



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

December 21, 2010

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall

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National Register of Historic Places

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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Floralia Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 23216-24310 Fifth Ave., N. Fifth St., 519-1189 S. Fifth St., 1113-1115

☐ not for publication

Fourth St., 22510-22664 Wall St.

city or town Floralia

☐ vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Covington code 039 Zip code 36442

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 for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national _____ statewide X local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

10 Dec 2010
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Floralia Historic District
Name of Property

Covington, Alabama
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-21-10
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
75	18	buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
		object
76	18	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional

INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility

TRANSPORTATION: Rail-related

DEFENSE: Arms Storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional

VACANT

GOVERNMENT: City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: One Part Commercial Block

OTHER: Two Part Commercial Block

OTHER: Quonset Hut

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick, Concrete Block

walls: Brick, Wood, Metal, Concrete Block

roof: Asphalt, Metal

other: Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Floral (2007 pop.: 1,964) wraps around the northern half of Lake Jackson, a fresh water lake that is almost one mile wide and approximately 1 mile long. The land is gently undulating as it sweeps down to the shores of the lake. The Floral Historic District is located about two blocks from the lake and is roughly L-shaped. Its southern boundary lies just south of the intersection of Wood Avenue and South Fifth Street. The district extends north for several blocks along the latter street through a neighborhood of early twentieth century, wood-frame houses until it reaches downtown. The houses range from one to 2 1/2 stories in height. They are either modest illustrations of the Queen Anne style or at least incorporate some Queen Anne detailing. A notable exception is the James Thomas Hughes House (Resource #43/photo 24) which is a fully realized interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Several bungalows (Resources #54, 65, 66, 68, 70) and an I-house (Resource #42/photo 25) can also be found on South Fifth Street as well as three historic masonry houses, Resources #47, 50, 53. South Fifth Street changes in character as it approaches Fifth Avenue. At its intersection with Fourth/Wildflower Avenue stand a modern post office, the turn-of-the-century L & N depot, a ca. 1945 factory building comprised of Quonset huts and a ca. 1935 armory. Heading north the street is lined with one- and two-story commercial buildings [photo 14]. The heart of downtown Floral is the intersection of Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The district expands west and east from this point, encompassing both sides of Fifth Avenue to about half a block beyond Sixth Street and down to Fourth Street. Also included in the historic district are three buildings on North Fifth Street and a number of resources on Wall Street and the west side of South Fourth Street down to Fourth/Wildflower Avenue. Most of the buildings in this area of the district are one part and two part commercial blocks of either brick or concrete block construction. Almost all of them have modernized storefronts, although Westside Video and Tans (Resource #77), Townsend Floral Creations (Resource #78), Furniture Gallery (Resource #11/photo 4) and Riders Choice (Resource #30/photo 9) retain all or most of their original storefronts. The one part commercial blocks generally have brick sign panels and flat parapets accented with decorative brickwork. The two part commercial blocks are two stories in height. Most of them feature either segmental or flat arched windows, brick sign panels and decorative brickwork on their second stories. Noteworthy are several historically commercial buildings that display an exterior wall treatment of glazed white bricks. These are Tri-City Tires/Complete Car Service (Resource #4), the historic grocer's business on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street (Resource #5/photo 2), the bank (Resource #10/photo 3) and Lost in Tyme (Resource #28/photo 9).

Narrative Description

II. Addresses/Locations of Resources

Fifth Avenue

23126, 23136, 23142, 23168, NW corner of 5th Ave. & 6th St., 23172, 23196, 23206, 1st bldg W of 23206, 23212, 23213, 23214, 23218, 23220, 23222, 23228, 23229, 23232, 23238, 23239, 23248, 23250, 23251, 23260, 23270, 23285, 23286, 23289, 23294, 23295, 23300, 23303, 23305, 23307, 23311, 23315, 24310

North Fifth Street
1st bldg N of 1259, 1259, 1st bldg S of 1259

South Fifth Street
519, 565, 669, 693, 706, 721, 760, 761, 785, 786, 806, 807, 825, 826, 869, 874, 885, 896, 910, 933, 937, 938, 952, 981, 982, 999, 1000, 1011, 1014, 1029, 1038, 1045, 1099, 1130, 1st bldg N of L&N Depot, 2nd bldg N of L&N Depot, 1131, 1134, 1136, 1st bldg N of 1136 Fifth Street, 1138, 1139, 1152, 1160, 1163, 1173, 1185, 1189

Fourth Street
1113, 1115

Wall Street
22510, 22654, 1st bldg E of 22510, 22664

VII. Description of Historic District

Covington County lies in the Lower Coastal Plain region of south Alabama. It is bordered on the north by Butler and Crenshaw Counties, on the west by Escambia and Conecuh Counties, on the east by Geneva and Coffee Counties and on the south by the State of Florida. Covington County is one of the State's Wiregrass counties. Until the turn of the last century, the Wiregrass was "in ill repute as a farming country . . . [it was also considered] unhealthful in the extreme . . . It was a wild, isolated, lonely, pine-woods, grassy country, thought to be fit only for the pasturage of herds of cattle and hogs . . . Except for scattered small-farmer homes, squatter cabins and lumber camps, the dense forests were devoid of human habitation."ⁱ Clear-cutting of the land, the development of commercial fertilizers and the coming of the railroad brought population growth and economic development. Florala on the north shore of Lake Jackson in the southeast corner of the county greatly prospered from this turn of events, at least for a time.

James Edwin Hughes came to the future site of Florala in December 1865 to claim 160 acres of virgin yellow pine forest for his own. There was already a small community on the shores of Lake Jackson that dated from at least 1825, but it was probably on the south shore in Florida. A stagecoach route running from Columbus, Georgia to Milton, Florida passed through Hughes' land. Lumber companies began buying up land in the area in the late nineteenth century. Jackson Lumber Company owned 144,000 acres by 1888. The McPhail Brothers from North Carolina founded the Lake Lumber Company around this time and in conjunction with it built a railroad on the south side of the lake that connected with the Yellow River Railroad which was a logging road. The Yellow River connected Florala to Crestview, Florida in 1898. Passenger cars were added to the line around 1900. By 1895, Florala was a tiny settlement comprised of the Hughes, Gilmer, Miller, George, Wood, Stallings and Manning families.

Florala is reported to have had a population of 300 in 1900. Both sides of South Fifth Street from Resource #19 [photo 6] south to Resource #42 [photo 25] were being farmed by R. H. Stallings and others. Two years later, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad came to Florala and built its depot. The Central of Georgia Railroad arrived in 1904. These important transportation links along with other factors caused a population explosion. By 1907, Florala's population stood at 3,000 and grew to 5,000 by 1913.

Four Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating from 1907, 1913, 1924 and 1941 chart the steady growth of the historic core of the town that includes the commercial, the residential, the governmental, the industrial and the transportation buildings comprising the Florala Historic District. Historically, the streets running east-west were numbered avenues and those with a north-south orientation were numbered streets. The names of some of the avenues and all of the individual street addresses were changed recently to accommodate emergency response teams. Therefore, both the old and new names of the avenues that fall within this historic district are included in this nomination and on the sketch map. When the new street addresses were initially assigned some errors were made so the task was undertaken a second time. During this process, the addresses for some buildings were changed again. Every effort was made by the AHC staff and the Florala Chamber of Commerce to provide the correct street addresses for all of the district's buildings.

Historically, railroads crisscrossed the district. The Yellow River Railroad ran down Sixth Street crossing both the Central of Georgia line and the Louisville and Nashville line. The Central of Georgia traversed the historic district in a southwest-northeast direction, following Wall Street and staying south of Fifth Avenue until it crossed the avenue at its intersection with Fourth Street. The C of G depot was near the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street (just outside the

ⁱAlbert Burton Moore, History of Alabama and Her People, 3 vols. (Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1927), I: 757.

district boundaries) but was demolished in 1968. The L & N depot (Resource #73/photo 15), on the other hand, has been restored sensitively and sits on the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Fourth/Wildflower Avenue. This line generally followed the latter street through the district.

The commercial center of Floralia was and is the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street with the greatest concentration of shops and offices along Fifth Avenue between Fourth and Sixth Streets. By 1907 on the south side of the block between Sixth and Fifth Streets were a number of one-story buildings plus a vacant lot about midway in the block. On the east end of this side of the block was a two-story building (Resource #19/photo 6). Most of these buildings are still standing. The only buildings on the north side of this block stood at its west end. A large, one-story, L-shaped building marked "D.G." [dry goods?] wrapped around the west and rear elevations of a much smaller one-story bank which was located on what is now a vacant lot. The south side of the block between Fifth and Fourth Streets was anchored on its east end by the two-story Flatiron Building (Resource #36/photos 9 & 10). Just west of the Flatiron was a vacant lot (perhaps as wide as two storefronts) and then four one-story buildings. The north side of this block had a small repair shop and storage building that shared a party wall and, on its east corner, a hardware and storage building. All of these north buildings are now gone. On Fifth Avenue just west of Sixth Street and the Yellow River Railroad tracks, the north and south corners were vacant. However, one spur line accessed the south corner. Another ran along the eastern side of the block bordered by Fifth Avenue on the south, Sixth Street to the east, Sixth Avenue on the north and Seventh Street to the west. Set well north of the southeast corner of this block was a one-story warehouse with two small storage sheds just north of it. All three lie along this second spur line. The only extant building included in this area of the historic district that appears on the 1907 map is Resource #3 [photo 1].

None of the buildings on North Fifth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues in 1907 still stand (a part of the west side of this block lies within the district boundaries). There were four one- and two-story buildings on its southeast corner. About halfway down the west side of this block was a small building nestled against the south wall of a larger two-story building. The former building is marked "To Be Removed" and the larger building is marked "To Be Carriage Repository [sic] [and] "Artificial Stone" on the Sanborn map.

South Fifth Street down to about Fourth/Wildflower Avenue and the L&N Railroad tracks had a commercial and industrial character in 1907. The C of G line bisected this block. North of the tracks on the west side of the block were a two-story and several one-story shops while across the street was a large vacant lot. The St. James Hotel sat just south of these tracks approximately where the Family Dollar Store (Resource #83) is today. The southwest corner of the block was anchored by the L&N Depot (Resource #73/photo 15) while on the southeast corner was R. A. McDuffies' Cotton Gin. Also on the east side of the block, among the one- and two-story shops, was the 1 1/2 story Floralia Stove Company. A vacant lot stretched north of the depot for about one hundred feet. Then there was a two-story shop (Resource #77) and four one-story shops (Resources #78, #81, #82/1 nonextant by 1941) just north of it. Another vacant lot lay between these shops and the C of G line.

The block of South Fifth Street between Fourth/Wildflower and Third/Begonia Avenues was largely vacant. One house and a small shed were located on its west side. On its east side, several small dwellings that appear to have faced the railroad tracks were on its north end. Further down the block were the Belmont Hotel and a one-story dwelling. South of Third/Begonia Avenue were several one-story houses.

Wall Street at this early date is only one block long and runs diagonally between Fourth and Fifth Streets. On its north side are the rear elevations of Fifth Avenue buildings and on its south are a one-part commercial, brick building and three, two-story, two-part commercial, brick buildings. The one on the east corner houses a second bank.

The west side of Fourth Street between Fifth and Fourth/Wildflower Avenues falls within the district boundaries. In 1907 a warehouse, a dwelling, a blacksmith shop and some small ancillary structures were located here.

In 1913 the section of Fifth Avenue west of Sixth Street was virtually unchanged. The warehouse and storage sheds north of Fifth Avenue had been replaced by a wholesale grocer's building and a grist mill just north of it. Connected by a platform, they made an L-shaped configuration but were still well north of the vacant corners created by Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street. The south side of Fifth Avenue between Sixth and Fifth Streets no longer had a vacant lot. Three of the one-story buildings that had been there in 1907 had either been extended in the rear or demolished and replaced with new one-story structures. Substantial development had occurred on the north side of the block. A twenty foot wide alley separated the bank and former dry goods store [now a general merchandise and grocery] from three two-story, two-part commercial block, brick buildings (Resources #11, #17, #20/photo 4). A fourth building (Resource #21/photo 4) would soon be constructed on the east corner. On the 1913 Sanborn map it is marked "(From Plans)". Heading east, the next block of Fifth Avenue is completely filled in on its south side with the Flatiron Building and several one-story buildings to the rear of it. The three buildings that were on the west end in 1907 had been replaced by longer but narrower one-story retail structures. Across the street were new one- and two-story buildings, including a two-story, two-part commercial block,

concrete block building and the L-shaped Hotel Geronimo (Resource #34). A narrow vacant lot still existed between it and the garage building on the east corner.

The west side of North Fifth Street included in the district boundaries retained its two-story building which was now a furniture store. South Fifth Street between Fifth Avenue and the C of G line had experienced some minor changes. The two-story building on the west side of the block had been replaced with three small, narrow structures that housed from north to south a "Shooting Gallery", "Cool Drinks" and a "Barber". Across the street a few small structures had been built but the vacant lot was largely untouched. The hotel now renamed the Redmond Hotel was still located just south of the C of G line. However, the buildings south of it, except for one small structure and the cotton gin which was now a warehouse, were no longer extant. All of the buildings on the other side of the street were still standing and some additional ones had been constructed across from the hotel. The 1913 Sanborn Map illustrates South Fifth Street down to Second/Cactus Avenue. Between Fourth/Wildflower and Third/Begonia Avenues a few small dwellings still faced the railroad tracks but they were not the same ones that had been there in 1907. The Belmont Hotel was no longer extant but the house just south of it had received a second story addition and was now a boarding house. Another house across the street also seems to have been enlarged between 1907 and 1913 and turned into the Magnolia Hotel. One-story houses dominate on Fifth Street south to Second/Cactus Avenue.

On Wall Street in 1913 a one-story photography studio was located just west of the larger buildings that had stood there in 1907 and still remained.

The west side of Fourth Street still had its warehouse, which now had a rear horse shed, and the dwelling. The blacksmith shop was gone but just south of its former location were two small sheds and a tiny, one room dwelling.

By 1924, there was a significant change to the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street. The wholesale grocer had built a handsome, two-story building with a wall treatment of glazed white brick (Resource #5/photo 2). The earlier one-story building was its rear wing used to store feed and beans and to house a grist mill. The earlier grist mill still served as such and was also a cotton warehouse. The block of Fifth Avenue between Sixth and Fifth Streets had experienced changes also. The large, L-shaped building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street was no longer extant. The two-story building at the east end of the block had been constructed. On the block's south side, plans called for two of the one-story buildings to be replaced by two-story buildings. The next block of Fifth Avenue moving east also saw some minor development. The small garage on the north side had been replaced by a much larger garage that also contained office space. On the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street four small, narrow commercial buildings had been demolished, leaving a vacant lot.

The two-story building on the west side of North Fifth Street was still extant in 1924 and housed a shop, an office and storage space. The west side of South Fifth Street retained most of its one- and two-story buildings and the large vacant lot north of the L&N depot. The three small, narrow shops just north of the C of G line had been replaced with a large, one-story movie theater. Directly across the street, a one-story shop occupied the previously vacant parcel. The hotel was now called the Phoenix. Just south of it was a one-story building marked "Auto Stge" and well south of that a small shed. Otherwise, this side of the street was vacant down to Fourth/Wildflower Avenue. For the first time, South Fifth Street south to Wood Avenue appears on a Sanborn map. The block between Fourth/Wildflower and Third/Begonia Avenues is sparsely developed with three houses at its southern end and no hotels or boarding houses. Between Third/Begonia and Wood Avenues there is a well developed neighborhood of one- and two-story houses and very few vacant lots.

Wall Street remained much the same from 1913 to 1924. However, the photographer's building had been demolished by the latter date and replaced with a smaller structure that may have been a loading platform.

Fourth Street changed dramatically, taking on an industrial character. None of the 1913 buildings were extant a decade later. In their place were a small ancillary building and the Farmers Supply Company Ginnery and Cotton Warehouse. The latter facility was comprised of a two-story gin building and a one-story cotton warehouse (directly south of it) that were connected by a wooden platform. A small one-story seed house stood behind the gin.

The majority of buildings in the Floralia Historic District were constructed by 1924. The town's population had declined to 2,700 by this time. Floralia had boasted only two years earlier, however, that it had approximately 600 houses, many merchants, several churches that served both its white and black populations and one hospital. The March 15, 1928 issue of *The Montgomery Advertiser* reported that Floralia had six miles of paved streets, 7 miles of paved sidewalks and "broad boulevards, parkways, and esplanades." South Fifth Street between Fourth/Wildflower Avenue and Wood Avenue was defined as such a parkway (Resource #40) on Floralia's official plat map in 1938. The street still retains its grassy medians edged by concrete curbing. Some of the medians are casually landscaped with palms or other trees, but others are not.

The Federal government's New Deal programs seem not to have impacted the historic district's built environment, except for the National Guard Armory (Resource #71/photo 16) on South Fifth Street. Other buildings constructed in Floralia between 1924 and 1941 include two gas stations (Resource #1/photo 1; Resource #35/photo 8), a bank (Resource #10/photo 3) and a couple commercial buildings (Resources #9, 12/both in photo 5).

In 1941, the last year for which there is a Sanborn map, the south side of Fifth Avenue west of Sixth Street was vacant except for Resources #1 and #3. Smaller buildings historically located here were now gone. Across the street, the wholesale grocery (Resource #5) dominated the block. Directly west of it were piles of lumber and a small shop (not included in the district). The only other major changes on Fifth Avenue between 1924 and 1941 included the construction of a new bank (now the Masonic Lodge, Resource #10) on the northeast corner of the avenue and Sixth Street, two new, commercial buildings (Resources #9, 12), the loss of the rear section and the second story of the Hotel Geronimo (Resource #34/photo 8) and the replacement of the large garage on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street with Resource #35.

The area of North Fifth Street that lies within the historic district remained virtually unchanged. The first block of South Fifth Street below Fifth Avenue probably experienced the most changes. On its west side, north of the C of G line, the movie theater was now the post office. The shop directly north of it had been divided into two spaces, a shop and the city hall. South of the railroad tracks, there was a vacant lot where several small shops had once stood. Resources #77, #78, #81 and #82 were still extant. The large vacant lot between these buildings and the L & N Depot was being used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to store chemicals and machinery in 1941. The east side of this block of South Fifth Street was practically vacant except for a one-story building occupied by a dry cleaner just north of the C of G line, a one-story house just south of the line and a tiny shed approximately 200 feet south of the house's lot line. The neighborhood along South Fifth Street between Fourth/Wildflower Avenue and Wood Avenue was well developed with very few vacant lots.

The buildings on Wall Street remained unchanged between 1924 and 1941 as did the ginnery, cotton warehouse and the seed house on South Fourth Street. This gin complex was now known as the E. M. Cannon Ginning Company. Like the small building that had stood north of the gin in 1924, however, these buildings would soon be gone, replaced by Resources #89 [photo 12] and #90 [photo 12].

Floralia had flourished along with the timber industry but by World War II the virgin pine forests were gone. Then as some of the townsfolk went off to war and others went off to work in distant places, development all but ended. Some construction occurred in the historic district in the immediate years after WWII as evidenced by Resources #2 [photo 1], #4, #23, #47 [photo 23], #74, #79, #80 and #89.

Although many of the residences included in this nomination have small outbuildings associated with them, these have not been included in the final resource count. Very few were completely visible from the street so neither an accurate description nor estimated date of construction was possible to ascertain. It was also impossible to determine how many outbuildings may have been hidden by lush vegetation. Therefore, the final resource count for the Floralia Historic District is 75 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site and 18 noncontributing buildings or 94 total resources.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological survey has been conducted in association with the Floralia Historic District in Covington County, Alabama, there exists the potential for subsurface remains on the property.

Inventory

Fifth Avenue

1. 23126 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1935. One story, 4x5 bay, brick and metal building; the front 1/3 of the building is brick [as evidenced on the west (side) elevation] and the rear is corrugated metal; front gable roof clad in metal; the front façade has a door--window-door-window configuration and all these openings are boarded up except for the 1st one which is a single-leaf, paneled, wood door; the front windows have concrete lintels and lugsills; front facade has a stepped parapet with concrete coping; on the west elevation are 2 boarded up windows, a metal garage door and a single-leaf, wood door; concrete foundation. Contributing Resource. [photo 1]

This building first appears on the 1941 Sanborn map as an auto repair shop and filling station. At a later date, it housed a washateria.

2. 23136 Fifth Avenue. Super Gym. Ca. 1950. One story, concrete block commercial building with flat roof ; parapet; 2 single-leaf, aluminum sash and plate glass doors flanked by display windows; metal sheeting over clerestory windows; flat metal awning. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 1]

This building does not appear on the 1941 Sanborn map and was probably constructed sometime after World War II.

3. 23142 Fifth Avenue. Antiques. Ca. 1905. Two story, 3x11 bay, brick commercial building whose front façade was remodeled c. 1940 with glass blocks and dark green Vitrolite panels; the partially boarded up storefront has an aluminum sash and plate glass door, a glass block wall and display windows; spanning the front façade above the storefront are a flat, metal awning and covered up clerestory windows; the 2nd story of this façade has 3 windows infilled with glass block and is clad in the Vitrolite panels; on the side (east) elevation the brick foundation is vented and the 11 windows have slipsills and decorative, segmental brick arches; 6 of these windows are bricked up; the others are 2/2 DHS; the flat parapet is delineated by decorative brickwork on this elevation but is covered in bright metal on the front facade. Contributing Resource. [photo 1]

This building has housed a variety of retail ventures in its history including a grocery store in 1913 and an undertaker in 1941. Now vacant, it had served most recently as an antiques store.

4. 23168 Fifth Avenue. Tri-City Tires/Complete Car Service. 1951. One story, large Quonset hut with concrete block and brick construction on its first story and corrugated metal above that; attached to the front of this hut is a 1 story, glazed white brick addition with 2 storefronts; the east storefront has a window and a single-leaf, wood and glass door; the west storefront has a single-leaf, wood door flanked by windows; a flat, metal awning extends across the front façade of this addition which also has a parapet partially covered in metal with cast stone on its east end and brick on its west end; rear brick addition with metal shed roof; on the west (side) elevation is a 1 story, 2 bay wide, concrete block garage with 2 metal garage doors and a flat parapet. Contributing Resource.

This Quonset hut was built in 1951 to house the Martin Theatre.

5. NW corner of Fifth Avenue & Sixth Street. Ca. 1905/Ca. 1920. Two story, 3x9 bay, glazed white brick building with both classical and Craftsman design elements; a brick foundation with a concrete water table; a flat roof; front façade is divided into a central, narrow bay and flanking, wider bays by monumental brick pilasters; every 6th course on these pilasters is a recessed stretcher bond which gives the pilasters the appearance of being built of blocks; each pilaster is crowned by a simple, flat cast stone cap and a flat, cast stone pendant; the central, front bay has 3 steps leading up to a frontispiece comprised of a single-leaf, paneled door flanked by sidelights with paneled aprons below them and a painted transom with multiple vertical lights; above the frontispiece is a cast stone lintel, a rectangular window with multiple vertical lights and a panel of brick diaperwork; above this brick panel a cast stone beltcourse spans the front façade; on the 1st story in the outer bays of the façade are paired vertical 4/2 DHS windows with brick slipsills and Craftsman style transoms; above the beltcourse in each front bay is a bricked up window opening; full brick entablature and a flat parapet with a segmentally arched central panel; on the Sixth Street (east) elevation near the front of the building is a paired window like those on the front façade; also several bricked up windows with slipsills on both stories; to the rear is a 1 story wing which is an earlier building to which a later, front addition was added; it has shallow, plain pilasters, bricked up windows and a single-leaf door; the west (side) elevation also has bricked up windows and two one-story additions, one of rabbeted sheathing and the other of concrete block. Contributing Resource. [photo 2]

The two-story, front section of this building first appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, although its one-story wing predates 1907. The 2 story section had a wholesale grocery on the 1st floor and grocery storage on the 2nd floor. The rear section was listed as a 1 story feed storage facility and a grist mill. By 1941, the mill was no longer in use.

6. 23172 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1970. The Mastar Building. One story, metal clad building with a low, front gable, metal roof; storefront with aluminum sash and plate glass door with transom flanked by display windows with brick bulkheads; concrete block foundation. Non-Contributing Resource.

7. 23196 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1905. One story, brick building; its storefront has double-leaf, wood and glass doors with a transom in its east bay and 2 large display windows to the west of the doors; above the storefront is a seamed metal, shed-roofed awning; a full entablature with a denticulated and corbelled brick architrave, plain frieze and simple brick cornice runs along the Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street elevations below the flat parapet; this front façade is similar to that on the 1st building west of 23206 Fifth Avenue (Resource #8); towards the rear of the Sixth Street elevation is a single-leaf entrance on a small stoop shaded by a metal awning. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This building appears on the earliest Sanborn map for Floralia which is dated 1907. Historically, it housed retail space. On the 1913 Sanborn map, the building is marked "D. G." which perhaps stands for dry goods. Today, the building serves as office space.

8. 1st bldg. west of 23206 Fifth Avenue. State Line Mini Mall. Ca. 1905. One story, brick building that is now attached to 23206 Fifth Avenue so that they serve as one building; its front façade is similar to that at 23196 Fifth Avenue (Resource #7); its storefront has double-leaf, wood and glass doors with a transom in its east bay and 2 large display windows to the west of the doors; a full entablature with a denticulated and corbelled brick architrave, plain frieze and simple brick cornice spans the facade below the flat parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This store appears on the earliest Sanborn map for Floralia which is dated 1907. It has always been a retail space, although in 1913 it was vacant.

9. 23206 Fifth Avenue. State Line Mini-Mall. Ca. 1930. Two story, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; storefront has wood and glass panel doors and is shaded by a hip roof clad in seamed metal and supported by new columns; the front façade above the storefront is covered with wood siding; each side elevation on the 2nd story has 12-light, metal sash windows; flat, brick parapet; this building is now attached to the 1 story building just west of it so that they serve as one building. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

One-story buildings occupied the area taken up by Resource #9 as early as 1907. The 1924 Sanborn map indicates that two two-story buildings with openings in their party wall on at least the second floor were being planned for this site. The second floor of the west one would house a "Movies Hall" known as the Strand Theatre. The theater and the access between the second floors were still there as late as 1941. The Strand later sold out to the Martin Theatre (Resource #4). The Masons held their meetings on the second floor of Resource #9 until they purchased the former bank building across the street (Resource #10). The two buildings historically served as one building on their upper story and perhaps on the first floor as well. The front façade of this historic resource is now clad in modern materials so it reads as one building.

10. 23212 Fifth Avenue. Masonic Fidelity Lodge #685. Ca. 1930. Classical Revival two story, 3x6 bay, brick building clad in glazed white brick on its street elevations; the brick foundation is stuccoed; cast stone water table; the front steps lead up to a deeply recessed loggia whose 2 story, round arched opening forms the central bay of the front façade; this opening with its cast stone imposts and cast stone arch with keystone is flanked by monumental brick pilasters with cast stone bases and simple, molded caps; each outer bay of the front façade contains a beltcourse of soldier brick below a brick panel; the corners of the façade display the same style of monumental pilasters that flank the opening; above these pilasters is a full entablature and a flat, brick parapet that wrap around and historically ran the length of the Sixth Street (west) elevation and a small front section of the east (side) elevation; the main wall of the loggia area is clad in stretcher courses of white glazed brick and has a beltcourse of soldier brick; its round arched opening lines up with the main arch and contains double-leaf, cross-and-bible, paneled doors, a molded cast stone spandrel panel to which a later marble plaque has been attached and a covered aperture; its brick arch has cast stone imposts and keystone; on the Sixth Street elevation the pilasters are interspersed with tall, round-arched, boarded up windows that retain their cast stone lugsills and brick arches with cast stone keystones; a beltcourse of soldier brick spanning this elevation serves as their impost; the east elevation has a plain brick wall treatment that's been painted white; its 3 round arched and 2 rectangular windows are boarded up but retain their lugsills; mid-20th century, brick, 2 story addition and 1 story, frame addition with steep shed roof. Contributing Resource. [photo 3]

This resource was constructed as a bank building sometime between 1924 and 1941. In later years, it was acquired by the Masons for use as their lodge building.

11. 23213 Fifth Avenue. The Furniture Gallery. Ca. 1910. Two story, 6x6 bay, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the front façade retains its 2 original storefronts with their recessed, double-leaf entrances flanked by large display windows, their transoms and their cast iron piers and wooden framing; the 2nd story on both the front façade and the west (side) elevation is divided into 6 bays by piers; the panels between the piers each has a 1/1 double hung sash window; the front 2nd story windows have segmental arches of radiating brick voussoirs comprised of 3 rows of bricks and a continuous sill; the west 2nd story windows have much simpler segmental brick arches and brick slipsills; the panels on the front façade are crowned by brick corbelling; the small, square, 1st story windows on the west elevation are set high in the wall and are now boarded up; towards the rear of the west elevation is a garage door; the flat parapet on the front façade becomes a stepped parapet accented by brick corbelling on this elevation. Contributing Resource. [photo 4]

This building was constructed ca. 1910 for use as a furniture store. By 1924, its second floor was used as storage for coffins and furniture while its first floor was retail space. Several years later, in 1941, an auto sales and service center was on the first floor and the second floor, along with the second floors of every two-story building between the alley and North Fifth Street, housed the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2 which manufactured shirts.

12. 23214 Fifth Avenue. Corbey's Ice Cream and Deli. Ca. 1930. One story, brick commercial building with flat roof; plate glass door with its transom with plate glass windows to the west of the door; cloth awning; the upper section of the front façade is stuccoed; flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

A one-story building was located on or very near this site as early as 1907, but Resource #12 dates from a later period. In 1913 a one-story, concrete block building that housed a pool room was here. The 1924 Sanborn map indicates that a one-story building was planned for this site and at least one of its walls would be concrete block. It is not known at this time if the earlier building was significantly altered in the late 1920s and at least one of its exterior walls was retained, or if a completely new building was constructed. It housed a shop in 1941.

13. 23218 Fifth Avenue. Uniforms Etc. Ca. 1910. One story, brick commercial building with flat roof; storefront is comprised of a plate glass door with a transom and display windows to the west of it; a flat metal awning is above the storefront; the upper section of the front façade has a recessed brick sign panel and a flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This site was a vacant lot in 1907, but a one story, concrete block building was here by 1913. In that year, its front section was a restaurant while its back section housed a "Bottling Works." It was a garage with a four-car capacity in 1924 but was serving as retail space by 1941.

14. 23220 Fifth Avenue. M. J.'s Stitchery. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; storefront comprised of a plate glass door with transom in the west bay and display windows to the east of it; wood and metal awning above the storefront; the front façade is stuccoed above the awning but retains its recessed brick sign panel with brick corbelling delineating its top and a flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This building appears on the 1907 Sanborn map and is believed to have been a furniture store at that time. Six years later it housed a jeweler's business. It's continued to be retail space down to the present day.

15. 23222 Fifth Avenue. Photography Studio. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the entire storefront was recessed in a modernization and has a wood and glass door with a transom and display windows; recessed brick sign panel with brick corbelling delineating its top; flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This was a separate shop that shared party walls with the buildings directly east and west of it in 1907. From 1913 through at least 1941 there were two doorways in the party wall this building shared with Resource #16. A furniture store occupied both storefronts in the former year. In later years, the space is described as generic retail space. Today, the building is once again a single storefront.

16. 23228 Fifth Avenue. Florala Clothes and More. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; storefront comprised of a wood door with a two light transom and flanking display windows; a steeply pitched awning clad in seamed metal is above the storefront; recessed brick sign panel with brick corbelling delineating its top; flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 5]

This was a separate shop that shared party walls with the buildings directly east and west of it in 1907. From 1913 through at least 1941 there were two doorways in the party wall this building shared with Resource #15. A furniture store occupied both storefronts in the former year. In later years, the shop is described as generic retail space. Today, the building is once again a single storefront.

17. 23229 Fifth Avenue. Country Corner Boutique. Ca. 1910. Two story, 6 bay wide, two part commercial block, brick building with an aluminum sash and glass storefront comprised of double-leaf doors flanked by display windows; a flat, metal awning spans the front façade above this storefront; flat roof; the stuccoed second story of the façade has multi-light, metal sashed replacement windows; flat parapet; flat roof. Contributing Resource. [photo 4]

This building was constructed ca. 1910 and three years later it housed a hardware business. Between 1924 and 1941 its first floor was partitioned into two separate retail spaces. In the latter year, its second floor, along with the second floors of every two-story building between the alley and North Fifth Street, housed the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2 which manufactured shirts. Its front façade was probably altered after World War II but the alterations appear to be over fifty years old.

18. 23232 Fifth Avenue. Cox Hardware Co. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building; single-leaf, plate glass door flanked by display windows; a flat, metal awning spans the front façade above the storefront; clerestory

windows covered in metal; recessed brick sign panel with a top delineated by brick corbelling; flat parapet clad in metal; flat roof. Contributing Resource. [photo 6]

This building has housed a hardware store since at least 1907.

19. 23238 [Indulgences]-23248 [Simply Chic] Fifth Avenue. 1903. 23238 Fifth Avenue is a two story, two part commercial block, brick building that shares design elements with 23248 Fifth Avenue; its modernized, recessed storefront features rabbeted sheathing and an aluminum sash and glass, single-leaf door with small display windows to the west of it; a large pent roofed canopy supported by simple posts spans the front façade of this shop and continues along the Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street elevations of 23248 Fifth Avenue; the 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows have a continuous brick sill and brick segmental arches; very decorative brickwork below the flat parapet displays large, corbelled dentils above a wide band of header bricks laid in an alternating regular and recessed pattern that produces a checkerboard effect. 23248 Fifth Avenue is a two story, 5x10 bay, two part commercial block, brick building that shares design elements with 23238 Fifth Avenue; its modernized Fifth Avenue storefront features rabbeted sheathing, a new single-leaf door flanked by large vertical lights that almost read as oversized sidelights and a display window; the 1st story of its Fifth Street (east) elevation is brick with the same new single-leaf door towards its rear; a large pent roofed canopy supported by simple posts runs along both elevations; the boarded up 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows have stone slipsills and brick segmental arches; a wide band of header bricks laid in an alternating regular and recessed pattern produces a checkerboard effect below the flat, brick parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 6]

On the 1907 Sanborn map, 23238 and 23248 Fifth Avenue were two separate buildings that shared a party wall and an exterior brick wall treatment. However, by 1913 only the first floors had a partition wall. The two buildings historically served as one building on their upper story up through at least the 1940s and perhaps down to today. The second story was not accessible at the time of this survey.

The Florala Pharmacy moved into this new building on January 1, 1904. It would occupy the first floor of 23248 Fifth Avenue for almost eighty years. A fire here in 1983 compelled the business to relocate to a building outside the boundaries of this historic district. Today, Florala Pharmacy is the town's only remaining drugstore. The first floor of 23238 Fifth Avenue has generally housed retail space over the years such as M. Lurie Merchandise in 1942 and Evans Men's Wear. In 1913, however, Florala's telephone exchange was based here.

The second floor of Resource #19 has served several functions over the years. Offices for doctors and lawyers and boarding rooms were located here at various times during the period of significance. A dry goods store occupied the space in 1913. In later years there was a skating rink here.

20. 23239 Fifth Avenue. Strickland Art Gallery, Inc. and Vintage Treasure Trove. Ca. 1910. Two story, 5 bay wide, two part commercial block, brick building with 2 storefronts that are separated by a large, round arch of radiating brick voussoirs accented by an oversized, brick keystone; the arched opening is partially bricked up but also has a modern, aluminum sash and glass window; it was originally a doorway that accessed an enclosed staircase to the 2nd story; the west storefront has 2 large display windows with a single-leaf aluminum sash and glass door with a transom directly east of them; above this storefront are boarded up clerestory windows and a sign reading "Vintage Antique Trove"; the east storefront has the same configuration with a sign for "Strickland Art Gallery, Inc."; the front 2nd story windows are 1/1 DHS with brick slipsills and brick segmentally arched hood molds; full entablature with corbelled and denticulated brickwork; flat parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 4]

A building first appears on this location on the 1913 Sanborn map. Although two stories tall, it only has a party wall on its first floor. The west half houses a dry goods store and the east a grocery. City offices occupied the second story by 1924 while both halves of the first floor served as retail space from this date through at least 1941. In the latter year, the second floor, along with the second floors of every two-story building between the alley and North Fifth Street, housed the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2 which manufactured shirts.

21. 23251 Fifth Avenue. Santori's Coffee House. Ca. 1915. Two story, 8x11 bay, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the aluminum sash and plate glass storefront wraps around the southeast corner of the building; its double-leaf doors are flanked by large display windows; its clerestory windows are boarded up with rabbeted sheathing; the front façade's 2nd story windows are 1/1 DHS with a continuous sill and brick segmental arches; above these windows are 2 long, recessed brick sign panels with brick corbelling accenting their tops and a corbelled brick, flat parapet; on the Fifth Street (east) elevation the majority of windows on both stories are small, rectangular windows with lugsills and brick segmental arches but in the 6th and 9th bays of the 2nd story are 1/1 DHS windows with sills and brick segmental arches which were probably later (but still historic) additions; lined up with the small windows and just below the corbelled brick, flat parapet are 9 short, recessed brick sign panels with brick corbelling accenting their tops. Contributing Resource. [photo 4]

Architectural drawings for the construction of this building were completed by 1913. This two-story building served as a store by 1924. Several years later, on the eve of World War II, its second floor, along with the second floors of every two-story building between the alley and North Fifth Street, housed the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2 which manufactured shirts.

22. 23250 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1910. Two story, 5x10 bay, two part commercial block building with a brick wall treatment on the 1st story and a rock-faced concrete block wall treatment on the 2nd; 3 storefronts on the 1st story; the largest on the beveled SW corner is comprised of double-leaf, wood doors with 9 lights and a new transom and has display windows on both the Fifth Avenue (south) and Fifth Street (west) elevations; it is shaded by a hipped canopy of seamed metal that is supported by "Western style" wood posts; the middle storefront on Fifth Avenue has a window-door-window configuration, a wall treatment of fake logs and a shed-roofed canopy of seamed metal with "Western style" wood posts; the east storefront [Colorful Expressions Tattoo] has a single-leaf, aluminum sash and glass door and a new brick wall treatment; towards the rear of the Fifth Street elevation is a single-leaf, 6 paneled, wood door; the second story on both elevations has 1/1 double hung sash windows with header brick sills and segmental, brick arches; originally the building must have had a balcony or gallery as evidenced by a large opening on the Fifth Street elevation that is now partially bricked in and has a 1/1 DHS window; flat parapet; flat roof. Contributing Resource. [photo 7]

Although the partition walls delineated on the Sanborn maps for this building are not indicated as being for the first floor only, that is believed to be the case. This assumption is based on the historic uses of the other two story, two-part commercial blocks in this downtown and the fact that in an aerial photograph of this building it appears to have a continuous roof. No uses for the second floor are indicated on the Sanborn maps, but it is assumed that this space housed offices and perhaps apartments. The single door on the Fifth Street elevation may have accessed a staircase that led to the second floor.

This two-story building replaced a one-story shop that had occupied this corner in 1907 and had faced North Fifth Street. The Sanborn maps indicate that this building is of concrete block construction so the wall treatment on the first story is a later alteration. In 1913, the first floor was divided into three shops by frame partition walls. The west one was a millinery and notions establishment, the middle a jeweler and the east one a barber shop. A drugstore had replaced the millinery shop by 1924. The jewelry store had been divided into two smaller unidentified shops and the former barber shop was listed as generic retail space. This was still the case in 1941 but since then the first floor of the building has reverted back to three storefronts.

23. 23260 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1950. Two story, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the aluminum sash and plate glass storefront with its dark green Vitrolite wall treatment is centered on the beveled NW corner of the building but extends beyond it a few feet on both side elevations; its single-leaf door with transom is flanked by large display windows that wrap around to the side elevations; on the Fifth Street (west) elevation is a single-leaf door and a small storefront comprised of double-leaf doors flanked by display windows and shaded by a flat, metal awning; the 2nd story's multi-light, metal sash windows have a pivoted, central section and header brick slipsills; flat parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 9]

Although several small shops sat on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street in the early twentieth century, this lot was vacant by 1924. Apparently, it remained so until after World War II when this building was constructed.

24. 23270 Fifth Avenue. Just Your Style. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the storefront retains its original wood framing and has a wood and glass panel door flanked by large display windows; flat, metal awning; covered clerestory windows; above are a brick sign panel with a corbelled brick top and a brick parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 9]

This building was a drugstore in 1907 and a movie theater by 1913. From at least 1924 down to today it has been a shop.

25. 23286 Fifth Avenue. Christian Service Center. Ca. 1905. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; the storefront has a new brick wall treatment, a wood and glass panel door and display windows; the upper section of the front façade is clad in seamed metal. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 9]

26. 23285 Fifth Avenue. B. Stephen Sansom Attorney. Ca. 1990. One story, 1 bay wide, brick building with flat roof; central wood and glass panel door, flanking sidelights with header brick sills, pent roof with wood shingles. Non-contributing Resource.

27. 23289 Fifth Avenue. Gateway Real Estate Company. Ca. 1990. One story, 5 bay wide, modern office building with double leaf, plate glass doors set in a front façade clad in vinyl siding and positioned a few feet behind a rough, concrete

block wall with a gated entry; the entry is a round arched opening accented by a keystone and flanked by smaller, arched openings. Non-Contributing Resource.

28. 23294 Fifth Avenue. Lost in Tyme. Ca. 1910. One story, one part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; front façade of white glazed brick that was stuccoed at a later point in time but much of the stucco has come off; the recessed aluminum sash and plate glass storefront has a single-leaf door and transom flanked by display windows; its clerestory windows are covered with vinyl siding; brick sign panel with brick corbelling at its top and a flat parapet covered in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 9]

Constructed sometime between 1907 and 1913, this building was originally a drugstore but on later Sanborn maps was simply identified as a shop.

29. 23295 Fifth Avenue. Cobb's Barber Shop. Ca. 1910. One story, 2 bay wide, brick building; storefront has a wood and glass panel door, display windows, a new brick wall treatment and a metal awning; metal sheathing covers the upper section of the front facade. Non-Contributing Resource.

30. 23300 Fifth Avenue. Riders Choice. Ca. 1910. One story, 3 bay wide, one part commercial block, brick building; its original (or at least very early) storefront is comprised of a recessed, single-leaf, wood and glass door with sidelights and a transom; this entry may have contained double-leaf doors originally; it's flanked by large display windows that bevel back towards the door; above are large clerestory windows and a metal awning supported by wood posts; brick sign panel with brick corbelling at its top; flat parapet clad in metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 9]

This building was constructed sometime between 1907 and 1913 as a shop.

31. 23303 Fifth Avenue. Elaine's Beauty Shop. Ca. 1910. One story, 2 bay wide, concrete block and brick building; storefront has a wood siding wall treatment, a plate glass door, and a replacement bay window; brick sign panel with mouse tooth pattern; rock-faced concrete block cornice. Contributing Resource.

This building was one in a row of one- and two story, concrete block buildings that were constructed on the north side of this block of Fifth Avenue sometime between 1907 and 1913. The one story buildings in this row housed either offices or shops.

32. 23305 Fifth Avenue. Evelyn's Beauty Shop. Ca. 1910. One story, 2 bay wide, concrete block and brick building; storefront has an aluminum sash and glass door and a display window with a header brick sill; brick sign panel with mouse tooth pattern; rock-faced concrete block cornice. Contributing Resource.

This building was one in a row of one- and two story, concrete block buildings that were constructed on the north side of this block of Fifth Avenue sometime between 1907 and 1913. The one story buildings in this row housed either offices or shops.

33. 23307 Fifth Avenue. El Toro Restaurant. Ca. 1910. One story, 2 bay wide, concrete block and brick building; storefront has a wood and glass panel door with transom; display windows and boarded up clerestory windows; cloth awning; brick sign panel; flat parapet. Contributing Resource.

This building was one in a row of one- and two story, concrete block buildings that were constructed on the north side of this block of Fifth Avenue sometime between 1907 and 1913. The one story buildings in this row housed either offices or shops.

34. 23311 Fifth Avenue. Hotel Geronimo. Pharm-A-Care. Ca. 1910. One story, commercial building of rock-faced concrete block construction with a front façade clad in brick; the entry is in the beveled SE corner of the building and is comprised of double leaf, wood and glass panel doors below louvered panels and a 2-light clerestory window; display window with cloth awning and a brick sign panel on Fifth Avenue (south) side; simple, decorative brick, flat parapet on front façade; stepped parapet on east (side) elevation. Contributing Resource. [photo 8]

The Hotel Geronimo was an L-shaped, two story building that was constructed on this site at the east end of a row of one- and two story, concrete block buildings that were constructed on the north side of this block of Fifth Avenue sometime between 1907 and 1913. Its second story and rear ell were removed in the late 1930s.

35. 24310 Fifth Avenue. Ca. 1930. One story, 3x1 bay, brick filling station; its hip roof with its wide, overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles extends out from the front façade where its supported by an iron post with brackets; this roof extension provides a drive-through area, shelters 3 old-fashioned gas pumps and has a pressed tin ceiling; the front entry

consists of a wood door with fifteen lights, display windows and clerestory windows with plain panels above them; the west (side) elevation has 1 casement window with a 3-light transom; the east (side) elevation has the same type of window and a single-leaf door; the rear elevation has a gable roofed addition and a metal carport; interior brick chimney. Contributing Resource. [photo 8]

This gas station was constructed sometime between 1924 and 1941. A garage building of some type had been located on this corner since at least 1913.

36. 23315 Fifth Avenue. Flatiron Building. C. C. McRae Building. 1904. Two story, 1x6 bay, two part commercial block, brick building shaped like a triangle with its top tip cut off; its east elevation is a beveled corner containing a bricked up entry with a brick segmental arch; the 2nd story 1/1 DHS window on this corner has a brick slipsill and an eared segmental arch of brick; just under the corner's flat brick parapet is a recessed, brick sign panel whose top is delineated by large, corbelled, brick dentils; it has a stone plaque that reads "C. C. McRae 1904"; the Fifth Avenue (north) elevation has 3 modified storefronts with rabbeted sheathing; the east one has 2 display windows; the other 2 have single-leaf doors and display windows; between the latter two is a single-leaf door that probably accesses the 2nd story; this elevation has the same type of windows, brick panels (minus the stone plaque) and parapet as the east elevation; the Wall Street (south) elevation has a window-door-window-door configuration on its 1st story and 5 1/1 DHS windows on its 2nd story--all of these openings have eared segmental brick arches and the windows also have brick slipsills; there was probably either a storefront or display windows at the eastern end of this elevation which is now bricked up; this elevation's plain, flat parapet is much lower than the other parapet. Contributing Resource. [photos 9 & 10]

According to the Sanborn maps, the Flatiron Building has always been divided into three separate shops or offices on its first story and its second story has been one large space since at least 1913, if not earlier. In 1907 the east section of the first floor housed an office and the other two sections were shops. On the second floor was a printing shop but it is not clear if the printer occupied the entire floor or just its west end.

Fifth Street

37. 1st bldg. N of 1259 N. Fifth Street. 1942. One story, 3x4 bay, one part commercial block of rock-faced concrete block construction with a brick front façade. The storefront has double leaf, plate glass doors flanked by display windows with concrete sills. The northern display window is boarded up. Two of the three clerestory windows are also boarded up. The parapet is capped with metal. On the north (side) elevation are a stepped parapet and at least four window openings with concrete lintels and brick slipsills. Contributing Resource.

A two-story, concrete block building was located on or very near this site from at least 1913 through 1941, according to the Sanborn maps. However, Mrs. Lucille Cox with the Florala Chamber of Commerce and Florala Historical Society states that this one-story building was here in 1942.

38. 1259 N. Fifth Street. 1942. One story, 2 bay wide, one part commercial block building with a brick front façade. The storefront is comprised of partially boarded up display windows with a recessed, single-leaf, boarded up door to their north. Brick bulkheads below the windows. The clerestory above the storefront has a concrete lintel and its wood framing is exposed. This building shares a continuous parapet clad in metal with the building to its north. Contributing Resource.

A two-story, concrete block building was located on or very near this site from at least 1913 through 1941, according to the Sanborn maps. However, Mrs. Lucille Cox with the Florala Chamber of Commerce and Florala Historical Society states that this one-story building was here in 1942.

39. 1st bldg. S of 1259 N. Fifth Street. Around the Corner Antiques & Dolls. 1942. One story, 1x6 bay, one part commercial block of rock-faced concrete block construction with a brick veneer on its street elevation and SE corner. Storefront in the canted entry on the SE corner has double leaf, wood and glass panel doors and a covered transom. There is a second set of double leaf, wood and glass panel doors flanked by display windows with concrete sills on the east (street) elevation. Above it is a clerestory covered with metal sheeting. Flat metal awnings. On the south (alley) elevation are small square and rectangular windows with brick slipsills and concrete lintels set high in the wall and, towards the rear, a single-leaf door. Two rear additions. Contributing Resource.

A two-story, concrete block building was located on or very near this site from at least 1913 through 1941, according to the Sanborn maps. Mrs. Lucille Cox with the Florala Chamber of Commerce and Florala Historical Society states, however, that this one-story building was here in 1942. The canted entry on the southeast corner of this building does not appear on any of the Sanborn maps which indicates this is a later building and supports Ms. Cox's claim.

40. Parkway on S. Fifth Street between Fifth Avenue and Wood Avenue. Ca. 1925. Located in the middle of S. Fifth Street on each block between Fourth/Wildflower Avenue and Wood Avenue are wide, grassy medians edged in concrete curbing. Some are casually landscaped with palm and/or other trees. Contributing Resource.

Although there are no parkways recorded on any of the Sanborn maps, several are located on the town's 1938 plat map. This is the only one still existing within the historic district. A 1928 newspaper article mentions Florala's "broad boulevards, parkways and esplanades." Almost twenty years later, in 1946, the town was still justly proud of its "palm-studded two-lane boulevards."

41. 519 S. Fifth Street. Ca. 1900. Two story, wood frame Queen Anne house with a steep pyramidal roof that is clad in pressed tin and pierced by gabled dormers and 3 brick chimneys. The house is clad in narrow weatherboard. The front gabled dormer features imbricated shingles, a Palladian window with a central, arched window of leaded glass over a single light that is flanked by three light windows and has a wooden surround. The 1 story, front porch has Tuscan columns and a hip roof. The porch roof has a pedimented gable over the front entrance. This entrance is comprised of a frontispiece consisting of a single-leaf, wood and glass panel door, sidelights and transom. 1/1 double hung sash windows. Rear wing with metal roof. Contributing Resource.

42. 565 Fifth Street. 1896. Two story, 3 bay wide, wood frame I house with a modern side gable metal roof, end chimneys, vinyl siding, corner boards. The central, front bay contains a 2 story, front gabled portico with posts and balustrades of recent construction. The 1st story entrance has boarded up sidelights and transom. The portico is flanked by new 1/1 DHS paired windows. One story rear wing with a gable roof. Modern outbuilding with carport. Despite the many alterations to this house, it is considered contributing because it still illustrates a nineteenth century, residential building typology once common in Alabama. As the only I house in the historic district, it may represent some of the earliest settlement in this area. According to the current owner, it was constructed in 1896. Contributing Resource. [photo 25]

In 1902 this house was the home of the McDuffie family. At a later date, it was Webb Hooten's residence.

43. 669 Fifth Street. James Thomas Hughes House. Ca. 1905. Two and one half story, irregularly massed, wood frame Queen Anne house sided with weatherboard and featuring Classical Revival details. The house has a steep hip roof that is clad in metal and pierced with multiple gabled dormers and gables. A widow's walk crowns the roof. All the dormers have gable returns. The front, central dormer has a Palladian window of leaded glass. Its flanking dormers each have a round arched window with small multiple lights in the arch over a 1/1 DHS window. The second story of the front façade displays a central, 1 bay wide porch with fluted Corinthian columns and a balustrade of turned spindles. In the porch area is a single-leaf wood door. Flanking this porch are 36/1 double hung sash paired windows with Classical wooden surrounds that include an entablature. The first story of the front facade has a wraparound porch that displays a temple front replete with a central pediment including modillions and an entablature with a denticulated frieze, supported by fluted Corinthian columns on brick piers with diamond bas relief designs. Flanking this entry are two tholos that include modillions, an entablature with a denticulated frieze, supported by Corinthian columns, and an open spindlework balustrade. In this porch area are a wood and glass panel door with flanking sidelights, transom, 1/1 double hung sash windows. Each side elevation features the same types of windows, gabled dormers and porch design elements as on the front façade. Additionally, the north elevation has a two story, projecting, multi-sided bay while the south elevation has two such bays. Brick foundation with metal vents. Two interior and one exterior brick chimneys with brick corbelling. Contributing Resource. [photo 24]

44. 693 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with steep, complex roof of metal; interior brick chimney with brick corbelling; gables with imbricated shingles, louvered attic vent, scrollwork and gable returns; wraparound porch with hip roof, pedimented entry and Tuscan columns; wood door with three panels and transom; 1/1 double hung sash windows; each side elevation has a one story, multi-sided bay. The house rests on brick piers with brick infill. Contributing Resource.

45. 706 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage that is clad in narrow weatherboard, rests on brick piers with concrete block infill and has a complex roof of asphalt shingles; interior brick chimney with brick cap; a 6/6 double hung aluminum sash window in each gable; wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; in the porch area are two wood panel doors with transoms; variety of window styles, predominantly 1/1 double hung sash; each side elevation has a projecting, multi-sided bay; rear, one story addition clad in shiplap with a shed roof. Contributing Resource.

46. 721 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip roof clad in metal and pierced by gables; louvered ventilator in gable; single-leaf, multi-light door with transom; 1/1 double hung sash windows

with flanking louvered wooden shutters; wraparound porch with square wood supports. The cottage is clad in metal siding that looks like shiplap and rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. Contributing Resource.

47. 760 Fifth Street. Ca. 1950. One story, brick ranch with low hip roof of asphalt shingles with a boxed cornice; single leaf, wood panel door on a small stoop; and hinged windows with header brick sills. Contributing Resource. [photo 23]

48. 761 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910. One and one half story, 5 bay wide, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip roof of seamed metal that is pierced by gables; imbricated shingles in the gable peaks; two interior brick chimneys; shiplap siding; central, wood and glass panel door with sidelights and transom; 1/1 double hung sash windows; wraparound porch with hip roof, pedimented entry and Doric columns on brick piers. On the south (side) elevation is a 1 ½ story, front gabled wing with a single-leaf door on a small porch. Contributing Resource.

49. 785 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with complex gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; on the front façade the roof has 2 gables clad in imbricated shingles; shiplap siding, corner boards, wood panel door, majority of windows are original 2/2 double hung sash; full width porch with hip roof supported by new, metal, fluted columns; foundation covered in metal sheathing; small, rear, shed-roofed wing. Wood frame outbuilding. Contributing Resource. [photo 21]

50. 786 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, brick bungalow with low hip roof of metal; front façade has gabled, screened-in porch; the porch has a brick balustrade with a cast stone cap and brick piers with cast stone capitals supporting a stuccoed gable with a 12-light window with a wooden surround; in porch area are 2 pairs of 12-light French doors; variety of window styles with cast stone lintels and sills; on north (side) elevation is a sunroom with banks of new 1/1 DHS windows. Rear, wood frame addition. Contributing Resource. [photo 22]

51. 806 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, 4x3 bay, wood frame Victorian-era cottage clad in narrow clapboard and crowned with a steep side gable roof of metal; two interior brick chimneys, one with brick corbelling; 1/1 DHS windows; on front façade are a projecting, multi-sided bay with windows under a front gable with a fixed light and a single-leaf wood and oval light door on an entry porch with a front gabled roof supported by simple, wooden columns; each side elevation has a porch with wood columns; in the southern porch area is a projecting, multi-sided bay with leaded glass in its transoms and the upper sashes of its windows; small, wood-frame addition on rear elevation; foundation is brick piers with rock-faced concrete block infill. Contributing Resource. [photo 22]

The 1924 Sanborn map is the first one to include this area of the historic district. This house appears on the map with a front porch that partially extends down both side elevations. At some later point in time, this wraparound porch, or at least portions of it, was removed.

52. 807 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One story, 5x3 bay, wood frame central passage cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles; a gable clad in imbricated shingles pierces the front of this roof; shiplap siding; on the front façade in the porch area is a single-leaf wood and leaded oval light door [probably a new oval light] flanked by sidelights with paneled aprons and crowned by a transom; also a projecting, multi-sided bay with windows and a second front, wood door with light and modern, metal storm door; partial width porch with new decking and wood battered pillars on brick piers supporting a shed roof; original 1/1 double hung sash windows and replacement 6/4 aluminum sash windows; the north (side) elevation has 3 paired windows and a gable of imbricated shingles; the south (side) elevation has 3 single windows, a similar gable with a louvered attic vent and on its SW corner, a shed-roofed wing; foundation covered in metal sheeting; metal outbuilding. Contributing Resource. [photo 21]

53. 825 Fifth Street. Ca. 1915. Large, two story, 3 bay wide house of rock-faced concrete block construction crowned by a low complex, hip roof that has two interior brick chimneys with corbelling, a gabled front dormer and wide, overhanging eaves; the rectangular, projecting, central bay of the front façade is 2 stories tall and has a single-leaf door flanked by 1/1 DHS windows on its 2nd story, although no 2nd story porch remains; a 1 story porch with a hip roof, a rock-faced concrete block balustrade and pillars wraps around this bay and partially down both side elevations; in this porch area are a wood and glass panel door with leaded glass sidelights and transom under the front pedimented entry and, on the south side, a sunroom with a single-leaf, paneled door with 4 vertical lights and a transom and vertical 4/1 DHS windows; other windows on the house are 1/1 double hung sash. Contributing Resource. [photo 20]

54. 826 Fifth Street. Ca. 1940. One story, 4x6 bay, wood frame Craftsman bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, one interior chimney and one brick end chimney; integral, full width porch with cornice and battered wood pillars on brick piers extends off the south (side) elevation into a porte cochere with side gable roof; in the porch area are a single-leaf door-paired window- single-leaf door-paired window; on each side elevation is a small, gabled dormer; variety of window styles including vertical 4/1 DHS; clad in vinyl siding; sits on brick piers. Wood frame outbuilding. Contributing Resource.

The footprint of this house does not conform to the cruciform building footprint with a wraparound porch on three sides that appears on the 1924 and 1941 Sanborn maps. However, it does appear to date from the early twentieth century based on its architectural features and building typology. More than likely, the house was built prior to or perhaps during WWII. Therefore, it was given a construction date of ca. 1940.

55. 869 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. 1 ½ story, 3x4 bay, wood frame Queen Anne cottage clad in vinyl siding; its steep hip, metal roof has a gable on each elevation that can be seen from the street; wraparound porch with curved, brick steps, a concrete deck and turned posts with scrollwork brackets supporting a hip roof; new door in porch area and new 8/8 and 9/9 DHS windows; rear, shed-roofed wing; brick foundation with metal vents. Large, 5 bay, metal garage. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 19]

The 1907 Sanborn map includes only a portion of the block of S. Fifth Street that is south of Third/Begonia Avenue and does not show the lot associated with 869 Fifth Street. It is believed, however, that this house was constructed around 1907. It is marked on the 1913 map.

56. 874 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910. 1 ½ story cottage with Classical Revival design elements clad in shiplap with corner boards; a front gable roof of asphalt shingles; in this front gable is a Palladian window with wood surround and keystone; wraparound porch with hip roof, Tuscan columns, pedimented entry, replacement wooden balustrade; in porch area are a single-leaf wood and glass panel door flanked by sidelights with paneled aprons and a rounded, projecting bay with a bank of windows; on north end of front façade is a projecting, multi-sided bay with windows; a similar bay is on the south (side) elevation as well as a single-leaf door with a small gable roof above it; 1/1 double hung sash windows; modern, rear porch; brick and rock-faced concrete block foundation. Contributing Resource.

The 1907 Sanborn map includes only a portion of the block of S. Fifth Street that is south of Third/Begonia Avenue and does not show the lot associated with 874 Fifth Street. It is believed, however, that this house was constructed ca. 1910. It is marked on the 1913 map.

57. 885 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. 1 ½ story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage clad in vinyl siding even on its foundation; hip, metal roof punctuated by 3 gabled dormers with windows and imbricated shingles; 1/1 double hung sash windows; integral, wraparound porch with wood columns; in porch area is a frontispiece with leaded glass; on the south (side) elevation is a polygonal bay. Contributing Resource. [photo 19]

58. 896 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One story, wood frame, Victorian-era house with a complex gable roof clad in metal; the 2 front gables have decorative bargeboard in their peaks; shiplap siding, corner boards; partial width front porch with flat roof, wood pillars and replacement balustrade; in porch area is a single-leaf, wood door; side wing with flat roof, 4/4 paired, double hung sash windows and a single-leaf door with a canopy above it; on the south (side) elevation are 2 additions; variety of window styles including 4/4, vertical 4/1, 1/1 and 6/6 DHS; metal sheeting covering foundation. Contributing Resource. [photo 18]

59. 910 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One story, wood frame, Victorian-era residence with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles; scrollwork in gables; two interior brick chimneys; clad in vinyl siding; single leaf, wood and glass panel door, 2/2 double hung sash windows; partial width front porch with shed roof and turned wood supports and spindlework fan brackets. Contributing Resource.

60. 933 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. Irregularly massed, two story, wood frame Victorian-era residence suffering from demolition by neglect; gabled roof of asphalt shingles; ventilator in gable; gable returns, weatherboard siding; boarded up, single leaf door; 1/1 double hung sash windows, front bay window; front porch almost gone; foundation of concrete block piers. Contributing Resource.

61. 937 Fifth Street. Ca. 1976. One story, wood frame ranch with metal, side gable roof, wooden siding, new door with fanlight, 2/2 double hung sash windows, integral, partial width porch with wood supports, open rail balustrade. Non-Contributing Resource.

62. 938 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910. 1 ½ story, wood frame house with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, Palladian-like window in gable, vinyl siding, single-leaf wood paneled door with new leaded glass window, flanking sidelights over four wood panels, new 9/6 double hung sash windows with fanlight transoms, partial width porch with wood flooring and front gable roof, paneled wooden posts. Non-Contributing Resource.

63. 952 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. 1 story, 4x3 bay, L-shaped house clad in shiplap siding, crowned with a side gable, metal roof and resting on a foundation covered in metal sheeting. The front of the roof is pierced by a gable peak also clad in shiplap with a louvered attic vent. The attached front porch is 3 bays wide and has a hip roof supported by square posts

and a replacement balustrade. In the porch area, a single-leaf, multi-light door is flanked by multi-light sidelights and then large, paired 1/1 DHS windows. A single-leaf door at the south end of the porch accesses a sunroom with banks of 4/4 DHS windows. This sunroom is tucked under the porch roof and wraps around the SW corner of the house and extends down the South (side) elevation. On the North (side) elevation is a 1/1 DHS window and a louvered attic vent in the gable. In the corner of the L are a shed-roofed wing with a vertical 4/1 DHS window and a long, shed-roofed wing with a single-leaf door and banks of 4/4 DHS windows. Outbuilding clad in shiplap with a brick chimney. Contributing Resource.

A reading of the Sanborn maps indicates that this building evolved over time. On the 1907 map it is an L-shaped house with the bottom of the L facing Fifth Street. In the corner of the L is a small addition and a long porch. An attached, full-width front porch was added by 1913. By 1924, the front porch wrapped around the southwest corner of the house and met a large, projecting bay. It retained this feature until at least 1941. Today, the wraparound porch has been partially enclosed to create a sunroom.

64. 981 Fifth Street. Ca. 1910. 1 ½ story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage clad in shiplap with a steep hip roof punctuated by gables and an interior brick chimney with corbelling; full width front porch with hip roof, pedimented entry and plain, wood columns; in the porch area are a single-leaf door, a projecting, 3-sided bay with 1/1 DHS windows, a 1/1 DHS window, a single-leaf door with a transom, a 1/1 DHS window and a projecting, 3-sided bay with 1/1 DHS windows; above each of these 3-sided bays and the porch roof is a gable with a pedimented, louvered attic vent; most of the windows are 1/1 double hung sash; two 1 story, gabled wings on the rear elevation have an infill structure between them clad in shiplap; brick pier foundation with concrete block infill in some areas. Contributing Resource.

This house is not marked on the 1907 Sanborn map but in 1913 it shared this side of the block with the Magnolia Hotel which sat directly north of it. Eleven years later, the hotel was gone but three bungalow duplexes had been constructed in this area.

65. 982 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, 3x4 bay, wood frame bungalow clad in shiplap with a hip roof of asphalt shingles pierced by two interior brick chimneys and displaying exposed rafter tails; integral, full width, front porch with wood pillars, balustrade and new decking; in the porch area is a single-leaf wood door with an oval light flanked by sidelights with paneled aprons and paired 2/2 double hung sash windows; on the south (side) elevation are single 2/2 DHS windows and on the north (side) elevation are new paired and single 6/6 DHS windows; covered foundation. Contributing Resource. [photo 17]

66. 999 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, 4x4 bay, wood frame bungalow duplex with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, shiplap siding; integral, full width, front porch with battered wood pillars; in porch area are a 2/2 DHS window, a single-leaf, wood panel door with three lights, a wood slab door with diamond-shaped light and a 2/2 DHS window; most of the windows are 2/2 DHS; brick chimney on the south (side) elevation; the foundation consists of brick piers with concrete block infill. Outbuilding clad in shiplap. Contributing Resource.

67. 1000 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, 3x4 bay, wood frame bungalow with metal, hip roof; vinyl siding; new 1/1 double hung sash windows; integral, full width, front porch with wood posts; in the porch area is an original, single leaf, wood and glass panel door flanked by 1/1 DHS windows; the foundation consists of brick piers with concrete block infill. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 17]

68. 1011 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, 3x3 bay, wood frame bungalow clad in asbestos shingles; hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails; integral, full width, front porch with cornice and wood posts; in porch area is a single leaf, wood panel door flanked by paired 3/1 DHS windows; most of the windows are single or paired 3/1 DHS; exterior brick chimney on south (side) elevation; carport with shed roof on north (side) elevation; the foundation consists of brick piers with concrete block infill. Contributing Resource.

69. 1014 Fifth Street. Ca. 1945. Irregularly massed, one story, 4 bay wide, wood frame minimal traditional house clad in vinyl siding; complex gable roof of asphalt shingles with interior brick chimney; single leaf, wood panel door with six lights on stoop with metal awning and decorative metal supports; replacement windows of 4/4 and 6/6 double hung sash; brick foundation. Non-Contributing Resource.

70. 1029 Fifth Street. Ca. 1920. One story, 4x3 bay, wood frame bungalow duplex clad in asbestos shingles; hip roof has asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails; integral, full width, front porch with wood pillars; in porch area are a 2/2 double hung sash window-single leaf door with wooden screen door-single leaf door with wooden screen door- 2/2 double hung sash window; side carport with flat roof. Contributing Resource.

71. 1038 Fifth Street. Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion, 117th Field Artillery Armory. Ca. 1935. A two story, 3x6 bay, brick armory with a low, gable roof and a parapet both covered in metal sheeting; the armory displays

a water table comprised of projecting and recessed bands of brick; similar brick banding that is punctuated with metal vents appears near the top of the building; the front portion of the building has its own low gable roof that is also covered in metal sheeting; the front, central bay consists of a gable peak clad in vinyl siding, three octagonal openings now covered in the same siding, an incised cast stone sign panel that reads "Ft. Percy S. McClung" and below all this, two double-leaf, wood and glass panel doors and covered transoms with a shed roof awning above them; flanking the doors and delineating this central bay are two piers with triple stretcher brick courses that protrude from the wall's surface near the tops of these piers; a recessed vertical band with 2 slit windows runs down the middle of each pier, although the lower slit window on the north pier is now bricked up; each outer bay of the front façade consists of two large, metal framed, multi-light, industrial windows; each side elevation is divided into bays by shallow buttresses and in most of the bays are 2 industrial windows; in the first bay on the north elevation, however, is a hip roofed stoop with paired, wood and glass doors that are flanked by windows; in a bay on the south elevation is a pair of wood and glass doors with a large, multi-light transom above them; the rear elevation is 5 bays wide with buttresses and single, industrial windows; in its gable peak are 3 open slits. Contributing Resource. [photo 16]

This building was constructed sometime between 1924 and 1941 as a National Guard Armory. Its construction is believed to have been funded by one of FDR's New Deal programs.

72. 1045 Fifth Street. United States Post Office. Ca. 2000. Long, brick post office building with a gable on hip roof that is clad in asphalt shingles and pierced by multiple gables; front gable has blind eyelid transom; double leaf, plate glass doors with transoms, plate glass windows; brick piers with soldier brick course at base. Non-Contributing Resource.

73. 1099 Fifth Street. L&N Train Depot. Ca. 1902. This 1 story, 5x12 bay, wood-frame depot consists of a front, square section with hip roof that faces Fifth Street and probably contained the waiting rooms and station manager's office and a long, rectangular, rear section crowned by a gable roof that contained the baggage and other storage areas and has a loading dock on its south elevation. The roofs, which are covered in metal sheeting, have wide, overhanging eaves supported by knee braces. The hip roof also features louvered gable peaks and corbelled brick chimneys. The depot's exterior wall treatment consists of beaded board wainscoting up to the plain, wooden continuous sill, clapboard extending from this sill to the plain, wooden continuous lintel and then beaded board again at the top of the building under the eaves. The front façade has a window-window-window-door-window configuration. Its single-leaf door features wooden panels, a large light and a large transom. The north (side) elevation of this square section has a similar door and transom plus a paired and single window. The south (side) elevation of this section has a pair of paneled doors, each with a large light and a transom, and a box bay under a gable on hip roof. This box bay has a single-leaf door similar in design to the paired doors. In the long, rectangular section of the depot are a similar pair of doors with a 3-light transom and another door with a diagonal board treatment and multi-lights under a multi-light transom. Of the 3 openings accessing the loading dock, 2 retain their original beaded board doors while the third has been partially enclosed and now has a modern single-leaf door. The north (side) elevation of the long rear section has similar door treatments and a handicap ramp leading up to a boardwalk that runs almost the entire length of this section. The original window styles are mostly 1/1 DHS, but also include 9/9 and 9/1 DHS. On the rear elevation are 2 4/4 DHS windows which are replacements. Brick foundation. Contributing Resource. [photo 15]

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad completed a branch line in 1902 that ran through Florala. This depot was probably constructed around that time. The branch line connected the L & N's extension from Georgiana, Alabama to Graceville, Florida with its line that ran from Pensacola to River Junction, Florida. The L & N depot appears on the 1907 Sanborn map, but appears to have been enlarged to its present configuration by 1913 based on its footprint on the later map.

74. 1130 Fifth Street. Cost Plus. Ca. 1950. One story, concrete block building with side gable roof covered in new metal sheeting, two plate glass doors, display windows, two front projecting bays with front gable roofs contain the entrances to the store, one with shed roof awning and both with metal supports. The south storefront is clad in rabbeted sheathing which also covers the side gable peak. Rear gabled wing of concrete block construction. Contributing Resource.

There were no buildings at this end of the block on this side of Fifth Street recorded on either the 1924 or 1941 Sanborn maps, except for a small shed which is no longer extant. Therefore, it is believed that this building was constructed after WWII.

75. 1st building N of L&N Depot. Ca. 1945. This long, 1 story, gable-roofed utilitarian building sits towards the rear of the city lot directly north of the depot. It is clad in metal with a metal roof with exposed rafter tails whose gable faces Fifth Street. On its north elevation is a large opening with a metal door. Contributing Resource.

76. 2nd building N of L&N Depot. Ca. 1945. This shorter, 1 story, gable-roofed utilitarian building sits on the same city lot as Resource #75 which partially obscures the view of this building. It also is clad in metal with a metal roof with exposed

rafter tails but its roof ridgeline parallels Fifth Street. On its east or street elevation is a large opening. Contributing Resource

77. 1131 Fifth Street. Westside Video and Tans. Ca. 1905. Two story, 3x8 bay, brick commercial building; its storefront has a central, single-leaf, aluminum sash and plate glass door flanked by display windows and retains its original transom and original wood framing; the continuous stone lintel above the transom continues across the front façade and above the storefront of 1139 Fifth Street; flat metal awning; the 2nd story windows are 1/1 DHS with segmental arches and brick lugsills; above them on the front and south (side) elevations are brick panels with corbelled brick "pendants" at their tops and a brick cornice. Contributing Resource.

This building has served a variety of functions in its long history. These included a shop (1907), a grocery (1913), an ice cream and candy factory (1924) and an office and auto repair shop (1941).

78. 1139 Fifth Street. Townsend Floral Creations. Ca. 1905. One story, 3 bay wide, brick commercial building; storefront may have had double-leaf doors originally but now has a central, single-leaf, aluminum sash and plate glass door in an opening that is partially boarded up and flanked by display windows; the original wood framing and the original transom remain; above the storefront is a continuous stone lintel which is shared with 1131 Fifth Street; the upper section of the front façade displays a brick sign panel with corbelled brick "pendants" across its top and a brick cornice comprised of recessed and projecting bands of stretcher and header courses. Contributing Resource.

In its long history, this building has served a variety of functions. These included retail space (1907) and a 5-car garage (1924). The building stood vacant in 1913. By 1941, there was a doorway between this building and 1131 Fifth Street when this resource served as general storage for the auto repair business next door.

79. 1134 Fifth Street. Ca. 1950. Cuts "n" Curls. One story, 2x1 bay, commercial building of concrete block construction with a brick front facade; cornice; new wood door with 9 lights; display window; cloth awning; the south (side) elevation has a large window and a blocked up opening; rear addition clad in metal. Contributing Resource.

There were no buildings on this section of the block on this side of Fifth Street recorded on either the 1913, the 1924 or the 1941 Sanborn maps, except for a small shed which is no longer extant. Therefore, it is believed that this building was constructed after WWII.

80. 1138 Fifth Street. Ca. 1950. Southern Windows and Doors. One story, 3 bay wide, concrete block commercial building; plain cornice; double leaf, wood and glass panel doors with flanking display windows; original storefront transom boarded up; cloth awning; north (side) elevation stuccoed; south elevation is a party wall shared with 1134 Fifth Street. Contributing Resource.

There were no buildings on this section of the block on this side of Fifth Street recorded on either the 1913, the 1924 or the 1941 Sanborn maps, except for a small shed which is no longer extant. Therefore, it is believed that this building was constructed after WWII.

81. 1136 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. Floral News. Originally 2 separate one story, brick buildings, each 3 bays wide; the original storefronts are intact but have new doors and glass; metal awnings; above are 2 recessed, brick sign panels with brick corbelling at their tops; continuous concrete cornice. Contributing Resource.

This building has served a variety of functions in its long history. These included a shop (1907), a restaurant (1913) and a printing plant (1924-1941).

82. 1 building north of 1136 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. Floral News. Originally 2 separate one story, brick buildings, each 3 bays wide; the original storefronts are intact but have new doors and glass; the door of this storefront is boarded up; metal awnings; above are 2 recessed, brick sign panels with brick corbelling at their tops; continuous concrete cornice. Contributing Resource.

This building has served a variety of functions in its long history. These included a shop (1907), a movie theater (1913) and a carpenter's workshop (1924-1941).

83. 1152 Fifth Street. Family Dollar. Ca. 2000. One story, contemporary concrete block commercial building with parapet, two central plate glass doors, display windows. Non-Contributing Resource.

84. 1163 Fifth Street. Tri-City Metal Roofing. Ca. 1945. One story, Moderne style building with a roughly textured stucco wall treatment and a rounded corner featuring a band of windows; on the east or Fifth Street elevation are 2 garage bays

flanking a single-leaf door and another single-leaf door flanked by windows to the north of these bays; on the north (side) elevation are multi-light, metal-sashed, industrial type windows, a single-leaf door and 2 garage bays; a projecting beltcourse extends from the north garage bay on the Fifth Street elevation, runs just above the windows and wraps around the rounded corner to terminate at the 1st garage bay on the north elevation; flat parapet with a taller curved section above the north garage bay on the Fifth Street elevation. Contributing Resource. [photos 10 & 13]

85. 1160 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. One story, 3x6 bay, brick building that as recently as 5 years ago displayed Beaux Arts detailing on its upper front façade which is now covered in metal sheeting; its original storefront is boarded up but retains its double-leaf, wood and glass doors with a transom and flanking display windows; a canopy integral to the building extends out over the public sidewalk and is supported by large brick piers that are accented by brick corbelling at approximately their mid-point; the side (south) elevation has a window-door-window-door-window-window configuration, all of which have segmental brick arches and concrete lugsills, and a stepped parapet. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 13]

86. 1173 Fifth Street. Ca. 1905. Gutted building in ruinous condition; some structural elements of the storefront remain; above them are 3 slightly recessed, brick sign panels and a corbelled brick parapet. Non-Contributing Resource. [photo 13]

87-88. 1185 and 1189 Fifth Street. Champion Contractors, Inc. Ca. 1905/Ca. 1930. One story, brick commercial building; metal sheeting covers the upper half of the front façade; the lower half of this façade, which was probably comprised of 2 typical storefronts, is now covered with wood siding; the front façade has a window-door-window-door-window configuration. Non-Contributing Resources. [photo 13]

Fourth Street

89. 1113 Fourth Street. American Legion Post Number 77. Ca. 1950. Quonset hut of corrugated metal with a 3 bay wide, brick façade crowned by a brick parapet; central, front, wood door with narrow, boarded up sidelights flanked by display windows with brick slipsills; one display window is boarded up, clerestory covered with metal sheeting, flat metal awning. Contributing Resource. [photo 12]

This Quonset hut does not appear on any of the Sanborn maps for Florala. It was probably erected here after World War II. Since another freestanding Quonset hut (Resource #4) in Florala was erected in 1951, this one has been given a construction date of about the same time, ca. 1950.

90. 1115 Fourth Street. Franklin Ferguson Company. Ca. 1945. Seven Quonset huts of corrugated metal, metal gutters with metal triangular braces, metal doors and corrugated metal garage doors, a variety of window types including fixed and hinged industrial windows. Contributing Resource. [photo 12]

At the time of this survey, the westernmost Quonset hut held a separate business establishment with an address of 1096 Fifth Street but was still connected to the rest of the Quonset hut factory. Historically, all of these Quonset huts were interconnected and utilized as one factory. Except for 1096 Fifth Street, they still function as one large building. Therefore, they are being counted as one resource.

This large concentration of Quonset huts is not on the 1941 Sanborn map. They were erected later to house the Franklin Ferguson Company, a shirt factory owned by the Gitenstein family. The company had been located on Fifth Avenue between Sixth and Fifth Streets beginning at some point after 1924 up through the early 1940s. By 1941, it had expanded into the buildings on the south side of Wall Street. Perhaps Franklin Ferguson won some large government contracts during WWII or simply wished to house its entire operation under one roof and so constructed a new factory on Fourth Street ca. 1945.

Wall Street

91. 22510 Wall Street. Ca. 1905. The original entry or storefront to this one story, brick building has been replaced with a metal garage door and vinyl siding; there is still a single brick header course above the entry; the upper section of the front façade retains its 2 decorative metal vents, its full entablature that has a denticulated and corbelled architrave, plain frieze and corbelled cornice and its flat parapet; the west (side) elevation has 2 4/4 DHS windows with brick lugsills and radiating brick voussoirs, a wide, segmental arched opening that's been bricked up, a new, metal carport and a stepped parapet of corbelled brick; the rear elevation has a single-leaf, 6-panel, wood door with a transom and a brick segmental arch, a

boarded up window with a brick lugsill and a brick segmental arch and heavy brick corbelling below the parapet that is capped with metal. Contributing Resource. [photo 11]

This building is the one-story, west end of a collection of irregularly massed buildings that share party walls and occupy the roughly triangular shaped block south of Wall Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It has housed a number of enterprises in its history. In 1907 it was a barber shop. From at least 1913 through 1924 it stood vacant. In 1941 it was part of a wholesale grocery business along with the first stories of the two buildings directly east of it.

92. 1st building East of 22510 Wall Street. Ca. 1905. Two story, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; 4 bays wide on its second story; its original storefront has been replaced with central doors flanked by large, 2-light windows and wall treatments of brick and a modern sheathing material; between this storefront and the one for 22654 Wall Street is a bricked up, round arched opening with a brick arch and brick keystone that accessed the staircase to the 2nd story; the 4 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows have brick slipsills and radiating brick voussoirs with brick keystones; a corbelled brick beltcourse spans the façade above these windows as does the full entablature with its denticulated and corbelled architrave, plain frieze and corbelled cornice; flat parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 11]

This building is the westernmost two-story resource in a collection of irregularly massed buildings that share party walls and occupy the roughly triangular shaped block south of Wall Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It has housed a number of enterprises in its history. In 1907 it was a store but served as a store room six years later. Feed was being stored here in 1924. By 1941, a wholesale grocery business was housed in its first story, the first story of 22654 Wall Street and in 22510 Wall Street. Its second story along with the second stories of the two buildings east of it served as the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2. In recent years, the building housed the Florala Municipal Court.

93. 22654 Wall Street. Ca. 1905. Two story, two part commercial block, brick building with flat roof; 5 bays wide on its second story; its original storefront has been replaced with central doors flanked by large, 2-light windows and wall treatments of brick and a modern sheathing material; between this storefront and the one directly west of it is a bricked up, round arched opening with a brick arch and brick keystone that accessed the staircase to the 2nd story; the 5 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows have brick slipsills and radiating brick voussoirs with brick keystones; a corbelled brick beltcourse spans the façade above these windows as does the full entablature with its denticulated and corbelled architrave, plain frieze and corbelled cornice; flat parapet. Contributing Resource. [photo 11]

This building is the middle two-story resource in a collection of irregularly massed buildings that share party walls and occupy the roughly triangular shaped block south of Wall Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It has housed a number of enterprises in its history. In 1907 it was a hardware store but housed a plumbing business six years later. Groceries were being stored here in 1924. By 1941, a wholesale grocery business was housed in its first story, the first story of the building directly west of it and in 22510 Wall Street. Its second story along with the second stories of the two buildings to either side of it served as the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2. In recent years, the building housed the Florala Municipal Court.

94. 22664 Wall Street. Ca. 1905. Two story, two part commercial block, brick building with a beveled NE corner; on the beveled corner there is evidence of 2 1st story arched openings that are now bricked up and have been replaced with a large window with a brick slipsill and an aluminum sash and glass frontispiece with double-leaf doors; a flat, metal awning spans this corner and most of the Wall Street (north) elevation; the beveled corner's 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows have brick slipsills, 3-light transoms and radiating brick voussoirs; the 1st story of the north elevation also has bricked up openings and a glass block window-large, single-light window-glass block window-double-leaf, aluminum sash and glass doors with transom-single-leaf, wood door configuration; the 6 2nd story 1/1 DHS windows on this elevation have brick slipsills and radiating brick voussoirs; a corbelled brick beltcourse spans this elevation, the beveled corner and the Fourth Street (east) elevation as does the full entablature with its denticulated and corbelled architrave, plain frieze and corbelled cornice; the Fourth Street elevation is divided into 4 sections by brick pilasters; it has 5 bricked up, round arched openings on its 1st story as well as 4 glass block windows at its north end, a single-leaf door in the center that originally provided access to the 2nd story and aluminum sash and glass double-leaf door and large windows at the south end; on the rear elevation the 2-lane drive-through has a flat roof; the sides of the roof and the teller's windows are covered in seamed metal sheathing; there is also a small loading dock with a single-leaf door on this elevation; the rest of the rear openings are boarded up but retain their segmental brick arches and brick slipsills; heavy brick corbelling accents the flat parapet on the rear elevation. Contributing Resource. [photo 11]

This building is the two-story east end in a collection of irregularly massed buildings that share party walls and occupy the roughly triangular shaped block south of Wall Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It has housed a number of enterprises in its history. Its 2x4 bay beveled northeast corner housed the Bank of Florala in its first story from at least 1907 through 1941. In the former year the rest of the building was a shop. By 1913 it held general merchandise. It housed a wholesale grocery business on its first floor and provided grocery storage on its second in 1924. In 1941 the first

floor was a cutting room and the second floor, along with the second floors of the two buildings directly west of it served as the Franklin Ferguson Company Plant No. 2. In recent years, the building housed the Florala Water and Sewer Board and City Hall. The bank section of the building continues to serve as the city hall.

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)

Property is:

- ☐ 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)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1896-1951

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the 1896 construction date of the earliest resource (Resource #42) which is an I-house to the 1951 construction date of the latest historic resource (Resource #4) which is a Quonset hut that was erected to house a movie theater.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Floralia Historic District is locally significant under **criterion A: commerce** for its representation of the commercial development of Floralia from 1903 to 1951. Contributing commercial resources are generally one part and two part commercial buildings of either brick and/or concrete block construction. Additionally, other examples of one story, masonry commercial buildings include the Moderne style Resource #84, the utilitarian Cost Plus, Resource #74 and a gas station, Resource #35. Most were constructed prior to World War II, although a few were built just after the war. The historic district illustrates the commercial prosperity of a community that served as a shipping point in the timber belt region of southern Alabama during the first half of the twentieth century. Located on or just off Fifth Avenue which was part of US Highway 331, these historic commercial resources also catered to tourists visiting Lake Jackson and beachgoers heading to the Florida coast only sixty miles away so they also symbolize the economic development brought to Floralia by the tourism industry.

The Floralia Historic District is also locally significant under **criterion C: architecture** for its documentation of Floralia's residential, commercial, industrial, governmental and transportation architecture dating from 1896 to 1951. The district features a fine collection of Queen Anne houses which was constructed in the first two decades of the twentieth century. They range from vernacular building typologies with Queen Anne design elements to irregularly massed cottages with steeply pitched roofs, projecting bays and wraparound porches to the high style, fully articulated example of the James Thomas Hughes House (Resource #43). There are also locally significant examples of the bungalow and a late nineteenth century I-house which may represent some of the earliest settlement in Floralia. The district's commercial architecture is dominated by locally significant examples of one and two part commercial blocks which display such design elements as brick sign panels, brick corbelling and other decorative brickwork, arched windows and parapets. A handful of these buildings are clad in glazed white brick (Resources #5, 10, 28). There is also an important group of rock-faced concrete block buildings constructed sometime between 1907 and 1913 on Fifth Avenue. Later examples of this masonry type are also found on N. Fifth Street. Many of these have a complete or partial brick wall treatment on their front facades. They illustrate how ca. 1900 technological advances in the machinery used to make concrete block led to its widespread adoption as a masonry material for commercial buildings. Floralia was also quick to adopt Quonset huts in the last years of the period of significance. The district's most significant industrial resource is a former shirt factory (Resource #90) that was located in seven interconnected Quonset huts. Other buildings that were commercial in character had housed this factory and smaller manufacturing establishments from time to time over the years, but Resource #90 is the only historic structure within the district specifically built for industry. Single Quonset huts also were erected within the district to house a movie theater and an American Legion Post. Resource #71, the National Guard Armory, is the only historic government building in the district. It represents the Federal government's commitment to creating employment opportunities during the Great Depression and promoting national defense. The district's two historic gas stations, Resources #1 and #35, illustrate the impact of auto-related transportation on the Floralia Historic District. Finally, although the district was served by two railroads whose lines crisscrossed it, the only building left to symbolize this history is the well-preserved L&N depot (Resource #73) constructed ca. 1902.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criterion A: Commerce

Of the 94 resources included in the Floralia Historic District 56 or approximately 60% are commercial buildings. Thirty of these 56 commercial resources (53% of the total) were constructed from 1903 through 1913. They reflect the explosive growth that occurred in Floralia during these years when the population jumped from 300 to 5,000. Furthermore, they represent a typical commercial development pattern that occurred in small towns across Alabama in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The penetration of railroads into isolated areas of the state allowed access to the natural resources in those regions. The speculators, workers and others who came to exploit those resources needed supplies and services which were provided by businessmen and professionals. In the early twentieth century, many doctors, dentists and lawyers practiced in Floralia. There were also plenty of mercantile establishments, two banks, garages and gas stations. Tourists used these services too, as well as Floralia's two hotels, the Colonial Hotel which burned in 1966 and the Hotel Geronimo (Resource #34). As the timber companies sold off their cut-over lands to farmers, the town grew into an important regional shipping point for agricultural products. This pattern continued throughout the rest of the period of significance, but at a much slower pace.

Criterion C: Architecture

Just as the Queen Anne residential resources illustrate typical housing in early twentieth century Floralia, the bungalows (Resources #50, 54, 65, 66, 68, 70), the concrete block Craftsman house (Resource #53) and the post-WWII ranch style

house (Resource #47) reflect how changing national tastes were accepted and interpreted by individuals in this community. Likewise, the commercial and public buildings represent the aspirations and architectural knowledge of local leading businessmen and perhaps the town as a whole. Among the early landmarks predating 1913, the most visually prominent and architecturally significant are Resources #11, 19, 36 and 73. The first two feature some of the finest decorative brickwork from this period in Florala. New York City's Flatiron Building constructed in 1902 reportedly influenced the triangular shape of Resource #36, Florala's Flatiron Building. The L & N depot, although probably a stock design of the railroad company, is a late, but excellent interpretation of the Eastern Stick style with its various wooden wall treatments, projecting bay and knee braces. Later community landmarks like Resources #5, 10 and 71 reflect the more restrained design ethic of their time. Resource #5, a retail establishment, occupies a prominent corner in downtown Florala. Its glazed white brick exterior successfully combines Craftsman and classical design vocabularies. The bank (Resource #10) across the street, despite its modest size, exudes a monumentality because of its Classical Revival style and glazed white brick wall treatment as well as its prominent location. The massiveness of the National Guard Armory, Resource #71, combined with its front entry delineated by massive brick piers, simple brick banding and industrial type windows reflects a stripped down Classicism. Following the war, a strict utilitarianism dominated Florala's commercial, industrial and social buildings as evidenced by Resource #23, a simple, two-story, brick building, and the Quonset huts which housed a movie theater, an American Legion post and a factory (Resources #4, 89, 90).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Wiregrass region of south Alabama was isolated and sparsely settled in the late nineteenth century. Only small scale farmers, cattle herders and lumber camp workers occupied the piney woods of Covington County. In December 1865 James Edwin Hughes came to the northern shore of Lake Jackson (one of the largest freshwater lakes in the State) in the southeast corner of the county to homestead his 160 acres. Five years later the Masons began meeting here to celebrate St. John's Day on June 24th.ⁱⁱ Soon a stagecoach route passed through Hughes' land connecting Columbus, Georgia to Milton, Florida. He tended to the travelers and their horses. The Gilmer, Miller, George, Wood, Stallings and Manning families had joined Hughes by 1895. Their small community formed the nucleus of the future town of Florala.

Changes were underway, however. The expansion of large-scale turpentine and lumbering operations into the region, the development of commercial fertilizers and the coming of the railroads brought tremendous development to the Wiregrass. Its population increased by over 65% in the last decade of the century. Covington County's growth rate outdistanced even that of Jefferson County, home to the booming industrial city of Birmingham. Timber products and farming would build Florala.

Turpentine was an important industry in the Wiregrass by at least the 1870s, reaching its peak in the mid-1880s. It began to be produced in Covington County around the turn of the century. The Flatiron Building constructed in 1904 by C. C. McRae, a turpentine operator, illustrates the wealth brought to Florala by this industry. The Jackson Lumber Company had acquired 144,000 acres of timber land around the Hughes settlement by 1888. It began operating its large sawmill in 1902, developing the mill village of Lockhart just west of Florala in conjunction with the mill. The McPhail Brothers from North Carolina formed the Lake Lumber Company in the late nineteenth century and built a railroad on the south side of Lake Jackson that connected with the Yellow River Railroad, a logging road which ran through Florala. They sold their company to W. H. Britton who, along with other interests, formed the Britton Lumber Company. At its peak, the Britton Lumber Company employed almost 400 men, owned 30 miles of logging railroad and 25,000 acres of pine timber land and operated a sawmill and a planing mill with a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber a day. Ironically, the Florala Saw Mill Company was established at Paxton, Florida in 1903 on the south side of Lake Jackson and had a similar capacity. The L & N and the Central of Georgia railroad lines expanded into the Wiregrass region about the same time these companies were established, reaching Florala in 1902 and 1904, respectively. The lines provided a great boost to the town's industrial development.

The newly cleared land and the introduction of commercial fertilizers to the Wiregrass led to the growth of farming around and even in Florala. Both sides of South Fifth Street were being cultivated ca. 1900. The first cotton was planted in the late 1880s and would become a major crop as it was elsewhere throughout Alabama. From the very beginning, however, there was diversified agriculture as fruits, vegetables and root crops were also grown. Wiregrass farmers tended to grow more truck crops than their counterparts across the State. They also grew corn, sugar cane and peanuts and raised hogs, cattle and poultry. The Napier Farm and Milling Company in Florala was cultivating 1,000 acres of Napier Grass at some

ⁱⁱ This began a tradition which continues down to today. Every year thousands of Masons gather in Florala during the last full week of June to celebrate St. John's Day.

point during the period of significance. The grass produced hay similar to alfalfa. Florala was an important agricultural shipping point for all of these products.

Floralia's secondary industries and businesses, i. e., those not reliant on timber, generally were tied to agriculture. As the timber played out and sawmills closed down, these agriculturally based establishments sustained the town's economy, infrastructure and quality of life. Florala had grist mills, wholesale grocers and bakeries, some of which were located in the historic district. There was also the Mathis Peanut Company on South Fifth Street but none of its buildings are extant. Cotton-based enterprises like cotton gins and textile factories also located in Florala. In the late 1940s these included the Riverside Underwear Corporation, the Beltex Underwear Company and the Moon Tie Company. The Franklin-Ferguson Company, a manufacturer of shirts, was located in several district buildings in 1941, but later in the decade moved its operations into Resource #90 on Fourth Street. Local tung nut growers at this time supplied their product to American Tung Mills, Inc. of Florala which made tung oil.

The residential, commercial, industrial, governmental and transportation buildings comprising the Florala Historic District represent the prosperity and growth Florala enjoyed in the first fifty years of the twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Alabama Department of Archives and History. Statewide Files. SG6849. Folder 37: "Covington County, Florala."

Alabama Department of Archives and History. Statewide Files. SG6849. Folder 42: "Covington County, Lockhart."

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Cox, Lucille. E-Mail Communications to Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator. August 10, 2010 and September 3, 2010.

"Floralia Now And 57 Years Ago." The Florala News, 1 June 1922.

"How Florala Got Its Name." The Florala News, 30 March 1922.

J. W. Goodwin Engineering Company. 1938. City of Florala Alabama Official Real Estate Map. Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama. On-line. Available from Internet, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/counties/covington/covington.html>, accessed May 14, 2010.

Moore, Albert Burton. History of Alabama and Her People. 3 vols. Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1927.

No Author Cited. 136th Consecutive Annual Celebration 2006: "Embracing the Past", "Embarking the Future". Florala, AL: 2006.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. 1907, 1913, 1924, 1941. Fire Insurance Maps for Florala, AL. Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Public Library. On-line. Available from Internet, <http://www.bham.lib.al.us>, accessed June-September 2010 via AHC account.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 69.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>563900</u> Easting	<u>3430510</u> Northing	3	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>563800</u> Easting	<u>3429520</u> Northing
2	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>564290</u> Easting	<u>3430290</u> Northing	4	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>563545</u> Easting	<u>3429520</u> Northing
5	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>563880</u> Easting	<u>3430120</u> Northing	6	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>563830</u> Easting	<u>3430390</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See the accompanying sketch map entitled "Floralia Historic District."

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries for the Floralia Historic District were drawn in such a manner so as to include as many contiguous, contributing resources as possible while at the same time excluding as many noncontributing resources as possible.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Bell (consultant), Lucille Cox & Susan Enzweiler (AHC NR Coordinator)
organization Alabama Historical Commission date September 2010
street & number 468 S. Perry Street telephone 334/242-3184
city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36104
e-mail Susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Floral Historic District

City or Vicinity: Floral

County: Covington

State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: June-July 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0001
South side of Fifth Avenue west of Sixth Street, camera facing SE
2. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0002
Northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street, camera facing NE
3. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0003
23212 Fifth Avenue. Masonic Fidelity Lodge #685 [formerly a bank], camera facing N
4. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0004
North side of Fifth Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets, camera facing NE
5. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0005
South side of Fifth Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets, camera facing SE
6. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0006
23232 Fifth Avenue [Cox Hardware Co.] and 23238 [Indulgences]-23248 [Simply Chic] Fifth Avenue,
camera facing SW
7. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0007
23250 Fifth Avenue, camera facing NE
8. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0008
Northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street, camera facing NW
9. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0009
South side of Fifth Avenue west of Fourth Street, camera facing SW
10. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0010
Wall Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, camera facing SW
11. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0011
22510, 1st bldg. E of 22510, 22654 and 22664 Wall Street, camera facing SW
12. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0012
West side of Fourth Street between Wall Street and Fourth/Wildflower Avenue, camera facing SW
13. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralHD_0013
West side of Fifth Street between Fifth Avenue and Wall Street, camera facing SW

14. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0014
Fifth Street south of Wall Street, camera facing S
15. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0015
L&N Train Depot, 1099 Fifth Street, camera facing NW
16. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0016
Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion, 117th Field Artillery Armory, 1038 Fifth Street, camera facing SE
17. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0017
East side of Fifth Street north of Third/Begonia Avenue, camera facing NE
18. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0018
East side of Fifth Street between Second/Cactus and Third/Begonia Avenues, camera facing NE
19. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0019
West side of Fifth Street between Second/Cactus and Third/Begonia Avenues, camera facing NW
20. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0020
825 Fifth Street, camera facing W
21. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0021
West side of Fifth Street between First and Second/Cactus Avenues, camera facing NW
22. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0022
East side of Fifth Street between First and Second/Cactus Avenues, camera facing NE
23. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0023
760 Fifth Street, camera facing E
24. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0024
James Thomas Hughes House, 669 Fifth Street, camera facing W
25. AL_CovingtonCounty_FloralaHD_0025
565 Fifth Street, camera facing W

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 18 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.

Recommendation: SLR Return Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues Discussion Sheet

State Name: AL County Name Covington Resource Name Florida Historic District

Reference No. 10001050 Multiple Name _____

Solution:

Problem:

1) Section #3 incomplete - no signature from Certifying official

2) Federally owned properties

OK → sold to the city of Florida.

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: None

Signed pages sent

deleted Fed ownership

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Florala Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Covington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/05/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/28/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/21/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001050

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*historic residential & commercial district in
Florala, Alabama. Significant architecture &
commerce.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A.C.

REVIEWER Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/21/10

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

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



AL - Covington County - Florala HD -
0001



AL - Covington County - Florida HD -
0002



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0003



AL - Covington County - Florala HD - 0004



AL - Covington County - Florala HD - 0005



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0006



AL — Covington County — Florala HD — 0007



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0008



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0009



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0010



AL - Covington County - Florida HD_0011



AL_CovingtonCounty-Floral HD_0012



AL - Covington County - Florala HD_0013

FAMILY
DOLLAR

WESTERN VINCO MARK

100-1000
HOPKIN
204-630-1

AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0014



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0015

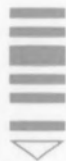


AL - Covington County - Floral HD - 0016





AL - Covington County - Floral HD - 0017





AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0018



AL_CovingtonCounty_FloridaHD_0019



AL - Covington County - Florala HD - 0020



AL - Covington County - Florela HD - 0021



AL - Covington County - Florida HD - 0022





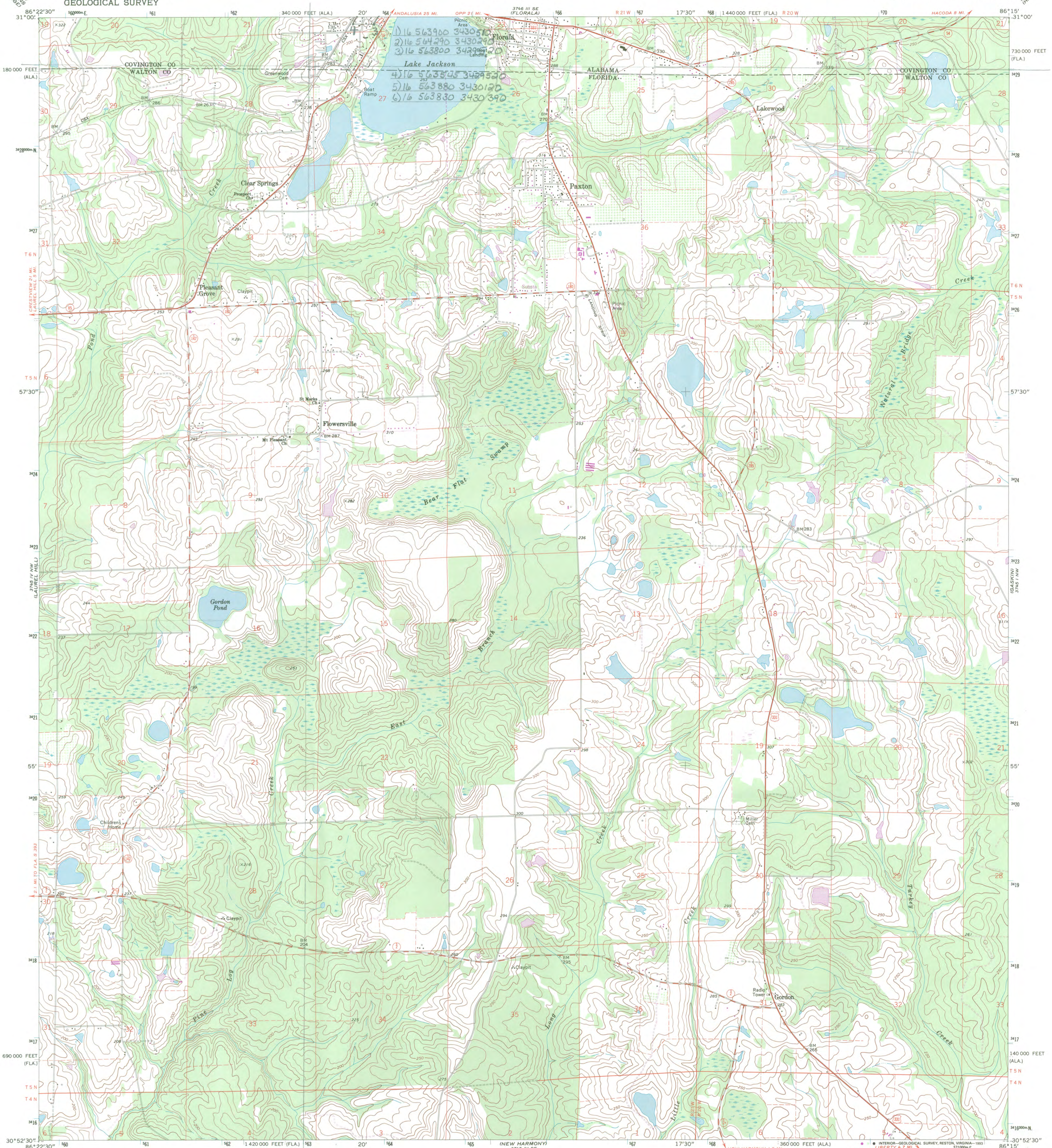
AL - Covington County - Florala HD -
0023

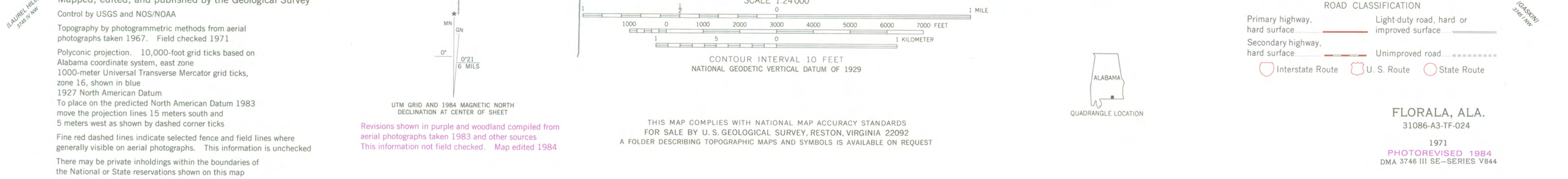


AL-Covington County-Floral HD-0024



AL - Covington County - Florala HD -
0025





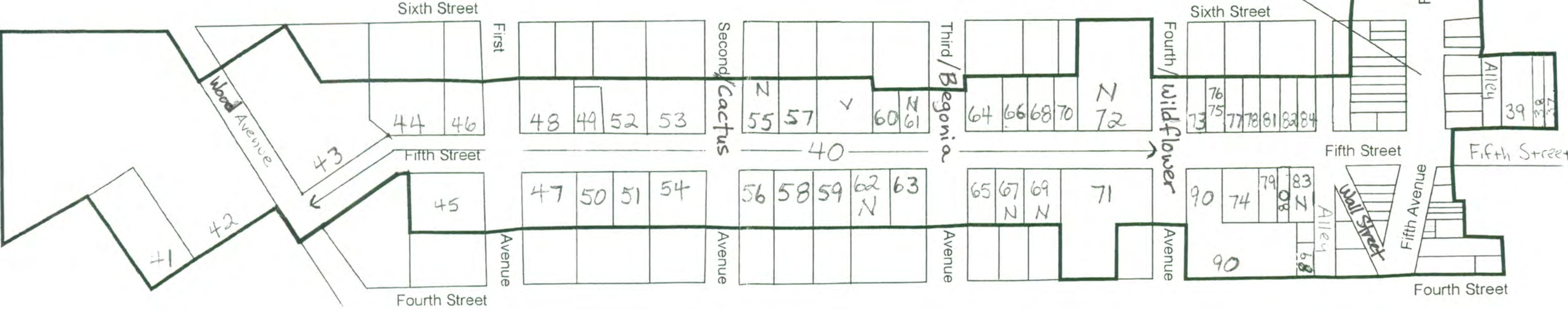
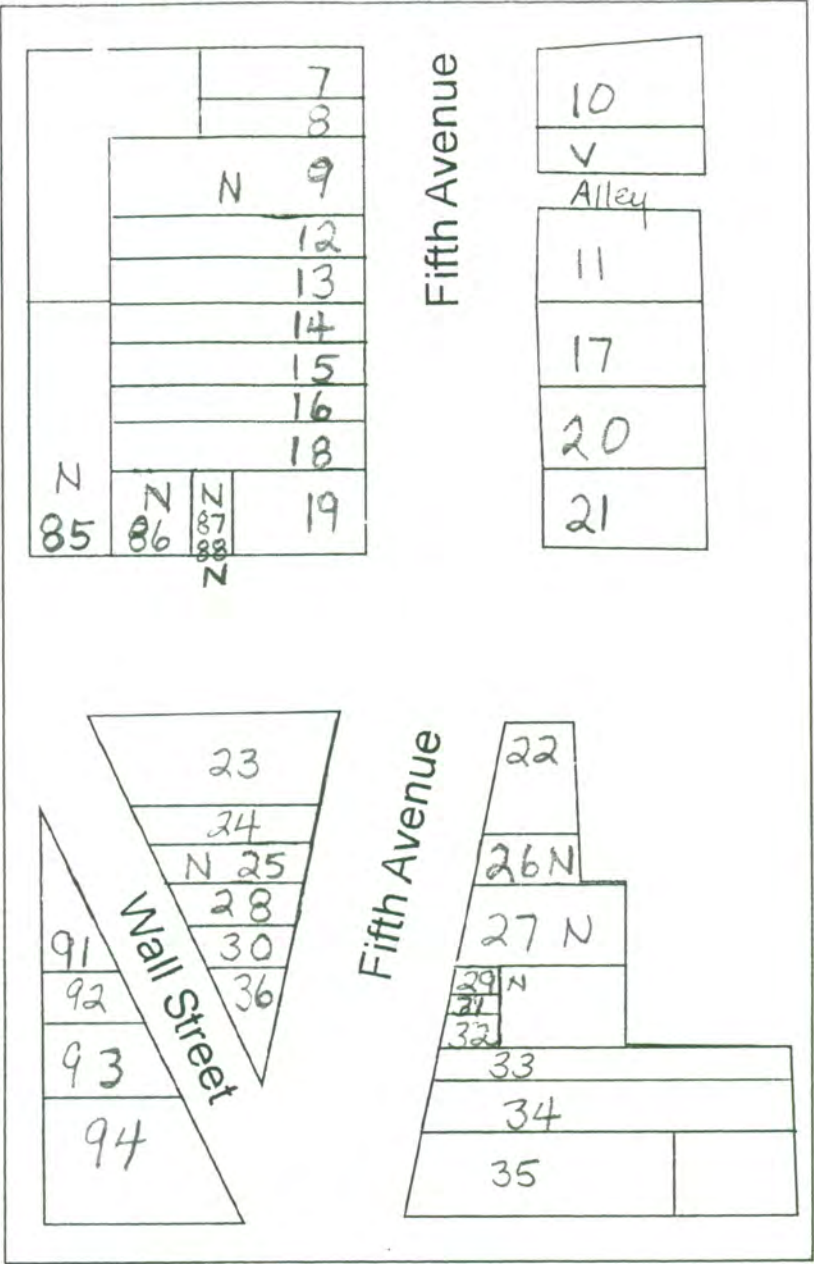
Florala Historic District

National Register Historic District Boundaries

Inventory #

N Non-Contributing Resource

V Vacant Lot





STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

October 21, 2010

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

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

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

Floralia Downtown Historic District
Floralia, Covington County, Alabama

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

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures



"Enzweiler, Susan"
<SEnzweiler@preserveala.org>

12/08/2010 05:47 PM CST

To "Lisa_Deline@nps.gov" <Lisa_Deline@nps.gov>

cc

bcc

Subject RE: recent nominations

Hi Lisa,

I will follow up tomorrow with the signed first pages. The armory is now owned by the city of Florala and the Mayor was sent a general notification letter b/c he's a local official. Plus we put a public notice in the local newspaper.

Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator
Alabama Historical Commission
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

(334) 230-2644

Fax: (334) 262-1083

-----Original Message-----

From: Lisa_Deline@nps.gov [mailto:Lisa_Deline@nps.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, December 08, 2010 3:08 PM

To: Enzweiler, Susan

Subject: recent nominations

Hi Susan:

The Control Unit (logs in the NR nominations) has flagged the Dunbar High School and the Florala HD as not having SHPO signatures. Would you mind resending the first pages? Also, in Florala, if the armory is still federally-owned, we'll need a copy of the notification letter for the files. This is a very colorful district...I like the pink facade with polka dots.

Thanks!

Lisa Deline, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
(202) 354-2239
fax (202) 371-2229



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

December 10, 2010

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

Ms. Lisa Deline
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Eighth Floor
Washington DC 20005

RE: The front pages for the NR nominations for the Florala Historic District and the Dunbar High School

Dear Lisa:

Enclosed please find the front pages—now signed—for the above referenced nominations. We hope everything is now in order but if you have any questions or need additional information feel free to contact me at 334/230-2644 or at susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org. As always, thanks for all your help!

Sincerely,

Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator