NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
historic name Stonecroft
other names/site numberWeakley, John Bedford, House
2. Location
street & number <u>1453 Shades Crest Road</u> city or town <u>Birmingham</u>
vicinity: <u>N/A</u> state: <u>Alabama</u> code <u>AL</u> county <u>Jefferson</u> code <u>073</u> zip code <u>35226</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that thisX_ 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 propertyX_ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide _X_ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. See continuation sheet. See continuation sheet. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register removed from the National Register

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Jefferson County, Alabama OMB No. 1024-0018
Category of Property (Check only one) <u>X</u> building(s) district site structure object
d in the National Register <u>N/A</u> I/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
ons)
Single dwelling Secondary structure Carriage house/garage
Single dwelling
<u>Secondary structure</u> Garage/Apartment
instructions)

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

See attached Continuation Sheets.

Stonecroft

Jefferson County, Alabama

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- _ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X 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.) N/A

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

- ___ B removed from its original location.
- __C a birthplace or a grave.
 - D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance: 1921-1924

Significant Dates <u>1921-24</u>

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

Cultural Affiliation _____ N/A

Architect/Builder <u>Sparks</u>, W.E., builder

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

See attached Continuation Sheets.

Stonecroft	Jefferson County, Alabama				
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)	OMB No. 1024-0018				
zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz					
(Cite the Books, articles, and other sources used in preparing t sheets.)	his form on one or more continuation				
Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A 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 University Other Name of repository:Collection of Joan Schilleci Brooks					
10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of Property: <u>±3.75 acres</u>					
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)					
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing 1 16 516770 3699650 3					
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)					
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)					
11. Form Prepared By					
name/title <u>Linda Nelson (with AHC reviewer Trina Binkley)</u> date <u>October 15, 2000</u>					
organizationFuturePaststreet &	number 4700 Seventh Court South				
city or town <u>Birmingham</u> state <u>Alabama</u> zip code	e <u>35222</u> telephone <u>(205) 592-6610</u>				

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) Jefferson County, Alabama

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Submit the following items with the completed form:				
Continuation Sheets				
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.				
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.				
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)				
Property Owner				
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)				
name <u>Jack Bernard Schilleci Jr., Joan Rosalie Schilleci, Jerome Bernard Schilleci, and</u> James Francis Schilleci				
street & number1455 Shades Crest Road telephone(205) 822-8315				
city or town <u>Birmingham</u> State <u>AL</u> zip code <u>35226</u>				

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

This property consists of something less than four acres on the south side of Shades Crest Road that runs generally east to west along the top of Shades Mountain, two ridges south of Birmingham, Alabama; it comprises four lots in Block 11 of the Shades Cliff Survey. On this site are situated the primary large stone residence and two smaller buildings, one a stone and wood residence built over a threecar garage and one a house with double garage of the same construction. The property is also distinguished by its stone walls and arched gateways, and the main house has an expansive stone terrace and arcaded parapet wall at the rear. The house's historic name, Stonecroft, is well chosen, and the stone in fact comes from and is named after its neighboring ridge— Red Mountain sandstone.

The main house is a large two-and-a-half-storey structure in the Tudor Revival style, with a full basement; typically rangy and asymmetrical in plan, it is generally 110' long and 50' deep, giving it a total of 13,608 square feet of usable space. It is situated on the very crest of the mountain and overlooks Shades Valley, the lot sloping gently away to the rear and allowing the basement to be entered at ground level on the back off the terrace. It is situated at the center of a drive that enters one gate off Shades Crest Road and exits by another at the other end of the property. The house is constructed of random-course rockfaced Red Mountain sandstone with steeply pitched and asymmetrical gables; the roof, with multiple front and rear gables, is slate that is graduated toward the ridge to enhance the appearance of the slope. There are two massive stone chimneys, one at either gabled end of the house, their stacks breaking and flush with the eave line. The gables are fronted by large plain bargeboards with pendants in the angles; otherwise the eaves are without gutters and have exposed rafter tails, showing the late Craftsman influence on the construction. The roof ridge drops somewhat on the east side of the dominant front gable, and this wing is also set slightly back of the west wing, adding depth to the long facade; this dropped roof also puts the two hipped dormers, one in each wing, at different levels and in different planes, adding more asymmetrical interest to the massing of the house.

The large front gable is made asymmetrical by the projecting gabled entry bay that breaks the eave line on its west side, while its east-side slope plunges to the ground-floor ceiling level. The projecting entry bay is comprised of an open porch with a segmental-arched entry recessed beneath an upstairs room faced by a row of three casement windows of leaded lozenge glass; this is a "Medieval building practice" seen commonly in these Tudor houses.¹ The paneled entry door is set in a limestone frame with a deep reveal and molded cornice pediment above; the frieze between has sprigs with pine cones flanking the name "Stonecroft," both in *bas* relief. A smaller projecting gabled bay at the other side of the main gable has its east eave-line nestled under that of the larger gable; it covers a smaller round-arched open porch giving access to an entrance into a side hallway parallel to the main hall (see interior description below, and floor plan). Casement windows, with clear glass, reappear at other points on the ground floor at the sides and rear of the house, although the primary windows are six-over-six sash arranged in various groupings, all with sills and lintels of the same stone.

Another of the distinguishing features of the house, in addition to the spectacular stonework, is the half-hipping of the occasional dormers; this modifies the extreme angularity of the roofline and gives it what one person has described as a "French Tudor" appearance. In their discussion of the Tudor Revival, in fact, Virginia and Lee McAlester note that hipped gables are more Continental than English in derivation². justifying the use of "French" with the Tudor designation.

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

The other significant projection from the main body of the house is the hipped one-storey solarium porch on the west side, enclosed with casement windows and with a tripartite entry on the front.

The rear of the house looks more massive because its appearance is augmented by stone terraces and walls, the arcaded terrace parapet wall, and a covered porch off the terrace in the west rear ell sheltering entries to the house at both levels. Through a round arch in the wall perpendicular to the house is a court serving both of the ancillary structures (see survey ground plan, attached). An interesting feature of the retaining wall here is a watering trough for horses (see photograph). Behind the house is a terraced yard and then another stone wall of more casual construction, in the nature of rubblestone with irregular mortaring, but with larger pieces than the rubblestone commonly seen in the area. From this wall the yard slopes gently down to the property line at the rear, which is defined by a very low (about a foot high) concrete-capped rubblestone wall. The entire property is surrounded on the front and sides by the less formal but still impressive rubbled sandstone wall. Also part of the landscape is a scattering of stone benches in the old garden area, and a stone barbecue fireplace toward the eastern edge of the property (see photographs).

The interior of the house retains most of its original features and has been carefully maintained by the owners. It is, interestingly, not Craftsman in inspiration but Colonial Revival, with a central hall and stair and Adamesque features in wall and fireplace treatments. Both of the front entries lead to hallways; the primary hall is flanked by the living room with porch beyond on one side and a perpendicular hall and dining room on the other. The main stair rises from the hallway to a landing under a large window, then turns to reach the second floor. The small hallway perpendicular to the main one connects through a door to the stair hall in the service area, also accessible through the east front entry. The kitchen and butler's pantry are in close to original condition, distinguished by a black-and-white checkerboard floor and rows of cabinetry.

Original interior finishes are all intact. The floors are quarry tile in the basement and oak on the first and second floors; the upper half-storey has pine floors. Ceramic tile covers all the bathroom floors and the solarium floor. Walls are plaster that is covered in canvas; only the main hallway, stair wall and library have been papered (1980s) over the canvas. The living room walls are decorated with plaster panel ornament and other features of Adam design such as the urns and swags decorating the marble mantels in the living and dining rooms. Doors are six-panel in the Colonial tradition, and there are deep paneled reveals in the passages into the living and dining rooms. The fireplace on the solarium porch wall opposing the living room is of stone with a massive keystone and brackets supporting the limestone mantel, more in keeping with the external features of the house. The chimney in this wing actually serves five different fireplaces on three floors. Ceiling heights are ten feet downstairs, nine feet upstairs. There are ornamental radiator covers throughout the house, and old push-button plates on all light switches. The hardware is solid brass, and the sconces and chandeliers are original. The baths retain their original pedestal sinks and ceramic tile floors and walls.

The smaller ancillary buildings on the court are both of sandstone and frame construction, now with asphalt shingle roofs. They are basically gable-ended with sash windows and unobtrusive entrances. The storey-and-a-half house was originally called a servants' house³ and appears also to have had horse-

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related functions in its earliest days (see History below); it now has a double garage below, a large shedroof dormer in the rear slope of the roof and a central roofbeam chimney. Entry to the apartment is through a room that appears to be an infill in the ell formed by the main gabled wall and a set-back room extension to the north: this infill was originally flat-roofed but now has a sloped roof to shed water, added by the present owners. The interior consists, on the ground level, of the double garage, the entry corner room, a kitchen and bath, and a stair to the living room and bedroom upstairs (see floor plan attached). (C)

The second house is a simple rectangle with a more modern profile and a different treatment of the stone facing; the entrance to the upper level is under a small projecting gabled porch off the west gabled end, supported by replacement cast iron columns. The lower level is the old stone three-car garage, with garage entries on the rear off the court level. Based on its dated coal chute cover in the west wall, it was built in 1926; it had battlemented side walls and a flat roof, onto which the residential frame upper storey was added in the mid-1950s. This little house is presently rented; the living quarters consist of three bedrooms, a living/dining room, kitchen, bath and closets. (NC)

The entire estate is surrounded by the sandstone wall with posts at the drive entrances, and at the rear the wall curves and dips and defines the various levels of the gently sloping yard. It is arcaded under the rear terrace parapet, and it steps down as a perpendicular wall that separates the rear yard from the courtyard between the smaller houses.

(C)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains is low.

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

Statement of Significance:

Stonecroft is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C, Architecture, on the basis of its embodiment of a high quality and degree of Tudor Revival style and construction, well maintained and in essentially original condition; its extraordinary use of local stone; and its intact landscaped grounds.

Stonecroft represents a fine local example of Tudor Revival residential construction, reflecting the love of English manor houses and country living that was the style of choice for the economically privileged. It is of a scale that puts it in the category of a "landmark" house; this designation includes the hand of an architect as originator of the design (as distinguished from *e.g.*, a suburban cottage Tudor that was often built from standard plans). Some descriptions of the style put this substantial a house into the category of English Country House or Country Estate⁴, and posit its tremendous appeal in post-World War I America both on nationalistic identification with our victorious ally England and on the style's ability to embody achievement and status. It in effect said "I can afford / To live like a lord."

After World War One, the English Revival achieved outright popularity. The style took on political significance, becoming an affirmation of victorious English-speaking nations. A physical expression of a common English heritage, the Tudor style became the symbol of world peace and prosperity. Advertisements of the period used a backdrop of multi-gabled houses as they hawked automobiles and household goods provided by a democratic society based on English common law and free mercantilism.⁵

The industrial economy and swift growth of Birmingham (dubbed "The Magic City" by boosters, because it grew up over night) provided sufficient wealth, coupled with dramatic landscape, on which to build whole neighborhoods of English houses in the low, ore-rich mountains south of the city. Best known for such developments was Robert Jemison Jr., who created the suburban enclaves of Redmont Park, Forest Park, and, after bridges and roads had made Shades Valley accessible by vehicle, Mountain Brook. Redmont and Forest Park were nestled in the highlands of Birmingham and Red Mountain and began building about 1909; Mountain Brook came to be situated on the south slope of Red Mountain and ultimately reaching over onto Shades Mountain and saw its planned development begin in 1928. Each of these estate neighborhoods contains a variety of housing styles, mostly architect-designed according to the preferences of their clients; a good many of the houses, even a majority of them, are of English derivation.

Even in this time of residential expansion, however, the Weakley house was unusually isolated from the life of the town, built so far out that at the time of its construction it was half a day's buggy ride from Birmingham. House-building that far out to the west on Shades Mountain, especially so early as 1917 when the cottage was built, was extremely sporadic and required something of a pioneer spirit. In its construction and stylistic details Stonecroft is typical of the great houses built on the mountain and in the south suburbs in the prosperous 1920s⁶, but it stands alone on this section of Shades Crest Road as an example of this period and style. It is further distinguished by its grounds and landscape features, particularly the stone walls and terraces that give definition to the surrounding land and ancillary buildings.

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Justification of the Period of Significance:

The construction period of the house has been designated the period of significance, since the Criterion for listing is Architecture and the house has not been changed in any notable way from that day to this. The most significant change to the property in general has been loss of some early structures such as the old cottage and the tool house, and addition of an upper level to the old garage. Mrs. Weakley's gardens could not be maintained, but the historic design of the landscape survives.

History of the House:

This Tudor Revival residence was constucted between 1921 and 1923 as the home of John Bedford Weakley and Anne Rather Weakley. Mr. Weakley was born in 1863 into a distinguished family from Florence, Alabama; he was admitted to the bar in 1884, married Anne Rather in 1891, and moved to Birmingham in 1901. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901 and represented Jefferson County in the state legislature in 1915, and he was the author of the City Codes of both the cities of Florence and Birmingham. As an attorney he was particularly interested in municipal questions and was apparently quite an authority on these issues. He was also a successful businessman and at one time was, among other things, president and chief stockholder of the Alabama Water Company of Birmingham.⁷ He was also interested in education; he served on Florence's Board of Education, was a trustee of the State Normal College (now the University of North Alabama, Florence), and was involved in the promotion of branch libraries in the Birmingham district.⁸

When they first came to Birmingham the Weakleys lived at the Hillman Hotel and later built a house on "Nob Hill" above Five Points South, now the site of Ramsay High School.⁹ They purchased a large tract of land on Shades Mountain about 1916 and built a cottage on it in 1917, probably anticipating the long construction period for their planned big house. This cottage was destroyed some time after 1940. No reference to the architect of the main house has been located to date (see Note 6), but the *Dixie Manufacturer* of September 25, 1921, notes the near-completion of the residence of John B. Weakley, with W.E. Sparks noted as the contractor.¹⁰ Mrs. Weakley's remembrance¹¹ was that the main house was built "about 1924"; the discrepancy in reported dates is puzzling until one sees the note scribbled in the tax file by Hill Ferguson, director of the Board of Equalization and a man who recorded everything about Jefferson County real estate and who apparently knew the house: "under construction 1921 to 1923."¹² Probably much of the basic work had been finished by the end of 1921 but there was much left to do before they could move into it, which was probably in early 1924.

Of the outbuildings, the "servants house" appears to have been built simultaneously with the house; half of the lower level is occupied by what is now a double garage, but the presence there of a fireplace suggests that it might have been a winter home for the carriage horses. The automobile garage was built in 1926 with its upper level added c. 1957. The location of the 1917 cottage is not known for sure, nor is the date or cause of its destruction.

The elaborate design of the grounds and gardens apparently owed much to Mrs. Weakley's love of gardening; the article on the occasion of her 100th birthday noted the gardens as well as the house as

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attractions for Sunday afternoon excursionists— since in those days it *was* an excursion, about 15 miles from Birmingham's Southside along primitive roads through undomesticated landscape up and along the mountain's ridge.

John Weakley did not live long after the completion of his great house: he died in 1928, and in 1936 Mrs. Weakley sold the entire property to T.S. Neville and moved into the Tutwiler Hotel downtown. The subdivision of the property occurred some time prior to the sale of the current c. 3.75 acres to R.M. Srygley 20 years after that in 1956; Mr. Srygley was in it for only two years before he sold the property to Lillie G. Allen, the present owner's mother. Mrs. Allen was an energetic and determined woman who loved the house and maintained it beautifully. The house is now occupied by Mrs. Allen's daughter and son-in-law, the Jack Schillecis. Their daughter, Joan Schilleci Brooks, has initiated this nomination of the house to the National Register.

The house was photographed shortly after its completion for *Art Work of Birmingham, Ala.* for inclusion in the 1923 edition; looking at that picture now, one sees that it could have been taken yesterday.¹³

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

Notes

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990, p. 365.

² *Ibid.,* p. 360.

³The Jefferson County Board of Equalization file shows the house as a "2-story servants house and garage" on its original inventory. There was also a 7-room cottage built, according to Hill Ferguson's hand-written note, in 1917; this cottage, probably where the Weakleys lived prior to and during construction of the big house, was destroyed at some point after the initial inventory was taken in 1939.

⁴ For discussions of these categories, see *Old House Journal* articles listed in Bibliography.

⁵ Bruce E. Lynch, "The popular English Revival style," The Old House Journal, July, 1983, p. 120.

⁶ E.g. the Swann and McWane houses in Redmont, both designed by architects William Warren and Eugene Knight. There is no indication, however, that Warren & Knight designed the Weakley house. It seems a reasonable speculation, yet to be established, that the Weakley house was designed by William Leslie Welton: he is documented as the designer of the Smyer house farther east on the crest of Shades Mountain in what is now Vestavia, and this house has many stylistic and material similarities to the Weakley house, including the use of Red Mountain sandstone. Interestingly, the Smyer house is called "Rockhurst." The similarity of this style and title to "Stonecroft" seems too strong to be dismissed.

⁷ "Weakley sells interest in Alabama Water Co.," *Dixie Manufacturer*, July 10, 1926.

⁸ "Weakley funeral to be held here Tuesday," obituary notice in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, November 13, 1928.

⁹ Grand lady recalls eventful century," Birmingham *Post-Herald*, February 16, 1965, published on the occasion of Mrs. Weakley's 100th birthday, although the paper unfortunately called her Mrs. Weekley throughout.

¹⁰ Dixie Manufacturer, September 25, 1921, p. 11.

¹¹Grand lady . . . , " Birmingham *Post-Herald, op.cit*.

¹² Note in Board of Equalization file for the property, Birmingham Public Library Archives.

¹³ Art Work of Birmingham, Ala., Gravure Illustration Company, Chicago, 1923.

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

Major Bibliographical Sources

Personal document collection of Joan Schilleci Brooks, including copies of deeds, surveys, tax records, newspaper articles and other items related to the history of the house.

Tax Assessor's file of the Jefferson County Board of Equalization, Department of Archives and Manuscripts, Birmingham Public Library.

The Dixie Manufacturer, various volumes for references to the contracting on the house. Tutwiler Collection, Birmingham Public Library.

General:

Flaherty, Carolyn, "Tudor houses," The Old House Journal, Vol V, No. 3, March, 1977, pp. 25-35.

Labine, Clem, "The romantic English Revival, The Old House Journal," May, 1983, pp. 81-83.

Lynch, Bruce, "The popular English Revival style," *The Old House Journal,* "July, 1983, pp. 117-120.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990.

Massey, James C. & Maxwell, Shirley, "American houses in English styles," *The Old House Journal*, September/October, 1991, pp. 45-49.

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Stonecroft Jefferson County, Alabama

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is defined as lots 1 through 4 AND the north 8 feet of lots 17, 18 and 19 and the NE half of lot 20, Block 11 of the Shades Cliff Land Company's Survey, also including portions of a vacated alley, Jefferson County, Alabama. See attached survey map of the property.

Boundary Justification

Although the original Weakley holdings on Shades Mountain comprised most of two full blocks (11 and 12) of the Shades Cliff survey, the present property includes only lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of block 11. This is the property that was deeded to Raymond N. Srygley in 1956 and subsequently to Lillie Allen in 1958, so it is the remaining acreage currently associated with the house.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

- 1. Facade, from NW.
- 2. Facade, detail with entry porch and west wing, from N.
- 3. Facade, detail with east entry porch and wing, from NW.
- 4. Facade and east side, from NE.
- 5. View of east side of house, from ENE.
- 6. View of west side of house and solarium porch, from SW.
- 7. East rear of house, from E.
- 8. East wing rear roof and dormer detail, from E.
- 9. Rear of house, court wall to right, from SE.
- 10. Rear of house and terraces, from SW.
- 11. Entry porch and doorway, from NW.
- 12. Doorway framing and entablature, detail.
- 13. Rear of house, detail: parapet wall, steps and entry porch, from SW.
- 14. Court wall and servants' house dormer, from SE.
- 15. Looking across rear court walk toward house, from W.
- 16. Servants' house and garage, from W.
- 17. Servants' house, east end view, from NE.
- 18. Old garage residence, from NW.
- 19. West entry gatepost and front wall, looking across Shades Crest Road, from SW.
- 20. Front wall and pillar, detail.
- 21. Stone bench.
- 22. Coal chute cover in garage wall.
- 23. Stone barbecue pit.
- 24. Rear steps and curving wall.
- 25. Water trough in court retaining wall.

INTERIOR:

- 26. Entry hall, living room on right, hallway to dining wing on left, from NW.
- 27. Living room from hall, from SW.
- 28. Living room, door to solarium in background, from N.
- 29. Solarium, from SW.
- 30. Dining room, from NW.
- 31. Dining room fireplace, detail, from SW.
- 32. Butler's pantry, looking toward kitchen, from SW.
- 33. Butler's pantry, looking toward dining room, from SE.
- 34. Kitchen, from NW.
- 35. East stair, from NW.
- 36. West wing bedroom, from S.
- 37. Bathroom.
- 38. Half-storey room, from generally SW.

Photographs January and December 1992; Linda Nelson; negatives on file with the Alabama Historical Commission. Although these pictures are more than 5 years old, nothing in or around the house has been changed and so they represent the present look and condition of the house and grounds.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

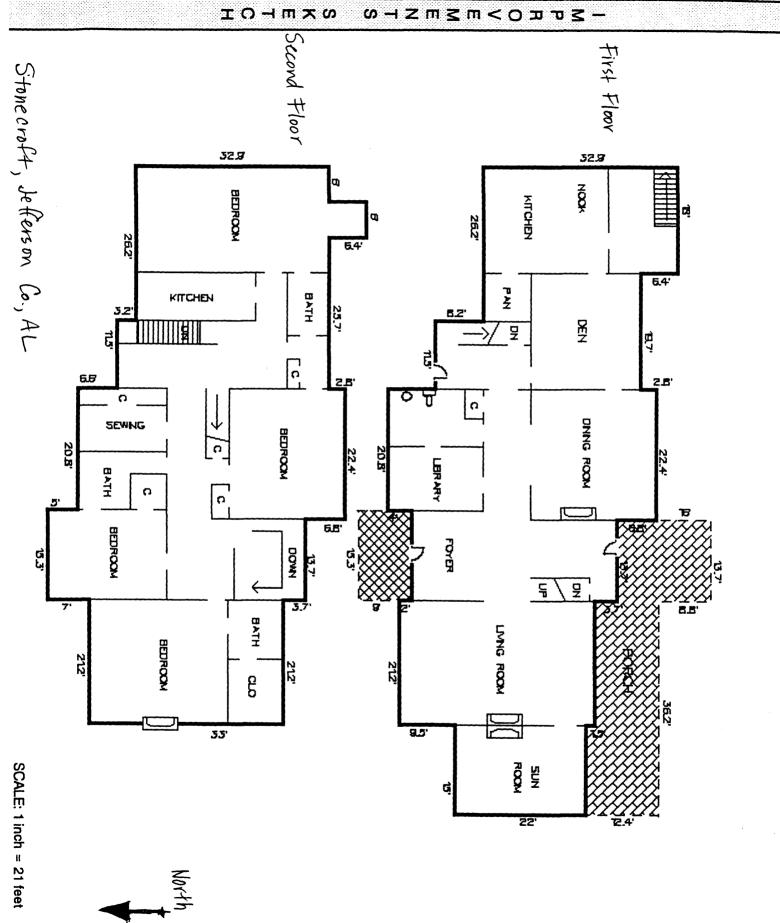
 Section
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 Stonecroft

 Photographs
 Jefferson County, Alabama

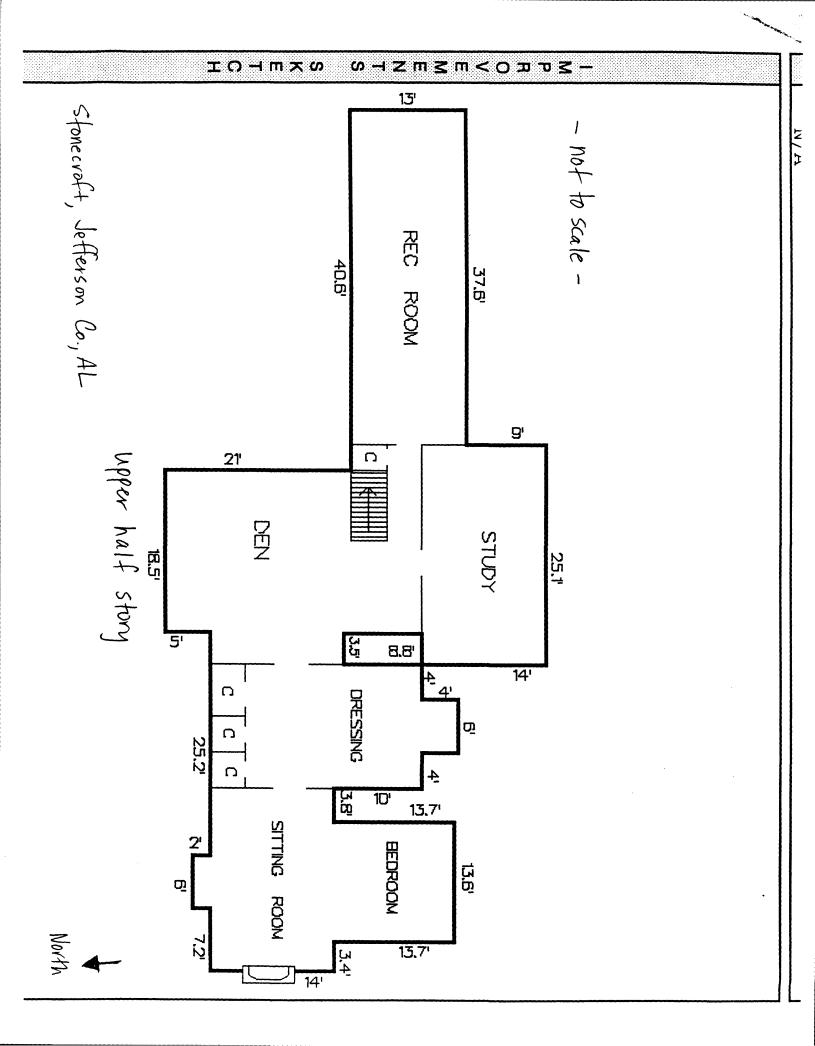
Description of Additional Photographs

- 39. House seen from east court: east side and oblique view of rear of house, old garage/apartment residence on right, servants' house on left, from ESE.
- 40. Auto garage/apartment residence, detail shot to reproduce view from Board of Equalization file photograph, from ESE.
- 41. Looking from east court toward garden terrace through archway, from E.
- 42. East court from front yard: house is to photographer's right, corner of servants' house on left of photograph, from NNE.
- 43. Looking from rear of lot up terraces toward basement entry and rear terrace, from S.

These photographs taken April, 2000 by Linda Nelson. Negatives on file with the Alabama Historical Commission.



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Photograph from <u>Art Work of Birmingham</u>, <u>1923</u>. Gravure Illustration Co., Chicago.

Stone croft, Jefferson Co., AL

