

0119

JAN 27 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1st to 8th Sts W, New York Ave to the tracks NA not for publication
city, town Birmingham NA vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Jefferson code 073 zip code 35214

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>174</u> | <u>42</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | _____ | _____ sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | _____ | _____ structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | _____ | _____ objects |
| | | <u>174</u> | <u>42</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: NA Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 1-18-89
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 3/2/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Industry/manufacturing facility

Religion/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Religion/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Other: Shotgun, Pyramidal Roof houses,

Bungalows

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

frame

roof asbestos

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

GENERAL PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Natural Terrain, Natural Landmarks, Geographic Features

The Thomas Historic District was developed in the late 1880s on a tract of 2,000 acres. Geographic features include West Red Mountain which terminates just to the north of the property. The tract also contained seams of coal, iron and limestone. A geological rarity, the coal and ore deposits were located only 150 yards apart. Village Creek also runs through the property. The topography is gently rolling. Prior to industrialization, the site was intensively farmed.

Location and Boundary

The Thomas Historic District is situated four miles west of Birmingham's city center. It is circumscribed by railroad tracks and lies northwest of the furnace and industrial complex site. The L-shaped district consists of 216 structures. It is bounded on the north by 1950s housing along Thomas and Ohio Circles; on the southeast by 1950s housing along 4th Street; and on the southwest by the industrial complex. It is bounded on the east by the Birmingham Southern Railroad tracks and the 1950s housing development beyond. It is bounded on the west by the railroad tracks. (See Illustrations I and II.)

Pattern of Land Division, Street and Lot Layout

The district is densely developed along a grid plan which remains intact. It has tree-lined streets. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are wide east-west streets. 1st and 3rd Streets have medians. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th are smaller east-west streets. North-south avenues are named after states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Florida. The district's rectangular blocks are bisected by alleys, generally having eight or ten lots facing the road.

Landscape Features

Houses are situated close to the road with small front yards and larger backyards. Most houses have hedges or fences which define property lines. Deep gullies (early sanitary engineering) run parallel to the road in front of houses. Originally most houses had privies and coal houses located near the rear alley. A few remain. Today many lots have side driveways and some have rear garages. Most houses have foundation shrubs and plantings. Many have chain link rear fences and grassy lawns.

Parts or Sections of the District

Today's district consists of two sections: housing for white workers (i.e. for management and foremen, and for workers); and housing for the black workers.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Historically, white managers and workers lived in the area along 1st and 2nd Streets. The black workers lived along 3rd and in the area east of Florida Avenue from 4th to 8th Streets. The two areas differ slightly in density, landscape features, and materials. Houses in the black area are more densely situated. The roads are narrower and the houses sit closer to the road with few trees. All houses are frame, and the shotgun houses are constructed of board and batten in addition to clapboard. In the white area the largest houses are located the greatest distance away from the furnaces and railroad tracks. The two-story, brick and frame homes are located along 1st and 2nd Streets. Houses in this area have more decorative detail and sit on larger lots with more hardwood trees.

Architectural Characteristics of the District

The district consists of historic one and two-story frame and brick houses, two churches, a frame commissary and three small, brick industrial buildings. The Gothic, brick church located at the corner of 1st Street and Pennsylvania, constructed in 1890, has a central steeple, pointed-arch windows and a steep gable roof. A unique feature of this church (#10) is the cross set within the Star of David in the brick wall above the entrance. Its original interior furnishings remain. The commissary (#38) is a large frame building with a gable roof located at the corner of 2nd and Pennsylvania. The front facade has a flat parapet and shed porch. The small brick industrial buildings (#210, 211 and 212) are located at the entrance to the industrial complex. The fire house and natural gas house are one-story brick buildings with a gable roof and a gabled parapet with brick corbelling. The gate house is of similar design on a larger scale. All are laid in the common bond.

There are five historic housing types found in Thomas: Brick Victorian (13%), Victorian (7%), Pyramidal (28%), Shotgun (21%), and Craftsman Bungalow (8%).

Noncontributing Properties

Noncontributing properties are houses or structures built after World War II. The proposed boundaries were designed to exclude noncontributing properties along the railroad tracks and areas of later development such as the 1950s housing along the west portion of 4th Street, and the 1950s housing along Thomas and Ohio Circles north of 1st Street. There are 216 structures within the district, 42 of which are noncontributing (approximately 19% of the total structures within the proposed boundaries).

Description of Housing Types

Victorian

There are 15 frame Victorian style dwellings located along 1st and 2nd Streets. These frame structures are two-stories tall, one room wide, with a one-story shed porch and recessed entry. The gable end of the roof faces the road with a pair of dormer windows on each side. The roof extends beyond the wall and has exposed rafters. It has 2/2 windows and decorative shingles in the gable area and on the dormer windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Good examples of the Victorian style can be found at: 105 1st St.(#2), 189 1st St.(#18), and 226 2nd St.(#49). While most houses of this type retain their basic historic character, several have been covered with asbestos shingles, and many roofs are covered with sheet metal, an industrial roofing material popular beginning in the 1920s. Most houses have one-story rear structures originally installed as kitchens, and a few have side additions (sleeping porches and bathrooms added by the company). These are four-room houses designed to look large and be decorative. They are only one-room wide which allows for good cross ventilation. With their central fireplaces, they are also warm in the winter. Many details--like the dormers, overhanging roof, exposed rafters and fishscale shingles--are found in builders' books on 19th-century Gothic cottage design. These are unusually decorative Southern mill houses.

Victorian Brick Houses

These are 28 brick dwellings located along 1st and 2nd Streets. They are two stories tall and one-room wide. They have a front shed porch, and the gable end of the roof faces the road. The brick is laid in common bond with arched openings and 2/2 windows. Two houses, at 141(#7) and 175(#14) 1st Street, are L-shaped and larger than the other brick dwellings.

Good examples of this style can be found at: 165(#12) 1st Street, and at 204(#28), 211(#34), 219(#42), 221(#44), and 223(#46) 2nd Street. Almost one-half of the brick houses have two-story frame (shiplap siding) shed side additions, referred to as sleeping porches added between 1911 and 1928. Some examples of this addition: 330(#43), 217(#40), and 214(#37) 2nd Street. All houses were originally not painted, but were painted white in the 1950s after sale to private owners. Most have sheet metal roofs and one-story rear original kitchen wings. Many of the original wooden porch columns with chamfered edges have been replaced with metal columns.

Brick houses are particularly unusual in southern industrial villages. However, their presence reflects a typical pattern of northern industrialists developing districts in the South and using housing types familiar to them in the North, and later adopting southern types and materials.

Both the Victorian and the Victorian Brick Houses represent direct transfers from the Pennsylvania vernacular tradition of the 1870s. The Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, a Thomas family operation, built similar housing in its mill villages of Hokendauqua and Alburdis, Pennsylvania during the 1870s. However, in Pennsylvania the housing types were most often connected to one another, forming units of two, four, or row housing. The Alabama versions, built in a totally undeveloped farming region, were set on relatively large, gracious lots and landscaped. The central fireplace, kitchen wing at the rear and the shed porch are typical of the Pennsylvania housing forms. The common bond brickwork and decorative Gothic style features are also prominent in Pennsylvania prototypes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

An argument can also be made that the Victorian Brick House actually refers back to the Thomas' native land, Wales, where typical industrial houses were two-story, brick row houses with arched openings. Glendon, Pennsylvania's oldest worker community established in 1840 and located near the Thomas Iron Co. headquarters, still has this style of industrial duplex and row housing built. The Glendon Iron Company built this housing in the 1840s, just after transfer of the furnace and housing technology to America. These houses have two rooms and a big loft above. There are no porches, a feature which appears in mid-19th-century Pennsylvania industrial housing, witness to the advent of leisure time for industrial workers.

Pyramidal Roof Houses

There are 62 Pyramidal Roof houses located near the railroad on 2nd Street, on the east part of 3rd and on 6th, 7th, and 8th Streets. They are one-story, square, 4-room frame houses with central chimneys and high pyramidal roofs. They have brick pier foundations, front shed porches, two front doors, and 2/2 windows. These houses were constructed c. 1900 when the Republic Company expanded its industrial operations at Thomas.

Good examples can be found at: 324(#73) and 338(#80) 3rd Street and at 716(#235), 714(#233) and 715(#234) 7th Street. Over 90% of these houses have been modified into single family dwellings and now have only one front door. Many windows have been replaced by 2/2 horizontal sash windows. Many of these houses have been covered with aluminum siding, and some have asbestos shingles. Many porch columns have been replaced with decorative iron columns.

The pyramidal house is the most common southern mill house. It is found throughout Alabama and Georgia. High pyramidal roofs were an adaptation to the southern climate: hot air rises into the roof leaving the rooms below cooler. These houses typically have two front doors. Historically they were not always used as duplexes. This plan was popular in industrial communities because the house could be easily adapted for two families or used as a one-family dwelling.

Shotgun Type

There are 46 shotgun houses located along 3rd, 4th, and 5th Streets. They are one-story, one room wide, two rooms long, frame dwellings with the gable end of the roof facing the road. They have brick pier foundations, hipped shed porches and 2/2 windows and simple gingerbread porch details. The shotguns along 3rd Street are clapboard, while those on 4th and 5th Streets are board and batten.

Good examples of shotguns can be found at: 354(#88), 350(#86), 355(#89), and 376(#105) 3rd Street. Examples of board and batten can be found at 404(#125) and 411(#131) 4th Street. Many houses have been covered with aluminum siding, and some have asbestos shingles. Many porches have iron columns, and windows have been replaced with 2/2 horizontal sash windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Shotgun houses are often found in Southern mill villages and commonly used as black laborers' dwellings. According to both the 1900 census and 1910 census, Italians, blacks and whites lived in shotguns along 3rd and 4th Streets in Thomas. Sears offered mail-order shotguns for \$210. The advantage of a shotgun was that each family had its own home, albeit a small one, and developers could put numerous shotguns on a small piece of land. An interesting feature of these shotguns is the hipped shed porch with simple gingerbread details.

Craftsman Bungalow

There are 18 Craftsman Bungalow-type dwellings scattered through the district with a concentration on 3rd Street. Constructed around World War I, they are one-story frame dwellings with broad-gabled roofs facing the road. The overhanging roofs are supported by brackets, and front porches have pier columns. Windows have a single bottom pane, and the upper sash is divided.

Good examples of the Craftsman style can be found at 365(#98), 369(#101), and 367(#99) 3rd Street. A few now have asbestos shingles, and some have iron columns on the porch.

This is the last historic building type constructed in Thomas. These bungalows may have been influenced by bungalows at other local mill towns, such as Fairfield. However, the bungalow had become the dominant Birmingham residential housing type by the early 1910s and remained a prominent building type throughout the boom years of the 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Appendix A

Architectural Descriptions

1(1)Frank D. Gamble (Juanita L. Jones)* House, 104 1st Street (1888)** Victorian; two-story; asbestos shingles; shed porch with side extension, brick foundation; one-car garage with lattice. The lot, which is on the edge of the district adjacent to the railroad, has a small front yard and large backyard. The house is surrounded by large hardwood trees. Alabama-born Frank Gamble, a 40-year-old-general clerk at the Commissary, his Virginia born wife Leslie (age 33), their daughter Leslie (age 4), and their nephew Alfred (age 13) lived here in 1910.

2(2)George E. Miller (William G. Burnett) House, 105 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; original clapboard siding with fish scale shingles in the gables and dormers; brick foundation; shed porch facing Ohio Avenue; overhanging roof supported by extended rafters; rear extension added later. The corner lot is lined with hardwoods and has a large backyard and smaller front yard. Outbuildings from other areas within the district may have been moved to the property approximately twelve years ago. Alabama born George Miller, a 46-year-old chief engineer at the furnace, and his Alabama-born wife Emma (age 41) lived here in 1910 with their five children (ages 16 to 1 month).

3(3)George McHugh (John B. Stewart) House, 125 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos shingles; front shed porch enclosed; brick foundation. The large corner lot has a small front yard and larger backyard, and is lined by hedges along Ohio Avenue. Alabama born George McHugh, a 30 year old shop foreman, his Alabama-born wife Rosa (age 28), and their three children Mary (8), Catherine (4) and Rosa (2), lived here in 1910.

4(4)Frederick W. Chapman (Fulton L. Dennis) House, 129 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; enclosed wraparound porch on the first story. The front of the lot is defined by a low hedge, cedar trees and a side drive. New Hampshire born Fredrick Chapman, a 33-year-old chief electrical engineer at the furnace, his Michigan born wife Mard (age 23), his son Frederick, age 2, and father Joseph (age 74), lived here in 1910.

* Historic name derived from 1910 census analysis; Current owner listed parenthesis.

** Dates determined through review of historical documentation, including the 1900 and 1910 census and the 1911 and 1928 Sanborn maps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

5(5) (Essie D. Smith) House, 133 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; original clapboard siding with fish scale and other decorative shingles at the gables and dormers; brick foundation; small wraparound porch; overhanging roof with exposed rafters. There are no exceptional landscape features, except, as with every house along 1st Street, a small front yard and a larger backyard dotted with hardwood trees and outbuildings. A Tennessee born assistant furnace master lived here in 1910 with his son John (age 35), daughter Meable (age 18), and brother Franklin (age 35).

6(6) Rush W. King (Rufus W. Tinker) House, 137 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; modified front shed porch with wrought iron columns; rear extension; corrugated tin roof. Landscape features include a side-drive, hardwood trees which line 1st Street, and built-in concrete planters along the front walk. Indiana born Rush King, a 30 year old chief chemist at the furnace, his Michigan born wife Marsha (age 30), son Lee (age 1), and mother-in-law Mary Cintis, age 70, lived here in 1910.

7(7)(James L. Jackson) House, 141 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; modified L-shape; one-story wraparound porch sided with asbestos shingles added later. The front yard is used for parking, and the large rear yard is enclosed by a chain-link fence. No 1910 census available.

8(8)William W. Whorton (Rudolph Simmons) House, 145 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; front shed porch; brick foundation; two-story side sleeping porch with asbestos shingles. The yard has no notable landscape features and the front & back yards are enclosed by a chain link fence. The house recently burned and has been condemned by the City of Birmingham, Alabama. Born William Whorton, a 32 year old company physician, his Alabama born wife Hattie (age 27), his daughter Helen (age 6) and son William (age 2) lived here in 1910.

9(9)James McLaughlin (Vacant) House, 149 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; fieldstone foundation; front porch replaced with small one-bay porch with wrought iron columns; two-story side sleeping porch with shiplap siding. The small front yard is bounded by hedges on the NW corner and a gravel drive on the east side. Large cedar trees line the west side of the lot. Pennsylvania born James McLaughlin, a 39 year old assistant superintendent, his English born wife Eliza (age 40) and their three children Myrtle (age 12), Perry (age 9) and William (age 4) lived here in 1910.

10(10) Thomas Presbyterian Church (Thomas Baptist Church), 153 1st Street (1890) Gothic brick church in common bond; fieldstone foundation; six over six pointed arched windows with keystone detail; steeply pointed gabled roof with bell tower; one-bay wide gabled entrance. Above the entrance is a brick Star of David. Three large sycamore trees surround the church. A modern annex has been built on the east side of the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

11(11) (Kenneth B. Hogland) House, 163 1st St. (c.1929) Craftsman Bungalow; one-story; shiplap siding; broad gable facing the road; overhanging roof with exposed rafters; windows paired with the upper sash divided and a single pane below. The house is set on a corner lot with a gravel drive that parallels 1st Street. Note: The house may have been moved to this location. No 1910 census available.

12(12) John Holland (James L. Yeager) House, 165 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; shed porch with wrought iron columns; corrugated tin roof; no side extensions or additions. A chain link fence encloses the rear and side yards. Alabama born John Holland, the 45 year old furnace foreman, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife.

13(13) Glover McGregor (Magnolia W. Esary) House, 169 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; entrance stoop; two-story side sleeping porch with shingled siding; exposed rafters on the roof. The front yard is landscaped with ornamental beds and foundation plantings. Mississippi born Glover McGregor, a 26 year old shipping clerk, his Tennessee born wife Essie (age 26), his one year old son, his two sisters and two brothers lived here in 1910.

14(14) Samuel Stewart (vacant in 1986 CD) House, 175 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; modified L-shape; one-story enclosed shed addition in front; two-story shed addition on NW corner of house; large Craftsman-style addition on rear sided with asbestos shingles. As with most lots in the district, the notable landscape features are old hardwood trees. Pennsylvania born Samuel Stewart, a 37 year old master mechanic, his Scotland born wife Jane (age 32), and their four children (ages 5 to 14) lived here in 1910.

16(16) John F. McG. (Jimmy L. Tipton) House, 181 1st Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story, brick foundation; two-story side sleeping porch with shiplap siding; corrugated tin roof; front shed porch. Landscape features include a clipped hedge parallel to road, hardwood trees and a garage outbuilding. A 54 year old Alabama born company agent lived here in 1910 with his wife Laura (age 56) and son Rupert (age 23).

17(17) W.R. Murphey (Etta P. Freeman) House, 185 1st Street (1888) Victorian; asbestos shingles; two-story; brick foundation; corrugated tin roof; side garage added; front shed porch with wrought iron columns. Hardwood trees and foundation plantings are the most notable landscape features. Georgia born W.R. Murphey, a 29 year old chip clerk, lived here in 1910 with his wife Lucile (age 29) and son William (age 3).

18(18) (Maxwell E. Wolfe) House, 189 1st Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; original clapboard siding with fishscale and other decorative shingles in gable and dormers; brick foundation; overhanging tin roof with exposed rafters; front shed porch with wrought iron columns. The graveled front of this corner lot is used for parking and the rear is enclosed by a chain-link fence. Large hardwood trees line New York Avenue. Note: Across the street from this house (on New York Avenue) is the lot which served as the community gardens. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

19(19) Sefani Lovoi (Claude K. Roberts) House, 188 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; pyramidal roof; central chimney; colonial windows; greatly altered. Fence; rubbish; hardwood trees. This duplex was occupied in 1910 on one side by Italian furnace laborer Sefani Lovoi (age 28), his wife and four children, and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Peter Veteloro (age 33), his wife and three children.

20(20) Calogia Rapino (Vacant) House, 189 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; 4/4 windows. Hardwood trees; corner lot. This duplex was occupied in 1910 on one side by Italian furnace laborer Calogia Rapino (age 32) with his wife and four children, and on the other side by Italian widow Mary Ring (age 50) and her four children.

21(21) Pacapahni Gasparo (Alice F. Clay) House, 195 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; side porch addition. Adjacent to railroad; hardwood trees. This duplex was occupied in 1910 on one side by Italian furnace laborer Pacapahni Gasparo (age 28) with his wife, son and mother-in-law, and on the other side by Italian furnace carpenter Jake Milazzo (age 50) with his wife.

22(22) Alberto Vinszio (James I. Cox) House, 198 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; metal pyramidal roof; central chimney removed; shed porch; 6/6 windows. Front enclosed by dog pen; corner lot; hardwood trees. This duplex was occupied in 1910 on one side by Italian furnace laborer Alberto Vinszio (age 38) with his wife and two sons, and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Mike Bellina (age 48) with his three children.

23(23) William W. Denton(Jasper R. Pierce) House, 200 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; two-story sleeping porch with asbestos shingles; corrugated tin roof; front shed porch with iron columns. The corner lot is bounded by hedges along New York Avenue. A gully, probably for drainage, runs along the side and front of the lot. (Note: This house and house #201 are painted red. All others are painted white.) Tennessee born William Denton, a 45 year old labor foreman, his Iowa born wife Ella (age 34), and five children (ages 2 to 15) lived here in 1910.

24(24) Joe Schiller(No owned listed in '86 CD) House, 201 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; two-story shed addition to the side; front shed porch with wrought iron columns. Hardwood trees line New York Avenue and 2nd Street. A chain-link fence encloses the lot. Italian born Joe Schiller, a 30 year old foreman, his wife Cross (age 25) and three sons (ages 2 to 6) lived here in 1910.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

25(25) William Howard (Vernon R. Swanger) House, 202 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; corrugated tin roof; side sleeping porch with asbestos shingles; front shed porch with iron columns. Side hedges, hardwood trees and a deep front gully are the notable landscape features. Alabama born William Howard, a 42 year old furnace worker, lived here in 1910 with his father (age 76) and mother (age 75).

27(27) Amos Rallins (vacant in '86 CD) House, 204 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation. The house is greatly altered by a frame addition in the front. South Carolina born Amos Rallins, a 39 year old pump man, his wife Ella (age 40), his stepson and brother lived here in 1910.

28(28) Charles Koch(Mona H. Wilson) House, 205 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; front shed porch with iron columns; one-story rear addition; no side additions. A line of hardwood trees bound the lot to the west. Alabama born Charles Koch, a 30 year old hoister at the furnace, his Alabama born wife Enta (age 20), and their 5 year old son Willie lived here in 1910.

29(29) Dan Fox(Bessie M. Wilkerson) House, 206 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; front shed porch with iron columns and an awning; garage shed added to the side. The lot is defined by hardwood trees, a front gully, and low hedges. Tennessee born Dan Fox, a 26 year old pipe fitter, lived here in 1910 with his Tennessee born wife (age 29), his two children (ages 5 and 7 mos.), his father (age 59), and his brother-in-law (age 31).

31(31) John Murray (Millie J. Grady) House, 208 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; corrugated tin roof; front shed porch with side extension. This house is four bays long, unlike every other Brick Victorian house in the district. South Carolina born John Murray, a 29 year old assistant foreman, his Alabama born wife Malind (age 26), and their 6 year old daughter Mildred lived here in 1910.

32(32) (Dwight L. White) House, 209 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; front shed porch possibly with original columns; one-story rear frame addition. The lot is characterized by large pine trees which are painted white. No 1910 census listing available.

33(33) Henry S.G.(Bruce W. Parker) House, 210 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; "flat arch" rather than "round arch" windows; one-story side sleeping porch, (two-story brick addition in rear?); front shed porch with iron columns. A Georgia born railroad section foreman (age 62) and his 63 year old wife Mary lived here in 1910.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 12

34(34) Rufus Powell (Emil D. Freeman) House, 211 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; asbestos roof; shed porch with iron columns; one-story frame addition to rear; 2/2 windows. Pine trees; handicapped ramp on front porch; chain link fence around back yard. Alabama born Rufus Powell, a 27 year old salesman, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Mattie (age 23), his two children (ages 5 and 2), and an 8 year old black girl named Estell Basindale.

35(35) James Bailey (Arthur J. Macks) House, 212 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; two-story sleeping porch to side; 1-story brick rear addition. Surrounded by chain link fence and ornamental sculpture. Alabama born James Bailey, a 39 year old blacksmith, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Lillie (age 28) and their four children (ages 7 to 3 mos.).

36(36) David G. Creed (Euliese D. Walker) House, 213 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; brick foundation; asbestos roof; shed porch with iron columns; two-story frame porch addition to side; windows replaced. Foundation plantings; side drive; large garage. Georgia born David Creed, a 53 year old assistant engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Sebtia (age 49) and their two children (ages 18 and 9).

37(37) George R. Burgess (Montriel F. Pitts) House, 214 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; one-story shed porch; two-story frame side sleeping porch; one-story rear brick addition; 2/2 windows. Corner lot; low clipped hedge in front; chain link fence; hardwood trees along Pennsylvania Avenue. Alabama born George Burgess, a 30 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Mississippi born wife Blanch (age 30) and his in-laws William and Martha Crosby.

38a(38a) Pioneer Commissary (Wertgate Wholesale) 215 2nd Street (1888) Commercial Building; one and one-half story; clapboard siding covered with sheet metal; parapet facing road; shed porch.

39(39) Kelley Levertto (James E. Hall) House, 216 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; one-story shed porch to front; one-story frame rear addition; two-story frame addition to side; 2/2 windows. Side drive; drainage ditch on side and back. Tennessee born Kelley Levertto, a 48 year old foreman, lived here in 1910 with his Tennessee born wife Mary (age 36) and his four children (ages 15 to 1).

40(40) Richard D. Perkins (Woodrow W. McGough) House, 217 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; shed porch enclosed; two-story frame sleeping porch; 1950s windows. Chain link fence surrounds yard. Tennessee born Richard Perkins, a 53 year old boiler rimer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Amanda (age 29) and their two children (ages 4 and 4 mos.).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

41(41) William W. Lewis (Hubert Guthrie) House, 218 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; two-story frame sleeping porch added to side; one-story frame addition to the rear; 2/2 windows. Hardwood trees in front; chain link fence in the rear. Delaware born William Lewis, a 65 year old time keeper, lived here in 1910 with his 62 year old wife Louisa and a 35 year old roomer.

42(42) George D. Creed (Brenda J. Shirley) House, 219 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one-story brick and frame addition to the rear; 2/2 windows. Surrounded by chain link fence. Alabama born George Creed, a 25 year old furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Esta (age 18) and their 4 month old daughter Evalina.

43(43) William Hay (Henry Grayson, Jr.) House, 220 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; one-story shed porch; two-story frame sleeping porch addition; 2/2 windows; poor structural conditional due to settling of house. Hardwood trees in front; concrete fence in back; concrete walkway. England born William Hay, a 60 year old weighman, lived here in 1910 with his Maryland born wife Lottie (age 35) and their two children (ages 17 and 14).

44(44) Grayville M. Bridges (John S. Brocato) House, 221 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; one-story shed porch with iron columns; brick and frame rear addition. Tennessee born Grayville Bridges, a 64 year old retiree, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Dora (age 57), his daughter (age 25), his granddaughter (age 5), and boarder Frank Morrison (age 21).

45(45) Carl F. Meier (Vacant) House, 222 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; asbestos roof; one-story shed porch partially enclosed; two-story side sleeping porch. Hardwood trees; concrete walk. Georgia born Carl Meier, a 22 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Lizzie (age 18) and his 1 year old son Harry.

46(46) Theodore Parker (Betty R. Ray) House, 223 2nd Street (1888) Brick Victorian; two-story; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one-story brick and frame rear addition; 2/2 windows. Hardwood trees; chain link fence in the rear; side driveway. Alabama born Theodore Parker, a 28 year old machinist, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Annie (age 25), their 1 year old daughter Mandie, and his 22 year old brother-in-law.

47(47) William H. Thorton (Gladys J. Lewis) House, 224 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; tar paper siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed wraparound porch; one-story frame rear addition; 2/2 windows. Hardwood trees; side drive. Georgia born William Thorton, a 34 year old weighman, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Mand (age 27) and their three daughters (ages 12 to 9).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

- 48(48) Hand Herndon (Melvin J. Elliott) House, 225 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; modified wraparound porch; one-story side addition with garage; 1/1 windows. Small front yard with picket fence; hardwood trees; chain link fence in rear. Georgia born Hand Herndon, a 33 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Mollie (age 27), their two children (ages 11 and 7), his brother, and his brother-in-law.
- 49(49) Oscar Mims (Melvin J. Elliott) House, 226 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; original clapboard siding with fishscale shingles in dormers and gable; decorative shingles above porch; brick foundation; metal roof; wraparound porch; one-story sleeping porch addition to the side; lean-go garage; left frame rear addition. Side drive; foundation ornamental shrubs. Alabama born Oscar Mims, a 27 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Libby (age 25) and their two children (ages 3 and 9 mos.).
- 50(50) William Cayghlan (Jerry Reynolds) House, 227 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; semi-wraparound porch; 2/2 windows; later rear addition. Hardwood trees; fenced rear. Tennessee born William Cayghlan, a 47 year old moulder, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Nancy (age 42), their 7 children (ages 1 to 19), their son-in-law (age 35), and 2 grandchildren (ages 2 and 1 mos.).
- 51(51) Albert Mims (Frank W. Colvert) House, 228 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; metal roof; wraparound porch on Craftsman piers with metal awnings; picture window added on first floor; one-story frame addition to rear; one-story sleeping porch to the side. Trees on the street; surrounded by chain link fence. Alabama born Albert Mims, a 30 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Eliza (age 25) and their 3 children (ages 6 to 5 mos.).
- 52(52) Tony P. Rush (Thomas E. Suits) House, 229 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; metal roof; semi-wraparound shed porch with decorative railing; one-story frame addition. Adjacent to the corner lot; hardwood trees. Alabama born Tony Rush, a 38 year old foreman, lived here in 1910 with his wife Mary (age 38), their son Rosco (age 19) and their nephew Charles (age 18).
- 53(53) Joseph Lewis, Sr. (Denver H. Kanaday) House, 230 2nd Street (1888) Victorian; two-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; fishscale shingles in gable & dormers; semi-wraparound porch with iron columns; one-story frame addition to rear; 2/2 windows. Corner lot; hardwood trees; foundation plantings; chain link fence in the rear. Ohio born Joseph Lewis, a 58 year old engineer, lived here in 1910 with his Pennsylvania born wife Lizzie (age 58), their 2 daughters (ages 21 and 29), their two grandchildren (ages 6 and 4), and a 21 year old boarder.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

54(54) Robert F.D. (James Alexander) House, 233 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; no chimney; shed porch which is partially enclosed. Corner lot. A 32 year old Georgia born carpenter lived here in 1910 with his wife Sarah (age 32) and their 2 children (ages 14 and 4).

55(55) Joe R. Lewis (Manuel L. Swanger) House, 234 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; concrete block foundation; metal roof; central chimney removed; shed porch with iron columns; metal windows; side garage. Corner lot; side and rear enclosed with chain link fence. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Missouri born electrician Joe Lewis (age 27) and his Maryland born wife Ruth (age 20), and on the other side by Alabama born carpenter Walter Mizzell (age 40), his Alabama born wife Cornilia (age 39) and their 2 children (ages 16 and 12).

56(56) (Spencer Smith) House, 238 2nd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; broad gabled porch facing road. Chain link fence encloses the property; side drive and garage; hardwood trees. No 1910 census listing available.

57(57) William Hay (Roger D. Earley) House, 239 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; pier foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal awning. Hedges; side drive. Georgia born William Hey, a 20 year old oiler, lived here in 1910 with his Ohio born wife Eva (age 17).

58(58) Lewis C. Wills (Stella S. Donaldson) House, 241 2nd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; shiplap siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; 3/1 windows. Foundation plantings; side hedges. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Georgian born engineer Lewis Wills (age 27) with his wife (age 22) and daughter, and on the other side by Georgia born company agent Marion Woodall (age 24), his Alabama born wife Char (age 22), their 2 year old daughter, and his 25 year old sister-in-law.

64(64) Rashell Gunn (Bessie Brazeale) House, 302 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; siding covered with tar paper; brick foundation; pyramidal roof; central chimney; shed porch; 2/2 horizontal windows; one door. The lots sits adjacent to the railroad on the district's boundary. Alabama born Rashell Gunn, a 47 year old boarding house manager, lived here in 1910 with his three natural sons (ages 24 to 17) and one adopted son (age 3).

65(65) Ciscero Fifer (Patricia Washington) House, 303 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; concrete block foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door. Mississippi born Ciscero Fifer, a 45 year old wagon driver, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Marther (age 30) and his 10 year old daughter Sarah.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16

66(66) John Thomas (Audie Tyree) House, 306 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; pedimented porch; 2/2 horizontal windows; side drive. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Georgia born furnace laborer John Thomas, with a 20 year old female boarder, and on the other side by Alabama born furnace laborer Boldie Williams (age 21), his two brothers and his mother.

67(67) Reny Francis (William Brazeale) House, 309 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; shiplap aluminum siding; concrete block foundation; pyramidal asbestos roof; central chimney; shed porch; 2/2 horizontal windows; one door. Hardwood trees, side drive, fenced rear yard. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Alabama born furnace laborer Reny Francis (age 36), his wife (age 31), son (age 6) and cousin (age 21), and on the other side by Alabama born furnace laborer John Saunders (age 48), his wife (age 45), and two children (ages 2 and 4).

68(68) Jerry Worthington (Paul Ferguson) House, 310 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; rippled asbestos roof; central chimney; metal awning on semi-enclosed porch at front; 4/4 windows. This is a greatly altered pyramidal-type house with a front gable addition. Alabama born Jerry Worthington, a 51 year old furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his 38 year old wife Mishie.

72(72) (Arthur Tyree) House, 323 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; tar-paper siding; concrete block foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch in front with iron columns; one door. Corner lot, chain link fence surrounds lot, side drive. No 1910 census listing available.

73(73) Sam Scostico (Charles Jackson) House, 324 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; tar paper siding; concrete block foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed front porch with cedar porch poles; two doors; Craftsman-style 3/1 windows. Corner lot. Italian furnace laborer Sam Scostico (age 30) lived here in 1910.

74(74) (Carl Lott) House, 327 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; asbestos siding; concrete block foundation; hipped roof; central chimney; front porch with iron columns; 8/8 windows; one door. Fenced rear yard, gravel front. No 1910 census listing available.

75(75) James Davis (James Reece) House, 328 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; 4/4 windows. Notable landscape features include large hardwood trees and a clipped hedge. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by South Carolina born furnace laborer James Davis (age 31), his wife (age 30) and son (age 12), and on the other side by Georgia born furnace laborer Charles Cockron (age 25), his wife (age 26) and daughter (age 3 mos.).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

77(77) (Eddie Rudolph) House, 332 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; narrow clapboard siding; concrete foundation; overhanging roof supported by extended rafters; enclosed front porch; 4/1 windows. Chain link fence surrounds lot. No 1910 census listing available.

78(78) Pauline Miotote (Wallace Horton) House, 334 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; shiplap siding; concrete block foundation; pyramidal metal roof with central chimney; shed porch in front; one door; metal windows added. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Pauline Miotote (age 42), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Pauline Mamatto (age 27) and 4 boarders (ages 20 to 26).

79(79) Joe Schillaci (Norma Cox) House, 335 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch in front with iron columns; 4/4 windows; one door. Landscape features include large hardwoods and ornamental shrubs. Italian furnace laborer Joe Schillaci (age 29) lived here in 1910 with his brother Frank (age 31).

80(80) Rosario G. (Dayton Miller) House, 338 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; tar paper siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; two doors; 4/4 windows. Landscape features include a front walk and a front gully. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Rosario G. (age 30), his wife (age 31) and daughter (age 3), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Joe Schillaci (age 28), his wife (age 23) and two children (ages 4 and 6 mos).

81(81) Rose Padalino (Darryl Harmon) House, 341 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Rose Padalino (age 27), his wife (age 23) and daughter (age 6 mos), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Calogio Alanzo (age 26), his wife (age 25), two daughters (ages 4 and 3 mos), his brother (age 34), his brother-in-law (age 31), and a boarder (age 25).

82(82) Joe Maontalto (Vacant) House, 342 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one door; 4/1 windows. Hedges and hardwood trees define the lot boundaries. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Joe Maontalto (age 27), his wife (age 25) and two daughters (ages 5 and 2 mos), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Sam Lombardo (age 53), his wife (age 46), daughter (age 17) and son-in-law (age 27).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

83(83) Sam Farina (Cathy Meghee) House, 345 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with balustrade that is partially enclosed; one door; 3/1 windows. Small front yard, fenced rear with early garage. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Sam Farina (age 45), his wife (age 40), two children (ages 8 and 3), and a boarder (age 22), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer Sam Vacario (age 40) and three boarders.

86(86) Joe (Oscar Colvert) House, 350 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; concrete block foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details. Italian born furnace laborer Joe (age 66) lived here in 1910 with his wife Italian wife Margaret (age 65).

87(87) Frank Scalise (Aubrey Jagers) House, 352 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details; side addition with carport. Italian born furnace laborer Frank Scalise (age 17) lived here in 1910.

88(88) Charles R.(vacant) House, 354 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details. Foundation plantings, hardwood trees and a garden in the rear are the notable landscape features. Italian furnace laborer Charles R. (age 29) lived here in 1910 with his wife Annie (age 29) and 4 children (ages 8 to 9 mos).

89(89) Thomas Speed (Raymond Hamilton) House, 355 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental detail. Orchard trees on either side of the house. Alabama born furnace laborer Thomas Speed (age 42) lived here in 1910 with his wife Carrie (age 40) and daughter Bessie (age 11).

90(90) (George Carter) House, 356 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; shiplap siding; concrete block foundation; overhanging roof supported by brackets; enclosed front porch; 4/1 windows. Chain link fence; foundation planting. No 1910 census listing available.

93(93) John Milano (Orie White) House, 360 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick pier foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details; lean-to garage added to the side; right front addition; 2/2 windows; one door. Italian born furnace laborer John Milano (age 36) lived here in 1910 with his wife Mary (age 27) and 3 children (ages 7 to 6 mos).

94(94) (Vacant) House, 361 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed brackets; pedimented front porch with iron columns; 6/1 windows. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

96(96) (Vacant) House, 363 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed brackets; broad gable facing the road. No 1910 census listing available.

98(98) (Vacant) House, 365 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; asbestos shingles; brick foundation; overhanging roof with cross gable; broad gable facing the road with awning on front. No 1910 census listing available.

99(99) (Edwin Grady, Willie Starl) House, 367 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding covered with tar paper; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed rafters; front porch has broad gable facing road; two doors; 4/4 windows. No 1910 census listing available.

100(100) Santo Voecarillo (David Teer) House, 368 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details. Italian born furnace laborer Santo Voecarillo (age 53) lived here in 1910 with his wife Rosa (age 47), 3 children (ages 10 to 18), and son-in-law (age 32).

101(101) (Vacant) House, 369 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed brackets; iron columns on front porch; decorative gable vents. No 1910 census listing available.

102(102) (Sarah Bush) House, 371 3rd Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; hipped overhanging roof supported by exposed brackets; broad porch gable facing the road. No 1910 census listing available.

103(103) Liuigi Odda (Lester Rivers) House, 372 3rd Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; gabled porch addition in front with iron columns. This is a corner house with a side drive and hardwood trees. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by Italian furnace laborer Liuigi Odda (age 55), his wife (age 38) and 5 children (ages 12 to 7 mos), and on the other side by Italian furnace laborer F.I. Dillionardo (age 45), his wife (age 38) and two children (ages 17 and 10).

105(105) Frank Canilla (Alberta Clay) House, 376 3rd Street (c1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; 2 chimneys located in center and rear; hipped shed porch with ornamental details; one door; 2/2 windows. Elaborate landscaping with pink flamingos and decorative beds defined by rocks. Italian furnace laborer Frank Canilla (age 45) lived here in 1910 with his son Gaspere (age 18).

106(106) Tony Ragusa (James Snell) House, 377 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; brick veneer siding; brick foundation; gabled front porch added; side extension on house with large plate glass in front; 2/2 horizontal windows. Italian furnace laborer Tony Ragusa (age 57) lived here in 1910 with his wife Vith (age 49) and 4 children (ages 25 to 7).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20

- 107(107) Jack Boxstell (Vacant) House, 378 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; pier foundation; decorative iron porch columns with awning extending over side addition to house. South Carolina born Jack Boxstell (age 42), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his wife Manda (age 29) and 7 children (ages 11 to 1).
- 108(108) Joe Scavota (Mary Gambrell) House, 379 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; gabled porch with iron columns and a picture window; right side extension. Italian furnace laborer Joe Scavota (age 40) lived here in 1910 with his wife Sarah (age 38) and 5 children (ages 20 to 10).
- 109(109) Prince McAdams (Vacant) House, 380 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch; left side extension with shiplap siding. Alabama born Prince McAdams (age 67), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his wife Emma (age 45) and brother-in-law (age 45).
- 110(110) Thomas B. Griffin (Frances Reed) House, 381 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental details; right side addition with beaded wood paneling; picture window on front. Alabama born Thomas Griffin (age 48), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Maggie (age 48).
- 111(111) Madison Cade (Vacant) House, 382 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; shingled asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with ornamental details; 2/2 windows. Alabama born Madison Cade (age 46), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Jamie (age 48) and his 3 step-daughters (ages 15 to 13).
- 112(112) Leonard English (Freida Tinker) House, 383 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch. Georgia born Leonard English (age 40), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Annie (age 40).
- 113(113) (Vacant) House, 384 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental detail; rear side addition; 2/2 horizontal windows. No 1910 census listing available.
- 114(114) Ella Evans (Charles Williams) House, 385 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with ornamental detail; one door; 2/2 windows. Alabama born Ella Evans (age 39), a black widow working as a cook with a private family, lived here in 1910 with here 4 children (ages 22 to 8).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

115(115) Samuel Whitlow (James Quick) House, 386 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with iron columns; 2/2 windows; left front side addition. Landscape features include side drive, hardwood trees and a gully. Alabama born Samuel Whitlow (age 35), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Georgia (age 28), his son Thomas (age 1) and brother-in-law John Jennings (age 23).

116(116) James Buck (Theron Harding) House, 387 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with metal awning and iron columns; front side addition. Alabama born James Buck (age 42), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Sallie (age 42), his 3 children (ages 14 to 9), and his brother Lawrence (age 19).

117(117) Charlie Crenshaw (Thomas Harding) House, 388 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; full-width front shed porch which is enclosed; front side addition. Gully, hardwood trees and side drive are the notable landscape features. Alabama born Charlie Crenshaw (age 45), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Rebecca (age 40) and 2 children (ages 20 and 21).

118(118) (Mary E. Jones) House, 389 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch; rear side extension. Landscaped walkway with ornamental plantings. No 1910 census listing available.

119(119) (Lessie Baggett) House, 390 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch; 2/2 windows. Well manicured lawn. No 1910 census listing available. The 1911 Sanborn maps lists this house as "Public School, Negro."

120(120) Murphey Goosly (Martin Johnson) House, 391 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with metal columns; front side addition; 2/2 horizontal windows. Alabama born Murphey Goosly (age 42), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Carrie (age 40).

121(121) (William Rutledge) House, 392 3rd Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed roof; large side front extension. Side drive; rear chain link fence; corner lot; clipped hedges. No 1910 census listing available.

122(122) (Ike Wheeler) House, 401 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns; side addition; 2/2 horizontal windows. Chain link fence, iron sculptures, cedar trees, an auto garage and flower beds are the notable landscape features. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22

- 123(123) Richard Walker (Elnora Julius) House, 402 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with iron columns; middle side extension. The lot is adjacent to the railroad and has 3 frame outhouses. Alabama born Richard Walker (age 66), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Sallie (age 48).
- 124(124) (Avery Estalla) House, 403 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; tar paper siding; concrete block foundation; asbestos roof that has been altered; hipped shed porch; horizontal windows. Landscape features include a gully, picket fence, ornamental beds and an auto garage. No 1910 census listing available.
- 125(125) William Jackson (Elves Thigpen) House, 404 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch; 2/2 windows. This structure is well preserved and has had no additions. Alabama born William Jackson (age 25), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Hattie (age 24).
- 127(127) George Jefferies (Lena Smith) House, 407 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns and detailing; rear side addition; 2/2 horizontal windows. A side walk, ornamental shrubs and an out building characterize the lot. This shotgun was occupied in 1910 by black furnace laborer George Jefferies (age 48) and 2 boarders, as well as by black furnace laborer Henry Hill (age 51) and his wife Mattie (age 44).
- 128(128) (Jessie Sheffield) House, 408 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; brick veneer siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; enclosed gabled porch; side entrance; rear side extension. No 1910 census listing available.
- 129(129) (Henry Bishop) House, 409 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with ornamental details and iron columns; 1/1 windows. No 1910 census listing available.
- 130(130) (Carl Brigger) House, 410 4th Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; clapboard siding; concrete block foundation; overhanging roof with exposed brackets; enclosed porch with 1/1 windows. No 1910 census listing available.
- 131(131) Henry Daily (Lee Cofield) House, 411 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with wood columns; 1/1 windows. This structure has had very few alterations and is intact. Mississippi born Henry Daily (age 37), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife (age 38) and 5 children (ages 18 to 13).
- 132(132) (Allen Harris) House, 412 4th Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; tar paper siding; pier foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; broad gable facing the road; pedimented porch; 2/2 horizontal windows. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

133(133) Sam Saunders (William Pauling) House, 414 4th street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard and board & batten siding; brick foundation; metal roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns; side rear addition; 2/2 horizontal windows, 6/6 in addition, 4/4 on sides. Alabama born Sam Saunders (age 49), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Lula (age 45) and his 9 year old daughter.

135(135) James Scott (John Archie) House, 416 4th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; tar paper siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with ornamental details and iron columns; side front addition with shiplap siding; 1/2 horizontal windows. Alabama born James Scott (age 34), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Maria (age 29) and his 4 children (ages 10 to 2).

138(184) Haywood Ferguson (Vinnie Hart) House, 500 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; pedimented front porch; shiplap rear addition; shiplap side front extension. This corner lot is adjacent to the railroad, and has foundation plantings and hedges. Mississippi born Haywood Ferguson (age 45), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Mississippi born wife Jennie (age 35), his 6 children (ages 19 to 6) and his nephew (age 18).

139(185) Benjamin Fuller (Lorraine Lawson) House, 502 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten brick foundation; asbestos roof; metal columns on hipped shed porch; right side extension; 2/2 horizontal windows. Brick front walk. Georgia born Benjamin Fuller (age 46), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Lula (age 36).

141(187) Doe Washington (Mammie Murray) House, 504 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; pedimented front porch added later; two rear side additions. Alabama born Doe Washington (age 49), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Mary (age 38), his mother-in-law (age 65) and a boarder (age 24).

142(190a) (Vacant) House, 506 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; board & batten; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; gabled porch with metal awning; 2 gabled side rear addition. No 1910 census listing available.

143 (188) Lud Jordon (Benley Moore) House, 507 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; shiplap siding covering board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; hipped shed porch. Clipped hedges surround the porch. Alabama born Lud Jordon (age 35), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Alise (age 30) and his daughter Christena (age 11).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 24

144(189) John Henry (Dan Cummings) House, 509 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; shiplap siding covering board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with iron columns; rear addition; 2/2 windows; one 4/4 window on side. Alabama born John Henry (age 33), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Mary (age 30) and his 5 children (ages 13 to 5).

145(190) Jesse Seay (Ester Ree Everson) House, 511 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding covering board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns; front side extension. Hedges line sides of lot. Alabama born Jesse Seay (age 30), a black furnace worker, lived here in 1910.

146(191) Willie Daye (Larry Hollings) House, 512 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding covering board & batten; brick foundation; hipped shed porch with iron columns; side front additions; 1/1 and 2/2 horizontal windows. Large garage to side; paved walk; foundation plants; rear chain link fence. Alabama born Willie Daye (age 25), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910.

147(192) President Hunter (Vacant) House, 513 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding covering board & batten; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; hipped shed porch with decorative railing; 4/4 window. Alabama born President Hunter (age 35), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with Alabama born wife Lizzie (age 34) and his mother-in-law (age 54).

148(193) Jeff Daniels (Helen Tyson) House, 514 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; tar paper and asbestos shingles covering board & batten; brick foundation; asbestos roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns; rear extension; 2/2 horizontal windows. Gravel front; chain link fence. Alabama born Jeff Daniels (age 39), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Clara (age 34) and 2 boarders (ages 20 and 24).

149(194) Francis Gadson (John Rutledge) House, 515 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding over board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; hipped shed porch with iron columns; front side addition; picture and 2/2 windows. Hedge around porch; rear fenced yard. Alabama born Francis Gadson (age 44), a black widow working as a laundress at home, lived here in 1910 with 2 daughters (ages 8 and 6).

150(195) Jack Varnet (John Banks) House, 516 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; aluminum siding over board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; pedimented porch with iron columns; front side addition; side rear extension; picture & 2/2 horizontal windows. Alabama born Jack Varnet (age 35), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his "partner" Henry Williams (age 36).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 25

151(196) John Riley (Vacant) House, 517 5th Street (c.1890) Shotgun; one-story; clapboard siding over board & batten; brick foundation; metal roof; pedimented front porch with metal awning; side front addition; 6/6 windows. The lot is characterized by hardwood and magnolia trees, an old truck in the yard and a chain link fence at rear. Georgia born John Riley (age 22), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Lucinda (age 19).

153(198) (Lawrence Steele) House, 521 5th Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed rafters; central chimney; broad gable facing road; iron columns on porch. A fence surrounding the gravel front yard and small hardwood trees are notable landscape features. No 1910 census listing available.

157(208) Mose Mack (Henry Davis) House, 602 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal asbestos roof; central chimney; enclosed front porch; one door. This is a corner lot adjacent to railroad. Alabama born Mose Mack (age 45), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910.

158(209) Ben Evans (Paige Milhouse) House, 603 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; pyramidal metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; picture and 2/2 horizontal windows. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Ben Evans (age 44), his wife (age 38) and 2 children (ages 7 and 5), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Henry Smith (age 33) and his wife (age 25).

159(210) Captain Bailey (Marguerite Pope) House, 607 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney; decorative brick railing on shed porch with iron columns; one door; 3/1 paired windows. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Captain Bailey (age 38), his wife (age 40) and daughter (age 5), and on the other side by black furnace laborer William Morris (age 32) and his wife (age 31).

160(211) Tuck Higgians (Texana Brown) House, 608 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns. Ornamental landscaping. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Tuck Higgians (age 36) and his brother Bill (age 34), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Samuel Terrett (age 34) and his wife Lizzie (age 25).

161(212) (Willie Fonville) House, 610 6th Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; brick veneer siding; brick foundation; central chimney; broad gable facing road; enclosed front porch; 3/1 windows. Elaborate side landscaping. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

162(213) (Annie Thompson) House, 617 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; front shed porch with wooden railings. No 1910 census listing available.

164(215) Dan Heard (Vietta Ash) House, 619 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; tar paper siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; 4/4 windows. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black coke-oven laborer Dan Heard (age 38) and his wife Etta (age 33), and on the other side by black coke-oven laborer Ed Jackson (age 35).

166(217) John Cash (Thelma Crotchen) House, 625 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; shed porch with iron columns; one door; 1/1 windows. Georgia born John Cash (age 45), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Georgia born wife Mary (age 44), his 8 children (ages 21 to 5 mos), his grandson (age 2) and a boarder (age 21).

167(218) (Estelle Ford) House, 628 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; 1 door; 6/6 and picture windows. The house is close to the road. No 1910 census listing available.

168(219) Robert Pearson (Fredrick McGinnis) House, 632 10th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Close to road; side drive. Alabama born Robert Pearson (age 22), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Nellie (age 20).

169(220) James Red (Timothy Archie) House, 633 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer James Red (age 36), his wife Florence (age 33) and son William (age 3), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Rause Gray (age 40), his wife Ora (age 23) and his son Ed (age 3).

172(223) Lee Washington (Charlie Dinkins) House, 639 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; brick veneer; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron railings and columns; one door; picture window. Georgia born Lee Washington (age 34), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Clara (age 23).

173(224) Dave Grant (Willie Lawson) House, 640 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with wooden railings and columns; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Landscape features include side drive, foundation shrubs & beddings with concrete blocks. Alabama born Dave Grant (age 24), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Lizzie (age 20) and a boarder (age 24).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 27

174(225) Harrison Williams (Ruby Mitchell) 642 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; vinyl siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; 1 door; 4/4 windows. Corner lot. Tennessee born Harrison Williams (age 23), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his wife Mary (age 24).

175(226) John Vaughn (Lee Williams) House, 645 6th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with awnings; awnings on side windows. Foundation shrubs. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black coke oven laborer John Vaughn (age 45), his wife Eliza (age 43) and 2 children (ages 20 and 24), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Irish Harmon (age 24).

177(228) Gilbert Williams (R.E. Vernon) House, 701A 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; no central chimney; shed porch with metal railings and columns; one door; picture window. Close to road; side drive. Alabama born Gilbert Williams (age 46), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910.

178(229) Charles Franklin (Ruby Harris) House, 705 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with wooden columns and decorative railings; one door; Florida windows. Close to road; side drive. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Charles Franklin (age 40), and his wife Lizzie (age 37), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Joseph Williams (age 25), his wife Mary (age 21) and adopted son Herman Franklin (age 4).

179(230) (Josephine Timmons) House, 706 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; now gabled roof; broad front gable; shed porch with iron columns and railing; one door; paired 2/2 horizontal windows. No 1910 census listing available.

180(231) (Annie Carson) House, 709 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; one door; 1/1 windows. Chain link fence at rear; close to road. No 1910 census listing available.

181(232) (John Lewis) House, 710 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; no central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Chain link fence; close to road. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

182(233) Garfield Love (Elizabeth Whitman) House, 715 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with wooden columns and railings; shed rear addition; 2 doors; 2/2 horizontal windows. Close to road. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Garfield Love (age 28), his wife Mattie (age 26) and their 4 children (ages 8 to 1), and on the other side by black furnace laborer George Henderson (age 28), his wife Novella (age 24) and son Willie (age 8).

183(234) Samuel Harris (Ada Knight) House, 714 7th Street (1900) original Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; 2 doors; 4/4 windows on front and side. Formal hedges, 2 large junipers, and a central walk define the lot. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Samuel Harris (age 32) and his son Samuel (age 7), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Bob Age (age 52).

184(235) John Brown (Vacant) House, 716 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; asbestos siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; 2 doors; paired 2/2 horizontal windows. Close to road; side drive. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer John Brown (age 22) and his wife Ada (age 20), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Thomas Watts (age 36) and his son Richard (age 16).

185(236) James Collins (Willie House) House, 717 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Close to road; stone edge; chain link rear fence. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer James Collins (age 32), his wife Mamie (age 24), his 2 children (ages 5 and 1), and a boarder (age 10), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Edward Saunders (age 36), his wife Annie (age 37) and 4 children (ages 9 to 1).

186(237) Gus Jakes (Vacant) House, 720 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; original clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one door; 2/2 picture and horizontal windows. Chain link fence at rear; central walk. Alabama born Gus Jakes (age 36) lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Bittie (age 30) and daughter Ada (age 10).

187(238) (John Youngblood) House, 725 7th Street (c.1929) Craftsman; one-story; narrow clapboard siding; brick foundation; overhanging roof with exposed brackets; broad gable facing road; one door; 1/1 windows. No 1910 census listing available.

188(239) Oh Dufree (Delia Abrams) House, 726 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns and railing; 1 door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Front central walk; rear chain link fence. Alabama born Oh Dufree (age 22), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Maggie (age 20) and son Willie (age 1).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

189(240) (Eric Andrews) House, 727 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns. Side drive; central walk. No 1910 census listing available.

190(241) Nix Sprigs (William Tyson) House, 728 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; paired 1/1 windows. Garage; willow tree; side drive; foundation shrubs. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Nix Sprigs (age 36), his wife Etta (age 39) and daughter Paris (age 12), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Peter Saunders (age 29), his wife Nancy (age 26) and 5 children (ages 9 to 1).

191(242) (Channie Nabors) House, 731 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; central chimney removed; pedimented porch added with iron columns; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Side drive; front hedge. No 1910 census listing available.

192(243) Robert Toliver (Sarah Williams) House, 732 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding with vertical wood in front; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; 1/1 windows. Clipped hedges. Alabama born Robert Toliver (age 59), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Mississippi born wife Julia (age 36) and 5 children (ages 12 to 3).

193(244) Will Jackson (Mary Johnson) House, 735 7th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; enclosed shed porch; one door; 1/1 windows. Corner lot; side garage added; hedging. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Will Jackson (age 24), his wife Sallie (age 23), his brother-in-law (age 30), sister-in-law (age 30), nephew (age 3 mos) and niece (age 8).

197(248) John Daniel (Herman Haynes) House, 800 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; shiplap siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed roof with concrete columns; one door; 1 paired windows. Line of hardwood trees on side. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer John Daniel (age 27), his wife Marjudie (age 21) and their three year old son James, and on the other side by black furnace laborer Josh Woods (age 38) and his 35 year old wife Fannie.

198(249) (Robert Johnson) House, 806 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; clapboard siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; one door; 4/4 windows; no rear shed addition. No 1910 census listing available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 30

200(251) Clande Sivain (Donald Swanson) House, 808 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; no central chimney; shed porch with iron columns; one door; 1/1 windows, 1 paired windows and 1 single. Chain link fence at rear; close to road. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by mulatto furnace laborer Clande Sivain (age 20) and his 15 year old wife Viola, and on the other side by black coke-oven laborer William Anthony (age 37) and his "partner" Thomas Clink (age 44).

201(252) Will Thomas (Fredrick Sheffield) House, 812 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with metal columns; one door; 2/2 horizontal paired windows. Chain link fence; close to road. Illinois born Will Thomas (age 38), a black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with his Alabama born wife Ella (age 44) and his granddaughter (age 5).

202(253) Alex Hubbard (Mary Dudley) House, 815 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; tar paper siding; concrete block foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with wooden columns and rails; one door; 4/4 paired windows. Close to road. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Alex Hubbard (age 24), his sister and 3 cousins, and on the other side by widowed Martha Avery (age 41), a black laundress working out of her home.

204(255) Sarah Darrant (Julia Epting) House, 819 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; no central chimney; screened in shed porch; one door; 3 & 2 window grouping. Fenced in back yard; close to road. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by widowed Sarah Darrant (age 43) and her 4 children (ages 22 to 15), and on the other side by black furnace laborer Frank Dorcey (age 39) and his "partner" Claude Jordan (age 18).

205(256) Joe Brim (Jimmie Rice) House, 820 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch; one door; 2 paired windows and one single. Foundation plantings; clipped hedges. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer Joe Brim (age 29), his wife Martha (age 34) and step-son Henry Watkins (age 13), and on the other side by mulatto furnace laborer Noah Hall (age 27), his wife Mary (age 17) and daughter Agnea (age 1).

206(257) John Mitchell (Terrance Dicri) House, 823 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; brick veneer siding; brick foundation; asbestos roof; no central chimney; shed porch with metal rails and columns; one door; greatly altered. Close to road. In 1910 this duplex was occupied on one side by black furnace laborer John Mitchell (age 50), and on the other side by black furnace laborer John Peoples (age 47), and his wife Eliza (age 35).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 31

207(258) Anderson Kate (Esther Bailey) House, 824 8th Street (1900) Pyramidal; one-story; aluminum siding; brick foundation; metal roof; central chimney; shed porch with iron columns and rails; one door; 2/2 horizontal windows. Closer to road. Alabama born Anderson Kate, a 35 year old black furnace laborer, lived here in 1910 with this Georgia born 32 year old wife Maggie.

210(244a) Republic Gas (vacant) House, 7th Street (1900s) Industrial utility building; one story; brick; brick foundation; some detailing at each corner. No 1910 census listing available.

211(260A) Republic Fire (vacant) House, 7th Street (1900s) Industrial Building; one-story; brick in common bond; gothic pointed parapet with decorative brick work. Sited on landscaped lot behind flag pole. No 1910 census listing available.

212(260B) Republic Offices (vacant), Furnace site (1900s) Industrial building; two-story; brick with brick foundation; with detailing near rootline. No 1910 census available.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

Noncontributing Properties

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 15(15) | 179 1st Street |
| 26(26) | 203 2nd Street |
| 30(30) | 207 2nd Street |
| 37a(37a) | 214 2nd Street |
| 37b(37b) | 214 2nd Street |
| 38(38) | 215 2nd Street |
| 59(59) | 244 2nd Street |
| 60(60) | 247 2nd Street |
| 61(61) | 248 2nd Street |
| 62(62) | 249 2nd Street |
| 63(63) | 301 3rd Street |
| 69(69) | 313 3rd Street |
| 70(70) | 315 3rd Street |
| 71(71) | 316 3rd Street |
| 76(76) | 329 3rd Street |
| 84(84) | 348 3rd Street |
| 85(85) | 349 3rd Street |
| 91(91) | 358 3rd Street |
| 92(92) | 359 3rd Street |
| 95(95) | 362 3rd Street |
| 97(97) | 364 3rd Street |
| 104(104) | 373 3rd Street |
| 105a(105a) | 216 Pennsylvania Ave. |
| 126(126) | 405 4th Street |
| 134(134) | 415 4th Street |
| 136(136) | 417 4th Street |
| 137(137) | 418 4th Street |
| 140(186) | 503 5th Street |
| 152(197) | 518 5th Street |
| 154(199) | 522 5th Street |
| 155(200) | 523 5th Street |
| 156(207) | 601 6th Street |
| 163(214) | 618 6th Street |
| 165(216) | 622 6th Street |
| 170(221) | 635 6th Street |
| 171(222) | 636 6th Street |
| 176(227) | 701B 7th Street |
| 194(245) | 702 8th Street |
| 195(246) | 705 8th Street |
| 196(247) | 707 8th Street |
| 199(250) | 807 8th Street |
| 203(254) | 816 8th Street |
| 208(259) | 828 8th Street |
| 209(260) | 833 8th Street |

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning
Industry

Period of Significance

1887 -1929

Significant Dates

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Keiser, Bernard

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Thomas Historic District represents Birmingham and Alabama's finest example of a New South industrial town. The early street system, landscape features, foremen and worker housing remain totally intact.

SIGNIFICANCE-COMMUNITY PLANNING

The Thomas Historic District is Birmingham's finest example of industrial furnace community planning and the only community modeled directly on Pennsylvania prototypes. Thomas developed initially as a two-street town designed to house labor needed to keep the furnaces operating 24 hours a day. The town later expanded as capacity at the plants and the subsequent demand for laborers increased.

SIGNIFICANCE-INDUSTRY

Thomas represents an outstanding example of the direct transfer of iron making technology and practice from its major American center in Pennsylvania to Alabama. Development of a Southern iron industry in the Birmingham district in the 1880s inaugurated the industrialization of the "New" South and led to its rise from the ashes of the Civil War's desolation.

Furnaces built by the Pennsylvania-based Thomas family, owners and operators of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Thomas were "state of the art," the finest in the Birmingham district and in the nation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Birmingham Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 100 acres

UTM References

A

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|
| 1,6 | 51,24,8,0 | 3,710,919,8,0 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1,6 | 51,35,0,0 | 3,710,915,6,5 |
|-----|-----------|---------------|

B

| | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| 1,6 | 51,29,4,0 | 3,710,11,4,0 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

D

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 1,6 | 51,32,4,0 | 3,710,914,4,0 |
|-----|-----------|---------------|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See line on attached sketch map, scaled

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the concentration of structures built prior to Word War II

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marjorie White, Betsy Hunter, Madge Barefield (AHC: E. Mertins, S.Q.Range, reviewer)

organization Birmingham Historical Society date January 1988

street & number One Sloss Quarters telephone 205 251-1880

city or town Birmingham state Alabama zip code 35222

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

8. BROAD HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The Thomas Historic District illustrates the transfer of industrial and architectural technology from the world headquarters of the iron industry in Pennsylvania to Alabama. Construction of furnaces and housing for workers (the Thomas Historic District) beginning in the 1880s led the way to the industrialization of the South, the "New South" that rose following the Civil War. During this time as the southern cotton economy collapsed, more and more small farmers lost their lands, became discontented with the sharecropping system, and moved to new industrial communities such as Thomas to seek a better life. Europeans also suffering the woes of declining rural economies sought their fortunes and put down their roots in Thomas. The Thomas district illustrates the shift from an agricultural to industrial way of life.

8. GENERAL HISTORICAL STATEMENT

David Thomas, founder of Republic Steel Company's industrial plants at Thomas, was born in a small mining town in South Wales and educated as a mining engineer. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company recruited him to build a furnace at Catasauqua near Bethlehem in the Lehigh Valley of eastern Pennsylvania. Parts for the furnace came with Thomas on his 1839 passage across the Atlantic. By 1859 Thomas had purchased the 294-acre Butz farm and established his own iron manufactory at Hokendauqua. His neighbors thought him a visionary, but Thomas' furnaces, armed with blowing engines and fired by anthracite coal, were the first completely successful furnaces, from an engineering and economical standpoint, in the United States. With 12 furnaces in blast, and machine, car and boiler shops, and foundries and rolling stock in operation, Thomas manufactured iron on a more extensive scale than any of his contemporaries. The furnaces produced 50 tons of high-quality foundry iron daily for a period of 40 years, a substantial portion of which supplied Union armament during the Civil War. According to The History of Catasauqua, in 1882, at age 88, David Thomas "went down to his grave, full of riches, full of honor, and full of years."

During 1866 and 1867, at the invitation of his old friend and fellow countryman, ironmaster Giles Edwards, who had been active in iron-making in Shelby County since 1862, David Thomas and his sons Samuel and Edwin visited the Alabama mineral region. The History of Catasauqua notes that they "went South when the industrial spirit was just awakening...for the purpose of exploiting." (See Illustration III.) In 1869 Thomas, his two sons and Pennsylvania associate Robert Sayre formed the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company as a landholding company and commissioned Bayliss Earle Grace, one of the Birmingham area's prominent pioneer settlers, as purchasing agent for acquisition of additional mineral lands. The Pioneer Company bought the old Tannehill furnace property, Bayliss Grace's farm on Red Mountain (later the Spaulding mine) and considerable acreage in Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Shelby and St. Clair Counties at prices reputedly 50 cents to \$1 per acre. During the years between 1869 and 1886 Samuel and Edwin Thomas made frequent visits to the area to check out operations at

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2



Illustration III. David Thomas, his wife and daughter-in-law, date unknown. Ann Bartholomew Collection, Erasmus, Pennsylvania.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

McElwain and Oxmoor furnaces. But not until July 1, 1881, when Birmingham iron and coal production had passed the experimental stage, did they purchase the 1,774-acre Williamson Hawkins plantation site, one of the most extensive farms of the antebellum era. Birmingham entrepreneur, Henry DeBardeleben purchased this land at public auction from the Hawkins estate for approximately \$5 per acre. Not until May of 1887, in the height of the Birmingham iron boom, did the astute Thomas interests acquire the entire 2,108 acre industrial site from DeBardeleben and begin investing funds in plants and other improvements.

The site of the future town of Thomas was well chosen. Here, four miles southwest of Birmingham, within switching distance of the future blast furnaces, were seams of coal and iron ore 150 yards apart - closer than at any point in the Birmingham District - as well as an abundant supply of limestone and an adequate supply of water from Village Creek. And, the Pratt Mines, the finest early supply of coking coal, were less than a mile away.

In September 1887, Samuel Thomas resigned the presidency of the Thomas Iron Company in Catasauqua and devoted himself to the erection of the iron plant at Thomas. Edwin Thomas, his son, served as Vice President and General Manager; Bernard Keiser as general superintendent of the Thomas division. The first furnace went into blast on May 18, 1888, and the second in February 1890. Coal and limestone were mined on the site; brown ore was secured from company mines near Tannehill. An immense battery of beehive coke ovens was constructed and the Thomas works began to produce a fine grade of pig iron. (See Illustrations IV and V.)

Whereas by the 1880s the Thomas ironworks in Pennsylvania were no longer considered "avant garde" or even up with the guard which in Pennsylvania was directing its attention to the processing of steel and steel products, the Alabama furnace works were "state of the art" coke-fired furnaces, whose capacity, mechanization, and technological advances were the finest in the Birmingham district and quite advanced for the nation (Robert Casey, unpublished manuscript on the Thomas Furnace Works). (See Illustration VI.)

Laid out in the late 1880s along three wide, tree-lined streets of generous widths, the early industrial mill town at Thomas was closely modeled after Hokendauqua and Alburdis, headquarters of the Thomas Iron Companies in the coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania. Frank B. Keiser, born and bred to the iron industry and trained by his father as an engineer for the Thomas interests at Hokendauqua, supervised town building as well as plant construction.

As in its Pennsylvania prototype Alburdis, an industrial furnace community whose initial plan of 1869 is preserved at the Lockridge Furnace Museum, the initial Thomas housing was platted along three streets. Here along the current 1st and 2nd Streets the skilled labor and management necessary to keep the furnaces fired 24 hours a day

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

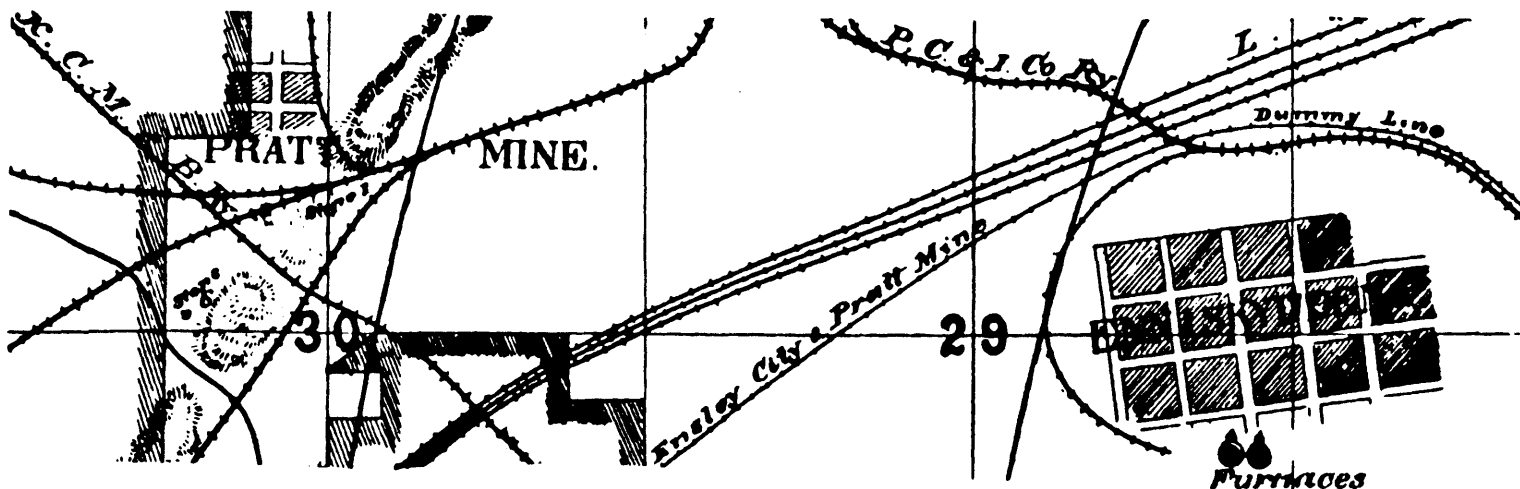


Illustration IV. Sloan, Vedeler and Riccio Map of Birmingham, 1887 noting the industrial context in which the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company developed its Alabama furnaces, "Pioneer" on the map. Note the town of Thomas had not been platted at the printing of this map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

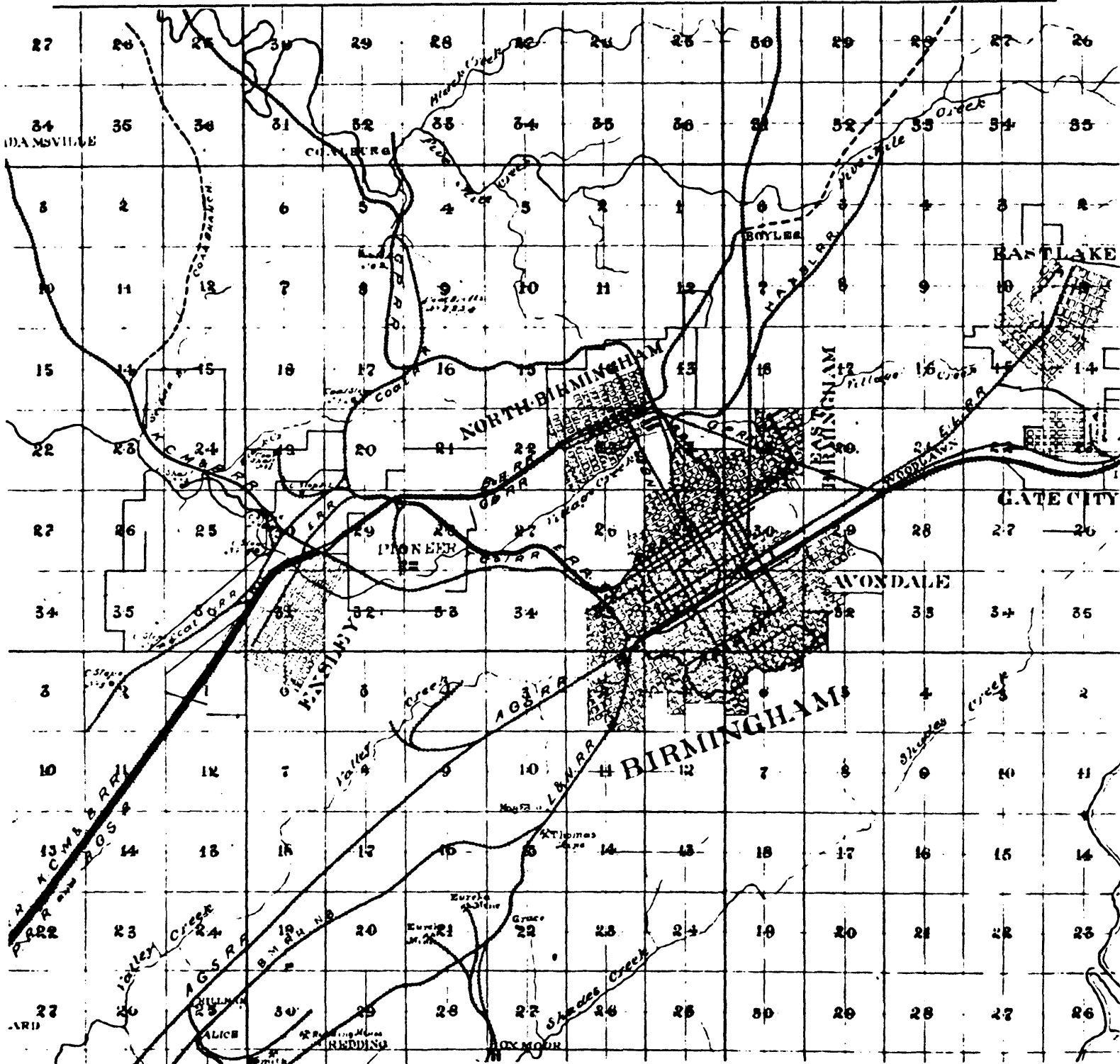


Illustration V. O'Brien's Map of Birmingham, 1887 showing the two early Thomas furnaces and the three-street town of Enniskydeen, an attempt to spell Thomas' hometown in Wales and the earliest map reference to Thomas, Alabama. The three streets shown are the present 1st, 2nd and 3rd Streets of the Thomas Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

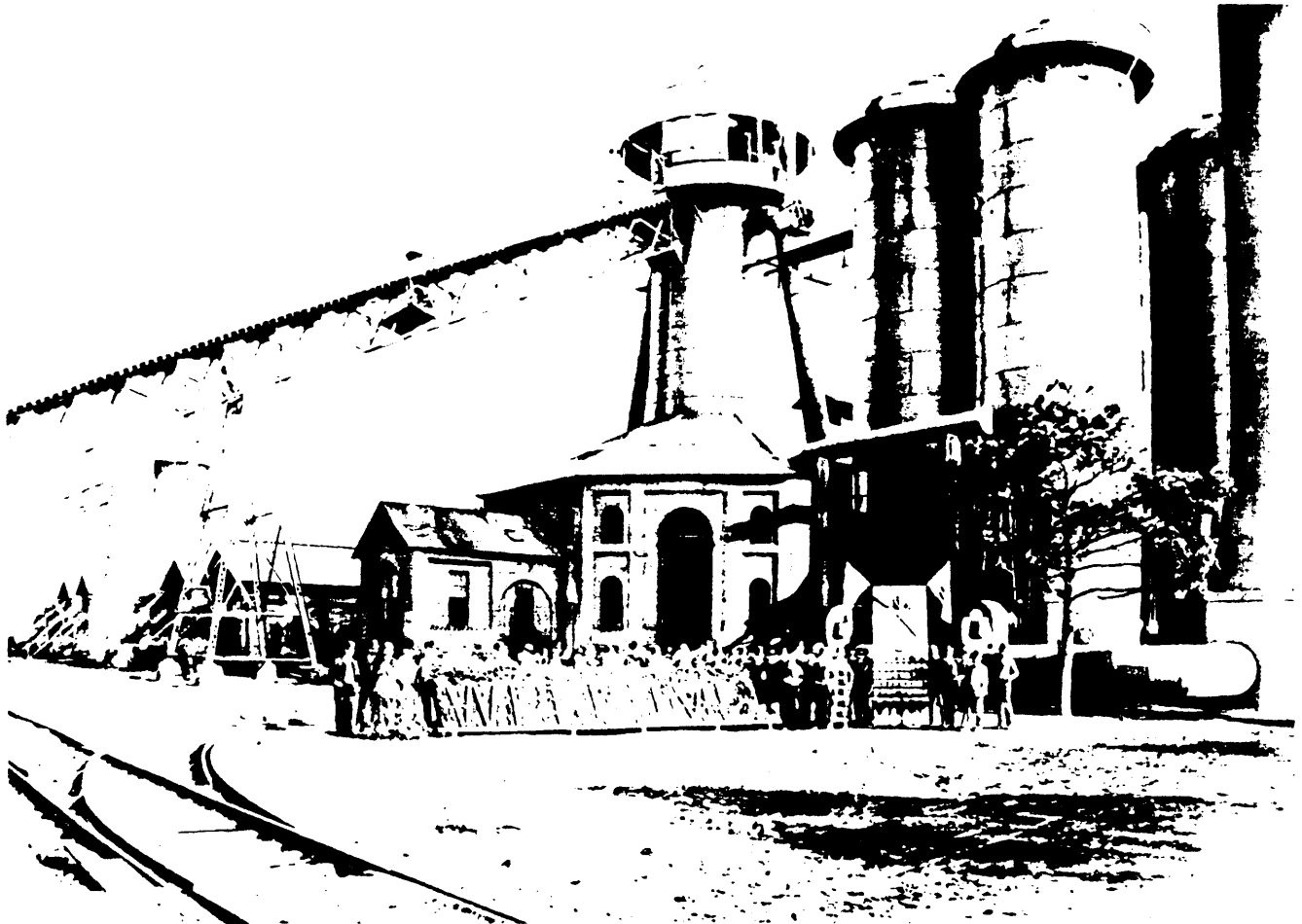


Illustration VI. Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company's Thomas Furnace, c. 1900, Hassinger Scrapbook, Birmingham Public Library, Department of Archives and Manuscripts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

were housed. In the early years, other less skilled laborers were hired from area farms. When the plants expanded at the turn of the century, additional streets were added and company housing was built and rented to certain furnace personnel. Up until 1909, Keiser remained general superintendent at Thomas and had charge of the works and the town. He served as plant manager, mayor, and school superintendent (Armes, 354). (The 1900 census lists Keiser as the 42-year-old superintendent, a son of German immigrants, married to Martha, age 38, the daughter of Scotch immigrants and the mother of five children, including Franklin, the first Keiser child born in Alabama during August, 1889.)

Housing in the Thomas mill town solidified a clear-cut class structure, typical of the era. The superintendent's substantial two-story Victorian residence, surrounded by a white picket fence, sat in the midst of orchards and tree-shaded formal gardens. The chief engineers, chemist, physician, commissary clerks, company agents and foremen lived in four-room frame and brick houses along 1st Street. On 2nd Street lived the younger bosses and skilled laborers. The Presbyterian Church was located on 1st. David Thomas had established a Presbyterian Church at Allentown. Biographies of various Thomas family members express pride in the establishment of another Presbyterian Church "in far-off Alabama." (See Illustration VII.) Both the church and the frame commissary, of architectural types common to the Pennsylvania coal fields, remain. (See Illustration VIII.) Housing for furnace laborers was built first along 3rd and then from 4th to 8th Streets as the furnaces expanded after the turn of the century. Both black and Italian laborers lived in four-room pyramidal roof houses and two-room shotguns originally located on 2nd, 3rd and 4th Streets. Later, black laborers lived from 4th to 8th Streets. Former residents refer to the hierarchical arrangement of houses as "silk and cotton stocking" and "barelegged rows".

The 1911 Sanborn map pictures 347 houses in Thomas spread along nine streets, with single family houses in the corridor from New York to Ohio and double houses extending to the east and west of New York and Ohio along 2nd and 3rd Streets. A north-south central corridor of approximately 140' wide located between Pennsylvania and Illinois Avenues had a neutral ground in which were located community institutions including churches for whites and blacks, among them Thomas Presbyterian, Mt. Hebron Baptist and the commissary. This organization made for an efficient community, where everyone was equidistant from community facilities. Industrial facilities and tracks of the Birmingham Southern, Frisco and L. & N. Railroads and the Jasper Road completely surrounded the community, giving it well-defined boundaries.

The earliest available record of Thomas residents is the 1900 Census which identifies 349 households. This census profiles a furnace labor force with management drawn from Wales, Ireland, France, Belgium, Scotland, and England (N=25, 8%) and northern industrial states (N=15, 4%); and furnace labor, both black (N=226, 67%) and white (N=70, 17%) drawn from rural Southern states and from Italy (N=15, 4%). Unfortunately these statistics representing 335 heads of household for whom occupations were identified cannot be tied to structures in the district. The census taker failed to report

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8



Illustration VII. Front (now 1st) Street, Thomas, Alabama, c. 1900. View looking west towards the Presbyterian (now Baptist) Church. Streets were gravelled, but tree-lined and houses and property lines fenced.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

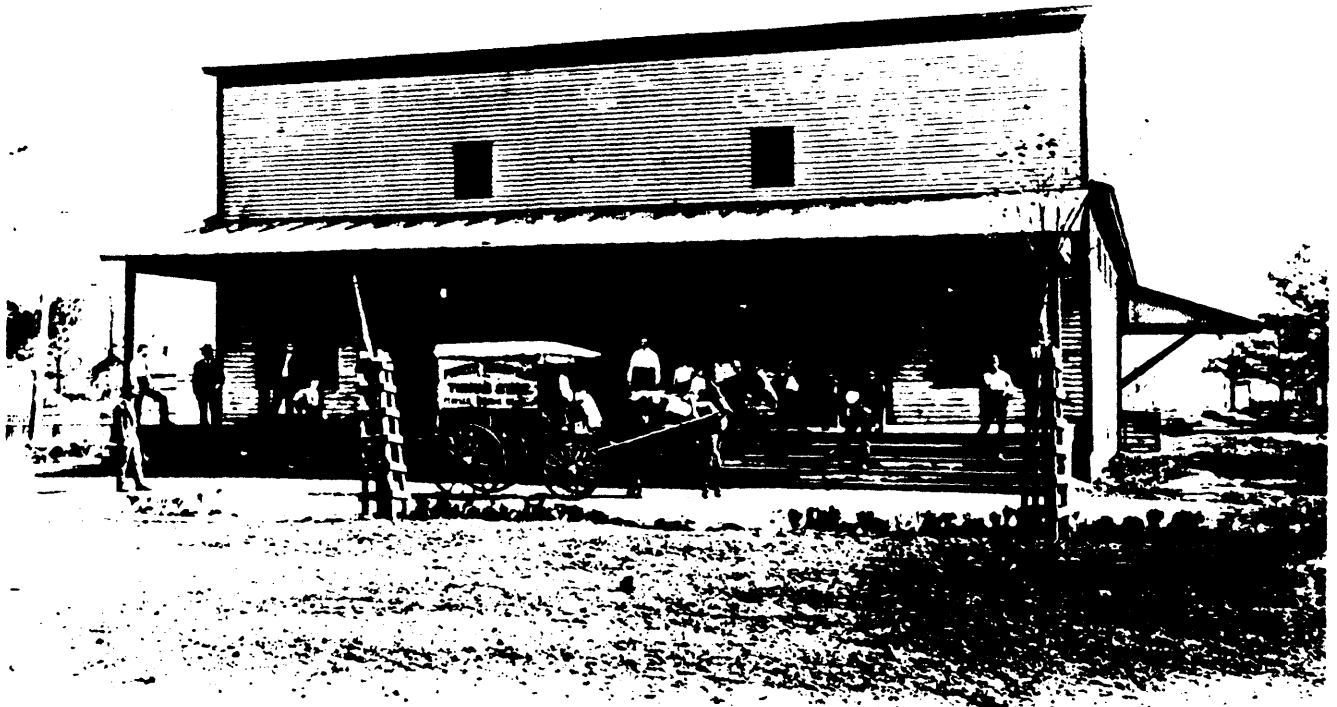


Illustration VIII. Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company's Thomas Store, c. 1900. Hassinger Scrapbook, Birmingham Public Library, Department of Archives and Manuscripts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10

house numbers. The figures, however, do seem to indicate that district housing from 3rd through 8th Streets had been constructed by 1900. The Sanborn maps of 1888, 1890 and 1902, which give detailed analyses of the Thomas plants, fail to record this company housing. As the housing was not within Birmingham city limits or county jurisdiction, the houses are not identifiable through city directory or title records.

The 1910 Census is the first accurate record of Thomas residents which gives an accurate illustration of lifestyles in Thomas Historic District. Records for 130 (75%) of the 174 contributing structures in the district have been tied directly to existing houses through correlation with the 1911 Sanborn map (Vol 3 #389-94). This map is the first of the Sanborn maps to record housing at Thomas. Correlations were established for 167 heads of household as 37 district houses had double tenants.

By 1910, black workers lived at the extremities of 3rd Street and in solid concentration along 4th through 8th Streets. The census lists 89 black heads of household. All black male workers served as "furnace laborers" with the census not further delineating their occupations at the furnaces. Of these black workers 97% were native born Southerners (67% native born Alabamians). One black worker was from Canada and one from Illinois. Ninety-three percent were married previous to the census taking and 77% (N=69) are married at the time of the census; 16% (N=14) are widowed and 7% (N=6) are single. These single heads of household are widowers or widows. The two female heads laundered clothes at home and managed a boarding house. The most typical black family numbers four to six persons (N=28). There are 18 nuclear families and 12 families boarding other family members such as grandchildren and nephews many of whom also work at the furnaces. Eight households have boarders, who are not family members. There are only three black families with more than four children. Twenty-five percent of household heads (N=22) are in their 20s, 37% (N=33) are in their 30s, 30% (N=27) in their 40s, 6% (N=5) in their 50s and 2% (N=2) in their 60s.

These patterns of household composition in the black industrial worker family support Herbert Gutman's thesis in The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom that the traditional black family was not matriarchal, rather the two parent household. The small family size is also interesting to note, as well the fact that the black labor force at the Thomas works was all Southern and mostly Alabama bred.

Italians composed another essential part of that furnace labor force. The 1910 census lists 33 Italian heads of households as living in Thomas. They composed 20 percent of the listed labor force and lived in pyramidal and shotgun houses along 2nd and 3rd Streets. Of these all but Jake Milazzo, at 195 2nd (#21) and Joe Schiller, at 201 2nd (#24), worked as furnace laborers. Milazzo, who had immigrated to America in 1888, spoke English and worked as a carpenter at the plants. Schiller who immigrated in 1890 and also spoke English, was the only Italian to serve in a managerial capacity, which the census describes as "floating" foreman. Residents describe him as

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

the "boss of the Italian gangs". The majority of Thomas (and the Birmingham district's Italian immigrants) arrived in small groups in the first decade of the century, securing jobs and then bringing over their wives and children. Of the 33 heads of household studied, 88% (N=29) were married, two were widowed by 1910. Five heads of household were unmarried. The length of marriages extended from three to 40 years, with the average length being 20 years. The majority of the Italian families numbered three to six persons or 58% (N=19). Nine families welcomed extended family members and four took in boarders. Eleven heads of household (33%) were in their 20s, seven in their 30s (21%), eight in their 40s (24%), five in their 50s (15%), and one in his 60s.

All of the 45 white heads of household identified in the 1910 census lived along 1st and 2nd Streets. Of these 19 or 42% served in managerial capacities and 21 or 47% as skilled laborers; three as laborers and two had no identifiable occupations. Of those whites serving in managerial capacities, two-thirds (N=11) were Southerners and none were immigrants. All the skilled laborers were of southern extraction. One weighman at the furnace was "English". Five Northerners served in top managerial capacities as assistant superintendent (149 1st, #9), master mechanic (175 1st, #14), chemist (137 1st, #6), chief electrical engineer (129 1st, #4), and furnace engineer (230 2nd, #53). All white heads of household were married with the average size of family composition being four persons (N=20, 44%). Only one household, that of an 46-year-old moulder of Irish extraction, had six children. Twelve families (27%) took in various family members in an extended family relationship; four (8%) had boarders. The upper story of the two-story residences served as welcome for these additional persons, many of who also found employment at the furnace works. All workers tended to be young with 62% in their 20s or 30s; 14 (31%) in their 20s; 14 (31%) in their 30s; 9 (20%) in their 40s; 5 in their 50s; and 3 in their 60s.

By 1912, 550 workers and their families lived at the Thomas works, which then included three furnaces, coke ovens and a quarry. That year The Survey Magazine, reporting on industrial housing in the Birmingham District, found housing at Thomas a marked contrast to other company towns. Houses were in good repair, most fenced and surrounded with gardens. An open spring provided good water. The estimated population of 2,500 included a large percentage of black and Italian laborers segregated by streets from other white laborers.

Samuel Thomas' son of Edwin served as vice-president and general manager of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company which operated the Thomas plant until 1899. In 1898, W. P. Pinckard, an Alabama-born lawyer associated with DeBardeleben in the early development of real estate and mining interests in Bessemer (an industrial town just west of Thomas), president of the Birmingham and Bessemer Railroad and founder of the Birmingham Herald (later the Age Herald, now Post-Herald), acquired the entire capital stock of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company. The following year, Pinckard was instrumental in bringing about purchase of the company by the Republic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Iron and Steel Company of Chicago, which was formed during 1899 by a series of mergers and acquisitions. In October 1899, Republic purchased the Pioneer Company and two iron-processing plants in the district, the Birmingham and Alabama Rolling Mills. According to Republic Company histories, the purchase of several of the district's principal industries and 26,000 acres of Jefferson County land, including 70 million tons of ore reserves and 50 million tons of coal reserves, created a stir in the business world. Birmingham newspapers, however, failed to cover the sale.

Organized in the closing year of the 19th century to consolidate leading rolling mills along with their furnaces and steelworks in the central and southern states, Republic was one of the largest iron and steel companies in the United States and often referred to as the "rolling mill trust." Republic was headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA. Randolph S. Warner served as president, Samuel Thomas as vice-president and William Hassinger, previously general manager of the Alabama Rolling Mills, became southern district manager. He was also a Republic director and vice-president from 1902 to 1905.

Soon after the takeover, Republic stepped up development of coal mines at Warner (named for the company president) and Sayreton (named for Robert Sayre of the original Pioneer Company) and ore mines at Spaulding and Raimund and began construction of a new blast furnace and additional coke ovens at Thomas. By 1902 Republic had completed Alabama's largest and most modern blast furnace, which had a daily capacity of 250 tons despite much speculation that such a large furnace could not be operated on low-grade Alabama red ore. The two older furnaces were shortly enlarged to the same size as the new one. With these three furnaces in blast, being fed by 850 coke ovens, limestone quarries and mining operations all within a few miles radius, Republic's Thomas plant prospered and produced 650 tons per day of "Pioneer" brand pig iron at competitively low costs. Interestingly, title records date the sale of the Thomas Historic District to Republic by the Pioneer Company as September 30, 1904, well after the improvements at the plant and construction of the historic housing. In 1907 Republic's Southern District employed 3,216 persons; 550 at furnaces, 674 at ore mines, 1,160 at coal mines, 550 at furnaces, 791 at works and 41 at commissaries.

World War I and the 1920s ushered in prosperous times at the Thomas plant. By the late 1920s, major plant and furnace construction had expanded production at Thomas. A modern coke by-products plant with 57 Koppers-Becker ovens was installed in 1925. Shortly afterward, a pig iron casting machine replaced the traditional sand beds. Furnaces modernized in 1928 and 1929 averaged better than 1,000 tons per day.

Throughout the 1920s the Thomas community flourished. With improved transportation and a larger local labor and housing pool to draw from, the numbers of the company housing provided employees decreased. The 1928 Sanborn map notes only 180 structures within Thomas. The early shotgun housing along 4th Street had been cleared. Sleeping porches and auto garages have been added to houses along 1st and 2nd Streets.
Houses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

on 1st now had bathrooms. The medians remained along 1st, 2nd and 3rd Streets; however, the north/south institution median was no longer as prominent a feature because Mt. Hebron had moved to its current location in the black section. Throughout the 1920s gangs of Italians cleaned the streets and also cleaned up about the furnaces. Sicilian gardeners maintained median plantings along 1st, 2nd and 3rd Streets. Many early residents describe their plantings as magnificent plots of canna lilies and crepe myrtles, surrounded by line posts with cables. On 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, playgrounds were also maintained. For the company officials along 1st, the company gardeners would bring out plants including banana trees from the company green houses. They would pick them back up in the winter and return them the next season. The superintendent's house had tennis courts. On the site of the current Drivers' Education Building, across the railroads to the north of the district, a golf course and clubhouse were built for corporate officials. A sewer system of sorts was also installed. In addition to these physical improvements, and maintaining the houses in fine repair, the company managed segregated ball teams that would play against ACIPCO, Sayreton, and Pratt City. The company would also rent East Lake Park and the streetcar to get there to have a picnic for white workers. Barbecues for black workers were held on the 4th of July in Thomas. The company also furnished trees and presents for each family at Christmas.

Community residents describe life in the Thomas mill town as a fine place to live. Their memories of Thomas are those of fondness for the community and neighborliness. They ascribe this neighborliness to the fact that most of the early residents were rural Southerners (principally impoverished sharecroppers), both black and white, who along with the foreign immigrants brought to this new industrial town their hopes for a better life; their strong religious views (The churches are the focal point of the town.); their strategies for "making do" (Men planted gardens and raised stock in the adjoining open lands; women made jams, jellies and dresses.); and their sense of neighborliness. These traits characterized their lives in the rural, agricultural traditions into which most were born and raised. In the economy of scarcity that prevailed in Thomas, despite the extensive company beautification and social efforts and in the absence of vast sums of money, everyone was in the same boat. No one was very rich and there were few divisions by race. On the one hand, housing, churches, job opportunities and bathhouses at the plants and public transportation were clearly segregated. But on the other hand, the commissary did not have separate entrances, nor separate water fountains and children and workers could freely walk throughout the community. Everyone knew everyone and there was a sense of unity of purpose. One long-term white resident in an oral interview joked to a long-term black resident, "We were just old coons"... and they both smiled.

After World War I and on into the 1920s immigrant Italians, such as the Rosses and the DeGeorges and others, left their jobs at the furnaces and established businesses just outside the furnace community along the present 16th Street West, the old Jasper Road. Here in 1906 the Republic company had donated land for St. Marks Catholic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Church, the first Italian Catholic Church outside the diocese of Mobile. A small community of Italian businesses and residences congregated here, just outside the Thomas mill town at the 7th Street entrance to the plants. This entrance which has since been closed provided easy access to the plants through the black residential section. Many Thomas residents traded with the Rosses because they liked their produce and because "they would deliver." The Ross boys would come around the neighborhood each morning to take orders, deliveries would be made the same afternoon.

In 1925 Father Canepa and parishioners began a drive to raise funds with which to erect a large permanent church at Thomas, but due to strikes and years of depression the church was not started until 1937. Built of stones from the abandoned beehive coke ovens at the plants, the large sanctuary was finally dedicated on Columbus Feast Day, October 12, 1939.

Thomas's great hero is "Mr. Joe", Joseph Bruno, born on 3rd Street. Bruno learned the grocery trade from his father-in-law, Vincent Rosato, in Smithfield, prior to establishing his own grocery which he developed into Alabama and the Southeast's largest food and drugstore chain, the Big "B" Drugstores and the Bruno and Food World stores. The Schellici family of Thomas also went into the grocery business in Ensley and founded the Birmingham firm Superior Ice Cream Company.

In 1930 a series of mergers of independent steel companies resulted in the creation of the Republic Steel Corporation. Beginning in 1935 its headquarters were in Cleveland. When Republic Steel Corporation was organized in 1930, the merger included the Warner, Republic, Palos, and Sayreton coal mines in the Birmingham District. Mining at the first three was suspended by 1933. The merger with Gulf States Steel in 1937 brought the Sayre and Virginia mines. These two together with Sayreton provided most of the Southern District's coal through the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. This coal was processed at the Thomas Coke plants adjacent to the historic district.

In 1930, Republic's ore properties in the Birmingham District included the Raimund Group (3 slopes), Houston, Tannehill, Spaulding and Edwards ore mines. Of these only the Spaulding and Edwards mines continued to produce after World War II. The merger with Gulf States brought with it the Shannon ore mine. This ore, likewise, was processed at the Thomas furnace works adjacent to the historic district.

Early efforts at unionization of Republic's Birmingham facilities in 1934 resulted in a major and bitter strike which pitted family members one against another. Many changes in the labor force ensued. Many former residents say the town of Thomas was never the same again. In 1941, with all forces at the plant on war-time alert and management pressed to meet war-time demands, United Steel Workers of America, Local 2382 was organized. P. J. Anderson, a resident of Thomas (201 2nd Street, #24), then a fireman and formerly a sharecropper only recently come to Thomas to seek "a better living for his family" organized the union efforts and served as first president of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

the local. According to his son, Billy Clyde Anderson, a Thomas resident since the 1940s, the company immediately discontinued special activities such as baseball games and barbecues for employees. And shortly thereafter in November of 1948, they sold the town's 280 houses to Edwards Realty Company of Bessemer.

According to Jesse K. Edwards, 88% of the houses were sold to second generation residents, if there was any way they could afford the payments (Interview 6/24/1980). These new residents installed indoor plumbing and welcomed city fire, garbage and police protection. Construction of contractor modern housing along 4th Street, Thomas and Ohio Circles began in the late 1950s. The superintendent's residence and the company ball field were demolished and the land subdivided as the Ohio and Thomas Circles, respectively. The developer was Crompton and Redick; contractors were the Pritchard Brothers, a firm still active in development of residential housing in Forestdale.

Republic suspended ore production in the Birmingham District in 1956; iron-making at Thomas continued until 1971. The furnaces were dismantled shortly thereafter. The Thomas Coke Plant continued operation under the direction of Republic's Southern District office at Gadsden. Several local coal companies and Republic's subsidiary, the North River Energy Corporation, organized in 1972 with a new mine at Berry in Fayette County, supplied coal for the coking operation as well as the plants.

In 1972, Republic began development of the Republic Industrial Park on the western end of the Thomas furnace property along Avenue W and Republic Boulevard. The Pittsburgh Des Moines Steel Company plant, Bruno's Food Store office and warehouses currently occupy portions of this site. In 1983 Republic closed all plant operations, retired all employees and sold its operations to LTD Steel. The furnaces and coke works stand in silent vigil.

The Wade Sand and Gravel Company, operators of Wade's Quarry, one of Alabama's largest limestone quarries in operation near the site of former Republic limestone and dolomite operations, purchased the industrial site from LTD in early 1988. The quarry operation continues to this day. Blasting from the site is continually noted as plaster cracks appear in the Thomas district residences.

The historic housing of Thomas, incorporated into the City of Birmingham in 1948, remains substantially intact and the entire district still circumscribed by railroads. The original brick and frame houses, churches and commissary are relatively unaltered as are the wide tree-lined streets. (See Illustration IX, Aerial View of Thomas District, C. 1950). Unlike their Pennsylvania counterparts which have been heavily weatherized for bitter cold winters, the Thomas houses appear much as constructed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16



Illustration IX. Aerial view of Thomas Historic District, showing company spur tracks (left) and residential section with superintendent's residences (top right), administrator and foremen houses along 1st and 2nd Streets and worker housing along 3rd and 5th Streets (top center). The plants (located just below 4th Street in the photo) and the worker housing along 5th through 8th Streets are not shown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 17

The last decades have been difficult for residents of Thomas. Geographically isolated, no one knew where they were located, nor remembered why the community was important. As traffic and suburban development expanded to the northwestern suburb of Forestdale along the Highway 78 corridor just to the west of Thomas, U.S. Steel developed the former agricultural fields as the Westgate Shopping Center. Then came the truck stop, the fast food joints, drugs and prostitution, all located right at the one and only entrance to Thomas along 2nd Street. A highway plan to increase the flow of traffic along Highway 78 (the proposed Memphis to Birmingham corridor) still calls for the elimination of Thomas.

As a response to these adverse developments, the community has fought back. Fifteen years ago, a neighborhood garbage cleanup campaign led to recognition by the Birmingham Beautification Board and also caught national attention. "Crimestoppers", a program of citizen involvement in policing and reporting incidents of neighborhood crime, was begun here. "Crimestoppers" has since spread across the city, and the nation. As they have sought recognition and new economic opportunity, Julia Anderson has given inspired, long-term leadership to this community through its neighborhood association.

In 1986, 198 (73%) of all Thomas District heads of household (N=271) owned their own homes. Community residents still share a sense of neighborliness, a sense of fondness for the community, a sense of being "one big cocoon" in a tiny jewel of a special place. According to their oral histories, the Thomas community remains important to them because they are a part of an ongoing continuum. People have sweated here to make a living, to build new lives, to make it in the new industrial town of Thomas. In the words of community leader Julia Anderson, a Louisiana sharecropper's daughter: "These houses have stories to tell about folks who made it and worked hard to build this community. So we, too, should work hard to preserve and keep Thomas for future generations."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Thomas Bibliography

Arnes, Ethel Marie, The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, Published under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, 1910.

Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Birmingham and suburbs, Alabama Compiled and published from official records, private plans and actual surveys by G. Wm. Baist, surveyor and map publisher, Philadelphia, 1902.

Birmingham Historical Society, Oral Interviews: Tapes and transcriptions, Thomas Collection, Birmingham Historical Society, Birmingham, 1986-1987.

Cruishank, George Marcus, History of Birmingham and its environs: a narrative account of their historical progress, their people and their principal interests. Chicago, Lewis Publishing Co., 1920. 2 vol.

Polk, R. L. & Co., R. L. Polk & Company's Birmingham City Directory, 1883-, Philadelphia.

Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Birmingham, Alabama. New York. The Company. 1888.1902.1911.1928.

Thomas Iron Company, Records in the Collections of the Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museum, Inc. Easton, Pennsylvania.

U. S. Census, 11th Census. 1890, Washington, The National Archives, 1962.

U. S. Bureau of Census, 12th Census, 1900. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1902.

U. S. Census, 13th Census, 1910, Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1912.

White, Marjorie Longenecker, The Birmingham District- An Industrial History and Guide. Birmingham Historical Society, Birmingham, 1981.

White, Marjorie Longenecker, Summary of Field Visit to historic towns of Hokendaqua, Alburta, Glendon and LockRidge Furnace Museum, the Pennsylvania towns and operations associated with the Thomas family, unpublished papers, Birmingham Historical Society, 1987.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References continued

E. 16/513040/3709840

F. 16/512580/3709660

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number photo-
graphs Page 1

Appendix B

THOMAS HISTORIC DISTRICT LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All of the photographs listed below were taken at sites in the City of Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama.

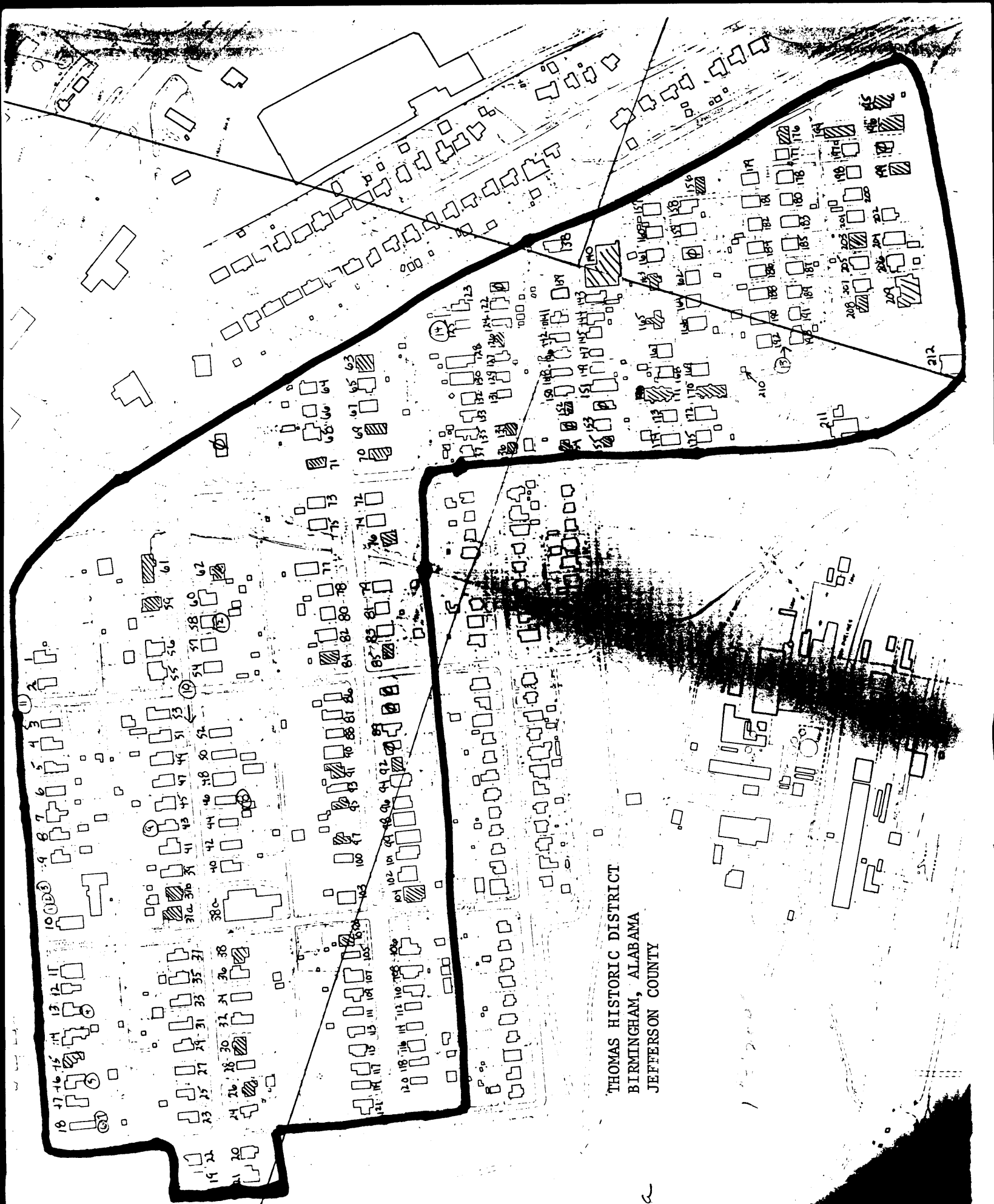
1. Thomas Baptist Church - 153 1st Street, District #10
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7069, Photo 13 (facing South)
2. Thomas Baptist Church - corner of 1st Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, District #10
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7072, Photo 26 (facing South)
3. Thomas Baptist Church - 153 1st Street, District #10
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Unknown (facing South)
4. Brick Victorian House - 169 1st, District #13
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7069, Photo 16 (facing South)
5. Brick Victorian House - 181 1st Street, District #16
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7069, Photo 19 (facing South)
6. Victorian House - 189 1st Street, District #18
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7069, Photo 21 (facing South)
7. Victorian Detail of Fishscale shingles, District #18
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Two Towns #8, Photo 31 (facing South)
8. Brick Victorian - 223 2nd Street, District #46
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: 7070, Photo 18 (facing South)
9. Brick Victorian - 220 2nd Street, District #43
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: 7070, Photo 16 (facing South)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number photo-
graphs Page 2

10. Second Street Streetscape
Maurie Van Buren
Negative: Two Towns #7, Photo 29
11. First Street Streetscape from Ohio Avenue
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7072, Photo 25 (facing west)
12. Pyramidal House - 241 2nd Street, District #58
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7070, Photo 31 (facing South)
13. Seventh Street Streetscape
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Two Towns #8, Photo 13
14. Board & Batten Shotgun - 404 4th Street, District #125
Maurie Van Buren, April 1986
Negative: Contact 7072, Photo 7 (facing North)



THOMAS HISTORIC DISTRICT
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Thomas