

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **JL 30 1986**

date entered **8-28-86**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Five Points South Historic District (expansion)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet

NA not for publication

city, town Birmingham NA vicinity of congressional district 6

state Alabama code 01 county Jefferson code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple property owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 716 21st Street North

city, town Birmingham state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Southside-Highlands Architectural & Historical Resources Survey, 1981; Bradshaw House (NRHP 1980)
title Jefferson County Sites Survey, 1976 has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

Alabama Inventory -- 1970-present & 1972
date 1972, 1976, 1980, 1981 ☒ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Birmingham Historical Society
Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Birmingham
Montgomery state Alabama

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Five Points South Historic District is that segment of the city's Southside-Highlands neighborhood which contains an exceptional 1920s commercial center, the best concentration of turn-of-the-century houses in the city, an outstanding 1920's Colonial Revival school, and many churches, temples, and apartment houses of notable design quality. Located just a dozen blocks south from the heart of the central business district, on a rising foothill of Red Mountain, the district's density reflects its development history as an early suburban neighborhood that became a commercial center in the 1920s.

The hub of the district is the Five Points intersection, defined by five buildings carefully sited to create a unique urban space: the curved-facade, two-story storefront of glazed brick (Studio Arts Building, Inv. #16), two large limestone-faced Art Deco storefronts (Munger Building, Inv. #30; Ware Building, Inv. #13), the Highlands United Methodist Church (Inv. #14) and the Spanish Stores (Inv. #34), both designed in the Spanish Revival style. These styles are echoed in buildings just a block or two off the Circle: the Art Deco style Piggly Wiggly (Inv. #3), skyscraper Medical Arts Building (Inv. #12), and Fred Jones Building (Inv. #27); and the Italian Revival style Highlands United Methodist Education Building (Inv. #15) and Shepherd-Sloss Building (Inv. #65).

Lining the 1000 block of 20th Street South and the 1900 block of 11th Avenue South adjacent to the Circle are several one and two-story commercial storefronts, primarily brick (Inv. #s 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18), built between 1898 and 1922; a Tudor Revival-influenced building (c. 1925, Inv. #20); and the Carrara glass-faced Five Points Theatre (c. 1922; Inv. #19).

Besides Highlands United Methodist Church, four other churches and one temple are in the district. Anchoring its northwest corner is the Roman Revival style Southside Baptist Church (Inv. #22).

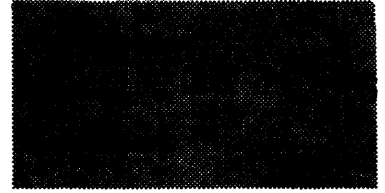
Inside the district are the South Highland Presbyterian Church, one of the city's oldest churches (1892, Inv. #69), and Temple Emanu-El (Inv. #73) across the street from each other on Highland Avenue. One block to the northwest is the First Church of Christ, Scientist (Inv. #37) and two blocks to the west, the neighborhood's oldest church, the English Gothic Revival style St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church (1892, Inv. #42).

Just a block off the Five Points intersection are the district's three skyscraper apartments. The oldest, Terrace Court (1907, Inv. #40) is a rare early example of the form. The Dulsion (1920, Inv. #38) and LaSalle (1926, Inv. #39) rise several stories behind the Highlands Methodist Church, adding a strong vertical presence to the heart of the district.

The district's residential core (the pocket formed in its southwestern corner between 12th and 15th avenues south) provides a counterpoint to the urban density of storefronts, skyscraper apartments, and monumental religious structures with its domestic-

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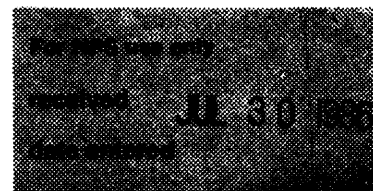
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Five Points South Historic District inclusive street numbers:

1000-1124 and 1300-1318 20th Street South (east and west sides)
1006-1126 (west side only), 1219-1325 (east side only), 1400 19th Street South
1901-2031 11th Avenue South (north and south sides)
1910 12th Avenue South
1912, 1914 and 2023 13th Avenue South
1900-1923 14th Avenue South (north and south sides)
2000-2124 Highland Avenue (north and south sides)
1800 13th Avenue South
1703-1771 13th Avenue South

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scale architecture, grassy yards and tree-lined streets. It contains three houses dating from the Town of Highland period (1887-93): the Boddie House (c. 1887, Inv. #44), McCants House (1888, Inv. #50), and the Nabers House (1890, Inv. #65) in addition to ten other houses dating before 1902 in a range of turn-of-the-century styles. It also includes two apartments of notable design quality dating from c. 1910, the Levert (Inv. #60) and Dian (Inv. #63), and three from the 1920s.

The once solidly residential Highland Avenue now contains, in addition to the Hassinger House (1898, Inv. 76), a Jewish temple and a church, two apartment houses, and a handsome Renaissance Revival style office building erected in the 1920s (Southern Life & Health Insurance Company Building, 1927, Inv. #71).

The most common building material is brick. In the buildings on and near Five Points Circle, limestone, stucco, terra cotta, colored glazed brick, and red-tile roofs are also characteristic. Clapboard, shingles, and brick are common for houses. Sandstone, limestone marble, and granite (along with brick) are used in the landmark churches and temple Carrara glass is used most effectively on the Five Points Theatre Building (c. 1922 Inv. #19).

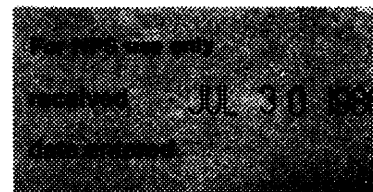
There are 90 buildings in the Five Points South Historic District; 68 are contributing, 2 are conditionally contributing, 3 are supportive non-contributing, and 17 are non-contributing. The contributing buildings were built between 1887 and 1931: 24 between 1887 and 1905, 19 between 1907 and 1914; and 25 between 1919 and 1931. The styles represented exemplify popular domestic and commercial tastes of the period: Art Deco, Spanish and Italian Revival, Beaux Arts, Roman Revival, Georgian Revival, Renaissance Revival, English Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Victorian Cottage, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival. They are good examples of the work of leading architects in the city between 1890 and 1931.

Contributing - 70 (56 of the contributing properties were inventoried in the original Five Points South Historic District nomination - 3/16/83)

Non-Contributing - 20

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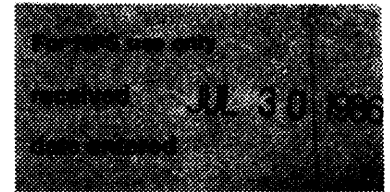
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BUILDINGS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE FIVE POINTS SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. Commercial building (Five Points Hardware, The Arrangement), 1000-1004 20th Street South, c. 1923; Commercial storefront style; one story; brick. Brick laid in decorative pattern.
3. Piggly Wiggly Food Store, 1016 20th Street South, 1931; Art Deco style; one story; brick faced with limestone. Very good local example of Art Deco detail incised at cornice line. Piggly Wiggly was the first self-service grocery to locate in Five Points (c. 1921); it moved into this building in 1934.
6. Commercial building (Hairport), 1026- 20th Street South possibly 1898; refaced c. 1910-1925; Commercial storefront style; one story; brick refacing of original frame structure. This is possibly the oldest commercial building in the district, refaced in the 1910s or 1920s.
7. Tomlin Grocery Building (Slipper Shop, Kinko's) 1028-1030 20th Street South, c. 1910; Commercial storefront style; one story; brick; limestone inlays and roofline capping. This building (which replaced an earlier frame structure) housed the two early neighborhood groceries: W. B. Tomlin (1900-1907) and Shropshire & Daniel (1908-1921).
8. Highland Pharmacy Building (P & S Apothecary), 1032 20th Street South, c. 1910; Commercial storefront style; one story; brick with limestone inlays and capping along roofline. Geometric inlays and modified crenellation. The Highland Pharmacy (the neighborhood's first drugstore) occupied this building (which replaced an earlier frame structure) from 1905 to 1927.
12. Medical Arts Building, 1017-1027 20th Street South, 1931, Charles H. McCauley; Art Deco style; eight stories; brick with terra cotta, limestone and aluminum. This is the only Art Deco skyscraper in the neighborhood. Note the typical Art Deco use of the chevron pattern in the terra cotta trim and aluminum spandrels beneath windows. This was the first medical arts tower in the city, designed specifically for surgeons' and physicians' offices.
13. Ware Building (Barasch's, Ted's Barbecue, et. al.), 1031-1035 20th Street and 2004-2008 Magnolia Avenue, 1930, Miller & Martin; Art Deco style; one story; Brick faced with limestone. Good example of an Art Deco storefront with stylized sunburst motifs incised at roofline.

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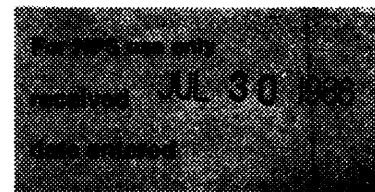
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14. Highlands United Methodist Church, 1045 20th Street South, 1909, Bell tower added 1921, P. Thornton Marye; Spanish Renaissance Revival style; two stories; brick and terra cotta with red-tile roof. An outstanding example of Spanish Revival architecture in the city. Designed by the Atlanta architect who designed Birmingham's Terminal Station and Atlanta's Fox Theatre.
15. Highland United Methodist Church Education Building, 21st Street South and Magnolia Avenue, 1924, Ben Price; Italian Renaissance Revival style; two stories; brick with red-tile roof.
16. Studio Arts Building (Joe, Skelton Optical, et. al.), 1034-1036 20th Street South and 1926-1932 11th Avenue South, 1910; Commercial storefront style; two stories; glaze-coated pressed brick. This is the oldest commercial building on the Circle proper. The response of its curved facade to its site on the Circle is notable, and the use of colored glaze-coated brick is rare and early for Birmingham. From the 1920s to 1950s artists, musicians, and dance instructors had studios on the second floor.
17. Five Points Grocery Building (Scott's Apothecary), 1924 11th Avenue South, c. 1913; Commercial storefront style; two stories; brick first story refaced with Carrara glass. Brick corbelling at cornice line; one of the oldest commercial buildings in the neighborhood.
18. Shropshire & Daniel Building (Toner's Tournament Club), 1920-1922 11th Avenue South, c. 1922; Commercial storefront style; one story, brick with limestone cornice and roofline cap, lower half of 1922 refaced with artificial stone. 1920 housed Five Points' popular specialty grocery, Shropshire & Daniel, between 1922 and 1939.
19. Five Points Theatre Building (U.S. Post Office), 1914 11th Avenue South, c. 1922; remodeled 1936, Miller & Martin (1936 remodeling); Art Deco style; two stories; brick refaced with Carrara glass. This was the neighborhood's only movie theater. One of the best examples of a Carrara glass facade in the city.
20. Commercial building (Boothby Realty Building), 1908-1912 11th Avenue South, c. 1925; Tudor Revival-influenced style; two stories; brick with masonry inset, cast stone finials at roofline, and tile roof.
21. Robertson House, 1006 19th Street South, c. 1900; Queen Anne style with strong classical influence; two stories; shingle and clapboard. One of the city's few remaining examples of Queen Anne style architecture. Built by William Van Murray Robertson, founder and president of the Alabama Home Building and Loan Association.

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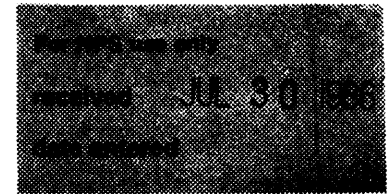
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22. Southside Baptist Church, 1016 19th Street South, 1911 (Sanctuary); 1920s (Education building); 1961 (3-story addition), William Leslie Welton (sanctuary), Lawrence S. Whitten (1961 addition); Roman Revival style; two stories; brick, Georgia marble, and terra cotta. One of the best examples of Roman Revival architecture in the city, based on a free interpretation of the Roman Ionic temple somewhat resembling Jefferson's Virginia State Capitol in Richmond. This was the fifth structure built to house the Southside Baptist congregation.
23. Whitfield Flats (Fitzgerald Apartment), 1110 19th Street South, 1905; Beaux Arts style; three stories; brick with limestone window caps; pressed metal cornice. This is the oldest apartment building in the Five Points neighborhood and one of the oldest in the city.
25. Maraware Apartments, 1126 19th Street South, c. 1925; Craftsman style, two stories; brick with limestone capped balcony ledge.
27. Fred Jones Building (Golden Temple Emporium), 1901 11th Avenue South, 1928, Miller & Martin; Art Deco style; two stories; brick faced with limestone. The first Art Deco style building erected in the Five Points district. The R. S. Munger family had it built for Fred S. Jones, who operated an ice cream shop and delicatessen there for over 40 years. An excellent local example of popular Art Deco motifs, particularly the sunflower.
30. Munger Building (Martin Flowers, Apple Book Store, et. al.), 1915-1933 11th Avenue South, c. 1929, Miller & Martin; Art Deco style; two stories on the Circle with a one-story, six-bay western wing; brick faced with limestone. The second Art Deco style building erected by the Munger family and the second in the neighborhood designed by Miller & Martin. The building's two-story height at the Circle, with a prominent arched opening in the central bay, and the way it expresses the curve of the intersection, reinforce the importance of the Circle and its quality as an urban space. Good examples of popular Art Deco motifs, including sunflowers, chevrons, and plant forms.
34. Spanish Stores (Pigford & Carraway, Sideshow Gallery, et. al.), 1101-1105 20th Street South and 2001-2011 11th Avenue South, 1926; 1930 addition (2011 11th Avenue South), Miller & Martin; Spanish Revival style; one story; stucco with stone insets and quoining and red-tile roof; two-story tower with brick inset. These were the first stores erected in Five Points by the R. S. Munger family, who spearheaded the Circle's commercial redevelopment in the 1920s. They were the first stores built with a 30-foot setback for parking. The best example of Spanish Revival commercial architecture in the city, they echo the style of the church across the street and with it contribute strongly to the Circle's sense of a European piazza.

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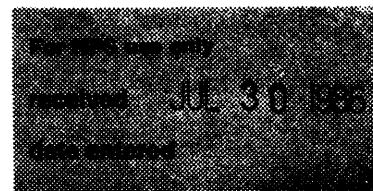
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36. Arnold House, 2025 11th Avenue South, c. 1903, later refaced; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; aluminum siding with brownstone porch.
37. First Church of Christ, Scientist (Giattina, Kirkwood & Partners), 2031 11th Avenue South, 1911, Joseph C. Turner; Jeffersonian Roman Revival style; one story; stucco with wood and stone trim. This was the First Christian Science Church in Alabama (organized in 1899). This 1911 interpretation of the Jeffersonian Roman Revival style, distinguished by Ionic columns and classical moldings, is rare for Birmingham.
38. Dulion Apartments, 2030 11th Avenue South, 1920, Brooke B. Burnham; Classical influenced-style; eight stories; brick, first two stories faced with limestone; limestone cornice and sills; terra cotta molding.
39. LaSalle Apartments (University Tower), 2020 11th Avenue South, 1926, Gallup & Joy, Chicago; French Renaissance Revival style; nine stories; brick with masonry facing on first two stories, limestone sills and window trim. Terra cotta medallions enrich street-level masonry facing. Designed by Scott Joy after he left Birmingham.
40. Terrace Court, 1124 20th Street South, 1907, William C. Weston; Beaux Arts style; six stories; brick with terra cotta molding above entrance and first and fifth stories; classical cornice. Outstanding early example of a skyscraper apartment in the Southeast. Developed by Richard Massey, founder of Massey Business Colleges, and designed by early 20th-century Birmingham's foremost architect, William Weston.
42. St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church, 1910 12th Avenue South, 1892 (sanctuary); 1927 (Parish House), John Sutcliffe (sanctuary); English Gothic style; two stories; Kansas sandstone. The oldest church in the district, it was built at the same time as the downtown Episcopal Church of the Advent (completed 1893). One of the best examples of English revival ecclesiastical architecture in the city, its architect was a native of Great Britain.
43. Crews House, 1219 19th Street South, c. 1902; Victorian vernacular style; two stories; brick (possibly a later refacing of a frame structure).
44. Boddie House, 1231 19th Street South, 1887; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; clapboard. This was the home of John Boddie, one of Five Points' most important early landholders and developers. This is one of the nine houses in the neighborhood dating from the Town of Highland era (1887-93).
45. House, 1912 13th Avenue South, c. 1922; Craftsman style; one story; frame.

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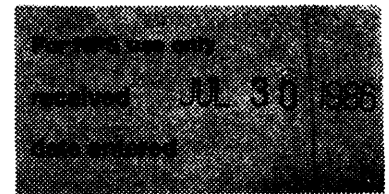
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47. Highland Apartments, 1301 19th Street South, c. 1927; Craftsman style and classical influences; three stories; brick; tile roof; limestone sills. Brickwork laid in pattern with contrasting colors to achieve decorative effect.
48. Bingham House, 1309 19th Street South, c. 1900; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; clapboard.
49. Carriage House; 1310 Cobb Lane, c. 1900; Utilitarian with hipped roof; one story, brick. This initially served as a barn and later as a garage for the Bingham house at 1309 19th Street South.
50. McCants House, 1321 19th Street South, 1888; Second Empire-influenced style; two stories; clapboard. This is one of the nine surviving houses from the Town of Highland era (1887-93). It is a rare Birmingham example of lingering Second Empire and Italian style influences.
51. Robinson Apartments, 1325 Street South, c. 1920; Craftsman style; two stories; brick with wood trim. A good example of the Craftsman style used in apartment design.
52. Robinson House,, 1900 14th Avenue South, c. 1896 later refaced; Beaux Arts-influenced style; two stories; probably clapboard refaced with asbestos siding. A good example of a turn-of-the-century house in stylistic transition, combining Beaux Arts influence (broad proportions, clustered columns, and bold classical details) with earlier Victorian forms (two-story tower bay and high, active roofline).
53. Simpson House, 1908 14th Avenue South, c. 1896; Victorian Cottage style; one-and-one-half stories; clapboard and half-timber. Perhaps the best example in Five Points of a large Victorian Cottage. Early (based on existing evidence) local use of half-timber in gable.
54. Andrews House, 1912 14th Avenue South, c. 1900; later refaced; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; clapboard refaced with brick-look asbestos siding. A good example of turn-of-the-century transitional architecture exhibiting both Victorian and Classical influences.
55. Andrews-Ungerma House, 1916 14th Avenue South, c. 1900; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; clapboard. A good example of turn-of-the-century transitional architecture exhibiting both Victorian and Classical influences.

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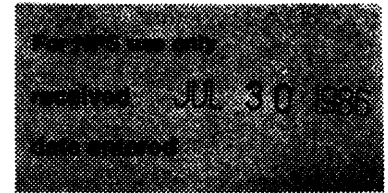
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56. Estes House, 1400 19th Street South, c. 1897; Victorian Colonial Revival style; one-and-a-half-stories; clapboard. Good example of a c. 1900 house form (with recently reconstructed porch) that combines elements of Queen Anne (corner turret and dormers) and the Colonial Revival (Palladian window, classical window molding, and symmetrical proportions).
58. Rogers-Taylor House, 1905 14th Avenue South, c. 1900; Georgian Revival style; two stories; brick. The only example of Georgian Revival style architecture in the district and one of the best--and earliest--examples in the neighborhood. Its distinctive features include the monumental portico and the fine brickwork and quoining.
59. Lathrop House, 1923 14th Avenue South, 1901, William C. Weston; Classical Revival style; two stories; clapboard and stucco. One of the neighborhood's--and the city's--notable houses, this is a rare local example of a turn-of-the-century classical revival style house that does not use a monumental portico as its central element; its classicism is expressed instead in its symmetry, Palladian windows, broken-pediment gable, Ionic columns, and classical entablatures. Reputedly, the first commission of early 20th-century Birmingham's foremost architect, William C. Weston, it was built for Frank H. Lathrop, prominent in the lumber business, and Sallie Comer Lathrop, daughter of Alabama governor Braxton B. Comer, who lived just around the corner.
60. Levert Apartments (Cobb Lane Shops), 1318 20th Street, c. 1909, Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock; Prairie and Craftsman-influenced style; two stories; brick. A distinctive early apartment house possibly designed by S. Scott Joy and built by the Levert family from New Orleans. The first-story cornice is a unique local example of Sullivanesque ornament. Wall tiles add a subtle and elegant expression of Prairie-Craftsman design motifs.
61. Haskins Williams House (Signature House), 1312 20th Street South, c. 1901, Joseph C. Turner; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; frame, clapboard siding. Home of prominent local industrialist, Haskins Williams who was a partner in the Birmingham Rail & Locomotive Company. The house is an exceptionally well-preserved example of Victorian Colonial Revival architecture.
63. Dian Apartments, 1300 20th Street South, 1914, Harry Wheelock; Tudor Revial style; three stories; brick with limestone insets. Tudor arches, arrow slits, and trefoil motif in wooden window bays enrich the design. Siting around a grassy courtyard with corner archway is also noteworthy.

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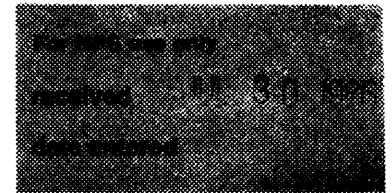
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64. Newton Manor Apartments, 1301 20th Street South, 1928, Jacob E. Salie; Classical-influenced style; three stories; brick with limestone insets, sills and along roofline.
65. Francis Nabers House (Five Points Alcoholics Anonymous Club), 2023 13th Avenue South, c. 1890; Victorian Colonial Revival; two stories; brick. One of the nine surviving houses from the Town of Highland era (1887-93). Home of a member of one of the earliest and most prominent families in Jefferson County. Dr. Francis Drayton Nabers, while practicing medicine on the side, established an important early Birmingham wholesale drug company, Nabers, Morrow and Sinnige.
66. Shepherd-Sloss Building (Louie, Louie; Dugan; et. al.), SE corner 20th Street and 12th Avenue South, 1928, Charles H. McCauley; Venetian Renaissance Revival style; one story; terra cotta. Except for the Florentine Building downtown, this is the most outstanding example of ornate Italian Revival architecture in the city. Its basic cream color and use of red tile relate it to the Spanish stores (Inv. #34), just a block away; this is reinforced by its siting, which gives it a visual presence on the Circle. One of the developers, A. Page Sloss, got the idea to build the stores after a trip to California where he had seen some of the first shopping centers that provided parking.
69. South Highland Presbyterian Church, 2035 Highland Avenue, 1892 (Sanctuary); 1929 and 1953-4 (Education building), D. A. Helmick (Sanctuary); William Leslie Welton (1929 Education building); Van Keuren & Davis (1953-4 Education building); English Gothic Revival style; two stories; split-faced limestone. One of the two churches dating from the Town of Highland period and the oldest church on Highland Avenue. An important local example of English Gothic Revival architecture designed by one of 19th-century Birmingham's leading architects.
71. Southern Life and Health Insurance Company Building, 2121 Highland Avenue, 1927, Warren, Knight, and Davis; Renaissance Revival style; four stories; limestone and brick. Southern Life & Health, Alabama's oldest life insurance company, was the first large non-retail firm to move out of the central business district and the first to locate on Highland Avenue. The notable Renaissance Revival design was the work of William T. Warren, who had worked in the New York office of McKim, Mead, and White before coming to Birmingham.
72. The Kenilworth Arms (Berkeley Apartments), 2124 Highland Avenue, 1927, William Leslie Welton; Classical-influenced style; six stories; brick, limestone.

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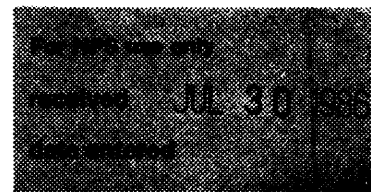
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73. Temple Emanu-El, 2100 Highland Avenue, 1914; 1956 (Morris Newfield Memorial Building), William C. Weston; William N. Chambers (Newfield Building); Beaux Arts style; three stories; brick and granite; two stories; brick (Newfield Building). Built to serve the rapidly growing community of Reform Jews who had begun to migrate from the city's Northside in the early 1900s, the temple documents the migration of Jews to the Southside. Designed by early 20th-century Birmingham's foremost architect, William C. Weston, it is one of the city's foremost examples of classical architecture, as well as being noteworthy for its structural design and its large bronze dome.
75. The Richmond, 2030 Highland Avenue, c. 1914; Craftsman style; three stories; brick. One of the best examples of Craftsman style apartments in the city.
76. William H. Hassinger House (Daniel Opticians), 2028 Highland Avenue, 1898, T. U. Walter, III; Victorian Colonial Revival style; two stories; brick and stucco, brownstone porch. One of the best examples in the neighborhood of the c. 1900 transitional house style. Its turrets, gables, verandah, and asymmetrical profile are Queen Anne-derived; the Ionic columns and flat wall surface are classically inspired. This was the home of a prominent industrialist, William H. Hassinger.
77. Demolished 1985.
82. 1800 13th Ave. S. (Ramsay High School): 1931; Colonial Revival, three story Flemish bond brick, gable roof w/ two cross gable end projections, center wooden cupola on brick base, keystone jack arched windows, ashlar corner quoining and ashlar beltcourse between first and second floors, ashlar false balconies on end projections at second floor level, oversized arched fanlight windows on each projecting bay. Roll 2, Neg. 20, 21 & 22 (Warren, Knight and Davis Architects).
83. 1703 13th Ave. S.: c. 1920; one story frame Bungalow, gable roof with bracketed cross gable over porch supported by tapered rubble stone pier. Roll 2, Neg. 23 (original owner, E. W. Sudduth).
84. 1705 13th Ave. S.: c. 1909; one-story frame Bungalow, gable roof with bracketed cross gable over enclosed porch, one tapered rubble stone pier porch support. Roll 2, Neg. 24 (original owner, J. B. Danforth).
85. 1707 13th Ave. S.: 1904; Arts & Crafts, two-story stucco and aluminum siding, clipped gambrel roof, one-story front gable porch with exposed roof timbers supported by tapered rubble stone piers. Roll 2, Neg. 24A and Roll 3, Neg. 1 (original owner, D. A. Reamer).

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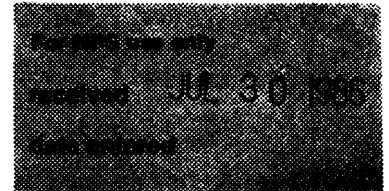
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86. 1709 13th Ave. S.: 1904, two-story frame apartment complex, hipped roof with center cross hipped extension over projecting octagonal bay, flat roofed porch topped with wooden balustrade, porch supported by massive rubble stone piers. Roll 3, Neg. 2 (original owner, E. J. Thomas).
87. 1711 13th Ave. S.: 1913; Tudor, two story stucco and asbestos shingles, clipped gable roof with cross gable over projecting end bay one-story gable roofed enclosed side porch, one-story hip roofed screened porch on right side of house, center first floor. Roll 3, Neg. 3 (original owner, R. C. Munger; architect, Chaffee).
88. 1715 13th Ave. S.: 1909; Tudor, two-story frame and stucco, steep pitched hipped roof with cross gable dormer and projecting extensions, combination shed and gable roofed one-story porch with stone rubble pier supports, below grade garage and first story end addition. Roll 3, Neg. 4 (original owner, T. T. Ashford).
89. 1717 13th Ave. S.: 1908; two-story frame, steep pitched hipped roof with cross gable center dormer, second floor projecting octagonal end bay windows above hip roofed one-story porch supported by paneled square wood columns on wooden pedestals, oval window in entry door. Roll 3, Neg. 5 (original owner, Forney Johnston; architect, W. J. Wheelock).
90. 1719 13th Ave. S.: c. 1888; two-and-a-half-story frame with asbestos siding, steep kicked hip roof with kicked gable center dormer and projecting end bays, combination flat and end gable recessed; wrap-around porch with paneled square columns. Roll 3, Neg. 6 (original owner, R. H. Sterrelt).
91. 1721 13th Ave. S.: 1907; one-and-a-half story aluminum siding, gable roof with carter shed roofed dormer, shed roofed porch across entire facade supported by rubble stone piers. Roll 3, Neg. 7 (original owner, Edward West).
92. 1747-1753 13th Ave. S.: 1908; two story brick rowhouse, flat roof with parapet and metal ventilator cornice, three hip roofed, one story porches supported on rubble stone piers, corbeled brick corner quoining and window side trim, ashlar window lintels and sills. Roll 3, Neg. 8. (original owner, G. P. Cornell; architect, T. U. Walter).
93. 1765 13th Ave. S.: 1907; two-story stucco, hipped roof with center louvered attic vent, hip roofed one story porch across facade supported on cut stone piers trefoil ornamental window next to main entry. Roll 3, Neg. 9. (original owner, M. M. Newman; architect, G. W. Collignon).

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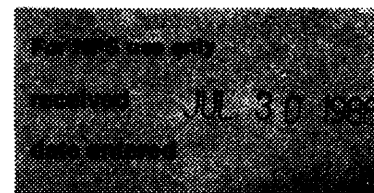
94. 1769 13th Ave. S.: c. 1915; two-story frame and brick, steep pitched roof, one-story end gable porch supported on brick piers. Roll 3, Neg. 10 (original owner, C. E. Ard).
95. 1771 13th Ave. S.: c. 1915; Arts and Crafts, two-story brick, steep pitched hipped roof with multi shed roofed dormers, wide overhanging eaves form porch around three sides of house. Roll 3, Neg. 11. (original owner, T. H. Aldrich, Jr.; architect, Wheelock, Joy and Wheelock).

BUILDINGS WHICH CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE FIVE POINTS SOUTH
HISTORIC DISTRICT:

5. Commercial building, 1024 20th Street South: c. 1910; Commercial storefront style; one story; brick refaced with corrugated aluminum panels and Carrara glass.
9. Emily Shop, 1001 20th Street South: 1956, Miller, Martin and Lewis; Modern style; one story; brick, steel, granite, and tile. The Emily Shop has been in Five Points since 1941. Designed by the same firm that designed most of the Five Points Circle commercial buildings in the 1920s, it is compatible in style and materials with contributing buildings nearby.
28. Five Points Bowling Center (Alabama Bridge Association, Easy Wash and Clean, et. al.), 1905-09 11th Avenue South: c. 1939; Miller and Martin; Art Moderne storefront style; one story; brick faced with terra cotta, and Carrara glass. Designed by the same firm that designed most of the Five Points Circle commercial buildings in the 1920s, it is compatible in age, style, and materials with contributing buildings nearby.
62. Hasking Williams Garages (Cobb Lane Shops), 1309-1311 Cobb Lane: 1919; Utilitarian style; one story; fieldstone refaced (front facade only) 1970s. If recent brick facing were removed to reveal original fieldstone, would be an important early example of neighborhood garages, most of which were rented out.

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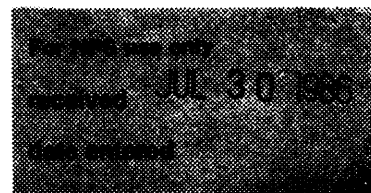
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BUILDINGS WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE FIVE POINTS SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT:

2. Commercial building (F. W. Woolworth Co.), 1006 20th Street South: c. 1928; 1961 expanded and refaced; Commercial storefront style; one-story; brick.
4. Commercial building (Second Time Around), 1020 20th Street South: c. 1927; later refaced; Commercial storefront style; one-story; brick refaced with porcelain-enameled panels and tile.
10. Parking Lot, 1001 block of 20th Street South.
11. Commercial building (Rube Burrows), 1015 20th Street: c. 1932; refaced c. 1980; Commercial storefront style; one-story; masonry sided with wood panels and shingles.
24. Office Building, 1112 19th Street South: c. 1968; Modern style; one-story; brick.
26. Vacant lot, 1100 block 19th Street South.
29. Parking lot, 1900 block of 11th Avenue South.
31. Office building (Planned Parenthood), 1112 20th Street South: c. 1964; Modern style; one-story; brick and steel.
32. Office building (Monroe Company Building), 1116 20th Street South: c. 1964; Modern style; one-story; brick and steel.
33. Bun 'n Bun Restaurant (Mama's Kitchen), 1107 20th Street: 1956, John M. Fuller; Modern style; one-story; brick with wood siding.
35. Parking lot, 2000 block of 11th Avenue South.
41. Vacant lot, 1900 block 12th Avenue South.
46. Medical Office Building, 1914 13th Avenue South: c. 1966; Modern style; one-story; brick.
57. Medical Office Building, 1901 14th Avenue: c. 1973; Modern style; one-story; brick and stone.
- 65A. Parking lot, 1300 block of 20th Street South.

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67. Southern Institute, 2015 Highland Avenue: c. 1957; Modern style; two-stories; brick and composition panels.
68. Southern Institute School of Interior Design, 2019 Highland Avenue: c. 1955; Modern style; one-story; brick and composition panels.
70. Southern Life and Health Insurance Company Building, 2101 Highland Avenue: c. 1973; Davis, Speake and Associates; Modern style; seven-stories; faced with crushed stone panels.
74. Highland Manor Apartments, 2040 Highland Avenue: c. 1957; Modern style; 14 stories; masonry, steel and tile.
78. Service Station, rear of 2012 Highland Avenue (probably moved from 2000 Highland Avenue): c. 1936-7; Demolished 1985.
79. Shop-A-Snak, N.E. corner 20th Street and Highland Avenue: c. 1980; Modern style; one-story; brick.
80. Twelve Hundred Building, 1200 20th Street South: c. 1965; Modern style; one-story; brick refaced with metal clad panels.
81. Twelve Ten Building, 1210 20th Street South: c. 1965; Modern style; one-story, brick.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1887-1936 **Builder/Architect** see inventory sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C - Architecture

The Five Points South Historic District is significant because of the exceptional quality and range of its architecture: it contains the largest and best concentration of 1920s Art Deco style buildings in the state, some excellent local examples of other 1920s commercial styles, six notable religious buildings, a collection of distinguished early apartment buildings, an outstanding Colonial Revival school and some of the best of the city's oldest domestic architecture. The styles exemplify popular domestic and commercial tastes for the period: Art Deco, Spanish and Italian Revival, Beaux Arts, Roman Revival, Georgian Revival, Renaissance Revival, English Gothic Revival, Queen Anne Victorian cottage, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Tudor Revival. They are good examples of the work of leading architects in the city between 1890 and 1931.

The heart of the district is Five Points Circle, a unique Birmingham urban space that has the sense of a European plaza and a sophisticated visual unity derived from siting and formal relationships as well as similar styles (Art Deco and Spanish Revival) and materials.

* * * * *

In the immediate vicinity of the Circle are four large Art Deco storefronts (three of them, Inv. #s 13, 27, and 30, designed by the firm Miller & Martin) and an Art Deco skyscraper (1930, Charles H. McCauley, Inv. #12). Other noteworthy commercial buildings nearby include the Spanish Revival style stores on the Circle (1926, Miller & Martin, Inv. #34), the ornate Italian Renaissance style Shepherd-Sloss Building (1928, Charles H. McCauley, Inv. #66), and the Renaissance Revival style Southern Life & Health Insurance Co. Building (1927, Warren, Knight & Davis, Inv. #71). Within the district are an impressive number of landmark churches important for their design quality and as good examples of several architectural styles. St. Mary's-on-the-Highland Episcopal Church (1892, John Sutcliffe, Inv. #42) and South Highland Presbyterian Church (1892, D. A. Helmich, Inv. #69) are distinctive expressions of the English Gothic Revival style. Others are the Spanish Renaissance Revival style Highlands United Methodist Church (1909, P. Thornton Marye, Inv. #14), the Roman Revival style Southside Baptist Church (1911, William Leslie Welton, Inv. #22), the Jeffersonian Roman Revival style First Church of Christ, Scientist (1911, Joseph C. Turner, Inv. #37), and the Beaux Arts style Temple Emanu-El (1914, William C. Weston, Inv. #73). Apartments in the Five Points district not only document the evolution of the form between 1905 and 1926, including the entire range of types (fourplex through multistory) found in the city, but also include the city's--and perhaps the Southeast's--first skyscraper apartment, Terrace Court (1907, William C. Weston, Inv. #40). Finally, the district contains an important collection of the city's

9. Major Bibliographical References

Birmingham Historical Society, Southside-Highlands Report: Architectural & Historical Resources, 1981.

Burkhardt, Ann M. "Town Within a City: The Five Points South Neighborhood 1880-1930," JOURNAL of the Birmingham Historical Society, November 1982.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 45 acres

Quadrangle name Birmingham North and Birmingham South

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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cont. sheet

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Five Points South Historic District includes the area within the red (or heavy black) boundary line on the attached Jefferson County property and tax map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann M. Burkhardt, Research Consultant and Alice M. Bowsher, Architectural Historian of Birmingham Historical Society, and Tom Dolan, Architectural Historian

organization Alabama Historical Commission

date May 1986

street & number 725 Monroe Street

telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery

state Alabama

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

J. Lawrence Oaks

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7-21-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

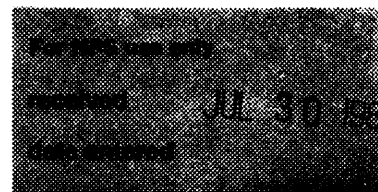
date 8-28-86

J. Lawrence Oaks
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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early domestic architecture, including three of its oldest houses (rare survivors of the Town of Highland, which existed before this area became part of the city of Birmingham: the Boddie House, c. 1887, Inv. #44, the McCants House, 1888, Inv. #50, and the Nabers House, c. 1890, Inv. #65), and the city's most complete record of domestic architecture dating from the turn of the century (c. 1895-1902), including such rare remnants of local highstyle design of the period as the Hassinger House (1898, T. U. Walter, III, Inv. #76), one of the city's most fully developed examples of the transition from late 19th-century Victorian forms to a more restrained, classically derived style and the Lathrop House (c. 1901, probably William C. Weston, Inv. #59), an outstanding example of the Classical Revival style.

Criterion A - Commerce

Five Points Circle, the focal point of the Five Points South Historic District, is an excellent example of a 1920s suburban shopping center and was the most fully-realized such complex in Birmingham and probably in the state. The 1920s development (#s 1, 3, 13, 18, 19, 20, 27, 30, 34, 65) along with the earlier stores and shops (#s 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17) document the evolution of commercial development outside the central business district. They also provide one of the city's most complete records of that process between 1890 and 1930, a period in which small commercial groupings built to serve adjacent streetcar suburbs developed into larger shopping centers designed to attract clientele from the outlying automobile-oriented suburbs that grew up in the 1920s.

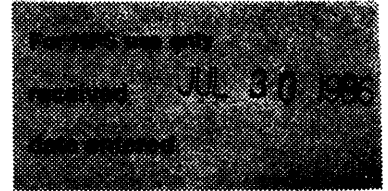
In the 1920s, redevelopment of the Circle (which had emerged in the 1890s as a commercial center to serve the streetcar town of Highland) was spearheaded by the R. S. Munger family. The Munger development (# 27, 30, 34) is significant for its comprehensive planning and quality. In addition to employing one of the city's leading architectural firms to design the buildings, the Mungers were most likely the first in suburban Birmingham to carefully analyze both tenant and customer composition to provide a high quality but noncompetitive group of stores offering goods and services specifically tailored to the needs of the surrounding middle and upper-middle class neighborhood and the new, affluent automobile suburbs to the south. When complete the development offered the widest range of goods and services available outside of the downtown business district. The Mungers also pioneered parking setbacks and were among the first outside the central business district to feature extensive electrical streetlighting.

* * * * *

The first commercial buildings were utilitarian frame structures centered around the streetcar junction at Five Points Circle; they housed family-owned groceries, pharmacies, and basic services such as shoe repair (Inv. #6). In the 1910s the commercial district grew to serve an increasingly busy streetcar junction and expanding residential neighborhood: larger buildings of more architectural interest constructed of more

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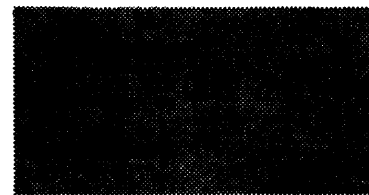
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substantial materials (some replacing earlier frame structures) housed businesses offering a wider range of goods and services (Inv. #s 7, 8, 16, 17). The nine stores constructed between 1922 and 1931 (Inv. #s 1, 3, 13, 18, 20, 27, 30, 34, 65) clearly evidence the period's prosperity. Two of the stores housed a branch of the nation's first self-service grocery store, Piggly Wiggly (Inv. #s 3, 7). In addition to stores, the commercial complex included the earliest neighborhood movie theater (1922, Inv. #19) and the city's first medical arts tower (1931, Inv. #12). A final aspect of the 1920s development--and of the district's commercial evolution--is represented by the first office building constructed outside the central business district (by the state's oldest life insurance company, Southern Life & Health, 1927, Inv. #70). By 1931, no other commercial concentration outside of downtown offered the range of amenities and quality as Five Points South.

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UTMs continued for Five Points South Historic District:

- I. 16/518660/3706130
- J. 16/518620/3706140
- K. 16/518580/3706260
- L. 16/518660/3706560
- M. 16/518780/3706680
- N. 16/518900/3706750

Five Points South Historic
District (expansion)
Birmingham, Jefferson County,
Alabama



- Contributing Buildings
- Noncontributing Buildings
- 1986 Expansion

Map Source: Birmingham
Planimetric Map
Scale: 1" = 200'