

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03001133

Date of Listing: November 17, 2003

Property Name: Country Club Historic District

County: Jefferson

State: Alabama

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Doreen J. Lina*
Signature of the Keeper

November 17, 2003
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 2. Location

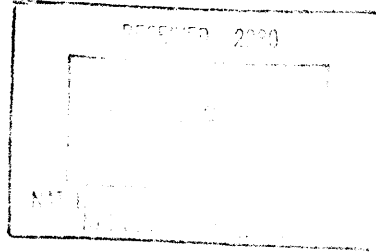
The street & number is hereby changed to: roughly bounded by Highland Avenue, 33rd Street, 34th Street, Pawnee Avenue, and 29th Street.

The Alabama State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

1133



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Country Club Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A
city or town Birmingham vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Jefferson code 073 zip code 35205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X
meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally
statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald W. Brown September 29, 2003
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain):

for Daniel J. V. via 11/17/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>88</u>	<u>18</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>88</u>	<u>18</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls wood: weatherboard
brick
other stone
ceramic tile

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Community Planning and Development _____

Period of Significance 1906 -1953 _____

Significant Dates N/A _____

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder see continuation sheet _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

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

Primary location of additional data: N/A

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository _____

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Country Club Historic District

County and State Jefferson County, Alabama

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 446 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>16 520380 3707680</u>	4 <u>16 520640 3707110</u>
2 <u>16 520620 3707660</u>	5 <u>16 520360 3707120</u>
3 <u>16 520920 3707340</u>	6 <u>16 520260 3707340</u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeff Mansell, Christy Anderson, AHC National Register Coordinator

organization Mansell & Company, Inc. date March 11, 2003

street & number Post Office Box 1112 telephone _____

city or town Beaufort state SC zip code 29901-1112

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Name of Property: Country Club Historic District
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

2. Location

Street & number

3400 Altamont Road
3100-3230 Cliff Road
2921-3121 Highland Avenue
3121-3200 Hillside Avenue
2900-3100 Pawnee Avenue
2907-3036 13th Avenue South
1200-1224 30th Street South
1207-1321 31st Street South
1310-1340 32nd Street South
1216-1514 33rd Street South
1331-1338 34th Street South

7. Description (cont'd)

Architectural Description

Mediterranean Revival

Classical Revival
Other: foursquare
Other: minimal traditional
Other: ranch
Other: no style
Other: modern

Materials

foundation: concrete
walls: stucco
roof: asbestos

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Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Country Club Historic District
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

Country Club Historic District
Narrative Description

A residential neighborhood located at the end of Highland Avenue (NRHP) and bordering the Charlie Boswell City Golf Course, the Country Club District is part of one of Birmingham's earliest planned developments and streetcar suburbs. The district is located on the lower ranges of the northern slope of Red Mountain, at the southern edge of Jones Valley, approximately two miles from Birmingham's central business district. Originally, the term Country Club District applied to a number of residential neighborhoods and developments around Lakeview Park which subsequently became the Birmingham Country Club (1905-1925) and later, the Charlie Boswell City Golf Course. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, as residential housing boomed in Birmingham, real estate companies began to develop a number of neighborhoods around Lakeview Park. The Country Club District, as it became known, included Birmingham Realty's developments along Highland Avenue (NRHP) and Forest Park (NRHP) as well as its rival, Jemison & Company's Mountain Terrace, Glenwood, Valley View, Altamont and Forest Hill neighborhoods. Today, the Country Club Historic District covers roughly parts of 10 city blocks along the eastern end of Highland Avenue, near the western boundary of the original Lakeview Park. Other parts of the area that were originally included in what was known as the Country Club District have been listed in other nominations, particularly the Forest Park Historic District. The present Country Club Historic District contains some excellent examples of the city's finest residential architecture as well as more modest examples of middle-class housing. Containing twenty-six historic apartment buildings, the district reflects the emerging popularity in the early 20th century of apartment living. The uneven terrain and the dense environment of detached houses and scattered apartment buildings give the district a distinctive character.

Developed primarily by Birmingham Realty Company in 1906, the Country Club Historic District was an upper and upper-middle class neighborhood, attracting wealthy members of Birmingham's industrial, financial and political elite. The district is located at the eastern end of a major thoroughfare, Highland Avenue. Originally laid out in 1884, Highland Avenue is the landscaped boulevard that was the central artery for development of the area. Consisting of two traffic lanes separated by a spacious median, planted with shrubs, ground cover and mature trees, the 100 ft. wide boulevard accentuates the natural beauty of the setting, following the winding contours along the base of the mountain, creating a series of parks in the deep hollows along its route. The Country Club Historic District boundaries embrace two sides of Rushton Park, one of the three original parks located along Highland Avenue. When originally laid out in 1884, the median was reserved for a streetcar line. The Lakeview Resort, which became the Birmingham Country Club in 1905, was constructed at the end of the avenue in the late 1880s in an attempt to further speculative interest in the area. During the late 19th and early 20th century, different developments and neighborhoods sprang up along Highland Avenue, including Hanover Circle, Rhodes Circle, Milner Heights, and the area known as the Country Club district. While all of these neighborhoods shared a common history, one directly tied to the development of Highland Avenue, each was somewhat unique and separate from the other. The Country Club district lay at the eastern end of Highland Avenue, the city's most fashionable street, and was adjacent to the city's most important social organization.

The streets of the Country Club Historic District radiate in straight lines from the serpentine form of Highland Avenue, creating irregularly shaped city blocks along the northern base of Red Mountain. Naturally, the terrain is undulating and becomes particularly steep as the city streets intersect with Pawnee Avenue, the southernmost boundary of the district, which lies directly at the base of the mountain. Further to the east, Pawnee Avenue intersects with Altamont Road, a thoroughfare that winds up the mountain to the Altamont developments. Cliff Road extends behind the golf course, providing access to the Mountain Terrace and Forest Park developments. Cliff Road, Pawnee Avenue and Hillside Avenue run roughly east-west while the 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th Streets radiate from Highland Avenue, running roughly north-south. Due to the irregularity of the grid system, lot sizes are not standard. According to a map created to generate publicity in the entire Country Club district, Jemison & Company noted that the lots in the district ranged from 60-foot frontage to 600 feet. The larger and more imposing residences along Highland Avenue boasted a minimum 100' of street frontage while the front lot lines of houses located off the boulevard were typically 68' to 50'. One particularly interesting aspect of the Country Club Historic District is Cliff Court, a series of eight houses designed by architect D. O. Whilldin. In 1927, a spacious lot originally intended for a large house that was never realized, was subdivided into eight small lots. The Tudor or English cottage-style houses subsequently constructed on the lots provide the feel

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of an English Mews. Naturally, apartment buildings had larger street frontage, although the irregularity of the lot configuration provided challenges for early Birmingham architects. The Martha Washington Apartments (now the Highland Club Apartments) On 30th Street South were designed in a V-shape to take full advantage of the triangular shaped lot.

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

The Country Club Historic District contains only part of the original Country Club development. In addition to the proposed Country Club, Hanover Circle and Milner Heights Historic Districts, the surrounding neighborhood already contains the Highland Historic District, the Rhodes Park Historic District, and the Forest Park Historic District.

Houses in the Country Club Historic District range from modest bungalows and cottages to large and imposing dwellings, many of which were designed by some of Birmingham's talented architectural firms, including Warren Knight & Davis, Wheelock Joy & Wheelock, D. O. Whilldin, and C. H. McCauley. These houses typically incorporate a complex design, intricate detailing, and superior building materials. The styles found in the residential architecture of the Country Club Historic District include Tudor Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Foursquare and Ranch. The primary form of construction is wood frame and the exterior wall materials include simple weatherboard, brick veneer, stucco, and wood shingles. Foundations are continuous brick or concrete or brick piers. The topography of the district allows for some houses to have basement. Roofing materials include asphalt shingles and terra cotta.

The most prevalent style in the Country Club Historic District is the Craftsman/Bungalow. Twenty residences in the neighborhood can be classified as being in the Craftsman style or having Craftsman/Bungalow features. Most of the bungalows are one-story dwellings with front-facing gable or complex gable rooflines. Typically, these dwellings have wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and exposed rafter ends. Partial-width, full-width and wraparound porches are often supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. Two examples of "airplane" bungalows are located in the district and a number of two-storied Craftsman dwellings feature detailing similar to that found on the more modestly scaled bungalows. Often, one finds the use of faux stone or rubblestone work used in the masonry of some Craftsman/Bungalows.

Twenty houses, scattered throughout the district, can be classified as Tudor or English cottage, including the eight almost identical small houses located in Cliff Court. Tudor Revival houses range from large mansions to small, modestly scaled homes. Most of these dwellings are sheathed in brick veneer and have characteristics typically found on Tudor houses: front-facing chimneys, terra cotta chimney pots, arched openings, faux stick work, and steeply pitched gable roofs. Entrances are often set in gable-roofed projections that are typically embellished with decorative stone quoins framing an arched single-leaf entrance. Almost all of the Tudor Revival dwellings contain a porch, located on the façade or to one side, often supported by arched brick piers with radiating voussoirs and decorative keystones. As with the Craftsman/Bungalows, one finds an extensive use of faux stone or rubblestone.

The seven Colonial Revival dwellings in the district range from small, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial houses to large and imposing mansions based on Georgian precedents. All of these houses have symmetrical facades, gable or hipped roofs, and weatherboard exterior wall material. Occasionally, on Colonial Revival houses, one finds gable-roof dormers and porches

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supported by Tuscan or Doric colonettes. Related to the Colonial Revival houses are the fourteen dwellings in the American foursquare style. The houses feature hipped roofs with some shed roof or gable roof dormer, weatherboard or brick veneer exterior wall material, full-width shed or hipped roof porch supported by classical colonettes. Occasionally, one finds a foursquare embellished with dentil work and classical entrance surrounds. In an attempt to maintain the historic character of the neighborhood, two modern houses have been built in the foursquare style.

Three houses are classified as Classical Revival, their exteriors distinguished by large and imposing porticos supported by full-height columns. One particularly significant Classical Revival residence reflects the monumentality of the style around the turn of the century with fanlights, balustraded balconies and terraces, a porte-cochere, beveled glass, and paired fluted Ionic columns. The Mediterranean Revival style is represented by a single example in the district. The Mediterranean Revival style house, however, is an excellent model with stucco exterior, a flat roof hidden behind a low parapet, flanking pergolas, and terra cotta tiles.

The district contains four duplex and thirty-eight apartment buildings. The duplex buildings singularly represent the Tudor Revival, Ranch and Craftsman styles, while one duplex is classified as having no discernible architectural style. The duplex buildings closely resemble the surrounding single-family dwellings. The apartment houses in the Country Club Historic District, however, range from modest three-story buildings to larger, rambling multi-building complexes. As with single-family residences, these multi-family buildings were designed by local architectural firms, including Warren Knight & Davis, Wheelock Joy & Wheelock, D. O. Whilldin and C. H. McCauley. The architectural styles of these units include Tudor Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. The primary form of construction is masonry, reinforced concrete and steel frame and the exterior wall materials include brick veneer and stucco. Foundations are continuous brick or concrete. The topography of the district allows some apartments to have basements or below ground level first floors. Roofing materials include asphalt shingles and terra cotta tiles that are hidden behind low-lying parapet walls.

The typical apartment building in the Country Club Historic District is basically a two or three-story rectangular or H-shaped building, embellished with some minimal architectural detailing. The earliest apartment buildings have open or more commonly, screened-in porches on each level. The main entrance is almost always located in the center of the block. Some apartment houses are L or V shaped to take full advantage of the configuration of the lot. Those apartment buildings classified as Mediterranean Revival often have curvilinear parapet walls and pent-roofs of terra cotta tiles. Tudor Revival apartment buildings have gable roofs embellished with faux stickwork, arched windows and entrances, and dark brick veneer exteriors while Craftsman buildings have wide overhanging eaves, brackets, and piers supporting an open or screened-in porch. The Classical and Colonial Revival apartment buildings are decorated with classical details such as columns, entrances set in broken pediment surrounds, and dentil moldings. While not reflecting one particular style, minimal traditional apartment houses often have a blending of architectural elements such as Mediterranean terra cotta tile roofs and Colonial Revival door surrounds.

The resources categorized as modern and no-style are non-contributing resources that were constructed after the period of significance. Additional non-contributing resources are buildings that have been altered and no longer retain a high degree of integrity.

The first of three historic districts planned for the neighborhoods adjacent to Highland Avenue, the Country Club Historic District contains part of the area known as the Country Club district. Nevertheless, the district clearly reflects the early planned developments that arose along Highland Avenue in the early 20th century. Highland Avenue was one of Birmingham's first streetcar suburbs and the earliest example of picturesque land planning in the city. In an effort to protect the Highland Avenue area, the Highland Avenue neighborhood association identified the Country Club, Hanover Circle and Milner Heights districts for survey, documentation and registration.

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Today, the Country Club Historic District contains a wealth of historic architecture reflecting the period of significance 1906 to 1940. The district retains a high degree of integrity with a minimal number of non-contributing resources and a relatively small number of modern infill apartment buildings. The buildings contained within the boundaries of the neighborhood clearly reflect the development of the area during that era. The Country Club Historic District contains 90 contributing and 16 non-contributing resources.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface material remains minimal. Subsurface remains could reveal information that may be useful in interpreting the district.

**Country Club Historic District
Historic Resource Inventory**

Letters C and NC indicate contributing and non-contributing resources. JCHR and AR refer to Jefferson County Historical Register and Alabama Register, respectively. Numbers refer to photograph roll and negative numbers.

Cliff Road

1. **3100 Cliff Road, Jonas Schwab House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1918.** Original address for this house was 3065 Highland Avenue. Large two-story dwelling, buff-colored brick veneer and stucco exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with faux half-timbering effect in gables, also, half-timbering detail on second floor, exterior-side chimney, two front-facing gables, 2/3 bay façade, one-story wing on right (south) side, near full-width gable roof porch supported by tall end brick piers, central single-leaf entrance. C (3-10)
2. **3101 Cliff Road, Harli Court Apartments, 1919.** Large three story brick veneered apartment building, two sections with five-part plans, each section has full height porches with massive square brick columns located in second and fourth bay positions, porches have pent tile roofs supported by elaborately carved decorative brackets and rafter tails, twin main central entrances with transoms and sidelights are recessed between second and fourth bays of each section, each entrance is set beneath flat roof overhang, 6/1 sash windows. Designed by William Welton, remodeled in 1986 as condominiums. C (3-7, 8, 9)
3. **3190 Cliff Road, Tudor Revival, ca. 1927.** Large two-story apartment complex, U-shaped building with full-height porticos at each end containing screened-in porches, brick veneer and stucco exterior wall material, faux half-timbering in gables, central double-leaf entrance set in elaborate stone enframement, some decorative quoin-work around central second floor window, 6/1 sash windows. C (3-11, 12)
4. **3200 Cliff Road, Maynor-Rountree House, Neo-classical Revival, ca. 1915.** Large two-story Neo-classical Revival style dwelling, pale buff brick veneer exterior wall material, hip roof, interior chimney, half-timbering and stucco in side gables, 12/1 sash windows, full-height pedimented entrance portico supported by fluted Ionic columns, balcony, off-center single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, lunette in porch gable. C (3-13, 15)
5. **3206 Cliff Road, Vassar Allen House, Foursquare, ca. 1915.** Large two-story dwelling, hipped roof with central hipped-roof dormer, red brick veneer, exterior-side chimney, 2/2 bay façade, single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights to right, 15/1 sash windows, full-width flat roof porch supported by three tall brick piers. C (3-16)

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6. **3211 Cliff Road, F. I. Snedecor House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1913.** Large two-and-a-half story dwelling, buff colored brick and stucco exterior, half-timber work on second floor and in gables, cross-gable roof, two gable-roof dormers, 3/3 bay façade, bands of casement and 6/9 sash windows, 6-panel front door, west side porch (enclosed), flared eaves and bargeboard. C (3-17, 18)
7. **3214 Cliff Road A-H, Cliff Court, Craftsman & Tudor Revival, 1912 & ca. 1927.** This complex contains a Craftsman dwelling that was originally constructed to serve as a servants' house for a larger home that was never constructed. Subsequently, in 1927, the land in front of the servants' house was subdivided into lots and small Tudor Revival cottages were constructed. Designed by architect D. O. Whilldin in an conscious attempt to create an English village atmosphere. The main house features a hipped roof, exterior end chimneys, two hipped roof dormers, five-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, sash windows, and a partial-width hipped roof porch supported by brick piers. The eight identical small gabled-roof cottages have stucco exterior wall material, cross-gable roofs with front-facing gable incorporating arched entrance way, windows with slight arches with radiating voussoirs, three-bay façades and metal casement windows. C (3-22-24; 4-1, 2, 3)
8. **3215 Cliff Road, Forsythe House, Craftsman, 1908.** Two-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material with half-timbering and stucco in gables, cross-gable roof with projecting front-facing gable wing slightly off-centered to right, interior-end chimney, small gable-roof dormer to left, 3/3 bay façade with subordinate one-story wings set back at each end, central single-leaf entrance set between two projecting gable-roof one-story wings, these wings appear to have been open porches that have been glassed-in, 1/1 and 12/12 sash windows. C (3-19,20)
9. **3216 Cliff Road, Wyatt Heflin House, Tudor Revival, 1912.** Two-story frame dwelling, cross-clipped gable roof, exterior-side chimney, projecting front-facing clipped gable wing, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick foundation, half-timbering and stucco in gables, 6/1 and 4/1 sash windows, former shed-roof porch is now glassed-in, single-leaf recessed entrance. C (4 - 4)
10. **3218 Cliff Road, J. W. Cunningham House, Neo-classical Revival, ca. 1917.** Two-story frame dwelling, brick foundation, low-pitched hipped roof, exterior-side chimney, double-tiered hipped-roof entrance portico over full-width first floor porch with flat roof, 3/3 bay façade, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, slender cast iron colonettes supporting first floor porch roof, two full-height columns supporting portico, 15/1 and 9/1 sash windows. C (4-9, 10)
11. **3221 Cliff Road, Henry- Mayfield House, Craftsman, ca. 1922.** Two-story frame dwelling, central two-story block with flanking one-story wings, brick veneer exterior wall material, hipped roof, exterior-side chimney, 2/5 bay façade, central double-leaf entrance, 1/1 sash windows, partial-width hipped roof porch supported by tall end brick piers, decorative concrete darts across façade. C (4 -7)
12. **3225 Cliff Road, Octavus Roy Cohen House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1918.** The original address for this house was on Whitaker Street (now 33rd Street) and the description of the façade is given for the original address. Large two-story dwelling, cross-gable roof with decorative front-facing gable to left, exterior stone chimneys located on west and south gables, rubblestone first floor exterior wall material, stucco and half-timbering on the upper floor, partial-width limestone porch with gently arched openings and decorative quoins, 8/1, 6/1, and 4/1 sash windows, slate roof. C (4 - 13, 14, 15)
13. **3226 Cliff Road, W. S. Webster House, Craftsman, ca. 1915.** Two-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, central gable-roof dormer, two exterior side chimneys, 2/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, 9/1 sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts and tall brick piers, decorative stickwork found on façade. C (4-16)

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14. **3230 Cliff Road, R. L. Sherman House, Foursquare, ca. 1917.** Two-story frame, brick foundation, board and batten exterior wall material with stucco on upper story, hipped roof, central shed-roof dormer, exterior-side chimney, 3/2 bay façade, 15/1 and 9/1 sash windows, full-width hipped roof porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (4-16)

Highland Avenue

15. **2927 Highland Avenue, Havenwood Apartments, ca. 1927.** Large L-shaped apartment building, three stories on full basement, varying shades of buff brick over hollow tile with red brick trim, elevation on Highland Avenue features arched windows, slightly projecting porches supported by massive brick piers on western elevation, pent eaves with tile roofs and decorative brackets, stone floor courses and sills. C (4-23, 24)
16. **2931 Highland Avenue, Colby House, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1927.** One-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material, flat roof hidden behind low-lying parapet with slightly projecting piers, three-bay façade with flanking pergolas, central semi-circular entrance porch supported by classical colonettes, three-bay façade features a single-leaf entrance flanked by pent-roofed overhangs above French doors. C (4-22)
17. **3005-3017 Highland Avenue, Avalon Apartments, Tudor Revival, 1925.** Large apartment complex that dominates Highland Avenue, developed by Birmingham Realty Company with C. H. McCauley, architect, and G. A. Paul, contractor. Three-story brick veneered building, complex roofline with five projecting front-facing gable wings, bands of windows with decorative quoins, stone coursework and sills, drop moldings, three single-leaf entrances. C (4-20, 21)
18. **3027-3033 Highland Avenue, Modern, ca. 1986.** Row of modern townhouses facing north away from Highland Avenue, alternating red brick and beaded hardy-plank veneer, 2/2 façade, single-leaf entrance, 1/1 metal sash windows, rear porches and deck, plate glass sliding doors. NC (4-19)
19. **3053 Highland Avenue, Loeb House, Craftsman, ca. 1913.** Two-and-a-half story dwelling, pale buff brick veneer, side gable roof with two end-brick chimneys, 5/5 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, 1/1 sash windows, three-quarter width porch with flat roof supported by tall end piers. C (5-3, 4)
20. **3121 Highland Avenue, Forest Court Apartments, 1924.** Built by Lakeview Realty Company with D. O. Whilldin, architect, and Pelham Adridge, contractor. Three buildings of four units, two-story, buff-colored brick veneer exterior, pent-roofs on projecting wings, decorative arched parapets, central entrance to each building, bands of 6/1 sash windows, casement windows in porches and sun rooms. C (4-17, 18)

Hillside Avenue

21. **3121 Hillside Avenue, Cavalier Apartments, ca. 1925.** Two-story apartment building on full basement, minimal blending of Colonial and Tudor elements, L-shaped with cross-gable roof, small gable roof dormers, full-height pedimented portico with Tuscan columns on west end, first-floor and basement-level windows set in segmental-head openings, partial stucco foundation, concrete course at first floor level, main entrance set in an angle at crux of L with one-story porch supported by classical colonettes, upper porches seem to be later and have metal awning roofs. C (2-10)
22. **3200 Hillside Avenue, Hillside Manor Apartments, No Style, ca. 1967.** Three connected buildings, brick veneer exterior wall material, hip roofs, metal sash windows. NC (2-12)

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Pawnee Avenue

23. **2900 Pawnee Avenue, Rosenman House, Craftsman, ca. 1910.** Two-story frame dwelling on full basement, random-course fieldstone exterior wall material, half-timbering and stucco on second story, two-story main block with one-story wing, exterior-end chimney between main block and wing, side-gable roof, 5/3 bay façade with one-bay wing, single-leaf entrance, 1/1 sash windows, central gable-roof entrance porch with fieldstone piers and floor extending into open terrace. C (6-22, 23)
24. **3100 Pawnee Avenue, Duplex, Colonial Revival, ca. 1923.** Large two-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof with three evenly spaced dormers, two interior-end chimneys, 5/5 bay façade, single-leaf entrance, 6/6 sash windows, arched windows on first floor, semi-elliptical entrance porch. C (5-24)

13th Avenue South

25. **2907 13th Avenue South, Elmhart Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, 1927.** Large U-shaped three-story apartment building, brick veneer exterior wall material, stucco foundation, hipped roof with decorative arched parapets, 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows, interior courtyard balconies. C (6-17, 18, 19, 20)
26. **3000-3008 13th Avenue South, Avalon Apartments, Tudor Revival, 1927.** Large three-story apartment complex, front-gables with stucco and half-timbering, red brick veneer, bands of three 6/1 sash windows, central single-leaf entrance with gable-roof overhang. C.H. McCauley, architect, L.C. Ellison, contractor. C (7-11)
27. **3001 13th Avenue South, Apartment, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1915.** Two-story brick four-unit apartment building, flat-roof hidden behind parapet with tiled pent-roof overhang, 2/3 bay façade, single-leaf entrance, 9/1 sash windows, replacement fixed metal windows, terra cotta copings. C (7-12)
28. **3003 13th Avenue South, Chateau Avalon Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1925.** Three-story apartment building, dark varying shades of red brick, metal-sash replacement windows, one-story porch has been glassed-in with 3/1 sash windows, remaining paired classical colonette supports still evident, blind parapet with highly decorative arches, third story windows on façade set in plastered round-arched enframements. C (7-13, 14, 15)
29. **3013 13th Avenue South, Tudor Revival, ca. 1925.** Two-story frame dwelling, brick veneer, stucco and half-timbering exterior wall material, hipped tile roof with front-facing gable over open porch supported by tall end brick piers, decorative gable-roof dormer, gable-roof entrance porch, 9/1 and 4/1 sash windows, interior chimney, clay tile roof. C (7-16, 17)
30. **3015 13th Avenue South, Benjamin Hall Apartments, ca. 1928.** Three-story brick veneered building, flat-roof, three-bay façade with projecting bay windows at each end, 2/2 sash windows, central entrance set beneath flat-roof entrance porch supported by tall end brick piers, limestone coping on balustrades of twin entrance stairs. C (7-18)
31. **3022 13th Avenue South, Craftsman, ca. 1906.** Two-story frame dwelling, wood shingle exterior wall material, hip roof with two decorative gables flanking a clipped hipped-roof dormer, 6/3 bay façade, gable-roof entrance porch supported by rubblestone piers extending out into porte cochere, 8/8, 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows, interior brick chimney. C (7-19, 20)
32. **3023 13th Avenue South, Badham Apartments, 1929.** Two-story eight-unit apartment building, end pavilions and recessed central section with arched single-leaf entrance, pressed board siding on concrete foundation, 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows, hipped roof, end pavilions have stepped parapets. C (7-21,22)

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33. **3024 13th Avenue South, Orr-Bridges House, Colonial Revival, 1910.** Originally the home of C. P. Orr, British consul and president of Southern Life & Health Insurance Company, later home and studio of sculptor Georges Bridges. Two-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with dominant front-facing gable with Palladian window in gable, 2/3 bay façade, exterior-side chimney, central double-leaf entrance, 8/1 sash windows, full-width hipped roof with gable over entrance, single and paired colonettes, porch extends to left forming balustraded deck, decorative brackets on eaves and columns. **JCHR C (7-23, 24)**
34. **3025 13th Avenue South, Estill-Hajduk House, Craftsman, 1914.** Two-story brick veneered dwelling, side-gable roof, two exterior-end chimneys, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, French doors opening onto porch, wraparound porch supported by tall end brick piers, 12/1 and 9/1 sash and casement windows, carved rafter tails, decorative concrete insets. **C (7-25, 26)**
35. **3026 13th Avenue South, Mason House, Colonial Revival, ca. 1913.** Two-story frame dwelling, red brick and wood shingle exterior wall material, gambrel roof, two interior chimneys, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, tripartite windows, pedimented entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns, small eyebrow dormer. **JCHR C (7-30)**
36. **3028 13th Avenue South, Hughes House, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1935.** One-story frame dwelling, board and batten exterior wall material, brick foundation, low-pitched hipped roof with projecting-end hipped-roof wings, three-bay façade, bands of 6/6 sash windows, former porch has been glassed-in. **C (7-31)**
37. **3029 13th Avenue South, Tudor Revival, ca. 1925.** Set end-wise to 13th Avenue, appears to have been originally oriented to 33rd Street, speculation is that front lots were sold for later development of apartments. Two-story section with one-story wing, side-gable roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, half-timbering and stucco in gables, former porch enclosed with casement windows, interior and exterior end chimneys. **C (7-28, 29)**
38. **3031 13th Avenue South, Craftsman, ca. 1920.** Two-story brick veneered building, low-pitched hipped roof with central interior chimney, 3/4 bay façade, single-leaf arched entrance to left, 8/1 sash windows, blind arches on first floor bays, fourth bay located in one-story wide wing. **C (7-33)**
39. **3033-3035 13th Avenue South, Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1928.** Two-story brick veneered building, low-pitched hipped roof hidden behind arched parapet with limestone coping, interior chimney, 4/4 bay façade, paired 4/1 sash windows, single-leaf entrance flanked by multi-pane sidelights, flat roof porch supported by paired slender posts. **C (7-34)**
40. **3030 13th Avenue South, Craftsman/Bungalow, ca. 1920.** Two-story frame dwelling, airplane bungalow form, complex cross-gable roof, rubblestone foundation, two chimneys and porch supports, 6/1 sash windows, half-timbering work in gables, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets. **C (7-35, 36)**

29th Street South

41. **1223 29th Street South, Sherwood Court Apartments (Carlisle Terrace), 1927.** Built by the Sherwood Apartment Company in two stages, both in 1927. J.C. Halstead and C. H. McCauley, architects. Two-story apartment complex, U-shaped, main entrance between brick piers between projecting wings, varying shades of buff brick, flat-roof hidden behind low-lying brick parapet, 6/1 sash windows, fabric awnings. **C (6-2, 3)**

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42. **1226-1228 29th Street South, Iroquois & Waucoma Apartments (Montrose and Montclair Apartments), 1926.** Built on the site of two houses that burned in 1924, two buildings connected by an underground hyphen parking basement. Built by the Iroquois Investment Company whose president, Dr. H. P. Hanna owned one of the houses that burned. Two buildings, three-story, flat roofs, full-height bay windows, single-leaf entrances, buff colored brick veneer, stucco foundation. C (6-5, 6)
 43. **1227-1229 29th Street South, Celeste Manor Apartments, Modern, ca. 1967.** Two-story, brick veneer exterior wall material, flat roof, double-tiered porch supported by metal posts, all exterior entrances. NC (6-7)
 44. **1230 29th Street South, Gunn House, Foursquare, ca. 1908.** Two-story frame dwelling, hipped roof, exterior-side chimney, buff colored brick veneer, 3/3 bay façade, 1/1 sash windows, single-leaf entrance, gable-roof porch supported by tall end brick piers, screened-in porch, some casement windows. C (6-8)
 45. **1231 29th Street South, J. D. Kirkpatrick House, Foursquare, ca. 1907.** Two-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material, low-pitched hipped roof with central gable roof dormer, 3/3 bay façade, single and paired 1/1 sash windows, single-leaf entrance with sidelights, interior chimney, one-story hipped-roof wing to right. JCHR C (6-9)
 46. **1232 29th Street South, C. M. Nice House, Craftsman, 1912.** Two-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof with stucco and half-timbering, exterior-side chimney, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with sidelights, 1/1 sash windows, full-width flat-roof porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (6-10)
 47. **1234 29th Street South, A. C. Birch House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1908.** Two-and-half story frame dwelling, exaggerated and dominant front-facing gable roof extending out over full-width recessed porch supported by tapered posts, central boxed bay with triple 1/1 sash window on second floor, small two-window bay in upper gable with half-timber work, gable-roof dormers on side, projecting crenellated stucco wing on left including chimney with chimney pots. Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock, architects. C (4-10,11, 12)
 48. **1240-42 29th Street South, Hampton Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1928.** Two-story apartment building, brick veneer exterior wall material, stucco foundation, concrete sills, tripartite windows, terra cotta tiled terraces, second story iron rails and posts. C (4 - 15)
 49. **1241 29th Street South, Lallande-Prowell House, Foursquare (with Prairie influences), 1909-1910.** Two-story dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof with three exterior end chimneys and centrally placed hipped-roof dormer, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with sidelights, 1/1 sash windows, ceramic tile terrace floor, full-width hipped roof porch supported by columns. JCHR C (6-14, 16)
 50. **1245 29th Street South, Altadena Apartments (T. F. Gossett Apartments), Minimal Traditional, ca. 1959.** Two-story brick veneered apartment building, hip-on-gable roof, red brick with limestone entry surrounds, 2/2 metal sash replacement windows. NC (6-13)
 51. **1301 29th Street South, Nelright Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, 1927.** Large U-shaped three-story apartment building, brick veneer exterior wall material, stucco foundation, hipped roof with decorative arched parapets, 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows, interior courtyard balconies. C (6-17, 18, 19, 20)
 52. **1315 29th Street South, W. H. Westall House, Foursquare (with Prairie influences), 1913.** Two-story frame dwelling, red brick veneer exterior wall material, low-pitched hipped roof, interior brick chimney, 2/2 bay façade, full-width hipped roof porch supported by brick piers, single-leaf entrance, 1/1 sash windows. Scott Joy, architect. C (6-21)

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30th Street South

53. **1200 30th Street South, Martha Washington Apartments (Highland Club Apartments), 1929.** Large three-story apartment building, designed in a V-shape with the two "ends" of the V facing Highland Avenue, the ends are actually full-height bay windows, buff-colored brick, stuccoed panels and quoins at entries, 6/6 sash windows, twin two-story entrance porticos located mid-way along the wings in the courtyard, tall classical columns. C (7-2, 3)
54. **1212 30th Street South, E. H. Dryer House, Craftsman, 1909.** Two-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with centrally placed, slightly projecting gable-roof section, exterior-end chimney, side one-story porch wing, 5/5 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, 1/1 sash and small one-light square windows, gable-roof porch supported by wooden piers, exterior clad in asbestos/composite shingles. C (7-4)
55. **1214 30th Street South, G. H. Bondurant House, ca. 1908.** Two-story frame dwelling, weatherboard and wood shingle exterior wall material, hip-with-cross-gable roof with front-facing gable over bay window, 2/3 bay façade, single-leaf entrance to right, full-width porch supported by arched openings, interior chimney. JCHR C (7-5)
56. **1220 30th Street South, Penhallegon-Jordan House, Craftsman, 1909.** Two-story frame dwelling, hipped roof, one interior-side chimney, 2/2 bay façade, 1/1 sash windows, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, wraparound porch with hipped roof supported by tall piers of patented stone, metal siding over original weatherboard. JCHR C (7-6, 7)
57. **1224 30th Street South, Hawkins House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1912.** Two-story frame dwelling, brick and stucco exterior wall material with half-timbering in the gables, side-gable roof with two front-facing decorative wall gables, central gable-roof dormer, exterior-end chimney, 5/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, gable-roof screened-in entrance porch. C (7-8)

31st Street South

58. **1207 31st Street South, Wise House, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1915.** Two-story dwelling, gable-on-hip roof, stucco exterior wall material, rubblestone foundation, main 3/3 bay block with flanking one-story side wings, paired 6/1 sash windows, central single-leaf entrance flanked by multi-pane sidelights, hipped roof overhang supported by simple wooden posts. C (5-6)
59. **1215 31st Street South, Craftsman, ca. 1915.** Two-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof with central gable-roof slightly projecting bay, exterior-side chimney, 4/3 bay façade, 6/1 and 4/1 sash windows, former full-width porch supported by tall tapered rubblestone piers now glass-enclosed with 6/1 and 4/1 sash windows, double-leaf entrance of French doors capped by multi-pane transom, metal siding over original weatherboard. C (5-7)
60. **1231 31st Street South, Carmack Terrace Apartments, Craftsman, ca. 1912; 1928.** Two-story frame dwelling converted to apartments in 1928, hipped roof with two interior chimneys, central hipped roof dormer, 3/3 bay façade, former wraparound hipped-roof porch supported by tall brick piers, paired 6/1 sash windows, central single-leaf entrance. Integrity of house is compromised by the addition to each side of the dwelling of non-sympathetic two-story flat-roofed additions. Located on the property are two separate non-contributing apartment buildings, both two-story, brick veneer, with hipped roofs. NC (5-8, 9)
61. **1301 31st Street South, Durham-O'Brien House, Colonial Revival, ca. 1922.** Two-story frame dwelling, weatherboard exterior wall material and brick foundation, side-gable roof, 5/5 bay façade with one-story wing to right, 6/1 sash windows, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, pedimented portico supported by classical colonettes, one-story wing contains three 6/1 sash windows. C (5-10)

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62. **1305 31st Street South, Warsaw Terrace Apartments, Colonial Revival, ca. 1924.** Three-story brick apartment building, flat roof hidden behind heavy cornice with wood brackets and entablature, full three-story loggia between end pavilions, classical colonettes, casement windows on front, 6/1 sash windows on side, 5 bay façade on each floor. C (5-11)
63. **1308-1310 31st Street South, Apartment Building/Duplex, Tudor Revival, ca. 1920.** Two-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, hipped-roof, two interior chimneys, 3/3 bay façade, central partial-width hipped roof two-story porch wing has been glassed in with plate-glass windows and stucco panels, two single-leaf entrances on each side of porch, 4/1 sash windows. C (5-13, 14)
64. **1309-1311 31st Street South, Thomas Duplex, Ranch, 1959.** One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof, 6 bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, gable-roof entrance porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. NC (5-12)
65. **1309-B 31st Street South, Marr-Smith House, ca. 1920.** One-story vernacular frame dwelling on full basement, cross-gable roof with interior chimney, vinyl siding over original weatherboard exterior wall material, brick foundation, 4/4 sash windows, front & side porches enclosed. NC (2-13, 14)
66. **1312 31st Street South, Lindsay House, Foursquare, 1913.** Two-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof, exterior-side chimney, wood shingle exterior wall material, stucco foundation, 4/3 bay façade, 1/1 sash windows, single-leaf entrance to left, full-width hipped roof porch with entrance gable, tall brick pier porch supports. JCHR C (5-15)
67. **1317 31st Street South, Brown House, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1924.** One-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing, red clay tile roof material, low parapet, interior chimney, 6/6 sash windows, single-leaf entrance set beneath tile overhang, 5-bay façade, arched windows in first bay position. C (5-16)
68. **1318 31st Street South, Warwick Apartments (Limerick Place), Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1924.** Three-story brick veneer apartment building, flat roof with tile roof overhangs across front, three-part façade with end pavilions flanking loggias on each floor, bands of casement windows, 5 bay façade with central single-leaf entrances on each floor. C (5-19)
69. **1321 31st Street South, Mohler House, Craftsman/Bungalow, ca. 1924.** Two-story airplane bungalow design, gable roof with exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets, wood shingle and rubblestone exterior wall material, interior rubblestone chimney, full-width gable-roof porch supported by tall end rubblestone piers, double-leaf entrance, 5 bay façade. C (5-17, 18)

32nd Street South

70. **1310 32nd Street South, J. T. Webb House, Dutch Colonial, ca. 1912.** Two-story frame dwelling, shingle and brick veneer exterior wall material, gambrel roof with three-quarter width shed roof dormer, two exterior-end chimneys, 5/5 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, 6/6 sash windows on first floor, 8/1 sash windows on upper floor, three-quarter width flat-roofed porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (3-6)
71. **1314 32nd Street South, Wilson-Loehr House, Foursquare, ca. 1910.** Two-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof with central gable-roof dormer, weatherboard exterior wall material, 3/2 bay façade, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, full-width hipped-roof porch with entrance-gable supported by tall brick piers and brick balustrade. C (3-5)

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72. **1318 32nd Street South, W. L. Welton House, Craftsman with Dutch Colonial features, ca. 1910.** Two-story frame dwelling, wood shingle and stucco exterior wall material, gambrel roof with three-quarter width shed roof dormer, centrally placed interior chimney, dormers contains three 4/4 windows, first floor features small recessed porch in first bay and two casement windows. C (3-2, 4)
73. **1321 32nd Street South, ca. 1989.** Modern interpretation of the Foursquare, steeply pitched hipped roof with central hipped-roof dormer, interior chimney, 2/3 bay façade, vinyl exterior wall material, brick foundation, 1/1 sash windows, full one-story hipped roof porch supported by boxed columns, wooden balustrade, central single-leaf entrance. NC (2-22)
74. **1322 32nd Street South, E. W. Finch House, Craftsman with Dutch Colonial features, ca. 1910.** One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, gambrel roof with front-facing gambrel dormer, central interior chimney, 1/3 bay façade, 6/6 sash windows, central single-leaf entrance, wood shingle exterior wall material, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts on full blind balustrade, attributed to William Welton, architect. C (2-24)
75. **1324-1328 32nd Street South, Club View Apartments, 1968.** Two units, modern brick apartment buildings, flat roofs, metal windows, exterior metal staircases. NC (2-21, 23)
76. **1325 32nd Street South, ca. 1989.** Two-story frame dwelling, hipped roof, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with sidelights, 6/6 sash windows, wood shingle and weatherboard exterior wall material, hipped-roof entrance porch supported by triple posts, boxed chimney at rear. NC (2-25)
77. **1335 32nd Street South, Drennen-Riley House, Foursquare, ca. 1908.** Two-story frame dwelling, stucco and rubblestone exterior wall material, medium-pitched hipped roof, exterior-side chimney, 3/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, 12/1 and 9/1 sash windows, full-width hipped roof porch supported by rubblestone piers. C (2-19,20)
78. **1337 32nd Street South, W. C. Abbott House, Craftsman, ca. 1910.** Two-story frame dwelling, vinyl siding over weatherboard, rubblestone foundation and porch supports, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable, three bay first floor façade with central single-leaf entrance, 9/1 sash and casement windows, second floor of façade features band of three sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by rubblestone piers. C (2-17)
79. **1340 32nd Street South, Malibu Apartments, No Style, 1974.** Basically rectangular in form, brick veneer exterior wall material, faux Mansard roof, aluminum windows, metal balcony railings. NC (2-18)

33rd Street South

80. **1216 33rd Street South, M. E. Schillinger House, Tudor Revival, 1914.** Large two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, stucco and red brick veneer exterior wall material, primary clipped-gable roof with dominant front-facing gable with paired 2/2 sash window to left, exterior-end chimney with decorative chimney pots, two shed-roof dormers to right of front-facing gable, 3/3 bay façade, second-floor contains three triple 6/6 sash windows, centrally-placed double leaf entrance, tripartite windows on first floor, partial-width side-gable roof porch with centrally placed pedimented entrance supported by paired wooden posts on low brick piers, faux half-timbering material. C (1-1,2; 5-23)
81. **1220 33rd Street South, R. A. McCalley House, Colonial Revival with Arts & Crafts influences, 1907.** One of twin houses built by two husbands for sisters, their main entries facing one another across the courtyard between the two dwellings. Two story, pyramidal roof with centrally placed interior chimney with chimney pots, 3/2 bay façade, 6/6 sash windows, full-width hipped-roof porch (glassed-in) supported by tall end brick piers, buff-colored brick exterior wall material. C (1-3,4)

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82. **1224 33rd Street South, Gage-Bowen House, Colonial Revival with Arts & Crafts influences, 1908.** The second of twin houses. Two story, pyramidal roof with centrally placed interior chimney with chimney pots, 3/2 bay façade, 6/6 sash windows, full-width hipped-roof porch supported by tall end brick piers and interior decorative ironwork supports (later), stucco exterior wall material. C (1-4,5)
83. **1260 33rd Street South, Leo Rich House, Foursquare, 1912.** Two-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with centrally-placed hipped roof dormer with triple small windows, red brick veneer exterior wall material, stucco foundation, 2/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, 1/1 sash windows, near-full width hipped roof porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (1-7, 8)
84. **1316 33rd Street South, Clifftown Apartments, 1967.** Two-story apartment building, brick veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof, 5/5 bay façade, aluminum sash and casement windows, single-leaf entrance centrally located on first floor. NC (1-9)
85. **1329 33rd Street South, Adelene Apartments, ca. 1927.** Two-story apartment building blending Colonial and Spanish Revival styles, now condominiums, tripartite façade with central gable-roof with low parapet rising above gable, flanking projecting wings with pent roofs, entire roof covered with clay tiles, projecting wings contain bands of 6/1 sash windows, 3/3 bay central section, central single-leaf entrance set behind pedimented entrance portico with classical colonettes. C (1-12)
86. **1330 33rd Street South, Whitehead House, Neo-classical Revival, 1913.** Large and locally important Neo-classical Revival dwelling, two-and-a-half story frame residence, weatherboard and buff brick exterior wall material, hipped roof with hipped roof dormers on façade and side elevations, monumental full-height entrance portico topped by balustrade, porch supported by paired fluted Ionic columns, balustraded balcony, 5/5 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance flanked by large beveled-glass sidelights, exterior-side chimneys, stained-glass fanlight over tripartite window on side, porte cohere with balustrade, heavy modillion brackets. JCHR, AR C (1-10,11; 2-15)
87. **1400 33rd Street South, Dacoy Apartments, No-Style, 1977.** Large, modern apartment building, wood sheet paneling and brick veneer exterior, side-gable roof, aluminum windows, sliding plate glass windows, wooden balustrade around balcony. NC (1-15)
88. **1411-1413 33rd Street South, Mayer House, Craftsman, ca. 1923.** Although constructed as a single-family residence, this dwelling was converted into a duplex in 1928. One-story frame dwelling, varitone buff colored brick on limestone foundation, cross-gable roof with two-front facing gable wings, interior chimney, shed-roof dormer with four windows, side porte cochere, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, former end bay was once an open porch that has been enclosed with wood casement windows. C (1-13, 14)
89. **1417-1419 33rd Street South, Redwood Manor Apartments, No Style, 1977.** Large non-contributing three-story apartment building, side-gable roof, brick veneer and vinyl exterior wall material, two entries with common stairways, metal sash windows. NC (1-16)
90. **1420 33rd Street South, Jefferson Apartments, Craftsman, ca. 1908, ca. 1924.** Single-family house converted to apartment us c. 1924. The two-story, four-unit apartment building with full basement, front-facing gable roof, exterior-side chimneys, brick veneer exterior wall material, 5/5 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, full-width hipped roof porch supported by tall brick piers, balconies on each side. C (1-17)
91. **1423 33rd Street South, Campbell House, Craftsman, ca. 1923.** One-story frame dwelling on rubblestone foundation, exterior-side rubblestone chimney, primary side-gable roof with full-width front-facing gable roof porch supported by tall end piers of rubblestone, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired 6/1 sash windows. C (1-18)

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92. **1425 33rd Street South, Rich House, Tudor Revival, ca. 1928.** Two-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, stucco façade, cross-gable roof with off-centered full-height projecting gable bay, exterior-end chimney, 3/4 bay façade, paired 6/1 sash windows, partial-width shed-roof porch to left of projecting gable with tapered posts on low brick piers, single-leaf entrance. C (1-20, 22)
93. **1426-1428 33rd Street South, Whittaker Terrace Apartments, Craftsman, ca. 1925.** Large two-story apartment building, brick veneer exterior and stucco foundation, flat-roof hidden behind low-lying parapets, five-part plan with porches fronting the end wings, 6/6 sash windows. C (1-19)
94. **1430 33rd Street South, Clark House, Craftsman, ca. 1917.** Two-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, stucco on rubblestone foundation, 12/1 wooden sash windows and 24-light casement windows, 4/4 bay façade, side one-story wing to left, full-width gable-roof porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (1-23)
95. **1431 33rd Street South, Cornell House, Colonial Revival, ca. 1928.** Two-story dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, primary side-gable roof, slightly recessed wing contains hipped-roof open sleeping porch over first floor room with tripartite window. 3/4 bay façade, single-leaf entrance with sidelights, casement windows on second floor, tripartite windows with decorative blind fanlights over central sections on first floor, centrally-placed entrance with arched roof supported by triple classical colonettes. C (2-1)
96. **1500 33rd Street South, Belmont Apartments, Craftsman, ca. 1928.** Large two-story U-shaped apartment complex, red brick veneer with buff quoining and trim, projecting wings with full-height gable-roof porches supported by brick piers, 3/3 bay facades on each wing, sash and French doors, wings connected by rear hipped-roof wing containing central decorative gable and screened porches. C (2-4)
97. **1508 33rd Street South, Caribou Apartments, No Style, 1973.** Three-story modern apartment building, two wings connected by open stairwells, pressed wood board on block foundations, metal sheet windows with lower sash, boxed chimneys, common walkways with metal railings. NC (2-5)
98. **1512 33rd Street South, Ruthlon Apartments, Tudor Revival, ca. 1928.** Two-story apartment building, brick veneer and stucco exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with two front-facing gables, 3/3 bay façade, central recessed entrance behind arched opening, triple 4/1 sash windows. C (2-6,7)
99. **1514 33rd Street South, Duplex, No Style, ca. 1947 and 1960s.** Two-story frame duplex, side-gable roof, 2/3 bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, aluminum replacement windows, rear two-story brick and vinyl apartment wing to rear. NC (2-8,9)

34th Street South

100. **1331 34th Street South, Woodmere Apartments, Mediterranean Revival, ca. 1924.** Two-story on full basement apartment building, L-shaped around open courtyard, hipped roof, stucco exterior wall material over red brick foundation, decorative quoins and arches over windows, 12/1 sash windows opening onto loggia porches, other windows are paired and triple 6/1 sash set in segmental masonry frames on the first floor and straight-head frames on the second, attached metal awnings, double-leaf entrances beneath hoods, porches are screened-in. C (Roll 8 #5, 7, 8)

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101. **1332 34th Street South, Smith House, Craftsman/Bungalow, 1914.** Two-story frame Craftsman dwelling with two lower levels resting below grade at rear, hip roof with central flared-eave gable dormer, weatherboard and wood shingle exterior wall material, wood casement windows on first floor, 6/1 sash windows on upper story, interior-end brick chimney, full-width brick terrace across front, screened-in porch on north side. JCHR C (Roll #8-2, 3)
 102. **1333 34th Street South, Craftsman/Bungalow, ca. 1924.** One-story over full basement, cross-gable roof, stucco exterior wall material, 5/1 and 3/1 sash windows, interior stucco chimney, partial-width hipped roof porch supported by rubblestone foundation and piers. C (Roll #8-9, 11)
 103. **1334 34th Street South, Apartment Building, Colonial Revival, 1964.** Two-story apartment building, side-gable roof, shallow terrace and metal balcony on façade, varitone pink brick veneer, 12/12 sash windows. NC (Roll #8-10)
 104. **1336 34th Street South, Craftsman/Bungalow, ca. 1924.** One-story over full basement, frame dwelling, side-gable roof with central gable-roof porch with combed brick porch parapet wall and side piers, drop siding exterior wall material, stuccoed foundation, 6/1 wooden sash windows, interior chimney, central 15-light single-leaf entrance with sidelights, terra cotta tile porch floor with side terraces flanking the central gable. C (Roll #8-14)
 105. **1338 34th Street South, Apartment Building, 1974.** Two-story 7-unit apartment building with some Colonial Revival decorative elements, false wood-shingle Mansard roof over second story, brick veneer exterior wall material, 6/6 metal sash windows. NC (Roll #8-14)

Altamont Road

106. **3400 Altamont Road, Craftsman/Bungalow, ca. 1925.** One-story over basement, low hip with cross gable roof, red brick veneer exterior wall material over random-course stone foundation with bleeding mortar, partial-width gable roof porch on side with brick piers and terra cotta tile floor, exterior end brick chimney on west side, 10-light casement windows, enclosed porch on main level at rear. C (Roll #8-15, 16)

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder

Ellison, L.C.
Halstead, J. C.
Joy, Scott
McCauley, C. H.
Paul, G.A.
Welton, William Leslie
Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock
Whilldin, D. O.

**Country Club Historic District
Statements of Significance**

Criterion A – Community Planning and Development

The Country Club Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A – Community Planning and Development. The district reflects the urban growth of early 20th century Birmingham, the implementation of picturesque landscape planning and design, and the creation of exclusive social organizations, such as pleasure parks and golf and country clubs, to attract potential homebuyers. The district also reflects the emerging importance of transportation networks, such as streetcar lines and broad avenues able to handle automobile traffic. The Country Club Historic District is closely associated with the development of the South Highlands neighborhood and Highland Avenue, Birmingham's earliest suburban development and its first streetcar neighborhood. Highland Avenue curved along the northern slopes of Red Mountain and marked a clear departure in regard to landscape design from the traditional grid system use throughout the rest of Birmingham at that time. In addition to the broad avenue, engineers laid off ellipses, semi-circular drives and three open parks (Rhodes, Rushton and Caldwell) located in the ravines along the boulevard. The district boasted sidewalks and common alleyways. At the terminus of Highland Avenue Elyton Land Company developed Lakeview Park, creating a pleasure resort complete with hotel, gentleman's cottage and boathouse. Lakeview Park became the Birmingham Country Club, and today is the Charlie Boswell Golf Course. The Country Club Historic District contains portions of Highland Avenue and embraces two sides of Rushton Park, one of the three parks integral to the Highland Avenue development.

Criterion C – Architecture

The Country Club Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C – Architecture. Because of its close association with the development of Highland Avenue and the Country Club of Birmingham, the Country Club Historic District was at one time considered one of Birmingham's most fashionable neighborhood. Consequently, the district contains an impressive assemblage of architectural styles popular for residences and apartment buildings throughout the United States during the first half of the 20th century. Included in the district are excellent examples of the Tudor, Mediterranean, and Colonial Revival styles, as well as the Craftsman/Bungalow, American Foursquare, minimal traditional, and ranch. Many of these resources represent the work of various prominent Birmingham architects who were practicing in the city from 1900 through the 1940s, including William Leslie Welton, D. O. Whilldin, C. H. McCauley, Wheelock Joy & Wheelock, and J. C. Halstead. The district retains a high degree of integrity in regard to design, feeling, materials, craftsmanship, and sense of place, clearly reflecting its period of significance, 1906-1953.

Historical Narrative

Birmingham, Alabama is located in the northern Alabama foothills of the Appalachian Mountain chain. Established in 1871 at the crossing of two railways, Birmingham grew and flourished with the successful development of industry. John T. Milner, chief engineer for the South and North Alabama Railway, determined the site of Birmingham when the State of Alabama financed the

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railway to develop Alabama's mineral region. Milner had a close business relationship with the Elyton Land Company, a real estate firm founded by prominent Montgomery, Alabama businessmen who were interested in developing a city near the yet-to-be determined railroad crossing. The key to the location of the new city was the site of the crossing of the South and North Railway (running north and south) and the existing Alabama and Chattanooga Railway (running east and west). Milner originally planned to locate the city on a 7,000 acre site just west of the Pratt coal seam at the present location of Ensley and Pratt City. However, his Elyton Land Company business partners could not acquire the land at this site, as the northern owners of the east-west line held options at the proposed crossing. Milner then selected a site in Jones Valley and acquired options on 4,000 acres of farmland for the Elyton Land Company. He routed his north-south line to cross with the east-west line within the optioned trace, and this crossing fixed the location of the city of Birmingham.¹

During the early months of 1871, civil engineer William P. Barker laid out the streets, avenues and alleys, with space reserved for churches, parks, a cemetery and the railroad tracks. Parallel to the east-west rail line, his checkerboard grid extended through the wide valley floor. Here the southern businessmen who had formed the Elyton Land (later Birmingham Realty) Company developed an industrial center. Area plants mined and manufactured nearby mineral resources of coal, iron ore and limestone into iron, steel, coke and end products such as cast iron pipe and stoves, rails and railway cars. Railroads and industry determined not only the early economy of the area, as well as the extensive street railways that linked town to town and town to plants. Concern was for swift, economic, sanitary subdivision of the land. Early town builders selected the flat, wide valleys adjacent to the tracks and plants. Here in checkerboard grids, housing was hastily erected to provide shelter for the many thousands attracted to Birmingham's industrial boom.²

In 1884, Willis J. Milner, chief operating officer of the Elyton Land Company and a cousin of John T. Milner, began subdivision of the company's 1,500 acre tract of land in the hilly woodlands directly south of Birmingham. Willis Milner had attended Mercer University and after service in the Confederate Army, joined his brother-in-law, Henry M. Caldwell in the drugstore business. Later Willis Milner served as secretary and treasurer of the Elyton Land Company. Having acquired training as a civil engineer, he developed and superintended Birmingham's waterworks at the Cahaba River. In 1884, he joined his cousin John T. Milner in directing the development of the company's South Highlands and Norwood properties. A railroad engineer, industrial developer, city planner and politician, John Milner profoundly influenced development of Alabama and the region. Milner not only completed the north-south rail line and determined the location of Birmingham, he developed coal mines at Coalburg and New Castle, Alabama and served as a state senator.³

Willis and John Milner began subdivision of the woodlands tract, appropriately named South Highlands, a land described as "an almost unbroken primeval forest." Plans included a mule drawn street railway (to provide transportation) and a pleasure-park lakeside resort (to attract visitors and potential lot purchasers). The railway led from the city center across Southside to Five Points and then east to Lakeview Park. Curved and twisted into Red Mountain's northern slopes, the railway skirted and left untouched three ravines, now Caldwell, Rhodes and Rushton Parks. In discussing his plans for the railway, Milner stated two objectives: "first, to construct an attractive boulevard, of ample width, with light grades easily adapted to the horse-drawn vehicles of the era" and "second, to locate it so as to give the greatest practicable frontage of lots upon it." He further noted that he "prepared an accurate topographical map of the entire property, drawn to large scale, on which he projected this thoroughfare." His plan was then laid out on the ground by his cousin, John T. Milner, who he regarded as "one of the best locating engineers in the state." In addition to the broad avenue, Milner included two ellipses, Hanover Circle and Rhodes Circle and semi-circular streets, such as Milner and Lakeview Crescents. At the terminus of Highland Avenue, Elyton Land Company developed Lakeview Park, creating a pleasure resort complete with hotel, gentlemen's

¹ Philip Morris & Marjorie Longenecker White, eds. "The Grid and the Garden." *Designs on Birmingham*, p. 6-7.

² Morris, p. 8.

³ Morris, p. 8-9; Ann Burkhardt, "Town Within a City: The Five Points South Neighborhood." *The Journal of the Birmingham Historical Society*, p. 2-27.

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cottage, and boathouse. Lakeview was reputed to be "the cleanest and least smoky district of greater Birmingham" and was said to have "water as pure as could be found anywhere."⁴

Streetcar service to the Highlands began in 1885. Soon steam dummies replaced mules and the ride to Lakeview Park became one of the early Birmingham tourist attractions. This was the first dummy line of any extent ever operated in the South and proved to be a financial success as well. Located a mile and one-half from the industrial center in the valley, the Highlands were 200 feet higher and many degrees cooler. Some considered them "almost equivalent to a health resort with fresh spring waters and cool breezes." Early lot sales concentrated in the Five Points area. Residential districts later spread to the east and to the west of 20th Street with the most expensive housing located on the high knolls and along Highland Avenue. Selling South Highland's knolls as estate-sized lots avoided the necessity of subdividing the difficult terrain. More modest residences filled the streets that radiated from the avenue. These streets angled up the ravines, the least steep paths to be taken. Construction of stone retaining walls and steps was necessary to halt erosion and permit pedestrian and carriage access. Developers provided curbs, gutters, sidewalks, street trees and sewer and utility connections. Water oaks and elms were popular for street planting.⁵

Highland Avenue quickly became Birmingham's most prestigious neighborhood, lined with impressive mansions, dotted with small parks, and serviced by a streetcar line that carried one from the slopes of Five Points to the cool shade of the Lakeview Park. In 1904, the Birmingham Country Club, originally located in North Birmingham, merged with the Birmingham Golf Club and built a new clubhouse at Lakeview Park. The Lakeview hotel had burned in the 1890s and by 1900, the owners of the property were exploring various subdivision options. In 1905, with property values skyrocketing, the Birmingham Realty Company (the successor to Elyton Land Company) sought national counsel for subdivision plans for two remaining hills and Lakeview Park. Owing to "speculative fever" and "a prejudice against ponds in the South for fear of malaria," the company which owned Lakeview Park and had cleared and leased it for gold to the Birmingham Country Club wanted to fill in the lake, make a sewer, and create a subdivision plan for future use. Employed "for \$10 per acre, plus expenses for draughting, traveling, etc." John C. Olmsted of the celebrated Boston landscape architecture firm came to Birmingham in 1905 to begin work. A summary of his visit included subdivision ideas for Chestnut Hill and in the then unnamed hill behind St. Vincent's hospital. Birmingham Realty Company found the Olmsted plans "impractical" and had their engineer go ahead with local plans. In regard to Highland Avenue, however, Olmsted remarked, "This avenue came about rather accidentally they said." They built the railway with light grades, he noted, "avoiding cuts and fills and bridges as much as possible, hence it is very crooked. . . . Afterwards it was decided to build a drive on each side of the railway as a driving boulevard. This has proved a success in enhancing neighboring land values. Olmsted assessed the park land as "nearly worthless" for residence property and "a menace to it if left to be sold in small lots for cheap residences." Fortunately, the company retained the park land as open spaces and the Birmingham Country Club purchased Lakeview Park. Undoubtedly, the close proximity to the city's country club, the social center of Birmingham, added great appeal to the neighborhood.⁶

In the June 11, 1905 edition, the Birmingham Age-Herald carried the following story, entitled "Country Club as a Factor in Society and Development."

"Last week, REALTY, in "Some Other Aspects of Birmingham," called attention to the admirable social conditions of this city. This article, which is a sequel, has for its purpose the giving of some information concerning one of our foremost social institutions, the Country Club.

Its Growing Prestige

The prestige of the club has increased year by year since its founding until its rolls now bear the names of nearly all people who are identified with society. This growth has been remarkably rapid since the removal of the club from North Birmingham to its well nigh princely estate on the South Highlands in the immediate

⁴ Morris, p. 9-10.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

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vicinity of Lakeview. The grounds comprise some seventy acres, and extend from the beautiful hillside and plain south of the lake over the hill northeast of the pretty little body of water, affording a diversity of landscape which at once pleases and refreshes the eye.

A Jewel Well Set

The club house stands on a gentle eminence south of the lake, and is approached by Halls Avenue, which debouches from Highland Avenue, a stone's throw away. The building is of the old English cottage type, with half-timbered effects and some modern details. It is a jewel worthy of its setting. Extensive alterations of the building, necessitated by the increase in membership and the widening of the scope of the club are being made.

Ball Room and Theater Being Built

The room on the first floor, which has been devoted to billiards, is being extended quite a distance southward to remodel it as a ballroom and theater. The floor space will be the most extensive, perhaps, of any ballroom in the city, and the stage and its appointments will be adequate to the production of all dramas which do not require complicated machinery.

Reconstruction of Basement

The billiard room and the rathskellar will be removed from the first floor to the basement with it being reconstructed to admit them and enlarged to afford more space for lockers. The ladies of the club who go in for golf – and their number is growing all the while – will be provided with lockers in another part of the basement. By the way, in this cool underground chamber is one of the finest bowling alleys in the south. The secretary's office is on the second floor will be re-arranged as a private dining room and Secretary Ward will establish his desk in the room on the second floor to be vacated by the rathskellar. The retiring room of the ladies will remain on the second floor. When these alterations are completed the club house will compare in beauty of design and convenience of arrangement with any similar structure in the country.

Improvement of Grounds

At the same time, much well directed attention is being given to the grounds. The tennis courts have been enlarged to two doubles and a single and the work of the landscape gardener is apparent in the smooth, velvety lawn and the young flower garden to the west of the clubhouse. The golf links, which have received the approval of high experts, are maintained in splendid condition.

Growing Popularity of Golf

Golf has been a great factor in the up-building of the club. It is not only a fine sport, but one of the sanest forms of exercise. The tired man of affairs, who closes his desk after a strenuous day and seeks the links, finds himself really recreated when he has had his bath and rub-down after a couple of hours of contact with nature and the keep spirit of sport. The ladies have learned, too, that the secret of rosy cheeks and lithe forms is in the diversion invented by the canny Scot.

A Beautiful Interior

The reception room of the club house, with its antique fireplace and simple massive furniture, is a revelation of the possibilities of interior effects. The dining rooms are equally as noteworthy for the harmony of their arrangements and the spotless kitchen, with the shining tools of the chef in orderly array, is a good place to look into. It goes without saying that the service from Steward Houston on down, is faultless.

Charm of the View

To many, however, the chief charm of the club is in its noble verandas, which face north and east and command views of the valley. At night, when the light of the moon rest upon the waters of the lake, and beyond and below the shadows, the lights of the city flash under the crimson glow of the furnaces, one may sit there with an innumerable company of fine thoughts.

Emphasizes A Fact

The location of the Country Club emphasizes the fact that the eastern portion of the South Highlands will be the aristocratic residence section of the future. Indeed, for the past two years, the march of mansions has been steadily in the direction. The topography, beautiful in itself and plastic in the hands of the landscape engineer, is a perpetual

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invitation to the large householder. And the improvement of Highland Avenue and the other thoroughfares in the vicinity adds to the power of the appeal, while the club, as the center of social life, is shooting its magnetic rays farther and farther. It is well to consider these things.⁷

On October 14, 1905, the Age-Herald noted that "Papers were filed in the probate court yesterday recording the sale of about sixty acres of land in Lakeview in the vicinity of the Country Club to the Birmingham Realty Company. The property includes some residential property, but most of it is unimproved lots. The Birmingham Realty Company purchased the property from Lakeview Land Company, but the price paid is not stated, the papers merely saying '\$5 and other considerations.'" The next day, the Age-Herald elaborated "The largest thing in the way of trading in residence property of the week was the purchase of sixty acres of land by the Birmingham Realty Company from the Lakeview Land Company. The property, as I understand, is located in the near vicinity of the Country Club. Although most of the property is in an unimproved condition, I have no doubt that the Birmingham Realty Company will improve all of it before it is put on the market, as was Norwood." The sixty acres purchased by the Birmingham Realty Company included portions of the present Country Club Historic District⁸

Located at the eastern end of Highland Avenue and bordered on the north by Rushton Park and on the east by what was the Birmingham Country Club, what is now the Country Club District proved to be an ideal residential location. Additionally, in 1920, the architectural firm of Warren, Knight & Davis with Martin & Miller serving as associate architects, began preparing designs for Independent Presbyterian Church, adjacent to Rushton Park and directly across Highland Avenue from what is now the Country Club District. Completed in 1925, the church was a "sophisticated essay in neo-Gothic" which "combines a French thirteenth-century fleche with English Perpendicular Gothic tracery on a simplified American shallow transept plan." The building reflected Eugene Herbert Knight's gift as a designer and provided a prominent and visually appealing structure near the terminus of Highland Avenue.⁹

Birmingham architects were designing houses in the Country Club Historic District as well, including William Leslie Welton, D. O. Whilldin, C. H. McCauley, and Scott Joy of the firm of Wheelock Joy & Wheelock. William Leslie Welton actually lived in the district in a Colonial Revival house of his own design at 1318 32nd Street. The residents of the district were, for the most part, middle and upper-middle class businessmen, politicians, diplomats and artists and played an integral part in Birmingham's financial and social worlds. C. P. Orr, former British Consul and President of Southern Life and Health Insurance Corporation constructed a Colonial Revival house on 13th Avenue South, a home later owned by the sculptor Georges Bridges. Willis Colby, president of Colby Decorating Company, constructed a fashionable Mediterranean Revival style home at 2912 Highland Avenue while Wheelock Joy & Wheelock designed a pale buff-colored Craftsman house at 3053 Highland for Leopold Loeb, a partner in the Loveman, Joseph & Loeb department store. Theodore Swann, a metallurgist, inventor and President of the Southern Manganese Corporation owned 3211 Cliff Road, a house designed in 1913 by William Warren for F. I. Snedecor, a local dentist. By 1923, Swann was chairman of the building committee of the new Birmingham Country Club, which in 1925 would move from the former Lakeview site at the end of Highland Avenue to its new clubhouse (designed by Warren Knight & Davis) in Shades Valley.¹⁰

Along with houses, dozens of apartment buildings were constructed in the Country Club district, particularly in the 1920s. Besides offering an affordable place for a family to live and economic rewards to investors, apartment houses "captured the nation's fancy with unheard of technological advances and the efficient organization of domestic chores." Apartment houses provided their

⁷ *Birmingham Age Herald*, "Country Club a Factor in Society and Development." June 11, 1905.

⁸ *Birmingham Age Herald*, October 14 & 15, 1905.

⁹ John M. Schnorrenberg, *Remembered Past, Discovered Future: The Alabama Architecture of Warren Knight & Davis, 1906-1961*, p. 49-50.

¹⁰ Schnorrenberg, p. 74. *Birmingham City Directories, 1906-1924*.

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tenants with such modern (and not altogether commonplace) conveniences as hot and cold running water, steam heat, and electric lights, plus services such as elevators, switchboards, and dining rooms, and more privacy than a boardinghouse could offer. Acceptance of apartments in the more fashionable residential neighborhoods of Birmingham came slowly however, as it was considered more respectable for a young married couple to live in a boardinghouse until they could afford to buy a home. Nevertheless, many apartments were built in Birmingham in the 1910s and 1920s, particularly in the Country Club district. Although layouts varied, the standard apartment arrangement included a dining room, living room, and an adjoining reception all or library. Bedrooms were primarily for sleeping and dressing and were fairly small. Closet space was limited. Professionals and business executives preferred the convenience of apartment living and apartment houses provided homes for salesmen, bookkeepers, railroad passenger agents, and widows.¹¹

The mid-1920s was a boom time for Birmingham, as it was for the rest of the nation. During the decade, the city's population grew to 430,000. Much of the construction associated with growth focused in the South Highlands and Country Club districts. Twenty-five apartment buildings in the Tudor Revival, Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival styles were erected along Highland Avenue and in the side streets and avenues around the Country Club. As with residential construction in the neighborhood, Birmingham's most prominent and capable architectural firms provided the designs for the apartment buildings. On September 23, 1919, the Birmingham News announced "Birmingham's Most Modern and Exclusive Apartments to be Completed November 15." An apartment in Harli-Court, designed by William Leslie Welton, consisted of a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and sleeping porch, a tile porch and bath. Rents offered an "unexcelled arrangement" with prices ranging from \$115.00 to \$135.00 a month. The Harli-Court offered such comforts and conveniences as "steam heat, hot and cold water the year round, shades, gas stoves and logs, hardwood floors, vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, separate storage rooms and janitor service." The Birmingham Realty Company constructed the Avalon Apartments (c. 1925) at 3005-3017 Highland Avenue according to designs provided by C. H. McCauley while D. O. Whildin designed the nearby Forest Court Apartments at 3121 Highland Avenue for the Lakeview Realty Company.¹²

As early as 1906, Robert Jemison, Birmingham's most important real estate developer, had begun to develop Mountain Terrace in the Country Club District. By 1911, Jemison's companies were beginning to march over Red Mountain with the creation of the Cliff-Altamont Road loop as a boulevard along the summit. In the 1920s, the Jemison Companies acquired the remaining 150 acres along the top of Red Mountain and created a series of five subdivisions known as Redmont Park, where lots averaged one half acre per home site. No apartments or businesses were allowed and restrictive covenants dictated a minimum cost of homes. In addition to the careful design of the neighborhood, the new 300 acre country club and golf course, the new Birmingham Country Club which would move to Shades Valley, would be "virtually a front lawn of Redmont." In 1926, the Jemison Companies embarked on their largest and most generously developed subdivision, Mountain Brook.¹³

With the developments of neighborhoods over the mountain and the removal of the Birmingham Country Club to Shades Valley, Highland Avenue lost its distinction as Birmingham's most prestigious residential neighborhood. During the 1930s and 1940s, Highland Avenue and the Country Club Historic District began to decline. The Great Depression forced the conversion of several single-family residences into apartments. The continued development of Birmingham's outlying suburbs greatly increased, particularly after 1950 when homebuyers preferred the suburban rather than urban living. Redevelopment in the 1950s of the Five Points business section of South Highlands further compromised the residential character of the area. In the 1960s and 1970s, modern apartments began to rise on lots adjacent to the historic residences.¹⁴

¹¹Burkhardt, p. 45-50.

¹²*Birmingham News*, "Birmingham's Most Modern and Exclusive Apartments to be Completed November 15." September 23, 1919.

¹³Morris, p. 23-26.

¹⁴Burkhardt, 83-84; *NR Nomination of Rhodes Circle*, November 17, 1977.

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Today, Highland Avenue has witnessed a renaissance as more people are moving back into the historic areas to enjoy the opportunities of urban living. The Country Club Historic District is a stable neighborhood, containing a diverse socio-economic population. Older homes, once converted for rental, are being restored as single-family residences and the neighborhood association is working to create historic districts along Highland Avenue to ensure the preservation of the historic resources of the area.

Section 9: Major Bibliographical References

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Schnorrenberg, John. *Remembered Past, Discovered Future: The Alabama Architecture of Warren Knight & Davis, 1906-1961*. Birmingham Museum of Art, 1999.

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

Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Country Club Historic District are delineated on the accompanying maps, scale 1" = 300 ft.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines of the Country Club Historic District were drawn to incorporate that portion of the original Country Club development and surrounding neighborhood that are not included in other National Register districts and to include as many contributing and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible.

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**Country Club Historic District
Photographs**

The information contained in items 1-5 is the same for all photographs.

1. Country Club Historic District
2. Jefferson County, Alabama
3. Linda Nelson, photographer
4. August, 2002
5. Negatives on file, Alabama Historical Commission

- Photo #1, Inv. #1, 3100 Cliff Road, camera facing east
- Photo #2, Inv. #2, 3101 Cliff Road, camera facing north
- Photo #3, Inv. #4, 3200 Cliff Road, camera facing north
- Photo #4, Inv. #5, 3206 Cliff Road, camera facing north
- Photo #5, Inv. #6, 3211 Cliff Road, camera facing south
- Photo #6, Inv. #11, 3221 Cliff Road, camera facing south
- Photo #7, Inv. #12, 3225 Cliff Road, camera facing south
- Photo #8, Inv. #13, 3226 Cliff Road, camera facing north
- Photo #9, Inv. #14, 3230 Cliff Road, camera facing north
- Photo #10, Inv. #16, 2927 Highland Avenue, camera facing southwest
- Photo #11, Inv. #17, 3005-3017 Highland Avenue, camera facing southeast
- Photo #12, Inv. #19, 3053 Highland Avenue, camera facing east.
- Photo #13, Inv. #23, 2900 Pawnee Avenue, camera facing northeast
- Photo #14, Inv. #26, 3000-3008 13th Avenue South, camera facing west
- Photo #15, Inv. #29, 3013 13th Avenue South, camera facing south
- Photo #16, Inv. #30, 3015 13th Avenue South, camera facing south
- Photo #17, Inv. #40, 3036 13th Avenue South, camera facing northwest
- Photo #18, Inv. #49, 1241 29th Street South, camera facing east.

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Name of Property: Country Club Historic District
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Photo #19, Inv. #51, 1301 29th Street South, camera facing northwest

Photo #20, Inv. #58, 1207 31st Street South, camera facing east

Photo #21, Inv. #59, 1215 31st Street South, camera facing east

Photo #22, Inv. #62, 1305 31st Street South, camera facing east

Photo #23, Inv. #63, 1308-1310 31st Street South, camera facing south

Photo #24, Inv. #68, 1318 31st Street South, camera facing south

Photo #25, Inv. #70, 1310 32nd Street South, camera facing west

Photo #26, Inv. #71, 1315 32nd Street South, camera facing west

Photo #27, Inv. #72, 1318 32nd Street South, camera facing west

Photo #28, Streetscape, 32nd Street South, camera facing northwest

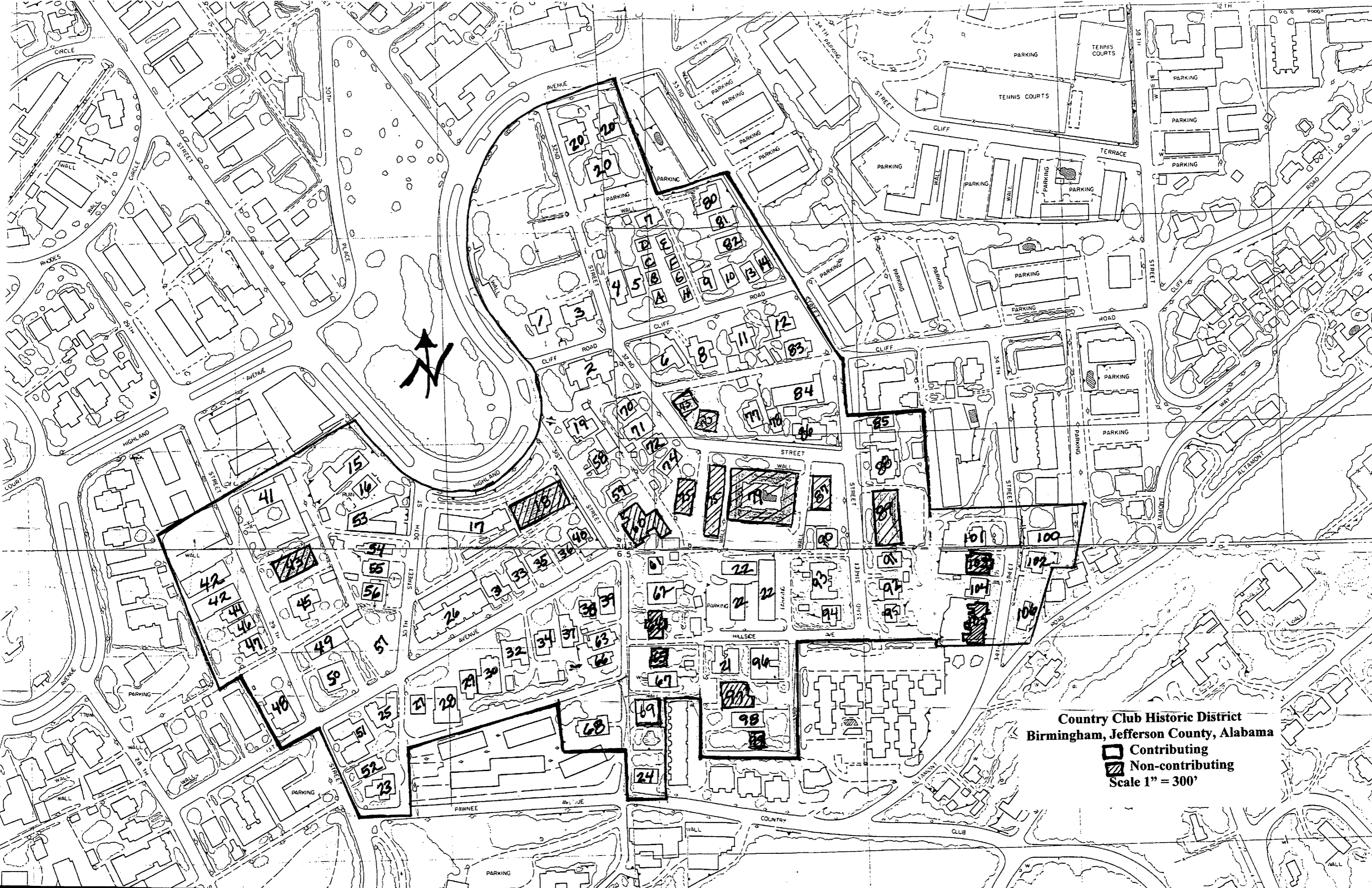
Photo #29, Inv. #73, 1321 32nd Street South, camera facing west

Photo #30, Inv. #74, 1322 32nd Street South, camera facing southwest

Photo #31, Inv. #77, 1335 32nd Street South, camera facing north

Photo #32, Inv. #95, 1431 33rd Street South, camera facing west

Photo #33, Inv. #98, 1512 33rd Street South, camera facing west.



Country Club Historic District
 Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
 □ Contributing
 ▨ Non-contributing
 Scale 1" = 300'