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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Lakewood 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street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A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 35206

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 5/16/00
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): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 6-22-00

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Lakewood Historic District
County and State Jefferson County, Alabama

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.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

53

53

Noncontributing

7 buildings

7 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Revival
Tudor Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof terra cotta
walls wood: weatherboard
stucco, stone
other ceramic tile

...ative 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 _____

Period of Significance 1920 - 1950 _____

Significant Dates N/A _____

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder Turner, George (architect) _____

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 Lakewood Historic District
County and State Jefferson County, Alabama

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approx 40 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1.	16	526280	3713620	3.	16	527040	3712910
2.	16	526840	3713310	4.	16	526620	3713220

 See continuation sheet.

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.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Jeff Mansell, consultant, and Trina Binkley, AHC National Register Coordinator

organization Mansell & Company, Inc. date June 1, 1999

street & number 4 Windsor Drive telephone 205 556-9286

city or town Tuscaloosa state AL zip code 45404

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Name of Property: Lakewood Historic District
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

2. Location

street & number

Street numbers included in the Lakewood Historic District are:

8th Avenue South – 7935, 7939, 8113, 8123, 8129, 8131

9th Avenue South – 7931, 7933, 7935, 8009, 8011, 8013, 8104, 8106, 8112

10th Avenue South - 8016

80th Street South – 809, 813, 815, 816, 820, 821, 824, 825, 828, 829, 832, 833, 836, 837, 909, 913

81st Street South – 801, 805, 818, 821, 825, 827, 830, 831, 834, 900, 901, 904, 912, 916, 917, 919, 922, 924, 931, 1000, 1006,
1008, 1012, 1015 , 928

82nd Street South – 800, 808, 812

7. Description (cont'd)

Architectural Description

Colonial Revival

Other: foursquare

Other: minimal traditional

Materials

foundation: concrete

walls: brick

roof: asbestos

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Section 7 Page 2

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

**Lakewood Historic District
Narrative Description**

A residential neighborhood located in eastern Birmingham, Alabama, Lakewood Historic District is part of the East Lake neighborhood, one of Birmingham's oldest planned communities (1886) and one of its earliest streetcar suburbs. The original East Lake development consisted of approximately 60 city blocks laid off on a typical grid pattern. These blocks surrounded a lake complete with bathhouse, pavilions, boathouses, and a hotel. In their efforts to create a desirable suburban neighborhood with the amenities of urban life, the developers of East Lake coaxed religious and educational institutions to their planned community. In 1887, the East Lake Land Company offered the trustees of Howard College 60 acres of land lying along the southern boundary of the original East Lake development. The trustees accepted their offer and moved Howard College from the small town of Marion in Perry County, Alabama to the new location in East Lake. In the early twentieth century, however, the East Lake Land Company began to develop those lands to the south and east of the original neighborhood, creating Central Highlands, South Highlands of East Lake (to differentiate this development from the earlier South Highlands neighborhood located south of downtown Birmingham), and Lakewood. The streets of Central Highlands and South Highlands of East Lake were plotted in 1906 and three years later, on March 20, 1909, the plans for Lakewood were filed with the city engineer. Due to the close proximity of South Highlands of East Lake to Howard College, the officers of the East Lake Land Company named the streets and avenues for universities and towns that were home to other institutions of higher learning. Soon, residents of South Highlands found themselves living on Ann Arbor, Oxford, Rugby, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Vanderbilt Streets. Similarly, streets in the Central Highlands neighborhood were named for European cities, such as London, Paris, Madrid, and Naples. The two principal streets of Lakewood, running parallel as well as northeast to southwest, were named West Alabama and East Alabama Avenues. The cross streets, running northwest to southeast, were 80th Street to 84th Street.

While the developers of East Lake laid off the original neighborhood (1886) in a typical grid pattern, by 1909, real estate planners and developers had abandoned this particular plan for ones which complemented the natural terrain of the hills and mountains surrounding Birmingham. Robert Jemison, Sr., a principal investor in the East Lake development, had abandoned the grid pattern for his subdivisions at Glen Iris, Mountain Terrace, Forest Park, Mountain Brook, and Fairfield. In 1910, the East Lake Land Company would annex Roebuck Springs, listed in NR (2/12/99), a residential suburb lying immediately to the north of Lakewood which included the city's first professionally designed gold course, pleasure drives, gardens, and clubhouse. Located at the foot of Ruffner Mountain with rolling terrain, Lakewood was ill-suited for the typical grid pattern development. For the South Highlands and Lakewood sections of East Lake, the land company choose to construct broad avenues set at angles to the original streets, as well as curving roads and roundabouts. The plan for Lakewood called for two broad avenues, West Alabama and East Alabama (9th and 10th Avenues, South), running parallel. At the northern end, the two streets curved into each other, creating a semi-circular plot of land with pie shaped lots. At the southern end of the development, East Alabama divided, running southwest to connect with West Alabama Avenue and running southeast, becoming what would have been Spring Street. According to the original plan, 81st Street and Spring Street were to meet at the base of the mountain; 81st Street was to curve to the north and become Spring Street. A large plot of land, delineated as block 205 on the original survey and which lay west of the curve, was designated by the land company as a private park. Due to its location on the side of the mountain, Spring Street, unfortunately, was never built. 81st Street South continues up the mountain and terminates at Ruffner Mountain Nature Center. At the southern terminus of East and West Alabama Avenues, the land company planned a small lozenge shaped green space where the two streets curved into each other. This space does not exist today and it is unclear from records whether or not this traffic island was ever constructed. Additionally, a small street named Maywood Avenue connected 81st Street South and 80th Street South; today, this street has been renamed and is considered a continuation of 10th Avenue South.

Throughout the Lakewood Historic District, residential lots are random sizes, ranging from 50' to 60' in width and 96' to 125' in depth. All lots back up to common alleys. Residences are uniformly set close to the street with secondary structures located to the rear along common alleyways. This particular arrangement strengthens the visual appeal of the neighborhood, providing stretches of houses in various styles popular during the district's period of significance. Too, by placing the primary residence closer to the street, homeowners typically have large and spacious rear lawns and yards. Throughout the area, one finds the Southern flora typically found in such neighborhoods, varieties of oak, pecan, dogwood, pine, and sweet gum. Lots are usually embellished with attractive landscaping and the district is embellished with curbs and sidewalks. Occasionally, a dwelling may boast attractive stone or cobblestone retaining walls, such as 7939 8th Avenue South (Inv. #2).

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

As one would expect for a neighborhood nestled in the valleys between Ruffner and Red Mountains, the terrain of Lakewood Historic District is undulating, particularly to the south and east at the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains found in the Birmingham District. An economically stable middle class neighborhood, Lakewood Historic District contains an impressive collection of architecture dating from 1920 through the 1950s, reflecting the creation of this specific area within the East Lake development, as well as the continued growth and popularity of the entire East Lake neighborhood through the mid twentieth century.

The styles of residential architecture found in the Lakewood Historic District include Tudor, Colonial and Spanish Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modern. The primary form of construction is wood frame while the exterior wall material ranges from simple weatherboard and wooden shingles to brick veneer and stucco. Most dwellings are one story although there are some one-and-a-half and two-storied dwellings in the district. The topography of the district allows for the accommodation of basements and indeed, the majority of dwellings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, rest on full basements.

One of the most interesting architectural aspects of the Lakewood Historic District may be the five houses designed in the Spanish Revival style. These dwellings are attributed to George Turner, the Birmingham architect who drafted plans for over 30 Spanish Revival style houses in eastern Birmingham as well as a number of homes in the Hollywood section of Homewood. The five houses (#s 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9) are one-story with flat roofs hidden behind low lying parapet walls that are often capped with ceramic tiles. The exterior chimneys are typically capped with elaborate roofs. These dwellings are embellished with partial width porches with spiral columns, semi-circular arches and tiled floors. Structure #2 features a curving wall that connects the main house with a tiled-roof garage, providing a semi-enclosed courtyard.

The most prevalent architectural style in the Lakewood Historic District is Bungalow/Craftsman. Twenty-one of the fifty-nine resources in the district were designed in the Bungalow/Craftsman style, reflecting the popularity of that particular style in the 1920s. These structures are primarily frame with cross gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, partial or full width porches supported by tapered posts on low piers. While some Bungalows/Craftsman dwellings have brick piers, a number of Bungalows in the Lakewood district have cobblestone foundations, balustrades, and piers. Structures # 41, 42 and 50 are embellished with cobblestone work. Structure #41 is the most significant Craftsman-style dwelling in the district. This two-story house also features cobblestone piers and balustrades, as well as a cross-hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets along the primary and porch rooflines. Buildings that can be classified as Bungalow/Craftsman include #5, 10, 12, 15, 23, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 60.

Included in the Lakewood Historic District are seven examples of Tudor Revival style dwellings. All of these houses feature brick veneered exterior wall material and most have exterior end or front facing chimneys (#s 33, 34 and 37), some are often capped with decorative chimney pots. These houses feature complex rooflines; steeply pitched roofs are often pierced with gable roofed dormers or are broken by projecting wall dormers rising above arched windows. The 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 facade or to one side, often supported by arched brick piers with radiating voisoirs and decorative keystones. #33 is the only Tudor Revival structure which features cobblestone work in the foundation, balustrade, and porch piers. Structures that can be classified as Tudor Revival style are #s 6, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, and 52.

Three American Foursquares are found in the district. Structure #s 13, 14 and 17. Structure #17 may be one of the oldest houses in the district and is a two-storied dwelling with a side gable roof, one-story full width porch, cobblestone foundation, and large 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. Structures #13 and 14 were once identical foursquares, although #14 has been substantially altered. Both dwellings have hipped roofs with hipped roof dormers and patented stone foundations. Originally, each had a one-story recessed porch.

The three Colonial Revival dwellings in the Lakewood Historic District are simple one story frame cottages covered in wooden shingles. Typically, they have symmetrical facades, side gable roofs, exterior end chimneys, and a small porch or supported by classical colonettes. The three Colonial Revival dwellings in the district are #11, 39, and 51.

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The nineteen houses in the district which are categorized as Minimal Traditional reflect the continued popularity of East Lake and Lakewood, in post World War II Birmingham. City Directories indicate that many of these dwellings were constructed in 1948. Typically, these one-story houses have three bay facades, cross gable roofs with front facing gable wings, partial width porches, and single leaf entrances. Minimal Traditional houses are #'s 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 38, 46, 47, 53 and 54.

Of the 7 non-contributing resources located within the boundaries of the Howard College Estates Historic District, one is a ranch style dwelling and one is a modern style residence. The remaining 5 non-contributing resources have been significantly altered. Today, the Lakewood Historic District contains a significant collection of residences that clearly reflect the development of the neighborhood during the period of significance 1920 to 1950. The district contains 60 resources, 53 contributing and seven noncontributing.

Archaeological Component

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

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Name of Property: Lakewood Historic District
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**Lakewood Historic District
Historic Resource Inventory**

Letters C and NC denote contributing and non-contributing resources. Photograph rolls and negative numbers are found in parentheses at the end of each listing.

8th Avenue South

1. **7935 8th Avenue South, c. 1925, Spanish Revival.** One-story frame dwelling, stucco exterior wall material, flat roof hidden behind low parapet, exterior side chimney, three bay façade, central arched single leaf entrance beneath tiled gabled roof overhang supported by decorative scrolled wooden brackets, flat roofed porch with arched openings to right side, paired 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, exterior embellished with decorative plaster-work scrolls midway along corners of façade and corners of porch. C (Roll #3, 31 & 33)
2. **7939 8th Avenue South, c. 1925, Spanish Revival.** One-story frame dwelling on basement, stucco exterior wall material atop rusticated stone foundation, flat roof hidden behind low parapet with decorative coping, exterior side chimney with elaborate chimney top with small tiled roof, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width porch with triple arches supported by two square tapered posts, northeast corner of porch set at an angle and fronted by stone steps, side arched wall with parapet and decorative coping connects main house with garage which features tiled shed roof, wall and garage help to form partial rear courtyard. C (Roll #3 - 29, 30, 32; Roll #4 - 11)
3. **8113 8th Avenue South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, wooden shingle exterior wall material, concrete block foundation, cross gable roof, exterior side chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, triple window with 1/1 double-hung-sash windows flanking large central plate glass window. C (Roll #1-13)
4. **8123 8th Avenue South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with interior chimney, four bay façade, central single leaf entrance, small gable roof porch supported by two square posts, single and paired 6/6 double-hung sash windows. C (Roll #1-10)
5. **8129 8th Avenue South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, cobblestone foundation, hipped-roof, interior cobblestone chimney, front facing gable roof porch supported by tapered posts resting on continuous cobblestone wall connecting cobblestone piers, floor of porch extends out into open terrace along the southwest corner of façade, natural stone retaining wall located along western property line. C (Roll #1 - 9, 11)
6. **8131 8th Avenue South, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.** One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, side gable roof with two front facing gable wings, eaves of house covered with aluminum siding, centrally placed stacked chimney with decorative coping, four bay façade, two paired 1/1 double hung sash windows located in each projecting wing, single leaf entrance located to the right of chimney, metal awnings at end windows and metal shed roof porch located in-between projecting gables. C (Roll #1 - 8)

9th Avenue South

7. **7931 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Spanish Revival.** One-story frame dwelling with stucco exterior wall material, flat roof hidden behind low stepped parapet with decorative coping, exterior side chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, flat roof of porch hidden behind low stepped parapet with decorative coping, porch has square arched openings with plain scrolled brackets, decorative pier located along corner steps. C (Roll #2 -11; #3 - 24)
8. **7933 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Spanish Revival.** One-story frame dwelling with stucco exterior wall material, flat roof hidden behind low stepped parapet with decorative coping, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, three-quarter width two-part porch, porch has low pitched tile roof, arched opening providing access to main door and triple arches supported by spiral columns located to right of entrance, low curing wall wraps around semi-circular entrance steps. C (Roll #2 - 10; #3 -25)

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

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9. **7935 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Spanish Revival.** One-story frame dwelling with stucco exterior wall material, flat roof hidden behind low stepped parapet with decorative tile coping, exterior side chimney with decorative chimney top with small tiled roof, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance set in surround embellished with decorative quoins, central three-quarter width porch with flat roof hidden behind low parapet with decorative tile coping, triple arched openings with wooden balustrades, empty stone pier and low stone retaining wall along driveway. C (Roll #2 - 9; #3 - 23)
 10. **8009 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with rear ell, brick (covered in stucco) foundation, exterior side chimney, wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, near full-width gable roof porch supported by tapered posts on tall stuccoed piers, decorative wooden balustrade of pierced woodwork. C (Roll #3 -17, 22)
 11. **8011 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Colonial Revival.** One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof with an interior and exterior side chimney, two small gable roof dormers with louvered vents, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets, three bay façade, paired double-hung-sash windows, central single leaf entrance beneath fanlights, full shed roof porch with central gable roof section, decorative spandrel in porch gable, porch supported by slender classical colonettes, additional side porch on northern elevation. C (Roll #3 - 19, 20)
 12. **8013 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame, brick (covered in stucco) foundation, primary front facing gable roof, rear side gable, exterior side porch, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, hip with gable roof porch supported by paired small posts on stuccoed end piers connected by low stuccoed balustrade, decorative brackets, aluminum siding exterior wall material. C (Roll #3 - 18, 21)
 13. **8104 9th Avenue South, c. 1920, American Foursquare.** Two-story frame dwelling, patented stone foundation, full basement, hipped roof with central hipped roof dormer, interior brick chimney, two storied bay window on façade and southern elevation, one story recessed porch to right of bay window, two patented stone pier supporting upper floor, 1/1 double hung sash windows throughout, single leaf entrance with transom. C (Roll #1 - 19, 20)
 14. **8106 9th Avenue South, c. 1920, American Foursquare.** Two-story frame dwelling, patented stone foundation, full basement, hipped roof with central hipped roof dormer, two storied bay window on façade and southern elevation, former one story recessed porch to right of bay window has been enclosed, single leaf entrance, small bands of paired rectangular lights found in former porch, other windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash throughout, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. NC (Roll #1 - 22, 24)
 15. **8112 9th Avenue South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, cobblestone foundation, front facing gable roof with side gable extending out and incorporating exterior side cobblestone chimney, partial width recessed porch supported by slender tapered posts, single leaf entrance, triple window on front, 4/1 double hung sash windows. C (Roll #1-23)
- 10th Avenue South, c.
16. **8016 10th Avenue South, c. 1965, Ranch.** One-story brick veneered ranch dwelling, cross hipped roof, five bay façade including open carport, single leaf entrance, paired and triple 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. NC (Roll #2 - 7)

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Name of Property: Lakewood Historic District
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80th Street South

17. **809 80th Street South, c. 1920, American Foursquare.** Two-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, central gable roof dormer, two interior chimneys, cobblestone foundation, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, large 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, full width shed roof porch supported by tapered boxed columns, single leaf entrance in middle upper bay. C (Roll #3 – 11, 12)
18. **813 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with front facing gable roof ell, aluminum siding exterior wall material, concrete block foundation, three bay façade, aluminum windows, partial width shed roof porch that has been partially enclosed. NC (Roll # 3 – 10, 13)
19. **815 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with front facing gable roof ell, brick and concrete block foundation, four bay façade, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, single leaf entrance, small shed roof entrance porch. C (Roll #3 – 9)
20. **816 80th Street South, c. 1925, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof with three front facing gable roof ells of unequal height, central gable roof ell covers a small arched entrance porch which is faced with stone, main ell on left is projecting wing while third gable roof ell is actually decorative, exterior side chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, shed roof porch (non-original) has been attached to façade, cast iron supports, aluminum siding, although moderately altered, house still retains original form and shape. C (Roll #3 – 34, #4 – 10)
21. **820 80th Street South, c. 1925, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, continuous brick foundation, cross gable roof, front facing gable wing and front facing gable extending out over small arched entrance, exterior end chimney, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, shed roof porch (non-original) runs three-quarter width of the façade, two paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #3 – 35, #4 – 9)
22. **821 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, concrete block foundation, side gable roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, 6/6 double hung sash windows, small gable roof overhang supported by cast iron posts. C (Roll #3 – 8, 14)
23. **824 80th Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-and-a-half storied dwelling, continuous brick foundation, side gable roof with exterior side chimney, two gable roof dormers with single 4 pane window, original full width shed roof porch has now been enclosed, former four tapered posts on low brick piers are still evident, three bay façade, two banks of three large multi-pane windows flank the central entrance and flanking multi-pane sidelights. C (Roll #3 – 36, Roll #4 – 2, 8)
24. **825 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with front facing gable wing, concrete block foundation, three bay façade, two 6/6 double hung sash windows, central single leaf entrance, small shed roof porch supported by cast iron posts. C (Roll #3 – 7, 15)
25. **828 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, in contrast to the other resources in the district, this house faces the side of the lot with the side elevation turned toward the street, primary spraddle roof with front facing gable, exterior side chimney, partial width recessed porch supported by tapered column, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #4 – 3, 7)

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26. **829 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof with decorative front facing gable, concrete block foundation, two-bay façade consisting of single and triple windows, side porch contains single leaf entrance. C (Roll #3-6)
27. **832 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling with full basement and garage, side gable roof with front facing hipped section, exterior side chimney, aluminum siding, partially recessed porch with period awnings over it and front window. C (Roll #4 - 4,6)
28. **833 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with front facing gable wing, continuous brick foundation, three bay façade, exterior side chimney, central single leaf entrance, single and triple windows, partial width shed roof porch supported by cast iron supports. C (Roll #3 - 5, 16)
29. **836 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, primary side gable roof with front facing gable wing, continuous brick foundation, exterior side chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, single and triple windows, partial width shed roof porch. C (Roll #3 - 26, #4 - 5)
30. **837 80th Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, gable on hip roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, four bay façade, side entrance off of small recessed porch supported by decorative ironwork supports. © (Roll #3- 4)
31. **909 80th Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, primary front facing gable roof with side gable, exterior side chimney, continuous brick foundation, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 6/1 double hung sash windows, three-quarter width gable roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, decorative knee brackets and exposed rafter ends. C (Roll #3 - 3, 27)
32. **913 80th Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, non-original brick veneer exterior wall material, front facing gable roof extends out over recessed porch, three bay façade, single leaf entrance. NC (Roll #3 - 28)

81st Street South

33. **801 81st Street South, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.** One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, cobblestone foundation, cross gable roof with decorative front facing gable and gable roof porch supported by two tall cobblestone piers connected by low cobblestone balustrade, gables are stuccoed and have decorative stickwork, floor of porch extends out into terrace, three bay façade features central single leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows. C (Roll #1 - 12, 14)
34. **805 81st Street South, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.** One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, side gable roof with two front facing gable wings located at either end, centrally placed front facing exterior chimney, four bay façade, single leaf entrance located to right of chimney, former porch (now enclosed) located in left front facing gable wing, terrace connects two wings, decorative stucco and stickwork located in gables. C (Roll #1 - 15)
35. **818 81st Street South, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.** One-and-a-half storied frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material resting on full basement, a central front facing gable wing extends out over a gabled roof projecting entrance bay with arched opening, radiating voisoirs and decorative keystone, palladian window located in apex of gable, front facing exterior chimney, partial width side gable porch supported by paired boxed columns, four bay façade, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, small brick terrace across front, cobblework exterior wall material. C (Roll #2 - 22, 23)

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36. **821 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, cobblestone foundation, side gable roof, interior brick chimney with chimney pots, decorative brackets and exposed rafters, four bay façade, single and paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, single leaf entrance, partial width gable roof porch supported by tapered posts on low cobblestone piers connected by cobblestone balustrade. C (Roll #1 - 16)
37. **825 81st Street South, c. 1925, Tudor Revival.** One-story frame dwelling on full basement with brick veneer exterior wall material, primary side gable roof with two front facing gable wings, centrally placed front facing chimney with pierced opening and decorative coping, left front facing gable contains open porch supported by large arched opening, right front gable contains projecting arched entrance porch, stucco and decorative stickwork found in gables, four bay façade, single and paired double hung sash windows. C (Roll #1 - 17)
38. **827 81st Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling on basement, concrete block foundation, side gable roof with front facing gable wing over garage, three bay façade, paired double hung sash window and large picture window, aluminum siding exterior wall material. C (Roll #1 - 8)
39. **830 81st Street South, c. 1940, Colonial Revival.** One-story frame dwelling on basement, continuous brick foundation, side gable roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, four 8/8 double-hung-sash windows, central single leaf entrance, three-quarter width flat roofed porch with balustrade supported by four plain square posts. C (Roll #2 - 21)
40. **831 81st Street South, c. 1940, Tudor Revival.** One-story frame dwelling on full basement, brick veneer exterior wall material, multiple cross hipped tile roof with dominant hip facing façade with secondary hip roof extending to east elevation, interior chimney with decorative chimney pots located at juncture of these two hipped roofs, wraparound recessed porch supported by tall brick piers, decorative gable with triple arched lights centrally placed at main entrance and supported by decorative arch with radiating voisoirs and keystone, decorative coping found at intervals on porch piers, subordinate rear wing with separate chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, banks of triple 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #1 - 21, 25)
41. **834 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** Two story frame dwelling, cobblestone foundation, complex roof line with cross gable and hip roof planes, exterior rear and interior side chimney, dominant double front facing gable roof with numerous decorative brackets, wraparound hipped roof porch with decorative gable at main entrance, massive cobblestone piers supporting porch roof, six decorative brackets located in porch gable, four bay façade on first floor, single leaf entrance set in transom and sidelights, single and triple 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, two-story bay window on western elevation, rear one-story wing. C (Roll #2 - 19, 20, 25)
42. **900 81st Street South, c. 1920, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with one interior chimney, continuous cobblestone foundation, full width recessed porch supported by decorative boxed wooden supports, 8 bay façade consisting of two single leaf entrances and six 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, western elevation has unusual fifteen light windows with central six light awning window. C (Roll #2 - 18, 26, 27)
43. **901 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling on full basement, front facing gable roof extending out over recessed wraparound porch supported by tapered posts on low cobblestone piers and balustrades, central single pane rectangular light and decorative stickwork located in front gable, decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends, principal two bay façade, single leaf entrance is French door flanked by multi-pane lights, triple 4/1 double hung sash window, exterior now covered in asbestos shingles. C (Roll #1 - 27, 28)
44. **904 81st Street South, c. 1940, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with large front facing gable roof supported by tall end brick piers and low brick balustrades, continuous brick foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, exterior side chimney, subordinate decorative rear gable. C (Roll #2 - 17, 28)

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45. **912 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, cross gable roof, primary side gable with gable of rear ell resting on main cross gable, large gable roof porch (now glassed-in) supported by tall end brick piers, continuous brick foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, paired 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, side exterior chimney, decorative brackets. C (Roll #2 - 16, 29)
46. **916 81st Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, continuous brick foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material, interior chimney, five bay façade, small bay window, single leaf entrance, 6/6 double hung sash window. C (Roll #2 - 15, 30)
47. **917 81st Street South, c. 1949, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling, cross gable roof, front facing gable wing, continuous brick foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double hung sash window, partial width shed roof porch. C (Roll #1 - 29)
48. **919 81st Street South, c. 1940, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling on full basement with brick veneer exterior wall material, hipped roof with front facing gable porch with projecting side gable wing over open porch, tall brick pier porch supports and small brick balustrade with open brickwork, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #1 - 30, 33)
49. **922 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, continuous brick foundation, side gable roof with decorative brackets, central interior chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, gable roof porch supported by tall end brick piers. C (Roll #2 - 14, 31)
50. **924 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, cobblestone foundation, side gable roof with exterior side cobblestone chimney, decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends, three bay façade, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by tall tapered cobblestone piers connected by low flat arch and low cobblestone balustrade. C (Roll #2 - 13, 32)
51. **928 81st Street South, c. 1940, Colonial Revival.** One-story frame dwelling, concrete block foundation, side gable roof, wooden shingle exterior wall material, four bay façade, central single leaf entrance, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small gable roof porch supported by cast iron supports. C (Roll #2 - 12, 33)
52. **931 81st Street South, c. 1940, Tudor Revival.** One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick veneer and stucco exterior wall material, massive half story side gable resting on principal side gable roof, first floor features four-bay façade with central single leaf entrance behind gable roof entrance porch, side open porch with half story above supported by tall brick piers and arched openings, 6/1 paired and single double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #1 - 31, 32)
53. **1000 81st Street South, c. 1940, Minimal Traditional.** One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross gable roof, side exterior chimney, front facing gable roof supported by tall end brick piers, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance. C (Roll #2 - 6, 8)
54. **1006 81st Street South, c. 1940, Minimal Traditional.** This house may be earlier but has been significantly altered. One story frame with aluminum siding exterior wall material, side gable roof with rear hipped ell, front facing chimney and rear interior chimney, small shed roof porch. NC (Roll #2 - 5, 8)

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55. **1008 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, continuous brick foundation, side gable roof with decorative brackets, central gable roof dormer with two 6-pane windows, central interior chimney, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, full width shed roof porch supported by triple posts connected by flattened arch and resting on low brick piers and brick balustrade. C (Roll #2 - 3)
56. **1012 81st Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, continuous brick foundation, clipped front gable, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets, three-bay façade, central single leaf entrance, interior chimney, porch roof supported by tall end brick piers. C (Roll #2- 2, 4)
57. **1015 81st Street South – Ruffner Nature Center, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame dwelling, brick foundation, interior and exterior side chimney, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, former porch enclosed creating three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, banks of triple 4/1 windows, attached concrete block addition resulting in loss of integrity of original structure. NC (Roll #4 - 13, 14, 15)

82nd Street South

58. **800 82nd Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame, rusticated stone foundation, principal front facing gable roof with subordinate cross gables, centrally placed interior chimney, front facing gable roof porch supported by triple posts on low stone piers connected by stone balustrade, three-bay façade, paired 4/1 double hung sash windows. C (Roll #1-2, 7)
59. **808 82nd Street South, c. 1954, Modern.** One-story frame, concrete block foundation, cross hipped roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, four bay façade, single leaf entrance, screened-in porch, paired windows. NC (Roll #1 - 3, 6)
60. **812 82nd Street South, c. 1925, Bungalow/Craftsman.** One-story frame, side gable roof, exterior end chimney, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, full width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts on low wooden balustrade. C (Roll #1 - 4, 5)

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**Lakewood Historic District
Statement of Significance**

Criterion C: Architecture

Lakewood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. Originally part of the East Lake Development, the area was surveyed and plotted in 1909. Today the district contains an impressive collection of buildings that reflect the various styles, forms, and trends popular in American architecture during the district's period of significance, 1920-1950. Contained within the district's boundaries are examples of Spanish Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles. The five Spanish Revival dwellings are attributed to George Turner, a noted Birmingham architect who designed the near-by Mediterranean-style East Lake Methodist Church and scores of homes in East Lake and the Hollywood section of Homewood. Seven houses in the district may be classified as Tudor Revival, a style which enjoyed particular popularity in the 1920s and 1930s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even the most modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes. The Spanish and Tudor Revival dwellings along with the Bungalow/Craftsman residences reflect the popularity of Lakewood as a residential area from 1920 through the 1930s. The Minimal Traditional style dwellings reflect the continued popularity of the area in post-World War II Birmingham. Therefore, the Lakewood Historic District reflects three distinct building periods in Birmingham's history: the prosperous 1920s, the post depression era of the late 1930s, and the post World War II building boom.

**Lakewood Historic District
Historical Summary**

In November of 1997, South East Lake Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequently, in the spring of 1999, an adjoining neighborhood, Howard College Estates Historic District, was also listed in the National Register. Lakewood Historic District is tied closely with the development of East Lake and while all three districts are somewhat distinct in regard to architecture and their period of significance, they do share a common history. Indeed, the East Lake Land Company surveyed and plotted Lakewood in 1909. Therefore, much of the historical narrative used in the compilation of the South East Lake Historic District and the Howard College Historic District serves as the principal text for this historical summary. The text and original reference endnotes taken from Village Creek: An Architectural and Historical Resources Survey of Ensley, East Birmingham, and East Lake, Three Village Creek Neighborhoods, City of Birmingham are found in quotes at intervals throughout the summary.

"In 1871 the site of Birmingham, Alabama was an old cornfield cleared of stumps and trees waiting for the tracks of the South and North Alabama Railroad to cross those of the Alabama and Chattanooga Line. Surveyors employed by the railroads and the Elyton Land Company drew rights-of-way and streets on maps of land where only rabbits lived, but few men accepted the promoters' claim that the projected city would never become the El Dorado of the iron masters (The South, 5 April 1873)."

"Within a decade, however, Alice Furnace No. 1 on the city's western edge produced Birmingham's first pig iron. The Alice Furnace was followed quickly by imitators. Eleven companies put furnaces into production during the 1880s. Between 1896 and 1890, the height of the first iron boom, twenty -eight furnaces went into blast, and by 1890 Birmingham's mills produced 816,911 tons of iron, 8.8 percent of the nation's total production. Birmingham's share of the nation's iron production was at its peak."

"America's iron industry was then in the midst of its greatest period of expansion, and entrepreneurs by the dozens came to join the boom in Birmingham. Men, some already active in the Elyton Land Company and others...eager to emulate the land company's success, pooled their capital and acquired land near Birmingham which they hope would also soon become bustling industrial towns. East Lake, East Birmingham, and Ensley were founded by speculators during Birmingham's pig iron boom. Village Creek meandered through or near (these three towns). (While) East Birmingham and Ensley were, according to their promoters, 'favorably located for manufacturing enterprises' and offered ideal

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sites for 'residences for workingmen'...East Lake was planned as a residential community that would be free of the 'smoke, and other annoyances, of an iron manufacturing town' (DuBose, 1887, 264-265)."

"...In 1886, a group of prominent Birmingham investors began plans for a community whose principal asset became its distance from sooty furnaces and the industrial haze. Promoters of East Lake, Alabama, wrote that Birmingham was 'destined to be ... constantly growing.' Crowded with population and 'obscured by the smoke of furnaces, foundries, and factories,' the city would be ideal for business, but its centre will be by no means the best location for homes. Noise and smoky air were 'distractions men willingly bare in business hours, and refer to with pride,' but they were not acceptable as part of normal home life. East Lake would provide a community of 'cheaper housing' where families of businessmen and workingmen could 'escape the smoke and other annoyances of an iron manufacturing town (East Lake Land Company, n.d.)."

"Principal investors Robert Jemison, Sr. and James A. Van Hoose, with the assent of 25 other men, incorporated the East Lake Land Company on July 7, 1886, with capital stock of \$200,000. M. F. Porter, R. H. Hagood, J. R. Boddie, A. A. Clisby, W. H. Wood, G. M. Hanby, George Morris, and T. R. Lyons were, along with Jemison and Van Hoose, appointed to the company's first board of directors (East Lake Land Company "Minutes," 1886, 7). Investment money ran toward iron production in late 19th century Birmingham, and as first order of business, the board of directors set priorities for their new company. The 'general purpose' of the East Lake Land Company as initially expressed was consonant with that espoused by other late 19th century industrial speculators. The East Lake Land Company proposed to 'carry on a general manufacturing and industrial business and engage in the quarrying of limestone and other stones ... the manufacture of pig iron, steel, and all other articles which can be made or manufactured with coal or coke and iron ore as from wood, iron, or steel either alone or in conjunction with any other material' (East Lake Land Company "Minute Book," 7)."

"It soon became apparent, however, that Robert Jemison and his associates would sink most of their capital into the development of a new town rather than new furnaces and mines. None of the investors and directors of this land company were industrialists. In the years preceeding Birmingham's industrial boom, some of these men had been prominent local merchants and attorneys; others were well-to-do farmers from eastern Jones Valley. It seems that these men shared a proclivity to make their profits by buying and selling a portion of their property to the Sloss Furnace Company for the development as a lime quarry (Birmingham Age, 5 December 1886). The principal business of the East Lake Land Company would be the 'buying and selling of lands, the improvement of such lands... into lots, streets, and tracts, the construction of lake, race tracks, and other pleasure resorts.' The land company would also construct the businesses, canals, tramways, water works, and railroads necessary to connect their community with Birmingham and provide the services necessary for the community's survival and expansion (East Lake Land Company "Minute Book," 7)."

"A reporter from the Birmingham Age wrote that much of the talk of the initial stockholders meeting of the East Lake Land Company concerned a plan to build an ideal residence town. The men of the East Lake Land Company predicted that their town would 'quickly spring into the list of Alabama's finest.' It was, according to promotional pamphlets distributed by the company, the intention of its planners that their new town would remain 'strictly a residence suburb and pleasure resort' with genteel homes ... ornamented with park' (East Lake Land Company, n.d.)."

"Promoters of East Lake depicted their community as a place that would combine 'woodland graces' with the advantages of city life. Located beyond the eastern fringes of Birmingham, East Lake would be 'within easy reach of the finest farms in the county' and thus allow its residents to have 'first call on fresh vegetables and fruit, milk, butter, and poultry (Robert Jemison, Sr. Papers, n.d.). This suburban paradise was not intended to be an exclusive development for the wealthy. Lots were to be kept to modest dimensions and houses built for the average purse ... at prices within the reach of all.' Speculators were discouraged and social harmony was invoked by requiring every home owner to improve his lot with ornamental plantings (East Lake Land Company, n.d.)."

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"The community of East Lake was to be constructed on 2,000 acres of farmland located near Woodlawn 6 miles east of Birmingham among gently rolling hills near the headwaters of Village Creek (Birmingham Age, 5 November 1886). East Lake was ... laid out as a rectangular grid three blocks wide between Underwood Avenue and East Lake Boulevard parallel to the old Huntsville Road, now called Second Avenue South (Schoel, 1888). This area had supported an isolated fanning community since about 1818, but the isolation of the place came to an end when the East Lake Company completed a streetcar line to tie it to Birmingham."

East Lake's developers boasted that well-established institutions would provide East Lake residents with the amenities of urban life. Ruhama Baptist Church, a congregation established in 1818 and still active, would support spiritual growth. Ruhama Female Institute and the East Lake Antheneaum would support intellectual growth, as would Howard College, a Baptist supported school of higher learning which the East Lake developers had coaxed from Marion, Alabama.

The Baptist State Convention had established Howard College (in honor of John Howard, English liberator and reformer) in November, 1841. The Alabama Legislature granted an official charter the following month. The Convention had previously founded a female college, Judson College (1836) in the small town of Marion, the county seat of Perry County, and felt that a male college should be founded there, as well. On January 3, 1842, the doors of the new institution opened for the first time. Despite two devastating fires in 1844 and 1854, the small college flourished and by 1859, Howard College's resources (buildings, grounds, and endowment) amounted to \$239,193.12. Unfortunately, during the late 1860s and throughout the 1870s, Howard College fought for its very existence. During the 1881 session of the State Baptist Convention, it was reported that college had reached an enrollment of 130 students, the debt had been wiped out, and that improvements had been made to the facilities. In 1886, however, without warning, at the State Baptist Convention, Dr. Eldred Teague made a motion that a committee be appointed to confer with the Elyton and Avondale land companies and with the citizens of Birmingham, "to ascertain whether they may be disposed to make any gifts or grant to the Baptist Convention (which may be) looking to the location of the college." The delegates to the convention were divided on the issue and throughout the year, the question of the removal of the college from Marion to Birmingham was discussed.

Five land companies in Jefferson County made determined bids for the college. The East Lake Land Company offered 60 acres of land in the new community of East Lake which, the pro-Birmingham delegates noted, "was only six miles from Birmingham and located next to the prosperous Ruhama Baptist Church." The property was valued at \$85,000, and the terms given by the land company stated that in order to receive it, Howard College would have to "open a school by October 1 next (1888), and that the sum of \$50,000 be expended on buildings within eighteen months from the date of acceptance." The citizens of Birmingham also offered to submit large sums, at an estimated total value of \$107,075. The State Baptist Convention accepted the East Lake Land Company's offer and in 1887, Howard College moved to a 60 acre campus along 77 Street (Oporto-Madrid Boulevard), Fourth Avenue, and 78th Street.

Even with the relocation of Howard College, the East Lake development grew slowly. "The collapse of the iron boom and the panic of 1893 bore some of the blame for East Lake's slow start as did the company's slow progress in undertaking civic improvements such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters, sewers, and landscaping. Few of the improvements the company had promised were complete at the beginning of the 20th century (East Lake Land Company brochure, n.d. Robert Jemison, Sr. papers)."

Perhaps [the] most telling [reason for the slow growth of East Lake] was competition with the Elyton Land Company that owned 4,000 acres in the heart of Birmingham District. The holdings included the central business district, all the land on Birmingham's north and south sides, Lakeview Park, and the Highland Avenue area. All of it was closer to the industrial core and therefore, filled with residents first. East Birmingham, Avondale, and Woodlawn, all contiguous to the city's eastern border, filled with houses and local businesses during the late 1880s and early 1890s. East Lake, in comparison, did not begin to expand until late in the 1890s. In 1898, the city directory listed 491 households in the community.

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"Robert Jemison, Sr., one of the original investors in the East Lake Land Company, managed the corporation until 1904 after which Webb W. Crawford assumed control. Crawford expanded East Lake with the initiation of streetcar routes and by offering more East Lake property for development and sale. By 1906, a system of branch lines in East Lake was completed and run by the East Lake Land Company as a free service. By feeding into the older lines that then traveled between East Lake and Birmingham, the new lines...helped open new sections for residential development and East Lake boomed. The East Lake Land Company created the Rugby Land Company, headed by Bradley Sanders, a Vice-President of East Lake Land Company, who oversaw the creation of the Central Highlands, South Highlands of East Lake, and Lakewood neighborhoods. By 1906, Crawford and Sanders began developing the land lying between East Lake and Ruffner Mountain, creating South Highlands of East Lake and, lying immediately south of 77th Street, Central Highlands.

In 1909, Sanders and the Rugby Land Company division created Lakewood, a residential development at the base of Ruffner Mountain, which boasted a park and circular roundabouts. Lakewood lay immediately to the east of South Highlands and northeast of Central Highlands. While the streets of Central Highlands were named for European cities such as London, Paris, Naples, and Madrid, the streets of the South Highlands of East Lake, lying immediately east of and adjacent to both the Howard College and East Lake Atheneum campuses, took their names from universities and college towns, such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Clemson, Vassar, Wellesley, Ann Arbor, Columbia, Brown, and Vanderbilt Streets, as well as Alabama and Auburn Avenues. The original main streets of Lakewood, running northeast/southwest were named, simply, West and East Alabama Avenues.

After the opening of new railway lines and incorporation into the City of Birmingham (1910), home construction in East Lake soared. It was during the 1920s the lots throughout East Lake, Central Highlands, Lakewood, and the South Highlands of East Lake developments were purchased and builders began to erect houses. It would be in the 1920s that home construction in Lakewood began to take off. Thirty-five houses located within the boundaries of the historic district were built in the 1920s. City directories indicate that the majority of these homeowners were modest white and blue-collar workers, such as clerks, foremen, salesmen, railroad supervisors, police men, contractors, tile setters, bookkeepers, and mechanics. While most of the women are listed as homemakers, a number of homes had two-income families with wives being employed as teachers, secretaries, and clerks.

The Great Depression effectively brought a halt to home construction throughout the United States; certainly, East Lake and Lakewood were no exception. As the Depression lifted, however, 8 new houses were constructed in Lakewood between 1938 and 1941, many in the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles. The post World War II building boom also impacted the East Lake neighborhoods. Scores of small but attractive dwellings quickly rose on vacant lots. Minimal traditional houses filled in the streetscape between the older Tudor, Colonial, and Spanish Revival style dwellings. Seventeen minimal traditional houses, many constructed in 1948, are located in the Lakewood Historic District. By 1950, the entire East Lake development, including Lakewood, could be described as a stable middle-class neighborhood filled with medium income white and blue collar workers and professors associated with Howard College. Unfortunately, the educational institutions which the developers of East Lake worked hard to attract fared poorly. In 1957, the trustees of Howard College announced that the institution was moving to a new site on Lakeshore Drive in the Homewood area south of Birmingham. The removal of Howard College, subsequently renamed Sanford University, was a blow to the East Lake neighborhood. In the 1960s, the buildings of Howard College were demolished and the former campus subdivided into residential lots. Today, the nearby residential area known as Lakewood clearly reflects the development of and continued popularity of the entire East Lake community during the district's period of significance, 1920-1950.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

White, Marjorie Longenecker and Carter L. Hudgins. Village Creek: An Architectural and Historical Resources Survey Of Ensley, East Birmingham, and East Lake, Three Village Creek Neighborhoods, City of Birmingham. Birmingham Historical Society, Birmingham, Alabama, 1985.

10.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary lines of the Lakewood Historic District are delineated on the accompanying map at 1" = 400'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines were drawn to include as many contributing and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible within the original Lakewood Historic District development.

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Photographs

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

1. Lakewood Historic District
2. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
3. Dawn Wise, photographer
4. December, 1998
5. Negatives on file, Alabama Historical Commission
6. Photo #1
7. 7935 8th Avenue South, camera facing southeast

6. Photo #2
7. 7939 8th Avenue South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #3
7. 7931 9th Avenue South, camera facing southeast

6. Photo #4
7. 7933 9th Avenue South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #5
7. 7935 9th Avenue South, camera facing southeast

6. Photo #6
7. 8104 9th Avenue South, camera facing northwest

6. Photo #7
7. 809 80th Street South, camera facing north

6. Photo #8
7. 909 80th Street South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #9
7. 805 81st Street South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #10
7. 818 81st Street South, camera facing southwest

6. Photo #11
7. 821 81st Street South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #12
7. 825 81st Street South, camera facing northeast

6. Photo #13
7. 830 81st Street South, camera facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
NPS Form National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section photographs Page 18 Name of Property: Lakewood Historic District
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

- 6. Photo #14
- 7. 831 81st Street South, camera facing northeast

- 6. Photo #15
- 7. 834 81st Street South, camera facing southwest

- 6. Photo #16
- 7. 901 81st Street South, camera facing east

- 6. Photo #17
- 7. 916 81st Street South, camera facing southwest

- 6. Photo #18
- 7. 917 81st Street South, camera facing east

- 6. Photo #19
- 7. 922 81st Street South, camera facing southeast

- 6. Photo #20
- 7. 924 81st Street South, camera facing southeast

- 6. Photo #21
- 7. 931 81st Street South, camera facing northeast

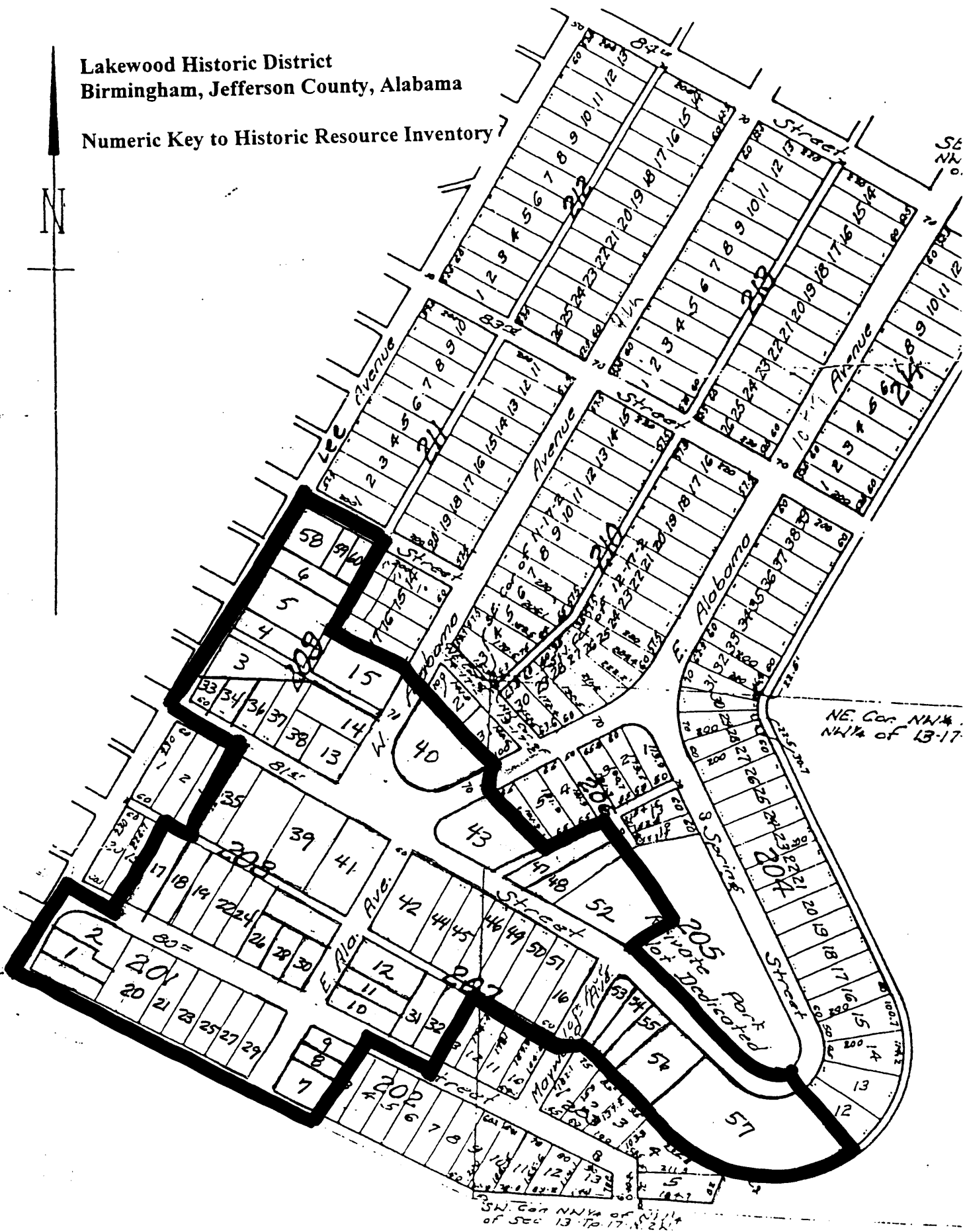
- 6. Photo #22
- 7. 1008 81st Street South, camera facing southwest

- 6. Photo #23
- 7. 800 82nd Street South, camera facing southeast

Lakewood Historic District
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

Numeric Key to Historic Resource Inventory

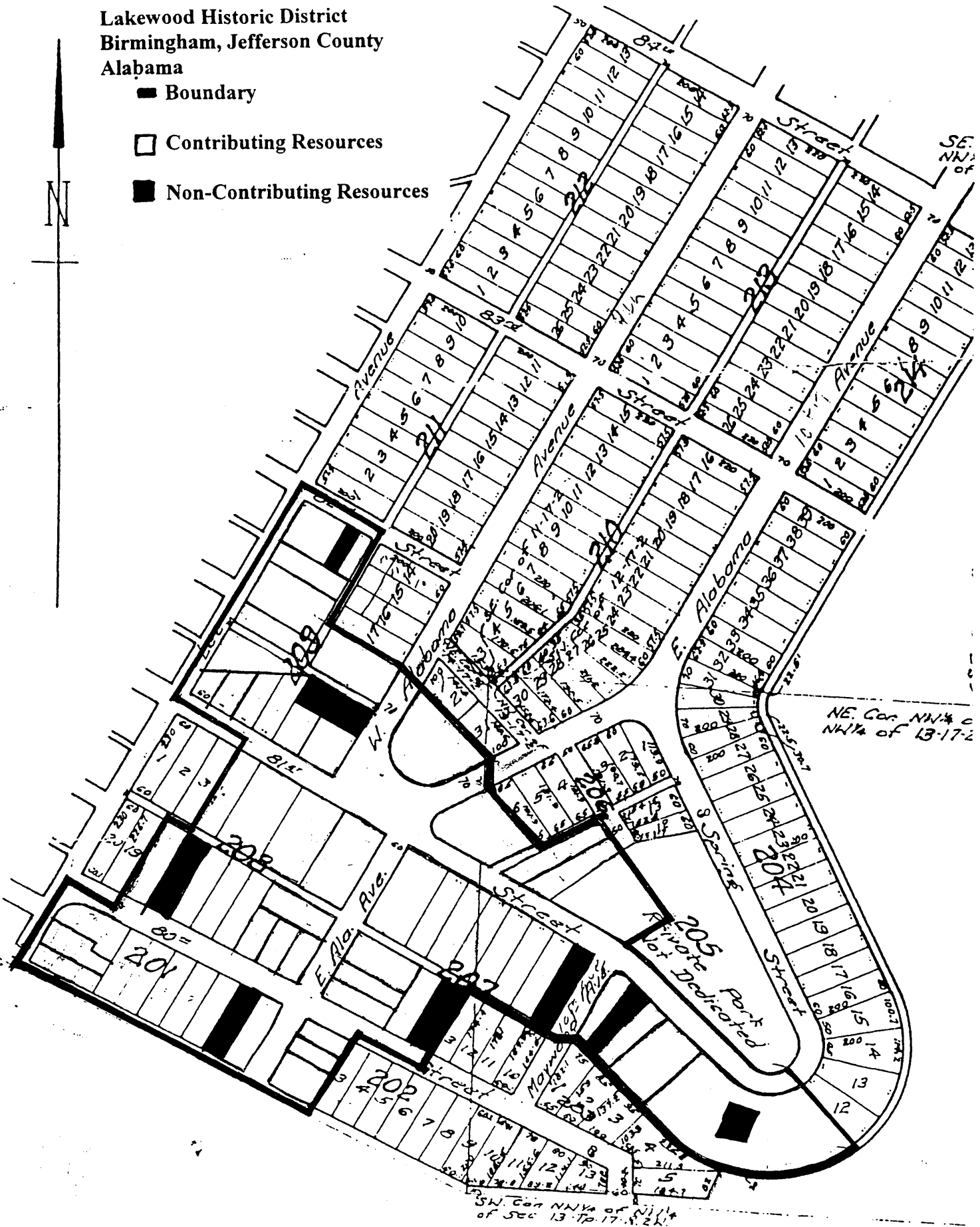
N



TITLE GUARANTEE LOAN & TRUST CO.
Scale: 1" = 100'

Lakewood Historic District
Birmingham, Jefferson County
Alabama

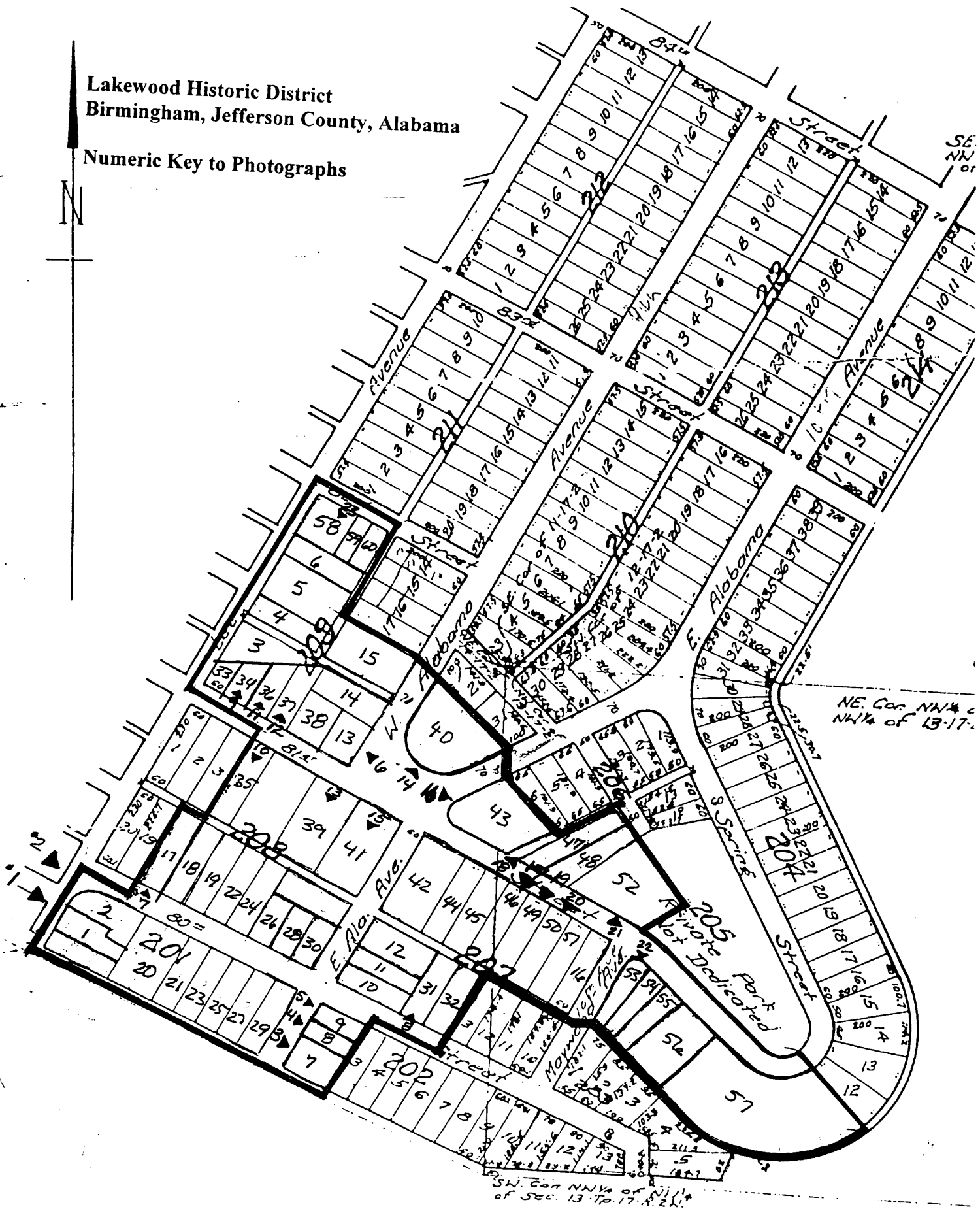
- Boundary
- Contributing Resources
- Non-Contributing Resources



TITLE GUARANTEE LOAN TRUST CO
Scale: 400' = 1"

Lakewood Historic District
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

Numeric Key to Photographs



TITLE GUARANTEE LOAN & TRUST Co.
Scale: 400' = 1"