

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



316

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update) (Boundary Decrease)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street& number Parts of Alston & McKenzie Sts. N&S, Laurel St. (US98) E&W, & W. Orange St. not for publication
city or town Foley vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Baldwin code 003 zip code 36535

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Elizabeth Thompson 13 April 2012
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain.) additional documentation accepted w/ revised boundaries

[Signature] 6/9/12
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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	10	buildings
		district
1		site
	1	structure
		object
29	11	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

29

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business/Professional Office
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Hotel
- HEALTH CARE: Hospital
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Clubhouse
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Park
- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business/Professional Office
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Park
- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- GOVERNMENT: Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

- No Style

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE
- walls: WOOD, METAL, COMPOSITE
- roof: ASPHALT, METAL
- other:

Street Addresses

The district contains the following street numbers:

Alston St. N	116-200
Alston St. S	108-209-1/2
Laurel Ave. E	125
Laurel Ave. W	101-201
McKenzie St. N	104-420
McKenzie St. S	101-203
Orange Ave. E	106
Orange Ave. W	107-121

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Introduction

This nomination represents a modification to the historic district listed in the National Register as the Foley Downtown Historic District in 2004. The boundaries of the district have been significantly reduced to remove areas that contained a minimal percentage of contributing resources. The map provided with this amended nomination indicates the current boundary but also shows the original boundary with buildings being shaded to indicate their contributing or noncontributing status within each. The present evaluation of contributing and noncontributing buildings was based on additional documentary research, including comparisons between existing conditions and historic photographs. As a result, many of the resources that were classified as contributing on the original nomination have been reclassified as noncontributing. The City of Foley chose to amend the nomination after several property owners seeking to avail themselves of federal or state tax incentives for historic preservation were unable to do so because the buildings had been misclassified as being contributing.

The largest concentration of resources removed from the district includes a grouping of buildings to the west of the present district along W. Laurel Avenue. A large modern bank building at the northwest corner of W. Laurel and N. Alston Street visually separates buildings on the north side of the street from the present district. Only one of the potentially contributing resources in this area is a commercial building and it is located at the midpoint of the block. The remaining potentially contributing resources are residences and a church that are not related to the areas of significance for the district. On the south side of the street, the original boundary was drawn to incorporate one potentially contributing resource a full block away from the present district. Of the four buildings immediately adjacent to the present district boundary, one was previously classified as noncontributing, one was determined during this study to be outside the period of significance, and the remaining two had been remodeled to the point where they no longer retained integrity. Another concentration of resources removed from the district includes twelve buildings along the west side of N. McKenzie Street. Five of these had previously been classified as noncontributing, two have been demolished since the original nomination, one was built outside the period of significance, one is a residence, and the remainder have been altered to the point where they no longer retain integrity. The present boundary includes the one resource on this side of the street (Inv. #20) that is contiguous and retains integrity. Two resources along the east side of the street north of the present district were deleted as one was previously classified as noncontributing and the other was reclassified noncontributing as part of this project due to extensive alterations. 21 resources were deleted at the southern end of the district along S. Alston and S. McKenzie Streets and W. Myrtle Avenue. Of these, seven had previously been classified as noncontributing. During this project, ten others were reclassified noncontributing due to extensive alterations. As a result, this area does not retain a sufficient ratio of

contributing buildings to be included in the district. Two churches and a residence along N. Alston Street were also deleted as they are not related to the areas of significance for the district. One of the resources is also no longer contiguous to the present boundary. A historically significant former potato shed on E. Rose Avenue had been extensively altered and was deleted as it no longer retains integrity.

As a result of the present study and reclassification of resources, the district now retains 40 total resources, of which 29 are contributing and 11 are noncontributing. The original listing contained 103 resources, of which 80 were classified as contributing and 23 as noncontributing. Additional review and documentation completed as part of this project indicated that of the resources classified as contributing in the original nomination, 36 had lost integrity (either before or after the original listing), had been demolished, or were otherwise misclassified. Of the latter, at least three resources were determined to be part of other buildings.

The amendment also expands the period of significance from 1954 to circa 1960, reflecting the continuation of the district's role as Foley's central business district and updating it to include all resources constructed within the National Register fifty-year limit.

Text that has been added in this amendment is italicized. Where substantial revisions were made to the 2004 text, such changes are annotated in brackets ([]). Several sentences and paragraphs have been deleted that pertained to resources that have been deleted from the district. Other minor editorial changes are not indicated. Inventory numbers have been changed in accordance with the revised map. New district photographs are also included.

Summary Paragraph

The Foley Downtown Historic District consists of an irregularly shaped area within the core of the community's central business district that contains approximately 19 acres of land. The topography of the district is flat. The district extends along two principal north-south streets: McKenzie (Alabama Highway 59) and Alston Streets. Both of these streets are designated North to the north of Laurel Street (the principal east to west street in the district, also known as U.S. Highway 98) and South to its south. Other east to west streets include (from north to south) Rose, Violet, Jessamine, and Orange Avenues, each of which is designated East to the east of McKenzie Street and West to its west. The district is urban and commercial in character with closely spaced or adjoining buildings being typical. Other than Heritage Park, a large open space to the east of McKenzie Street between Violet and Laurel Avenues, landscaping is minimal. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks and diagonal street parking.

Narrative Description

Contributing resources date from the following periods: 1900-1910, 2; 1911-1920, 1; 1921-1930, 9; 1931-1945, 7; and 1946-circa 1960, 10. The majority of the contributing resources (23, 79%) are commercial. Other contributing resources include a former post office, a hospital, a park, a dwelling, a Masonic Temple, and a railroad depot. Architecturally, most of the contributing resources are simple in character and reflect 20th century commercial architectural trends. Notable exceptions include: the Hope Building/Old U.S. Post Office (1921, Inv. #25, Photos #9 and 10) designed by James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect, in association with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery, Alabama; the Masonic Temple (circa 1925, Inv. #2, Photo #19), designed by George B. Rogers of Mobile; the L & N Railroad Depot (1909, Inv. #9, Photos #12 and 13), the Renaissance Revival style Foley Hotel (1928, Inv. #13, Photos #3, 4, 5, and 21), designed by Birmingham architects Warren, Knight and Davis.

The district includes 29 contributing resources, of which 28 are buildings and one is a site (Heritage Park, Inv. #17). The majority of the contributing buildings are one story in height (18, 67%), with the remainder being two stories. Only three of the contributing buildings are frame, with the remainder being either brick or concrete block.

Noncontributing resources include six (55%) that were constructed after the district's period of significance and five that were substantially altered after the district's period of significance.

The District includes 40 resources of which 29 are contributing and 11 are noncontributing.

Inventory

- 1 *Gulf Telephone* Alston St. N, 116 1965 ca. noncontributing
Two story brick veneer building with a flat roof and concrete foundation with a one story extension to the south; faces west along N. Alston St. and north along Jessamine Ave., freestanding; three-story stair tower at northern bay of east elevation; pedestrian entrances at outer bays of two story core, at northern bay of one-story extension, and at eastern bays of north elevation; entrance at southern bay of the 2nd floor of the west elevation, no other openings at 2nd floor (Photos #2 and 20).
- 2 *Masonic Temple* Alston St. N, 200 1925 ca. contributing
Two story brick lodge building with a hip roof with deck; faces west; 3x6 bay core, freestanding; central bay of facade extends to a frontone parapet; central entrance with modern replacement door system with stucco surround scored to resemble cut stone flanked to either side by a double 1/1 replacement window set within a segmentally arched opening, similar 9/1 windows at second level, similar windows at side elevations; brick foundation (Photos #19 and 20). Now houses the building department for the City of Foley.
- 3 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Alston St. S, 108-110 1945 ca. noncontributing
Rectangular one-story two unit commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and its sides by stepped parapets; abuts the adjacent building to the north and both are on a common tax parcel although this building appears to have historically been separate; faces east, two storefront systems with modern aluminum storefronts that retain older stucco bulkheads; decorative pattern detail and banding in stucco at upper facade appears to be a post-1961 alteration; noncontributing due to the extent of alterations (Photo #8).
- 4 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Alston St. S, 115 1945 ca. contributing
One story freestanding brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces west, a narrow space separates the building from an adjacent building to the south; one bay wide with a single storefront system with splayed recessed central entrance flanked by display windows on low brick veneer bulkheads, continuous transom now covered with synthetic siding, continuous suspended flat canopy; exposed brick veneer with decorative panel at upper facade; concrete slab foundation (Photo #21).
- 5 *Charlie Burn's Firestone Tires* Alston St. S, 119 1938 ca. contributing
One story freestanding brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces west, narrow spaces separate the building from adjacent buildings to either side; one bay wide with a single storefront system with splayed recessed central entrance flanked by display windows on low brick veneer bulkheads, continuous transom now painted over, continuous suspended flat canopy; painted brick veneer with decorative panel at upper facade; concrete slab foundation (Photo #21).
- 6 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Alston St. S, 121 1929 ca. noncontributing
Two story freestanding brick veneer building front gable roof; faces west, 4x12 bay core, a narrow space separates the building from an adjacent building to the north; large open garage bay at east bay of facade flanked to the north by two fixed display windows and a pedestrian entrance at the first floor and 3 replacement 1/1 windows at the second floor; painted brick veneer exterior walls with synthetic siding at gable ends; noncontributing due to the extent of alterations, which have included the removal of a flat roof and stepped parapet indicated on the 2003 NR nomination and the installation of the present raised gable roof as well as the replacement of all windows (ca. 1975, Photo #21).

- 7 *Wilson's Shoe Shop* Alston St. S, 209 1935 ca. contributing
 One story brick veneer and concrete block building with a monopitch roof concealed at the facade by a flat parapets and at the sides by extended stepped parapets; faces west, freestanding; 1 bay wide with a single storefront with a splayed recessed central entrance flanked by display windows on brick veneer bulkheads, continuous aluminum awning; exposed brick veneer at facade, painted concrete block at side elevations; concrete slab foundation (Photo #22).
- 8 *House, Not Named* Alston St. S, 209-1/2 1945 ca. contributing
 One story frame bungalow with a cross gable composition shingle roof with angle bracketed eaves; faces west; fenestration at facade obscured by porch enclosure; full facade gable and shed porch now glassed in; single horizontal 2/2 windows at side elevations; composite shingle siding; continuous concrete block foundation (Photo #22).
- 9 *L & N Railroad Depot* Laurel Ave. E, 125 1909 ca. contributing
 One story frame Craftsman style railroad depot with a hipped composition shingle roof with a rear gable extension and front and side gable dormers with arched louvered attic vents, central brick chimney; wide eaves with decorative angle brackets; wood 4/4 double hung sash windows; plain weatherboard siding above low bulkhead of beaded board; brick foundation; note that the depot suffered a fire and was relocated to the nearby town of Magnolia Springs in 1971, it was moved back to its original site in 1995 and restored to match documented historic conditions reutilizing much of its historic fabric (Photos #12 and 13).
- 10 *Stelk Building/Holmes Memorial Hospital* Laurel Ave. W, 101-103 1930 ca. contributing
 Two story stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by corbelled brick parapets; faces east, 3x7 bay 2-story core with a modern 3-bay wide 1-story addition to the south, abuts an adjacent building to the west; modern (ca. 2002) storefront with brick veneer, a continuous copper awning, and a stucco band above; replacement windows at second floor; despite alterations, the building retains enough of its overall historic appearance based on comparison with historic photos to be classified as contributing (Photos #3, 4, and 9).
- 11 *Cooks Grocery Store/Holmes Memorial Hospital* Laurel Ave. W, 109-111 1930 ca. contributing
 Two story concrete block building with a flat roof; faces north, abuts adjacent building to the east and an alley to the west; facade divided into two storefront bays separated and flanked by pilasters with decorative caps; storefront systems are modern with central entrances flanked by display windows on low stucco bulkheads, each has a canvas awning, grouped 5-unit windows at second floor above each storefront with 1/1 double hung sash windows, central window at each group is wider than the others; painted stucco at facade, painted concrete block at west elevation, east elevation abuts the adjacent building; concrete slab foundation (Photos #3, 4, and 6).
- 12 *Dumas Drug Store/ Foley Hardware Store* Laurel Ave. W, 112-116 1924 ca. contributing
 One story commercial building that incorporates two formerly separate historic buildings along W. Laurel Ave. with a large rear historic addition with a rear gable extension that faces N. Alston St.; the buildings were in use as a single retail space by at least 1946 and remain under single ownership; currently, the rear additions are internally connected to 116 W. Laurel while 112 W. Laurel has been partitioned for a separate office; brick veneer facade with a shaped parapet, compatible modern storefronts; segmental arched window openings at 5 southern bays of east elevation, 2-story rear addition with painted concrete block walls; 1-story brick veneer extension to N. Alston St. has a single modern storefront and a modern pent roof at its upper façade (Photos #1 and 2).
- 13 *Foley Hotel* Laurel Ave. W, 113-121 1928 ca. contributing
 Two story brick veneer Renaissance Revival style hotel with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets with cast caps and off-center raised corbelled gable parapet above its entrance bay; faces north, freestanding; 11-bay facade with large 2-story arched entrance opening at the 8th bay (from east) with decorative limestone supporting arch resting on twisted limestone columns, balcony above 1st floor entrances with large arched tripartite window with arched tripartite transom; secondary entrance at 5th bay flanked by

brick pilasters with decorative limestone finials; two storefront systems to the east of the secondary entrance with modern aluminum storefront systems, storefront to west of main entrance with central door flanked by display windows on stucco bulkheads and with continuous canvas awning; single and double horizontal 2/2 replacement windows at 2nd floor (ca. 1965); exposed brick veneer at facade at west elevation; painted concrete block at east elevation (Photos #3, 4, 5, and 21).

- 14 *Tagsherer Bakery* *Laurel Ave. W, 118* 1910 ca. contributing
Two story two-part brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof with a shaped parapet with a central decorative arched projection, stone parapet caps and banding; faces south, 4x12 bay core abuts adjacent buildings to north and east; two storefronts at facade flanking a central pedestrian entrance, each storefront has a central splayed recessed entrance flanked by storefront windows on low brick bulkheads and with transoms above, modern canvas awning at west storefront wraps to southern bays of west elevation; upper level has 4 rectangular window openings with plain sills and lintels including double windows at the outer bays and single windows at the inner bays, all windows now covered with plywood, similar windows and pedestrian entrances at lower level of west elevation, one off-center wide arched window opening at 2nd level flanked by single windows with decorative shaped stone hoods; painted brick exterior walls (Photos #1, 2, and 20).
- 15 *Red and White Grocery Store* *Laurel Ave. W, 201* 1950 ca. contributing
One story stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet with clay tile cap; faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to the south and west, the adjacent building to the south is on a common tax parcel although this building appears to have historically been separate; single storefront system at facade with radiused pilaster and round northeast corner of building; modern continuous aluminum shed canopy wraps to the east elevation (Photos #7 and 8).
- 16 *Chamber of Commerce* *McKenzie St., N, 104* 1960 ca. contributing
Irregular-shaped freestanding one story brick veneer building with a flat roofed central core angled toward the street intersection to its southwest with wings to the east and north paralleling the streets, wings have jerkin head hipped composition shingle roofs; facade at core recessed under flat canopy flanked by outer wing walls, central entrance flanked by double replacement windows (ca. 1990), similar windows at wings; exposed brick veneer; concrete slab foundation; secondary noncontributing ancillary building to east (Photos #11 and 12).
- 17 *Heritage Park* *McKenzie St. N, 100-200 Blocks, East Side* 1912 ca. contributing
Open grassed park, at the corner of North McKenzie Street and East Laurel Avenue. Note that the nominated district only includes the historic portion of the park west of the former railroad right-of-way. The park to the east is modern and incorporates land that was historically used for railroad related warehouses that have been demolished. The L&N Railroad Depot (Inv. #9) is located at the south end of the park and a modern gazebo is located at its north end (Inv. #18) (Photos #12, 13 and 16).
- 18 *Heritage Park Gazebo* *McKenzie St. N, 104 Block* 2010 ca. noncontributing
Modern Victorian Revival style wood frame gazebo with a hipped raised seam metal roof.
- 19 *Gatlin Lumber* *McKenzie St. N, 300* 1968 ca. noncontributing
One story freestanding concrete block building with applied brick veneer (ca. 1985) and weatherboard at its upper façade (ca. 1985), flat roof; faces west; off-center entrance at the facade flanked by two aluminum storefront windows to the south and four to the north; concrete block foundation; noncontributing due to age (Photos #14).
- 20 *Commercial Building, Not Named* *McKenzie St. N, 303* 1950 ca. contributing
One story brick veneer commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet with raised central section and at its side by a similar parapet flanked by a stepped parapet; faces east, freestanding; the principal facade has a storefront system at its southern bay flanked to the north by a single display window and three garage doors; south elevation has two storefront windows at its eastern bays flanked to the west by two garage doors, a metal industrial window, a garage door, and another

metal industrial window; painted brick exterior wall with cast rectangular panels below raised parapet sections at the facade and south elevations (Photo #15).

- 21 *Commercial Building, Not Named* McKenzie St. N, 308-310 1925 ca. contributing
Two story brick veneer and stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets with tile caps; faces west, adjacent building closely spaced to the south, open lot to the north; first level of facade has a single entrance with transom at its southern bay flanked to the north by a storefront window with 2-light transom, a similar entrance now infilled with plywood, a display window with its transom covered with plywood, an entrance with double leaf doors and a 2-light transom, and a wide display window now infilled with plywood; 4 3/1 double hung sash windows are evenly spaced along the 2nd floor and have modern aluminum awnings; painted brick veneer at the facade and painted stucco at the site elevation (Photo #14).
- 22 *Commercial Building, Not Named* McKenzie St. N, 320 1994 ca. noncontributing
Modern 1-story industrial metal building with an industrial metal Mansard roof.
- 23 *Gasoline Station, Not Named* McKenzie St. N, 402 1949 ca. contributing
One story concrete block gas station with a flat roof; faces west, freestanding; modern flat canopy over gasoline pump bays (ca. 1985); building has a storefront at its southern bay flanked to the north by two garage entrances; industrial metal windows at side elevations; original enameled metal panel siding remains but has been painted (Photo #14).
- 24 *Warehouse, Not Named* McKenzie St. N, 416-420 1935 ca. contributing
Two story brick veneer and concrete block building with a round arched metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces west, freestanding; facade has an off-center entrance with modern double leaf aluminum frame doors flanked to the south by two industrial metal windows and to the north by two similar windows and an entrance, similar single and double windows at the side elevations; painted brick veneer facade with stuccoed upper level and composite shingle siding within arched roof end, painted concrete block with stuccoed upper level and side elevations (Photo #14).
- 25 *Hope Building/Old U.S. Post Office* McKenzie St. S, 101 1921 ca. contributing
Two story two part brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof concealed by flat corbelled brick parapets with multiple raised chimneys; rectangular core faces west along S. McKenzie Street with secondary facade to the north along E. Laurel Ave., south elevation abuts an adjacent building; central entrance at facade flanked to either side by fixed aluminum storefront windows (ca. 1965) on brick bulkheads, continuous flat suspended awning across storefront, series of entrances and storefront windows along the north elevation; 3 double 9/9 replacement windows (ca. 1990) at second floor, similar windows at the north elevation; exposed brick walls at 2nd level with glazed tile applied to 1st floor level of the facade (ca. 1958) and painted brick at 1st floor of north elevation; tile extends to the adjacent one story building to the south (on a separate tax parcel but under same ownership (Photos #9 and 10).
- 26 *Commercial Building, Not Named* McKenzie St. S, 105-107 1958 ca. contributing
One story one part two-unit concrete block commercial block with a flat roof; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to the north and south; two storefront systems, northern storefront has a single entrance with an aluminum frame door flanked to the north by a fixed aluminum frame display window, awning from adjacent building extends across this storefront, south storefront has a central double leaf aluminum frame entrance flanked to either side by aluminum frame display windows; tile veneer at facade above a brick veneer bulkhead (Photo #10).
- 27 *Commercial Building, Not Named* McKenzie St. S, 109 1930 ca. noncontributing
One story one part commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to the north and south; facade recently stuccoed concealing former brick facade with recessed corbelled sign panel; modern recessed stuccoed storefront system with central double entrance within splayed recess flanked to either side by display windows; noncontributing due to the extent of alterations (Photo #10).

- 28 **Commercial Row, Not Named** McKenzie St. S, 111-119 1925 ca. contributing
One story one part brick veneer four-unit commercial block with a flat roof concealed by a corbelled brick parapet; faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to the north and south; the two northern and the southern storefronts have central entrances with sidelights and a tripartite transom flanked to either side by single display windows with two-light transoms and low brick bulkheads; the remaining storefront has a similar off-center entrance flanked to the north by a similar window and to the south by two similar windows; a continuous metal canopy extends the full width of the facade; painted brick facade (Photo #10).
- 29 **Goodwin's Jewelry Store** McKenzie St. S, 114 1945 ca. noncontributing
One story one-part concrete block commercial building with a shed roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped parapets at its side elevation; faces east, freestanding; modern storefront with a central entrance flanked to either side by single display windows, small replacement windows at side elevations (2010); modern synthetic stucco exterior wall finishes (ca. 2010); noncontributing due to the extent of alterations (Photo #18).
- 30 **Commercial Building, Not Named** McKenzie St. S, 120 1945 ca. noncontributing
One story commercial building; faces east, freestanding; originally a warehouse, that was completely remodeled ca. 1985 with synthetic stucco, a gable on hipped industrial metal roof, and fixed aluminum windows; noncontributing due to the extent of alterations (Photo #18).
- 31 **Commercial Building, Not Named** McKenzie St. S, 121 1945 ca. contributing
One story one part brick veneer commercial building with a gable roof concealed by a stepped parapet with a partial clay tile cap; faces west, abuts an adjacent building to the north; modern aluminum framed central entrance (ca. 2000) with double leaf doors flanked to either side by a 4-unit aluminum framed display window(ca. 2000); similar storefront system at western bays of south elevation; modern shed canopies over storefronts; the southwest corner of the building was once open but was later infilled with a storefront (ca. 1950) (Photo #17).
- 32 **Orange Crush Bottling Co.** McKenzie St. S, 200 1925 ca. contributing
Two-story two part commercial building with a flat roof concealed by elaborately corbelled flat parapets; faces east, rectangular core with two-story addition (circa 1935) to the south with a modern gable roof that extends to the rear over an addition (ca. 1990), abuts an adjacent building to the south; entrances at the 1st and 3rd bays (from the south) at the facade with single fixed storefront windows (ca. 1980) in remaining bays; wood 2/2 windows at 1st floor of north elevation; upper level at facade and north elevation obscured by a modern continuous sign panel (ca. 1980); circa 1935 addition retains two historic storefronts, each with a central entrance flanked to either side by a single display window on a low bulkhead and with a continuous transom; exposed brick exterior walls (Photo #18 and 23).
- 33 **Griffin's Oil Co.** McKenzie St. S, S, 201 1950 ca. contributing
One story one part concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with flat parapets with tile caps; rectangular, faces west, abuts adjacent buildings to the south and east; aluminum frame storefront system has off center entrance and wraps to the north elevation, low bulkhead, aluminum canopy; painted concrete block exterior walls.
- 34 **Commercial Building, Not Named** McKenzie St. S, 203 1955 ca. contributing
One story one part concrete block commercial block with a flat roof with flat parapets with tile parapet caps; rectangular, faces west, abuts adjacent building to the north; entrances at the 1st and 4th bays (from the south) of the facade with double storefront windows on low bulkheads in remaining bays, continuous pent awning (ca. 1985); no windows at exposed south elevation; painted concrete block exterior walls.

- 35 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Orange Ave. E, 106 1955 ca. contributing
One story one part concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with flat parapet; rectangular, faces north, abuts adjacent buildings to the west and south; aluminum frame storefront system at western side of facade with a central entrance flanked by storefront windows on low bulkheads, aluminum canopy; garage entrance at east bay of facade; painted concrete block exterior walls.
- 36 *Apartments, Not Named* Orange Ave. W, 107A-D 1990 ca. noncontributing
Two story freestanding building with synthetic stucco exterior, front gable, and fixed wood windows. Noncontributing due to age (Photo #23).
- 37 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Orange Ave. W, 113 1945 ca. contributing
One story one part frame commercial building with a gable industrial metal roof with exposed rafter ends (ca. 2000) concealed at the facade by a flat parapet; rectangular, faces north, freestanding; central entrance at the facade with an aluminum awning (ca. 1965) flanked to either side by single wood 2/2 windows with similar awnings, similar windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding with shingles at parapet (Photo #23).
- 38 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Orange Ave. W, 117 1955 ca. contributing
One story one part brick veneer and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped side parapets, all with clay tile parapet caps; rectangular, faces north, abuts adjacent building to the west; entrance at the east bay of the facade has a shed awning flanked to the west by a double steel casement window, similar single windows at the east elevation; painted brick veneer at the facade with painted concrete block side and rear walls (Photo #23).
- 39 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Orange Ave. W, 119 1998 ca. noncontributing
Modern one-story frame commercial building with a front-facing gable industrial metal roof.
- 40 *Commercial Building, Not Named* Orange Ave. W, 121 1955 ca. contributing
One story one part brick veneer and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped side parapets, all with clay tile parapet caps; rectangular, faces north, abuts adjacent building to the east; entrance at the east bay of the facade a shed awning flanked to the west by a single fixed aluminum replacement window (ca. 1975) with an aluminum awning (ca. 1965), similar single windows at the west elevation; painted brick veneer at the facade with painted concrete block side and rear walls (Photo #23).

Archaeology

An archaeological assessment of the study area was not completed as part of this project. However, given the nature of the area's history, potential subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the district.

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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909-circa 1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lockwood, Frank

Warren, Knight, & Davis

Wetmore, James A.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Foley Downtown Historic District extends from 1909, the date of its earliest extant building, through circa 1960 when its most recent contributing building of fifty years of age was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Foley Downtown Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C. The district is significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its role as the community's central business district throughout its period of significance. The district is also significant under Criterion C due to its collection of representative architectural styles common to the period from 1909 through circa 1960.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Commerce

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its documentation of every phase of Foley's commercial development from 1909 to circa 1960. From 1909 to the mid 1940s, the town's economy was based predominantly on agriculture and trade. But, during the mid - late 1940s, Foley's economy virtually exploded as it shifted dramatically toward the tourist traffic headed ten miles south to Alabama's Gulf Beach coast. Approximately fifty percent of the district's contributing resources date from 1909 to the early 1940s, while the remaining date from the mid-1940s to circa 1960. [Sentence Deleted] There are many 1909 to circa 1960 commercial buildings and commercial blocks; a 1909 depot (Inv. # 9, Photos 12 and 13), a 1925 hotel (Inv. # 13, Photos #3, 4, 5, and 21); the town's first post office, circa 1921-1922 (Inv. # 25, Photos #9 and 10); a circa 1925 bottling company (Inv. # 32); and a 1936 hospital (Inv. # 11, Photos #3, 4, and 6). [Sentence Deleted].

Architecture

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, for its very fine examples of 1909 to circa 1960 buildings some of which were designed by prominent architects. Approximately half of the district's resources date from its 1940s economic boom, including some of its most well articulated architecture. Included are commercial, industrial (Orange Crush Bottling Company, Inv. #32, Photo #18 and 23), governmental (the 1921-22 post office, Inv. # 25, Photos #9 and 10), health (Inv. # 11, the Holmes Memorial Hospital, Photos #3, 4, and 6), and cultural architecture (the Masonic Temple, Inv. #2, Photos #19 and 20). [The following sentence has been extensively modified]: The district has many simple weatherboard, brick and concrete block stores, commercial buildings, or commercial blocks; a circa 1925 two story brick bottling company with fine brick corbelling (Inv. # 32, Photo #18 and 23); a circa 1925 Masonic Temple (Inv. #2, Photos #19 and 20) designed by George B. Rogers; and an excellent Renaissance Revival hotel designed by prominent Birmingham architects, Warren, Knight, and Davis (Inv. # 13, Photos #3, 4, 5, and 21).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Narrative

In September 1901, Chicago businessman, John Burton Foley met a south Alabama railroad agent, Col. J. M. Green, as they rode the rail to Washington, D.C., to attend the funeral of assassinated president, William McKinley. While traveling, Green told Foley about the economic potential of the sparsely settled, timber-rich lands in South Baldwin County, Alabama. One year later, Foley, president of Foley and Company which made and sold popular patented medicines, accepted Green's encouragement to visit Baldwin County. It was the Chicagoan's first visit to the South, and he was left so impressed with what he saw that he bought a 40,000-acre tract of timber land and named it "Foley." Located ten miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, 41 miles south of the town of Bay Minette, 21 miles east of Fairhope and Mobile Bay and about 30 miles west of Pensacola, Florida, the land was populated primarily by men working the turpentine stills and lumber camps scattered widely across the thick pine forests; marshlands dominated the coastal plains (Rich, p. 10-11).

When Foley arrived in Baldwin County there were no roads, only dirt tracks. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad went only as far south as Bay Minette. The few people who visited the area were primarily wealthy northern families that vacationed in the resort community of Magnolia Springs, located just a few miles west of the land Foley bought. They usually reached Magnolia Springs by taking a train to Mobile, then taking a steamer boat across Mobile Bay to Fairhope, and traveling the remainder of the trip by horse-and-buggy (Ibid).

Two years after he purchased his tract, Foley began to survey his land at his own expense and began construction of about 100 miles of dirt roadways. He also built a sawmill, sugar mill, a school and an experimental farm just outside the town limits none of which remains. In 1905, he formed and incorporated the Magnolia Springs Land Company and hired agents to sell the lands to Northerners. At the same time, he formed a partnership with F. P. Hamm of the Bay Minette and Ft. Morgan Railway, a branch of the L & N. The two approached the L & N about building a 36-mile spur south connecting Bay Minette and Foley. A deal was struck stipulating that Hamm and Foley would build the tracks if the L & N would operate the train (Ibid., p. 11).

The new L & N Foley Branch served extensive logging interests in Baldwin County, and also began to open up the area to new settlers. The train ran initially only on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, and on those days, according to one account, residents all along the line were "agog" with excitement. As the train brought prospective buyers in, land agents greeted them to make their pitch. The same year the line was completed, Foley had its first depot; unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1908 (Ibid., p. 13-14). Within the year, however, a new larger Craftsman style depot was constructed which remained in its original location until 1971 when it was moved to Magnolia Springs. In 1995, as part of its overall efforts to preserve downtown, the City of Foley brought the depot back its present site very near where it originally sat (*Inv. # 9, Photos #12 and 13*) (Ebert interview, April 8, 2004).¹

As hoped, the railroad brought growth and development to Foley primarily on the west side of the tracks. The east side remained swampland, a dilemma that challenged the town until the 1950s when much of it was drained and filled in (Ibid). [*Two Sentences Deleted*].

At the same time, the Magnolia Springs Land Company began construction of Foley's first hotel, the Magnolia Hotel (outside of the district, altered). [*Remainder of Paragraph Deleted*]. Construction of the impressive hotel apparently signaled success of Foley's venture. In 1908, a L & N Railroad publication praised the attributes of the Foley area, in particular, its ideal climate, soil, bountiful fresh water supply, nearness to the Gulf and other natural wonders. Those qualities, the paper claimed, made Foley a virtual mecca for those who suffered from

¹ The depot was sited in essentially the same place as it was originally located. It suffered a fire prior to its restoration, but comparison of historic photos and an evaluation of its existing fabric indicated that most of its historic exterior materials were retained. The restoration was based upon and closely matches historic photographs of the building.

rheumatism, catarrh or Bright's disease. "There is an abundance of sparkling clear water," it read, "springs are common, and wells are easily dug and good water is found at twenty or thirty feet." (Rich, p. 22).

In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the Onlooker, bragged that the town now had "a new 20 room hotel with bath and sample room, good livery, two general stores, drug, feed, furniture and hardware store, meat and fish market, cotton gin, rice and grist mill, pole and fence post office, two sawmills, painters, good school, local and long distance telephones, doctor, weekly newspaper, barber, bakery, creamery, jeweler, bottling plant and two churches." The town still had a need for another doctor, a butcher, a cannery, a pickle factory, a lumberyard and a barrel factory, nursery and greenhouse. Persons interested in filling any of these positions were advised to contact the Magnolia Springs Land Company in its Chicago office (Rich, p. 20)

That same year, in an article that appeared in the Mobile Register, a writer noted that "for a three year old, the Town of Foley scarcely has an equal in the whole country. It has a familiar look to one who has traveled through the western states where towns have sprung up as if by magic. The houses are all new, substantial and well painted. The streets are broad and laid out with system and everyone seems to be in a rush. One has to pause and reflect to remember the town is really in Alabama, so little does it resemble the typical Southern village." The writer continued on in that vein by stating that a creamery was being started in the town and there were "good" churches and schools located there. Also, the writer noted that there was a shingle mill, a new bakery was under construction, and plans were underway to build a town hall with athletic quarters. In 1909, the Stelk brothers announced they would build a \$5,000 building at the corner of South McKenzie Street and West Laurel Avenue (*Inv. # 10, Photos #3, 4, and 9*).

A 1910 article in the Birmingham Age-Herald appeared impressed by Foley's growth as it noted that the area had been nothing but marshlands four years earlier. "But, the railroad built down into the marsh and stopped. A supply store or two were established to supply the transient demands of the wandering adventurers, the vanguard of the mighty tide of immigration that was soon to set in. The sag (depression in the earth) was drained out, sidewalks thrown up, plank walks built and some more houses erected. The growth has been steady, almost unnoticed. The population in the immediate vicinity now will show something like 750. The town has never been incorporated. The people are too busy to think of such things " (*ibid*, p. 21).

By then, the Onlooker and others, had begun to pressure the government to build a military highway from Fort Morgan to Foley. In January 1909, a Congressman Wiley introduced a bill to construct a road 28 miles long at a cost of \$200,000. According to a 1910 article in the Onlooker "A military road is needed. The road will open up 75 miles of coast; people from many states would buy summer homes." Not much happened, though, and in 1914, the Alabama Good Roads Association worked to revive the project. (*ibid.*, pp. 6(3-68).

In 1911, the State Bank of Foley opened for business and, with John Foley as president, moved into the Stelk Brothers building (*Inv. # 10, Photos #3, 4, and 9*). The bank had "paid-in capital" of \$10,000 and was located in a new two-story brick building one block *south* of the Magnolia Hotel and just north of the Onlooker. By 1912, the town had a two-room school, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, a bank, four hotels, a fertilizer factory, a saw mill, a broom factory, a bottling works, a town hall, four general stores, hardware, furniture and agriculture implement stores, a meat market, a barber shop with bath and pool room, two liverys, an undertaker, a photograph gallery, two blacksmith shops, cotton and grist mills, a jewelry store, a doctor, a dentist, real estate and insurance agents, two shipping associations, a telephone system and line, and a newspaper (*ibid.*). Residents also built homes including, according to Manufacturers Record, a number of bungalows from 1912 to 1914 (Manufacturer's Record, October 1912 through October 1914). None remain in the downtown neighborhood.

While commerce got a foothold in Foley, however, its success depended largely on the area's agricultural promise. According to the 1903 L & N publication, the soil in Baldwin County "is very fertile, it is a rich sandy loam, from 8 to 18 inches in depth, overlying a heavy clay which serves to retain moisture and fertilizer applied." In 1910, the Baldwin County Produces Corporation formed under a special act of the State legislature to act as buying and selling agent for vegetable growers all over the county. One year later, records showed

that the railroad shipped 7,648 tons of farm projects or supplies. The next year, it had dramatically increased its shipping to 11,412 tons. At the same time, membership in the producers' corporation had risen to 143 growers (*ibid.*, p. 28-29).

One of the county's primary crops was potatoes (both sweet and Irish) which, until the late 1940s, was a Foley economic staple. Potato sheds dotted the town's landscape until at least the 1960s (Ebert interview, October 2003), although only one remains (*outside of district, altered*). Other important crops were peaches and oranges. According to a December 1908 edition of the *Onlooker*, citing the New York Fruit Trade Journal, a Mr. Kishi, a Japanese man living near Orange, Texas, "had introduced from his native land some Satsuma oranges he claims are immune from frost and of fine flavor." Just over a year later, a Dr. W. H. Ludwig planted 2,000 orange trees just northwest of Foley which yielded 1,200 crates of the fruit within three years. That same year, in 1913, Foley's newspaper reported also that a J. Cudahy planted 10,000 Satsuma orange trees. Other major Foley crops were velvet beans, 40 acres of which John Foley planted, pecans, and grapefruit trees. (*ibid.*, pp. 25-26) Milk, too, became an important *agricultural product*, and in 1912, the town looked forward to construction of a large dairy barn with feed troughs (*Manufacturer's Record*, 8-29-12).

In January 1915, by a count of 21 - 6, citizens of Foley voted to incorporate. Although G.I. Weatherly was elected its first mayor, he had, by October resigned, and C. A. Boller was appointed to serve about a year. At that point, October 1916, he was elected to a four-year term. With that, the town had the power to plan for its future, and to regulate its growth, health and welfare. One of the most pressing problems was Foley's location in and around swamps that caused significant health problems. As a result, in 1918, the town passed an ordinance, that privies be regulated, and that all premises be kept free of trash, and waste. In addition, waste containers were to be tightly shut and removed from the city limits at least once a month. The same year, the town voted to improve its electrical light system, install twelve new street lights, organize the town's first telephone exchange, and build its first concrete sidewalks at a cost of 11 cents per square foot (Dumas, p. 2-4).

By 1919, the subject of the town's poor roads began to attract substantial interest. Cars had appeared, but roads had not improved enough to accommodate them. Aside from the private toll road nearby in Lillian, most inland traffic was haphazard and rugged. According to Mayor Boller, the road from Foley to Bay Minette at that time crossed the railroad tracks 24 times, "I always said," he later recalled, "the road builders were afraid they would lose sight of the railroad tracks and get lost." (Rich, p. 47). Other citizens and groups began to mobilize and in April 1919, Baldwin County residents and some from Pensacola, met in Fairhope to discuss building an Interurban Road through Baldwin County. At its close, they resolved to endorse a Coast Interurban and motor highway linking New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, that Mobile and Baldwin Counties would cooperate, and that the road would go through Baldwin County. They also voted to apply for federal funding to build it. (Rich, pp. 150-51)

As Foley and Baldwin County made plans for the future, many important commercial buildings and homes were constructed in town. [*Sentence Deleted*]. In addition, c. 1915, John Foley deeded a major tract of land in the middle of town for a city park where baseball games, the Foley Fair, and other activities were held (*Inv. #17, Photos #12, 13 and 16*). [*Sentences Deleted*].

In 1920, Foley had a population of 242, but by the next year, it had soared to 441, and prosperity seemed at hand. On Friday, January 13, 1921, though, a devastating fire burnt through downtown leaving most of the business district in ashes. Over a dozen businesses were affected. When the State Bank of Foley on the southwest corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street was threatened, the bank's president and local citizens removed all its deposits and most of its furnishings from the building. The fire moved from the south up the western side of McKenzie Street, the town's main north/south thoroughfare. Some of the businesses destroyed were Manning's barbershop, Huff news stand, the Idle Hour Theatre, and Williams lunch stand. After the fire, Foley officials voted to require building permits, and wooden buildings could no longer be built within the business district (Dumas, p. 5-6).

Within a year after the fire, Foley's first post office had been completed on the corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street (Inv. 25). The supervising architect was James A. Wetmore of Washington, D. C. and "local" designer was prominent Montgomery architect, Frank Lockwood. Circa 1925, three very important buildings were constructed downtown: the \$200,000 Renaissance Revival style hotel (Inv. #13, Photos #3, 4, 5, and 21), designed by the prominent architectural firm of Warren, Knight & Davis, that included 46 rooms, 33 of which had private baths, a theatre, as well as six stores (Holk interview); the two story Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers (Inv. #2, Photos #19 and 20); and the Orange Crush Bottling Company (Inv. # 32, Photo #18 and 23) built by the George C. Randolph Company.

[Paragraph Deleted]

By 1928, Foley's population had nearly doubled (Comings and Albers). As a result perhaps of so much growth and development, one issue that worsened and persisted was Foley's inability to drain off excess surface water. According to then mayor James Dumas, "the town was experiencing growing pains." In 1920, the town adopted an ordinance to establish a datum which was established at "a level plane, at the same height above sea level, as a point one hundred feet below the top of the concrete block on the south east corner of the platform at the L. & N. Depot.... [and that thereafter] all grades established for any purpose [must comply with the datum]." He, and succeeding Mayor Arthur Holk, also pushed for a water works and sewerage system. In the summer of 1924, the town voted to hire civil engineer, R. J. Greenwood, to draw up plans for a sewerage system and assess all property that would be affected by it. Bids were received and the job went to the Loxley Construction Company (Dumas, 6, 11).

Mayors Dumas and Holk also focused on better roads. In October 1922, Mayor Dumas introduced a new "movement" to build a causeway to Mobile and "various towns in Baldwin County were asked to help bring pressure on the Highway Department to bring this about. The State Highway Department at this time consisted of twelve members and were in session at Mobile, to consider the feasibility of such a project." As a result, Dumas recalled, he headed a delegation to Mobile to invite the Highway Commission to a Banquet at the Foley Progressive Hall... [There], he said, "we voiced our approval of connecting Baldwin and Mobile County by a highway." Frank Barchard Sr., owner of the Onlooker, however, according to Dumas, "was violently opposed to the building of this road, as he thought it would hurt Baldwin County merchants, never giving a thought that there were a hundred thousand people in Mobile, that were anxious to come across the Bay to live, and to commute to Mobile" (Dumas, p. 9).

Unfortunately for the Onlooker owner, according to Dumas, "on the day that the Highway Commission visited us the Onlooker came out with a special edition, with big headlines stating that the Foley Business Men went on record as favoring the building up of Mobile in preference to Baldwin County. The Foley business men took this as a slap in the face, and thirteen of them withdrew their advertising from the Onlooker" (Ibid). By the mid 1920s, developers had begun to plan major beach projects that needed smooth access to the coast. In 1924, according to the Manufacturers Record, W. R. Healie, president of Beverly Farms Corporation, acquired 508 acres of land on Perdido Bay and "contemplates" construction of a clubhouse at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1927, a George C. Meyer was reported "interested in developing beach properties" (Manufacturer's Record, 9/11/1924; 2/10/1927).

Soon, of course, in 1929, the stock market crashed and the nation was plunged into its worst economic crisis ever. Even as late as 1930, though, according to a report from the Alabama Industrial Development Board, some believed that the catastrophe might not hit Foley. "Foley is a prosperous town.... It has excellent water and is served electricity by a local company. It has a compact business section and a number of fine homes, a nine hole golf course and club house. Excellent fishing is available in the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido Bay." The report continued, saying "The Gulf and Bay shores offer recreational opportunities, particularly fishing, second to none in this entire Gulf section ... [but] there is not a first class resort hotel or club in the county" (Stoddard, p. 45, 143).

The sunny outlook found in this report, though, was wrong. During the 1920s, crop prices had not risen for Foley farmers, while farm supplies had. Potatoes that had sold for \$1 per hundred pounds in early 1931 had fallen to 65 cents by the end of the year. Corn fared no better, nor did cucumbers and other major crops, and farmers were going under. County banks struggled to hold on, and in 1932, the Foley Farmers & Merchants Bank (formerly the State Bank of Foley) closed down. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "The two years following the banking crisis were disastrous. Baldwin County farmers shipped fewer than 1,000 cars of potatoes and only 1,872 cars of all produce in 1932. The following year was only slightly better." Owners of the beautiful Foley Hotel, opened just five years, moreover, had their property seized and sold at auction (Ibid, p. 49 50).

Public improvement projects during the 1930s and 1940s, however, began to reverse Foley's economy. In 1930, workers began surveying the area between Perdido Bay and Mobile Bay, as the first step toward the long-awaited-for Intracoastal Waterway between Pensacola and Mobile Bay. But, before dredging could get underway in 1931, "Mobile interests" began to agitate for an alternate route through Lake Shelby and Little Lagoon. South Baldwin groups opposed that, though, and "won the fight," according to Stoddard. Dredging soon began, he noted, but it was heavily "supervised" by Baldwin county residents. Upon completion, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach "truly became an island" (Ibid, p. 54).

The same year that the Intracoastal Waterway got started, Governor Ben Miller visited the Gulf Beaches and expressed his desire to have a state park there where everyone in Alabama would be able to visit the coast and to "breathe the wonderful salt air." Getting the state legislature to go along with the idea, however, was to prove problematic. According to George Meyer, a developer interested in the project, convincing the legislature proved one of the most challenging efforts of his life. Meyer's wife remembered "They couldn't understand, George said the day will come when you will understand" (Ibid.).

Meyer and his partner bought a large section of beach property and gave about 700 acres to the state. Facilities were spare and only included seven camp buildings, a picnic shelter, two piers and a caretaker's house. There were also 40 acres where poisonous plants, snakes, alligators and feral pigs lived, according to the Onlooker. By 1937, Meyer had given or sold another 4,500 acres to the state, and at that time, the federal government and the U. S. Army made a contribution by sending 20 men to construct barracks for workers being sent down by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). By 1941, the CCC had completed roads into the state park, as well as cottages, and a "Big Casino" (Ibid, p. 55).

Other programs of the New Deal also supported Foley's new, beach economy and growth. Included were the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) effort to convert the winding sand trail from Gulf Shores to Fort Morgan into the Fort Morgan Highway. By 1937, 62 miles of surface road had been paved including the 15 miles from Foley to the Lillian Bridge. Work on the Foley-Gulf Shores highway continued. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "Foley felt the growing popularity of the beach in increased road traffic...Crosby's Drug Store...became a popular stopping place for the ice cream made there, as well as a sweet orangeade the Crosbys whipped up" (Ibid, p. 55).

Foley's economy was noticeably stimulated by the investment and excitement generated by these big, federally funded projects. Private investment came too. In 1936, hospital facilities were being completed in the second floor of the Stelk Brothers building (Inv. #10) [and] next door in a two-story stucco building (Inv. #11, Photos #3, 4, and 6). Together, they were dedicated as the Holmes Memorial Hospital. [Sentences Deleted].

By the 1940s and 1950s, Foley's economy experienced a major boom partly owing to a revived agricultural base based on potatoes but also increasingly on harvesting gladiolas for sale, and partly owing to the new tourist traffic industry. In 1940, the census reported a population of 864; by 1950 it would grow to 1,292. In 1940, according to Tom Stoddard, the economy was still based on "farming and small farms, at that." (Ibid, p. 65). [Sentences Deleted].

Meanwhile roads continued to be improved including completion of the highway to Magnolia Springs, making it easier for industries of all sorts to get in and out of the coastal area. As a result of that, as well as Foley's proximity to Mobile Bay, by 1941, the war industry began to make a significant impact on Foley's economy and growth. In 1941, Fort Morgan was reactivated, and a year later the Barin Naval Field was established with airstrips at Foley, Gulf Shores, Magnolia Springs, and Silverhill. Within two years, prisoner of war camps had been set up in Foley and Loxley. All resulted in new people in town, many of them with money to spend, and new travel up and down the highways connecting Foley to the beach and other county towns ([Ibid, p. 144).

With car traffic, of course, came the need for fuel and car maintenance, and by the mid 1940s, Foley's downtown district became dotted with automobile-related businesses. By circa 1945, there were three gas stations on the way in or out of Foley, *including one on N. McKenzie Street (Inv. #23, Photo #14). [Sentences Deleted]*. In 1947, Governor Jim Folsom dedicated the Alabama Beach at Gulf State Park (Ibid, p. 144.). Three years later, Baldwin Oil Mills located in Foley but no longer remains. By the early 1950s, tourist traffic and the war industry teamed up again to boost Foley's economy and development, and nearly tripling the population from 1950 to 1970. In 1951, Foley's National Guard unit was activated for the Korean War and Barin Field was reopened for business in Foley. At the same time, dozens of officer's quarters were being constructed about a half mile east of the downtown district where they remain virtually intact. Houses and new businesses came too including one *circa* 1950 commercial building that remains on North McKenzie Street (Inv. # 20, Photo #15) [Remainder of Sentence Deleted].

Throughout the 1950s *to the* present, Foley and Baldwin County have experienced some of the most dramatic growth in the state. Roads and beach traffic remain its life's blood with the last phase of the Bayway (*Interstate* 10) having opened in 1977, and in 2000 the Foley Beach Express was finished. Such an abundance of traffic led, in the 1990s, to the development of huge outlet retail stores in Foley about a mile outside downtown. Such prosperity has brought enormous pressure on Foley to manage the preservation and protection of its historic resources, while building a profitable economic base. [Sentence Deleted].

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Comings, L. J. Newcomb and Albers, Martha M. A Brief History of Baldwin County. Baldwin County Historical Society. 1928.

Dumas, James T. "History of Foley, Alabama." Unpublished personal history. July 2000.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance: Map. 1946.

Stoddard, Tom. Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921. Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.4 ac.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>434168</u>	<u>3364282</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>434408</u>	<u>3363644</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>434408</u>	<u>3364282</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>434168</u>	<u>3363644</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the Foley Downtown Historic District is shown on the accompanying *scaled* map entitled "Downtown Foley Historic District" *prepared by Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC and dated April 11, 2011.*

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the portions of the downtown Foley that retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic time and place of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pamela Sterne King, 2004/David B. Schneider ed. & additional text, 2011/

Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer 2004)/Susan Enzweiler (AHC Reviewer, 2011)organization PSKing Associates/Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC/AL Hist. Comm. date 4/11/2011street& number 3307 Altaloma Way/411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-310-6320city or town Birmingham/Anniston state AL zip code 35216/36207e-mail dbschneider@bellsouth.net**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Foley Downtown Commercial Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Baldwin
 County: Baldwin County
 State: AL
 Name of Photographer: David B. Schneider
 Date of Photographs: January 2011
 Location of Original Digital Negatives: 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0001)

View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, north side (Inventory #s 12 and 14, R-L), camera facing northwest

Photo #2 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0002)

View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, north side (Inventory #s 1, 14 and 12, L-R), camera facing northeast

Photo #3 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0003)

View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, south side (Inventory #s 13, 11, 10 and 25 R-L), camera facing southeast

Photo #4 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0004)

View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, south side (Inventory #s 10, 11, and 13 L-R), camera facing southwest

Photo #5 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0005)

Foley Hotel (Inventory #13), camera facing southwest

Photo #6 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0006)

Cooks Grocery Store/Holmes Memorial Hospital (Inventory #11), camera facing southwest

Photo #7 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0007)

View of 100 and 200 blocks of W. Laurel Avenue, south side (Inventory #s 15, 13, 10, and 25 R-L), camera facing southeast

Photo #8 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0008)

Red and White Grocery Store (Inventory #15) at right and Inventory #3 at left, camera facing southwest

Photo #9 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0009)

View of 100 blocks of E. (left) and W. (right) Laurel Avenue, south side (Inventory #s 25, 10, 11, and 13 L-R), camera facing southwest

Photo #10 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0010)

View of 100 block of S. McKenzie Street, east side (Inventory #s 25-28 and 31 L-R), camera facing southeast

Photo #11 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0011)

Chamber of Commerce (Inventory #16), camera facing north

Photo #12 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0012)

View of 100 blocks of E. (foreground) and W. (beyond traffic signal) Laurel Avenue, both sides (Inventory #s 25, 10, 11, and 13 L-R at left, 9 and 16 R-L at right), camera facing west

Photo #13 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0013)
L & N Railroad Depot (Inventory #9), camera facing northwest

Photo #14 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0014)
View of 300 block of N. McKenzie Street, east side (Inventory #s 19, 21, and 24 R-L), camera facing northeast

Photo #15 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0015)
303 N. McKenzie Street (Inventory #20), camera facing northwest

Photo #16 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0016)
View of 100 and 200 blocks of N. McKenzie Street, east side (Inventory #17), camera facing northeast

Photo #17 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0017)
View of 100 (left) and 200 (right) blocks of S. McKenzie Street, east side (Inventory #s 34, 33, 31, and 28-25, R-L), camera facing northeast

Photo #18 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0017)
View of 100 (right) and 200 (left) blocks of S. McKenzie Street, west side (Inventory #s 32, 30, 29, and 10 L-R), camera facing northwest

Photo #19 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0019)
Masonic Temple (Inventory #2), camera facing northeast

Photo #20 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0020)
View of 100 (right) and 200 (left) blocks of N. Alston Street, east side (Inventory #s 14, 1, and 2 R-L), camera facing northeast

Photo #21 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0021)
View of 100 block of S. Alston Street, east side (Inventory #s 6, 5, 4, and 13 R-L), camera facing northeast

Photo #22 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0022)
View of 200 block of S. Alston Street, east side (Inventory #s 7-8 L-R), camera facing southeast

Photo #23 (AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0023)
View of 100 block of W. Orange Ave., south side (Inventory #s 32 and 36-40 L-R), camera facing southeast

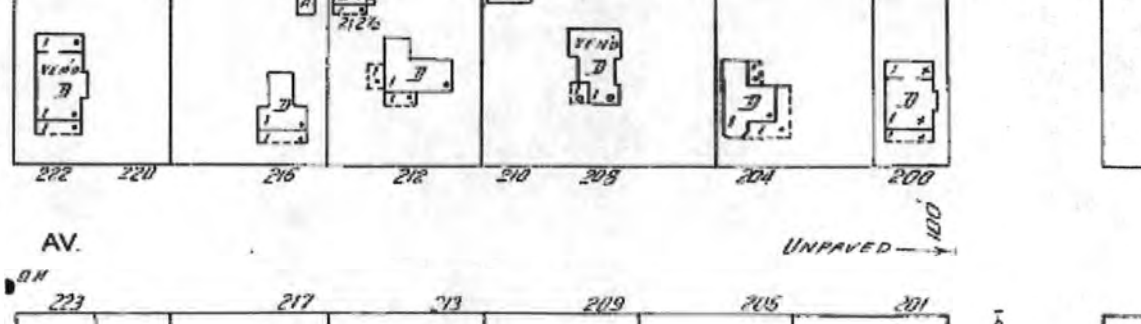
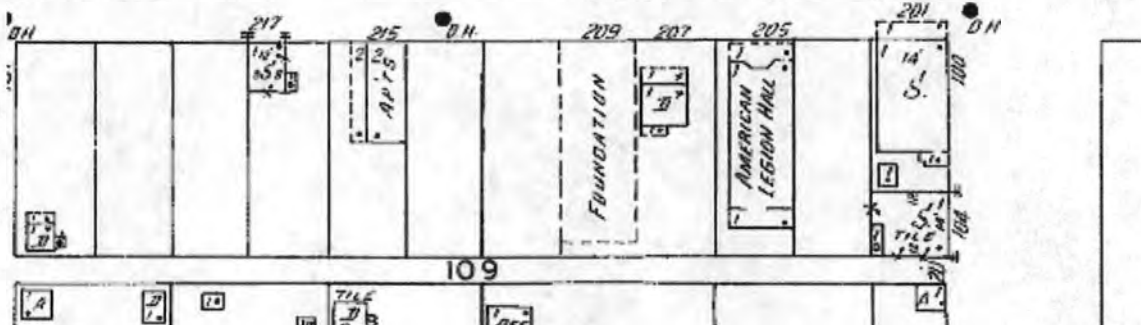
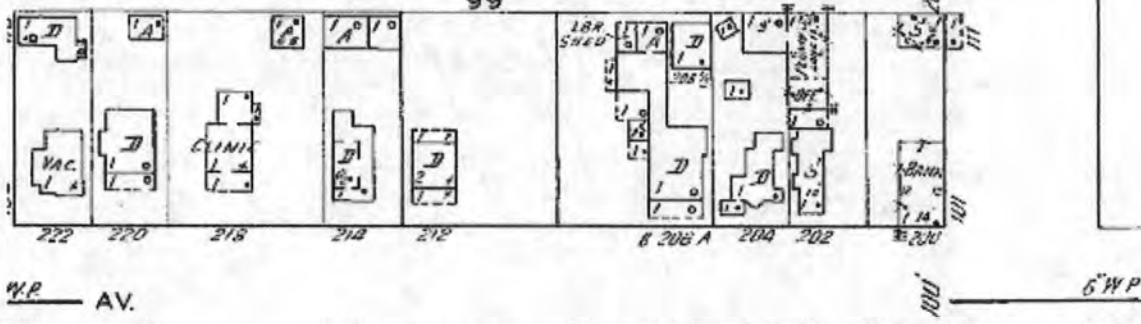
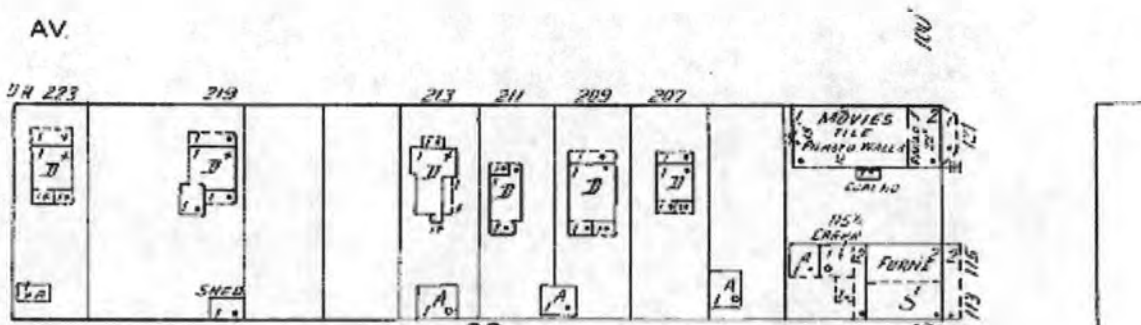
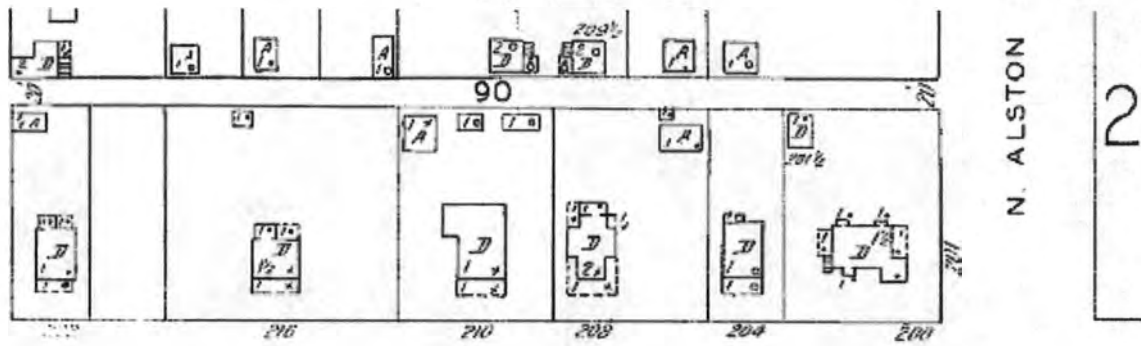
Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

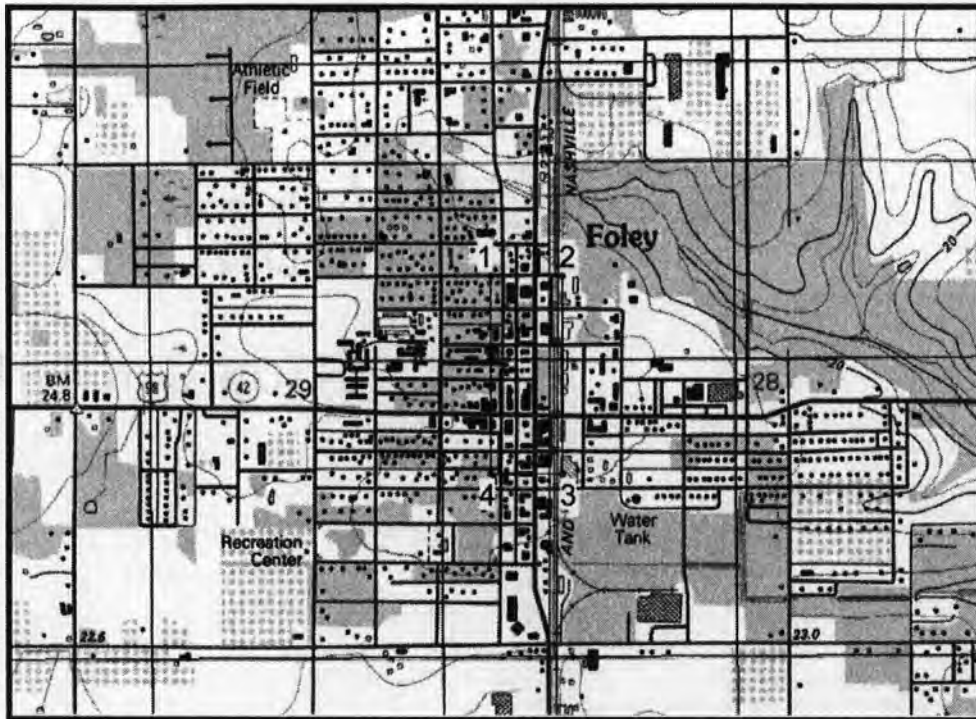
name _____ multiple _____
street& number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

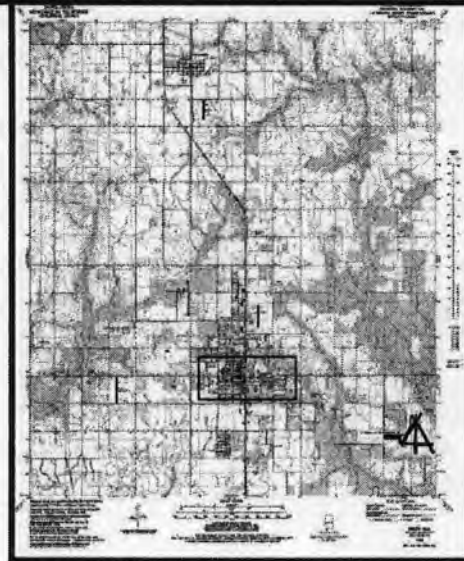


U.S.G.S. Topographic Map



U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Foley Quadrangle

#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	434168	3364282
2	16	434408	3364282
3	16	434408	3363644
4	16	434168	3363644



Recommendation: SLR Return Action: SLR Return None


Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: AL County Name Baldwin Resource Name Foley Downtown HD (BD)

Reference No. 12-316 Multiple Name _____

Solution:

also additional/present documentation.

OK 

Boundary Decrease

Problem: Functions recoded to reflect standard. (ie "Landscape-Park" and "Social/Clubhouse" rather than "Rec-Culture/Park & R/C "clubhouse")

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Foley Downtown Historic District (Boundary Decrease)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Baldwin

DATE RECEIVED: 4/20/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/11/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/29/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/06/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000316

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/4/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

properties removed from the NR due to loss of integrity - several district boundaries reflect additional documentation also accepted. This decrease.

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER W. J. Davis

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 6/7/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Foley Downtown Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Baldwin

DATE RECEIVED: 4/20/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY:
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/06/12

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001496

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.4.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1
View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, north side
(Inventory #s 12 and 14, R-L), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0001.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #2
View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, north side
(Inventory #s 1, 14 and 12, L-R), camera facing NE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0002.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #3
View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, south side
(Inventory #s 13, 11, 10 and 25 R-L), camera facing SE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0003.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #4
View of 100 block of W. Laurel Avenue, south side
(Inventory #s 10, 11, and 13 L-R), camera facing SW
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0004.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #5
Foley Hotel (Inventory #13), camera facing southwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0005.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #6
Cooks Grocery Store/Holmes Memorial Hospital
(Inventory #11), camera facing southwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0006.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #7
View of 100 and 200 blocks of W. Laurel Avenue, S side
(Inventory #s 15, 13, 10, and 25 R-L), camera facing SE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0007.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #8
Red and White Grocery Store (Inventory #15) at right
and Inventory #3 at left, camera facing southwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0008.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #9
View of 100 blocks of E. (left) and W. (right) Laurel Avenue, S
side (Inventory #s 25, 10, 11, and 13 L-R), camera facing SW
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0009.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #10
View of 100 block of S. McKenzie Street, east side
(Inventory #s 25-28 and 31 L-R), camera facing SE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0010.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #11
Chamber of Commerce (Inventory #16), camera facing
north
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0011.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #12

View of 100 blocks of E. (foreground) and W. (beyond traffic signal) Laurel Av., both sides (Inv. #s 25, 10, 11, and 13 L-R at left, 9 and 16 R-L at right), camera facing W

Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0012.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #13
L & N Railroad Depot (Inventory #9), camera facing
northwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0013.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #14
View of 300 block of N. McKenzie Street, east side
(Inventory #s 19, 21, and 24 R-L), camera facing NE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0014.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #15
303 N. McKenzie Street (Inventory #20), camera facing
northwest
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0015.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #16
View of 100 and 200 blocks of N. McKenzie Street, east
side (Inventory #17), camera facing northeast
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0016.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #17
View of 100 (left) and 200 (right) blocks of S. McKenzie St., east
side (Inventory #s 34, 33, 31, and 28-25, R-L), camera fac. NE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0017.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #18

View of 100 (right) and 200 (left) blocks of S. McKenzie Street,
west side (Inv.#s 32, 30, 29, and 10 L-R), camera fac. NW

Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0018.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #19
Masonic Temple (Inventory #2), camera facing
northeast

Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0019.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #20

View of 100 (right) and 200 (left) blocks of N. Alston Street, east side (Inventory #s 14, 1, and 2 R-L), camera facing northeast

Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0020.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #21
View of 100 block of S. Alston Street, east side
(Inventory #s 6, 5, 4, and 13 R-L), camera fac. NE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0021.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #22
View of 200 block of S. Alston Street, east side
(Inventory #s 7-8 L-R), camera facing southeast
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0022.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



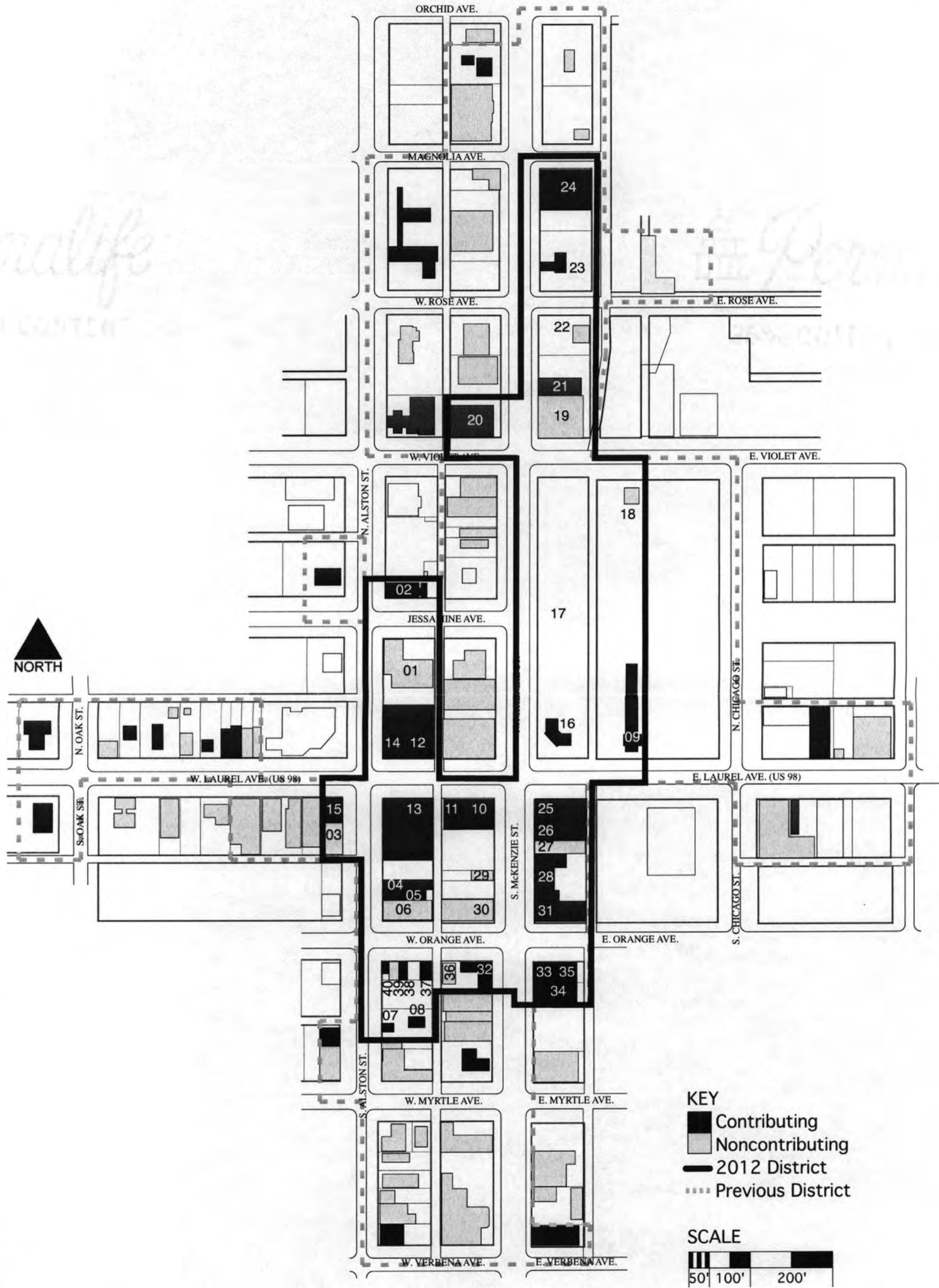
Foley Downtown Historic District (2011 Update)
Foley, Baldwin County, AL
David B. Schneider
January 2011
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #23
View of 100 block of W. Orange Ave., south side
(Inventory #s 32 and 36-40 L-R), camera facing SE
Image: AL_BaldwinCo_FoleyDowntownHD_0023.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

FOLEY ALABAMA

DOWNTOWN FOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

April 16, 2012



SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC

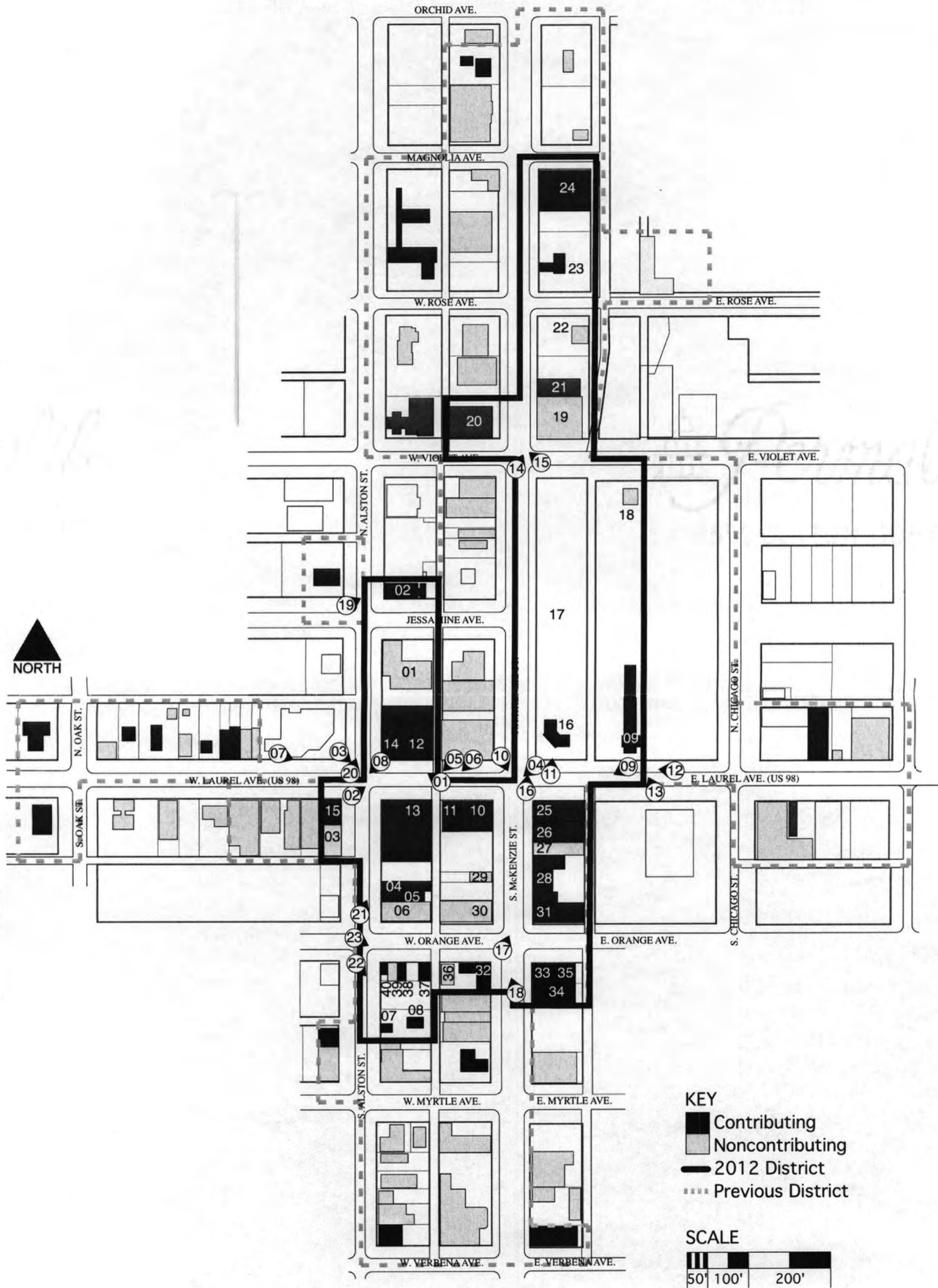
411 East 6th Street, Anniston AL 36207 • Phone: (256) 310-6320
 Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: dbschneider@bellsouth.net

www.shphistoric.com

FOLEY ALABAMA

DOWNTOWN FOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

April 16, 2012



SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC

411 East 6th Street, Anniston AL 36207 • Phone: (256) 310-6320
 Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: dbschneider@bellsouth.net

www.shphistoric.com

**THE GIFT HORSE
1511 North McKenzie Street
Foley, Alabama 36535**

March 3, 2012

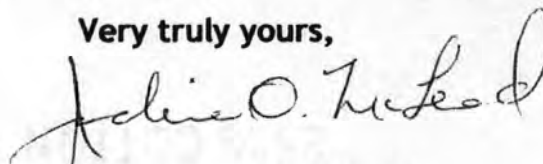
**Elizabeth Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900**

Dear Officer Brown:

We have received the notice of the pending petition to decrease the boundaries of the Foley Downtown Historic District and we would like to bring your attention to the fact that one parcel of our property, i.e., 201 West Laurel Avenue remains within the new boundary, whereas the restaurant parcel, i.e., 209 and 211 West Laurel Street are outside the new boundary. The building on this parcel was built in 1912 and was used as the "civic center" for the town. It was known as The Progressive Club. Among its members and organizers was John Foley, the man who named a town for himself. Foley, Alabama was not incorporated until 1915, so this building has significant historical value whatever shape it is. Also, the parcel designated in the notice as a vacant building at 215 West Laurel Avenue is in fact occupied as The Antique Centre, likewise outside the new boundary.

We would like to know in detail why those properties now outside the new boundary were chosen for exclusion and what are the advantages and disadvantages of properties being included in the historic district?

Very truly yours,



Kenneth and Jackie McLeod

Date: 3-6-2012

Total Pages: 1 of 1

▶ PLEASE DELIVER IMMEDIATELY

TO ELIZABETH BROWN - SUSAN ENZWEILER
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
468 So. Peavy St. Montgomery AL 36130-0900

FAX 334-240-3477 PHONE 334-230-2644

FAX

DEAR MS BROWN AND/OR MS ENZWEILER

AFTER VIEWING THE MAP & LETTER SENT TO ME 2-27-12 I FIND NO REASON FOR THE VACANT 2 BUILDINGS #212 & 214 SOUTH MCKENZIE ST. FOLEY AL. ONE BUILDING HAS HAD NO CHANGE SINCE BEING BUILT. THE 2ND HAS HAD VERY LITTLE. YOUR MAP HAD TAKEN BOTH OUT OF THE HISTORICAL DISTRICT. PLEASE LOOK INTO THIS & LET ME KNOW WHY THIS DONE AND WHAT I NEED TO DO TO HAVE THE RECTIFIED. YOUR HELP WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED

Sincerely
G Wayne Hollis

FROM G. WAYNE HOLLIS
412 SARTSON WAY
FOLEY AL 36535

FAX 251-943-3421 PHONE 251-978-3299 c
251-943-3421

FAX

Enzweiler, Susan

From: Pat Colquette [gulfpub5@gulftel.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2012 12:01 PM
To: Enzweiler, Susan
Subject: Re: National Register of Historic Places

Good afternoon,

I too have been out, I hope this email finds you well and feeling as good as possible. Thank you for responding to my question. I don't necessarily agree. Historical is just that, it should be determined in that sense. Buildings are scattered all around the town, not in a straight line and just on Hwy 59 in Foley.

Please let me extend a speedy recovery to you.

Sincerely,

pat colquette

On Mar 26, 2012, at 2:32 PM, Enzweiler, Susan wrote:

> Hi Ms. Colquette,

>

> I apologize for my late response. I was on medical leave. It was determined by AHC staff that the boundaries as drawn took in too many buildings that were noncontributing to the historic character of the historic district and, therefore, the boundaries should be decreased.

>

> Susan Enzweiler
> National Register Coordinator
> Alabama Historical Commission
> 468 S. Perry Street
> P. O. Box 300900
> Montgomery, AL 36130-0900

>

> Office: 334/230-2644

> Fax: 334/262-1083

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Pat Colquette [<mailto:gulfpub5@gulftel.com>]

> Sent: Monday, March 05, 2012 10:13 AM

> To: Enzweiler, Susan

> Subject: National Register of Historic Places

>

> Good morning Susan,

> I am in receipt of the letter dated February 27, 2012 informing Gulf Publishing, we are no longer on the boundary.

> May I ask what are the reason to decreasing the boundaries? I would like to know the reasons.

> Thank you so much for your consideration.

> pat colquette

>

>



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 13, 2012

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear ~~Ms. Shull~~ *Carol*:

Enclosed please find a revised nomination which decreases the boundaries of the:

Foley Downtown Historic District
Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama
Reference No.: 04001496

The documentation enclosed includes the revised nomination and its supplemental documentation. The petition for this boundary shrinkage action is based on 60.15 a(3): "Error in professional judgment as to whether the property meets the criteria for evaluation. . . ."

The original nomination for this historic district was listed on January 19, 2005. Your consideration of this new nomination is appreciated.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures