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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Wood Avenue Historic District (2nd Boundary Expansion)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 708,711,715,716,719,720,723,724,728,732,733,735,739,746,1805 Kendrick Street and
633 Hermitage Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Florence vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Lauderdale code 077 zip code 35630

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official

5/30/97

Date

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

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 7.3.97

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

17 4 buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

17 4 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 106

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

N/A

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

secondary structure

multiple dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

secondary structure

multiple dwelling

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Tudor Revival

Other: pyramidal roof cottage

Other: foursquare

Queen Anne

Other: minimal Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete

roof Asphalt, Metal

walls Wood, Brick, Concrete, Stucco, Other: permastone

other _____

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1833-1946

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Maffett, Lloyd, and Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance on continuation sheet/s.)

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

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: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approximately 5

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 16 438240 3852300 3 16 438430 3852040

2 16 438500 3852180 4 16 438170 3852160

See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Billy Ray Warren and Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer

organization N/A date Jan. 15, 1997

street & number 468 S Perry St. telephone 334-242-3184

city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36130-0900

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1 Wood Avenue Historic District (2nd Boundary Expansion)
Lauderdale County, Alabama

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Narrative Description (Original Nomination)

Stretching four blocks along one of Florence's oldest streets, the Wood Avenue Historic District contains 55 structures dating from around 1830 to the present. It derives its character from the large collection of upper-middle-class homes built between 1880 and 1930, during which time Florence experienced two major periods of economic growth. In addition, two structures--the Sample House (11) and the Pope's Tavern-Lambeth House (9)--are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey. The district consists primarily of 1- and 2-story frame and brick houses, which are evenly spaced along a tree-lined street and collectively maintain a "neighborhood" appearance. Located in the center of an architecturally and historically significant area--Sannoner Historic District (NRHP, 1-1-76), Walnut Street Historic District (NRHP, 12-12-76), Wesleyan Hall (NRHP, 6-20-74), and Wilson Park Complex (nominated to NRHP, 5-10-78)--the Wood Avenue District is in immediate danger of encroachment by the University of North Alabama which borders it on the northwest.

Only five structures in the district were built during the antebellum period, and most of these have been altered. They range from the very plain Sample House (11), originally a two-room log cabin built around 1830, to the more refined Federal-influenced Pope's Tavern (9). Though the other three houses --Wood-Robinson (44), Mitchell-Redd (28), and Crow-Pickett (8) --retain their basic shape, they bear several alterations and additions from later dates.

Around 26% of the district structures were built between 1874 and 1900, the first major period of economic growth, with all of these being of the popular Victorian style. The most elaborate are five Queen Anne homes, characterized by an abundance of shingled siding, turned and carved ornament, and towers or turrets. Fine examples of this style are the Leftwich-Dillard-Mann (49) and Reisman-Coffee-Looft (48) houses. Though most other structures of the period are not quite as elaborate, several of them incorporate a modest number of Queen Anne elements, as seen in the small turret of the DesPrez-Herndon House (35), and in the shingled siding and carved gable-end panels of the Rogers-Koonce (1) and Howell (5) houses. Except for the May-Wilson House (22), remodeled in the Georgian Revival style after a fire in the 1930s, all the homes of this period have remained basically unchanged. Several have undergone recent renovations, and they are generally in good condition.

Around the turn of the century, the city's economy stabilized, but construction along Wood Avenue continued at a rapid rate. Around 27% of the structures in the district date from 1901

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to 1920. A few modest Victorian homes were built in the early 1900s, and a few Georgian Revival structures began to emerge around 1915. Dominating the group, though, are a large number of smaller Bungalow style homes. In structures such as the King (18) and O'Steen (43) houses, traces of the Victorian and Georgian Revival, respectively, are mixed with the overall bungalow effect. Others, like the Sockwell (27) and Ware-Wade (47) houses, are good examples of the true Bungalow style.

In the 1920s Florence entered a second period of economic expansion, and Wood Avenue began its final phase of major construction. Building during the decade consisted of several small bungalows and a greater number of Revival style homes, which together constitute approximately 26% of the district structures. The Rogers-Rosenbaum House (55), in the Spanish Colonial Revival styles, and the Harlan-Darby Tudor cottage (25) depict the variety of styles which were popular at the time. More popular, though, was the handsome Georgian Revival style, and three such structures--the Redd-Gerber (53), Arnold-Gerber (37), and Kernahan-Bennett (24) houses--are among the highlights of the district. Characterizing the style are the pedimented porticoes, hipped roofs, and symmetrical facades.

By 1930, the district was almost filled in, so only 7 of the 55 structures were built after this date. Four of these--three homes and a church--are traditionally styled and blend well with the older houses. Three contemporary structures, or approximately 5%, do intrude but they do not destroy the character of the district. The boundaries were limited on the south by existing historic districts and determined on the north by a breakup of the concentration of late-19th- and early-20th-century homes. As a whole, the district is in good structural condition.

Narrative Description (Boundary Expansion)

Joining the Wood Avenue Historic District (listed NRHP 1978) at the juncture of East Hawthorne Street and North Wood Avenue, the Wood Avenue Historic District Expansion is composed of fifty-one (51) structures dating from 1850 to 1943. They serve as an interesting transition from the predominant late-Victorian and early Bungaloid structures on Wood Avenue itself to the residential building boom in Florence in the 1920s. It is logical that the streets involved in this expansion (East Hawthorne, Meridian and Kendrick) would have been selected by builders and homeowners because the beautiful Coffee High School building had just opened its doors on nearby Hermitage Drive in 1917. (It was replaced by another building just three blocks away in 1951 and is still in use as a high school today.)

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The houses in the expansion are closely spaced, sitting close to the street. The setback from the street is somewhat varied, particularly on Meridian Street because it runs in a meandering fashion--not perpendicular as most streets of this vintage normally are configured. But the curves in Meridian Street add great charm to the entire area, of course.

Beautiful old trees, primarily pin oaks, line the streets; they blend perfectly with the historic plantings around the houses themselves: boxwoods, abelias, nandinas, etc. Sidewalks and curbs, installed along with the structures for the most part, follow the soft curvature of Meridian Street and the more straightforward nature of Hawthorne and Kendrick Streets.

Narrative Description (2nd Boundary Expansion)

In the spring of 1996, an area adjoining the northeastern edge of the Wood Avenue Historic District (NRHP 10/10/78, 1st expansion 2/16/96) in Florence, Alabama, was surveyed with the proposal (initiated by the property owners) of listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The second expansion to the Wood Avenue Historic District runs southeast along Kendrick Street until it dead-ends into Hermitage Drive. Kendrick Street rises up a steep hill from Hermitage Drive and is lined on both sides with huge, stately trees, sidewalks, and evenly and closely spaced houses. Seven houses are situated on the northern side of the street and eight are on the southern side. One house is located in a triangular-shaped piece of land that is formed when Hawthorne Street dead-ends into Kendrick Street. Since most of these buildings are situated at or near the top of a steep incline, they enjoy quite a commanding view of their surroundings, especially the 1950s modern-styled Coffee High School.

The second expansion area to the Wood Avenue Historic District is comprised of a total of twenty-one resources: fifteen houses, five outbuildings, and one apartment building. This area of Kendrick Street (which was named in honor of local builder Mr. H.L. Kendrick) seems to have been a part of one large lot of land prior to circa 1880, after which it was subdivided into additional lots over time. It is not known whether many homes were constructed on these newly created lots before 1900; however, a single 19th-century home is still extant (#113). The majority of the historic housing stock dates from circa 1900 to 1946 (inventory #s 107-109, 111-112, 114-118, 120-121), with three additional buildings falling outside the period of significance (110,122, 119). The buildings along this section of Kendrick Street are comparable in scale, age, and design to those found in this same area of the existing Wood Avenue Historic District. As such, the architectural character of the second expansion area is made up of

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bungalows (#s 111, 112, 114); singular examples of Queen Anne (#113), foursquare (#117), Tudor Revival (#118), and minimal traditional (#108), as well as several examples of vernacular house types/forms (#s 107, 116, 120). The second expansion area also contains three frame garages and one two-story apartment house from the 1920s.

The house on the northeast corner of Kendrick Street and Hermitage Drive (#107) sits on almost a full acre of land, very unusual for in-city property of this vintage. Interestingly, that same piece of property (708 Kendrick Street) still boasts the small house (now in the rear yard of the main house) in which the family lived before the completion of the larger house in 1934.¹ The current house has a second interesting feature: it is the only house in the district designed by an architect. Lloyd Maffett, an architect active in Florence in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, was the major architect retained by the Florence City Board of Education for its construction projects.² Mr. Maffett was selected by the property owner in 1934 to design this home in the 2nd expansion of the Wood Avenue Historic District, which is still intact today. Maffett incorporated such features as a fireplace in the upstairs master bedroom and a private balcony entered by French doors from the same bedroom. This balcony overlooked (and does so today as well) a private woodland stretching over the large property. Maffett also designed his own family home on Old Cloverdale Road and the Medical Arts Building in the Sannoner National Register Historic District.³

Original Inventory- Contributing Buildings

1. Rogers-Koonce House (423 North Wood Avenue): c. late 1890s; Queen Anne influence; 2 stories with 1-story wing on north, beveled and shingled siding, multi-gabled roof, 1-story L-shaped porch with clusters of wooden box columns; moved from 426 Wood Avenue in 1926.
2. Carter House (425 North Wood Avenue): 1918; Georgian Revival; 2 stories, beveled siding, hipped roof, exterior end chimney, 1-story central portico with clustered box columns and

¹ Deed to property at 708 Kendrick Street, Florence, Alabama, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Thompson.

²Minutes of Meetings, Florence City Board of Education, 1933-34.

³Interview with Ms. Marie Lacefield Shanks by Billy Ray Warren, November 1996.

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balustraded roof, exposed rafters; one of first prefabricated structures in Lauderdale County,
contractor: Montgomery Ward.

3. Cromwell-Beasley House (433 North Wood Avenue): 1915; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, brick, cross-gabled roof, front porch with brick piers and box columns, off-center int. chimney; shed-roof porch on rear, corbeled cap removed from chimney; built by Florence Lumber Co.
4. Darby House (411 North Wood Avenue): 1926; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, brick, cross gabled roof, wide front porch with brick piers and box columns; built by Florence Lumber Co.
5. Howell House (443 North Wood Avenue): c. 1890s; Victorian; 2 stories, multi-gabled and hipped roof, beveled and shingled siding, L-shaped porch with slender wooden box columns, segmental arches and ornamental brackets decorate porch eaves.
6. Hughes House (449 North Wood Avenue): NOW DEMOLISHED
7. McClure-Sims House (216 Hermitage Drive): c. 1925; Bungalow; 1-story, frame, gabled roof, small gabled porch.
8. Crow-Pickett House (438 North Seminary Street): 1833; 1 ½ stories, brick faced with stucco, gabled roof center dormer originally 3 separate dormers, 1-story central portico with fluted Doric columns supporting balustraded balcony; eight fireplaces removed, central hall partitioned, 1-story addition on rear, exterior stair added.
9. Pope's Tavern-Lambeth House (203 Hermitage Drive): c. 1840; Federal influence; 1 ½ stories, brick, gabled roof, full-width veranda with wooden Doric box columns, 7-bay facade, double-leaf paneled door surrounded by transom and side lights, dentiled brick cornice, five chimneys; listed on Historic American Buildings Survey (1933).
11. Sample House (219 Hermitage Drive): NOW DEMOLISHED
12. Jackson House (502 North Wood Avenue): late 1920s; Bungalow; 1-story, brick and shingled, gabled roof, full-width porch with exposed rafters along roof, square brick columns.
13. Hughes House (505 North Wood Avenue): c. late 1920s; Georgian Revival influence; 2

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stories, brick, pyramidal roof, 1-story porch on north, 1-story wing on south, 1-story portico with paired Doric columns, flat brick arch above windows.

14. Paxton-Broach House (509 North Wood Avenue): c. 1920; Bungalow; 2 stories, brick, low-pitched pyramidal roof with center hipped dormer, 1-story porch with rough-cut stone pillars, 1 exterior end chimney, exposed rafters.

15. Irvine-Bank House (513 North Wood Avenue): c. 1905; Victorian; 2 stories, beveled siding, combination gabled and hipped roof, 1-story porch with slender Roman Doric columns, dentiled and bracketed cornice.

16. Duncan House (517 North Wood Avenue): 1905; Victorian, 2 stories, beveled siding, combination gabled and hipped roof, L-shaped porch with pairs of box columns, modillioned porch cornice, 2nd floor Palladian window; rear wing and basement added.

17. Ashcraft-Doster House (601 North Wood Avenue): 1915; Georgian Revival; 2 ½ stories, rough-cut stone siding, hipped roof with center Palladian dormer window, 5 bays, 1-story pedimented portico with slender Doric columns, 2 exterior end chimneys, 1-story wing on south; back porch and sleeping porch enclosed.

18. King House (609 North Wood Avenue): 1916; 1 ½ stories, beveled siding, steeply pitched combination gabled and hipped roof, center and side dormer, full-width porch with rusticated concrete block columns.

19. Shepard House (615 North Wood Avenue): 1916; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, brick, low pitched gabled and hipped roof, center hipped dormer, full-width porch with brick pillars.

20. Thompson House (619 North Wood Avenue): 1925; Georgian Revival influence; 2 ½ stories, brick, pyramidal roof with center hipped dormer, 3-bay facade with paired windows, full-width 1-story porch with brick pillars.

21. Wood-Frison House (629 North Wood Avenue): 1889; Victorian; 2 ½ stories, frame, combination pyramidal and gabled roof, L-shaped porch with wooden box columns and truncated hipped roof, bay windows below each gable end, scroll brackets support overhang of gable.

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22. May-Wilson House (639 North Wood Avenue): c. 1900; remodeled in Georgian Revival style c. 1925; 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, 2nd floor center pavilion, gabled attic vents, 3-bay facade, 1-story balustraded portico with clustered fluted Doric columns, bracketed cornice.
23. Pennington-Skipworth House (663 North Wood Avenue): 1922; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, facade faced with stucco, hipped-roof porch with stuccoed pillars, shed-roof dormer, hipped roof octagonal bay, exposed rafters.
24. Kernahan-Bennett House (725 North Wood Avenue): 1928; Georgian Revival; 2 ½ stories, hipped roof with central hipped dormer, 1-story central pedimented portico with clustered fluted Doric columns, 1-story porch attached on south, dentiled and bracketed cornice, Palladian window above pediment, fanlight and sidelights surround entrance.
25. Harlan-Darby House (729 North Wood Avenue): 1923; Tudor cottage; 1 ½ stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, shed-roof dormer, brick and stucco siding with exposed beams, casement windows, Tudor chimney.
26. Hubbard-Richards House (733 North Wood Avenue): 1917; Bungalow; 2 ½ stories, low-pitched hipped roof, center hipped dormer, beveled siding, 2 interior chimneys, 1-story porch with box columns and brick piers, 6/1 sash windows.
27. Sockwell House (741 North Wood Avenue): c. 1920; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, moderate Western Stick Style trim, brick veneer with shingled gable ends; two rooms added on rear c. 1938.
28. Mitchell-Redd House (747 North Wood Avenue): c. 1836; originally two-room central hall plan, north and south wings added prior to 1882, rear wing added after 1882, 1-story, beveled siding, hipped roof, two interior chimneys, porch enclosed in 1958 to connect rear wing to main structure.
29. Harris-Rogers-Wilson House (755 North Wood Avenue): 1922; Georgian Revival influence; 2 stories, brick veneer, hipped roof covered with tile, two end interior chimneys, 1-story porch and carport flanking main structure, 1-story portico with clustered Doric columns, bracketed cornice; built by Florence Lumber Company.

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30. Flagg-Rogers House (6 Hawthorne Street): 1926; Georgian Revival influence result of renovation (date unknown); 2 stories, brick veneer, gabled roof, reverse-curve pediment and sidelights surround door, two exterior end chimneys, flanking wings added (date unknown).

31. Watson-Gilbert-Lott House (801 North Wood Avenue): c. 1900; Victorian, 2 ½ stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, beveled and shingled siding, L-shaped porch with slender Roman Doric columns, kitchen and 3 baths added 1917.

32. Christian House (110 Hawthorne Street): 1923; 1-story, gabled roof with off-center cross gable, exterior chimney on facade, beveled siding, small overhanging pediment above door.

33. Waits House (754 North Wood Avenue): c. 1901; 2 stories, multi-gabled roof, shingled siding; rear addition (date unknown), interior divided into apartments in 1963.

35. DesPrez-Herndon House (740 North Wood Avenue): 1896; Queen Anne influence; 2 ½ stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, half-octagonal dormer, beveled and shingled siding, L-shaped porch with moderate Eastlake trim, 2 corbeled chimneys, large porch added on north side.

36. Mitchell-McCown House (730 North Wood Avenue): 1911; Bungalow; 1 ½ stories, frame, gabled roof, twin-gabled center dormer, full-width porch with brick pillars, two interior chimneys, back porch enclosed, new back porch added.

37. Arnold-Gerber House (724 North Wood Avenue): 1930; Georgian Revival; 2 ½ stories, brick veneer, gabled roof, 3 gabled dormers, 2 exterior corbeled chimneys, 1-story porch with balustraded balcony attached on south, 1-story pedimented portico, lead-glass fanlight and sidelights surround door, modillioned cornice, tile roof.

38. Darby House (714 North Wood Avenue): c. 1884-1890; Queen Anne; 1 ½ stories, shingled and beveled siding, multi-gabled roof, pyramidal tower, 1-story porch with moderate Eastlake trim; side porch enclosed 1956; 1-story structure on rear of property erected 1951.

41. Smith House (658 North Wood Avenue): 1889; Queen Anne; 2 ½ stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, square and octagonal towers, L-shaped porch with slender box columns, shingle and weatherboard siding, cresting along ridge of roof, flat-headed sash windows, metal roof.

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42. Hall-Westmoreland-Colburn House (652 North Wood Avenue): c. 1900; Queen Anne; 2 ½ stories, multi-gabled roof, square tower with pyramidal roof, ¾ width porch with moderate Eastlake trim, weatherboard siding, metal roof.

43. O'Steen House (646 North Wood Avenue): c. 1920; 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, shed-roof attic vent, full-width porch partially screened, brick pillars, two interior chimneys.

44. Wood-Robinson House (640 North Wood Avenue): c. 1845; 1 ½ stories, central hall plan, 5 bays, gabled roof, two exterior end chimneys, shed-roof porch with Victorian trim added, flat-headed windows with plain surround, double doors with transom and sidelights, one-story wing attached on south.

45. Sommers-Negley-Small House (634 North Wood Avenue): 1875; Victorian; 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, side gabled dormers, hipped-roof porch with slender Doric columns and box cornice, decorative barge board on gable end.

47. Ware-Wade House (626 North Wood Avenue): 1916; Bungalow; 1-story, gabled roof, shed-roof dormer, two interior chimneys, exposed rafters, beveled siding, full-width porch with rubble piers; built by Florence Lumber Company.

48. Reisman-Coffee-Looft House (618 North Wood Avenue): c. 1890; Queen Anne; 2 ½ stories, combination pyramidal and gabled roof, weatherboard and shingled siding, L-shaped porch with moderate Eastlake trim, square tower.

49. Leftwich-Dillard-Mann House (612 North Wood Avenue): 1888; Queen Anne; 2 ½ stories, combination truncated-hipped and gabled roof, octagonal cupola, beveled siding, metal roof, L-shaped porch with moderate Eastlake trim, flat-headed sash windows, one interior chimney; restoration underway.

52. McKelvey House (460 North Wood Avenue): c. 1900; Victorian; 2 stories, beveled siding, pyramidal roof with cross gables, L-shaped porch with clusters of slender Ionic columns, flat-headed sash windows, rear addition.

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53. Redd-Gerber House (444 North Wood Avenue): 1922; Georgian Revival; 2 ½ stories, brick, hipped roof with cross gables, 2-story elliptical portico with heavy fluted Ionic columns supporting oversized entablature, wrought iron balustrade, 3 bays, flat-headed paired windows, fanlight and sidelights surround single-leaf door.

54. Matthews House (438 North Wood Avenue): c. 1920; Queen Anne influence; 1-story, beveled and shingled siding, combination hipped and multi-gabled roof, corbeled interior chimney, L-shaped porch with slender fluted Ionic columns, corner bay, flat-roof wing added on north.

55. Rogers-Rosenbaum House (426 North Wood Avenue): 1926; Spanish Colonial Revival; 2 stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, tile roof, 1-story wing on north end, 1-story portico with modified-Corinthian arcade, wrought iron balustrade, 2 interior end chimneys, paired windows, arched doorway, brick faced with stucco.

Original Inventory - Noncontributing Buildings

34. Redd House (750 North Wood Avenue): 1946; 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, 3 gabled dormers, carport attached at north end, brick veneer, full-width porch with slender fluted Doric columns supporting balustraded entablature, two end interior chimneys.

39. First Christian Church (700 North Wood Avenue): 1950; Gothic influence; brick, longitudinal plan with projecting ells, slender arched windows along nave, stepped buttresses.

46. England House (630 North Wood Avenue): 1946; 1-story, gabled roof, brick veneer, L-shaped, half-width porch.

51. Ferguson House (512 North Wood Avenue): 1956; 1-story, hipped-gable roof with center gabled dormer, L-shaped porch, brick veneer.

Original Inventory - Intrusive Buildings

10. Radio-T.V. Hospital (215 Hermitage Drive): c. 1935; contemporary; 1-story, brick, large display window.

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40. Baptist Student Center (670 North Wood Avenue): 1967; contemporary; 1-story, brick, flat-roof, recessed porch with square columns.

50. Wood Avenue Apartments (604 North Wood Avenue): 1963; contemporary; 2 stories, brick, hipped roof.

Inventory for Boundary Expansion

56. Dunham Residence (115 E. Hawthorne Street): 1910; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story frame with hipped roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch; twelve-paned front door; constructed as doctor's clinic but used as dwelling; no outbuildings.

57. Peerson House (117 E. Hawthorne Street): 1889; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story, frame, L-shaped house with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front porch with shed-type roof; late Victorian style; constructed as physician's residence; no outbuildings.

58. Whitten House (120 E. Hawthorne Street): 1949; NONCONTRIBUTING; One-story brick house with gabled roof; front stoop with awning; bay window with copper roof on front of house; two chimneys; no outbuildings.

59. Barclift House (123 E. Hawthorne Street): 1898; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story cottage; front porch with three columns (angled wood on brick bases); wooden rail around front porch; one chimney; single window in upper floor gable; no outbuildings.

60. B'Nai Israel Temple (201 E. Hawthorne Street): 1953; NONCONTRIBUTING; One-story brick and fieldstone Jewish temple; L-shaped structure with flat, metal roof; entry portico supported by two fluted columns; no outbuildings.

61. Lacefield (202 E. Hawthorne Street): 1925; CONTRIBUTING; Three-story Dutch Colonial with gambrel roof covered in red tile; combination stone and stucco construction; L-shaped front porch; wooden shutters on second-floor windows; seven stone columns on porch with table-height columns between; stone garage with servant's room (CONTRIBUTING).

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62. Turner House (209 E. Hawthorne Street): 1918; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story foursquare frame with hipped roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch with low brick wall surrounding; four columns, angled wood resting on brick bases; concrete front steps flanked by brick sides; brackets under house and porch eaves; frame one-car garage (CONTRIBUTING).

63. Ingram Carriage House (213 E. Hawthorne Street): 1889; CONTRIBUTING; One-and one-half-story frame front-gabled cottage; originally the stable and carriage house for Ingram House (#93); a small gable accents the center of the eave on one side elevation.

64. Smith House (216 E. Hawthorne Street): 1919; CONTRIBUTING; One-story bungalow of frame construction with hipped roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch with four square wooden columns and shutters on front windows; paired windows (one on either side of front facade); frame, two-car garage (CONTRIBUTING).

65. Mitchell Place (226 E. Hawthorne Street): 1850; CONTRIBUTING; Two and one-half stories; frame construction with metal, truncated hip roof; square entry portico supported by two sets of three pillars resting on square brick bases; top of portico marked by brackets under the eaves, decorative rail around roof and gingerbread work; four chimneys; used as hospital during the Civil War.

66. Springer House (309 E. Hawthorne Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; two gabled stoops on front covering twin front doors; wide concrete steps and concrete front porch; exposed rafters under eaves; no outbuildings.

67. Armstrong Home (314 E. Hawthorne Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; frame bungalow; two square wooden columns resting on brick bases on front porch; low wooden rail surrounding porch; frame one-car garage (CONTRIBUTING).

68. Cottage Arms (320 E. Hawthorne Street): 1972; NONCONTRIBUTING; 14-unit apartment structure; brick construction with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; one-story rectangular shape.

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69. The Manse (806 North Wood Avenue): 1947; NONCONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; brick with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; three dormers on front roof; portico with two sets of three pillars; matching wings on either end of house; frame two-car garage (NONCONTRIBUTING); house used as parsonage for First Presbyterian Church.
70. Woodley (713 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; Frame bungalow with matching bay windows on either side of house; gabled roof with asphalt shingles; brackets under eaves; two wooden square columns resting on square brick bases on front porch (a third brick base without a column); rectangular front porch full width of house; no outbuildings.
71. Edmundson House (714 Meridian Street): 1921; CONTRIBUTING; Frame bungalow with gabled, tile roof; front porch full width of house with three square wooden columns on square brick bases and low brick wall connecting the bases; brackets under eaves; multi-paned front door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by three-sectioned transoms. Clad in vinyl or aluminum siding.
72. Lewis Residence (717 Meridian Street): 1922; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with four square columns on front porch; brackets under eaves and at top of porch columns; front porch full width of house with low wooden rails; gabled roof with asphalt shingles; one-car frame garage (CONTRIBUTING).
73. Scott House (718 Meridian Street): 1922; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and metal shingles; L-shaped front porch with three square columns and concrete floor; two front doors, one in each section of the "L"; no outbuildings.
74. Mackey House (720 Meridian Street): 1941; CONTRIBUTING; One-story brick with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; arched entry with four-paned arched front door; L-shaped front porch with four square wooden columns; two chimneys; cottage-style house; one-car frame garage (CONTRIBUTING).
75. Walker Homeplace (721 Meridian Street): 1918; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; brick bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front porch full width of house with four stone columns and concrete floor; two chimneys; decorative brackets under eaves; one-car frame garage (CONTRIBUTING).

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76. Pendleton Day House (726 Meridian Street): 1922; NONCONTRIBUTING; Two-story frame with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front porch full width of house with four square wooden columns and low wooden rail surrounding; decorative boards covering gable of front porch; wide concrete steps and concrete floor on front porch; no outbuildings.
77. Kennedy House (729 Meridian Street): 1893; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story late Victorian frame with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; decorative brackets under second-story bay window; L-shaped front porch with six turned wooden posts resting on square brick bases and low decorative wooden rail connecting the bases; one-car frame garage (CONTRIBUTING).
78. Leonard House (730 Meridian Street): 1925; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; frame construction with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; enclosed front porch full width of house; bungalow style; decorative brackets under eaves; two chimneys; one-car frame garage with gabled roof (CONTRIBUTING).
79. Riley Lewis House (734 Meridian Street): 1922; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; bungalow style; brick with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; large dormer on front roof; front porch full width of house with two brick piers and two wooden columns resting on square brick bases; low brick wall surrounds porch; bottom half of front door wooden, top half with three vertical panes of glass; no outbuildings.
80. Brust Residence (737 Meridian Street): 1929; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; stucco exterior with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; covered portico with two sets of two round wooden columns; decorative wrought iron surmounted on roof of portico; screened-in side porch; French doors at front entry; freestanding carport resting on columns with gabled roof (NONCONTRIBUTING).
81. Brewer Mays House (738 Meridian Street): 1922; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; screened-in front porch; gabled roof with asphalt shingles; exposed rafters under eaves; lattice-covered vent in gable of front porch; no outbuildings.
82. Jones House (742 Meridian Street): 1925; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow covered in stucco; gabled roof with asphalt shingles; front porch one-half width of house with shed-type roof surmounted with small gabled structure; exterior shutters on all windows; no outbuildings.

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83. Durrell Tipper House (745 Meridian Street): 1922; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with clipped gable roof and asphalt shingles; four square wooden columns on front porch resting on square brick bases; low brick wall surrounding porch connecting column bases; wide concrete steps in front leading to porch with concrete floor.

84. Turner Home (746 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; three square wooden columns rest on wooden floor of front porch surrounded by low decorative rail of wood; one chimney; exposed rafters under eaves; no outbuildings.

85. Don Tipper House (749 Meridian Street): 1921; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story frame and stucco bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; open ceiling on gable covering front porch; four frame and stucco columns on front porch; twelve-paned front door; circular window in front gable; decorative brackets under eaves; no outbuildings.

86. Dyer House (753 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with clipped gabled roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch full width of house with two square brick columns; two square brick bases on porch flanking wide concrete steps; decorative brackets under eaves; two-car metal garage (NONCONTRIBUTING).

87. Smith House (754 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame covered in stucco; front porch full width of house with two stucco columns; decorative brackets under eaves; one chimney and one bay window; garage of cinder blocks (NONCONTRIBUTING).

88. Broadway Home (757 Meridian Street): 1921; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with clipped gable roof and asphalt shingles; two angled wooden columns on front porch resting on square brick bases; two additional square brick bases flanking concrete steps leading to concrete floor on front porch; decorative lattice work and brackets on front porch gable; frame workshop with gabled roof (CONTRIBUTING).

89. Elliott House (758 Meridian Street): 1891; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story frame L-shaped late Victorian; gable on hip roof with asphalt shingles; 2-story projecting bay on front facade; seven turned posts on front porch resting on square brick bases; brackets at top of each turned post; decorative brackets on projecting bay underneath second-floor overhang; two-car garage (CONTRIBUTING).

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90. Elliott Bower House (764 Meridian Street): 1919; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story brick bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch one-half width of house; two angled wooden columns resting on square brick bases with low wooden rail between the bases; 12-paned front door, sidelights and transom of beveled glass; exposed rafters, decorative brackets under eaves; concrete block garage (NONCONTRIBUTING).

91. Campbell House (770 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; large dormer with four windows on front roof; three stucco columns resting on slanted brick bases on concrete floor of front porch; wide concrete front steps; 15-paned front door flanked by 15-paned sidelights surmounted by 8-paned transom; metal storage building (NONCONTRIBUTING).

92. Springer Hart House (802 Meridian Street): 1920; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch with three brick columns and one square brick half-column; low, decorative wooden rail on front porch; no outbuildings.

93. Ingram Ashcraft House (803 Meridian Street): 1889; CONTRIBUTING; Two- and one-half-story late Victorian brick (first floor) and frame (second and third floors); open ceiling with decorative trim on front porch; corner turret with five windows and copper roof surmounted by decorative wrought iron; square bay area from first through third floor; complex roof with asphalt shingles on some portions and copper on others.

94. Wilson McCombs House (806 Meridian Street): 1919; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front porch full width of house with one-half of it covered by gabled roof; two sets of three square wooden columns on front porch resting on square brick bases; additional square brick base without column; low brick wall surrounding front porch; exposed rafters and decorative brackets under eaves; no outbuildings.

95. Garner House (810 Meridian Street): 1889; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story frame cottage with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; enclosed sun porch on front of house on second floor; L-shaped front porch with three square brick columns; twelve-paned front door; two chimneys; two-car brick garage (CONTRIBUTING).

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96. Little House (812 Meridian Street): 1921; CONTRIBUTING; One-story brick bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch with one-half of it covered by gabled roof resting on two square brick columns; front door flanked by two sets of double windows; no outbuildings.

97. Morrison Couch House (813 Meridian Street): 1888; CONTRIBUTING; One and one-half stories; frame with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; late Victorian style; three chimneys; two small rectangular porches (one on front, one on side of house); decorative boards covering front gable; transom over front door; two-car garage of wood with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (NONCONTRIBUTING).

98. Beck House (817 Meridian Street): 1916; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story late Victorian frame with gabled roof and tin shingles; three wooden pillars on front porch supporting flat roof and connected by low, decorative wooden rail; one chimney; L-shaped front porch with wooden floor and concrete steps; no outbuildings.

99. Howard Gresham House (821 Meridian Street): 1919; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; four sets of two square wooden columns on square brick bases on front porch; rectangular front porch, but rounded at wide concrete steps; exposed rafters under eaves; concrete block garage with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (NONCONTRIBUTING).

100. Bland House (804 Kendrick Street): 1943; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame cottage with front porch extending two-thirds width of house; wrought iron posts on front porch with low, decorative wrought iron rail; wooden shutters flank all windows; large "picture" window on front of house; one-car frame garage with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (CONTRIBUTING).

101. Murphy House (810 Kendrick Street): 1977; NONCONTRIBUTING; Two-story brick and stone house with attached garage of brick; gabled roof with asphalt shingles; one wide chimney serving two fireplaces (one upstairs, one downstairs); metal storage building with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (NONCONTRIBUTING).

102. Bratton Home (816 Kendrick Street): 1916; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story late Victorian frame house with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; rectangular front porch full width of

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house with four square wooden columns resting on square brick bases; frame storage building with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (CONTRIBUTING).

103. Murphy Residence (822 Kendrick Street): 1925; CONTRIBUTING; Two-story frame house clad in asbestos shingles; gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front stoop with two pilasters surmounted by decorative gable; screened-in side porch with flat roof; small square window on second floor above front door; wooden shutters flank all windows on front of house; most windows are 6/6 double hung sash; metal awnings; no outbuildings.

104. Wilson Home (826 Kendrick Street): 1925; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story brick bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; large dormer with three windows on front roof; screened-in front porch full width of house; exposed rafters and decorative brackets under eaves; two chimneys; no outbuildings.

105. Keenum House (830 Kendrick Street): 1928; CONTRIBUTING; One- and one-half-story brick bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; front stoop with two pilasters surmounted by small gable; arched brick entry and arched front door; small arched dormer on front roof with stained glass; screened-in side porch; wooden shutters flank windows; no outbuildings.

106. James House (902 Kendrick Street): 1923; CONTRIBUTING; One-story frame bungalow with gabled roof and asphalt shingles; two chimneys; screened-in rectangular front porch with concrete floor; one-car frame garage with gabled roof and asphalt shingles (CONTRIBUTING).

Inventory for 2nd Expansion

Kendrick Street

107. 708 Kendrick Street (Powell-Thompson House) 1934; One- and one-half-story frame pyramidal cottage with hipped roof covered in pressed-tin shingles; clipped gable dormer on front of house; front stoop recessed into the house itself; one internal chimney and one side chimney; 6:6 double hung windows; brick foundation. (contributing)

--Outbuilding: Circa 1933 one-story frame house with brick foundation; composition shingle gable roof with exposed eaves; 6:1 double hung windows. (contributing)

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108. 716 Kendrick Street (Jones-Shanes House) 1944; Minimal Traditional; One-story frame house clad with composition asbestos shingles; side gable roof and composition shingles; concrete block foundation; 1:1 double hung windows; rectangular concrete front porch on east end of house supported by one round wooden column; one central brick faced chimney; front yard surrounded by white picket fence. (contributing)

109. 720 Kendrick Street (Duke-Higgins House) 1946; Bungalow; One-story gable end frame house with gabled roof and composition shingles; offset gable roof front porch with rectangular concrete floor supported by three ornamental iron posts; centrally located front door of 18 panes of glass over three wood panels flanked by pairs of 3:1 double hung windows; concrete block foundation. (contributing)

110. 724 Kendrick Street (Master-Brink Apartments) 1971; Two-story brick apartment building with hipped roof and composition shingles; four square wood columns extend from ground to roof; 1:1 double hung windows; ornamental iron staircase on front rises to balcony/entry for second-floor apartments. (non-contributing)

111. 728 Kendrick Street (Stanfield-Perkins House) 1925; Bungalow; One-story gable end frame house; composition shingle gable roof (hipped roof on front porch) with bracket at end of ridge board; brick foundation; rectangular wooden front porch supported by four square wooden columns; wide concrete front steps; off-center wood front door flanked by 2:2 double hung windows. (contributing)

--Outbuilding: Circa 1925 one-story, two-bay frame garage covered with vertical board siding and metal gable roof. (contributing)

112. 732 Kendrick Street (South-Esslinger House) 1924; Bungalow; One-story gable end frame dwelling with gable roof and composition shingles; four square wooden posts resting on square brick bases on rectangular concrete front porch; three-foot-tall brick wall rests on porch floor, with screen wire from top of wall to porch ceiling; brick foundation; two internal brick chimneys; decorative brackets under eaves of roof. (contributing)

-- Outbuilding: Circa 1924 one-story, one-bay board and batten frame garage with standing seam metal gable roof and brick foundation. (contributing)

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113. 746 Kendrick Street (Ellett-Devineni House) 1889, 1960; Queen Anne; Two-story irregular plan frame dwelling with gabled roof and composition shingles; first floor elevations are treated with clapboard, but the second floor with staggered wood shingles; exception to this is the front south side which has a circa 1960 frame addition up to the second floor; two internal brick chimneys; front facade contains a central projecting gable end wing with a porte cochere attached; 1:1 double hung windows; brick and concrete block foundation. (non-contributing)
-- Outbuilding: Circa 1920 one-story, two-bay frame garage with vertical board doors and a standing seam metal gable roof. (contributing)

114. 711 Kendrick Street (Lipscomb-Blankenship House) 1924; Bungalow; One-story gable end stucco covered frame house; composition shingle gabled roof with exposed rafters and eaves and decorative brackets on gable end; concrete floor front porch supported by two wide stuccoed wood columns flared at the bottom and concrete steps on two tiers leading to street; centrally located front door with 18 panes of glass flanked by 4:1 double hung windows; central chimney; poured concrete foundation. (contributing)

115. 715 Kendrick Street (Williams-Blankenship House) 1926; Bungalow; One-story gable end frame house covered with aluminum siding; gabled roof and composition shingles; concrete floor front porch supported by two wide stuccoed wood columns flared at the bottom and concrete steps on two tiers leading to street; centrally located front door with 15 panes of glass flanked by 4:1 double hung windows; poured concrete foundation; house is a twin of 711. (contributing)
-- Outbuilding: Circa 1926 two-story frame apartment house; clipped gable composition shingle roof; poured concrete foundation; 4:1 and 3:1 double hung windows; side frame lean-to shed. (contributing)

116. 719 Kendrick Street (Israel-Wilson House) 1900, circa 1946; Two-story gable front "L" plan frame house covered with circa 1946 asbestos composition shingles; composition shingle gable roof; square-shaped front porch in the center section of the "L" with a high pitched shed roof; porch has concrete floor and is supported by a single ornamental iron post; 6:6 double hung windows; paneled wood front entry door; stone foundation. (contributing)

117. 723 Kendrick Street (Beck-Bayless House) 1923; American Foursquare; Two-story frame dwelling with composition shingle hipped roof and exposed rafters; hipped front porch with exposed rafters is supported by three square wooden columns on square brick bases resting on rectangular concrete floor; front facade door contains 15 glass panes with a pair of windows on its

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western side; all windows are 2:2 double hung wood; poured concrete foundation; interior chimney. (contributing)

118. 733 Kendrick Street (Cunningham-McGhee House) 1936; Tudor Revival; One-story brick house with a cross gable roof covered with composition shingles; 1:1 double hung windows; concrete block foundation; two internal brick chimneys; arched front entry stoop with gabled roof and side arched opening porch; both arched entries contain alternating radiating voussoirs with large keystones. (contributing)

119. 735 Kendrick Street (Bloss House) Circa 1965; One-story frame and random ashlar stone-covered house with composition shingle gable roof; one stone-covered chimney on south end of house; 1:1, 4:4, and 8:8 double hung and fixed plate glass windows; concrete block foundation; rectangular front porch with ornamental iron railing. (non-contributing)

120. 739 Kendrick Street (Bloss-McDaniel House) Circa 1926; One- and one-half-story-frame dwelling; composition shingle gable roof with exposed eaves and cross gable dormers; hipped front porch and front room roof on front facade gable end; rectangular-shaped recessed front porch with concrete floor and two square wooden posts; brick foundation; 1:1 double hung windows. (contributing)

121. 805 Kendrick Street (Perkins House) Circa 1925, circa 1946; One- and one-half-story frame house covered in circa 1946 permastone; composition shingle hipped roof; rear gabled wing; front facade central entry door with small gable stoop; 8:1 double hung windows. (contributing)

Hermitage Drive

122. 633 Hermitage Drive (Matthew-Baker House) 1949; One-story concrete block house with side gable roof and composition shingles, metal casement windows; concrete block foundation; shed-type roof over front stoop supported by two ornamental iron posts; one concrete block internal chimney and one end chimney. (non-contributing)

Archaeological Component (2nd Boundary Expansion)

Although no formal archeological survey has been made of the Wood Avenue Historic District and its second expansion, the potential for subsurface remains may be high. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting this neighborhood.

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8. Statement of Significance

Original Nomination

The Wood Avenue Historic District contains 55 structures including the most fashionable residences built during two major periods of Florence's economic growth. Primarily developed between the 1880s and 1930, the district contains a number of modest Victorian, Bungalow, and Revival style homes, but it is most noted for its fine collection of elaborate Queen Anne and handsome Georgian Revival structures. The individual civic, social, and economic achievements of the district's upper- and middle-class residents both drew from and contributed to the rapid industrial and urban development of the region during these five decades.

In the town's early years, the most fashionable residential area lay a few blocks westward (Sannoner Historic District--NRHP 1-1-76), closer to the commercial area. The city had been surveyed in 1818 by Ferdinand Sannoner for the Cypress Land Company, but few structures were built as far from the center of town as Wood Avenue (then known as Market Street). Only five antebellum structures remain along Wood Avenue, two of which--the Sample House (11) and Pope's Tavern-Lambeth House (9)--are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey. They range from the simple two-room log Sample House (11) to the still modest Crow-Pickett (8) and Mitchell-Redd (28) houses. In later years these were to become the homes of such prominent local leaders as Colonel Richard O. Pickett, attorney and State Legislator, and Judge J.J. Mitchell, probate judge, publisher of the Florence Gazette, and organizer of the county's first social welfare program.

Another early structure, Pope's Tavern (9), derives its name from a stage coach inn and tavern erected on the site in 1811 by Leroy Pope. The present structure, built around 1840, was the home of J.C. Gookin, a wholesale merchant. During the Civil War it was used as a Confederate hospital. In 1872 it was purchased by the Lambeth family, who occupied it until 1968 when the City of Florence bought it for use as a museum.

In the years following the Civil War, Florence suffered the general economic deprivation of the region, and construction was minimal. Prosperity began to return by the early 1880s, as evidenced by the three-fold increase in population during the decade. Completion of a canal project on the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River in 1889 made the area especially attractive to new business and industry and sparked the first major economic boom. George Goethals, chief

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engineer of the project and later famous for his construction of the Panama Canal, resided in the Wood-Frison House (21) while he worked in Florence.

At the time of this first boom period, the city's most fashionable residential area had already been filled in, so the new upper and middle classes moved eastward to Wood Avenue to build their homes. Fourteen structures dating from 1874 to 1900 remain in the district and depict various elements of the popular Victorian style. Prominent merchants and landholders were responsible for the construction of the elaborate Queen Anne homes such as the Smith (41), Hall-Westmoreland-Colburn (42), and Reisman-Coffee-Looft (48) houses. More common, though, were the less ornate Victorian homes such as the Rogers-Koonce (1), DesPrez-Herndon (35), and McKelvey (52) houses. Dr. Louis DesPrez, an early physician in the area; T.M. Rogers, founder of the Rogers Department Store; and Harold May, editor of the Florence Times, were among the business and professional men who built homes on Wood Avenue in this style.

After two decades of accelerated growth, Florence's economy stabilized around the turn of the century. Construction along Wood Avenue continued at a rapid rate, though for the most part, the new homes were of a less elaborate nature. A few Victorian structures were built in the early 1900s, but around 1915 two new styles--the Bungalow and Georgian Revival--began to emerge. At least five bungalows dating into the 1920s were built by the Florence Lumber Company, a business started in 1912 by Uhlán O. Redd, a resident of the district. Though most of the early bungalows depict only influences of the style, the 1916 Ware-Wade House (47) is a good example of a true Bungalow style structure. Interestingly, when this house was being planned, the neighbors drew up a petition protesting its construction, arguing that its style did not conform to that of the existing structures in the neighborhood. It was completed in spite of the petition, and within the next twenty-five years bungalows became as common as the older Victorian homes.

Completion of Wilson Dam in 1926 spurred another economic boom, and many of the successful businessmen chose the handsome Georgian Revival for their homes along Wood Avenue. The style had begun to appear as early as 1915, and by the decade of the 1920s it became the most popular of the several styles--Bungalow and various Revival--of the period. Two of the particularly impressive homes were the Redd-Gerber (53) and Kernahan-Bennett (24) houses, built respectively by Uhlán O. Redd, founder of the Florence Lumber Company, and John Kernahan, a wealthy farmer. Others, however, were not as true to the style, but they were built by equally prominent people such as industrialist Jewett Flagg, owner of the Flagg-Rogers House (30).

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Though construction in the 1920s was dominated by the Georgian Revival, a number of bungalows also date from this period. In addition, the district contains two structures of other Revival styles--the Spanish Colonial Revival Rogers-Rosenbaum House (55) and the Tudor Cottage style Harlan-Darby House (25). Like the Georgian Revival structures, these were the homes of the business and professional elite.

By the end of the second major economic boom, the district was almost filled in, so very few structures were built after 1930. While four of the later structures blend into the district, there are three others--the Radio T.V. Hospital (10), Wood Avenue Apartments (50), and Baptist Student Center (40)--which intrude. In spite of them, the district maintains its character of a late-19th- and early-20th-century upper-middle-class residential area.

Boundary Expansion Statement of Significance

The period of significance for the new Wood Avenue Historic District which encompasses the original Wood Avenue Historic District and the proposed expansion is 1833-1943. The period of significance has been expanded beyond the original one of 1833-1930 because the expansion includes later buildings that are similar in design, scale, and setback to the other houses and contribute to the overall character of this neighborhood. The expanded period of significance also encompasses those contributing resources that fell within the previous period of significance. The majority of buildings included in the expansion retain their original architectural integrity and contribute to the existing district in location, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The same variety of architectural styles found in the existing district (from late-Victorian to Bungalowoid) is to be found among these structures with a large, unusually fine collection of bungalows. Just like the houses in the existing district, these reflect a slice of life of Florence since people who contributed to the vibrancy of the city lived in them. Notable people include: Mr. John T. Ashcraft, president of the world-famous Florence Wagon Factory and owner of the huge Ashcraft Cotton Mills; Dr. W. J. Peerson, a prominent local physician; Mr. Bert Haltom, a federal judge; Mr. Henry G. Richards, a popular local educator for 48 years; Mr. George Barnett, a successful and influential local attorney; and Dr. Douglas James, author of The Life and Times of Walter Cronkite (an authorized biography), which was published in 1991.

2nd Boundary Expansion Statement of Significance

Criterion C: Architecture

The Wood Avenue Historic District is being expanded for the second time as the result of

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additional survey work completed in 1996 at the request of the property owners from Hermitage Drive along the southeastern end of Kendrick Street until it intersects with the existing district boundaries. The buildings within this expansion area are similar in design, scale, and setback to the houses in the existing district and add to the overall character of this neighborhood. The majority of buildings included in the expansion retain their historic architectural integrity and contribute to the existing district in location, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance for Wood Avenue Historic District is being expanded from 1833-1943 to 1833-1946. This change is due to the inclusion of contributing buildings in the expansion area that date from 1944-1946.

Historic Summary

Home construction along Kendrick Street in this second boundary expansion area is closely associated with local economic trends and boom periods of the late 1880s, the mid-1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. In 1890 one writer in Florence boasted that his town was "the capital beyond contest or question of the rich and bounteous empire of northern Alabama" and dared his readers to "go among the prosperous businessmen of the city and sound their faith in Florence."⁴ Such was the response to the economic boom of the late 19th century. The late 1880s boom expressed itself in a flurry of house-building as would also occur in the construction booms that followed in the 20th century. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellett personify this outburst of construction activity. They moved to Florence from Virginia in 1888 and proceeded to build the large Queen Anne-styled house still located at 746 Kendrick Street (# 113).⁵ They, and other people like them, helped to create an ambience in the core of the city which is largely intact today.

The economic boom periods of the early-to-mid 20th century also created tremendous residential growth in Florence. The completion of Wilson Dam in 1926, the creation of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1933, and the coming of the Reynolds Metals Company in 1941 gave Florence three additional economic uplifts that it needed to get itself moving again following on the heels of the effects of World War I and the Great Depression. The bungalow, foursquare, minimal traditional, Tudor Revival, other vernacular house forms, and their associated outbuildings within the 2nd boundary expansion reflect these early-to-mid-20th-century periods of increased affluence and construction booms.

⁴Florence Times, October 31, 1890, p.3.

⁵Affidavit of J. Fred Johnson, Book 248, pp. 346-347, 1934, Probate Office, Lauderdale County Courthouse, Florence, Alabama.

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Through the years, residents of the 2nd expansion area of the Wood Avenue Historic District have made significant contributions to the betterment of life in Florence, Alabama. Mr. J. W. Powell, for example, was a teacher of mathematics at Coffee High School who later became the school's principal and, still later, was appointed Superintendent of Education for Florence City Schools. A local elementary school bears his name today. Mr. Clyde Stanfield was a successful businessman who supplied sheet metal from his local shop for many of the buildings, both residential and commercial, in the city. Mrs. F. T. Appleby, wife of another principal of Coffee High School/Superintendent of Education, spent her early years on this street. A special room at the local First Presbyterian Church is named in her honor as a mark of the esteem with which her memory is held. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Israel were successful shopkeepers in downtown Florence for many years. Mr. Michael Thompson, a staff member at International Fertilizer Development Center, an agency dedicated to helping developing nations feed themselves, lives on Kendrick Street even today as does Mr. Joe Shanes, a staff member of the Utilities Department for the city of Florence.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Original Nomination

1. McCroskey, Alfred. Personal communication, Jan.-June, 1978.
2. Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. Vol. I. Chicago: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1921.

Boundary Expansion

1. Ingrum, James D. and Joyce E. Property Deed for Lot 382, Block 427 in Florence, Alabama (includes the present structure at 803 Meridian Street), 1965.
2. Interview with James Ingrum, Sr., local historian and resident of Wood Avenue Historic District Expansion, May 18, 1994.
3. Interview with William L. McDonald, official historian for the City of Florence, Alabama, May 20, 1994.
4. Interview with Marie Lacefield Shanks, local historian and resident of Wood Avenue Historic District Expansion, June 10, 1994.
5. McDonald, William L. Sweetwater: The Story of East Florence, 1818-1940. Florence, Alabama: Privately Published, 1980.

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2nd Boundary Expansion

1. Affidavit of J. Fred Johnson, Book 248, pp. 346-347, 1934. Probate Office, Lauderdale County Courthouse, Florence, Alabama.
2. Deed to property at 708 Kendrick Street, Florence, Alabama. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Thompson.
3. Florence City Board of Education Minutes of Meetings, 1933-1934.
4. Florence Times, October 31, 1890, p.3.
5. Interview with Ms. Marie Lacefield Shanks by Billy Ray Warren, November 1996.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

Original Nomination

Starting at the northwest corner of the intersection of Tuscaloosa Street and Wood Avenue, proceed thence in a northwesterly direction along Wood Avenue approximately 289 feet to the southeast corner of the Rogers-Koonce House property (1), the true point of origin; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 168 feet to the rear property line of said house; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 128 feet along the rear property lines of the houses facing Wood Avenue (structures 1 and 2); thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 205 feet to the northeast side of Seminary Street; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 331 feet along said street to the rear of the Pope's Tavern-Lambeth House (9); thence in a northeasterly direction approximately 255 feet; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 305 feet to the southeast side of Irvine Avenue; thence in a northeasterly direction along said street approximately 20 feet; thence generally in a northwesterly direction across Irvine Avenue and along the rear property lines of the houses facing Wood Avenue (structures 17-22) approximately 650 feet; thence in a northeasterly direction approximately 135 feet to the southwest side of Wood Avenue; thence along the said street approximately 190 feet; thence in a westerly direction approximately 104 feet to the rear property line of the Pennington-Skipworth House (23); thence in a northerly direction approximately 55 feet along said property line; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 40 feet to the east side of Morrison Avenue; thence in a northerly direction along Morrison Avenue and beyond to the northwest corner of the intersection of Willingham Road and Wood Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of Willingham Road approximately 190 feet to the rear property line of the Kernahan-Bennett House (24); thence approximately 475 feet along the rear property lines of the houses facing Wood Avenue (structures 24-28); thence in a southwesterly direction along the rear property line

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of the Flagg-Rogers House (30) approximately 207 feet to the northeast side of Sherrod Avenue; thence in a northwesterly direction along said street approximately 150 feet to the southeast corner of the intersection of Sherrod Avenue and Hawthorne Street; thence in a northeasterly direction along Hawthorne Street approximately 287 feet; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 150 feet across Wood Avenue and along the rear property line of the Watson-Gilbert-Lott House (31); thence in a northeasterly direction approximately 105 feet to the western side of Wood Avenue; thence in a southeasterly direction along said street approximately 150 feet to the southwest corner of the intersection of Hawthorne Street and Wood Avenue; thence approximately 220 feet across Wood Avenue and along the southeast side of Hawthorne Street; thence along the northeast property line of the Christian House (32) and continuing in a generally southeast direction approximately 2430 feet along the rear property lines of the structures facing Wood Avenue (structures 34-55) to the eastern corner of the Rogers-Rosenbaum House (55) property; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 262 feet to the southwest side of Wood Avenue; thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 50 feet to the true point of origin.

Boundary Expansion

Verbal Boundary Description: See enclosed sketch map.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries were drawn to form a cohesive historic district that includes the greatest number of contributing resources and the least number of noncontributing resources dating from the period of significance.

2nd Boundary Expansion

Verbal Description:

The boundaries of the 2nd Expansion to the Wood Avenue Historic District are indicated on the enclosed map.

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Boundary Justification:

The 2nd Expansion boundaries were drawn to include as many contributing buildings and to exclude as many noncontributing buildings dating from the new period of significance along the southeastern end of Kendrick Street to the existing Wood Avenue Historic District boundaries.

Photographs

Wood Avenue Historic District (2nd Boundary Expansion)

Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama

Glenn Cavadel, photographer

Negatives maintained at the Alabama Historical Commission

June 1996

1. Streetscape, north side of Kendrick St. facing north
2. 708 Kendrick St. facing north
3. 711 Kendrick St. facing south
4. 715 Kendrick St. facing south
5. 716 Kendrick St. facing north
6. 719 Kendrick St. facing south
7. 720 Kendrick St. facing north
8. 723 Kendrick St. facing south
9. 724 Kendrick St. facing north
10. 728 Kendrick St. facing north
11. 733 Kendrick St. facing south
12. 739 Kendrick St. facing south
13. 746 Kendrick St. facing north