

Substantive Review

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only 23  
received AUG 25 1985  
date entered

OCT 3 1985

## 1. Name

historic 3 Multiple Resources of Anniston, Alabama

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number Incorporated Limits NA not for publication

city, town Anniston NA vicinity of congressional district 3

state Alabama code 01 county Calhoun code 015

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Probate Judge's Office

street & number Calhoun County Courthouse

city, town Anniston state Alabama

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alabama Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1970-present ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Montgomery state Alabama

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent      ☐ deteriorated  
☒ good      ☐ ruins  
☒ fair      ☐ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### A. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Anniston is situated in the northeastern part of Alabama between the thirty-third and thirty-fourth parallels in the rolling hills of the Piedmont region not far from the highest point in the state: Cheaha Mountain. Early observers noted that Anniston was nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in a bowl-shaped valley surrounded by hills in what in the 1870s was considered to be the finest mineral and agricultural region of the Southeast. An abundance of iron ore, rolling hills of longleaf pine for charcoal, and good railroad connections first attracted Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler and prompted them to form the Woodstock Iron Company and undertake in 1872 the production of charcoal iron and the development of a private town to support the operation of the company.

The original town limits of Anniston comprised a circular area with a radius of 1.5 miles. The central point is near the intersection of Noble and Seventeenth Streets, and had already been decided upon when the town was incorporated in 1873 by the Probate Judge of Calhoun County.

George Noble, considered to be the engineer of the Noble family apparently laid out the streets of the new town in the early 1870s. The grid plan adhered to the compass points, with Noble Street being the major north-south artery. East-west streets were numbered. Noble Street runs along a section line, passing through the center point of the town, and being the highway that connected Anniston to the older settlements of Jacksonville to the north and Oxford to the south. Noble Street, one of the most level areas of town, was designed as Anniston's "Main Street" the focus of the central business district and the dividing line between the east side and the west side of town.

According to tradition, when land sales opened up to the public in 1883 Major General John H. Forney--a West Point graduate, civil engineer, and Confederate war veteran from Jacksonville, Alabama--drew the plat maps and divided the lots.

The town's founders planned for business, manufacturing, and residential sectors, but they also perceived an occupationally segregated town (see chapter 7, The Model City of the New South). This was achieved by creating a commercial area centered by Noble Street, an industrial sector west of Noble with each industry surrounded by adjacent operatives' cottages, and an elite residential section east of Noble Street.

A pragmatic reason exists that must have been the persuading factor in their choice of location: topography. The hilly region in the southwestern area of the town contained the iron ore beds. The ore lay close to the surface and was mined in open cuts from ten to twenty feet deep. Mule-drawn carts carried the ore to the furnace, located around Seventh Street west of Noble Street near the railroad tracks on a site now occupied by Adelaide Mills. Operatives lived in nearby Glen Addie, a model residential village.

The path of the railroad through the town determined, along with the relatively level area in West Anniston, the location of many of the new industries. For example, the first cotton textile mill, Anniston Manufacturing Company, was built in 1880 by the tracks close to Eleventh Street, with a mill village adjacent to the west.

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To the east of Noble are some of the highest elevations, with Blue Mountain in the northeastern sector and lesser slopes to the southeast. The early elite residential section to the east of Noble was dominated by Quintard Avenue, a wide boulevard with a grassy median, and the estates of the two leading industrialists. Samuel Noble's residence occupied a gently sloping parcel of land between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets and stretching from Leighton Avenue up to the cemetery. Alfred Tyler's estate was a quarter section southeast of Tenth Street and Leighton Avenue, centered by a sloping hill. Driveways from both the Tyler and Noble estates wound down to the Grace Episcopal Church on Tenth and Leighton. Anniston High School now occupies the site of Noble's House, while the Northeast Alabama Regional Medical Center is now situated where Tyler's house stood. Other family members also had smaller estates in the early town. (See the 1884 map.)

The good rail connections that prompted the Tylers and Nobles to begin the production of pig iron was the Selma, Dalton, and Rome Railroad, a company that soon became the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad. By 1882, the Georgia Pacific Railroad (now the Southern Railway) was being constructed from Atlanta to Birmingham and intersected with the ET, V and G at a point near Anniston. This event prompted the town to open to the public the following year. Samuel Noble sought to improve transportation by building the Anniston and Atlanta Railroad to points south in 1884 and the Anniston and Cincinnati Railroad north to Attala in 1887. These two lines were later acquired by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Today Anniston is linked to the outer world by the railroad connections, by Highway 78, the first transcontinental highway (the old Bankhead Highway) which has now been supplanted by Interstate 20 from Atlanta to Birmingham, by Highway 431 to points north and south and by numerous other state and county roads.

**B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA DURING PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The early private town after its beginning in 1872 apparently had a relatively small number of inhabitants--several hundred. Since no maps can be found of the town prior to its opening to the public in 1883, an analysis of the population figures can provide insight into the community's physical make-up at that time--industries, stores, houses.

Before 1880, the town's chief *raison d'être* was the production of pig iron. By 1880, there were mining operations in the ore beds, two charcoal iron furnaces, and the commercial and personal services to support the population.

The statistical information included with the 1880 manuscript census yields indicators that help reconstruct what the physical town must have been. Table I shows the household status of the entire population of 941 Annistonians in 1880, while Table 2 reveals occupational status. Based on these figures and the historic record, a physical profile can be drawn of a small village centered around the furnaces and ore beds with a commercial area clustered on Noble Street primarily between Ninth and Eleventh Streets, operatives' cottages in Glen Addie and the mill village, a few middle class homes along Noble Street and the surrounding area, and the palatial estates of the founding families.

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During each of the subsequent periods in which the city achieved significance an event or events occurred which resulted in the physical growth of the town. For example, the company opened the town to the general public in 1883 and experienced the first boom time for a few years. The Nobles built a new car-wheel works along the tracks of the ET, V & G Railroad; new businesses were constructed along Noble Street and Tenth Street; new houses were built in Glen Addie. The company built an opera house and a hotel.

The biggest building boom came in 1887 and immediately after. In fact, the double booms in 1883 and 1887 made Anniston's population increase by a greater percentage in the decade of the 1880s than any other Alabama town, including Birmingham. The 1887 boom saw the construction of elaborate commercial buildings in the central business district while coke-iron furnaces and pipe shops sprang up alongside the path of the L & N Railroad in West Anniston. The growth of industry in the western sector caused the proliferation of housing nearby with hundreds of working-class cottages being built west of Noble Street and north of Tenth Street. Quintard Avenue and the Tyler Hill district developed as the wealthier residential districts by the late 1880s, and the period also saw the construction of a variety of churches. (See the 1887 and 1888 Bird's-eye view maps of Anniston, as well as the 1888 and 1890 Anniston City Land Company maps.)

After the depression years of the 1890s, a more optimistic mood prevailed around the turn of the century with more cotton mills built and an enlargement of the downtown district. Moreover, Anniston had by then been named the county seat. The post-World War I boom which stretched into the 1920s saw Anniston emerge as the world's largest producer of cast-iron pipe. Pipe shops were built in West Anniston along the tracks, and the wealth generated new elite residential areas in east Anniston.

Anniston never regained the industrial preeminence of the 1920s, as the depression years of the 1930s took their toll and construction ground to a halt. In time, the town made a partial recovery. During World War II Fort McClellan gained prominence and the Anniston Ordnance Depot was established for ammunition storage. Later its function was expanded to include general supply storage and maintenance of army vehicles. Today the Anniston Army Depot (as it is now called) is the area's largest employer.

The original circular city limits of Anniston gradually filled with structures and the town began expanding in all directions. The northeast sector of Anniston's original limits, because of its hilly topography, will probably never become densely settled.

Today the newest growth areas are to the east (over the hill in Golden Springs), in north Anniston stretching toward Jacksonville and to the northwest along Highway 431. To the south, the city limits abut Oxford, precluding growth in that direction. The downtown business district continuously attempts to revive despite the growth of peripheral shopping centers.

### C. ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT

The Anniston Multiple Resource Area includes industrial, commercial, religious, governmental, and residential buildings that document the city's development from its first decade as a private town through the highly prosperous 1920s when it was the

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world's largest producer of cast-iron pipe. The scale and design quality of the buildings reflect the aspirations of the town's early leaders and its status in the 20th century as the leading city in Calhoun County.

Of particular note are the handsome native sandstone buildings constructed by master stonemason Simon Jewell in the town's first two decades. Primarily institutional and public buildings, they include Grace Episcopal Church (1882-85), Parker Memorial Baptist Church (1888), Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church (1888), and the Union Depot (1885). The sandstone is also incorporated in some of the major residences of the period, such as the Huger-Brazelton House (1888), where it provides a handsome foundation.

The largest-scale buildings in the survey area are the industrial and governmental structures represented by the Anniston Cotton Manufacturing Company Building (1880-81), a large mill structure with decorative brickwork including pilasters and pierced cruciform designs; the Anniston Land Company Building (1890), designed to house "budding" industries in the new town; and the Calhoun County Courthouse (1900), an imposing Renaissance Revival style building richly ornamented with classical details.

The commercial buildings tend to be of a relatively modest scale, generally two or three stories in height and several bays wide, but several have exceptionally handsome and well-detailed facades for their size. Nineteenth-century examples with notable use of classical details include the Wikle Drug Company Building (1883), the Bank of Anniston (1888), the Security Bank (1890), and the Peerless Saloon (1899). Twentieth-century buildings that introduce a somewhat larger scale include the Cater-Rhodes Furniture Company Building (1908) and the three-building Kaplan Block (c. 1905-c. 1909), both of which use classical motifs, and the Art Deco style Kress Building (c. 1930).

The residential properties in the survey area document the evolution of architectural tastes from the late-19th century, represented by the asymmetrical, highly textured Queen Anne style Noble-McCaa-Butler House (1887), into the early 20th century when more symmetrical, more purely classical designs such as the Georgia Revival Kilby House (1914) were popular. Two residential historic districts, Tyler Hill (1888-c. 1900) and Glenwood Terrace (c. 1916-1936), not only exemplify this transition in taste, but also document parallel standards (despite the difference in dates) of these two developments for the well-to-do: a cohesiveness based on regular lot sizes and setbacks, a concern for design quality reflected in well-executed popular styles, and attention to landscaping and public park space.

The physical relationships of the Multiple Resource Area were shaped initially by Anniston's origins as a privately developed "model" industrial city. Determining factors included abstract concepts, natural features, and transportation. On a conceptual level emanating from a model city ideal, the town limits were originally circular, streets were laid out on a grid plan (also the most practical and profitable to develop), and the various functions (commercial, manufacturing, working-class residential, and professional and managerial-class residential) were to be separate. These separations were realized partially because of the hilly topography (to the southwest and northeast), the concentration of iron ore in the southwest, and the path of the railroad tracks, which defined the backbone of the city's industrial development and separated predominately black and working class neighborhoods such as

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Glen Addie and the Anniston Manufacturing Company mill village from the rest of the city. Thus, large-scale industrial and small-scale working class residential development occurred to the west, commercial development was centrally located, concentrated primarily on north-south Noble Avenue, and most residential development occurred east of Noble, most notably along Quintard Avenue with its grassy median (where grand Victorian houses on very large lots have for the most part given way in the past two decades to generally nondescript commercial development) and on the now-subdivided and redeveloped Noble and Tyler estates. Most of the oldest churches are on corner lots on Quintard or a block to the east.

The street grid predominates except where it is interrupted by hilly topography (e.g., Glen Addie in the southwest) or modified or abandoned to establish the character of a residential development. In general, scale, siting, and facade lines in the various sectors are consistent, except where more recent development has broken the pattern. The estates, however, have been subdivided and redeveloped, and remaining related properties such as the Noble-McCaa-Butler House, or the Smith-Mallory-Cater House, which originally occupied much larger grounds, suffer some loss of their site context.

**D. SCOPE OF SURVEY**

The City of Anniston and the Alabama Historical Commission entered into a contract in 1983 to undertake a Phase Historic Sites Survey funded by a U.S. Department of Interior Planning and Survey Grant and in-kind services from the City of Anniston.

With the outlined methodology as a guide, Coordinator Anniston historian Grace Gates conducted the field surveys of the entire area with onsite exterior and interior inspection of selected properties, the necessary historical research in manuscripts, notes, maps, city directories, and other public library material, determined legal descriptions and owners in city and county records, interviewed property owners and other interested parties, and compiled the necessary written material. Birmingham architectural historian Alice Bowsher assisted with both architectural advice and the architectural component of the narrative. Photographers who assisted with the project were Jack Harris, Steve McDaniel, Blaine Paxton, William Gates, and Logan Combs. City of Anniston Planning Director W. Thomas Magee acted as consultant for the city, while City personnel Glenda Carlisle and Dawne Harris assisted with secretarial support.

The present project followed a Phase I Historic Sites Survey completed in 1981 by Grace Gates with consultative assistance from Robert Gamble. In that undertaking, all buildings within the town's historic corporate limits were surveyed and those over fifty years old were inventoried. Of the more than seven thousand structures within those limits, nearly three thousand were over a half century in age.

The Phase II survey took a closer look at the entire area again. That area, the historic corporate limits, was defined by an act of the State Legislature approved February 4, 1879, and described as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Anniston, Calhoun County, be and the same is hereby incorporated, and the corporate limits of said town shall embrace an area of land as follows: The centre of said town shall be

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the Southwest corner of the North west quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8, from which point the limits shall extend one and one-half miles in every direction."

The National Register criteria were used to assess the properties that were over fifty years old. Most were chosen because of their architectural qualities and/or because they are associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history: the creation and development of a planned, industrial town of the New South.

Integrity of the buildings was a special problem, in that a relatively small number of structures remain with integrity. In addition, only two areas were identified within the scope of the time frame of this survey that were still relatively intact enough to be considered historic districts: the Tyler Hill area and Glenwood Terrace, both residential. The downtown business district has been so razed, remodeled, and replaced that district potential no longer exists. The once cohesive mill villages, Glen Addie, the "old" mill village, and the areas around the original pipe shops have likewise been so changed, with the intrusion of housing projects, houses torn down, and others completely remodeled, that district integrity has been destroyed.

The individual properties selected for inclusion in the Multiple Resource Area Nomination were chosen because they are the best extant examples of noteworthy architecture in Anniston that retain physical integrity and are associated with either developmental periods in Anniston's history or outstanding historical figures. The following are, the quintessential remnants of Anniston's history which meet criteria A, B, or C, listed chronologically:

I. The Private Town, 1872-1876

- 1. Hillside Cemetery, 1876
- 2. Anniston Manufacturing Company, 1880-1881
- 3. Grace Episcopal Church, 1882-1885

II. The Town Opened to the Public, First Building Boom, 1883-1886

- \* Anniston Inn Kitchen, 1883-1885
- 4. Wikle's Drug Store, 1883
- 5. Glen Addie Fire House, 1885
- 6. L and N Depot-Kelly Supply, 1885

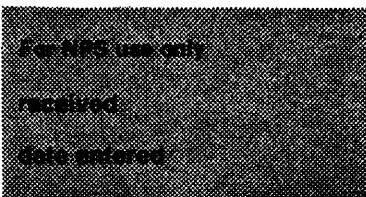
III. Second Boom, Sale of the Parent Company, Rapid Growth, 1887-1895

Houses:

- \* Crowan Cottage, 1887
- \* Noble-Morris-Parker Cottage, 1887
- 7. Noble-McCaa-Butler House, 1887
- 8. Hugh-Brazelton House, 1888
- 9. Tyler Hill District, 1888-1900
- \* McKleroy-Wilson-Kirby House, 1888
- 10. Smith-Mallory-Cater House, 1891

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**Commercial:**

- \* Caldwell Building, 1889
- ✓ 11. Old Bank of Anniston-Couch's, 1888
- ✓ 12. Anniston Transfer Company-Anniston Gallery, 1889
- 13. Anniston City Land Company Building, 1890-(Determined not eligible by State Review Board due to loss of integrity)
- ✓ 14. Nonnenmacher Bakery, 1890
- ✓ 15. Security National Bank, 1890

**Churches:**

- \* Saint Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, 1888
- ✓ 16. Parker Memorial Baptist Church, 1888
- ✓ 17. Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church-First Christian Church, 1888
- ✓ 18. Temple Beth-El, 1891
- ✓ 19. Mount Zion Baptist Church, 1890-1894
- ✓ 20. Samuel Noble Monument, 1895

**IV. Turn of the Century Boom Times, 1900-1914, Anniston Became County Seat**

- ✓ 21. Peerless Saloon, 1899
- ✓ 22. Calhoun County Court House, 1900
- \* Federal Building, 1906
- ✓ 23. Rhodes Furniture, 1908
- ✓ 24. Kaplan Block, 1907-1909
- ✓ 25. Nonnenmacher House, 1902
- ✓ 26. Glover-Goodgame House, 1906
- ✓ 27. Kilby House, 1914
- ✓ 32. Rollstone Machinery Company, 1890, 1905

**V. Post World War I Growth, 1918-1920s**

- ✓ 28. Glenwood Terrace Residential Area
- \* Lyric Theater, 1917
- ✓ 29. Oak Tree Cottage, 1922
- ✓ 30. Kress Building, c. 1917, facade c. 1930
- ✓ 31. Montgomery Ward-Alabama Power-Office Center, 1927

\* Already listed on National Register



## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1876-1930

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### A. OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES AND THEMES

The historic resources of Anniston are representative of the efforts of the south to achieve the goal of revitalization following the War Between the States. This revitalization was based on an economy that emphasized industrialization although not turning away from agriculture on which the pre-war economy was based. Anniston is an excellent example of the melding of Northern capital and Southern resources by men from both regions who were striving to bind the wounds caused by the past conflict and to rebuild the economically depressed South.

Anniston achieved prominence as one of the New South's early planned industrial towns. The town was also an early example in Alabama of the concept of "welfare capitalism" which was held by many industrialists, both North and South, during the last quarter of the 19th century. Under this concept the company, in this case the Woodstock Iron Company founded by Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler, provided the necessities of life, located in pleasant surroundings, in an effort to upgrade the status of its workers and their families as a means of insuring increased productivity.

The industrial town of Anniston attracted attention in newspapers nationwide, which contributed to its later growth. In 1883 the town was opened to the general public. This opening brought an influx of new investors who showed their confidence in the future of the town by constructing new commercial establishments and houses and by introducing new industries that diversified the industrial complex already on hand. With this new wave of investment, the town grew at a rapid pace so that by the turn of the century, it had achieved economic and political supremacy in Calhoun County.

Representing the periods when the industrial town was establishing its prominence, the factories, commercial buildings, houses and churches in the resource area are significant for associations with Anniston's development as a New South industrial town.

#### 1. Criterion A - Industry:

The Multiple Resources of Anniston are significant as a good example of an industrial town that developed in Alabama during the later years of the 19th and early 20th century. Founded in 1872, by Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler, the town is indicative of the spirit of industrialism that grew up in the South during the years following the Civil War when Southern states began to turn away from an economy that was totally dominated by agriculture to one that emphasized industry, including iron foundries and textile mills, as a means of overcoming the depressed conditions of the region.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 43 acres

Quadrangle name Anniston

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

See individual inventory forms.

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary follows original corporate limits.

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

state NA code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

Grace Gates

name/title Michael Bailey/Cultural Resource Coordinator

organization Alabama Historical Commission

date June 27, 1985

street & number 725 Monroe Street

telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery

state Alabama

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 8-15-85

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

date

10/3/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

See Continuation Sheet for other listings

date

Chief of Registration

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2. Criterion A - Social/Humanitarian:

The Anniston Multiple Resources Area is significant for its association with the concept of "welfare capitalism" which was adopted by many industrialists, North and South, during the years following the War Between the States. The concept was based on the idea that the company, in this case the Woodstock Iron Company founded by Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler, provided the necessities of life for the workers. These necessities, placed in pleasant surroundings, included housing, churches, and provision for burial in the company cemetery. These needs were provided in an effort to upgrade the status of workers and their families, which, it was believed, would insure increased productivity for the company.

3. Criterion A - Commerce:

The Historic Resource Area of Anniston is significant for its development as a commercial center for Calhoun County. For nearly the first decade of its existence the company town of Anniston was served by company stores which were provided by the Woodstock Iron Company. In 1883 the town was open for settlement and investment to the general public as a way to create diversity in industry and commerce and to boost its economy. Upon this opening, a large influx of merchants and investors located in the town and opened a variety of commercial establishments. The growth of the town's commercial area, caused by the influx of merchants and investment capital, was such that by the turn of the century Anniston had become the major commercial center for Calhoun County.

4. Criterion A - Politics and Government:

The Multiple Resource Area of Anniston is significant as the site of the county seat of Calhoun County from June 1900 until the present. Anniston became the center of county government following a long and bitter political struggle over possession of the courthouse with the neighboring town of Jacksonville, which was the county seat prior to the removal. The move of the county seat to Anniston represents the economic and political supremacy that the town had achieved in Calhoun County by the turn of the century.

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5. Criterion C - Architecture:

The Multiple Resources of Anniston are significant architecturally as including industrial, commercial, religious, governmental and residential buildings that represent Anniston's development from its first decade as a private town through the highly prosperous 1920s. The scale and design quality of the buildings reflect the aspirations of the town's leaders and its status, in the 20th century, as the leading city in Calhoun County. The domestic architecture in the area ranges from the grand Victorian styles as seen in the Tyler Hill Historic District, to the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles from the early 20th century as found in the Glenwood Terrace Historic District. The commercial buildings display the High Victorian treatment of facades from the late 19th and early 20th centuries to the more abstract classicism of the Art Deco style of the 1930s. The institutional buildings in the area display such styles as the Gothic Revival style as seen in the three fine stone churches on Quintard Avenue (Parker Memorial #16, St. Paul's #17, Grace Episcopal #3) as well as the Italian Renaissance style seen in the Calhoun County Courthouse (#22).

6. Criterion C - Art/Sculpture/Funerary Art:

The Multiple Resource Area of Anniston is significant for its display of funerary art which is found in Hillside Cemetery. A variety of funerary art is found in the cemetery, much of which contrasts with traditional folk memorials found in Alabama during the period. These examples include elaborate obelisks, memorial statuary which display various forms, pedestal urns, traditional crosses as well as more moderate headstones and flat markers.

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8. BROAD HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Calhoun County was created in 1832 following the Treaty of Cusseta which provided that the Creek Indians vacate the land. The county was established primarily as an agricultural area with major settlements in Oxford in the southern part of the county, and Jacksonville and Piedmont in the northern part.

Established after the Civil War in 1872, Anniston as a new industrial community had little major impact on the county as long as the town existed as a private company enterprise. It was not until Anniston opened as a public town in 1883 that serious commercial and political rivalries began.

During the period as a private company town those who migrated to Anniston did so at the invitation of the owners. It was a controlled situation in that all inhabitants were either owners or employees of the Woodstock Iron Company or hired by them in turn.

(Periods of Significant Development)

1. 1872-1883

These were the years of the private town when the Tylers and Nobles used the Woodstock Iron Company as the nucleus of a planned community which exhibited many of the elements of the concept of "welfare capitalism" including housing, churches, schools and a cemetery. The hub of the town was the first charcoal-iron furnace "blown in" in April 1873. During those first few years, the production of pig iron took precedence over all else. That production coincided with a severe national depression that began in 1873. Samuel Noble took the lead in keeping the furnace in blast at a time when over one-half of all southern furnaces had closed down.

One of the amenities, however, that was necessary, was planning for a cemetery. (#1, Hillside Cemetery). In more flush times in the mid-1880s, Noble invited the noted landscape architect N. F. Barrett of Pullman, Illinois, fame to beautify the town, and one of his projects was Hillside.

The Woodstock Company also planned for a twin industry as a perfect accompaniment to iron: cotton textiles. The Anniston Manufacturing Company (#2) went into production in 1881. Meanwhile, the Tylers and Nobles, both Episcopalian families, donated funds individually and through the Woodstock Iron Company to enable the building of Grace Episcopal Church (#3) beginning in 1882--the first substantive church building in town.

2. 1883-1886

Anniston officially opened to the public on July 3, 1883. A variety of contributing forces culminated in the decision to take this step. These included the coming of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, which reached Anniston from Atlanta on February 28, 1883, on its way to Birmingham. The new rail link not only greatly enhanced freight possibilities, but brought crowds of curious onlookers who wanted to view the model city so highly praised by the Atlanta Constitution editor and ardent New South advocate Henry Grady. Also, opening to the public meant expansion, and that was a good alternative to stagnation.

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The company had already begun selling lots in June 1883, and the first building boom began. Many of the commercial buildings erected in the flurry of expansion were of wood, including the famous "Mobile Block." These were stores built by newcomers from Mobile on the east side of Noble Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, but which later had to be replaced. More substantial buildings included the Opera House on the southwest corner of Tenth and Noble, whose beauty attracted comment across the country. The theater became the social center of the early town. It was razed in the 1960s.

Other substantive buildings were the famous Anniston Inn, finished in 1885 and which burned in 1923. A fire wall separated the Inn from its kitchen in order to protect the hotel, but when the fire started in the hotel, the only part left standing was the kitchen.

Wikle's Drug Store (#4) was the outstanding commercial building to be added during that first building boom. In Glen Addie, the residential area of most of the furnace operatives, an important social center for the neighborhood was the volunteer fire company headquarters (#5) erected in 1885. The first Union Depot to accommodate the ever-increasing freight and passenger traffic (#6) was also built that year.

Although the original town apparently made little or no provision for public parks, there was attention devoted to landscaped open space in the early years. Prime examples include Hillside Cemetery (1876), designed in part (if not implemented) by nationally known landscape architect N. F. Barrett, and planted with oak, magnolia, juniper, and cedar trees; Tyler Square, the small park that is the focal point of the Tyler Hill Historic District; and the grassy median that continues to give Quintard Avenue an air of elegance, despite the substitutions of fast-food restaurants and small office buildings for many of the grand old Victorian houses that long lined it. Evidence of continuing attention to landscaping in the 20th century is the median in the Glenwood Terrace development.

3. 1887-1895

By late 1885 and 1886, Anniston's rapid growth had slowed. To stimulate further expansion, the Woodstock Iron Company underwent a massive re-organization. The company was reorganized, with additional capital from northern sources, into two separate companies with the interests divided between the Woodstock Iron Company and the new Anniston City Land Company. This was the incentive for the most rapid growth yet. Anniston's population increased from 942 in 1880 to 9,948 in 1890, according to census figures. The rapidly growing populace needed houses, church, schools, commercial support.

One of the most enduring of the new industries was cast-iron pipe, and the first of many pipe shops was built just outside the original town limits on the Anniston and Cincinnati Railroad. The new plant in 1890 covered 32 acres and was the largest plant of its kind south of Baltimore. The complex, which now produces steel products, is still in use after having changed hands numerous times. The pits and ovens are still in the complex but because of additions and remodeling should be researched and included in a future survey. Other pipe shops which include Lynchburg, Standard, Alabama Pipe and Central, all of which represented Anniston's major productions, have either been torn down or abandoned to ruin.

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The growth and business potential of the new town attracted men of means and energy, and the early newspapers were filled with stories of the newcomers. Several European immigrants became well-known in Anniston. The German Ullman family operated a dry goods store, another German Charles Nonnenmacher opened the first bakery (#14), and later built a fine house (#25). Louis Kaplan from Russia became a prominent merchant and developer and after 1900 built a block of stores (#24).

The industrial wealth being accumulated in this more flush of Anniston's times resulted in large new houses, for example, the Noble-McCaa-Butler House (#7), the Huger-Brazelton House (#8), houses of the Tyler Hill District (#9), the Smith-Mallory-Cater House (#10), as well as others already listed on the National Register.

During these exuberant, exciting years, the downtown commercial district also underwent considerable construction, with the addition of the Caldwell Building (NRHP 1982), the Bank of Anniston (#11), the Anniston Transfer Company (#12), the Nonnenmacher Bakery (#14), and the beautiful Security National Bank (#15). A new experiment was the Anniston City Land Company Building (#13), which was built to attract smaller businesses in their "start-up" phases.

The cotton textile industry greatly expanded at this time with the addition of half a dozen factories. One of these was Samson Cordage, located at Third and Noble Streets, and is still in operation. The original structure became the core of a complex with numerous additions.

One other aspect of the building boom in this period was the churches, all outstanding examples of design and use of materials, such as Saint Michael's (NRHP 1978), Parker Memorial (#16), Saint Paul's (#17), Temple Beth-El (#18), and Mount Zion Baptist Church on Zion Hill (#19).

## 4. 1900-1914

Anniston suffered during the depression years of the 1890s, but recovery came with a resurgence of the economy and with the Spanish-American War, when Anniston served as a temporary army camp. Legalized sale of liquor led to the construction of one of the fanciest bars in town, the Peerless Saloon (#21). In 1900, after a long and bitter fight, Anniston became the county seat, and county records were moved from Jacksonville into the newly constructed courthouse on Gurnee Avenue and West Eleventh Street (#22).

In the first decade of the twentieth century new construction in the downtown area included the magnificent neo-classical post office, now designated the Federal Building, a new furniture store on West Eleventh (#23), and an ambitious undertaking to develop an entire block with well-designed buildings, the Kaplan Block (#24).

The textile industry also continued to expand during the period with the addition of two new mills, the Woodstock and Adelaide which were instructed on the old Woodstock Furnace #1 site. These mills eventually came under single ownership and were still in operation in November 1984. Modernization and new construction have obscured the original building.

The houses constructed during this period tended to shed much of the Victorian decorative trim. Good intact examples that remain are: the Nonnenmacher House (#25) and the Henry Burt Glover House (#26).

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## 5. 1918-1920s

Anniston's prosperity increased in the World War I period and immediately after as the town headed for its golden decade when Anniston cast-iron pipe and textiles were known throughout the world. The downtown area began its first modernization phase as many of the older buildings were replaced or remodeled. Some new construction mirrored the latest Art-Deco Style; for example, the new Kress (#30) and Montgomery-Ward (#31) buildings. A new Vaudeville theater, the Lyric (NRHP 1980) became the center for entertainment.

In the residential areas, a new elite neighborhood known as Glenwood Terrace (#28) sported a park median and the "White Way" lamp posts which also lined the downtown streets. The Ornamental Foundry in Anniston was the world's largest producer of the posts and claimed the slogan, "Anniston Lights the World." It was also the time when most of the middle class construction which was spreading over the town and filling up the vacant lots consisted of rows of bungalows. The outstanding example remaining of this type is "Oak Tree Cottage" (#29).

Anniston's story since the 1920s is one of attempting to meet changing demands and shifting world markets. After the depression years, World War II brought returning prosperity, as Anniston's textile mills shifted to wartime needs. In the recent decades, however, Anniston's pipe industry folded largely due to cheaper substitute materials, and the textile plants have had to meet the challenge of imports.

Anniston's industrial scene has diminished and shifted, and the city's largest single employer is now the U.S. Army.

C. HISTORICAL FIGURES AND EVENTS

The two men most responsible for the founding of Anniston were Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler. Noble (born in 1834) was an Englishman by birth who grew to manhood as an iron master in Pennsylvania and then moved to Georgia before the Civil War. During the war his family's foundry furnished cannon for the Confederacy while Noble was trading cotton to the Yankees. He was attracted to the future site of Anniston because of the ruins of the Oxford furnace and the presence of brown hematite iron ore. Federal troops had destroyed the furnace in 1865 and Noble began buying land in the area by the late 1860s.

Together with Daniel Tyler, who furnished capital, Noble founded the Woodstock Iron Company in 1872. Until his death in 1888, Noble never ceased with his enterprises in Anniston. Not only was he the guiding hand in the construction of the two charcoal-iron furnaces, but he served on the early town councils, he was instrumental in starting the utilities, he was responsible for the project of planting oak trees to line the major streets and other beautification projects, he built and endowed boys' and girls' schools, he helped fund Grace Church (#3), and he started the pipe industry. Noble's stature transcended local importance. He was an outstanding advocate of the protective tariff and was quoted in newspapers all over the country, particularly in the heated presidential campaign of 1884. He promoted southern industrialization and diversification, and continuously sought both markets and new uses for Anniston products. Though largely ignored in southern history texts



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today, Noble was recognized at the time of his death as one of the leading developers of the New South. Noble is buried at Hillside Cemetery (#1) and memorialized with a monument on Quintard Avenue (#20). He built the Anniston Inn (the Kitchen remains), and both the Crowan Cottage and the Noble-Morris-Parker cottage (already listed). His own home was removed when the new high school was built.

Noble's father and brothers were all remarkable men. His brother George, who built the Noble-McCaa-Butler House (#7), was associated with many of the town's enterprises. His brother James later served as mayor of Anniston, and his brother John Ward erected St. Michael's Church (already listed).

Daniel Tyler (born in 1799), the other chief founder of Anniston, was a Connecticut Yankee capitalist who began his career as military man, graduate of West Point in 1819. He resigned his commission and spent the remaining antebellum years in railroads and the iron industry. During the Civil War he resumed his military career, serving as second in command at the first Battle of Bull Run. In retirement, he became interested in Noble's dreams and together they formed a partnership, a lifelong friendship, and in the process created one of the most successful new communities of the South. Tyler's other financial interests stretched from Texas to New England, but at his wish, his funeral in 1882 was conducted in the walls of the unfinished church which he planned and helped to fund, Grace Church (#2) and he was buried at Hillside (#1).

Tyler also conceived of the textile industry in Anniston, which became the pet of his son Alfred, who headed the Anniston Manufacturing Company (#2). One of Daniel's descendants built the Oak Tree Cottage (#29).

Together the Tylers and Nobles attracted to their town and their investment leading talents in many fields from Alabama. Duncan Parker, a young capitalist from Mobile, headed many of the Woodstock projects, including the first bank. He built the Parker-Reynolds home (already listed) on Tyler Hill (#9) and endowed Parker Memorial Church (#16).

John B. McKleroy came to Anniston from Eufaula. Already a successful businessman and politician, he headed the new Anniston City Land Company and built a beautiful residence on Quintard, the McKleroy-Wilson-Kirby house (NRHP 1984). John B. Knox, a prominent attorney from Talladega, took up residence in the town and bought a lot on Tyler Hill (#9) and then bought the house constructed by a real estate man. Knox called for and was later the president of the 1901 constitutional convention. A future governor of the state, Thomas Kilby, moved to the energetic new town and became a leading industrial developer and politician. As lieutenant governor, he built his home in Anniston (#27).

The Woodstock Iron Company during the private company town days had hired a druggist and a physician. Dr. Jesse L. Wikle opened the drug department for the company store and, when the town opened to the public in 1883, built the first drugstore--a handsome neoclassical building (#4). Dr. Richard P. Huger, the company physician, married the daughter of John Ward Noble. Later mayor of the town, he lived in the house built for the couple by the bride's father (#8).

The company proprietors searched far and wide in the world for the best artisans. They brought the master stonemason Simon Jewell from England to build the first furnace. Jewell was also a Methodist preacher and organized the first

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congregation of that denomination in town. Using native sandstone from a nearby quarry, he did the stonework for the beautiful churches erected during the 1880s: Grace Episcopal (#3), St. Michael's (NRHP 1978), Parker Memorial (#16), and Saint Paul's (#17). His handiwork can also be seen in the depot (#6), the Anniston Inn (kitchen on the register), and in many homes such as the Parker-Reynolds on Tyler Hill (#9), the Nonnenmacher House (#25) and many of the downtown buildings.

Another interesting newcomer to Anniston in the 1880s was Lansing T. Smith who not only introduced the game of golf to the city but built a beautiful home on Tyler Hill (#10).

When Anniston became the county seat in 1900 a group of county officials moved to Anniston from Jacksonville and in the next decade built stately homes along Leighton Avenue. One such county and civic leader was Henry Burt Glover (#26).

The business developers and leaders in the twentieth century were in the pipe industry and textiles. Keeping pace with the new wealth being generated, several developers including W. C. Watson planned the Glenwood Terrace Area (#28).

One historical trend evident in Anniston beginning in the late 1880s was the gradual loss of local ownership of factories and mills. Control of major Anniston businesses eventually rested in headquarters or holding companies based elsewhere in the United States.

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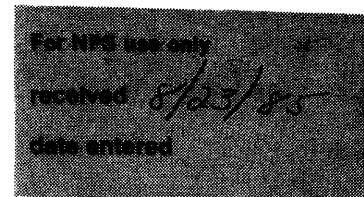
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Anniston MRA  
State ALABAMA

**COVER** A Schlager 10/3/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Addie, Glen, Volunteer Hose Co. Fire Hall  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

2. Anniston Cotton Manufacturing Co.  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

3. Bagley-Cater Building  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

4. Bank of Anniston  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

5. Calhoun County Courthouse  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

6. Glenwood Terrace Residential Hist. Dist.  
**Substantive Review**

Keeper

A Schlager 10/3/85

Attest

7. Glover, Henry Burt, House  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

8. Grace Episcopal Church  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

9. Hillside Cemetery  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

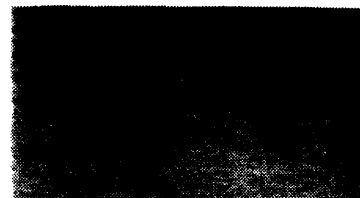
Attest

10. Huger, Richard P., House  
**Entered in the  
National Register**

f Keeper

Shelous Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

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Thematic GroupName Anniston MRAState ALABAMA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Kilby House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

12. Kress Building

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

13. Montgomery Ward--Alabama Power Co. Bldg.

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

14. Mount Zion Baptist Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

15. Noble, Samuel, Monument

Substantive Review

Keeper

A Schlaegel 10/3/85

Attest

16. Noble-McCaa-Butler House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

17. Nonnenmacher Bakery

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

18. Nonnenmacher House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

19. Oak Tree Cottage

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

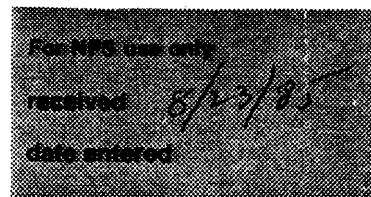
20. Parker Memorial Baptist Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byrum 10/3/85

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Thematic GroupName Anniston MRA  
State ALABAMA

## Nomination/Type of Review

## Date/Signature

21. Peerless Saloon

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

22. Rollstone Machinery Company

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

23. Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

24. Security Bank Building

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

25. Smith, Lansing T., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

26. Temple Beth-El

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

27. Tyler Hill Residential Historic Dist.

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

28. Union Depot and Freight House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

29. Wikle Drug Company

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Helena Byrum 10/3/85

Attest

30. Kaplan Block DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible

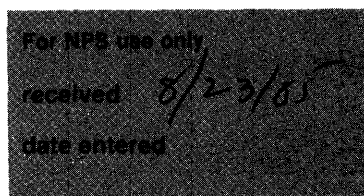
Keeper

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State ALABAMA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Anniston Transfer Company

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byn 04/3/05

Attest

32. Downtown Anniston Historic  
District

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

5/30/91

Attest

33. East Anniston Residential  
Historic District

for Keeper

B. H. L. Swage 5/28/93

Attest

34.

Keeper

Attest

35.

Keeper

Attest

36.

Keeper

Attest

37.

Keeper

Attest

38.

Keeper

Attest

39.

Keeper

Attest

40.

Keeper

Attest