



STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
725 MONROE STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130
PHONE: 261-3184



RECEIVED

ALABAMA REGISTER OF LANDMARKS AND HERITAGE
Nomination Form

MAR 6 1992
Ala. Historical Commission

COUNTY Calhoun

NAME: Present Quintard Avenue median Historic same

LOCATION: Street and Number Quintard Avenue between 5th and 18th Streets

Town (Give directions if rural) Anniston, Alabama

A MAP WITH THE LANDMARK MARKED MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS FORM

CATEGORY: Building () Structure () Object () Site (x) District ()

USE: Present Highway median Historic Residential street

OWNERSHIP: Public (x) Private ()

Owner's Name State of Alabama

Mailing Address

INTEGRITY: Original Site (x) Moved () When?

From where? (Give details in significance.)

CONDITIONS: Excellent () Good (x) Fair () Ruins ()

THREATS: No () Yes (x) By What? Increasing auto traffic, commercialism

RESTORATION WORK: Being considered () Underway () Completed () Not planned (x)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Open land () Woodland () Scattered buildings ()
High building density () Commercial (x) Industrial ()
Residential () Rural ()

Acreage

For all categories other than a district and object give a site plan with a North arrow. Show related buildings.

For a district give a verbal boundary description and attach a sketch map of the district.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Why is this landmark significant? (x) associated with events, persons, or movements
Local (x) State () National ()
() a good example of a type or style of structure
() other

Explain: (Briefly state why the above is true)

see STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, attached

Date of Construction or Period of major importance. late 1870's to present

Architect or Builder (Give name and biographies, if known)

N. F. Barret, Landscape Architect
Pullman, Illinois

Give a complete but concise history of the Landmark. Include information on important people and events associated with the landmark. (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

see CONCISE HISTORY OF QUINTARD AVENUE, attached

State sources of information, giving full bibliographical data:

see BIBLIOGRAPHY, attached

DESCRIPTION: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LANDMARK MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS FORM.

Complete as directed below for each category.

BUILDING: NOT APPLICABLE

Number of stories _____ Foundation _____ Basement _____

Wall Material: (Note changes from one floor or wing to another)
(clapboard, brick, stone, wood shingle, board and batten, stucco over wood or brick, metal, logs)

Structural System: (If known)

Wood frame () Load-bearing masonry () Iron or Steel ()

DESCRIPTION (Continued) NOT APPLICABLE

Roof Type: (Gable, Gambrel, Mansard, Flat, Hipped, Combination)

Roof Covering: (Wood shingle, Asphalt, Tile, Metal, Slate)

Roof Trim: (Cornices, bargeboard, brackets, etc.)

Porches: Front (type and description) _____

Rear (type and description) _____

Side (type and description) _____

Doors: Main entrance (location, description)

Other entrances (location, description)

Windows: Types and number of each floor of facade

Types and number per floor for sides and rear

Interior: Describe mantels, stairways, wainscoting, plasterwork and any unusual features.

Other: Use this space to describe any additions, alterations, outbuildings or other features of the structure and its surroundings.

On an additional sheet make a sketch of the floor plan of the building, showing dimensions if possible.

THIS IS NOT REQUIRED!

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

- STRUCTURE: On a separate sheet of paper give a complete as possible verbal description of the structure. (See examples)
- OBJECT: On a separate sheet of paper give a complete as possible verbal description of the object. (See examples)
- SITE: On a separate sheet of paper give the present description of the site and how the site is believed to have looked during its period of importance.
- DISTRICT: On a separate sheet of paper give a general description of the district. Also needed is a numbered list of the structures in the district corresponding to the sketch map. This listing should include a name for the structure, a date of construction, a brief description, a statement of why the structure is significant, if it is.

A MAP WITH THE LANDMARK MARKED AND PHOTOGRAPHS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS FORM

Map: A U.S. Geological Survey Map is preferred, but if you are unable to obtain one a county highway map may be used.

USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK ON MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs: Black and white, glossy finish, 5 x 7, or 8 x 10, is preferred.

FORM PREPARED BY

Name Camille A. Bowman Date March 5, 1992

Address 2201 Ayers Drive Telephone 205-236-5455

Town Anniston, AL 36201

Organization Restoration Consultant to the Anniston Historic Preservation Commission

For Alabama Historical Commission use only

STAFF COMMENTS:

MAP REFERENCE: MAP _____

U. T. M. Reference

 Zone Easting Northing

Thematic Category _____

Added to ALABAMA REGISTER 4-14-92

NATIONAL REGISTER Potential

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: QUINTARD AVENUE

Quintard Avenue is known as "Anniston's premier horticultural and historical showcase." (Bill Edwards, Anniston Star, 5-3-87) Although the character of the original boulevard has changed from primarily residential to primarily commercial, the tree-lined median remains intact as a pleasant memory for all travelers through the City of Anniston as well as a symbol of the City founders' forethought and planning for their Model City.

The original 160'- wide residential boulevard extended from Fifth to Eighteenth Streets and was lined with landmark homes and churches. It was laid out between 1872 and 1883 by landscape architect N. F. Barret of Pullman, Illinois in an effort to beautify the company town as planned and conceived by Samuel Noble and General Daniel Tyler. Their forethought and planning for the Woodstock Iron Company's company town is indicative of and a forerunner to the nationwide City Beautiful movement of the late 1880's and the early 1890's.

The original tree-lined median remains intact today despite the continual threats of compromise to its overall character. Original trees line the boulevard; monuments depicting war heroes and the City's founder, Samuel Noble (NRHP, 1985), are proudly displayed in the median; and the City of Anniston continues to plant and maintain the median with flowering bulbs and shrubs. However, most of the original homes lining the boulevard have succumbed to commercial development along Quintard Avenue. The McKleroy-Kirby House (NRHP, 1985), now called the Victoria, functions today as a hotel and restaurant. It remains as a fine example of the quality of residences that originally lined the thoroughfare. Furthermore, two National Register churches remain on the boulevard: Parker Memorial Baptist Church (NRHP, 1985) and Temple BethEl (NRHP, 1985).

Quintard Avenue's tree-lined median remains virtually intact and

worthy of protection. The median continues to suffer from the effects of the automobile's related pollution and increasing space needs. Further, development along the boulevard continues to compromise the character of the street. Therefore, continual compromise of the boulevard and its significance as a whole is considered to be a threat to the overall character of Quintard Avenue.

CONCISE HISTORY OF QUINTARD AVENUE

Between the years of 1872-1883, the Woodstock Iron Company operated its own private company town, founded by and run by Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler. The company town evolved as a planned community with many small communities made up of business, industrial and residential sectors. The town was further delineated socially into "East side" and "West side" by Noble Street, the north-south thoroughfare. (Gates, p. 162) From the city's inception, the East side of Noble Street was where the founders built their homes while the workers' communities were located near the factories on the West side of Noble Street.

In an effort to beautify the new company town, Samuel Noble invited landscape architect, N. F. Barret of Pullman, Illinois to landscape the city's open spaces. (Gates NRHP, "Multiple Resources of Anniston Alabama," 6-27-85). Barret laid out Hillside Cemetery in 1876 (NRHP, 1985), Tyler Park in the middle of the Tyler Hill Historic District (NRHP, 1985), and Quintard Avenue. (Gates, 6-27-85) Therefore, Quintard Avenue was laid out in the better residential section of the town, two blocks East of Noble Street.

Stretching from Fifth to Eighteenth Streets, the 160'-wide, tree-lined avenue was divided by a landscaped boulevard. (Sanborne Property Maps, 1885 and 1890) On July 3, 1883, the Woodstock Company town opened its land for public sale, resulting in rapid financial gains and expansion in the new city, Anniston. During this time, original residential lots on Quintard Avenue were sold to "purchasers who promised to build houses costing at least \$5,000." (Gates, p. 164) Therefore, fine homes were constructed along each side of Quintard Avenue.

Despite the ongoing theory that Quintard Avenue was named solely

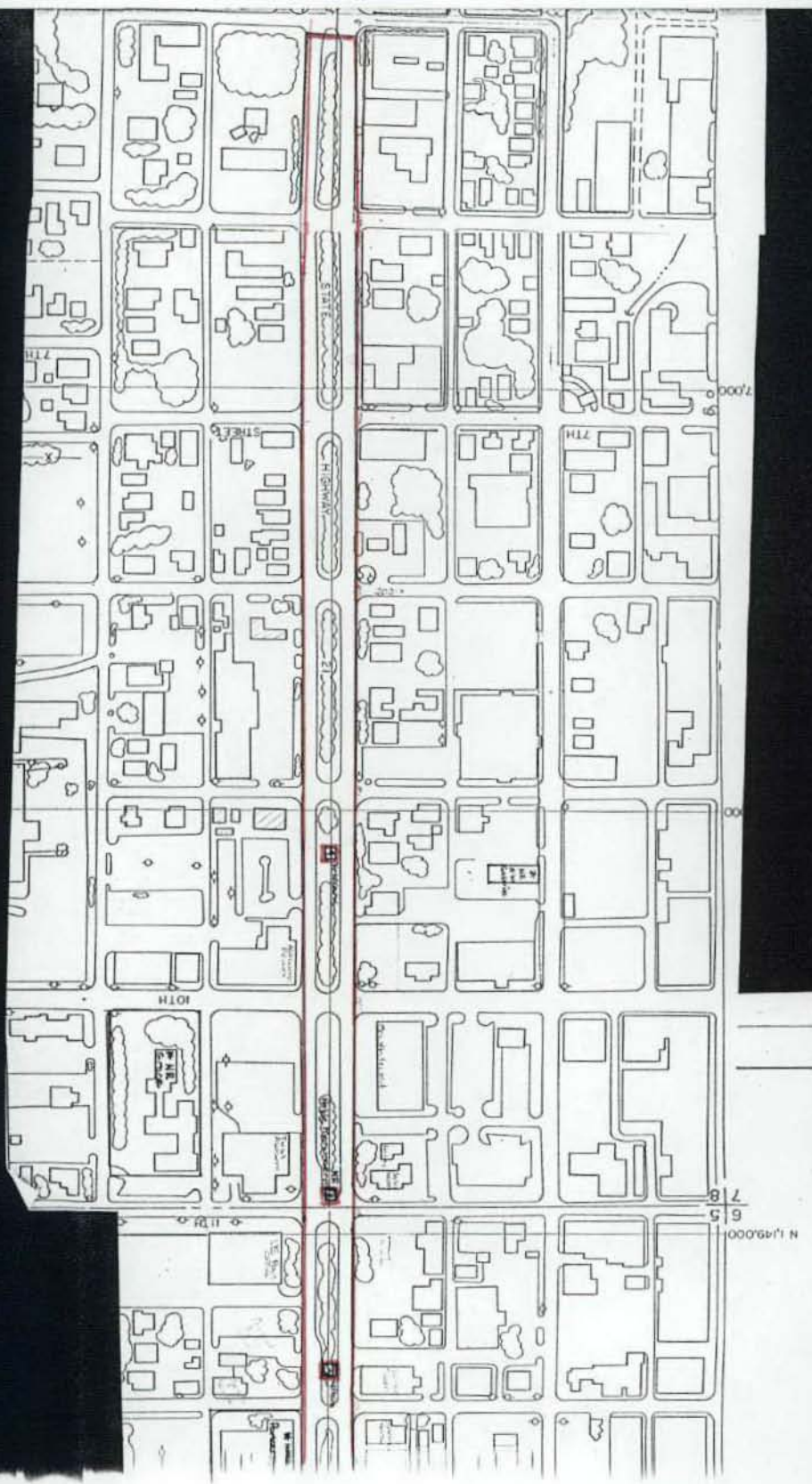
with the Quintard family went back to before Quintard was named Bishop of Tennessee in the early 1880's. In 1865, Noble represented Southern cotton planters in a large contract with Northern businesses in an effort to rebuild after the Civil War. Noble was assisted (presumably financially) in his trading efforts by George W. Quintard, a New York merchant and ship owner and brother of C. T. Quintard, then a clergyman in Noble's hometown of Rome, Georgia. (Gates, p. 24) And, on November 16, 1869, George Quintard again helped Samuel Noble purchase his first land in Calhoun County: the ruins of the Oxford Furnace property (p. 24, Gates) As a result of Noble's and George Quintard's collaborative efforts, Noble was then able to enlist General Daniel Tyler's interest and financial assistance in developing his iron business on his land in Calhoun County by 1872. Therefore, the naming of Quintard Avenue must have evolved from old family friendships with the Quintards as well as indebted business associations that Noble had had with George Quintard.

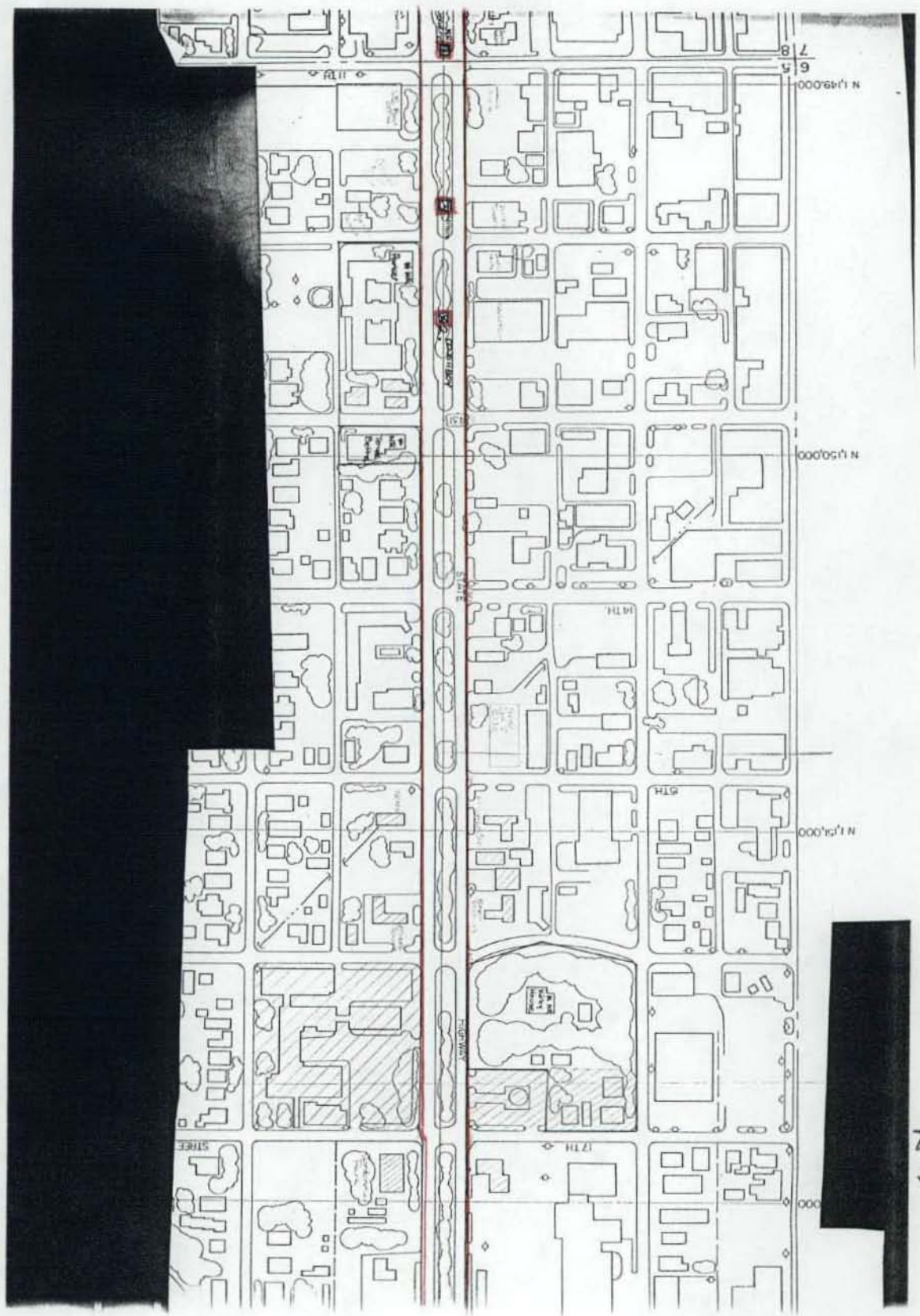
Quintard Avenue remained a private residential street from the city's founding until mid-century, when the automobile age began to affect the city and its highways. By the late 1950's, north-south automobile traffic between Fort McClellan and Oxford had increased beyond the capabilities of the Noble Street Corridor. As a result, Quintard Avenue was opened up in 1958 as the major north-south thoroughfare, U. S. 431. And, therefore, the character of Quintard Avenue began to change almost immediately from an isolated residential community to haphazard commercial development. Fine homes succumbed to gas stations, fast food enterprises, speculative demolition, and asphalt paving. As traffic increased, so did the demands on the boulevard: parking along Quintard was eliminated in 1973; additional lanes of traffic were added, thus eliminating trees lining the street; and citizens surveys indicated that the increasing automobile traffic

should be rerouted onto a new bypass: either eastern, western or through the downtown along the railroad right-of-way. (Anniston Star, 6-10-73) Planning for development along Quintard was reactionary and accommodated the increasing traffic flow and commercial enterprises. In July, 1981, restrictive zoning -- CBD-1-- was implemented by the City Council in order to "protect the parkway nature of Quintard in the downtown area." However, the boulevard's trees continued to be cut: photographs in the Anniston Star (6-20-83) showed large trees being removed to accommodate the new Highway 202 at its junction with Quintard Avenue. Then, in 1986, the "Battle of Quintard" (Star, 2-9-86) began as CBD-1 was challenged by commercial enterprises along the boulevard. The "Battle" continues; traffic count is further elevated; and the character of Quintard Avenue continues to erode. A new bypass for the city is imminent; so is erosion of Quintard Avenue. Therefore, special recognition and protection of the city's premier tree-lined boulevard is sought.

City of Anniston Parametric Map - 1978

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