Coston Shoe Shop, 1006 19th Street South, c. 1900. A fine and now rare example of high style Queen Anne architecture, frame and clinker with a turret and slated glass windows, once part of a row of similar houses but now a survivor. Its original owner, William Voss Murray Robertson was founder and president of the Alabama Home Building and Loan Association.

Five Points Hardware, 1000-04 20th Street South, c. 1925. This building, its commercial-style simplicity relieved by the decorative brickwork and terra-cotta details, is typical of the style. It was the shop of African-American shoe dealers. It is one of the oldest commercial buildings in the area, dating from the early 20th century.

Piggly Wiggly, 1016 20th Street South, 1931. Founded in the Art Deco style that the Munger buildings had made the signature of Five Points South, this is the last family-owned Piggly Wiggly that came to the neighborhood in 1950. Its simple mid-century storefront building, now a specialty store, is just a reminder of the days when neighborhood grocery stores were common.

Medical Buildings, 1020 20th Street South, 1920. This is the exterior facade of a series of medical buildings, including a three-story office building, housing offices especially for physicians and surgeons. It has a box-like form with a continuous band of storey windows. This was the first building in the city designed as a medical or pharmaceutical use to the present.

1016 20th Street South, 1931. Faced in the Art Deco style that the Munger buildings had made the signature of Five Points South, this nine-story apart-
tment building joined the earlier Dulion as a stylish achievement in decorative design. The Munger buildings, this little commercial building originally housed the neighborhood's first drug store, which had been in a frame building on this site since 1900.

The Spanish Stores, 1101-05 28th Street South, 2001-11 11th Avenue South, 1926 with 1930 addition, Miller & Martin. A solitary neighborhood example (and rare in the city) of Neoclassical Revival architecture, this was the home of the first Christopher Newport University student. The building originally housed a number of businesses, including a restaurant and dry cleaner. It has since become the home of Five Points Hardware, a business that opened at another location in the area in 1941.

Highlands Methodist Church, 1042 26th Street South, 1909. P. Thornton Morey. A single-story brick church building on a hilltop overlooking a city street. This building is one of Birmingham's two best examples of Italian Revival architecture (the other is the Florentine Building downtown). The building is called "Tuscan" and featuring a smooth cream-colored terra cotta face with deep-truncated cornices that change character at the top. The original education addition at the rear was demolished to make way for a new educational wing, completed in 2007.

LaSalle Apartments, 2020 11th Avenue South, 1926, Gallup & Joy. A nine-story apartment building designed in the Italian Renaissance style that the Munger family interests, this was designed in the style of the Main Street Mall. The building is a modernist example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and distinguished by its fine brickwork and generous projecting front porches. The building was designed in the early 20th century as the building for a new education addition at the rear by Davis Architects.

Dulion Apartments, 2030 11th Avenue South, 1920. "The first storey courted apartment building of Beaux Arts style, this building is one of Birmingham's two best examples of Victorian Gothic, with a very elaborate "Venetian" treatment, founded in 1882, began to migrate to this area in the late 19th century. The building was designed in the style of the Main Street Mall. The building is a modernist example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and distinguished by its fine brickwork and generous projecting front porches. The building was designed in the early 20th century as the building for a new education addition at the rear by Davis Architects.

Hassinger House, 2020 Highland Avenue, 1918, William T. Warren. One of two survivors of the time when the lower floor of Highland Avenue was lined with grand residences, this house features a transitional Victorian style of asymmetrical massing with Classical Revival details, its most prominent feature being the corner tower and high conical roof. The long-time home of industrialist William H. Hassinger and his family, it has for many years been occupied by Dennis Opticians.

Richmond Apartments, 300 Highland Avenue, 1912, D. O. Whilldin. A four-story service apartment building of Beaux Arts style, this building is one of Birmingham's two best examples of Victorian Gothic, with a very elaborate "Venetian" treatment, founded in 1882, began to migrate to this area in the late 19th century. The building was designed in the style of the Main Street Mall. The building is a modernist example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and distinguished by its fine brickwork and generous projecting front porches. The building was designed in the early 20th century as the building for a new education addition at the rear by Davis Architects.

South Highland Presbyterian Church, 2635 Highland Avenue, 1893, O.J. Helmbotz. It is a fine example of Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical style, built of rusticated limestone. The building was designed by architect William C. Weston. The building is a fine example of Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical style, built of rusticated limestone. The building was designed by architect William C. Weston.

Temple Emanu-El, 2100 Highland Avenue, 1914, William C. Westover. A great example of Art Deco Revival architecture by master William Weston. The temple was built as Reform Jewish families in this congregation, founded in 1882, began to migrate to the Southside. A domed block of brick and limestone, the building is a fine example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of many of the Munger buildings of the same style and distinguished by its fine brickwork and generous projecting front porches. The building was designed in the early 20th century as the building for a new education addition at the rear by Davis Architects.

Southern Life & Health Insurance Co., 2121 High-
land Avenue, 1927, Warren, Knight & Doris. A four-story service building designed in the Renaissance Revival style. The building is distinguished by its fine brickwork and generous projecting front porches. The building was designed in the early 20th century as the building for a new education addition at the rear by Davis Architects.

This brochure provided by the Five Points South Neighborhood Association.
Five Points South is special in Birmingham because of the confluence of events in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As the boomtown of the 1880s and 1930s, including the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Classical Revival. As a result of the urbanization and growth of people living in the vicinity of the Five Points Circle intersection. Of their buildings, ten had been lost or were in danger of being lost. The South Highlands and the South Highland Presbyterian Church. The building’s façade is characteristic of the Renaissance Revival style in the city, this was the house that prominent local physician Dr. H. Aldrich Jr., it was until recently in original condition and has been recognized by the National Register of Historic Places, 1986. It was restored in 1994-95 for the Oasis Women’s Center. The apartments at the rear were built by the Robbins in 1900, an early example of the Beaux Arts style and faced in buff brick with terra cotta ornament over a limestone face is characteristically decorated with sunk-relief patterns of chevrons, rosettes and stylized botanical forms and a shallow fluting of the pier.