

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only  
received FEB 16 1982  
date entered APR 2 1982

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

**1. Name**

historic Antebellum Homes in Eutaw Thematic Resources  
and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number see individual inventory sheets  not for publication  
city, town Eutaw and vicinity  vicinity of congressional district 7  
state Alabama code 01 county Greene code 063

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership (see individual inventory sheets)  
street & number  
city, town  vicinity of  state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Probate Office  
street & number Greene County Courthouse  
city, town Eutaw state Alabama

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Alabama Inventory 2. HABS has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1970-present 2. 1930s 2 federal 1 state  county  local  
depository for survey records 1. Alabama Historical Commission  
2. Library of Congress  
city, town 1. Montgomery state Alabama  
2. Washington D. C.

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The residential area radiates irregularly for approximately a half mile from courthouse square and business district; heaviest concentrations being west and south, along Mesopotamia and Main Streets to the west, Prairie & Wilson to the south. A lesser concentration of 4 significant dwellings is at the intersection of Springfield and Pippen Streets due North of the courthouse square. Severe commercial inroads have occurred to the East of courthouse and have taken a toll of some early houses. However, the principal and traditionally finest portions of the residential area are largely intact.

All of forty or so dwellings surviving from the ante-bellum period are of wood construction, brick being employed only for basements and foundations and for handful of extant dependencies.

Most of the dwellings have lost dependencies, the only significant groups being those connected with Catlin Wilson, G. W. Shawver, and W. F. Pierce houses. (The latter seem to be post-bellum). The best group is that to the rear of the Wilson house, including brick kitchen-washhouse and double storage house, and frame servants' quarters (now ruinous). The Shawver house retains a brick kitchen and square hip-roofed smokehouse. (Note: It is interesting that the kitchen dependencies are built of brick while the main house of frame; this indicates a concern with fire.)

All houses are one and two stories. Most (approximately 60%) are one to one-and-a-half stories in height, with the latter predominating. Stylistic elements represent overwhelmingly the Greek Revival period, although traces of Federal style are seen on earlier houses, and of Victorian on last houses in time-period covered (circa 1830-1861). More important, however, are the fundamental forms to be noted, as discussed under significance, and the meshing of these with stylistic currents of three decades.

Most houses still occupy relatively large lots, although the original plots have been subdivided repeatedly through the years. Most have retained, to an unusual degree, their character.

Despite commercial encroachments and some unfortunate losses of significant dwellings within the past decade, most survive in moderately sound condition and relatively little altered. Still, it should be noted that presently four of these houses are in deteriorating condition (Grassdale, Richard G. Steele house, J. W. Elliott house and C. L. Roberts house). The latter three, all of great significance to the ensemble, are approaching a condition in which preservation efforts may be too late.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) 27 Dubie 4/4/82

This nomination consists of ~~26~~ houses in Eutaw, united by the common theme of antebellum residential construction. Clay Lancaster's recent study of the antebellum architecture of that city (published as Eutaw: The Builders and Architecture of an Ante-Bellum Southern Town), serves as the survey for this nomination. Although Mr. Lancaster identified 44 residences as antebellum, those which are not included have been either badly altered or had their antebellum character so obscured by later additions as to no longer represent the period in which they were constructed. Some of these latter structures are eligible for National Register of Historic Places listings for other reasons, but not part of a thematic nomination of antebellum homes.

\* \* \* \* \*

With some forty pre-Civil War residences, representing over 70% of better dwellings built before 1861, the town of Eutaw represents one of most intact ensembles of antebellum domestic architecture left in Alabama. Buildings are instructive intrinsically; an ensemble is instructive collectively for what the overall character and spatial interrelationships suggest about patterns of life in a small, wealthy, deep-southern, pre-Civil War plantation community.

## Architecturally

- a. exemplifying nature of architecture to be found in what was, in terms of per capita wealth of free populace, one of the state's most important plantation-based communities
- b. exemplifying stylistic and constructional trends:
  - + application of style (in this case Greek Revival, which was overwhelming stylistic influence during Eutaw's florescent period) to domestic architecture of an inland town, removed from main currents of change, as pointed out by architectural historian Clay Lancaster
  - + tenacity, beneath cosmetic overlay of shifting stylistic (and patternbook) detail, of forms and preferences brought by settlers largely from South Atlantic source areas
  - + innate conservatism to be observed in domestic architecture of rural homogeneous community, even where economic base permitted an unusual degree of leisure and culture. (It is significant that Italianate and other Victorian vocabularies, which by end of 1850's prevailed in larger communities of state such as Mobile and Montgomery, had made little inroads at Eutaw on eve of Civil War.)

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

Lancaster, Clay. Eutaw: The Builders and Architecture of an Ante-Bellum Southern Town.  
Jostens: Clarksville, Tennessee, 1979.  
Gamble, Robert "Rough notes on Eutaw Architecture." In Eutaw files at the Alabama  
Historical Commission

### 10. Geographical Data

SEE INDIVIDUAL FORMS

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Eutaw

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A 

Zone	Easting						Northing												

B 

Zone	Easting						Northing												

C 

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D 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE INDIVIDUAL FORMS For each property boundary see yellow line on attached plat maps.  
Includes house, any dependencies and property under one ownership.

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

state code county code

state code county code

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mr. and Mrs. Roy Swayze

organization Greene County Historical Commission date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number 111 Kirkwood Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Eutaw 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Orlando B. Howard, Jr.*

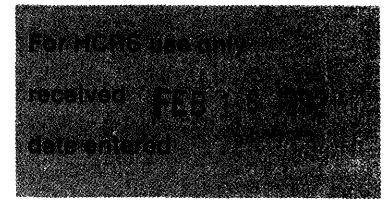
title SAPS Alabama

date 10-6-81

For HCRS use only  
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register  
*See continuation sheets for listings* date \_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register  
Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Apropos of community planning, it reveals the proclivity in the small-town Deep South for residential areas to develop in a rather sprawling, irregular fashion from a nucleus, in contrast to the orderly compactness of many counterpart Northeastern and Midwestern communities. Thus in Eutaw, beyond the courthouse square & gridiron layout immediately around it, dwellings were scattered randomly along radiating streets. Even smaller houses occupy relatively large lots (sometimes the equivalent of a block or more) that accomodated customary dependencies: kitchen, servants' quarters, smokehouse, stables, wellhouse, corncribs, privies, barns and grazing lots for stock. ( This suggests the pervasive agrarian orientation among all inhabitants: professional people, artisans, and planters alike. Eutaw dwellings represent a cross section of merchants, professional people, craftsmen and planters, although upper echelons of all it would appear.)

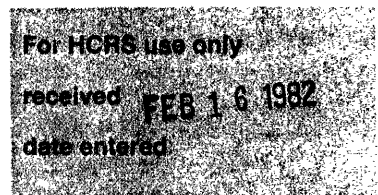
The location of the community itself -- rolling, wooded, sandy-soiled site adjacent to, rather than on, the fertile prairies to the south-- illustrates a pattern in the Alabama Blackbelt region where, despite immense cotton productivity, prairies were popularly considered in the 1830s and long afterward to be unhealthy as places of permanent habitation.

Though Greene County ( the eastern half of the original county is now Hale) was established in 1818, the town of Eutaw did not come into being until 1838 when the site was selected as the seat of justice to succeed the former county seat of Eire, a few miles east on the Black Warrior River. The tract where the town was laid off was owned by Asa White, whose extant residence has been hypothetically identified as a prototype for several of the large houses erected in the 1840s and 50s. In the fall of 1838, White conveyed to the county a 20 acre square on which a courthouse square and surrounding commercial lots ( National Register Historic Places) were platted that same December. Contiguous land was profitably sold off by White for residential lots over the next several years, as the community evolved along a half-doxen roads leading from the courthouse square and encircling commercial area.

Underpinned by its advantageous position in the midst of one of the richest cotton growing areas of the South, Eutaw developed as a local trade and cultural center which attracted merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, planters, builders, and carriagemakers. In 1856, it had an estimated population of 1200-- including a large number of slaves -- as well as five Protestant churches ( Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and two Presbyterian), three academies, two newspapers, a Masonic & Oddfellows hall, carriage and harness manufactory, three hotels, and several retail establishments. Along with its neighbor, Greensboro, it was one of two centers of population in a county whose free white population of slightly more than 7,000 was outnumbered more than 3 to 1 by over 24,000 slaves. No county in Alabama had a larger ratio of slaves to whites. The county also ranked near the top in cotton production. This is the socio-economic context, that of a quintessential plantation culture, in which the domestic architecture of Eutaw developed.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

3

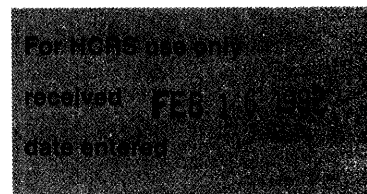
As mentioned, the common thread to be discerned in both extant dwellings and those known to have once existed in and about Eutaw is the persistence of forms brought by the community's settlers from the South Atlantic states, most notably the piedmont and coastal regions of the Carolinas and Georgia. These may be most basically identified by characteristic profiles, although other factors may figure as well. They may be discerned whether decorative overly is waning Federal, vigorous Greek Revival, incipient Victorian, or a mixture of these. Even in some of the stylistically most formal essays, this quality reveals itself in some elements if not in the general configuration. In 1856, well over half of the county's registered voters listed Georgia, the Carolinas or Virginia as their birthplace. More significantly, of the seven builders resident in Eutaw -- or working there-- whose birthplace can be identified, six came from either the Carolinas or Georgia. These included David R. Anthony ( 1808-1871), N.C. born and one of the best known of the builders, as well as South Carolinians Benjamin Gullett (b. 1814) and Philip Schoppert ( 1800-1871). The homes of all three still stand in Eutaw. The origin of builders and settlers may have also determined to some extent an overwhelming preference for wood construction, since this was the almost exclusive medium in much of the South Atlantic region.

The earliest existing houses in Eutaw are those associated with the pre-existing village of Mesopotamia. Located slightly Northwest of the present town, it was absorbed into the larger community after 1838. Houses include the John Coleman residence or Grassdale (#26), the Richard G. Steele house (#2), and the Rev. John H. Gray house (#1). All are variants of the so-called "I" type, characterized in profile by narrow 2-story main block with a gabled roof and, commonly, end-chimneys. They may or may not have single-story shed-porches across the front and/or shed extensions at the rear; or may likewise have a rear ell. Numerous prototypes still exist in the seaboard states, among some of the better-known are Georgia's Traveler's Rest, the James Dunklin house and Walnut Grove in S.C. The plan is ordinarily a central hall with a large room to either side; or more rarely, 2 contiguous rooms with separate entries. Upon the basic core is applied, in more ambitious examples, ornamental features such as the semicircular fanlight to be seen at the Gray house, elements that were usually pattern-book inspired. Or again, decorative elements could be strictly colloquial, as with an exterior paneled dado running the length of the front porch at the Richard Steele house. At Eutaw, the house type was more ceremonially defined in the 1840s by an application of neo-classical entablatures, perhaps with pedimented porticos and pilastered doorways, as in the William P. Webb house (#17) and the John M. Winston residence, the latter destroyed by fire in 1921.

The hipped-roof variant of the basic "I" form, related to inherited Georgian and Federal traditions and was also rooted in the South Atlantic source area, is illustrated by the Philip Schoppert house (#23), which has in profile a shed-roof extension, and by the Duncan Dew house, where there is a 2-story rear ell. The latter is not included in the nomination because of subsequent remodeling. Two other houses in the same category were the Alexander Graham house ( burned 1917) and the John W. Womack house, razed in 1973, an example of the form to which was applied a cosmetic neo-classicism in piered, distyle pedimented portico and doorway adapted from Asher Benjamin.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

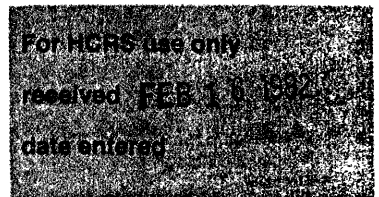
4

The most distinctive and at the same time more numerous of the transplanted forms to be found in Eutaw is that defined in profile by a gable—sometimes broken but nonetheless continuous—with an inset porch undercutting the length of the front slope, and sometimes the rear slope as well (though not in extant Eutaw dwellings). This is the form that appeared from the Albemarle Sound and Chesapeake region southward as early as mid-18th century, eventually spreading into Piedmont or "Upcountry" and thence westward into the interior of the Gulf States with the tide of early 19th-century emigration. Among the better-known 18th century prototypes are the so-called Sloop Point and Cornwallis houses in and near Wilmington, the James Coor house at New Bern, and the Wild Heron near Savannah. Proportions changed, stylistic application and utilitarian elements such as chimneys varied, but the basic form persisted underneath. As with the prototypes, existing Eutaw examples (altogether some 16 in number) occur in both 1 - 1½ and 2- 2½ story form. Generally, but with some significant exceptions, Eutaw houses have exterior end-chimneys. One of the earliest and largest of the 2 story specimens is the Asa White house (#3), with a full-length double gallery and transitional detail mixing both lighter-scaled Federal and heavier Greek Revival elements. Other examples built from the 1840s onward reflect the growing impact of the Greek Revival in the use of colossal-ordered piered or columned porticoes, as at the 1856 Meriwether-Clark House (#25). This is so even in smaller scaled dwellings such as the Benjamin Gullett (#4) and the Herndon-Webb houses. Beginning in the late forties, a tendency toward increasingly monumental interpretation of form is visible in the Shawyer (N.R.H.P., Coleman-Banks House), the Perkins (#22) and Reese (#21) houses -- the latter built on the eve of the Civil War-- with formal Ionic porticos and generous neo-classical detailing. Of the same type was at least one area plantation house, now destroyed -- Rose Hill near Forkland said to have been built by David R. Anthony. (NOTE: A parallel translation of the underlying form into the neo-classical idiom occurs on the seaboard, as exemplified among other houses by Athol, at Edenton, N.C.) The similarity of the 1856 Sydenham Moore house in neighboring Greensboro to the Shawyer, Perkins and Reese houses hints that it may also have been erected by a Eutaw builder. In only one of the Eutaw houses falling into this category of form, if not scale, is an order other than Ionic used: in the Doric-porticoed Jincy P. Glenn house. A renovated I-form house this dwelling is smaller in scale and less pretentious than the three mentioned above. In the last-built of the 2-story houses belonging to this general group, the circa 1860 residence (#5) which builder Anthony erected for himself, the portico is composed of octagonal piers, an innovation also introduced at 2 large country houses in the county. the carpenter and Pippen residences near Clinton, and on several 1 - 1½ story dwellings as well ( e.g. Strawberry Hill, near Forkland).

One to one-and-one-half story versions of the same fundamental form ( inset porch covered by main gable)are the John W. Elliot (#15), Burr W. Head, and the Randolph -Bell houses, as well as the old Presbyterian manse at Mesopotamia. The latter has been razed, while the former two are excluded from the nomination because of subsequent renovations. The double pitched gable variant of the form occurs only twice in Eutaw: in the 1½ story front part of the Attoaway R. Davis house ( #33), where the slope breaks near the ridge to extend over a full-length porch, and in the William C. Oliver house (#20), later occupied and renovated by Gustave Braune.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

The most novel variant on form in Eutaw is exhibited by the Iredell P. Vaughn (#8), Littleberry Pippen (#9), and Daniel R. Wright (#10) houses: all L-shaped and occupying corner lots with 2 exposed elevations. The gabled-end profiles show the characteristic recessed porch which in these houses wraps around both outer elevations. But at the intersecting angle, the roof is hipped. The combination of hip with gable on L-shaped house again has an 18th c. precedent, one of best-known examples being the Peyton Randolph house at Williamsburg. The use of the form to cover extensive galleries seems, however, a distinctly deep-southern innovation.

In all these 1-1 1/2 story houses (especially, in the latter group cited, the Daniel R. Wright house) can be traced, as in two-story houses falling into the same category, the inclination toward larger scale & a more studied & self-conscious "style" through application of neo-classical formulae around the mid-century.

Less distinctive, far more regionally ubiquitous, but within the same general "anglo" tradition brought from seaboard states to Eutaw are single and double-pile, gabled, one-to-one-and-a-half-story houses that comprise the bulk of the remaining residential architecture. They differ from the previous category discussed in that the porch or portico is extruded from the main body of the house, and they thereby also relate to 2-story "I" houses. Like "I" houses, these "cottages" might or might not have ells attached to the main block. In Eutaw examples, the porch is usually a narrow, distyle pedimented structure with slender piers substituted for columns. Single-pile examples are William C. Jones (#11), Samuel W. Gowdey, first Edwin Reese, and Caleb W. Taylor houses. (The latter three have undergone considerable renovation, especially the Taylor & Reese houses to which second stories were added, and are not included in the nomination.) Double-pile cottages having the same distinctive portico originally are Dr. J. C. Anderson, Gardner Elliott, and both first and second Samuel W. Cockrell houses. Of these, only the Elliott (#15) and second Cockrell (#6) houses are included, the others having been substantially altered in the 20th century.

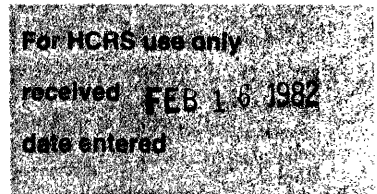
Four of the double or single-pile cottages have full, 4-bay pedimented porticoes: two of them, the Catlin Wilson (#13) and Stephen F. Hale (#12) houses originally utilizing Doric order; two others, Samuel R. Murphy (#14) and William A. Rogers (#7) houses employing octagonal piers. In recent years octagonal supports have also replaced Doric columns on the portico of the Hale house.

Variations from the groupings described above were unusual in ante-bellum Eutaw, judging from the extant or known residences. Two, however, were the C. L. Roberts house (#19)-- actually a 2-story double-pile house with a characteristic distyle, pedimented, piered portico; also, the Forster-Herndon house (#16), displaying originally the same type of portico as the Roberts house, but unique in its sidehall plan. The arrangement is probably explained by the fact that it was built as an addition to an earlier I-type house no longer standing.



**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 6

In addition to the survival of the earlier forms under a superficial overlay of fashion, the weight of traditional building practices is also reflected piecemeal in utilitarian or decorative components. These seem to occur randomly among the basic types identified above. Thus, there is the use of decorative exterior dado (John W. Elliott-Attoway R. Davis, and the already-cited Richard Steele houses). Where interior chimneys were utilized instead of the usual exterior end-chimneys, the practice was of placing a chimney just to the rear of the ridge of the main gable (as at David R. Anthony, Meriwether-Clark, and Dr. J. C. Anderson houses). Both practices are peculiarities of the South Atlantic region. Also, characteristic is treatment of the porch whereby freestanding supports carry the roof out and over a deck-like floor, as at the Shawver, and Spencer houses, and at Kirkwood. (Seen also in surrounding countryside, e.g.: Rosemount and Strawberry Hill).

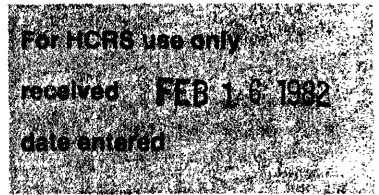
The raised basement of the south Atlantic region likewise reappears at Eutaw: in the use of piers to raise body of house 3-4 feet above ground level; and in a fully developed ground floor enclosed by masonry foundation walls. In three Eutaw examples of the latter -- William C. Jones (#11), Daniel R. Wright (#10), and William F. Pierce houses, basement rooms are partially sunken below ground level. (The latter house was omitted from the thematic nomination because of extensive post-bellum renovation.) Myrtle Hall (formerly Boligee Hill) some miles south of Eutaw is the best example in the area of a raised-basement house. A perceived affinity with the raised cottages of the Gulf coast has fostered a colloquial application of the term "Creole cottage" to local examples of raised houses.

Only at the very end of the ante-bellum period is there significant breaking away from tradition-related forms in domestic architecture as increasingly instructive pattern-books combined with the availability of ornamental Victorian components, such as brackets and scroll cut work, introduce eclecticism which dominated late the 19th century. (During the heyday of Greek Revival, a virtually unique example of a dwelling unrelated to predominant local patterns was the Dr. Willis Meriwether's first house (ca. 1845), so completely altered in early 1900's as to forebear inclusion in thematic category. It was highly architectonic in its use of three advanced pedimented pavilions, two end pavilions enclosing a loggia-like Doric gallery. The house, however, related closely to two Travis houses at Gainesville, some miles west, built by Mobile merchant-brothers as summer residences. It is likely that the same architect, perhaps Mobile-based, designed all three of these highly individualistic houses.)

Kirkwood (National Register of Historic Places), begun about 1860 and still unfinished when the Civil War broke out, represents, at once the most ambitiously-scaled domestic building in Eutaw and, with bracketed eaves and oversized cupola juxtaposed with L-shaped Ionic colonnade, the most forceful expression of pictureque eclecticism--harbinger of the Victorian Era -- in ante-bellum Eutaw.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

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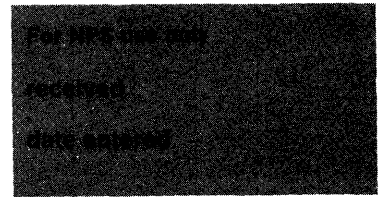
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The Gustave Braune house (#20), assuming its present form about the same time that Kirkwood was under construction, is a complete non sequeter architecturally. Its odd shape and turret-like, octagonal second-story room have been explained as the result of a German-born watchmaker and jeweler for whom it was built having wished to recall something of spirit of architecture in native Saxony, albeit very provincially. It may also represent a growing taste for picturesque shapes and massing in architecture. The front portion of the house, formerly a law office which Braune acquired from William C. Oliver, relates strongly to a studio-home built shortly afterward (before 1863) by Braune's brother, Charles--now at 151 Kirkwood Dr. after having been moved twice and enlarged by the addition of wing.

The moribund plantation economy arrested the domestic architecture of Eutaw largely in the ante-bellum mold until 1880's. (Renovation of previously-cited William Pierce house is one of few expressions of post war activity.) Provincial Queen Anne-style houses of the eighties and nineties are relatively few in number and have none of distinct local flavor of pre-War dwellings; nor do, for most part, early 20th century residences.

In the process of reusing inherited forms and components (perhaps largely unconsciously) under new conditions and at different points in time, and subject to local limitations, the builders and populace of ante-bellum Eutaw unwittingly evolved a subtly unique character for their homes and for their town which isolation promoted and preserved.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Antebellum Homes in Eutaw Thematic Resources  
State Alabama

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |     |                                     |                                     |        |                                  |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1.  | Anthony, David Rinehart, House      | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 2.  | Braune, Gustave, House              | <b>Substantive Review</b>           | Keeper | <u>William H. Brauman 4.2.82</u> |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | <u>Carl Duke 4/1/82</u>          |
| 3.  | Cockrell, Samuel W., House          | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 4.  | Coleman, John, House (Grassdale)    | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 5.  | Davis, Attoway R., House            | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 6.  | Elliott, John W., House             | <b>Substantive Review</b>           | Keeper | <u>William H. Brauman 4.2.82</u> |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | <u>Carl Duke 4/1/82</u>          |
| 7.  | Garconniere of James B. Clark House | <b>Substantive Review</b>           | Keeper | <u>et.</u>                       |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 8.  | Glenville (Jincy P. Glenn House)    | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 9.  | Gray, Rev. John H., House           | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |
| 10. | Gullett, Benjamin D., House         | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper | <u>Deloris Byers 4/2/82</u>      |
|     |                                     |                                     | Attest | _____                            |

NR  
decision  
to remove

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Antebellum Homes in Eutaw Thematic Resources  
State Alabama

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Hale, Stephen Fowler, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

12. Herndon-Liverman House

Substantive Review

Keeper

nt

Attest

13. Jones, William C., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

14. Meriwether, Dr. Willis, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

15. Murphy, Samuel R., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

16. Perkins, William, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

17. Phippen, Littleberry, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

William H. Braeman 4.2.82

Attest

Carl Dink 4/1/82

18. Reese, Edwin, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

19. Roberts, Charles L., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

nt

Attest

20. Rogers, William A., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

NK  
decision to  
Review

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Antebellum Homes in Eutaw Thematic Resources  
State Alabama

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Schoppert, Phillip, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

22. Steele, Richard G., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

23. Vaughan, Iredell P., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

24. Webb, William Peter, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

25. White, Asa, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

26. Wilson, Catlin, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 4/2/82

Attest

27. Wright, Daniel R., House  
(Murphy-Dunlop House)

Substantive Review

Keeper

William Abraham 4.2.82

Attest

Carl Duke 4/1/82

28.

Keeper

Attest

29.

Keeper

Attest

30.

Keeper

Attest