

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

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

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

1. Name

historic Dauphin Street District

and/or common Lower Dauphin Street Commercial District

2. Location Dauphin St. from Water to Dearborn Ave.

street & number Dauphin Street, bounded by Water on East, Dearborn Avenue on West
not for publication

city, town Mobile vicinity of congressional district 1

state Alabama code 01 county Mobile code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input 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 (see attached list)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mobile County Courthouse, Probate Division

street & number 101 Government Street

city, town Mobile 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		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lower Dauphin Street District comprises approximately 15 blocks fronting onto the major 19th-century commercial thoroughfare of the city of Mobile. It is the only predominately 19th-century commercial district within the city, and retains a unique character resulting from its high concentration of closely spaced, two and three story brick buildings. The buildings exhibit a full range of 19th and 20th century styles, including boxy, Federal period structures; more elaborately-detailed, late 19th and early 20th century Italianate, Victorian and Revival buildings; skyscrapers and small Art Deco influenced stores. Most of the buildings are two or three stories; however, the eastern end of the district contains two early skyscrapers. Most of the first floors have lost their integrity, but the upper levels reflect the original appearance.

The eastern terminus of the district is Water Avenue, a major traffic artery which runs parallel to the waterfront. The western end is formed by Dearborn Avenue, where the concentration of significant structures begins to dissipate rapidly, giving way to modern structures and vacant lots. Although the blocks between Lawrence and Dearborn contain a large number of non-contributing structures, they also contain a number of buildings of substantial merit, including some of the finest in the area.

Of the 144 buildings in the district, 90 or 62.5% are considered to be contributing elements by virtue of their period design and integrity. The one open space, Bienville Square, is considered to be a major contributing element of the district. Of the remaining buildings, 16 are listed as conditionally contributing-structures which date from the period of significance, but which have modifications which could be reversed. A third category (III Structures which do not contribute to the character of the district) consists of 31 structures (21.5%) which are either period buildings that have lost their original appearance, but retain their 19th century scale, shape and cornice line, or newer construction which blends easily with the 19th century scale. Only 8 buildings (5.5%) are considered to be major intrusions.

National Register listing is seen by the city as the first step in extending city review board control over the area. Although portions of the blocks between Hamilton and Jackson were included in the city-designated Church Street East Historic District (NRHP 12/16/71), proposed city plans call for the creation of a Dauphin Street District with separate review board criteria for the predominately commercial district.

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INCLUSIVE STREET NUMBERS

Dauphin Street: 51-79 Southside; 101-614 Both sides

N. Conception Street: 9

S. Conception Street: 6-22

N. Royal Street: 1-7

S. Royal Street: 1-26

St. Emanuel Street: 5-56

St. Joseph Street: 608

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. First National Bank Trust
(for Edna Cooper, et. al.)
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>2. First National Bank Trust
(for Zimmern)
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>3. Cheryl D. Brown
1070 Government Street
Mobile, AL 36604</p> <p>4. First National Bank Trust
(for John Damrich, Jr.)
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>5. First National Bank Trust
(for Zimmern)
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602</p> <p>6. Selwyn Turner, Jr.
114 Eaton Square
Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>7. F. A. Poggi
225 Rue Maison
Mobile, Alabama 36608</p> <p>* 8. McGill Institute
1501 Old Shell Road
Mobile, Alabama 36604</p> <p>9. Ann L. R. Hardy
Route 1, Box 703
Colonial Beach, Virginia 22443</p> | <p>10. Samuel A. Friedman
2552 S. Delwood Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606</p> <p>Street Investment Co./Gertrude
Hunter
4058 Old Shell Road
Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>* 11. Emily Van Antwerp
1703 Hunter Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604</p> <p>12. Bishop John L. May
400 Government Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>13. Bishop John L. May
address above</p> <p>14. Bishop John L. May
address above</p> <p>15. Anna L. Finch
956 Old Shell Road
Mobile, Alabama 36604</p> <p>16. Myron R. Rubey
301 Bromley Place
Mobile, Alabama 36606</p> <p>17. Bertha Frisch
c/o E. H. Frisch
258 Mt. Island Drive, East
Mobile, AL</p> <p>* 18. Merchants National Bank Trust
(for Emil Kraft)
106 St. Francis Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> |
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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>* 19. Bishop John L. May
address already given</p> | <p>28. Norman A. Graham, Jr.
300 Shelton Beach Road
Mobile, Alabama 36613</p> |
| <p>* 20. H. C. Lowenstein, et. al., agt.
2550 Durham Drive
Mobile, AL 36606</p> | <p>29. Raymond L. Jordon
264 McDonald Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604</p> |
| <p>** Bishop John L. May
address already given</p> | <p>30. Norman L. Graham
300 Shelton Beach Road
Mobile, AL 36613</p> |
| <p>21. Bishop John L. May
address already given</p> | <p>31. Welfare Mobile Building Corp.
275 20th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215</p> |
| <p>22. Jay P. Altmayer
75 St. Michael Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> | <p>* 32. Seafarer's International Union
1 S. Lawrence Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> |
| <p>23. Champ Lyons, Jr.
229 Ridgelawn Drive, East
Mobile, AL 36608</p> | <p>33. M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given</p> |
| <p>24. Morris & Louise Hoffman
411 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> | <p>** M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given</p> |
| <p>25. Morris Hoffman
411 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> | <p>34. M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given</p> |
| <p>26. Monica Damrich
217 Berwyn Drive
Apartment 239
Mobile, AL 36608</p> | <p>** 35. Gladys McBride
16 Confederate Drive
Spanish Fort, AL 36527</p> |
| <p>27. Arnold Tobin
33 Houston Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604</p> | <p>M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given</p> |
| <p>M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
J. Pollock Estate
75 St. Michael Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602</p> | <p>36. R. R. Atchison, et. al
212 Cache Circle
Chickasaw, AL 36611</p> |

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| 37. | McGill Institute
address already given | 47. | E. A. Naman
204 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| * 38. | Bishop John L. May
address already given | 48. | Mary C. Harris
c/o Thames, Jackson, Harris
address already given |
| * 39. | Bishop John L. May
address already given | 49. | John Marshall Marriott
1915 Old Government Street
Mobile, AL 36606 |
| 40. | J. O. Wentzell
address already given | | |
| * 41. | J. O. Wentzell
address already given | ** | Argo Realty Company
P. O. Box 16045
Mobile, AL 36616 |
| 42. | J. O. Wentzell
address already given | 50. | The Travis Corporation
216 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| * 43. | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for E. Roy Albright)
106 St. Francis Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602 | 51. | Joseph T. Spieth
1704 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604 |
| 44. | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for E. Roy Albright)
address above | 52. | Leon Wildberger
222 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| 45. | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for E. Roy Albright)
address above | 53. | Ruth P. Lamensdorf
184 S. Carlen Street
Mobile, AL 36604 |
| ** | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for E. Roy Albright)
address above | 54. | George K. Pappas
226 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| 46. | Mary C. Harris
c/o Thames, Jackson, Harris
P. O. Box 1927
Mobile, AL 36601 | 55. | Edith G. Zelnicker
151 Tuthill Lane
Mobile, AL 36608 |
| | | 56. | Edith G. Zelnicker
address above |

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|--|--|
| 57. Leon H. Mishkin
251 Rochester Road
Mobile, AL 36608 | * 67. Max Brooks, et. al.
273 Woodlands Avenue
Mobile, AL 36607 |
| 58. Mayme Outlaw
c/o Hofheins and Trice
P. O. Box 16045
Mobile, AL 36616 | 68. John Klotz
609 Richardson Drive
Mobile, AL 36606 |
| 59. Lurline C. Byrd
204 Summerville Court
Mobile, AL 36604 | 69. Evelyn V. Moraques
356 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| 60. Doris R. Cooper
c/o Merchants National Bank Trust
P. O. Box 2526
Mobile, AL 36622 | 70. John Word
2701 Battleship Parkway
P. O. Box 110
Mobile, AL 36601 |
| 61. Ruth G. Mathers
c/o John Mathers
4351 Downtowner Loop, North
Mobile, AL 36609 | 71. Bobby Pipes Realty, agt.
1702-B Government Street
Mobile, AL 36604 |
| 62. Sixth St. Francis Street, Inc.
P. O. Box 1927
Mobile, AL 36601 | 72. Bobby Pipes Realty, agt.
address above |
| 63. Vivian W. Rainer
125 Silverwood Drive
Mobile, AL 36601 | 73. Lewis Hoffman
411 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| 64. Alex Zoghby
312 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 | ** Bishop John L. May
address already given |
| 65. Emile Zoghby
2267 Dubroca Street
Mobile, AL 36607 | 74. M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given |
| 66. Alex Zoghby
address above | * 75. Herman Grodsky
256 McDonald Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604 |

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|-------|--|----|-----|---|
| 76. | Herman Grodsky
256 McDonald Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604
AND
Norman A. Graham
300 Shelton Beach Road
Mobile, AL 36613 | * | 84. | Anthony Zoghby
c/o Laurice H. Zoghby
1460 Brown Street |
| 77. | M. C. Altmayer, et. al., agt.
Estate of J. Pollock
address already given | * | 85. | Vernon E. Dyess
2205 High Street
Mobile, AL 36606 |
| 78. | Arnold T. Tobin
33 Houston Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604 | | 86. | Edward J. Kahalley
2814 Old Shell Road
Mobile, AL 36607

Lillian A. Zoghby
1159 Old Shell Road
Mobile, AL 36604 |
| 79. | Arnold T. Tobin
address above | ** | | Frank Brook
3930 Montclair Road
Apartment E
Birmingham, AL 35213 |
| 80. | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for George Marinos)
address above | | 87. | Vasilis Papakaleates
606 1/2 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602 |
| * 81. | Merchants National Bank Trust
(for George Marinos)
address above | | 88. | Vasilis Papakaleates
address given above |
| * 82. | W. E. Andrews
3770 Amruth Drive
Mobile, AL 36608 | | 89. | Minerva S. McCaskey
Shubuta, MS 39360 |
| 83. | R. R. Atchison
212 Cache Circle
Chickasaw, AL 36611 | * | 90. | Augustine Mehaer, Jr.
173 S. Georgia Avenue
Mobile, AL 36604 |
| | | * | 91. | Augustine Meaher, Jr.
address above |

** Vacant Lot

* non-contributing structure

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|---|---|
| <p>92. Mary C. Harris, etal.
c/o Thames, Jackson Harris
60 St. Francis St.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>93. City of Mobile
P. O. Box 1827
Mobile, AL 36633</p> <p>94. Cooper Trust
First National Bank Trust
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602</p> <p>95. Margaret S. Hamilton
121 Myrtlewood Lane
Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>96. C. J. Gayfer Company
12-14 St. Emanuel St.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>97. William S. Harvey
c/o J. F. Maury Co.
P. O. Box 924
Mobile, AL 36601</p> <p>98. William S. Harvey
c/o J. F. Maury Company
address same as above</p> <p>99. Beatriz L. Grey
c/o Lerner Shops
460 W. 33rd Street
New York, NY 10001</p> <p>100. Robert Newman
147 Carondolet Street
New Orleans, LA 70130</p> | <p>101. Babette Zimmern estate
First National Bank Trust
P. O. Drawer 1467
Mobile, AL 36621</p> <p>102. John and David Roberts
c/o Roberts Brothers
Mobile, AL 36606</p> <p>103. no name given</p> <p>104. Grace B. Duvalle
First National Bank Trust
31 N. Royal St.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>105. Alicile Realty Company
108 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>106. Albert & Melvin Metzger, etal.
c/o Metzger's Bel Air Mall
3279 Airport Blvd.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>107. Mary Arnold
244 E. Carmel Drive
Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>108. Ruth Eichold Trust
c/o Hugo Eichold
Merchants Trust Department
P. O. Box 2527
Mobile, AL 36601</p> <p>109. B. F. Cody estate
204 Summerville Ct.
Apt. 161
Mobile, AL 36607</p> |
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| <p>110. Rouhlac Gewin
9 S. Springbank Rd.
Mobile, AL 36608</p> <p>111. Van Antwerp Realty Corp.
910 Van Antwerp Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>112. William S. Harvey
c/o J. F. Maury Company
P. O. Box 924
Mobile, AL 36601</p> <p>113. J. B. Taranto Trust
1820 29th Avenue
Birmingham, AL 35209</p> <p>114. S. H. Kress & Company
115-117 Dauphin Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>115. Mark Lyons Trust
First National Bank
31 N. Royal Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>116. Bertha W. Lutz
36 Lourando Drive
Mobile, AL 36606</p> <p>117. Fabian Olensky, etal.
28 S. Royal Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>118. Van Antwerp Realty Corp.
910 Van Antwerp Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>119. Van Antwerp Realty Corp.
910 Van Antwerp Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> | <p>120. Mobile Housing Board
151 S. Claiborne Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>121. Angelo Festorazzi, etal.
4755 Baxley Lane
Mobile, AL 36607</p> <p>122. George Carter, etal.
3401 18th Avenue West
Bradenton, FL 35505</p> <p>Richard Meyers
381 Utley Road
Elmhurst, IL 60126</p> <p>123. Mobile Housing Board
151 S. Clairborne Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>124. J. Pollock estate
c/o J. P. Altmayer
75 St. Michael Street
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>125. A. C. Tonsmeire, etal.
P. O. Drawer 350
Mobile, AL 36601</p> <p>126. T. C. Weller Jr. etal.
P. O. Box 350
Mobile, AL 36601</p> <p>127. Van Antwerp Realty Corp.
910 Van Antwerp Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> <p>128. J. P. Altmayer
75 St. Michael St.
Mobile, AL 36602</p> |
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- | | |
|--|--|
| 129. Robert B. Doyle, etal.
9 Kingsway Drive
Mobile, AL 36608 | 139. Henry Ruffin, Jr.
815 Frank Nelson Bldg.
Birmingham, AL 35203 |
| 130. Van Antwerp Realty Company
910 Van Antwerp Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602 | 140. Henry Ruffin, Jr.
815 Frank Nelson Bldg.
Birmingham, AL 35203 |
| 131. Jesse A. Gallalee as trustee
P. O. Box 2125
Mobile, AL 36602 | 141. Henry H. Smith
1810 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, AL 36607 |
| 132. Jessie Gallalee as trustee
P. O. Box 2125
Mobile, AL 36601 | 142. F. A. Poggie
P. O. Box 4328
Mobile, AL 36607 |
| 133. C. J. Gayfer Company
12-14 St. Emanuel Street
Mobile, AL 36602 | 143. Clarence V. Evans
2463 Mt. Island Drive North
Mobile, AL 36606 |
| 134. C. J. Gayfer Company
12-14 St. Emanuel Street
Mobile, AL 36602 | 144. Clarence V. Evans
2463 Mt. Island Drive North
Mobile, AL 36606 |
| 135. St. Emanuel St. Corp.
50 St. Emanuel Street
Mobile, AL 36602 | 145. University of South Alabama
307 University Blvd.
Mobile, AL 36688 |
| 136. Central Optical Equipment Co., Inc.
56 St. Emanuel St.
Mobile, AL 36602 | |
| 137. Mrs. David Solomon
900 Commerce Bldg.
Mobile, AL 36602 | |
| 138. Henry Ruffin, Jr.
815 Frank Nelson Bldg.
Birmingham, AL 35203 | |

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BUILDINGS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

1. Spira and Pincus Building (171 Dauphin Street): 1899; Neo-Italianate, 3 story brick commercial structure, scored stucco surface, 1st floor altered; 2nd and 3rd stories--twin windows with rusticated sills and lintels, pilasters, partially rusticated shafts, neo-classic capitals, frieze with acanthus scroll motif, heavily bracketed overhanging cornice.
2. Hugon Building (201 Dauphin Street): c. 1853; Federal, 2 story brick, 1st floor altered, 2nd floor--two bays on facade, simple box cornice. Stuccoed and scored.
3. Scheuermann Building (203 Dauphin Street): 1893; Victorian, 2 story, dark red brick, 1st floor altered but east $\frac{1}{2}$ has some original fabric. 2nd floor, small granite colonnettes frame central arched window with decorative surround; trim rusticated stucco or cast stone, parapet with date "1893", and rusticated panels, sculptured leaf--palmetto design articulates the cornice.
4. Doyle Building (205 Dauphin Street): 1881; 2 story facade completely altered except for cornice and frieze with date "1881", the 2nd story window has a dentil architrave and sill which seem original.
5. Steele and Burgess Building (207 Dauphin Street): 1856-66; 2 story, 1st floor altered, stuccoed brick on 2nd floor, segmentally arched windows with Victorian hood moulding, sills of iron, plain projecting cornice.
6. Turner Building (209 Dauphin Street): 1886; 2 story painted brick, 1st floor altered, 2nd floor corner pilasters of alternating blocks of ashlar and rustication, segmentally arched windows, hood mouldings with accented keystone and side brackets, parapet formed of series of decorative mouldings, stepped pediment above central bay.
7. Lawrence Building (211 Dauphin Street): 1876; facade modernized, 2nd story stucco has discoloration suggesting original fenestration, original capped, stepped parapet extant.
10. Van Antwerp-Sangrouber Building (223-25 Dauphin Street): facade 1899; 3 story, 1st floor altered, 2nd and 3rd stories stuccoed with horizontal lines, rusticated stringcourse between stories, grouped windows, pilasters with pseudo-Byzantine capitals.
12. McGill Building (253 Dauphin Street): 1862; one of a row of Federal buildings. 1st floor altered but retains characteristic mass, windows and cornice of the Federal period.

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14. Chantron-Stein Building (259-61 Dauphin Street): c. 1845, facade 1899; 1st floor modernized. 2nd floor retains semi-octagonal arches over windows and terra cotta pent roof upheld by open wooden brackets resting on brick corbels.
15. Chantro Building (263 Dauphin Street): c. 1845; 1st floor modernized. Simple, 4 bayed building with straight arches and stucco lintels. Cornice has dentil mouldings.
16. Tomlison Building (265 Dauphin Street): c. 1845; stuccoed building with three bays with straight arches. Box cornice upheld by dentil mouldings.
21. Cathedral of Immaculate Conception (350 block Dauphin Street): 1835-49; building designed and supervised by architect Claude Beroujon. Italian Renaissance influence, especially evident in side elevations, where red brick bays are defined by white pilasters. The cathedral is made notable also by the strong twin towers and the Greek Doric portico of 1880 by J. H. Hutchisson.
22. Chighizola Building (401-05 Dauphin Street): 1854; old building modernized during the early 20th century by stucco with applied shafts that separate the building into three major sections. The building maintains the mass and window openings of the original style.
23. Chighizola Building (407 Dauphin Street): c. 1854; stuccoed brick building retains one cast iron column from first floor. Simple Federal style building with tall frame dormer.
24. Chighizola Building (409 Dauphin Street): 1854; Federal style brick building with dentil mouldings, gable roof and wooden dormer.
25. Chamberlain Building (411-13 Dauphin Street): 1854; brick Federal style building, 1st floor retains cast iron columns. Simple cornice with dentil moulding, gable end roof (this is actually two similar brick row buildings with party wall).
26. Crawford Building (417 Dauphin Street): 1900; typical turn of the century Classical Revival commercial building with interesting details such as corbels with rosette design, segmental arches and fret band which contrasts in color and material with the brick of the main body. The building is topped by a brick parapet crowned by a Palladian motif.

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27. Toulme Building (451-53 Dauphin Street): 1855; 2 story Federal style double building, 2nd floor retains Federal characteristics.
28. Toulme Building (455 Dauphin Street): 1851; 2 story brick Federal building with dentil moulding and gable end roof.
29. Barry Building (457 Dauphin Street): 1916; early 20th century Classical Revival building with Renaissance motifs. These include console table supported by brackets, moulded string course and cornice, all of white terra cotta which contrasts with the dark red brick of the building.
33. Gelbke Building (501 Dauphin Street): 1869; 2 story brick building, facade windows have been infilled but original Italianate hood moulds over window can be seen on side elevation. Recessed panels in brick parapet also reveal Italianate influence.
34. Polock Building (Pink Music Store) (509 Dauphin Street): 1905; early 20th century brick building has interesting details such as straight arches with large keystone and end vousoirs, stepped cornice and a gracefully curved parapet which flows into the flat roof.
36. Chamberlain Building (551 Dauphin Street): 1891; fine building which retains much of its original fabric with exception of jalousie windows in 2nd floor. 1st floor retains cast iron columns upholding segmental arches, cornice and parapet contain dentils and recessed panels.
37. Wintergerst Building (553-57 Dauphin Street): 1891; Italianate influence apparent on this 2 story brick building that has been stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. Windows have straight arches for lintels. Parapet contains recessed panels.
40. Peters Building (601 Dauphin Street): 1891; 2 story clapboarded building with hip roof. Rather plain building which retains decorative brackets on 2nd floor which uphold roof overhang. Only frame building in this district.
42. Beroujon Building (607 Dauphin Street): c. 1870; Italianate influenced building with cast iron columns, stepped string course and cornice, and parapet with recessed panels. Building is stuccoed and scored.
44. Debriere Building (611 Dauphin Street): c. 1870; 2 story Federal simply styled building with typical Federal massing and dentil moulding.
45. Lallemond Building (613 Dauphin Street): c. 1870; 2 story stuccoed building of Italianate influence with pedimented lintels and a wide entablature with ridged parapet.

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47. Masson Building (204-06 Dauphin Street): 1897; 2 story building of brick. 1st floor altered, 2nd floor original fabric. 3 bays, central bay contains a semi-circular headed window, horizontal scoring of stucco surface, Neo-Classical stylized mouldings, parapet with dentil course, raised over central bay.
48. Pincus Building (208 Dauphin Street): 1885; facade totally obscured by smooth stucco 1975, but original fabric may be underneath. Rear has exposed older brick wall.
49. McCaw Building (210 Dauphin Street): 1885; 2 story brick, 1st floor has original door on west, display windows are modern 2nd floor, 4 bays, floor length windows with Neo-Classic entablatures on scroll brackets, overhanging cornice with 5 sets twinned modillions and dentil course, cast iron balcony.
50. Trenier Building (216 Dauphin Street): 1865; old building modernized by application of smooth stucco surface.
51. Spira Building (220 Dauphin Street): 1891; Victorian, 2 stories, red brick with attic corner towers, 1st floor modernized, double string course of dentil mouldings separate 1st and 2nd stories, pilasters with brick mouldings and reeded panels form the bays, segmentally arched windows, central triple window with pitted stucco straight arch, center bay of attic slate roof, side bays of attic fenestrated with moulded surrounds, small turret above west bay.
- 52-54. Grotz Building (22 Dauphin Street): 1879; Demouy Building (224 Dauphin Street): 1878; Demouy Building (226 Dauphin Street): 1873; three 2 story buildings which have a common facade with the 2 western sections identical in infilling of window openings of 2nd story, eastern section windows of 2nd story glazed with modern metal grill, hood moulds with accented keystones and sills still visible, panelled architrave and heavy twin, scrolled modillions, low parapet with capped piers above modillions.
56. Goldstein Building (254-56 Dauphin Street): early 20th century facade over 2 mid-19th century buildings. Smooth stucco with applied shafts in decorative designs.
58. Meyer Building (260 Dauphin Street): 1905; Classical Revival building with notable details: straight arches with prominent keystones and end voussoirs, and dentil and egg and dart mouldings in the heavy overhanging cornice which is upheld by modillions.

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59. Rabby Building (264-66 Dauphin Street): c. 1849-50; 2 story Federal style building with scored stucco, straight arches and stone sills, slightly stepped cornice.
60. Turner Building (Crown Theatre) (270 Dauphin Street): c. 1909; rather complex art nouveau building with notable features: glazing of windows, broken cornice and flowing parapet. Has always been used as a theatre.
61. Marston Building (274 Dauphin Street): c. 1893; simple 2 story brick building with dentil moulding, raised cornice and unadorned parapet.
64. Turner-Devine Building (300 Dauphin Street): west 1848, east 1905, present facade dates from 1905; Classical Revival building containing a variety of motifs including egg and dart mouldings, recessed panels above the windows, straight arches with rusticated keystones and end voussiors. A strong rhythm is established by the repetitive bays.
65. Touart Building (300 Dauphin Street): c. 1889; portions of facade c. 1908; a product of late 19th century revivalism, this one in the Dutch style with Flemish bond brick. Interesting features include pent roof and Flemish style pediment.
68. Smith Building (354 Dauphin Street): 1848; one of a row of brick stores that once lined Dauphin Street's business district. A good example of the Federal influence as it was adapted for these commercial structures.
69. Chighizola Building (356 Dauphin Street): 1858; another in a row of commercial buildings, good example of Federal influence as it developed in Mobile.
70. McGuire Building (358 Dauphin Street): 1852; another of the three mid-19th century stores with its original facade in the upper two stories. Federal style.
71. Wilkins-Higgins Building (362 Dauphin Street): 1919; good early 20th century apartment building comprised of an attractive dark red brick with an interesting entablature made of fretwork and panels of buff colored stone.
73. Fry Building (370 Dauphin Street): 1923; another example of an early 20th century commercial structure. It is constructed of yellow brick and possesses a false gabled pediment over a hipped roof.
74. Pollock Building (412 Dauphin Street): 1907; brick Classical Revival building with Renaissance details in the long, narrow windows (extant only on side elevation) and the understated cornice. Designed by the Mobile architect, Rudolph Benz.

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76. Monin Building (454-464 Dauphin Street): c. 1867; 3 units, part of a row of four brick buildings of Italianate influence with dentil mouldings, panelled parapets and wrought iron scroll brackets.
77. Monin Building (466-68 Dauphin Street): c. 1866; basically the same as number 87, but has been altered by stucco and aluminum windows.
78. McDonnell Building (470 Dauphin Street): c. 1907; a 20th century building constructed in a 19th century style to match the row buildings of number 90.
79. Swain Building (472-476 Dauphin Street): c. 1854; row of two story brick Federal style buildings with dentil mouldings, gable end roof and parapet between end chimneys.
80. Yeend Building (500-02 Dauphin Street): 1901; Classical Revival building with Renaissance details such as corner quoining, heavy hood moulds with large keystones resting on corbels, stuccoed and scored parapet. This building has not been substantially altered.
83. Steele Building (522 Dauphin Street): c. 1853; only remaining building of a row of Federal style buildings. It has gable end roof, end parapets that rest on corbels, and two gabled dormers. Substantially altered.
85. Gass Building (558 Dauphin Street): 1878; much modified facade, still retains Federal style massing and window openings.
89. Arata Building (610 Dauphin Street): 1878; very good example of Italianate style, however, it is in a very deteriorated condition. It has nicely proportioned segmental arches and an interesting double cornice with graduated stepped courses of brick.
- ✓ 92. (7-9 N. Conception St.), Van Antwerp Building, 1907; two story brick building painted tan. First floor modernized with plate glass windows. Second floor divided into two major bays. Each bay contains a set of triple windows which are double hung sash, 1/1 lights. The tops of the windows abut a flat, slightly raised frieze area. The building is topped by a heavy projecting cornice with block shaped modillions and a parapet which rises above. This cornice treatment is typical of many buildings erected in Mobile around the turn of the century.

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93. Bienville Square, present appearance 1904; Bienville Square was acquired by the City over a time span running from 1824 to 1849. The total cost to the City was \$82,000. During the late nineteenth century it was enclosed with a cast iron fence, but in 1904 the fence was removed and new sidewalks laid. In addition, a fountain was erected in the center of the square according to designs by the popular local architect, Rudolph Benz. The bandstand at the northeast corner of the square was also erected at that time. The square is an important focal point in the central business district of Mobile. Dauphin Street on the south was the major commercial thoroughfare in the nineteenth century and continues to be heavily traveled. St. Francis Street on the north is the heart of the financial district. Bienville Square continues today to serve both as a reminder of Mobile's business heritage and as a park for residents and workers in downtown Mobile.
- * 94. Guesnard Building (169 Dauphin St.): c. 1879; Theodore Guesnard, an important merchant in post Civil War Mobile, built this two story Italianate building in 1879 to house his dry goods business. Although the elaborate cornice, which was topped by a flying eagle, and the cast iron hood moulds have been removed, the segmentally arched windows tell of the Italianate heritage. The building is now stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. In the 1880's the Guesnard Building housed Gayfers Dry Goods store which grew into an important department store chain in the Southeast.
- * 102. Masonic Building (8 St. Joseph St.); 1902; the Masonic Building was the first steel frame building erected in Mobile. It was designed by the architectural firm of Stone Brothers of New Orleans. The design is based on the composition of base, shaft and cornice which was a hallmark of the development of the skyscraper in America. The construction is of steel and brick. It is ornamented on the first floor by buff colored Bedford stone. The other floors carry terra cotta cartouches of masonic emblems. The original heavy cornice has been removed and the first floor somewhat altered, but otherwise the building appears much as it did when built.
- * 103. Franklin Fire Engine Co. #3 (6 St. Joseph St.): 1852; Two story stucco over brick building, Italianate in style. The window framing is created by a raised flat stucco or plaster moulding which flares at the top to create a round hood mould. The building is three bays wide, with a double window in the center flanked by a single window on each side. A flat frieze table establishes the entablature, which next contains a round projecting cornice. Above the cornice a parapet rises set with a central raised projection which carries the name "Franklin" inset in a panel flanked by the number "3" on either side. The building housed the Franklin Fire Engine Company #3 until 1889 when all volunteer fire companies were incorporated into the city fire department. It

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continued to serve as a fire station until 1926 after which time it was used for offices or stores.

107. Levy-Wolverton Building, (102 Dauphin St.): c. 1875; this building is one of three (see #109, 110) which fronted on Dauphin and Royal Streets. Originally three stories tall with cast iron galleries, the buildings suffered fire damage on the third floors which caused the conversion to two story buildings. The second floor reveals the Italianate heritage with the original cast iron hood moulds intact and the star tie rods. The newly shortened building was unified by the use of the same motif in the window sills and the cornice.
108. Stickney Building (7 N. Royal St.): c. 1870; as with nearly every other building on this block, this building was reduced by one story when the third floor was damaged by fire sometime in the earlier part of this century. Originally there was a heavy overhanging cornice. The cornice is now much simpler with a small projecting parapet. The second floor windows retain the original straight arch lintels with pronounced keystone and end voussoirs.
109. Rayfield Building (3-5 N. Royal St.): c. 1899; another Italianate building which matched those at 102 Dauphin and 1 N. Royal originally stood on this site, but was either demolished or refurbished around the turn of the century. It is two stories and of brick which has been stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. The building is six bays wide with sash windows and straight arch lintels. The cornice is a simple cap. The building is typical of the undecorative turn of the century commercial style found frequently in downtown Mobile.
110. Burke Building (1 N. Royal St.): c. 1875; This building was once identical to 102 Dauphin St (#107) and was built at the same time. It is now a two story brick building with the original cast iron hood moulds on the second floor. These windows also retain the original glazing. The building has been well preserved.
111. McCrory Building (125-27 Dauphin St.): 1924; this Art Deco building was erected by the Van Antwerp family to house McCrory's 5 & 10¢ store. It was built by Milton Scoble Builders of Cleveland, Ohio. It is two story brick with the angular composition and linear hard edges typical of the Art Deco movement. The stepped effect and stylized decoration are also characteristic.
114. Kress Building (115-117 Dauphin St.): 1913-14, 1942, 1950; the original L-shaped Kress Building fronted on Dauphin and Royal Streets. The two more recent facades were additions due to expansion. The original store was designed by the Kress architect Seymour Burrell and thus bears a resemblance to many other Kress stores throughout the South. The Kress stores always display characteristic window and cornice treatment, with a great deal of detail to attract the eye. On each

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114. continued----facade one finds decorative rosettes around the windows, variegated tile, projecting cornice with modillions and a projecting parapet in the center of the cornice. The first floors have been somewhat modernized, but the strong design of the second floors vividly recalls the original intent.

Conti Street -- three story brick with symmetrically arranged windows which recall those of the older building, built c.1950.

St. Emanuel Street -- three story brick building with window treatment which reflects the older building. Strong vertical emphasis. Built 1942, Edward Sibbert, architect.

118. Van Antwerp Building (101 Dauphin St.): 1906-07; this marvelous eleven story building was designed by George Rogers, a popular and prolific Mobile architect also responsible for the Mobile Public Library Building, the Staples-Pake Building and Bellingrath Gardens. It was the first reinforced concrete building in Mobile and one of the earliest skyscrapers. Rogers used classical motifs, most notably the swag and garland at the cornice level. The cornice of the first floor has an acanthus stringcourse. The rounded corners of the building are emphasized by large vertical inset panels lined with a delicate egg and dart moulding. A large cartouche on the northeast corner of the building carries the initials "GVA" for Garet Van Antwerp, the druggist who built the structure to house his successful pharmacy and drugstore. The Van Antwerp Building immediately became one of the most desirable commercial addresses and continues to serve as one of downtown's better office buildings. It is an important historical and visual landmark in downtown Mobile.
119. rear of Van Antwerp Building, Old Drug Warehouse, 1906; this five story building was erected to house the wholesale operations of the Van Antwerp Drug Company. It is a simple brick building with segmental windows.
120. Pincus Building (1 S. Royal St.): 1891; National Register of Historic Places, 1977.
122. Meyer Building (75-79 Dauphin St.): 1914; three story brick building with terra cotta detail. The building is an elaborate classical revivalist structure dominated by the heavy cornice upheld by paired brackets. Three main bays are articulated by vertical pilasters composed of dark red brick and contrasting terra cotta quoining. The cornice steps out in a series comprised of dentil course, modillions and projecting cap. Above the cornice rises a parapet. Within each bay are three windows on each floor with 1/1 lights. At present the architect is unknown.

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123. Farley Building (73 Dauphin St.): c. 1887; two story brick Italianate building. Although the first floor has been modernized with glass display windows, the upper floor and cornice have retained the original components, most notably the cast iron hood moulds and the cornice brackets. Above the cornice is a broken pediment.
126. Brisk-Jacobson Store (51 Dauphin St.): 1869; National Register of Historic Places, March 14, 1973.
127. Festorazzi Building (12-14 S. Royal St.): c. 1885; two story brick building, six bays wide. At one time the Festorazzi family owned the entire west side of Royal in this block and erected a row of Federal style and Italianate buildings. This building is one of the latter. The hood moulds and elaborate cornice have been removed, but the profile of the parapet remains.
129. German Relief Hall (51 St. Emanuel St.): 1896; the German Relief Hall was built according to plans by the very popular local architect, Rudolph Benz. The building typifies the eclectic high Victorian style and combines Byzantine and medieval interior coffered pressed tin ceiling. The German Relief Hall was initially designed to serve the German Relief Association, a benevolent society established in 1870. It was opened by the society on October 20, 1896 with a gala festival.
130. Fitzgerald Store (5 St. Emanuel St.): 1907; three story brick building with stone veneer facade. Typical of the early twentieth century classical revivalism used for commercial buildings with heavy projecting cornice. The cornice is upheld by paired brackets and there is the usual dentil course and modillions. Another notable feature is the use of the round headed windows with exaggerated keystones and voussoirs on the second floor.
131. Meyer-Jossen Building (608 St. Emanuel St.): c. 1866, 1907; this three story brick building was first used as a saloon, but after a renovation in the early twentieth century began its long association with Reiss Mercantile Company. It is typical of the commercial use of the Federal style in Mobile with a plain exterior except for the brick dentil course and the raised parapet with inset panels.
132. Lowenthal Building (10-12 St. Emanuel St.): c. 1907; three story brick building which was built in a similar style to its older next door neighbor. This building, too, was used by the Reiss Mercantile Company. It is quite plain with projecting lintels under the six windows and a narrow, slightly projecting cornice.

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133. Gayfers (14 St. Emanuel St.): 1905; 1920; four story brick and stucco building painted white. It was erected in 1905 for use as the Peerless Steam Laundry Company which went out of business in 1914. In 1920 Hammond Gayfer purchased the building after his architect, George Rogers, had totally restructured it behind the facade, which remained the same. Gayfers, a firm established in 1877, opened in its grand new location on February 20, 1920. This building is still used by Gayfers for its downtown store. The facade is characterized by the strong horizontal bands of decoration, a band of diamond shaped fret work alternating with a band of vertical striations. The channeled row originally contained casement windows. At each end of this building a wide pilaster with a recessed panel rises to the cornice level. The cornice rises in three steps to a table studded at regular intervals with round flat discs. The first floor has been modernized, but the massive banded bases to the pilasters remain. A pedimental parapet stands above the cornice.
134. Woodcock Building (18-20 St. Emanuel St.): c. 1906-07; another of the turn of the century commercial buildings with restrained detail which recall the earlier Federal style. This building originally was three bays wide; the small addition on the north was built later. The windows have slightly projecting sills and lintels which extend beyond the line of the window. The dentil course defines the cornice, above which a parapet with inset panels rises.
136. de Briere Building (56 St. Emanuel St.): 1904; this is another of the buildings which represents the popularity of classical motifs on a grand scale in the early twentieth century. As with several other downtown commercial buildings, the de Briere Building displays the characteristic heavy overhanging cornice with paired brackets and modillions. The building is divided into three major bays by large pilasters, the capitals of which are formed by the paired brackets. The parapet which rises above the cornice has a large stylized acanthus leaf at the top of each pilaster. Swag panels are set under the paired windows in each bay. The de Briere Building was used as the Troy Steam Laundry from the time of its erection until the 1930's. It now houses an optical firm.
138. Deegan Building (6 S. Conception St.): c. 1899; small commercial turn of the century building, two story brick. The two bays of the building are created by the three pilasters, one in the center and one on each end, which rise past the cornice halfway into the very tall parapet. Each bay contains a single window set within a recessed square panel. The cornice is a simple box shape. It is possible that this building was built during the Federal era and remodelled in 1899.

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139. Byrnes-Quinn Building (8 S. Conception St.): c. 1869; c. 1905; Two story brick building, originally Italianate, restructured in the early twentieth century. The building is in the undecorative 19th century commercial style with simple flat lintels and sills, and an understated banded cornice. The parapet has a central projection which is typical in many Mobile commercial buildings.
140. Lindsey Building (10-14 S. Conception St.): c. 1920; typical 1920's commercial building, with leanings toward the Art Deco style. This is seen in the vertical treatment in the pilasters and the stepback at the top of each bay. The geometric panels above the windows also reflect the Art Deco influence. This building was used as a car dealership, a theatre and hotel before it assumed its present use as shops and offices.
141. O'Gwynn Building (16-22 S. Conception St.): 1920-21; 1920's commercial building based upon the earlier Federal style as can be seen in the window and cornice treatment. The windows are highlighted by the use of straight arch lintels. The entire building is stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. The building was erected by prominent Mobile physician, Coleman O'Gwynn.
143. Mastin Building (9-13 S. Joachim St.): 1886, this two story brick building was erected by Dr. William Mastin to be used as his office on the first floor and residence above. It features the massive cornice so popular on late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in Mobile. The cornice contains a dentil course, and red tile shed type roof above the projection. A low parapet with long rectangular recesses rises above. The architect was J. H. Hutchission of Mobile.
144. Chamberlain Building (7 S. Joachim St.): 1853; this eclectic building displays some Greek Revival influence but subsequent alterations have modified the original style. The cast iron gallery dates from an early period, probably after the residential on the second.
145. Saenger Theatre (6-8 S. Joachim St.): 1926; Grand movie palace which used French and Italian Renaissance motifs. Designed by Emil Weil of New Orleans.

II. BUILDINGS WHICH CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

13. Delacour Building (257 Dauphin Street): c. 1864; one of a row of 2 story Federal buildings, entire facade modernized by application of a false front of plastic tile. Restorable if tile removed. Part of original parapet with dentils rises above the modern facade.

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30. Walker Building (461 Dauphin Street): 1852; three story brick building, facade totally covered and windows infilled. Restorable.
- 31.-32. Seamen's International Union Building (463-65 Dauphin Street): 463 -- 2 story Federal style building with dormer windows, could be restored.
465 -- modern 2 story building. The 1st floors of each building have been unified to present one facade.
35. Mordecai Building (511-13 Dauphin Street): 1858; 1 story brick building, 2nd floor removed due to fire in 1975.
99. Byrnes-Lerner Building (157 Dauphin Street): c. 1865; 1936; the basic fabric of the building dates from the end of the Civil War but nothing is known of its original appearance. The present facade was created when the building was acquired by Lerner Shops in 1936. It is two story brick, covered with large square tiles of white stone. The detailing consists of a central panel established by vertical channels created by graduated steps which descend from the side panels to a larger central section which is recessed. The facade is topped by slightly raised parapet which is vaguely reminiscent of a pediment. The building is Art Deco in feel.

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100. Reid Building (155 Dauphin St.): c. 1835; three story brick building, Federal style gable end still visible on west side. The facade was altered sometime late in the nineteenth century. It is one of the oldest buildings on Dauphin Street, built by Thomas Reid, who operated a bakery in the buildings next door. A section of the later facade remains visible above the modern plastic tile which was applied in the 1950's or 60's. (possibly restorable)
104. Walgreen-Eckerds Building (110-112 Dauphin St.): c. 1938-39; two story stucco over brick building. Stringcourses divide the first and second floor and the second floor windows from the attic story. This motif is repeated in the cornice. While of no particular style, this building is a good example of the simple, undecorative downtown commercial property built in the mid twentieth century. It is possible that this may be an older building (1870's) which was remodeled in 1938, but if this is true the alterations were so extensive that all traces of the earlier building were obliterated.
105. Antomachi-Metzgers (108 Dauphin St.): c. 1875; Once a beautiful Italianate building, this structure was long the home of Metzgers men's store (1922-69), a business which still operates in Mobile. Unfortunately the facade has been covered by the application of corrugated plastic. The building is brick and three stories tall. (possibly restorable)
115. Lyons Building (113 Dauphin St.): c. 1935-45; Modern commercial building which utilized the very popular glass brick. An understated cornice is located above the large central glass brick panel. The cornice consists of an inset panel with a very gentle upsweeping curve. The building is two stories, of brick with a stone veneer.
117. Conboy Buildings (105-109 Dauphin St.): c. 1930-40; modern two story tripartite brick building. The building is typical of the mid twentieth century commercial style in Mobile with understated detail around the windows and on the cornice. In this case the very wide windows are framed with a band of brick laid in such a way as to contrast with the wall, and tile squares at each corner. The cornice also displays the variegation of brick and a restrained dentil course.
124. Pollock Building (59 Dauphin St.): late 19th century; this was originally a handsome five story building designed by local architect, Rudolph Benz. The upper floors were removed, however, and the remaining three radically altered. Only the pilasters on the first floor remain.

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128. Social Security Office (22-26 S. Royal St.): after 1945; two story steel frame and concrete construction. Restrained facade treatment with inset panels to highlight the paired windows.
- 97 & 98. Harvey Buildings (159-61 Dauphin St.): after 1930; double brick store, two stories with facades covered with modern materials. #161 is probably closer to the original appearance with glass brick and carerra tiles in cream and black. #159 has been totally covered by a false front of gold colored woven metal.
112. Harvey Building (121-23 Dauphin St.): c. 1940-50; modern three story commercial building, brick with white stone veneer, Deco influences.

III. BUILDINGS WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

8. Woolworth's (215-19 Dauphin Street): modern 2 story brick building with garish sign canopy.
9. Demouy Building (221 Dauphin Street): 1866; 2 story brick, no evidence of original facade remaining, although rear of building reveals early brick work. New facade has modern glazed window on 2nd floor.
17. Fernandez Building (26 Dauphin Street): c. 1867; Herpin Building (269 Dauphin Street): c. 1854; completely modernized by application of modern brick which totally obliterates original facade. Original buildings can be seen from rear.
19. Maritime Club of Mobile (273 Dauphin Street): one story modern glass and brick building.
38. Wall and Sons Carpet (559 Dauphin Street): 1 story modern glass and brick building.
41. Wintzell's (605 Dauphin Street): modern 1 story frame building.
43. Wintzell's (609 Dauphin Street): 1 story modern stucco building with a metal awning.
46. Van Antwerp Building (200-02 Dauphin Street): early 20th century facade over 19th century building. New facade of white glazed brick and contemporary display windows.
55. Lyons Building (250 Dauphin Street): 20th century facade over a mid-19th century building; 2 story, stucco and scored.

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57. Bill Building (258 Dauphin Street): c. 1846; facade completely modernized by application of corrugated plastic tile. 3 stories. Restorable if false front removed.
62. 276 Dauphin Street: one story modern stucco and glass building.
63. 278 Dauphin Street: 1 story modern stucco and glass building.
67. Anthony's Antiques (350-352 Dauphin Street): modern 1 story brick building.
72. 366 Dauphin Street: modern 1 story brick building constructed to match 362 Dauphin Street next door (number 81).
75. Herman's Army Navy Store (450-452 Dauphin Street): modern 1 story brick building.
81. 504-14 Dauphin Street: modern 1 story brick and display glass building.
82. 518-20 Dauphin Street: 1 story stucco and scored modern building with display glass.
84. 550-56 Dauphin Street: modern 1 story stucco and glass building.
86. 560-70 Dauphin Street: modern 1 story brick and glass building.
87. 606 Dauphin Street: 2 story turn of the century brick building. Much altered, original character destroyed.
88. 608 Dauphin Street: modern 1 story brick building.
- 90.-91. Salvation Army Thrift Stores (612 and 614 Dauphin Street): 1 story modern brick buildings.
95. Goodman-Smith Building (167 Dauphin Street): c. 1883; c. 1950; once the westernmost of a row of three Italianate structures built by Dr. Duke W. Goodman of Mobile. It is still owned by a Goodman descendant. The Italianate appearance of the building was eradicated when the present facade and rear alterations were made in about 1950. The building is two story brick which has been stuccoed and painted white.
96. Gayfers (163-165 Dauphin St.): 1951; modern 3 story department store comprised of white glazed brick on the upper floors and display cases on the 1st. The bldg. extends through the block to Conti St. on which there is another facade of similar quality. The older store on St. Emanuel St. is described in #43.

11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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101. Reid Buildings (151-153 Dauphin St.): c. 1835; Thomas Reid, a baker, built this double two story brick building in 1835, along with the building next west. A recent renovation of #153 revealed the original facade which is Federal in style. (see enlargement #E) This facade was stuccoed but fortunately the windows were not infilled as those on #151. Part of the original fabric of the latter building can be seen on its east elevation on St. Emanuel Street.
113. Bechoffer Building (119 Dauphin St.): c. 1907; the original facade for this three story building was totally obliterated sometime after 1945 to its present appearance. The peak of a dormer gable is still visible over the edge of the cornice.
121. Hunt Building (3-5 S. Royal St.): c. 1840, the history of this four story brick building is more interesting than its present appearance. The south elevation reveals its early Federal style heritage, but the facade was totally covered in the early 1970's with golden colored stone veneer. The building became the St. James Hotel in 1877 and continued to operate as a hotel until 1930. The name changed to Hotel Royal in 1887. In 1903 Goldsteins Jewelers moved into the first floor where they remain today.
135. Commercial Building (50 St. Emanuel St.): 1850-60; two story brick Federal style building totally remodelled in the early 1970's. Very little of the original building remains--only the window profiles on the facade and part of an exterior wall on Conti Street. The general massing of the building also recalls the earlier period.
137. Solomon Building (15-25 S. Conception St.): after 1935; one story yellow glazed brick building.
142. Commercial Building (208 Conti St.): Modern one story yellow glazed brick building.

IV. BUILDINGS WHICH DETRACT FROM THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

11. Lorch's Jewelers (251 Dauphin Street): modern 1 story metal and glass building.
18. Hale Credit Clothiers (271 Dauphin Street): 1 story modern metal and glass bldg.
20. Roche's Furniture (301-03 Dauphin Street): vacant 3 story modern brick building with large display windows.
39. Catholic Social Services (567 Dauphin Street): 1 story modern brick and frame building.

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66. Frederick-Zoghby Building (312 Dauphin Street): 1908; facade of original row buildings completely obstructed by false front of modern plastic tile. Original buildings can be seen from side. Restorable.
106. Metzgers (106 Dauphin St.): 1960; modern five story steel frame construction building.
116. Lyons Building (111 Dauphin Street): after 1935; modern building further altered in the late 1950's or early 60's by the application of brightly colored blue tile. This building at one time may have resembled #24, 113 Dauphin Street.
125. Office Building (53-55 Dauphin St.): between 1930-1956.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 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 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)

COMMERCE: Lower Dauphin Street contains a collection of 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings which reflect the role of the street as the primary commercial thoroughfare for the port city of Mobile and the role of the city as one of the major Gulf Coast ports.

ARCHITECTURE: The district contains a variety of representative and excellent examples of 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings, including the state's largest concentration of antebellum commercial buildings (small boxy, house-like structures with predominately Federal period elements); one of three known cast-iron front buildings in the state (Brisk and Jacobson Store (#126, 1869); an elaborately decorated, reinforced concrete skyscraper (The Saenger Theatre, #145, 1926).

* * * * *

Many of Mobile's outstanding personalities contributed to the century-long development of the street. The Federal style buildings were erected by prominent men, such as Solomon Mordecai, Henry Chamberlain, Pepin Chantron, Jacques Chighzola, and James McGill. They leased the property to tenants who operated a variety of shops on the first floors and lived above. As the century progressed, other names emerged: Isaac Forcheimer, Edward Pincus, Abraham Spira, J. C. Gayfer and Jacob Pollock. All owned and operated stores on Dauphin Street, several of which still bear the original names.

Dauphin Street's present development dates from after the disasterous fires of 1839, which destroyed the old, wooden, French and Spanish dwellings and shops that lined the streets. The new construction consisted of two and three-story brick commercial buildings with the boxy mass, straight lintels and dentil moldings of the Federal style. Increased prosperity and trade connected with the coming of the railroad in 1848 further stimulated construction along the street. A number of excellent buildings remain from those prosperous pre-war years. The Smith Building (#68), the Chighizola (#69), and the McGuire Building (#70) built in 1851, 1848, and 1856, respectively, are fine examples of the federal style adapted to commercial use in the south. The buildings at 472-76 Dauphin (#79) demonstrate the ease with which the Federal style lent itself to row buildings.

The reconstruction period marked the acceptance of new building trends such as the Italianate style and cast-iron facades. The tall parapets characteristic of the Italianate can be seen in a number of buildings. Cast iron details such as posts and lintels were brought to Mobile shortly before the Civil War by D. D. Badger. They gained acceptance following the war and are still found on many buildings in the district. Some of the best examples are the posts of 551 Dauphin Street (#37, 1865), and the fine cast iron lintels on 210 Dauphin (#49, 1885). Additionally, the district contains one of the three remaining cast-iron front buildings in the state - Brisk and Jacobson Store (#126, 1869).

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By the last decades of the century the exuberant Victorian style was applied to commercial structures as was revivalism. Some of the best examples of these styles are the Scheuermann Building (#3), and the Spira Building (#51).

In the early decades of the 20th century, the revivalist styles flourished. The Lower Dauphin Street District contains several of these buildings which are characterized by classical motifs, heavy overhanging cornices, paired brackets and modillions (#97, 122, 130, 136). The early 20th century is also represented with two early skyscrapers (#102, the first steel frame building in Mobile, 1902; and #118, the Van Antwerp Building) and buildings stylistically linked to the Art Deco movement (#111 and #140). There is also one of the state's most impressive palaces of the 1920s.

Lower Dauphin Street began losing its importance as a commercial center with the shift of emphasis to the suburban shopping malls in the early 1950s and 1960s. At present the city hopes to extend review board controls over the area and to encourage restoration and reuse of the district.

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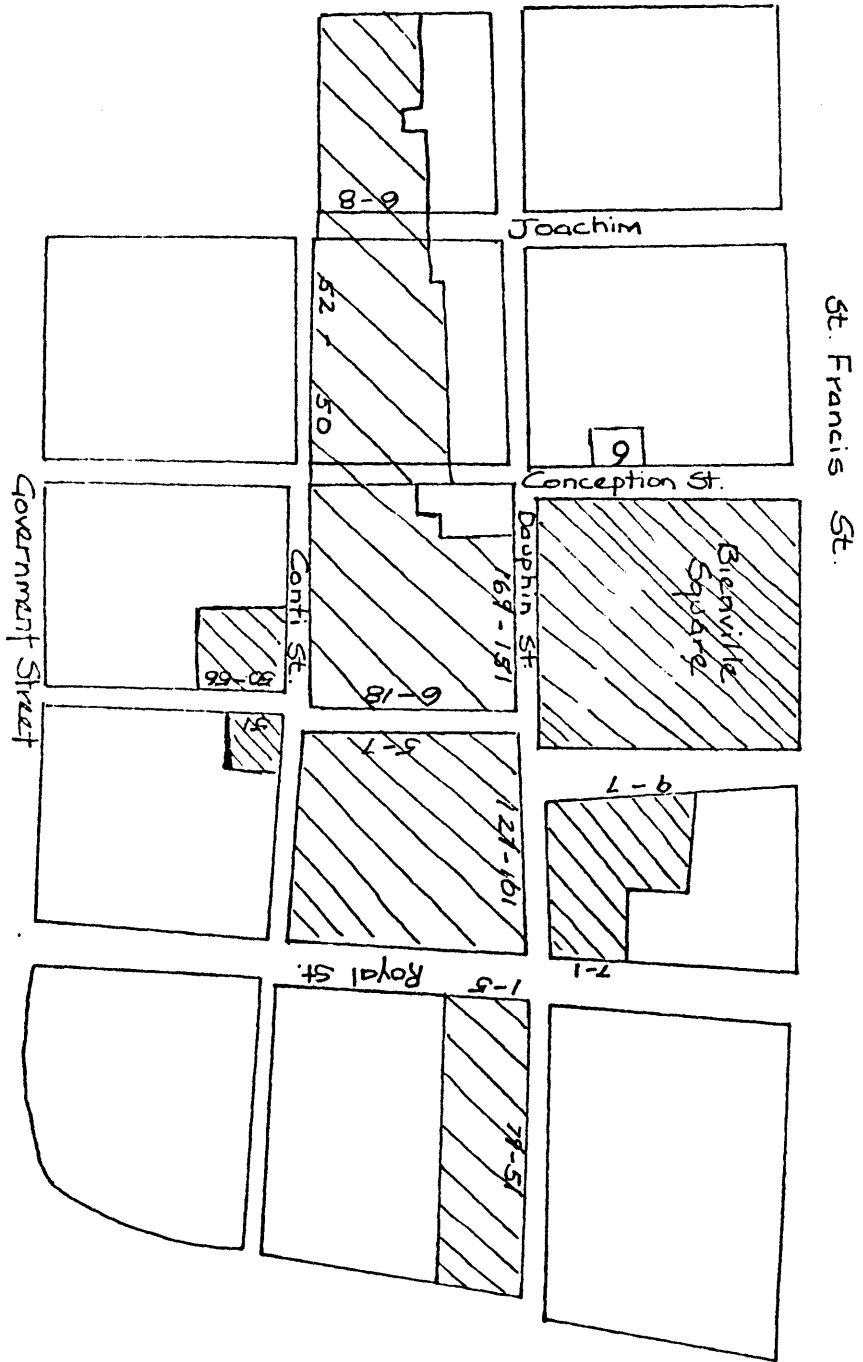
Gould, Wooldridge, et al. Nineteenth Century Mobile Architecture. Mobile. 1974

"Annual Trade Edition" Mobile Register, 1 September, 1883-1910

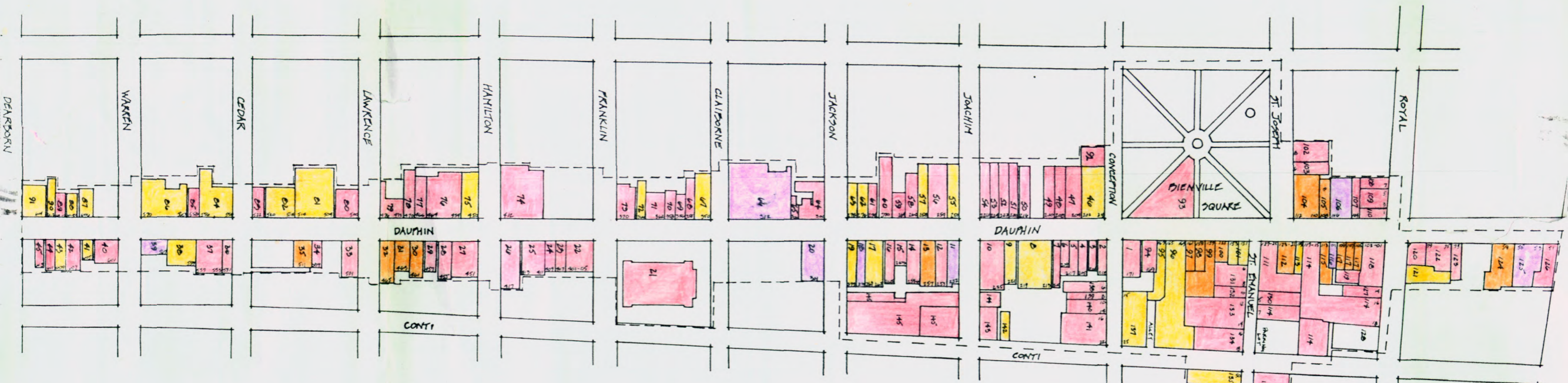
Mobile County Registry of Deeds, 1819-1978, Probate Division, Mobile County Courthouse

Mobile County Tax Assessment Books, 1832-1920, Records Division, Brookley Aerospace Industrial Complex, Mobile, Alabama.

Proposed Addition to the Lower
Dauphin Street Historic District



Area to be
Added to the
Existing Dis-
trict



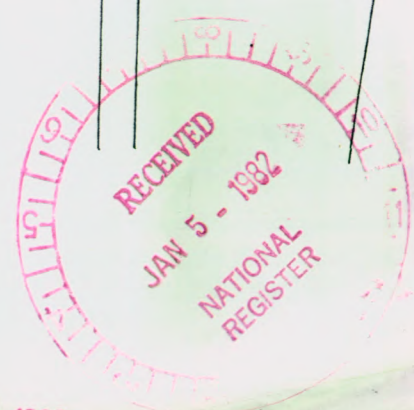
LOWER DAUPHIN STREET
 HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
 MOBILE, MOBILE COUNTY

BUILDINGS WHICH CONTRIBUTE
 BUILDINGS WHICH CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTE
 BUILDINGS WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE
 BUILDINGS WHICH DETRACT FROM THE DISTRICT
 BOUNDARY

SCALE: 1" = 100'

ADAPTED FROM OCT. 1964 SANDORN MAP

171-614



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