

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280 434

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUN - 5 2015

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin #39. To Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Farrington Hall

Other names/site number: Farrington Memorial Hall; Montevallo Coal Mine Offices; Check Office

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 124 Shelby County Road 203

City or town: Montevallo State: Alabama County: Shelby

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Lee Anne Wofford

5/28/15

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Per Edson H. Beal 7-21-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Eclecticism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Concrete, Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Farrington Hall, constructed from 1905 to 1908, was once an ancillary building on the estate of William Farrington and Josephine C. Aldrich. The Aldriches' estate also included Rajah Lodge (their Victorian mansion), other ancillary buildings, greenhouses and landscaped gardens which, according to local tradition, once rivaled those of the Biltmore Estates in North Carolina. Their estate was associated with the company owned coal mining town of Aldrich. Today, Aldrich is a rural community of modest bungalows and other small, wood-frame houses, some of which may date from its mining town days. The only extant buildings readily identified with the mining town and the Aldrich estate are the Montevallo Coal Mine Company Store (constructed in 1928) and Farrington Hall, respectively. The one-story, buff brick Farrington Hall rests on a raised basement and has a side gable roof. A remaining section of wide sidewalk spans the façade and now creates an open terrace area. The hall's eclectic architectural design clearly marks it as an early twentieth century building.

Farrington Hall retains integrity in terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

Farrington Hall is a one story, 5 x 2 bay, buff brick building that was built with a raised basement. The tall, brick foundation is covered in scored concrete which gives it the appearance of stone construction. The building is crowned by a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and displaying exposed rafter ends. The roof originally was covered in red clay tiles, but these were replaced decades ago [photos 1, 2 & 5].

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The building was constructed with structural steel beams and columns and concrete walls in order to make it fireproof [photos 29, 31 & 33]. Mr. Aldrich used the building as his library, office and clubhouse. The basement contained a garage for his son, Farrington, who enjoyed working on automobiles. The mechanically-minded eighteen-year-old, however, died just as the building was nearing completion. His family named it Farrington Hall in his memory.

The façade features a centrally located entrance on a small stoop that is accessed by concrete steps flanked by brick cheek walls [photos 1, 2]. The lower cheek walls are covered in scored concrete. All the cheek walls have concrete coping. Above the stoop, a small gable pierces the main roof and is set perpendicular to its ridge line. The entryway is comprised of a single-leaf, paneled, wooden door with three lights. The door is flanked by wooden panels, each with a narrow light above it. A rectangular transom of plain glass caps the entire entryway. Originally, this transom held a stained glass panel that read "Farrington Hall." A molded wooden surround accentuates the entryway and extends up into the peak of the small gable [photo 3]. This central stoop with entryway is flanked by 6/6 DHS windows with segmental arches of brick voussoirs and concrete lugsills. The majority of the building's windows are of this configuration and treatment.

As seen in a 1940s photograph, the outer window on the western end of the façade was converted into a wide, single-leaf, 5-paneled, wooden door accessed by steps similar to the original, central steps. Another similar set of steps also led up to the window directly west of the central stoop. This window also was converted into a doorway at some point (as evidenced by the steps), but has since been returned to its original window configuration. Its steps and stoop, however, remain. The door in the outer bay is still extant as are its stoop, steps and cheek walls.

Under the wide, overhanging eaves on both the façade and rear elevation can be seen decorative, curlicue, wrought iron brackets [photo 4]. The main floor windows on the rear elevation are the same as those on the façade. The basement windows are either 4/4 or 6/6 DHS with lugsills and a continuous lintel that doubles as a water table [photo 5].

The side elevations are similarly designed [photos 1, 2]. They both have two windows on the main floor, a semicircular window with concrete surround in their gable peak and a parapet with coping that has a chimney stack at its apex. These chimney stacks as well as the one on the main roof's ridgeline were originally pierced and had no chimney pots, as seen in a photograph dating c. 1912. Today, none of the chimney stacks remain pierced. The one on the northeast (side) elevation appears to be capped off. The roof ridge chimney and the chimney on the southwest elevation have utilitarian designed chimney pots. The southwest elevation has at least one basement window but it is hidden by dense vegetation. On the northeast elevation, the basement level has a single-leaf, wooden door, a 6/6 DHS window and a pair of original, wooden garage doors [photos 5, 27].

The main floor of Farrington Hall is comprised of three main rooms, a bathroom and the entry foyer which contains the stairwell to the basement. The foyer's predominantly white tile floor is accented by geometric shapes and a border of geometric design done in colored tiles [photos 6,

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7]. Directly across from the front door is a highly ornate, open well, three-run, cast iron staircase [photos 8, 9].

Off the northeast side of the foyer, a 5-paneled door leads into a green room (originally Mr. Aldrich's library) with two front windows, a single side window and a brick fireplace with modillions supporting its mantel shelf [photos 10, 12]. When current owners, Henry and Rosa Emfinger, refurbished this room they found the following statement written in pencil on the wall: "Decorated by Leo G. Rauen [?] Nov 18---1908 Birmingham, Ala. Colby [?] Co" [photo 11]. Next to the fireplace is another paneled door which accesses a rear red room on this side of the foyer. This room was originally Mr. Aldrich's office.

In the southeast corner of the building, this red room features a fireplace of glazed white brick, a side window and two rear windows. Found written on the walls of this room were "Line Wares—Red Burlap [?]" and also "OK W. F. Aldrich" [photos 13-16].

Connecting the red room to the main room on the other side of the building is a bathroom with its original hexagon tile floor and tall tile wainscoting capped with a decorative tile molding. It also retains its original pedestal sink and original (or very early) bathtub. There is a modern toilet. A mural of ducks on a pond was painted on the wall above the tub [photos 17-18].

The main room extends from the front to the back of the building, occupying its entire western half. This room initially served as the billiard room. The room can be accessed from the foyer, the bathroom and, because of a later alteration, from a front door. This room is well lighted by two rear windows, two side windows and a front window (originally by two front windows). It features leather wainscoting, a brick fireplace with wooden modillions supporting its wooden mantel shelf and a coffered ceiling [photos 19-20, 25-26]. Above the wainscoting on the wall opposite the fireplace and on the rear walls are murals reportedly executed by Giuseppe Moretti. The main mural directly opposite the fireplace is a large landscape that features trees in its foreground, a lake with an island in its mid-ground and mountains in the background [photos 20-22]. One of the murals on the rear wall depicts a horseman in the desert heading to an oasis as the sun sets [photo 23]. The other is a seascape depicting ocean waves crashing against a rocky bluff [photo 24].

The staircase leads from the foyer down into the basement. At the bottom of the stairs is a space roughly the size of the foyer above it. Through a doorway directly across from the stairs is a small room located under the front stoop [photos 30-31]. On the northeast wall of the foyer space is a door that accesses the garage [photos 27-29]. On the opposite wall, a large opening leads into a large, green room in the basement [photo 31]. In this room are two I-beams serving as joists for the floor above. They are supported by steel columns. Walls have been built between some of the columns [photos 32-33]. The section of the room behind these walls was closed off at the time of our site visit.

In the northwest corner of this large room is a much smaller room with walls clad in cedar planks. It once served as a cedar closet. On the far wall a pair of wooden doors provides access to an underground storage space beneath a basement window of stained glass [photos 34-35].

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The rear wall of the large basement room is clad in beaded board and has a doorway into a smaller room. This beaded board wall is probably not original, but is an early addition. This small room occupies the southwest corner of the basement [photo 36]. It has a second doorway which leads into an L-shaped room that now contains a kitchen [photo 37]. This L-shaped room extends beyond the stairwell and wraps around to meet an interior wall that divides it from the garage [photo 38]. It also has a 5 panel, wooden door leading to the outside. The kitchen was added in the 1950s.

The grounds surrounding Farrington Hall are no longer maintained as gardens and the greenhouses are long gone. While some of the original plantings probably remain, the landscape plan can no longer be discerned. The area is casually landscaped. No other buildings associated with the Aldrich estate remain standing, except for the gardener's house which has been remodeled many times over the years and has lost its integrity.

The current owners of Farrington Hall, Henry and Rosa Emfinger, have worked tirelessly to preserve the building. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places is the next step in gaining recognition and promoting the continued preservation of Farrington Hall. At some future date, as time and funding allow, a survey of Aldrich should be undertaken to determine if the town retains enough integrity to qualify as a National Register historic district.

Archaeology Component

Although no archaeological investigations were undertaken, there may still be extant subsurface remains that will help us better understand the history of the Aldriches and their mining town.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1908

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock (Birmingham, AL)/Architects
Mr. Davis (Montgomery, AL)/Contractor

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Farrington Hall is eligible for the National Register under **Criterion C: Architecture**. The building is a locally significant example of early twentieth century American eclecticism. This architectural expression drew design elements from popular styles of the day, combining them in an aesthetically pleasing holistic design.

The period of significance is c. 1908 because Farrington Hall was constructed from 1905 to 1908.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C: Architecture

It is difficult to assign a specific architectural style for Farrington Hall, but its design elements and interior features clearly indicate its very early twentieth century origins. This analysis is also supported by the history of the Aldrich family and their mining town which records a construction date of 1905 to 1908. Farrington Hall is a modest (though not perhaps within the context of a mining camp), but well-articulated expression of American eclecticism at the turn of the last century.

Walter C. Kidney describes Eclecticism as an architecture founded in the

“forms of proven and mature beauty from the formal and the vernacular architectures of the past and adapting them, learnedly but with personal touches, to modern building programs. Everyone was familiar with the forms in question; well handled by an architect of talent, they had a beauty that needed no explanation, no philosophy. . . . Not only were the forms of historic architecture valuable through their beauty, but they came to our times freighted with historic associations that every cultured person was familiar with . . .”¹

Farrington Hall is vaguely classical in its overall proportions, its symmetrical five bay façade, the semicircular windows in its side gable peaks and in its parapets. Yet this “classicism” is artfully counterbalanced by the façade’s Craftsman style frontispiece sheltered under a small gable, the exposed rafter ends of the main roof and the large, distinctive wrought iron brackets that span the front and rear elevations.

Likewise, the first floor of the building contrasts a large, formal room with leather wainscoting, three original murals and a coffered ceiling with two smaller domestic-like spaces with plain plaster walls and ceilings along with simple wood moldings. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the red room in the southeast corner of the building may have had burlap covered walls.

¹ Walter C. Kidney, The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America 1880-1930, (New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1974), pp. 1-2.

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Eclectic architects often sought the expertise of other design specialists for their projects. They collaborated with various craftsmen and artists as well as interior designers and, in some cases, landscape architects.

“The major Eclectic building,” explains Kidney, “called for a union of the arts; above the cornice of the great hall was a vault to be frescoed, and sculpture outside was needed to recall historic worthies, or humanize—up to a point—abstract virtues. And the building, unless it was right at the sidewalk’s edge, had to have its proper entourage of trees, shrubs, steps and paths.”²

Farrington Hall, though not a “major Eclectic building” by any account, illustrates this collaboration between Eclectic architects, in this case, Wheelock Joy and Wheelock of Birmingham³, and other design professionals. A stained glass artisan created the original transom window over the main entrance which reads “Farrington Hall.”⁴ The original paintings in the billiard room are attributed to Giuseppe Moretti, a master sculptor who designed the statue of Vulcan in Birmingham. Another mural of ducks in a pond was painted onto a bathroom wall over the tub. Leo G. Rauen of Birmingham decorated at least some of the hall, if not the whole building. Iron masters crafted the ornate cast iron staircase which descends from the foyer to the utility rooms and garage in the basement. For the exterior, they created the wrought iron brackets, probably designed specifically for Farrington Hall, and the tall lamp posts near the main entrance. The iron work as opposed to sculpture was particularly appropriate for an Eclectic building located in the coal-producing region of central Alabama, the southern center of iron and steel production.

The grounds of the Aldriches’ domestic complex were landscaped and well maintained for as long as the Aldrich family lived there. A photograph dating from c. 1912 shows a variety of trees and shrubbery around the hall, even two small, potted trees flanking either side of the steps leading up to its main entry. A sidewalk appears to wrap around at least three sides of the building and intersects another sidewalk set perpendicular to it at these steps. A photograph from the 1940s and another from 1989 show a small, kidney-shaped pond lined with blocks of stone several yards away from the front, northwest corner of the building.

The pond was filled in by 1989 and today is hidden in a clump of trees with dense undergrowth. Mr. Henry Emfinger, the current owner of Farrington Hall, knows that the stone-lined structure of the pond still exists beneath the brush. He also remembers the Aldriches’ greenhouses located off the rear, southeast corner of the building. The façade of Farrington Hall faced Rajah Lodge while its rear elevation looked out over the mining town and its commissary.

By 1900, most mines and their accompanying towns in Alabama were owned by corporations, not by individuals who resided in the area. The “manorial” system of management inherited

² Ibid., p. 24.

³ This architectural firm had designed a house for William F. Aldrich’s nephew, Truman H. Aldrich, Jr., sometime prior to 1905.

⁴ In recent times, this transom has since been removed for safekeeping and replaced with plain glass. It is being stored in the building’s main room.

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from England had virtually disappeared by the turn of the century. Farrington Hall when viewed in this context is a rare, surviving vestige of this way of life.

Historian James Sanders Day has written that, "Paternalistic relationships reflected the personalities of owners and operators . . ." By that measure, William and Josephine Aldrich were upstanding, benevolent owners of Aldrich. Nevertheless, their estate expressed the power and influence they wielded over their mining town neighbors. The architectural sophistication of Farrington Hall, indeed the Aldriches' whole domestic complex, visually reinforced their superior station in life compared to that of the miners and their families.

Narrative History

The Aldrich mines were located on the Montevallo seam in the Cahaba Coal Field near the Birmingham District. This particular field extends 67 miles through the central Alabama counties of Jefferson, Shelby, Bibb and St. Clair.

Coal was discovered in this region perhaps as early as 1815. It was used by the local people to heat their homes and to provide fuel for blacksmith shops. Commercial coal mining on a small scale was underway by 1839. Underground mining began near the present site of Aldrich just a few years before the Civil War broke out. But it was difficult to transport the coal to market prior to the construction of railroads into this area.

Truman Hemingway Aldrich of Palmyra, New York moved to Alabama after the war. In 1872, he bought an interest in a mine about 2 ½ miles northwest of Montevallo and began operations there. Unlike other mine operators, he worked his crews in the summer, which was unheard of in Alabama at that time. By stockpiling huge amounts of coal, however, he cornered the market when winter came because he was able to supply all of his customers quickly.

Within two years, Truman was joined by his younger brother, William Farrington Aldrich, a civil engineer by training. Together, they formed the Montevallo Coal and Transportation Company. Truman sold his share in the company to William in 1880. He then joined forces with Henry F. DeBardeleben and James W. Sloss to exploit the natural resources of the nearby Birmingham District.

This was an opportune time to be in the coal mining business. Across the nation in the late 19th century, Americans were transitioning from wood to coal as their primary energy source. Southern coal production, alone, increased from 4.6 million tons to just over 49 million tons. By 1900, the United States was the leading coal producer in the world.

William F. Aldrich set about becoming a coal baron, but, also focused on creating a mining town, a real community. Named Aldrich in 1883, it was one of only two mining towns (as opposed to a mining camp) developed in the Cahaba Coal Field in the late 19th century. The other was Blocton. Many more such towns would spring up in the following century.

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Aldrich did not build the typical rows of houses found in many company towns. He had the miners' houses spaced far apart with trees and green space in between them. Many of the mature trees standing in the town today exist because of his foresight. He also had the houses painted every year. Aldrich constructed a company store that housed the post office and telegraph office and served as a community center. He constructed a community church for the white Protestant miners and their families. There were also black churches in Aldrich. He built similar, but segregated, schools for the town's children. He was instrumental in building a railroad that connected Montevallo, Birmingham, Blocton and Brierfield via Aldrich. Then he built the depot. William lived in a comfortable house within the community. He did not allow any alcohol to be sold in town and would dismiss any workers who were disruptive or of questionable character.

William married Josephine Cables of Rochester, New York in 1889 and the next year expanded his house into a four story, Victorian mansion containing 30 rooms. Known as Rajah Lodge, it overlooked the mining town, but not the mines themselves, and was surrounded by beautifully landscaped gardens. These gardens were designed by a German landscape architect from Washington DC. They featured lush flowers and trees, rustic benches perched along meandering sidewalks, fish ponds and four greenhouses. The townspeople believed these to be the most beautiful gardens in the South. They were welcome to stroll along the grounds, enter the greenhouses to view the exotic plants or even strike up a conversation with the Aldriches.

William and Josephine were very reform-minded as evidenced by their interactions with their neighbors. Mrs. Aldrich had published a newspaper back in Rochester that dealt with reform work. Very intelligent, she studied Christian theology, philosophy and spirituality. She was kind to children and animals. Mr. Aldrich believed in the Golden Rule and that all religions contained some good. At the urging of his wife, Aldrich served as a Congressman from 1896 to 1901 in order to advance their philanthropic causes.

William Aldrich retired in 1905, selling his interests in the Montevallo Coal and Transportation Company and the town to his brother Truman. However, he and his family—Josephine, their son Farrington and their daughter Josephine—continued to live on the Rajah Lodge estate.

At this time, Aldrich decided to construct a fireproof building to house his personal library and office and clubhouse. Downstairs would be a garage for his mechanically-minded son and an office for the town's doctor. The building reportedly cost \$40,000 to construct. In 1908, Farrington Hall was completed. Whatever pleasure William found in this beautiful building was marred by the fact that his son would never work on automobiles here. Farrington died that year from typhoid fever.

Truman Aldrich partnered with Peter B. Thomas and, later, Albert Latady to form the Montevallo Mining Company. In 1912, they sold the company to W. S. Lovell and Henry Bedham. The pair used convicts to work the mines. Convicts would continue to work the Aldrich mines until 1927 when the state of Alabama outlawed convict leasing.

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William and Josephine could not abide the cruel practice of leasing convicts. That year they moved to Birmingham with their daughter. They still retained ownership of their estate in Aldrich, but seemed to take no interest in it. Rajah Lodge sat vacant.

The Montevallo Mining Company bought the mansion in 1922 and ran it as a boardinghouse for workmen. Much of the house was dilapidated and that section was torn down in 1923. The rest of the house was demolished in 1947. Lovell's and Bedham's company went bankrupt in 1922 and they left Aldrich. The bank took over the mines and the company town.

Durias A. Thomas, son of Peter B. Thomas, purchased the property in 1925. His company worked the Aldrich mines until the coal ran out. The last carload of Aldrich coal was shipped on July 5, 1942. Aldrich, which had never been incorporated, was still a company town. Thomas sold the houses and land at reasonable prices to families who wanted to stay there.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bergstresser, Jack, Ph.D., Industrial Archaeologist. Telephone interview conducted by Susan Enzweiler, NR Coordinator on 10 September 2014.

Birmingham Historical Society's Birmingham District HAER Project Materials (Birmingham Public Library Archives Collection #1470).

Birmingham Historical Society's Research Files (Birmingham Public Library Archives Collection #1482).

Day, James Sanders. Diamonds in the Rough: A History of Alabama's Cahaba Coal Field. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2013.

Emfinger, Henry A. Telephone interview conducted by Susan Enzweiler, NR Coordinator on 12 January 2015.

Emfinger, Henry A. The Story of My Hometown, Aldrich, Alabama. No publisher, no date.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=A000087>.

<http://bplonline.cdmhost.com/cdm/ref/collection/p4017coll8/id/3416>.

Kidney, Walter C. The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America 1880-1930. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1974.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # AL 127
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Birmingham Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.107974 | Longitude: -86.893857 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Farrington Hall is located in the unincorporated community of Aldrich in S19-T22S-R3W (Aldrich Quadrangle). Its boundaries have been drawn to exclude the rest of the former Aldrich estate because no other buildings or structures associated with it are extant (except for the gardener's residence which has lost its architectural integrity) and the planned landscape is no longer readable. The boundary includes the entire sidewalk that spans the façade and then extends five feet out from the other three elevations of the building. There are no fences or outbuildings touching Farrington Hall.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes Farrington Hall and the immediate area surrounding its perimeter. The rest of the Aldrich estate is no longer extant. At some point in the future as time and money allow, the entire estate and its unincorporated community should be surveyed both above and below ground to determine if enough integrity remains for a historic district. This individual nomination was completed at the request of Farrington Hall's current owners, Henry and Rosa Emfinger, who have worked tirelessly to rehabilitate and preserve this building.

The boundary is indicated with a dotted line on the accompanying map.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Enzweiler (AHC NR Coordinator); Stephen McNair (AHC Architectural Historian) and Henry Emfinger (Local Aldrich Historian & Property Owner)
organization: Alabama Historical Commission
street & number: 468 S. Perry Street
city or town: Montgomery state: Alabama zip code: 36104
e-mail: susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org
telephone: 334/230-2644
date: January 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farrington Hall

City or Vicinity: Montevallo vicinity (Aldrich)

County: Shelby State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: 13 June 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0001
Façade and southwest (side) elevation, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0002
Façade and northeast (side) elevation, camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0003

Farrington Hall

Name of Property

Shelby, Alabama

County and State

Main entrance on façade, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0004

Iron brackets on façade, camera facing W

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0005

Rear and northeast (side) elevations, camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0006

Main foyer and main entrance, camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0007

Detail of foyer floor and baseboard, camera facing N

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0008

Balustrade of foyer staircase, camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0009

Staircase leading from foyer to basement, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0010

Front room (in NE corner of hall), camera facing NE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0011

Inscription on wall of front room, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0012

Front room (in NE corner of hall), camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0013

Rear room (in SE corner of hall), camera facing N

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0014

Rear room (in SE corner of hall), camera facing E

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0015

Rear room (in SE corner of hall), camera facing W

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0016

Rear room (in SE corner of hall), camera facing W

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0017

Bathroom, camera facing W

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0018

Bathroom, camera facing E

Farrington Hall
Name of Property

Shelby, Alabama
County and State

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0019

Rear half of main room (in SW half of hall), camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0020

Main mural in main room, camera facing NE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0021

Detail of left side of main mural, camera facing NE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0022

Detail of right side of main mural, camera facing NE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0023

Desert Oasis mural, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0024

Seascape mural, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0025

Fireplace in main room, camera facing W

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0026

Front half of main room (in SW half of hall), camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0027

Garage door, camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0028

View of basement through open garage doors, camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0029

Detail of garage wall, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0030

Basement hall between garage and the large, green room in the basement, camera facing SE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0031

Basement hall and doorway into room under the front stoop of main entry, camera facing NE

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0032

Large, green room in the basement, camera facing NW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0033

Large, green room in the basement, camera facing SE

Farrington Hall
Name of Property

Shelby, Alabama
County and State

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0034
Cedar closet, camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0035
Cedar closet, camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0036
Room in the SW corner of the basement, camera facing SW

AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0037
Basement kitchen, camera facing SW

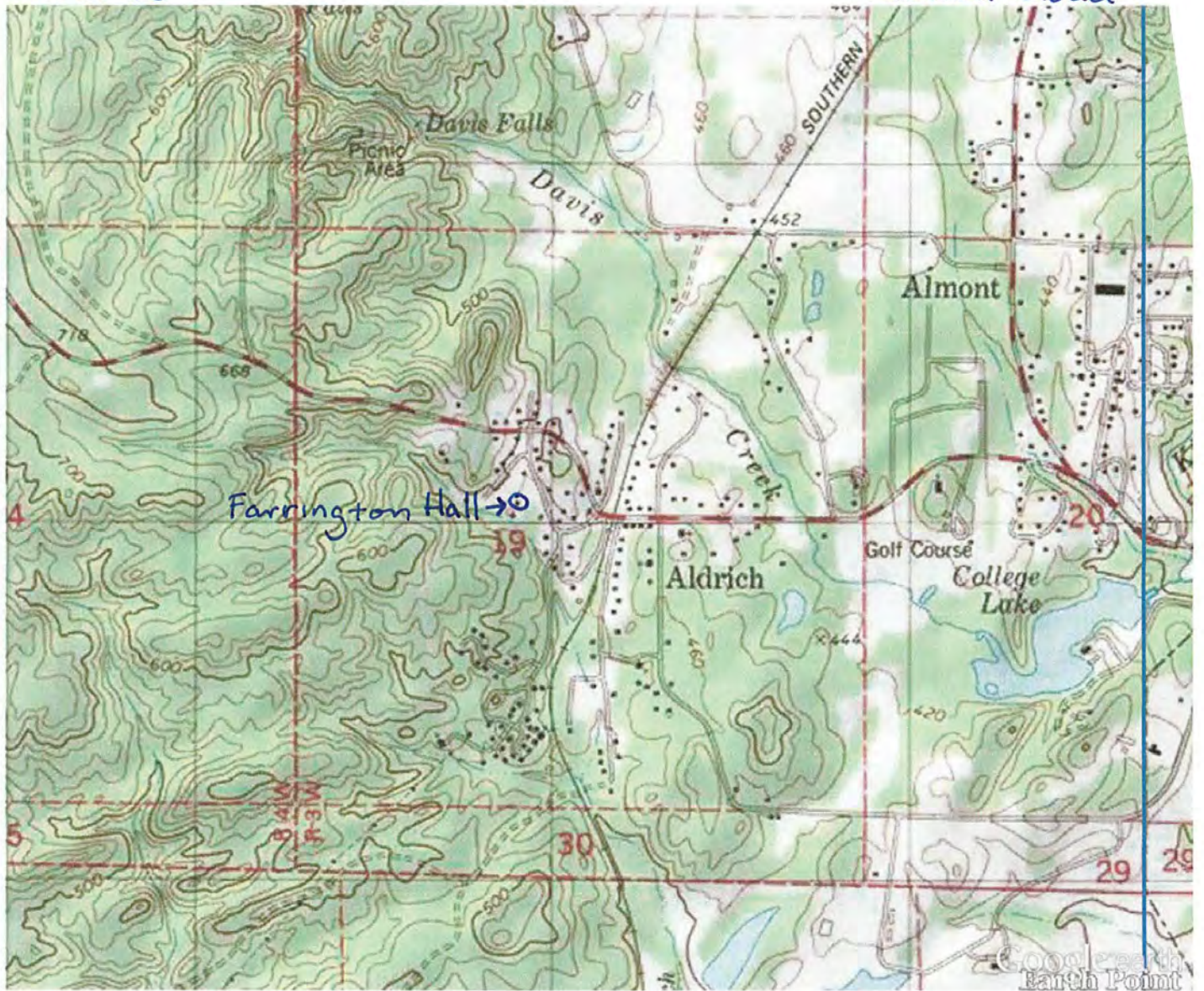
AL_ShelbyCounty_FarringtonHall_0038
Basement kitchen, camera facing NE

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

NAD 83

Aldrich Quad



Farrington Hall, Aldrich, Shelby County, AL

Lat: 33.107974

Long: -86.893857

Farrington Hall
Shelby County, AL

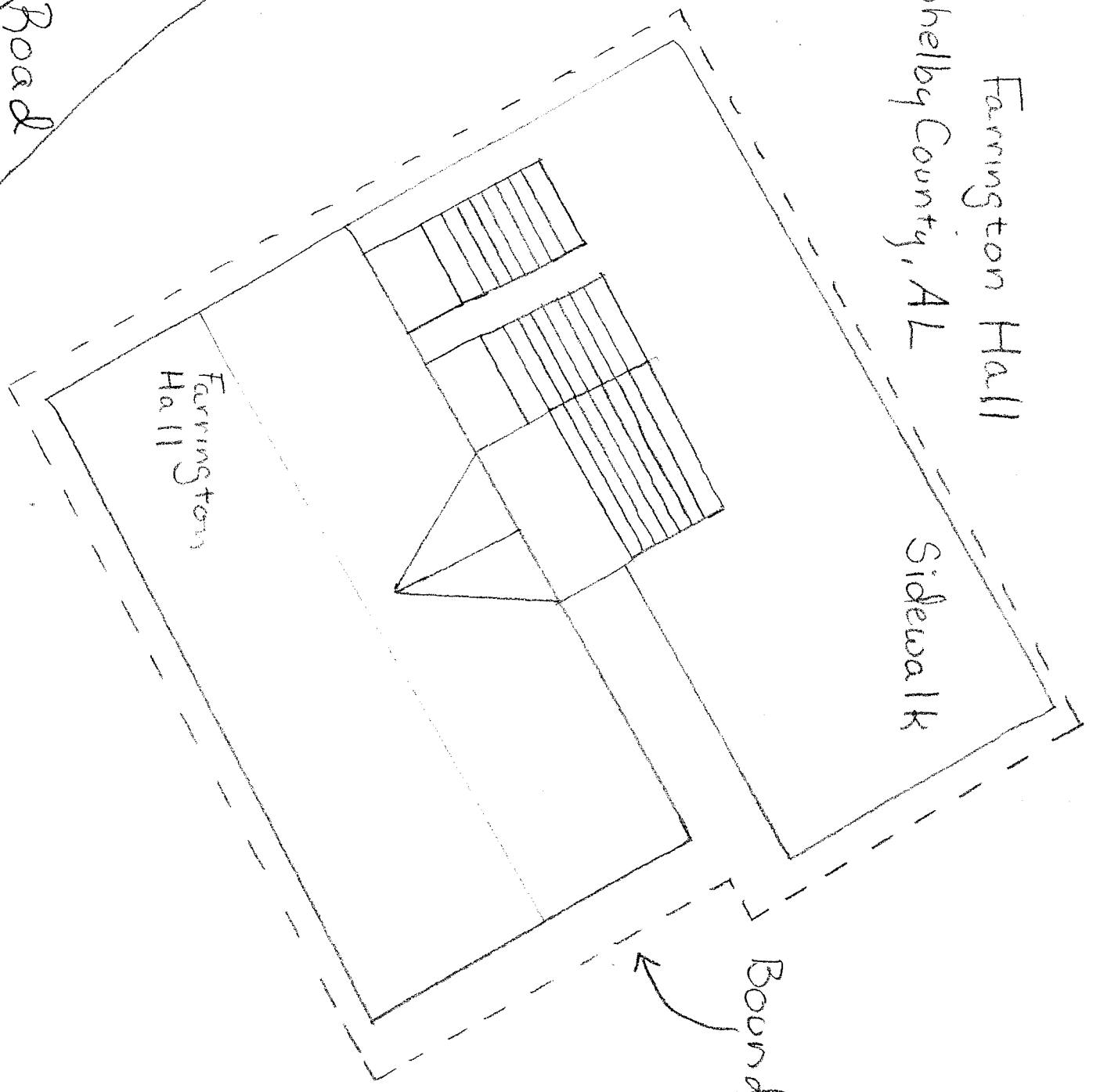
Sidewalk

Boundary

Road

Farrington
Hall

North
(Not to scale)



Farrington Hall, Aldrich, Shelby County, AL



Google earth

feet
meters























Decorated By.

Wm. G. Patten

Nov. 18. - 1984.

Brommyburn N.C.

Wallyard Co.







Line Wives -
Red Rindop. To Mabel
Sanctus on cell











HALL

DINING





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farrington Hall

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Shelby

DATE RECEIVED: 6/05/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/21/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000434

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7.21.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



CITY OF MONTEVALLO

HOLLIE C.COST, Ph.D. – Mayor

HERMAN LEHMAN – CityClerk

JEREMY LITTLETON – Chief of Police

BILL REID – Fire Chief

March 9, 2015

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-0900

Re: Farrington Hall
124 Shelby County Road 203, Montevallo, Shelby County

Dear Ms. Wofford:

As you can appreciate, I am very excited and supportive with regard to Farrington Hall's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Unlike the bulk of the Aldrich Estate, Farrington Hall still stands as one of the few surviving reminders of Montevallo's once thriving coal mine industry. In addition, as I understand is especially important to this site's potential inclusion in the Register, Farrington Hall is one of the few structures in Montevallo which remain as an example of early twentieth century American eclecticism.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Hollie C. Cost
Mayor



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

RECEIVED 2280

JUN - 5 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

May 29, 2015

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Farrington Hall
Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/sme/nw

Enclosures