

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 28 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Citronelle Railroad Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Center & Main from Union to Faye, roughly NA not for publication
city, town Citronelle NA vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Mobile code 097 zip code 36522

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 12-14-89
Signature of certifying official Date
Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. [Signature] 1/25/90

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Religion/Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Religion/Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Concrete

roof Tin

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Citronelle is located in the north central section of Mobile County. Its rather eccentric present day boundaries reflect the struggle of the City and property owners over the incorporation of oil and gas rich lands into the city limits. Originally the town centered on the railroad and the land to either side. The tracks and adjacent streets were the eastern terminus of the urban development of the City from which the rest of town grew westward.

The Railroad District follows the line of the 1850s railroad tracks. In addition, the district extends down two side streets, Blackburn and Union, to include two arterially connected areas with extant contributing structures. The boundaries follow the tracks and reach out to capture contributing buildings, thus deleting vacant land, severely altered buildings and new construction. This allows for a high ratio of contributing buildings of substantial integrity while maintaining the railroad as the focus of the district.

This integrity extends to the physical relationship of the structures. Originally, the Citronelle lots were plotted to be five acres each. However, for the urban setting this was impractical and most lots were subdivided. This led to a setting more suburban than either urban or rural. The houses were set back slightly with enough intervening empty land to assure privacy. The only exception was 203 Main which operated as a boarding house and was located at the street.

The railroad was the most convenient mode of transportation into and out of Citronelle. In addition, the Mobile and Ohio was the principle landowner. As the lifeblood of the community, commercial and residential structures were built along the roads on either side of the tracks. The majority of the commercial structures have been severely altered, however many of the residential structures are substantially intact, and a church and the railroad station are present. From the main artery, side streets developed and houses on Blackburn and Union are also included in this district. This linear development is responsible for the unusual boundaries of the district.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Citronelle Railroad District

The structures in the district generally reflect national styles of the time. Victorian predominates in decoration and often in plan, such as at 102 S. Center. The speculative nature of the town's growth is evidenced on N. Center where three cottages are attributed to Mary Jane Metzger. The individuality of the builders is seen in the variety of buildings: from the cross jerkinhead at 307 Main; to the eccentric ground plan of 303 Main; to the variety of small cottages on Main and Blackburn; and to the elaborate craftsman art block house at 505 Main. An unusual plan is evident at 118 S. Center and 107 Union where a traditional T-plan was modified to a cruciform plan with a wrap around porch on the front. This plan also is found in the Central Core District.

The construction date of the contributing buildings in this district range from 1887 to 1920 with 203 Main retaining some of its 1876-1881 materials. Surprisingly, of the 28 contributing structures only seven of the home builders could be located in the Federal census. Of these, one was from Alabama and the remainder were from the Midwest or the North. It is a logical assumption that the others were not permanent residents but were probably from outside the area, as the architecture tends to confirm. Information obtained from Illinois historical agencies support the contention of a relationship between Midwest and Citronelle architecture. There are two noncontributing houses in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Citronelle Railroad District

BLACKBURN AVENUE

101 Blackburn [MB-8588; MCRS 151/29]
Eva Brannon Younce House. Circa 1909.

One story and a half; frame; Victorian vernacular; plain weatherboard with shingled upper story; rectangular plan; second story overhangs first story on either side; gable to front; one story, attached, hipped concrete porch with iron posts; two small one story rear sections.

108 Blackburn [MB-8589; MCRS 151/30]
Charles B. Sims House. 1908.

One story and a half; frame; craftsman; plain weatherboard; L-shape; gable to side; deeply recessed full length, front porch with rectangular posts and shingled parapet; centered, three bay shed dormer with casement windows.

111 Blackburn [MB-8590; MCRS 151/31]
Carl S. Pick House (Illinois). 1912.

One story and a half; frame; eclectic; plain weatherboard; irregular plan; catslide roof of patterned tin; small recessed porch on left with one turned column; small shed dormer on right; cross gabled rear wing with porch.

113 Blackburn [MB-8595; MCRS 151/32]
Charles B. Sims House. 1906.

One story and a half; frame; vernacular; aluminum siding; gable roof to sides; inset porch to left; small shed dormer.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Citronelle Railroad District

NORTH CENTER STREET

106 N. Center [MB-8629; MCRS 151/13]
Mary Jane Metzger House. 1897.

One story; frame; altered Victorian; plain weatherboard; rectangular; steep gable to the sides with a cross gabled front porch with imbrication; the porch has been enclosed on either end leaving a one bay recessed porch entrance.

108 N. Center [MB-8630; MCRS 151/14]
Mary Jane Metzger House. 1899

One story; frame; Victorian with classical influence; plain weatherboard; irregular shape; pedimented gable of standing seam metal; full length recessed porch with shingled pediment, decorative bargeboard and Tuscan columns; small cross gabled bay on right.

110 N. Center [MB-8631; MCRS 151/15]
Mary Jane Metzger House. 1897.

One story; frame; Victorian cottage; plain weatherboard; side hall plan; cross gable roof of standing seam metal; full length recessed porch with shingled gable, turned posts, 1/4 wagon wheel brackets and spindle frieze; semi-octagonal bay on right with simple brackets.

SOUTH CENTER STREET

100 S. Center [MB-8628; MCRS 151/12]
Edward E. Ward House. 1898.

One story; frame; vernacular; plain weatherboard; rectangular; hip roof with shed dormer vent; front recessed porch with rectangular columns enclosed with louvered windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Citronelle Railroad District

102 S. Center [MB-8627; MCRS 151/11]
Judson C. Babcock House. 1915.

One story and a half; frame; plain Victorian; plain weatherboard; irregular shape; complex pyramidal roof with gables, all of patterned tin; projecting gabled bay on left; porch to right with turned posts, sawn brackets and spindles, and a pediment over the entrance; two story gabled bays on left and right sides; rear porch has been infilled.

110 S. Center [MB-8625; MCRS 151/9]
H. C. Harlow (Kentucky) House. Circa 1905.

One story; frame; vernacular; plain weatherboard; L-shaped plan; cross gabled roof; inset, hip roofed porch, altered; poor condition.

118 S. Center [MB-8624; MCRS 151/8]
Hurt House. Circa 1907/1925.

Two story; frame; vernacular; plain weatherboard; T-shaped plan with rear wing; cross gabled roof of patterned tin; front T extends past main block and has a wrap around shed porch on boxed columns on piers; cross gable roofed, two story, rear wing. The house was moved to its present location about 1925 by John A. Hurt.

120 S. Center [MB-8623; MCRS 151/9]
St. Thomas Episcopal Church. 1894.

One story; frame; vernacular carpenter Gothic; plain weatherboard; T-shaped plan; high cross gable roof of patterned tin; entrance porch is near the front on the side of the building, being one bay with a high peaked, cross gable roof, sawn balustrade and rafters, chamfered posts, lancet arched inserts, and a plain gable; the front gable of the facade has a circular stained glass window and two lower lancets; there is a second cross gable on the right side at the rear of the church; the upper sash of the windows are lancet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Citronelle Railroad District

122 S. Center [MB-8622; MCRS 151/6]
St. Thomas Episcopal Church Rectory. Circa 1895.

One story; frame; irregular plan; high hip roof of patterned tin; L-shaped, hip roofed porch with chamfered posts set in angle of the T-plan of the house; the front wing of the house is under a slightly lower hip roof; the house is in good condition and serves as the rectory for St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

200 S. Center [MB-8621; MCRS 151/5]
Citronelle Train Station. 1903

One story; frame; Victorian commercial; beaded weatherboard; irregular plan; gable to side of patterned tin; there is a long freight area to the left with an inset porch to its right, followed by a semi-octagonal bay and an end waiting room; freight room has large sliding doors on three sides; inset porch on simple slab with a brick pier supporting a short, rounded column in the center which supports two arches; stylized sunburst located above the column with quarter sunbursts at either side above scrolled brackets; four doors on porch lead to: freight room, service room, colored waiting room and ticket office which has a bay window. Beyond the ticket office was the white waiting room which had a three part slightly arched window, and an end window with a more elaborate arch and mullions; this room also had decorative door and window mouldings. The building dates from 1903 and was originally a rather elaborately detailed train station. Through the years it has lost much of its decoration. Slated for demolition, it was moved in 1985 to its present location from less than a mile away and it awaits restoration by the Citronelle Historical Preservation Society as a museum and meeting hall. Relocated to the opposite side of the tracks, the Station was turned 180 degrees to retain the same orientation to the tracks. Though placed across the street rather than along the tracks the effects of the move have been minimized.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Citronelle Railroad District

210 S. Center [MB-8620; MCRS 151/4]
House Museum. Circa 1895.

One story; frame; Creole cottage; plain weatherboard; rectangular plan; gable to the side; full length attached shed porch with slender square posts and rectangular balusters; windows to either side of doors extend to floor. Interior had double central fireplace, wainscoating and tongue and groove ceiling; moved to present site in 1985; serves as a house museum at site of relocated train station. The house was moved less than 100 feet in 1985 to frame the station in order to provide a historic context. Even with the slight reorientation of the structure, the move has had a negligible impact on the integrity of the building.

MAIN STREET

203 Main [MB-8648; MCRS 151/18]
Richard Payne House. 1876-1881. D. E. Jewett Addition.
1898. 1920's second story.

The house began as a one story Victorian cottage with a semi-octagonal bay on the front. Around 1898, the second building was placed on the left to serve as a dining room for guests in the house and as a restaurant dining room. Sometime, probably in the 1920s, a second story was added to provide more bedrooms for boarders. The house is now two stories with a front porch deeply recessed beneath the newer second story. The semi-octagonal bay still exists to the right of the porch and helps support the second story. The front is plain except for five eave brackets and decorative double front door. The dining room on the left is a cross gabled, one story wing with a central, doubled, paneled door. It has a two bay addition, and the rear porch forms an L with the back porch of the main building's rear addition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Citronelle Railroad District

225 Main [MB-8646; MCRS 151/19]
D. C. Wilson House. 1903.

One story and a half; frame; vernacular with Victorian details; plain weatherboard; gable to front of patterned tin; near full length, centered, hipped, attached, one story porch with turned posts, rectangular balusters, simple sawn brackets and attached posts; rear shed addition, probably the result of enclosing the porch.

227 Main [MB-8645; MCRS 151/20]
Mary B. Ellyson House (Iowa). 1900.

One story and a half; frame; Victorian; plain weatherboard; high hip roof with cross gabled dormer of patterned tin; 3/4 facade, centered, attached, hipped with decked porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and attached pilasters; door to either side of center recalls Creole cottage plan; dormer has some shingle work.

303 Main [MB-8644; MCRS 151/21]
Frank Fisk House. 1897.

One story; frame; Victorian; plain weatherboard; centered gable flanked by connecting lower hip roofs to either side; forward bay just left of center divides facade into three unequal sections; small inset porch to left and larger eccentric wrap around porch to right; both have turned posts, spindle frieze and supporting brackets; transomed doors into each section and varied windows; an eccentric house, early pictures show this configuration.

305 Main [MB-8643; MCRS 151/22]
Mary B. Ellyson House (Iowa). 1900.

One story and a half; frame; vernacular Victorian; drop siding; cross gabled of standing seam metal; full length, attached, hipped porch with later posts and rail; diamond windows above outlined in colored glass; decorative front barge board.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Citronelle Railroad District

307 Main [MB-8642; MCRS 151/23]
A. K. Kearns House (Indiana). 1903.

One story and a half; plain weatherboard; Victorian; drop siding; cross jerkinhead roof of patterned tin; full length, attached, wrap around to the right shed porch, parapeted and screened, with turned posts and rooster head brackets; rear wing.

309 Main [MB-8641; MCRS 151/24]
Caroline Davis House. 1893.

One story and a half; frame; plain Victorian; plain weatherboard; L-shaped plan; cross gable roof of standing seam metal; inset hipped porch, parapeted and screened; two gabled dormers added.

329 Main [MB-8640; MCRS 151/25]
Leon W. Halle House (Alabama). 1909.

One story; frame; plain Victorian; plain weatherboard; L-shaped plan; cross gabled; inset shed porch, parapeted and screened.

423 Main [MB-8639; MCRS 151/26]
Daniel A. Childs House. 1887.

One story and a half; frame; vernacular; cross gabled of standing seam metal; 3/4 facade, attached, off-center porch obscures modified facade; two high cross gables are set on the front at either end; also the house ends have steeply pitched gables.

505 Main [MB-8638; MCRS 151/27]
G. Thayer Jordan House (Michigan). 1909

Two stories; eclectic with prairie influence; concrete art block; L-shaped; low hip roof; rusticated art block foundation; full length, wrap around porch with concrete block (not original) parapet; left side of porch is semi-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Citronelle Railroad District

octagonal and screened; aluminum awning around porch; second story deck on porch with simple cutout rail and large aluminum sleeping pavilion; rusticated quoining; small cement roof brackets; blocks become smooth at cornice; rear, first story porch infilled; one story block section set in void of ells, shed roof; carport attached to right.

509 Main [MB-8637; MCRS 151/28]
Martha E. Shelly House. Circa 1907.

One story; frame; Victorian shotgun; plain weatherboard; full length, attached hipped porch with turned columns; large window left of door with stained glass transom; addition to right side.

UNION STREET

105 Union [MB-8632; MCRS 151/16]
William S. Burroughs House (Missouri). 1897.

One story and a half; frame; eclectic--Victorian vernacular; plain weatherboard with wood shingles added; rectangular; gable to side, asphalt; attached, hipped, full length parapeted and screened porch with incorporated boxed columns; front has a central bay on a supporting console with a shingled gable; two story rear porch, enclosed. (Mr. Burroughs was the inventor of the adding machine and founder of Burroughs Corporation, now part of Unisys.)

107 Union [MB-8633; MCRS 151/17]
Mary G. Bradley House (Illinois). 1899.

Two stories; frame; vernacular Victorian with neo-classic details; plain weatherboard; off center T-plan; cross gable roof of patterned tin; full length attached wrap around porch with tapered boxed columns and rectangular balusters; projecting bay has double windows on each floor and a semi-circular fan light in the attic; right side has a two story

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10 Citronelle Railroad District

angled bay between the wings of the house, this holds the elaborate main entrance door; the rear has had numerous additions and alterations; the interior has elaborate Victorian detailing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Citronelle Railroad District

NONCONTRIBUTING

104 Blackburn [NC-1; MCRS 151/34]
1940s. Residence.

One story; concrete block house on slab; hipped roof;
hipped entrance stoop; Florida windows.

315 Main [NC-2; MCRS 151/33]
1940s. Residence.

One story; frame; vernacular with bungalow influence;
masonite siding; gable to front of standing seam metal;
modified two-thirds facade, hipped, slab porch; boxed columns
on high brick piers.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1897-1925

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

CRITERION A

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The railroad district in Citronelle is significant as the only major, residential area built in direct relationship to railroad tracks that survives in Mobile County. The railroad acted as the primary facilitator of the settlement of Citronelle, and as such, the tracks were the focal point of the community. Streets were built on either side of the right of way from which side streets developed, thus expanding the city. Due to the importance of the railroad in the town's development the tracks are included in the nomination and serve as the cohesive link of the district.

CRITERION C

ARCHITECTURE

The structures along the railroad, Union and Blackburn Streets contribute to the significant concentration of Victorian architecture in Citronelle. Other national styles are also present and the district evidences the speculative nature of the town's expansion through its more modest architecture. In addition, the individuality of the builders is seen in the variety of forms and decorative elements present, including the unusual cruciform plan also found in the Citronelle core district. Of particular importance are the form and styles of many of the structures reflecting the Midwestern and Northern origins of the builders, rather than the local building traditions.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

"All Roads Lead to Citronelle". From The Citronelle Call, Citronelle, AL: January 14, 1902.

Barnett, Cora Chastang. "Citronelle, Now and Then, 1811-1971". No publication information.

Probate Records, Mobile County. Judge of Probate Records Office, Mobile, Alabama.

Tax Records, Mobile County. Mobile County Tax Collector's Office, Mobile, Alabama.

United State Census Records, Mobile County, Alabama. 1860-1920.

Correspondences: see continuation sheet for agencies contacted to verify the stylistic connection between Citronelle and the Midwest

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Mobile Historic Development Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 42.3 acres

UTM References

A 16 | 382920 | 3440250
 Zone Easting Northing

C 16 | 383120 | 3440190

B 16 | 383120 | 3440250
 Zone Easting Northing

D 16 | 383070 | 3440190

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries follow the current lot lines of the enumerated structures. These are generally outlined on the attached USGS map and specifically drawn on the accompanying sketch map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The railroad was the main transportation link leading into and out of early Citronelle, becoming a focus for development. As such the structures built alongside and on Union and Blackburn form a visual and functional unity, thus providing boundaries for the district. The lines are drawn so as to include only historic contributing structures with a minimum (2) of non-contributing structures and vacant land.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Devereaux Bemis/Architectural Historian; Steven M. Kay/Reviewer, AHC

organization Mobile Historic Development Commission date May 23, 1989

street & number P. O. Box 1827 telephone (205) 438-7281

city or town Mobile state AL zip code 36633

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Citronelle Railroad District

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Citronelle saw its first white settler by the second decade of the nineteenth century. However, it was not until the 1850s that the city was platted for the M & O RR. This plat divided the area into blocks with lots of five acres each. Between the blocks roads 60' wide were laid out to provide easy travel and neighborhood vistas from residences. Citronelle was sparsely settled over the years, but in 1875 the citizenry published the first pamphlets extolling the healthful benefits of the area. In 1882 the Hygeia Hotel opened as a health spa capitalizing on the pure spring water available.

Following the Hygeia, other hotels, boarding houses and rental houses offered rooms to the health conscious Victorians. People from the City of Mobile would go up to take the waters, but it was to the Midwest that most of the marketing was directed. Illinois was a particularly favored spot which, in turn, favored Citronelle by sending large numbers of visitors. It was these visitors from Illinois and other Midwestern states who were responsible for the present appearance of Citronelle.

Though little physical evidence remains today, Citronelle catered to the crowds that visited. Aside from the hotels, the town provided a Chautauqua, a music school and society, various entertainments and social functions, and excursions to Mobile. The highlight of the visit however was the health benefits provided by the spring water, the cool pine scented breezes, and the invigorating salt air from the Gulf.

These visitors found cheap plentiful land with the railroad selling the large five acres lots for \$70 to \$120 depending on the location. These lots became more popular following the donation of a large parcel of land in 1884 to the Mobile School Board. With cheap land, a healthful environment, easy access by rail, and a congenial atmosphere,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2 Citronelle Railroad District

Midwesterners began to build houses and move down permanently. Some houses changed hands rapidly but others remained in the same families for years.

Two major types of houses were constructed. Large imposing homes were built as owner occupied residences. Smaller cottage types were put up as rentals, sometimes with several occupying one of the large five acre lots. This also allowed for construction of new streets where the lots were divided. With the subdivision of lots and dedication of new streets a development pattern arose. Generally, a landowner would build his permanent residence followed by either subdivision of the land for sale, or construction of speculative housing.

In this manner the community continued to grow, and the city was incorporated in 1892. The city was not broken out of the overall county records in the 1870 Census, but had a population of 172 in 1880. By 1900 the city had expanded to 696 and to 935 in 1910 reflecting the building boom of the period.

Citronelle had some outlying farms, but little manufacturing. The economy began to depend on forestry products and oil & gas leases as the resort business declined. This led to the stagnation and slow growth of the community. Citronelle is no longer a resort town and the flagship Hygeia Hotel was closed and burned in 1912. Houses were built and have continued to be built by natives and visitors to Citronelle but the rapid out of state expansion from the turn of the century has never returned.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Citronelle Railroad District

Blue Island Historical Society
% Blue Island Public Library
2433 York St.
Blue Island, Illinois 60406

* Kenneth A. Jellema, Chairman
Blue Island Historic Preservation Commission
2303 Des Plaines
/City of Blue Island
/13051 Greenwood Ave.
Blue Island, Illinois 60406

Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies
P. O. Box 66
Mount Carroll, Illinois 61053

Christian County Historical Society
P. O. Box 254
Taylorville, Illinois 62568

Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks
320 N. Clark St.
Room 516
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Fulton County Historical & Genealogical Society
45 N Park Dr.
Canton, Illinois 61520

Greene County Historical & Genealogical Society
221 N 5th Street
Carrollton, Illinois 62016

Historical Society of Montgomery County
904 S. Main
Hillsboro, Illinois 62049

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Morgan County Historical Society
234 N. Webster
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Citronelle Railroad District

* Virginia Gregory
Rockford Historic Preservation Commission
Community Development
425 East State Street
Rockford, Illinois 61104

* Sandra Bryden
Rockford Museum Center and Midway Village
6799 Guilford Rd.
Rockford, Illinois 61107

Shelby County Historical & Genealogical Society
303 N. Morgan St.
Shelbyville, Illinois 62565

*These organizations were particularly helpful in supplying pertinent information.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1 Citronelle Railroad District

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E.	16	383055	3439675
F.	16	382940	3439675
G.	16	382600	3438910
H.	16	382500	3438910
I.	16	382760	3439420
J.	16	382615	3439420
K.	16	382615	3439520
L.	16	382820	3439520

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

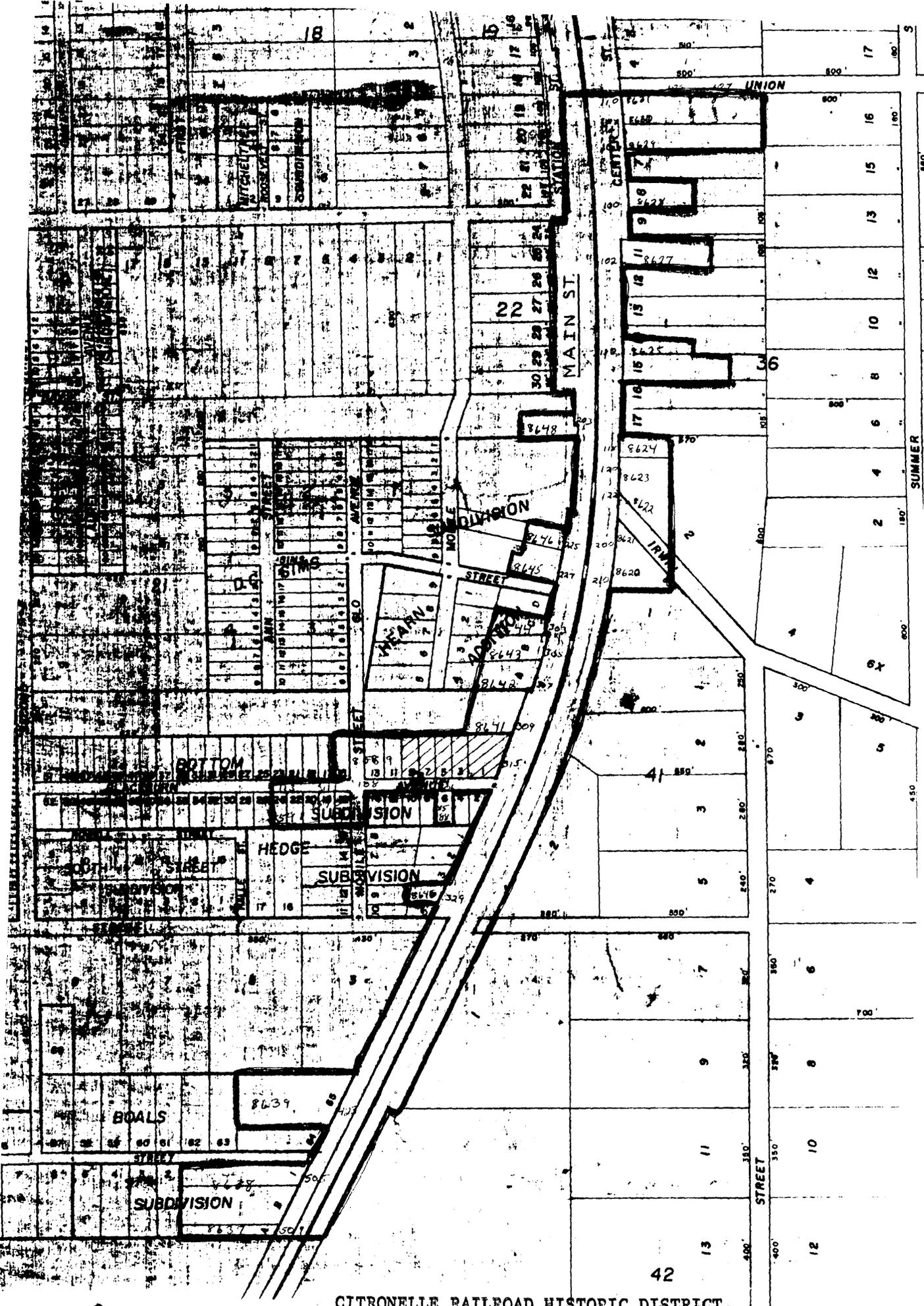
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number photo-
graphs Page 1 Citronelle Railroad District: Photo log.

1. Citronelle Railroad District
2. Citronelle, Mobile County, Alabama
3. Devereaux Bemis, photographer
4. August 1988
5. Mobile Historic Development Commission, MCRS# 151

Photo# Description (Frame#)

1. View of Railroad, Camera facing S (1)
2. View of Railroad, Camera facing N (2)
3. 200 S. Center, Citronelle Train Station, Facade, Camera facing E (5)
4. 120 S. Center, St. Thomas Rectory, Facade, Camera facing NE (7)
5. 118 S. Center, Hurt House, General view, Camera facing NE (8)
6. 110 N Center, Metzger House, Oblique view, Camera facing NE (15)
7. 305 Main, Ellyson House, Facade, Camera facing W (22)



CITRONELLE RAILROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

