

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
JUN 20 1978
 RECEIVED
 DATE ENTERED **NOV 16 1978**

**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

(Errolton)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

216 Third Avenue South

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Mississippi

VICINITY OF

CODE
28

COUNTY
Lowndes

CODE
087 ✓

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bateman

STREET & NUMBER

216 Third Avenue South

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

VICINITY OF

STATE

Mississippi 39701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Chancery Clerk
Lowndes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Second Avenue North

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE

Mississippi 39701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1936

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20540

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Errolton is a square, two-story town house of wood frame construction with a low-pitched roof and four interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The building rests on a brick pier foundation with the sills of the rear section running in the opposite direction from the front section, a feature attributed to the incorporation of a part of the previous and partially burned property with the present structure. The original nursery, built ca. 1880 as a one-story extension at the center of the east side, has a lozenge-shaped chimney with a corbeled base and dentiled and corbeled cap.

A striking, two-story, five-bay portico extends the full length of the front (north) elevation. Six octagonal and fluted columns are set on slender plinths and surmounted by banded impostes. Slender archivolts enriched by raised molding around the extrados form delicate four-pointed arches, articulated by projecting keystones with recessed panels. The spandrels are decorated with milled tracery of trefoil and quatrefoil design.

The fenestration of the front elevation consists of paired six-over-six, double-hung windows (jib windows on the first floor) on each side of the frontispiece entrance and balcony door. The windows have architrave trim with crossettes and cornice. Louvered blinds are fastened with original fixtures to the clapboard side wall. Side and transom lights around entrance and balcony doors are composed of ruby-colored Bohemian glass. A railing around the second-story balcony is decorated with carved trefoils and interlacing jigsawed woodwork.

The rear of the house incorporates on the first floor two rooms of a dwelling built earlier (ca. 1830) on the same site, which was partially burned ca. 1850 before the property was purchased and rebuilt by William B. Weaver in 1854. This fact accounts for the unusual configuration of the rear and southeastern portions of the house, where the line of the first-story rear porch roof extends into the main house on the southeastern corner and over a side entrance door with a simple Greek Revival, pilastered, frontispiece entrance. The rear (south) sun porch, now glassed in and used as a greenhouse, is decorated with interlaced millwork along the face of the railing, with trefoils and quatrefoils carved in the spandrels of the two arches.

The interior plan is conservative and distinctly classical, with a large cross hall dividing the parlor and dining room from the double parlors. Four panel doors have heavy architrave trim with crossettes surmounted by a cornice. The plaster work in the single and double parlors is particularly fine, with classical cornices articulated by bands of entwined vines, egg and dart, and anthemion, and is varied in the hall with dentils replacing the vine pattern. The monumental double-parlor space has French pier mirrors set between the windows on the north and south walls, surmounted by heavy gilt double cornices joined by a segmental arch over the mirrors. Plaster modillions with giant acanthus leaves are applied to the ceiling centers in the parlors and dining room, with hanging chandeliers in the double parlors creating endless reflections in each of the pier mirrors. Graceful Venetian marble mantels with round, fluted arches, keystones, and raised-paneled spandrels adorn the coal-burning fireplaces in the parlors. A single-run staircase with a narrow banister and attenuated, identically milled balusters rises steeply to the second floor. The upstairs plan is the same as the first floor, with two bedrooms on each side of the cross hall and central balcony entrance.

The house lot is anchored in the front by a marble-based iron fence, with "William B. Weaver, 1859," inscribed on the front gate. Traces of original walkways are apparent on the north, south, and east sides, with foundations of three out-buildings believed to be the kitchen and the slaves' quarters on the south side of the lot.

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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1854

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Errolton is representative of the transition in American architecture in the mid-nineteenth century from the classical to the picturesque. In Columbus, the transition produced in Errolton a unique synthesis of classical Greek form with romantic Gothic detail.

Originally called Weaver Place, the house was built in 1854 for William B. Weaver, a wealthy planter born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1818, who became a prominent Columbus landowner and businessman with properties extending across the Tombigbee River. Weaver Place was constructed around the partially burned Alfred R. Wolfington residence, which was sold for \$2,000 at public auction to William B. Weaver in November, 1853. Nell K. Wall, the only living descendant of William B. Weaver, described the incorporation of the Wolfington dining room and kitchen into the new construction and the existence at one time of two, two-room brick slave buildings and a brick wall on the south side of the lot. The 1871 Bird's Eye View of Columbus, Mississippi shows these three structures on the southwestern side of the property.

Weaver's house and the Wolfington residence were built on 16th section land, which made the property subject to a ninety-nine year lease administered by the trustees of Franklin Academy, the first free public school in Mississippi, founded in 1821 (Bettersworth p. 253). Prior to Weaver's purchase of the property, Wolfington had moved his house south of the 16th section line to avoid payment of a special municipal tax. At the expiration of the tax provision, he rolled the house back over the line onto its original foundation. The location of Errolton on 16th section land remains a concern for the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bateman, since they cannot own the land but must lease it from the school board.

In 1951 the property was sold by Nell K. Wall and Walter Weaver Kennedy, grandchildren of William B. Weaver, to Errolaine Hay (Mrs. T. D.) Bateman, mother of the present owner. Mrs. Bateman, who named the house Errolton in honor of her Scottish ancestry and one of the Hay plantations in South Carolina, was responsible for the restoration of the house.

Errolton is one of several residences built in the Columbus area that combined Gothic motifs with classical forms. The only others extant are Themerlaine (1844), builder unknown, and Shadowlawn (1860), believed to have been built by Columbus carpenter Hardy Stevens. In contrast to their more liberal application of Gothic detail, Errolton retains its essentially Greek Revival character by limiting the Gothic influence to the four pointed arches of the portico, thereby providing a most striking juxtaposition of two divergent architectural styles.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Betterworth, John K. Mississippi: A History. Austin, Texas: The Steck Company, 1959.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi. 2 vols. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891, 2:829.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one

QUADRANGLE NAME Columbus, Miss.-Ala.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:62500

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 367200 3706600
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of fractional square 13 south of Main Street in the City of Columbus, Mississippi, according to C. L. Wood map, bounded on the north by South Third Avenue

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jack A. Gold, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

DATE

April, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 571

TELEPHONE

(601) 354-6218

CITY OR TOWN

Jackson

STATE

Mississippi 39205

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lawrence Maddox

TITLE

Director, Division of Historic Preservation

DATE

June 12, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles H. ...
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11.16.78

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

Jann H. Gilmore

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 & 9 PAGE 1

6 - REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Statewide Survey of Historic Sites
1974 State
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson Mississippi 39205

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Drie, Camille, artist. Bird's Eye View of Columbus, Mississippi. Columbus
Public Library. Lithograph. N.p., [1871].

Gold, Jack A., architectural historian. Personal interview with Nell K.
Wall, February 9, 1978.

Historic Columbus. Compiled by Historic Columbus, Inc. Columbus, Mississippi,
1973.

Lipscomb, W. L. A History of Columbus, Mississippi. Birmingham: Dispatch
Printing Co., 1909.

Lowndes County, Mississippi. Chancery Clerk. Deed Books 21:691; 27:656;
222:447. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Microfilm.

Mississippi. Secretary of State. Register of Commissions, 1858-1864.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Microfilm.

Smith, J. Frazer. White Pillars. New York: William Helburn, Inc., 1941.

United States. Bureau of the Census. Population Schedules, Lowndes County,
Mississippi, 1850.

United States. Works Progress Administration. Lowndes County, Mississippi.
Source Material for Mississippi History: Preliminary Manuscripts. Com-
piled by Statewide Historical Research Project. Mississippi Department
of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.

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ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (Verbal Boundary Description)

or Lafayette Street, and on the east by South Third Avenue or Franklin Street,
and on the south by South Fourth Avenue or Bridge Street, and on the west by
South Second Avenue or Monroe Street.