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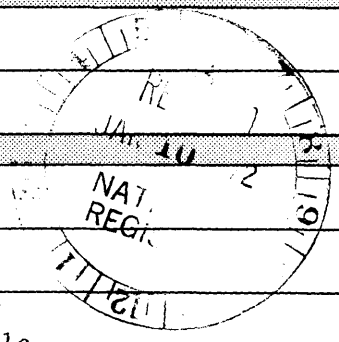
Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ALABAMA	
COUNTY: MOBILE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 7 1972



1. NAME

COMMON:
De Tonti Square Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Mobile

STATE: Alabama CODE: 01 COUNTY: Mobile CODE: 097

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <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 (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
multiple private and public

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Mobile STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Mobile County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Royal Street

CITY OR TOWN: Mobile STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FEB 7 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

De Tonti Square is located just north of Mobile's central business core. Land use in the district, which is currently zoned residential and light commercial, consists of single family residences, apartments, professional offices and organization headquarters.

Architectural styles include Greek Revival, raised Gulf Coast frame cottages, and Italianate, however Transitional Federal buildings with strong Greek Revival elements predominate. Many of the latter style have cast iron galleries added. A very few have remnants of outbuildings.

New structures built on vacant lots, cleared in a municipal sub-standard housing removal program, have been approved by the architectural review board, and blend harmoniously with the older structures.

De Tonti Square has approximately 80 gas lights, a few of which are original, and brick streets covered with a thin coat of asphalt. The city has been requested to restore the streets to their earlier condition. In addition there are a fair number of large live-oak trees in the neutral grounds and an application has been made to the Tree Commission to plant more in the area this winter.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Alabama	
COUNTY Mobile	
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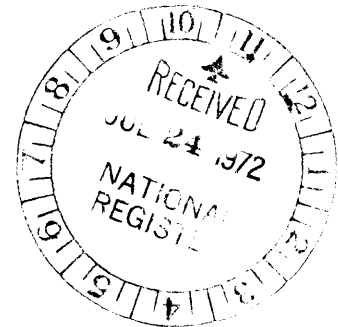
(Number all entries)

No. 7 Description-Addendum
Structures in DeTonti Square District

Architectural-Historic

NORTH CONCEPTION

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| 1. & 2. | 157-159
c. 1853 | two 3-story brick houses
Federal with cast iron verandas |
| 3. | 201
c. 1857 | 2-story brick houses Federal; Italianate cornice
with cast iron verandas |
| 4. | 205
c. 1836 | 1-story frame Greek Revival |
| 5. | 254
c. 1856 | 2-story brick
Federal with cast iron veranda |
| 6. | 255
c. 1850 | 2-story brick
Federal with cast iron veranda |
| 7. | 256
c. 1840 | 2-story brick
Federal |
| 8. | 257
c. 1850 | 2-story brick service wing |
| 9. | 259
c. 1840 | 1-1/2-story frame cottage |
| 10. | 265
c. 1840 | 1-1/2-story frame cottage |
| 11. & 12. | 303/305
c. 1835 | 2 2-1/2-story brick Row Houses - Federal; 1 with
wrought iron balcony, 1 with cast iron veranda |
| 13. | 307
c. 1850 | 3-story brick Federal with "Erechtheum" doorway |
| 14. | 312
c. 1855 | 2-story brick "shotgun" |
| 15. | 315
c. 1880 | 1-story frame Greek Revival |



NORTH JAOCHIM

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| 16. | 206
c. 1855 | 2-story brick Federal with cast iron veranda |
|-----|----------------|--|

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Alabama	
COUNTY Mobile	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

No. 7 Description-Addendum Architectural-Historic
Structures in DeTonti Square District

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 17. | 208
c.1855 | 2-story brick
Federal with cast iron veranda |
| 18. | 256
c. 1860 | 2-story brick
Federal with cast iron veranda |
| 19. | 259
c. 1852 | 2-story brick Federal |
| 20. | 261
c. 1855 | 2-story brick Federal with cast iron venranda |
| 21. | 263
c. 1880 | 2-story frame
Victorian with turret |
| 22. | 302
c. 1840 | 1-story cottage
Greek Revival |
| 23. & 24. | 305/307
c. 1855 | 2 - 2-story doubles
Stucco on brick Federal |
| 25. | 308
c. 1840 | 1-story frame Greek Revival |
| 26. | 309
c. 1870 | 2-story frame
Victorian |
| 27. | 310
c. 1880 | 1-story frame cottage
Victorian |
| 28. | 313
c. 1870 | 1-story frame cottage
Victorian |

NORTH JACKSON

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 29. | 254
c. 1860 | 2-story brick
Italianate |
| 30. | 259
c. 1855 | 2-story brick
Federal |
| 31. | 304
c. 1855 | 2-story brick
Federal |



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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(Number all entries)

No. 7 Description-Addendum
Structures in DeFonti Square District

Architectural-Historic

32. 307 2-story frame
 c. 1890 Victorian

NORTH CLAIBORNE

33. 311 1-story frame
 c. 1840 vernacular

ST. ANTHONY

34. 156 2-story brick
 c. 1850(?) Italianate

35. 250 3-story brick
 c. 1860 Greek Revival

36. 251 2-story brick Federal
 c. 1852* *-at 253 Monroe. Reconstructed 1970.

37. 253 2-story frame
 c. 1880 Victorian

38. 254 2-story brick
 c. 1868 Italianate

STATE

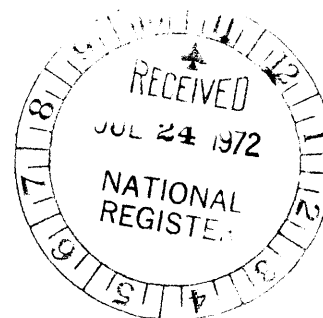
39. & 40. 161-163 Two 2-story brick
 c. 1840 Federal

41. 210 1-1/2-story frame
 c. 1880 Victorian with turret

42. 253 2-story brick late Federal with cast iron
 c. 1872 veranda

43. 254 2-story frame with Greek Revival details
 c. 1855

44. 255 2-story brick service wing with
 c. 1856 1-story 20th Century addition



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Mobile	
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(Number all entries)

No. 7 Description-Addendum
Structures in DeTonti Square District

Architectural-Historic

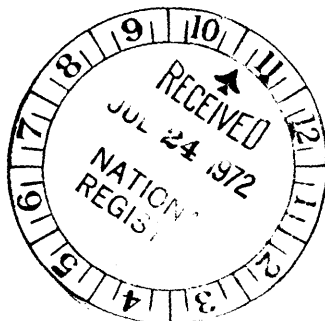
- 45. 257 1-story stucco church
c. 1900 Baroque
- 46. 256 2-story brick Federal
c. 1857 with cast iron veranda
- 47. 258 2-story brick
c. 1858 Federal with cast iron porch
- 48. 305 1-1/2-story highly-raised frame cottage with
c. 1836 Gothic Revival detail on veranda

CONGRESS

- 49. 258 2-story brick
c. 1855 Federal with cast iron veranda
- 50. 260 2-story brick
c. 1855 Federal
- 51. 302 1-story brick stucco
c. 1870
- 52. 304 2-story frame
c. 1870 Neo-classic

ADAMS

- 53. 300-302 1-1/2 frame double dwelling
c. 1876 Gothic Revival



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

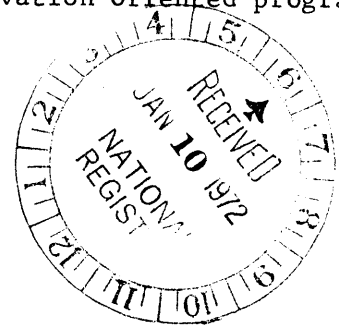
De Tonti Square Historic District is one of two historic districts created by a Municipal ordinance in 1962 to halt the rapid demolition of historic buildings near the central business area of Mobile. By this time over 50% of the 110 Mobile structures listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930's had been demolished.

This district, named for the French explorer, Henri De Tonti, contains approximately 44 structures of architectural merit, 12 of which are listed on the Historic American Buildings survey. A few structures in De Tonti Square survive from the 1830's, but the majority were built in the 1850's reflecting one of Mobile's most affluent eras. These homes were the residences of the wealthy and influential cotton factors, commission merchants, planters and their satellite professions.

Property titles originate in a grant from the Spanish King to an Indian interpreter employed by the crown, Thomas Price.

The Architectural Review Board rules on construction and demolition matters in an effort to preserve and create a distinctively recognizable character within the historic districts. The Historic Development Commission promotes and encourages preservation, restoration and homogenous development with the historic districts through education, acquisition, sales, and sponsoring of public and private preservation oriented programs.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

-, Abstracts of Titles of properties, Probate Court, Mobile, Alabama
 -, City Directories, Mobile Public Library
 Hamilton, Peter. Colonial Mobile, Boston: Riverside Press, 1897.
 -, Material on file. Mobile Historic Development Commission, Mobile.

Mathews, C.E., ed. Highlights of 75 Years in Mobile. Mobile: Gill Printing and Stationary Co., 1953
 McMillan, M.C., The Land Called Alabama. Steck-Vaughn Co.: Austin, 1968.
 -, Troost Map of 1840, City Engineers Office, Mobile, Alabama.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	30 ° 41 ' 49 "	88 ° 02 ' 58 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	30 ° 41 ' 55 "	88 ° 02 ' 42 "				
SE	30 ° 41 ' 40 "	88 ° 02 ' 34 "				
SW	30 ° 41 ' 34 "	88 ° 02 ' 51 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **28.08 square acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director**
Thomas St. John, Jr.

ORGANIZATION: **Alabama Historical Commission** DATE: **12-29-71**
Mobile Historic Development Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: **305 South Lawrence Street**
201 North Conception Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Montgomery** STATE: **Alabama** CODE: **01**
Mobile

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name *Miss B. Toward, Jr.*

Title *SLC*

Date *January 7, 1972*

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date **FEB 7 1972**

ATTEST: *William [Signature]*
 Keeper of The National Register

Date **FEB 7 1972**



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
ALABAMA	
COUNTY	
MOBILE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

(8) Significance

North Conception Street

- 155 Hunter, c. 1898
- 157-159 Hannah Houses, 1833
- 201 St. John-Stricklan, 1857
- 205 Beal-Hunter, 1836
- 254 1850
- 255 -
- 256 -
- 257 Foote-Holmes & Geer, 1850
- 259 -
- 303 1834
- 305-307 Parmley-Haiman, 1835-1840
- 312 Silver-St. John, 1850

North Joachim Street

- 206-208 1854
- 256 Richards-Ideal Cement, 1850
- 261 Lyon-Friend, 1855
- 259 1859
- 263 -
- 265 -
- 305-307 -

St. Anthony Street

- 156 Cluis-Ruvira, 1850
- 250 Red Cross, 1860
- 254 A.P. Bush, 1868

State Street

- 161-163 -
- 165 1840
- 210 -
- 253 1859
- 254 -
- 255 1854
- 256 1857
- 258 1860
- 305 Watkins-Suk, c. 1836

South Franklin Street

- 50 -

Congress Street

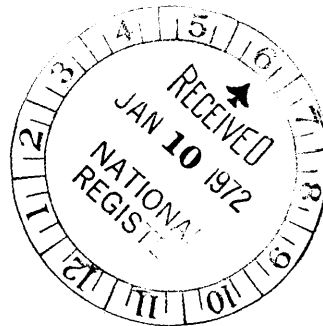
- 304 1850
- 305 1862

North Jackson Street

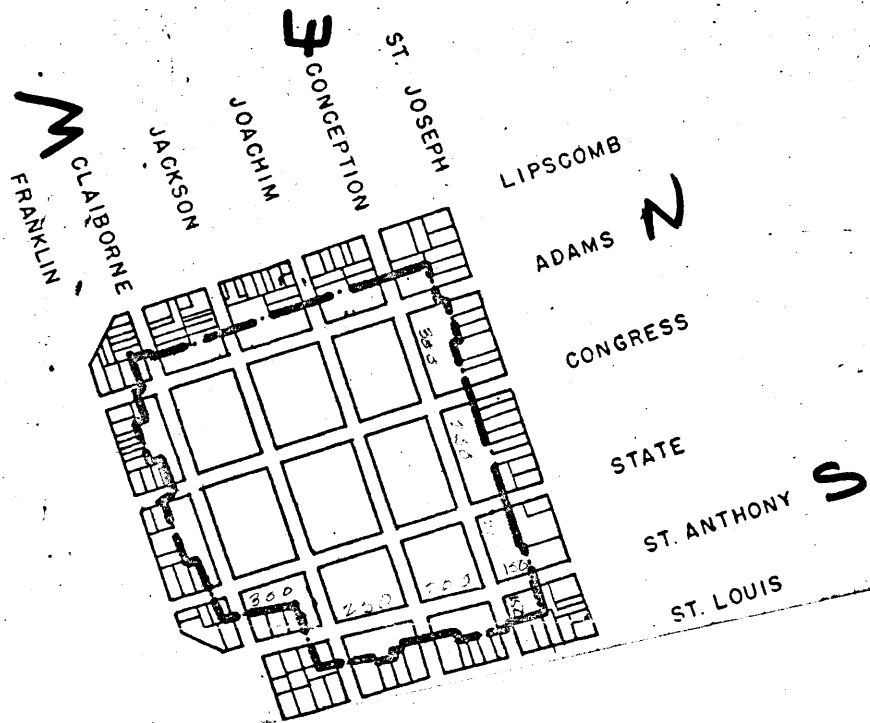
- 259 Bridler House

Adams Street

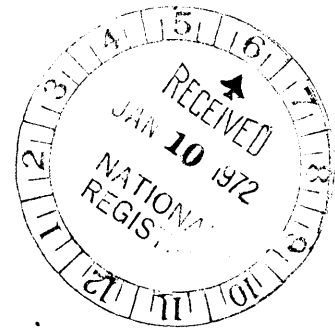
- 157 -



STATE STREET AREA



DE TONTI SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT



HISTORIC MOBILE DISTRICTS
MAP 1962

MARCH 1962

SCALE 1" = 600'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received SEP 20 1985

date entered OCT 23

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 DeTonti Square Historic District

and/or common DeTonti Square Historic District

2. Location

street & number Multiple N/A not for publication

city, town Mobile N/A vicinity of

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<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

street & number N/A

city, town Mobile N/A vicinity of state Alabama

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 109 Government Street

city, town Mobile state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Nineteenth Century Mobile Architecture:
title An Inventory of Existing Buildings has this property been determined eligible? N/A yes ___ no

date 1974 ___ federal ___ state ___ county local

depository for survey records Mobile City Planning Commission

city, town Mobile state Alabama

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The DeTonti Square Historic District is located to the north of the central business district and consists of a 9-block area bounded by Adams, Conception, St. Anthony and Claiborne Streets. It is the oldest of our extant residential neighborhoods with construction in the area spanning the years from the 1830s through the first decade of the 20th century. House styles range from the Gulf Coast Cottage, Federal and Italianate townhouses to Victorian and Neo-Classic examples of residential construction.

The substantial brick residences in the district, built primarily in the decades of the 1850s and 1860s, were constructed by businessmen who made up Mobile's "merchant princes" interested in constructing buildings that reflected their economic prominence. This desire to construct impressive residences in conjunction with the loss to fire in 1827 and 1839 of much of the city's frame construction may have encouraged the use of brick as the preferred building material. In the latter years of the 19th century, there is once again a return to frame construction in the district.

DeTonti Square has been a locally designated historic district since 1962 and originally placed on the National Register of Historic Places in February of 1972. The district is named after Henry deTonti, an early French explorer of the region. However, the name was given to the district in the 1960s and has no strong associative value with its namesake.

During the 19th century, the character of the district was residential. With the resurgence of the area in the 1970s, many professional offices relocated here and adaptively used the residences found in the district with the result that the residential feeling of the district has been retained.

ALABAMA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AUG 29 1985

RECEIVED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	SEP 20 1985
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

2. 312 N. Conception Street, Bolling House, c. 1852

The only survivor out of three identical dwellings built c. 1852, this two story brick house is rectangular in plan and comprised of three rooms on each floor placed directly behind each other with no hall. The building was purchased in 1854 by J.J. Kopf, a steamboat man, and his two sisters. When the building was restored in 1956 as a residence, the galleries were shuttered, as they were said to have been in earlier years.

3. 310 N. Conception Street, Smith House, 1871

This frame dwelling was begun in 1871 and later altered in 1896 at which time the Victorian jigsaw cut work and turned columns were undoubtedly added. Asymmetrical in massing and detailing, this decoration enriches an otherwise plain building. Restored in 1981, the building has been divided into apartments.

6. 158 Congress Street, Mixon Cottage, c. 1892

This Victorian frame dwelling constructed c. 1892 is typical of much of the small residential buildings of the era. Its semi-octagonal projecting bay, pierced jigsaw cut decoration and turned posts are very common decorative elements of the period. Note the clipped corners at the bay and fish scale shingles in the gable end. This building is currently used as offices.

7. 258 N. Conception Street, Gill House, 1907

This two story American Foursquare is typical of many middle class homes constructed during this period in the city. Predictable detailing includes round full length columns of simple design and a dentil frieze at the cornice line.

8. 256 N. Conception Street, Bates House, 1846

This two story brick building is Federal in style with Greek Revival detailing both on the exterior and on the interior. As early as 1836 a "kitchen house" existed on this lot. It is possible that the old kitchen was incorporated into the wing of this two story structure when the main house was built. The two story gallery appears to have been a later addition. One curious feature of the house is the low rise of the wall on the north side, while the south wall has a higher rise between the chimneys.

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9. 254 N. Conception Street, Revault House, 1858

Constructed by Alexander Revault, a commission merchant and cotton broker, this dwelling was later the home of Narcissa T. Shawan, the nationally known parliamentarian. This Federal building displays numerous patterns of cast iron on its porch. Restored in 1980-81, law offices now occupy the building.

12. 161-63 and 165-67 State Street, Batre Buildings, 1838-39

Built in 1838-39, 161-63 + 165-67 State Street are among the oldest extant brick buildings in the city. The two structures are the surviving portion of a row shown on the Troost Map of 1840-46. A January 1840 newspaper advertisement noted "eight rooms, each with a fireplace" had just been completed and were for rent by Adolf Batre. The buildings are Federal in style with simple parapet walls. A shallow coursing of bricks set at an angle at the cornice forms a sawtooth pattern instead of the usual dentil table.

13. 204 N. Conception Street: Goodman House, 1907

Two story wood frame vernacular structure; hip roof with extended rafters under widely flaring eaves; neo-classic porch detailing on 1st story.

14. 156 St. Anthony Street, Cluis House, 1857

This two story brick Italianate building utilizes a hall plan with double parlors opening off the hall that was commonly employed in many of the in-town dwellings of the day. It displays very fine detailing with an overhanging cornice supported by double curved brackets. The door, with its acanthus scroll framing is also noteworthy. The finely worked cast iron on the building is in a wide range of patterns. One of the most decorative is the frieze of drops with central heart pendent which spans each of the porch bays.

15. 157-59 Conception Street, Robinson House, 1852-53

These three story Federal style twin houses were constructed by Cornelius Robinson, a commission merchant. They were restored in 1963 for use as professional offices. At that time a two story connector was added between the buildings. The wood porch on 159 was also replaced with cast iron to match the decorative ironwork that had been placed on 157 in the last quarter of the 19th century.

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17. 201 N. Conception Street, St. John House, 1857

This important Italianate home contains many refined details such as the sculptural wreaths in the cornice frieze and elaborate cast iron decoration on the porch, some of which matches that of 156 St. Anthony Street. The house was constructed by Thomas St. John, a strong supporter of the Confederacy. His allegiance and support of the Confederacy was demonstrated by the use of a portrait of his wife on the Confederate \$2 bill. This building was purchased from Thomas St. John's heirs for restoration as offices in 1968.

18. 205 N. Conception Street, Beal House, 1836

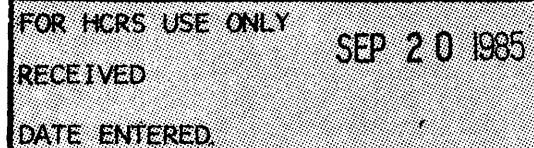
Gustavus Beal, a developer of the Old Spring Hill section of Mobile, built this cottage in 1836. With the introduction of the Greek Revival style into Mobile in the early 1830's, the Gulf Coast cottage form took on an interesting blend of architectural characteristics. The full width front porch recessed under the roof and the high placement of the cottage off the ground are Gulf Coast elements that have been combined with Greek Revival traits evidenced by the pedimented gable that faces the street and fluted Doric columns. 205 N. Conception was also the home of Charles Batre, another member of the Vine & Olive colony. The building was restored for offices in 1965.

23. 255 N. Conception Street, Foote House, c. 1856

Similar to the Revault House across the street, the Foote House is also a fine example of a Federal building with cast iron porch decoration, in this instance done in a naturalistic fruit and flower motif. The house is placed on a narrow lot and sited close to the street as were many of the in-town dwellings of the day. The building is currently divided into apartments.

24. 257 N. Conception Street, Foote House service wing, c. 1860

This two story brick service wing with two story wood gallery along the south side was constructed c. 1860 to serve as a dependency for a larger house. The larger house burned in 1867, but based on the surrounding buildings and the type of buildings in Mobile at this time, the larger house was undoubtedly a two story brick Federal building. A later dwelling that occupied the site of the main house was destroyed in 1965. It was at that time that the service wing was restored and converted to office use.



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25. 259 N. Conception Street, Hunter Cottage, c. 1836

This cottage is representative of the Gulf Coast cottage type as it evolved in Mobile. Typical features of the Gulf Coast Cottage found in this building include: a gable roof with ridge running parallel to the street; deeply recessed full width front porch; high brick piers which served to raise the building off the ground for the purpose of increased ventilation; two centrally located entrance doors that would give direct access to the front rooms. This house was originally square in plan with a gallery running along both the front and rear. Throughout the 19th century the house grew with several additions at the rear. The dormers with Victorian detailing are a result of one of these large 19th century modifications.

26. 261 N. Conception Street, Hanna Cottage, c. 1855
This 1½ story frame cottage was relocated to 261 N. Conception Street from its original site at 356 N. Joachim Street according to the approved Community Development Block Grant plan for the DeTonti Square area. The relocation was made in order to eliminate code violations and density problems produced by the close proximity that existed between the buildings. Buildings sold as a result of this program are to be restored to their original condition and integrity.

The placement of the Hanna Cottage on its new site serves also to strengthen the existing street scene. Very simple and elaborate examples coexisted and this street scene serves to illustrate this point. The unadorned simplicity of the Hanna Cottage is evidenced by the very plain window and door framing, the lack of transoms above the doors, and the very plain entablature of the front porch.

27. 263 N. Conception Street, Barnes House, c. 1833

Ruben and James Barnes, master carpenters, built this house in about 1833. It was extensively remodeled in 1852 and again in the Victorian period. When the building was restored in 1979 for office use, it was returned to its earlier cottage form. In this particular instance, a classical influence is visible in the square Tuscan posts across the front porch and in the central hall plan with a single entrance door.

29. 256 N. Joachim Street, Richards-DAR House, 1860

This Italianate dwelling of great importance to the DeTonti Square District was constructed in 1860 by Charles Richards, a Maine-born riverboat captain. Its cast iron decoration, including depictions of the "Four Seasons" on the porch balustrade, is the most elaborate in the city. Purchased from Richards' grandchildren in 1947 by the Ideal Cement Company, the building was given to the city of Mobile in 1973. It is operated as a house museum by the six Mobile chapters of the DAR.

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Notice should be taken of the flagstones in front of the DAR House which once paved all downtown stretts.

30. 210 State Street, Gordon Cottage, 1893

\$4500.00 was spent to construct this one story Victorian dwelling. The architect, as stated in the September 1, 1892 Annual Trade Edition of the Mobile Daily Register was James F. Hutchisson, one of Mobile's noted local architects. The octagonal cupola and the distinctive porch decoration of heavy turned columns and brackets with raised scroll work makes this building an interesting addition to the DeTonti Square area.

31. 208 State Street, Vincent House, 1895

Two story wood frame Victorian structure with asymmetrical massing; complex roofline with intersecting hips and gables; offset entrance porch displays Victorian detailing; circular columns raised on plinths with foliate and cushion capitals supporting the porch entablature, balustrade with turned balusters having a ball at mid-point.

33. 303 and 305 N. Conception Street, Parmly House, 1842

Ludolph Parmly, a dentist, built this Federal style house in 1842. An urban dwelling influenced by developments in architecture along the eastern seaboard, the buildings share a common party wall. Two and a half stories in height, each of the houses has a single dormer on the front slope of the gable. While 303 has a plain entrance stoop in keeping with the original design of the house, 305 has a cast iron gallery with balustrade and lacy trellis supports added to the facade c. 1850, following the vogue of the day. The small second story balcony on 303 N. Conception Street is made of wrought iron, one of the few remaining examples of hand-worked iron in the city.

307 N. Conception Street, Parmly House, 1852

By 1852, Dr. Parmly's fortunes and family had increased to the point that additional space seemed necessary. In response to this demand, he had a 3 story townhouse constructed which shares a wall with the adjoining double house. The building displays Federal characteristics with its boxy, rectangular massing, dentil molding at the cornice line, raised parapet end walls and emphasis on window lintels and sills achieved through the use of contrasting material. The deeply recessed entrance door shows a Greek Revival influence. It has wide, battered jambs and a slightly pedimented architrave of very heavy, yet balanced, proportions.

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34. 315 N. Conception Street, Jackson House, 1851

This small cottage with Greek Revival influence was built in 1851 by Richard V. Jackson, a steamboat pilot. The five bay porch is delineated by square posts with understated capitals. The centrally placed entrance door has panelled pilasters, transom and sidelights. A very restrained dentil molding is present on the three part entablature.

35. 203 Adams Street, Fonde House, 1897

This one story classically detailed house has a hip roof and full width front porch with square posts along the 3 bay porch. The door framing is classically inspired with narrow transom and sidelights.

36. 312 N. Joachim Street, Smith House, 1899

One story wood frame Victorian cottage; complex roof massing with numerous gables intersecting a hip; Victorian detailing along the porch includes the typical details of turned posts, drop spindle frieze and turned balusters; elaborate entrance door has bull's eye block and channelled framing and a transom.

37. 310 N. Joachim Street, Stewart Cottage, 1888

Emrich and Sons, builders, constructed this cottage for Fannie Stewart with Victorian detailing and a 3 bay front porch in 1888. The gable of the building is particularly noteworthy with its heavily ornamented shingled panels, pierced sunburst patterned corner ornaments and small scrolled brackets. The entrance door has neo-classic framing.

38. 308 N. Joachim Street, Aram House, c. 1873

One story wood frame cottage; hip roof with two interior chimneys; the porch is 5 bays defined by square posts, moulded handrail and square cut balusters; two entrance doors with one located in the central bay, the second in the next bay north; both doors are plainly framed with a single light transom, windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash.

40. 302 N. Joachim Street, Shannon Cottage, 1835

The 1840 Troost Map of the city of Mobile shows this cottage already on the site. It is one and a half stories in height with a deeply recessed full width front porch. The porch has been restored using slender square posts and a compatible balustrade with oval handrailing, a feature typical of the cottages of this period.

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41. 206 Congress Street: Vincent House, 1891

This two story frame dwelling displays an asymmetry of design which is typical of the Victorian mode. The gable imbrication, sawtooth frieze and simple balustrade with incised balusters are common Victorian decorative elements. The building was restored for apartments in 1981.

43. 258 Adams Street, Quigley House, 1890

One story wood frame structure with Victorian detailing along its 3 bay porch; gable roof with offset covered by a hip; turned posts, curved pierced sunburst brackets and Victorian balustrade with incised turned balusters; right hand entrance door that is plainly framed; typical Victorian cottage of the period.

44. 260 Adams Street, Quigley House, 1890

One story wood frame Victorian cottage; matches 258 Congress Street in design.

45. 257 Adams Street, Fink House, 1864

This two story dark red brick building matches 255 Adams; since it has not been restored, it still retains the enclosed two story gallery along its east side.

46. 255 Adams Street, Fink House, 1864

This two story dark red brick structure is rectangular in plan with an interior hall on the east side and a shotgun sequence of rooms that extends through the depth of the house on both floors. A two story gallery which was originally open along the east side has been returned to its early configuration; the building has a low hip roof with projecting rafters and two string courses; the structure does not possess any decorative embellishments. It was constructed as a rental property and appears to represent a type of conservatively decorated building constructed in Mobile during the Civil War period.

47. 317 N. Joachim Street, Fink House, 1889

Architect James Hutchisson designed this small Victorian cottage. The pierced and scalloped brackets, turned columns and and pierced gable decoration are good examples of the inexpensive types of jigsaw cut decoration commonly used on the workman's cottages of the period.

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48. 311 N. Joachim, Ryser House, c. 1910

Simple neo-classic cottage with hip roof; central hall plan with entrance door which contains leaded fan transom & sidelights; simple round columns support the porch roof; symmetrical balance in facade design.

49. 309 N. Joachim Street, Foster House, c. 1852 / Victorianized, Smith, 1891

The core of this house appears to have been constructed c. 1852 for Hillary Foster with the facade given a Queen Anne look in 1891. According to the plans of James F. Hutchisson, architect, the Queen Anne detailing added at this time was quite unique. Posts at the second story level have prominent bulbous projections at the middle and the solid brackets have elaborate raised scroll motifs.

50. 305-07 N. Joachim Street, Barnes House, 1852

One of the few double houses in the city of Mobile that has survived from the 19th century, this building was constructed in 1852. The symmetrical two story brick house is simple in design with no projecting cornice, dentils or brackets. The building has been stuccoed on all sides. Both halves of the residence are served by a two story rear wing with a gallery along both exterior sections and a party wall bisecting it on the interior.

52. 258 and 260 Congress Street, Quigley Houses, 1856

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53. Two brothers, Stephen and Albert Quigley, built a matching pair of brick two story Federal residences in 1856. The raised parapet walls at the gable ends, the dentil molding at the cornice level, and the decorative contrast between the red brick and stuccoed window lintels and door framing are features seen many times in the DeTonti Square Historic District. The heavy pedimented framing around the entrance doors once again displays the Greek Revival influence.

54. 304 N. Jackson Street, Riley House, 1861

Constructed by Thomas J. Riley in 1861, this 2 story brick building representative of the mid-19th century-Federally-inspired construction in the district. The raised parapet walls, dentil moulding set between string courses at the cornice and off-set entrance way are features typically found in the district.

55. 306 & 308 N. Jackson Street, Ladd Houses, 1904

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56. Mirror image two story wood frame structures constructed by F.M. Ladd; hip roof over the basically rectangular blocks; one story full width

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porch under a hip roof with an intersecting gable opposite the entrance door; round columns now rest on plinth blocks; 306 has cast iron trellis in place of some of the original columns.

58. 263 N. Joachim Street, Greig House, c. 1893

This turreted Queen Anne home was built c. 1893 as the rectory of Trinity Episcopal Church according to the designs of the Hutchisson firm of Mobile. Visual interest is provided by the irregular roof line with gables and conical shapes. Clapboarding is present on the level of the first floor; second story is sheathed in shingles. Gables contain sunburst carving, a commonly used Victorian decorative motif. A rear masonry wing dates from c. 1857 when an earlier building was present on the lot.

59. 261 N. Joachim Street, Lyon House, 1860

Thomas Temple Armstrong Lyon, a cottonbroker built this Italianate dwelling in 1860. It is interesting for its off-set semi-octagonal brick wing and its profusion of cast iron along the porch. Its setting is enhanced by the walled garden in front.

62. 254 N. Jackson Street, Butt House, 1861

This house is in the Italianate style with overhanging cornice, brackets under the eaves, and quoining which defines each corner angle. For many years it was the home of Augusta Kling and his heirs. It was the Kling Foundry that produced much of the ornamental cast iron seen throughout the city. The building was restored in 1969 for use as professional offices.

63. 258 State Street, Thurber House, 1851

This house remained in the Thurber family for 79 years. It is Federal in style with Greek Revival detailing on the entrance door. The side hall plan, which was popular in the city at mid-century, is employed here. Cast iron decoration, originally present along the facade, was removed when the building was restored. The building contains office space and a rear wing that is used for residential rental units.

64. 256 State Street, Butt House, 1856-57

This 2 story brick building with offset wing was constructed by C.W. Butt, a commission merchant and son of Gary Butt, the architect who designed Christ Episcopal Church. It is a blend of Federal and Greek

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Revival styles with cast iron galleries on the facade and wing. Federal characteristics include the raised end parapet walls with chimneys between, the dentil molding at the cornice level and the contrast between the red brick and stuccoed window sills and lintels. The heavy door framing with slightly pedimented lintel is an influence from the Greek Revival. The elaborate display of cast iron done in the grape vine pattern has been identified with the Kling Foundry and is said to have been added in 1897 when the building was purchased by Dr. T.H. Frazer.

65. 254 State Street, Rolston House, 1856

One of the few surviving frame buildings dated from mid-century, this house follows the typical side hall plan for the urban house with right hand entrance door and double parlors opposite the hall. The entrance framing has a slightly eared molding called the Greek Key. Although this style of entrance treatment has been mistakenly called Egyptian, the prototype for this framing can be found in Greek architecture in such examples as the Tomb of Vergina, Macedonia, 200 B.C. The building is now apartments.

68. 253 State Street, McCoy House, 1873

This impressive Italianate brick dwelling was the home of Franklin McCoy, a dealer in lumber and owner of naval stores. Rich detailing is evident in the overhanging cornice and the elaborately ornamented bay on the offset wing. The entrance has a transom and sidelights enlivened by scroll brackets. The two story cast iron gallery is done in lacy Gothic design. Currently the building is divided into apartments.

69a. 255 State Street (rear), Wing of Crawford House, 1856

Surviving example of a wing construction which survived the demolition of the main house block. The wing was connected to a hall and living room in 1945 to provide contemporary living space. The architect was Harry Inge Johnstone.

70. 257 State Street, Robins or Memorial Building

This Spanish Baroque Revival building was constructed to serve as the parish house for Trinity Episcopal Church prior to the actual physical relocation of the church to 1900 Dauphin Street. It is one of only three examples of this style of architecture present in the city. The other buildings in the city are the G.M. & O. Terminal and the Government Street Methodist Church. Mrs. Mary J. Robinson had given the funds for this chapter house as memorial to her son, Edward. In 1979 a fire destroyed the building's interior. The adaptive reuse of the building to serve as an architect's office was completed in 1982.

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72. 254 St. Anthony Street, Bush House, 1868

This two story brick Italianate dwelling exhibits the most refined detailing in the city. Its broadly overhanging cornice with heavy bracketing is a feature typical of the Italianate style. The elaborate window lintels of cast iron which incorporate rams heads or shells in the design provide a strong contrast to the dark red brick. The same lintel design enhances the entrance door which contains Bohemian glass in the transom and sidelights. The sophistication of the decoration is carried into the gallery with attenuated, twisted columns supporting lacy cast iron brackets and frieze. The building is owned by the Order of Mystics, one of Mobile's Mardi Gras Mystic Societies.

73. 250 St. Anthony Street, Williams House, 1853

This unusually large 3 story brick urban dwelling has a 2 story offset wing and service area. It is important both historically and architecturally to the city. It was the home of Price Williams, a Virginia native. He became a leading businessman in Mobile and constructed the building in 1853. From 1854 to 1863 it was the home of Col. Jones M. Withers, West Point graduate and veteran of the Creek, Mexican and Civil Wars. Withers also served two terms as Mayor of Mobile. During the Civil War, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, (Confederate Naval Commander of the Merrimac) and Tennessee during the Battle for Mobile Bay in 1864, occupied the third floor.

In style, the building is a blend of Federal and Greek Revival influences with decorative cast iron applied to the facade. The cast iron is done in three different styles: the geometric, the naturalistic, and a composite style that blends both geometric and naturalistic elements. The third floor balustrade is representative of this composite style. The Williams House was restored in 1981 for residential use.

75. 253 St. Anthony Street, McKinstry House, 1894

Another example of late 19th century construction is the Victorian home of Eva McKinstry. Elaborate mill work in the pediment over the semi-octagonal bay and in the one bay inset porch is evidence of the high level of craftsmanship attained during this period. This building is now used for professional offices.

77. 305 State Street, Turner House, 1836

An excellent example of a raised Gulf Coast cottage with central hall plan, this house was built by Jesse Turner, a carpenter by trade. In 1973, to prevent demolition of the building, it was purchased by the Mobile Historic Development Foundation. It was restored in 1980 and is used for offices. Of note are the dormers with applied pilasters and segmentally headed windows.

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78. 351 State Street, Stanton House, c. 1920

Two story frame American Foursquare; unadorned structure with hip roof and boxed cornice. One story shed roof porch that extends only across a portion of the porch; porch is 3 bays wide supported by square posts; 6/6 light single and twin windows; simple entrance door with transom east elevation broken only by a shallow projecting square bay.

82. 259 N. Jackson Street, Cunningham House, 1866

Utilizing a ground plan seen in many of DeTonti Square's mid-19th century buildings, this two story brick Federal style residence was constructed in 1866. When the building was restored, the cast iron galleries were removed. Note the full length windows at the second story level that would have enabled the building's occupants to walk out on the balcony.

83. 261 N. Jackson Street, Neely House, 1891

One story wood frame Victorian cottage with hip roof; the nearly full width porch is included under a shed extension of the hip with an intersecting gable highlighting the central bay; Victorian detailing in posts, balustrade and jigsaw brackets; pierced curvilinear designs decorate the gable pediment.

84. 263 N. Jackson, Neely House, 1891

This two story wood house has a two story inset porch in the left hand bay, a semi-octagonal bay window on the facade embellished with brackets; the gable roof runs perpendicular to the street and the pediment contains both imbrication and shingling with an overhanging barge board with incised scroll design. This bargeboard is similar in design to that on the house at 261 N. Jackson.

85. 303 N. Jackson Street, Ross Cottage, 1897

Following the form of the early Gulf Coast cottage with deeply recessed full width porch, 303 N. Jackson St., on the basis of research, appears to date from 1875. The porch was added in 1897. Additions to both the rear and north sides have greatly expanded the living space of the original building when the cottage was restored in 1981.

86. 302 Congress Street, Smith House, c. 1890, c. 1925

Structure of unusual configuration; gable roof runs perpendicular to the street with an elaborate jigsaw cut barge board decoration; wall has

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been stuccoed with the facade scored; 2 bay porch with semi-circular headed opening supported on large square piers; deeply recessed metal casement windows along sides and facade. Although the dating on this structure is unclear, it appears to have been constructed c. 1890 and changed c. 1925 to its present appearance.

87. 304 Congress Street, Gray House, 1871

This two story frame dwelling is related in style to the H. Brown Rolston House at 254 State Street built some 15 years earlier. In this instance a two story porch is present on the facade with square posts used as supports. The right hand entrance door is framed by narrow sidelights and a 3-light transom. Applied pilasters with capitals matching those of the porch piers enhances the door.

88. 308 Congress Street, Ricker House, c. 1868 with wing addition and Victorian detailing added in 1900

Large 2 story frame structure; hip roof with intersecting hip and gable vent at its peak; bracketed eave; offset contains 2 story porch with Victorian decoration; front porch has 2 story wood columns that descend to brick plinths placed at grade; elaborate jigsaw cut brackets; full length windows at both levels of facade indicate presence of original 2 storied wooden porch. Of particular note is the entrance door in the right hand bay with molded, stepped hood, transom and sidelights.

89. 307 N. Jackson Street, Riley House, 1874

This two story Italianate building displays an overhanging cornice with pierced brackets and door framing with classical acanthus leaves in the transom. The building was Victorianized in 1887 when the two story porch was added. The turned posts, pierced sunburst brackets, spindle frieze, balustrade as well as the drop cresting with pendent at either end, creates a complicated, yet light, decorative treatment. A successful blend of styles is present here, illustrating the evolutionary process through which many buildings pass during their lifetime.

92. 312 N. Claiborne Street, Saunders House, 1919

One story wood frame cottage with hip roof and boxed cornice. The structure has a 2 bay partial width inset porch supported by square columns. There is a centrally located entrance door with 2 light transom.

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93. 300-302 Adams Street, Christian House, c. 1857

E.W. Christian remodelled this house for \$1,200 in 1890. Architectural inspection has suggested that the structure began as a two room cottage to which additions had been made over the years. It was probably Christian who Victorianized the building. The variety of detail on the facade with imbrication in the gables, open work frieze with saw-tooth decoration, and turned columns creates a lively facade design.

98. 350 Congress Street, Owen House, c. 1897

One and a half storied wood frame cottage with complex roof line that consists of a main hip intersected by gables with a shed roof covering the partial width porch; porch has heavy square posts; door has bull's eye framing; gable over the semi-octagonal projecting bay contains imbrication; semi-circular headed windows in gable ends.

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CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Once restored to a more original appearance, these buildings will contribute to the district.

19. 206-08 N. Joachim Street: Mitchell Houses, 1864 & 1868

Two story brick townhouse, Federally inspired with Greek Revival detailing. 206 originally had a two story cast iron gallery with cast iron fence at the front of the lot. 208 originally had a one story cast iron porch with balustraded deck. Facade windows were changed by closing off the upper lights. Both buildings have low hip roofs with a shallow cornice with dentil mouldings. During a rehabilitation project in the early 1970's, the buildings were joined by an addition and the following modifications made: building decks were changed from wood to concrete; brick entrance stairs constructed; windows shortened by the addition of panels in the upper section of the facade and the installation of aluminum windows.

28. 260 N. Joachim Street, Harris House, 1904

Two story wood frame structure; hip roof with intersecting gable over the porch; gable pediment contains "Palladian" window along with shingling.

90. 311 N. Jackson Street, c. 1920

Relocated from 258 N. Claiborne Street, this one story frame vernacular bungalow provides good housing stock in the area. The structure has a hipped roof with an intersecting gable over the projecting porch. The porch is supported by square posts or masonry plinths.

91. 310 N. Claiborne Street, McGrath House, 1899

Two story wood frame Victorian dwelling with altered front porch; basic rectangular block with semi-octagonal bay; gable roof with shingled pediment covers the 2nd story front porch; porch has simple replacement 2 x 4s at second story level and cast iron trellises on a solid brick plinth/balustrade; small one story side porch has shed roof and has retained original Victorian detailing which includes turned posts, spindle frieze and jigsaw cut brackets.

94. 311 N. Claiborne Street, Hand House, c. 1858

One and a half storied Gulf Coast cottage; high pitched gable roof with ridge parallel to the street and small offset wing to the south;

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the porch, which is typically set under the main slope of the gable, has been altered by the removal of the original posts and the substitution of cast iron trellis on a solid masonry balustrade; the side porch has been screen-enclosed. Windows are 6/6 light.

95. 309 N. Claiborne Street, Bartels House, 1904

One story wood frame cottage with irregular massing; complex hip and gable roof with curved porch supported by slender turned posts with classically inspired capitals; main entrance door has bull's eye channelled framing with a 2 light transom; porch balustrade is no longer present.

96. 307 N. Claiborne Street: Sheppard House, 1904

Two story wood frame structure with 2 story full width porch; upper floor retains Victorian detailing including turned posts, spindled brackets, pendants in the bay spans and balustrade with incised turned balusters; first story with square porch supports; left hand entrance door with bull's eye block framing on 1st floor and plainly framed door on the 2nd floor; full length windows on 1st floor; somewhat irregular massing with bay along south elevation and square off-set on north elevation.

97. 305 N. Claiborne Street, Swann House, c. 1894

One story wood frame cottage; hip roof with boxed cornice; full width front porch has been altered with original Victorian detailing altered; bay altered to 3 with posts either chopped and placed on solid brick plinths/balustrade or completely removed; original spindle frieze and brackets have been retained.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

1. 316 N. Conception, c. 1924

One story frame building with hip roof and full width front porch. Front porch has been decorated with stylized Victorian decoration including brackets, lattice frieze and posts which are supported by brick plinths.

4. 304 N. Conception Street, c. 1965

One and a half story brick veneer slab on grade commercial structure which employs the traditional Gulf Coast cottage massing in its design. Although general outline and decorative detailing relate it to surrounding structures, it is of no architectural importance to the area.

5. 160 Congress Street, Stokes Building, 1960

Two story brick veneer commercial building; three bay facade with 2 bay porch area on the right; 2 bay projecting porch supported on brick piers; cast iron balustraded deck at 2nd level; side entrance stair that rises to the second story in the left hand bay; an attempt to make modern office blend with its neighbors through use of brick and cast iron elements.

10. 156 State Street, c. 1890, 1983

One story frame Victorian cottage which was relocated to this site; raised to two stories with stuccoed basement level; French doors with eared architrave framings. The building no longer clearly represents any architectural style.

11. 154 State Street, 1963

Architect Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr. constructed this Federal style brick building; gable roof parallel to the street set between raised end parapet walls; dentil table at the cornice level; constructed of old brick and decorated with cast iron balcony and stair railing.

16. 205 St. Anthony Street, c. 1940

One story brick garage with parapeted facade. No architectural importance to the district.

20. 205 State Street, 1963

Using old brick and cast iron galleries, this four unit apartment

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building has no architectural value in the context of the historic district.

21. 211 N. Conception Street, c. 1965

This commercial building is a massive two storied brick veneered structure with flat roof. A full height entrance portico is formed by a projecting roof section carried on brick supports. To either side of the entrance are massive projecting two story sections with recessed panels on two sides; square headed recessed panels form the bays along the building's windowless flanks. No architectural importance to the district.

22. 204 State Street, c. 1920

Originally constructed as a church, this two story masonry structure covered with rough stucco serves as a meeting house for the Mobile Rescue Mission; massing and general style is out of keeping with contributing buildings in the district.

32. 204 Congress Street, c. 1925

One story masonry commercial structure is out of keeping in scale, massing and materials with adjacent buildings.

39. 306 N. Joachim, Pentecostal Church of God, 1937

One story wood frame structure with entrance and bell tower centrally located along the facade. Building has no outstanding architectural value for the district.

42. 208 Adams Street, c. 1965

One story brick veneer slab on grade commercial building; flat roof with small slightly projecting section at mid-point along the facade to provide emphasis to the doorway; single leaf paneled entrance door highlighted by raised brick panelled framing; brick belt course provides horizontal emphasis on all sides of the building; building has no outstanding architectural character and is noteworthy for its lack of windows.

51. 250 Congress Street

Originally situated at the northwest corner of St. Anthony and N. Franklin Streets, this building was destroyed in the 1950's for a proposed widening of Congress Street that never materialized. This

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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house was reconstructed in 1980 by the Mobile Historic Development Foundation according to the measured drawings from the Historic American Buildings Survey conducted in the 1930's. The original Gliddon House with its cantilevered balcony and stuccoed and scored ground floor probably dates from 1830-40. This reconstruction was completed on the exterior only to allow the purchaser of the property to complete the interior according to his specific needs.

57. 260 N. Jackson Street, c. 1965

Modern two story stuccoed residence with flat roof which has a dentil table at the cornice level, an entrance at the second story level with modern double door, and cast iron stair railing. Although the building recalls historical precedents, it has no historical or architectural value for the area.

60. 255 N. Joachim, 1984

One story brick office building which looks to the Federal style for inspiration; parapeted end walls; dentil frieze at cornice line; centrally located entrance door.

61. 257 N. Joachim, Fosdick dependency, c. 1879

This 2 story brick structure c. 1879 located in the middle of the block once served as a dependency for a house that faced onto Joachim which is no longer extant. The dependency has been stuccoed and has had a block addition to the south.

66. 251 N. Joachim St., Mobile Ship Chandlery

One story brick commercial structure with entrance way facing onto Joachim and loading bays on State Street.

67. 209 N. Joachim, 1958

This brick veneered slab on grade commercial structure was constructed in 1958. The one story structure has reference to traditional architecture in its use of dentil table at the cornice line and multi-lighted wood sash windows. The building has no architectural importance to the district.

69b. 255 State Street, 1945

This brick residence is attached to a two story brick service wing which dates from the middle years of the 19th century. While the service

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wing is one of the few remaining service dependencies in the city and contributes to the district, the main house does not.

71. 260 St. Anthony Street, c. 1965

One story stuccoed commercial building; flat roof; semi-circular headed windows grated with decorative cast iron.

74. 251 St. Anthony Street, Gee House, c. 1852

Originally located on Monroe Street, this Federal style home of Gideon Gee dated c. 1852 was moved to this site in 1970 in order to rescue it from the path of Interstate 10. When the structure was rebuilt, several alterations were made. In particular the changes included the cast iron addition to the facade, the front door was modified, and the end parapet walls were raised. Offices are currently located in the building.

76. 257 St. Anthony Street, 1907

Constructed in 1907, the building burned in 1979. Following the fire, the structure was reduced to a single story and rehabilitated. As a result of this drastic alteration to the building, it no longer has any architectural importance to the district.

79. 352 State Street, c. 1960

Funeral home constructed of brick veneer; flat roof; central projecting entrance portico carried on square piers. Several covered walkways are present on the Claiborne Street side; canopy supported on square piers; no architectural value to the historic district.

80. 252 N. Claiborne Street, c. 1940

Two story frame garage apartment; gable roof with projecting rafters, two car garage on 1st story; no architectural style associated with this structure.

81. 253-255½ N. Jackson Street, c. 1960

This one story brick commercial structure is brick veneered with cast iron details. Although the structure is made of materials compatible with the neighborhood, it has no architectural or historical value.

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 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 1833-1925 **Builder/Architect** UNKNOWN

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architecture - Criterion C

The DeTonti Square Historic District is significant for its high concentration of two-story brick Federal and Italianate townhouses. Many of these buildings were embellished with elaborate cast iron galleries on the facade at the time of their construction; others have had cast iron galleries added to accommodate changing tastes during the 19th century. Also included in the area is a significant number of Gulf Coast cottages which date from the 1830s and 1840s, bearing the imprint of various national stylistic trends.

A true picture of the district's character is not complete without including examples of Victorian cottages and Neo-Classic residences which occupy infill sites in the area's core and along its perimeter. Construction dating from this period is evidence of the district's continued viability as a residential neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deeds, wills, mortgages in Mobile County Probate Court; City Directories; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Troost Ward Map of 1840; Pillans Map of 1868; Peter Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, Boston, 1895.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 28±

Quadrangle name Mobile

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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3	9	9	8	5	0
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3	3	9	6	4	2	0
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3	3	9	6	0	2	0
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C

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3	9	9	7	8	0
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D

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3	9	9	6	7	0
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3	3	9	5	9	0	0
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E

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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries extend along back property lines of houses on the n side Adams to back property lines of houses on e side of N. Conception to back property lines of houses on s side St. Anthony to back property lines of houses on west side of N. Claiborne as per attached map.

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Sieller/Mobile Historic Development Com.; Ellen Mertins/Survey & Reg. Chief

organization Alabama Historical Commission date 7/29/85

street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone (205) 261-3184

city or town Montgomery state AL 36130

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9-6-85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

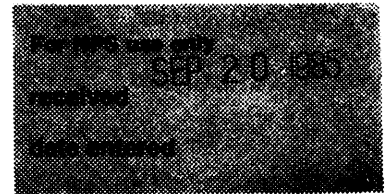
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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



Continuation sheet DeTonti Square Historic Dis. Item number 8

Page 1

Historical Summary:

Among the notable two-story brick Federal buildings which are the mainstay of the district are the Parmley Houses, 303-307 N. Conception Street; the Revault House, 254 N. Conception; the Foote House, 255 N. Conception; and the Quigley Houses, 258 and 260 Congress Street. These structures which date primarily from the 1850s generally have plans that incorporate a side hall and double parlor and are decorated, in many instances, with elaborate cast iron galleries. Many of these buildings have Greek Revival or Italianate detailing. Outstanding examples of cast iron galleries can be found at the Richards House, 258 N. Joachim Street, which has the Four Seasons represented in its iron work; the St. John House, 201 N. Conception with its distinctive heart frieze; and the Cluis House at 156 St. Anthony Street.

Some of the outstanding Italianate examples found in DeTonti Square are the Bush-Sands House at 254 St. Anthony Street with cast iron gallery and cast iron lintels above the windows and the Butt House at 254 N. Jackson Street.

Any number of examples of the Gulf Coast cottage dating from the 1830s and 1840s can be found here. The Beal Cottage at 205 N. Conception Street is a blend of the cottage form with strong Greek Revival traits. The Hunter House at 259 N. Conception Street is an example of a cottage where additional interior was needed, requiring the addition of dormers (done during the Victorian period). The Turner Cottage at 305 State Street, raised on very high foundation piers, is an excellent example of a simple cottage influenced by the Greek Revival, but in a less obvious manner.

Victorian buildings such as that originally constructed as the rectory of Trinity Episcopal Church, 263 N. Joachim, or the small cottages at 208 State or 259 N. Jackson Street, are typical examples of the style as it is found in the district.

Neo-Classic residential construction in the district is generally restrained in style and can be seen in such examples as 306, 308, 310 N. Jackson or 258 N. Conception Street.

HR-8-300A

11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Extant Buildings recorded in HABS:

Rubira House, 156 St. Anthony Street, 1963-66, 9 photos and 2 data sheets.

Gideon Gee House, 251 St. Anthony Street (moved from 253 Monroe Street),
1963-66, 10 data sheets.

Bush-Sands House, 254 St. Anthony Street, 1936, 2 photos

Parmly Houses, 303-307 N. Conception Street, 1934, 1 sheet and 1 photo

Quigley House, 258 Congress Street, 1946, 1 photo

Richards House, 256 N. Joachim Street, 1936, 5 photos

Revault House, 254 N. Conception Street, 1936, 1 photo

Foote House, 255 N. Conception Street, 1936, 1 photo

Butt House, 254 N. Jackson Street, 1936, 1 photo

Gliddon House, now reconstructed at 250 Congress Street, 1936,
3 sheets and 16 photos.

* * * * *

National Register of Historic Places:

There are no individual buildings within the DeTonti Square Historic District
listed on the National Register.

100-23-85

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

De Tonti Square Historic District
Mobile County
ALABAMA

Substantive Review

SEP 20 1985

Working No. _____

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87

Date Due: 11/4/85

Action: ACCEPT 10-23-85

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

State redid complete nomination from 1972 to c. 1985 standards of documentation - ORIGINAL FORM had no stated period of significance - it was very vague

Recom./Criteria Accept

Reviewer Aschlagel

Discipline Arch Hist

Date 10/23/85 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

Documentation amendment clarifies original form (not extensive) somewhat

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____