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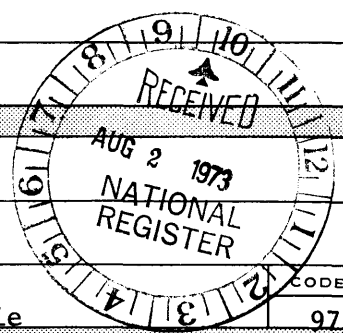
Form 10-300  
(July 1969)

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	
	AUG 17 1973	



#### 1. NAME

COMMON:  
SPRING HILL COLLEGE QUADRANGLE

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
SPRING HILL COLLEGE

#### 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
4307 Old Shell Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Mobile

STATE: Alabama      CODE: 01      COUNTY: Mobile      CODE: 97

#### 3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

#### 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: The President and Trustees of the Spring Hill College  
in the County of Mobile

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Spring Hill College

CITY OR TOWN: Mobile      STATE: Alabama      CODE: 36608      01

#### 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Recording Division, Probate Court,  
Mobile County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
South Royal Street, Box 7, Zip 36601

CITY OR TOWN: Mobile      STATE: Alabama      CODE: 36601      01

#### 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Building Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1935       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress Washington, D. C.

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D. C.      CODE: 20242      08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: ALABAMA  
COUNTY: MOBILE  
ENTRY NUMBER: 08  
DATE: AUG 17 1973  
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## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Excellent     Good     Fair     Deteriorated     Ruins     Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered     Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved     Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The complex consists of six buildings, four of which face onto a small cloistered courtyard with shrubs, trees, a U-shaped drive and a small fountain. The four buildings are joined by a two-story arcaded passageway with crenelated parapets. Two buildings are located adjacent to the quadrangle proper.

St. Joseph's Chapel (A) a Gothic Revival structure constructed of brick with stucco painted yellow, forms the central position into the quadrangle of buildings behind it.

The tripartite facade is articulated by stepped, applied buttress. The two story elevation of the corner towers is divided by a projecting string course of bricks. Above each tower a central pyramidal spire rises above a louvered drum which has a crenellated parapet. The spire is terminated by a finial in the shape of a cross. On each of the four corners of the base of the spire are smaller crosses framing the taller central one.

The central section of the facade is two-storied with entrance at the first and a large window at the second. The entrance is framed by small, pinnacled, stepped buttresses. Between these a gable is embellished by a string course and arched corbel table, with a large decorative cross as a finial. Small corbel tables extend out on either side above small hooded single windows. The double door is recessed with splayed entrance and with an ogee arch above the opening. The ogee arch terminates in a small cross.

On the central axis of the second story there is a large multiple light window of pointed section. The tracery forms narrow windows above the tri-cusped lights below. The pattern of the tracery vaguely suggests the English perpendicular period, with the horizontal wall arcade framing the top of the arched opening. This wall arcade is flanked by narrow decorative "buttress" like projections that rest on corbels and are terminated by pinnacles with finials. The window trim is painted white.

Above the second story is a decorative frieze that continues horizontally across the whole facade. Above this, in a central niche resting on a projecting pedestal, is the statue of St. Joseph. This niche has the same type of pointed hood mould seen above the windows. A narrow non-projecting cornice, in contrasting color, edges the top of the square towers and the gable roof. The gable is terminated by a large ornamental cross. The roof is red.

The rear elevation is divided into bays by applied stepped buttresses in alternate heights. Between these buttresses twin windows with pierced interstices are embellished with bracketed hood moulds. The first story has rectangular heads and moulds, the second story, pointed. A rose window of somewhat geometric design centers in the gable end. At either side of the rear elevation small pyramidal turrets frame the central gable; and extending out on either side and around the corner is a decorative corbel table.

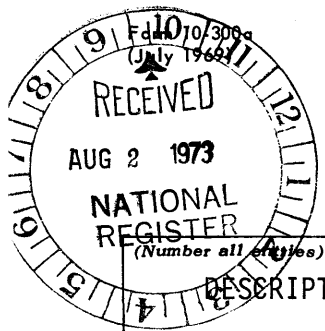
Moore Hall (B) on the east of the quadrangle is ninety-five feet long. Its front and rear facade present similar details. Two-story painted brick, it has a low hipped roof with very slight overhang.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		ALABAMA
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	AUG 17 1973	



DESCRIPTION - CONTINUED

PAGE 1

There are ten 8/8 windows on the second floor with simple brick lintels and eight windows on the first floor with recessed doorways balancing the openings.

The administration building (C) or main building presents different details in its front and rear facades. The rear, facing the parking lot, has 3 storied galleries running the entire length of the building, while the facade facing the square has no galleries but does have the covered, crenelated walkway continuing across its first story level.

The building is of brick, surfaced by a pale yellow stucco. It illustrated a French Renaissance influence in the breaking of the long facades by a central projecting pavilion of 3 bays, then on either side 7 bays away from this central pavilion, again a projecting pavilion of 3 bays, with the ends of the facade extending on another 6 bays.

Rusticated quoins articulate the pavilions of both the front and rear facades. Rusticated pilasters rise to the roof edge and break the plain wall surfaces into two main divisions, with each story having two windows in the first division, then the pilaster, then 5 windows. These rusticated pilasters break the line of the roof cornice with moulded capitals. The gabled roof has a simple, only slightly projecting cornice formed by a string course and plain, flat frieze.

Separating the levels of the 3-story structure is a projecting moulding that accents the long horizontal lines of the building.

The central projecting pavilion was capped by a octagon shaped cupola which structure was twice destroyed. It was not replaced the second time but capped by a flat roof.

The windows of the 2nd and 3rd stories are all double sash but vary in the number of lights, some 6/6 and some 8/8. The framing is simple with flat jambs and lintels. The windows of the first story are largely triple sash with 8/8/8 lights. Multiple doors lead into administrative offices and different classrooms.

The central pavilion of both facades have a recessed porch of 5 bays at the first story. Five semi-circular arches form the arcade of the porch, the central arch wider than the two outer ones. Supporting this arcade are four large square piers on bases and plinths and with moulded capitals. The piers have recessed panels extending their height. Between the outer piers is a circular column, also with base. The capital is formed by pronounced stragal moulding and an egg pattern carved at the ovolo curve. The rear facade porch is partially obscured by the gallery above.

The gable of the pavilions is outlined by a raking cornice that is broken by a semi-circular projection encircling a clock and terminating in a twin scroll that supports a cross. Within the gable end a double window is framed on either side by a triangular panel.

The gables of the side pavilions are similar but with the same wide raking cornice and recessed panels. The window is smaller.

The galleries are supported by tall slender square posts with balustrade made of piping.

STATE Alabama

COUNTY

Mobile

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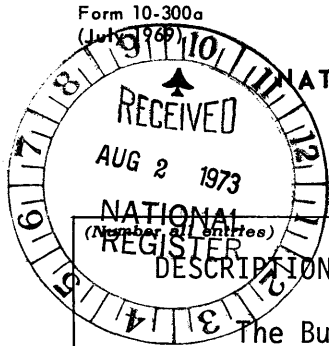
DATE

AUG

17 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)



DESCRIPTION - CONTINUED

PAGE 2

The Business and Finance building (D) which originally served as dining hall and kitchen is located on the west side and is 113 feet long painted brick. The gabled roof has a projecting over hang with a series of ornately carved double brackets on all four sides.

A single course of brick projects in a line around all four elevations immediately below the brackets. Rusticated pilasters are between each of the ten windows terminating at base of each pair of brackets. Quoins similar to the pilasters are at the corners of the building.

(F) Yenni Hall is a good example of the Italianate palazzo style. It has a scored stucco surface resembling stone. The three stories of the elevation are separated by horizontal projecting string courses. The facade is divided vertically into three major divisions with the end pavilions projecting as in the French style.

The main entrance centers on the mid axis with equal numbers of windows balancing on either side, three in each story. The plain wall surface of the central section is broken by the slightly salient framing of the rusticated, first story, circular entrance, and by the second story triple window. Between the first story entrance and the window above, the string course widens into a bracketed and moulded entablature. The window rests on a podium with plain pilasters rising to a wide semi-circular moulded arch. Crowning this mid section, the string course is stepped up to frame the name of the building, with a panel on either side that has a decorative scallop shell pattern. In the tympanum of the double doors is a cartouche with a design set against coarsely stippled stucco.

Framing the double doors of the end pavilions are circular headed, capped, hood moulds terminating in simple brackets. These tympana have a plaster floral wreath set against the stippled stucco. The windows of the first and second stories are square headed and have lintels formed by large flat arches with accented keystones. The continuous string course of the first story unites the sills of the windows. But in the 2nd story the windows have individual, slightly salient sills formed by a moulded cap. The third story windows are semi-circular with semi-circular hood moulds also terminating in simple brackets. All windows are double sash with 1/1 lights.

The low hip roof is overhanging without any brackets or decorative cornice.

Decorative panels with scallop patterns embellish the third story of the end pavilion.

The rear elevation is continuous without the projection of end pavilions.

(E) The Central Supply Building, once a kitchen, is a two story structure of painted brick and is of no particular architectural significance. It has office space on the first floor for purchasing with storage area and a kitchen and pantry on the second floor.

**6. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Spring Hill College, one of the oldest operating institutions of higher learning in the state, was founded in 1830 by Reverend Michael Portier, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile. In 1836 the college was chartered by the state legislature.

The Quadrangle complex consists of six buildings: Moore Hall (1866), the only building to survive from the original campus; Main Hall (1869), now used as the Administrative and Faculty Residence building, constructed shortly after the campus burned in 1869; Dining Hall and Kitchen, now the Business and Finance building, constructed in 1885; an additional kitchen, now used as the Central Supply Building, constructed in 1905; Yenni Hall, a dormitory constructed in 1905; and St. Joseph's Chapel constructed in 1909 to replace an earlier chapel which burned.

The original campus consists of three large buildings, two of frame and a central building of brick. As the campus grew, a frame church was built to the west of the main building, and in 1866 Moore Hall was constructed.

In January, 1847, four priests and a lay brother from the Society of Jesus in the province of Lyons, France, arrived in Mobile and took possession of the college which advanced rapidly under their direction.

In February, 1869, a fire was discovered in the main building. It spread to the rest of the campus destroying all the buildings except Moore Hall. Most of the students and teachers left immediately for St. Charles College in Grand Coteau, Louisiana, to resume classes, but a few remained behind, occupying Moore Hall.

After some deliberation, it was decided to rebuild the college and plans for a main building were drawn by Mr. James Freret of New Orleans. Ch. Fricke was to be the constructor.

The building was finished on December 8, 1869, and the old college reopened with 53 students. The college began to prosper again and building continued. In 1885 a dining and kitchen area were added and in 1905 a new kitchen was added. In 1900 Yenni Hall, a dormitory, was constructed, and in 1909 St. Joseph's Chapel was built when a fire destroyed the earlier chapel.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Acts of the General Assembly of Alabama of 1835, Act No. 138. (1836)  
American Cath. Historical Researches, Vol 14, No. 3, pp. 106-7. (1897)  
Owen, Thomas McAdory, History of Alabama & Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Volume II; the S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1921.  
Summersell, Charles Grayson, Alabama History, Colonial Press, Birmingham, Alabama 1961.  
The Admin. of Michael Portier,...; and First Bishop of Mobile, 1829-1859, O. H. Lipscomb, Univ. Micro-films, Inc. (1965), Ch.III, pp. 121-28, 237-47.  
 (con't)

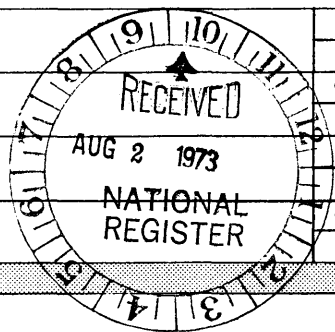
**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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' 35"	88° 8' 13"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Five

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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director  
 ORGANIZATION: Alabama Historical Commission DATE: July 17, 1973  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
305 South Lawrence Street  
 CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery, STATE: Alabama 36104 CODE: 01

**12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Nilo B. Howard Jr.</u></p> <p>Title <u>SHPO - Ala.</u></p> <p>Date <u>July 21, 1973</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Robert W. Utley</u>                  Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>8/17/73</u></p> <p>ATTEST:  <u>Wm J. Mantel</u>                  Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>8.15.73</u></p>
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE ALABAMA	
COUNTY MOBILE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	AUG 17 1973

(Number all entries)

SPRING HILL QUADRANGLE, MOBILE  
9. Major Bibliographical References (Con't)

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, Vol. 78, Nos. 1-4, p. 10. (1967)

The Alabama Review, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 213-226. (1962)

The Spring Hill Review, Vols. 1-12 (1899-1909)

