	419
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)	OMB No. 1024-0018
Jnited States Department of the Interior National Park Service	
VATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	
l. Name of Property	
nistoric name: Chambers, Judson G. and Mary F., House	
other name/site number: Robinson, Dora, and Charles, House	Chambers/Robinson House (preferred)
2. Location	
street & number: <u>910 Montgomery Avenue</u>	
city/town: <u>Sheffield</u>	not for publication: $\frac{N/A}{N/A}$
state: <u>AL</u> county: <u>Colbert</u> code: <u>0</u>	23 zip code: 35660
3. Classification	
Ownership of Property: <u>private</u>	
Category of Property: <u>building</u>	
Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
1 0 buildings   0 0 sites   0 0 structures   0 0 objects   1 0 Total	
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the Na	tional Register: <u>N/A</u>

Name of related multiple property listing:  $\underline{N/A}$ 

4. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Hi hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination red documentation standards for registering properties and meets the procedural and professional require opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets does not me continuation sheet.	istoric Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I quest for determination of eligibility meets the es in the National Register of Historic Places ements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
Signature of certifying official	Date
Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Pro State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets does See continuation sheet.	not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	And Annual Triange
I, hereby certify that this property is: 	Date of Action
6. Function or Use	***************************************
Historic: DOMESTIC	Sub: single dwelling
Current : WORK IN PROGRESS	Sub:

/. Description
Architectural Classification:
Late Victorian
Other Description: Queen Anne
Materials: foundation roof metal walls frame other weatherboard
Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.
3. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: <u>local</u>
applicable National Register Criteria: <u>C</u>
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : <u>N/A</u>
areas of Significance: Architecture
Period(s) of Significance: 1890
Significant Dates : 1890
Significant Person(s): <u>N/A</u>
Cultural Affiliation: <u>N/A</u>
Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References						
X See continuation sheet.						
Previous documentation on file (NPS): <u>N/A</u>						
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #						
Primary Location of Additional Data:						
<pre>X State historic preservation office Other state agency Federal agency Local government University Other Specify Repository:</pre>						
10. Geographical Data						
Acreage of Property: less than one acre						
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing						
A <u>16</u> <u>436100</u> <u>3847190</u> B C D D						
See continuation sheet.						
Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.						
Lots numbered 1 and 2, Block 17 (100° X 200°).						
Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.						
The boundaries of the property were delineated by the legal descript:	ion.					
11. Form Prepared By	***************************************					
Name/Title: Chloe S. Mercer/National Register Intern; (Melanie Betz,	National					
Organization: Alabama Historical Commission	Date: February 8, 1993					
Street & Number: 725 Monroe Street	Telephone: (205)242-3184					
City or Town: Montgomery	State: <u>AL</u> ZIP: <u>36130-5101</u>					

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Description Chambers/Robinson House Page #1

The Chambers/Robinson House, 910 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield is a good and intact example of the Queen Anne style that was popular during the late 19th century. Built in 1890, this house has many features that distinguish it from other houses built during that time. The skill of the crafsmanship is reflected in the decorative details throughout the house.

The two story, frame house rests on a brick foundation and is sheathed in novelty drop-siding. The steeply pitched, standing seam hipped roof is pierced by three brick chimneys with corbelled shafts and decorative caps. Several wall dormers complicate the roofline.

The asymmetrical facade features a one story wrap-around porch on the left, a bay window on the right, and a second level projecting wall dormer on the right. Windows on both levels have 1/1 sashes and vary between single and paired. Decorative elements on the porch include elaborate sawnwork, brackets, and closed lattice type woodwork on the projecting entrance pediment. The house features several other interesting elements including gable trim, exterior wainscotting, a concave entablature with fitting brackets, and imbrication on the front dormer and the mansard skirt at the first level.

The house has an irregular, asymmetrical plan and includes two interior stairways. The entrance hall with chimney corner is the room into which most other rooms open. The plan includes a library with pocket doors, dining room, kitchen, five bedrooms, and several baths. The centerpiece of the house is the Eastlake staircase located in the entrance hall. The oak newel post, newel cap, and balustrade are beautifully carved in the Eastlake fashion and compliment the oak floors, doors, and trim. There are eight mantels in the house including four oak mantels downstairs and four upstairs with marbelized cast iron and marbelized slate.

Alterations to the house were executed in the 1950s when it was converted into an apartment house. Bathrooms were added, ceilings were lowered in some rooms, and the Eastlake stairwell was enclosed behind a wall. Stairs were also constructed on the exterior to access the second level.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number <u>8</u> Significance Chambers/Robinson House Page #2

#### CRITERION C (ARCHITECTURE):

The Chambers/Robinson House, 910 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, is a good and intact example of the Late Victorian Queen Anne style. Built in 1890, this house still retains its elaborate exterior sawnwork and interior details such as the Eastlake stairwell, pocket doors, and decorative mantels. The Chambers/Robinson House is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in the area.

### HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

In 1890, Judson G. Chambers and his wife Mary F., built the house at 910 Montgomery Avenue. (1) They resided here for eight years.

The Chambers sold the property to Dora and Charles Robinson in April for 1898. For 64 years, the Robinsons and their heirs (-three generations-) owned the house. One of their three daughters, Caroline, married Samuel Cooke. Caroline and Samuel Cooke resided with the Robinsons until they built their own house at 1000 N. Montgomery in 1923. (2)

Caroline Cooke's mother, Dora Robinson, also moved into the new Cooke House. Mrs. Robinson decided to convert 910 N. Montgomery into apartments. For awhile, there were no occupants on the first floor of the house. In 1924, Caroline Cooke's sister, Lola, Lola's husband, Charles Francis Hogue, and their two children, Caroline (-born February 6, 1912-) and Wilson, moved into the top floor of 910 N. Montgomery. Tragically, Wilson died in 1925 followed three years later by Charles' death by suicide. (3)

Caroline Hogue married Goerge Morris in 1934. While her husband was at War, Caroline lived with her mother, Lola, until Lola purchased another house at 801 Nashville during the mid-1940's. The house at 910 Montgomery, which had been converted into apartments around 1925, continued to be rented out. During World War II, Courtland Air Base couples resided in the upstairs of the building. (4)

Samuel and Caroline Cooke sold their house at 1000 North Montgomery to Charles L. and Therese A. Beard in the winter of 1940. They moved back to 910 Montgomery, living out their lives on the bottom floor while Air Force couples rented out rooms on the top floor (outside stairs and separate entranceways were constructed). In 1947, Samuel Cooke died of cancer; 14 years later, Caroline died of a stroke at the age of 90. (5)

Caroline Hogue sold 910 Montgomery Avenue in 1962 to Irvin and Lillie Mae Kimbrough. The Kimbroughs owned the house for 29 years. (6) The house was then purchased in August 1991 by Roger and Christine Tomberlin who rented it out for one-year. In December 1992, the Tomberlins sold it to Robert G. and Donna G. Brown, who plan to restore the house to its former grandeur.

#### QUEEN ANNE STYLE:

The Chambers/Robinson House is a good representation of the Queen Anne style that was the dominant domestic style from 1880 to 1910. The name was coined by Richard Norman Shaw and other 19th century English architects who popularized the style. Although they used the name Queen

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number	8	Significance	Chambers/Robinson House	Page #3		

Anne, they used elements from the late Medieval era rather than those popular during Queen Anne's reign. The early interpretation of Queen Anne included Shaw's use of half-timbered and patterned masonry; however, today the fewest examples of this type are found. (7) The earliest examples in America were of this type and were found in places like Boston, Newport, and Chicago. (8) The American interpretation of spindlework soon became dominant. Pattern books and architectural magazines like <u>American Architect and Building News</u> caused the popularity of the style to spread throughout the country. The railroad also allowed nation-wide exposure and acceptance with their transport of pre-cut architectural details. Examples of the Queen Anne style was seen from the southeast to the western coast. (9)

Queen Anne is characterized by its irregular shape, asymmetrical facade, and distinct detailing. Houses of this style frequently have hipped roofs with cross gables, wrap-around porches, and single pane window sashes. Spindlework or sawnwork embellish the house with everything from gable trim to brackets to turned porch posts. Many devices are used to add texture to the walls including bay windows, imbrication, towers, and dormers. (10)

The most popular phase of the Queen Anne period occurred during Alabama's boom years of the late 1880s through the early 1890s. The style overwhelmingly emerged in new industrial towns like Anniston, Birmingham, Bessemer, and Sheffield.

NPS Form 10-900-a OMB Approval No. 1024-0018 (8-86)United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET Historical Summary Chambers/Robinson House Page #4 Section number 8 1 The Daily Enterprise. Sept. 14, 1890. 2 Interview, Carolyn Hogue Morris, Fall 1992 (from personal files of Christine Tomberlin). 3 Interview, Carolyn Hogue Morris, Fall 1992. 4 Interview, Carolyn Hogue Morris, Fall 1992. 5 Information from Christine Tomberlin, owner of 910 Montgomery from August 1991 until December 1992. 6 Information from Christine Tomberlin. 7 McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, pp. 268. 8 Gamble, Robert. The Alabama Catalog. (Historic American Buildings Survey). A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1987, pp. 121-122. 9 McAlester, pp. 268. 10 McAlester, pp. 263-267.

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Bibliographical Ref. Chambers/Robinson House Page #5

The Daily Enterprise. Sept. 14, 1890.

Information from Christine Tomberlin, owner of 910 Montgomery from August 1991 until December 1992.

Interviews with Caroline Hogue Morris, Fall 1992.

- Gamble, Robert. The Alabama Catalog. (Historic American Buildings Survey). A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1987.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u>. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

NPS Form 10-900-a OMB Approval No. 1024-0018 (8-86)United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET Section number (Photographs) Chambers/Robinson House Page #6 Chambers/Robinson House 910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, AL (Colbert County) Millie Wright, Photographer March 1993 Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission Photo #1: Front Facade, Looking East Photo #2: Side Facade Looking South Front and Side Facades, Looking Northeast Photo **#3:** Side and Rear Facades, Looking Southwest Photo #4: Photo #5: Detail of Porch

Photo #6: Detail of Porch

Photo #7: Detail of Second Floor Gable

## Chambers / Robinson House

910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, Alabama



# Chambers / Robinson House

910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, Alabama



Second Floor

←N

CHAMBERS/ROBINSON HOUSE 910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, Colbert County, AL



CHAMBERS/ROBINSON HOUSE 910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, Colbert Co. AL







CHAMBERS/ROBINSON HOUSE 910 Montgomery Avenue Sheffield, Colbert County, AL

