

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Malbis Plantation
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 10145 Highway 90 not for publication
city or town Daphne vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Baldwin code 003 36526-8587

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national ___ statewide X local

Elizabeth Ann Brown _____ 23 March 2011
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain) _____

Don Davis _____ 5/10/11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public – Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
25	16	buildings
		district
5		site
2		structure
3		object
35	16	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: Single and multiple dwelling
- Commerce/Trade: Specialty store
- Social: Meeting hall
- Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal facility
- Agriculture/Subsistence: Horticultural facility
- Industry/Processing/Extraction: Waterworks

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: Single and multiple dwelling
- Social: Clubhouse
- Religion: Religious facility
- Funerary: Cemetery
- Industry/Processing/Extraction: Waterworks
- Government: Public works

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late 19th/20th C. Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial
- Revival
- Late 19th/Early 20th C. American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
- Other

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Wood, Concrete
- walls: Brick, Stone, Stucco, Weatherboard, Clay Tile
- roof: Tin, Asphalt, Terracotta Tile
- other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Malbis Plantation is a historic district consisting of approximately 866 acres located in a rapidly developing commercial and residential area of central Baldwin County, Alabama. Its northern boundary lies about a half mile south of a major interchange on I-10. Thirty-five historic resources, including buildings, structures, sites and objects, are considered contributing resources to Malbis Plantation. The contributing resources are located in the north-central portion of Malbis Plantation on the original 1906 land grant. Construction dates of these resources range from 1907 to 1965, with most built between 1910 and 1945. Buildings include living quarters, industrial and commercial buildings, agricultural and livestock farm buildings, and a church. Distinctive buildings are the Big House, the Tampary-Simmons House, two men's dormitories, Malbis Nursery, and Malbis Memorial Church. Objects and sites include a pond, water trough, artificial lake, channelized creek, gates, fences and gardens and orchards. Sixteen buildings (all residences) within the boundaries of Malbis Plantation are not over 50 years of age and are considered non-contributing resources. For the most part, they are clustered together along two minor dead-end roads in the center of the Malbis Plantation acreage and are not clearly visible from the main highways.

Narrative Description

Baldwin County's landscape consists of piney woods interspersed with agricultural fields, fruit and pecan groves, and rural and urban spaces. The county border to the west is Mobile Bay and the vast Mobile-Tensaw river delta. The white sandy beaches of the Gulf of Mexico delimit the southern county edge. As finalized in 1868, Baldwin County is the largest county in Alabama. For the past few decades, and now into the twenty-first century, it has been perhaps the fastest growing county in Alabama in terms of population and economic development. Agricultural fields and pecan orchards are giving way to large subdivisions, as many people from other areas are attracted to the renowned white sandy beaches and tourist attractions on the Gulf of Mexico and the subtropical climate of south Alabama.

Thirty-five resources including buildings, structures, sites and objects, are considered **contributing** resources to Malbis Plantation. Construction dates of these resources range from 1907 to 1965, with most built between 1910 and 1945. Buildings include living quarters, industrial buildings, agricultural and livestock farm buildings, and a church. The structures are a water tower and an aviary while the sites and objects include a pond, water trough, artificial lake, channelized creek, gates, fences and gardens and orchards. Those resources that contribute to the historic district are marked **C** for contributing and the noncontributing resources are marked **NC**.

Living Quarters

Four extant buildings served as living quarters for Malbis Plantation members: (1) the original 1907 house (renovated in 1923 and 1960) commonly called the "Big House;" (2) the Tampary-Simmons House built in 1928; (3) the 1940s Arcade Dormitory; and (4) the 1956 Men's Dormitory. Other living quarters include apartments in the dairy complex and the plant nursery for Malbis residents who managed those enterprises.

RESOURCE No. 1: THE BIG HOUSE Built 1907/1923/1960 C

The Big House is located on the east side of Highway 181, a short distance south of Highway 90. Built of native pine harvested on the plantation, construction on this house probably began in early 1907, after the original land purchase for Malbis Plantation was finalized. An early photograph (predating the 1923 expansion) shows a two-story, L-shaped building of vertical wood frame with numerous windows and one brick chimney. The original house had cross hallways separating the sleeping rooms, totaling 15 on both floors.

The house configuration as seen today was completed during the 1923 expansion, with the most noticeable change being the stuccoed exterior and the addition of full surrounding covered open porches on the first and second floors. The second-story porch and roof is supported by 36 Corinthian columns of Greek Revival style on the four sides of the house. Six more rooms for living quarters were added and a central electrical system was installed at this time. The 1960 renovation consisted of extensive structural and foundation overhauls. Exterior remodeling included new iron latticework railings on the porches, replacing the 1923 handmade wooden railings, and the stuccoed house was painted pink. A few more rooms, including baths, were added for a total of 35.

Architecturally the Big House is an eclectic building, predominantly influenced by the Craftsman style, with elements of Greek Revival architecture, as seen in the Corinthian porch columns (John Sledge, personal communication, August 9, 2007), and a hint of vernacular Gulf Coast or Creole cottage with full surrounding porches or galleries. The Big House measures approximately 80 by 150 feet in size and 2½ stories in height. The wooden building is covered with

stucco on the exterior. There are four main doors, one centrally located on each of the four sides of the house, with ten other exterior doors, all of which are paneled wood. There are numerous double-hung windows, most with original wooden frames on both stories. The Big House is in excellent condition and currently houses the office of Malbis Plantation, Inc.

RESOURCE NO. 2: TAMPARY-SIMMONS HOUSE Built 1928 C

Built in 1928 this massive 2-story brick and stone house is located along Highway 90 a short distance northwest of the Big House. The house was built prior to the road, and the south façade looks over Malbis Plantation grounds, while the north rear of the house fronts Highway 90. The original residents were Constantine and Alexandra Tampary and their two children. Since the mid-1980s the house was unoccupied and suffered from vandalism and neglect. In late 2006 a fire, believed to have been arson, damaged a portion of the roof. This event spearheaded local historians and preservationists to save the historic building. It was subsequently purchased by Willard B. Simmons, Jr., and has been restored to its original appearance with modern upgrades.

The Tampary-Simmons House is a very fine example of Mediterranean Revival architecture (John Sledge, personal communication, August 9, 2007). Constantine Tampary was a wealthy architect and bridge builder from Chicago, and he designed this house to be very sound structurally. This large 2½-story house with an attached 3-car garage is built predominantly of tan brick and stone with two brick chimneys and red Spanish-style terracotta roof tiles. The tan brick is atypical of locally made brick, and it may have been brought from the Chicago area. The source of the non-native stone is unknown. Architectural details include Greek Revival Corinthian pilasters framing the front door and two flanking palladian French doors and windows on the first story. Numerous walkways and the foundation outline of an old tennis court were uncovered during recent restoration of the house grounds. The walkways are made of sandstone similar in appearance to the east gate and the gates at Malbis Nursery (discussed below).

RESOURCE No. 3: THE ARCADE DORMITORY Built c. 1945 C

This building was completed in the 1940s as a dormitory for Malbis Plantation members, including workers at the sawmill and dairy farm, and for agricultural laborers. The dormitory was commonly called The Arcade, although the origin of this name is unknown. This building is located on the west side of Highway 181, just south of the Men's Dormitory (discussed below). The Arcade is constructed of orange hollow clay tile made at the Clay City Brick Works, with a red brick exterior; the brick also probably came from Clay City. The Arcade is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 65 by 100 feet in size. The central portion is one story in height and consists of one large interior room, which was used as a common area. This section of the building has crenulated front and rear roof parapets, with a series of large solid concrete spheres, all painted white, on each flat surface. This section is typical of mid-twentieth-century commercial architecture. The north and south wings of the Arcade are two stories in height, each with a hip roof, and with each floor containing eight bedrooms, for a total of 32 rooms. The Arcade retains most of its original materials, including three wooden doors and numerous metal-framed windows on both stories. It is in excellent condition. One of the northern dormitory rooms of the building is occupied by a resident of Malbis Plantation, Inc.

RESOURCE No. 4: MEN'S DORMITORY Built 1956 C

The last major construction at Malbis Plantation (except for the church) was the large two-story brick building completed in 1956 to house male members of Malbis Corporation, Inc. The Men's Dormitory is located on the west side of Highway 181 across from the Big House. This building is an example of mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival architecture, with the colonnaded façade and broken pedimented front door frame (John Sledge, personal communication, August 9, 2007). It is U-shaped in plan measuring about 75 by 140 feet, with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The walls are built of orange Clay City tile and faced with red brick. It has a large two-story attached porch with a brick and tile floor supported by eight white squared wooden columns on the façade that faces Highway 181. One- and two-story metal stairs and porches extend across the rear courtyard of the Men's Dormitory. The interior consists of 30 bedrooms, each with a private bathroom, and a centrally-located first floor lobby and parlor that was used for company stockholders' meetings, wakes, and other activities associated with Malbis Plantation. It retains most of its original materials, including eight wooden single and double doors and over 80 metal-framed windows on both stories. The Men's Dormitory was last occupied as a residence in 2001. It is in good to excellent condition and is currently vacant.

Sawmill Buildings

The sawmill complex began operations in 1906-1907 and is believed to have ceased operations in the 1950s. The actual construction date of the two extant wooden workshops is uncertain, but they do appear to be from the 1910s or 1920s. Similar in construction and materials, they were probably built around the same time. These workshops are located in the wooded southeast portion of Malbis Plantation.

RESOURCE No. 5: SMALL SAWMILL WORKSHOP Built c. 1920 C

This wooden frame workshop is rectangular in shape, measuring about 40 by 80 feet, and is 1½ story in height. The eastern one-third of the building collapsed during Hurricane Frederic in 1979. It is built of vertical wooden boards on concrete piers, with one large bay door and a standard door, and dirt floor. The wood-framed gabled roof has corrugated metal sheeting. The workshop consists of one large open area; several large pieces of cast iron woodworking equipment are still present. One piece of machinery marked "CURTIS ST. LOUIS 1951 PATENT" lies under the collapsed part of the

workshop. A planing machine made by the J.A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, sits in the standing portion of the workshop. This company was founded in 1893 and went bankrupt in 1937. This sawmill workshop is in fair to deteriorating condition and is not currently used.

RESOURCE No. 6: LARGE SAWMILL WORKSHOP Built c. 1920 C

The large wooden frame sawmill workshop lies immediately south and parallel to the smaller workshop. This workshop is about 40 by 210 feet, and was probably 1½ story in height; nearly the entire roof collapsed during Hurricane Frederic. The building is now partially collapsed. This workshop is also built of vertical wooden boards on concrete piers, with a dirt floor and a gabled wooden-framed roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The workshop contains numerous pieces of woodworking equipment, including a larger boiler and another piece from the "NAGLE ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS" in Erie, Pennsylvania. An edger machine is marked "TOWER 32 EDGER GREENVILLE, MICH. GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO.," a company that was in business from 1911 to 1936. A long planing machine for sawing boards runs along the south wall of the workshop. This sawmill workshop is in deteriorating condition and is not currently used.

Enterprise Buildings

RESOURCE No. 7: LAUNDRY Built c. 1935 C

Built in the 1930s, and replacing an earlier wood frame structure, this building sits behind the Big House separated by a paved parking lot. The building measures approximately 50 by 105 feet in size and is 1½ story in height. It is built of Clay City tile with stucco exterior with a wood frame gabled, asbestos-shingled roof, sitting on a continuous poured concrete floor. It contains an open bay on the west side for six vehicle parking spaces. The interior consists of several rooms of various sizes and a finished attic. The building is in good condition and is currently used for parking and storage.

RESOURCE No. 8: ICE PLANT, MACHINE SHOP, AND ELECTRICAL PLANT Built 1920-1925 C

This large building stands on the east side of Highway 181 north of the Malbis Memorial Church parking lot. It has very thick walls constructed of brick exterior over concrete blocks with a small concrete block extension to the northeast corner. It measures approximately 60 by 110 feet in size and is 1½ story in height. It has a flat roof and sits on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The brick exterior consists of a combination of dark red and red brick, with a repetitive zig-zag geometric pattern in darker brick on the upper portion of the front façade which faces Highway 181. The southern one-third of the complex consists of a workroom for ice production and two room-sized freezers with thick insulated doors. The interiors of the two freezers have three-inch-thick cork insulation under stucco finish. There is iron machinery and overhead cranes used in ice production and storage. The machine shop and electrical plant consists of two very large rooms in the northern two-thirds of the building. Some machinery and electrical equipment stands dormant, unused for several decades. One small room in the northwest corner contains large wooden barrels on racks used for storing wine produced at Malbis Plantation. This room also has three inches of cork insulation. The building is in fair to good condition and currently serves as storage space.

RESOURCE No. 9: PLANT NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES Built c. 1928 C

Malbis Nursery was in business from 1928 to 1971. The only extant structure is the two-story red brick building with the metal frames of large greenhouses attached on its east and west sides. Malbis Nursery was located on the north side of Highway 90, a short distance northeast of the Big House. The two-story brick building once held a nursery workshop and showroom on the first floor and an apartment on the second floor for Emanuel Lambrakis, who managed Malbis Nursery through its 43 years of operation. Malbis Nursery is a very fine example of Mediterranean Revival architecture (John Sledge, personal communication, August 9, 2007). The brick building is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 45 by 65 feet, with the roof covered with a combination of asphalt shingles and red Spanish-style terracotta tiles. On the façade in glazed ceramic tile is "MALBIS NURSERY" with one word on each side of the main door. There are six wood and glass doors and nearly 20 metal-framed windows on the two-story building. All that remains of the once enclosed greenhouses are the metal frames that are now covered in yellow jasmine vines. These greenhouses are rectangular in shape and each measures approximately 37 by 145 feet. Although the brick Malbis Nursery building retains some original materials, some replacement materials were used in a late 1990s renovation. Currently the building is in excellent condition with the first floor used as the Historic Malbis Community Center. Neighborhood events, such as weddings and birthday parties, take place in the old nursery and the jasmine-draped frames of the former greenhouses.

Dairy Farm Buildings

Malbis Dairy was established around 1930 and ceased operation by 1950. The dairy complex consists of six extant buildings and the foundation remains of a barn with stalls that burned down. For most of its existence Steve Papas managed the dairy, and his brothers Gus and Philip worked with him. The dairy complex is located a short distance southeast of the Big House.

RESOURCE No. 10: CATTLE MAINTENANCE BARN Built c. 1930 C

This large building was used for "cattle dipping" and hay storage. It measures approximately 25 by 80 feet in size and 2½ stories in height. The first story has solid poured concrete walls with a center wall dividing it into two areas with a dirt floor. It is predominantly underground, being built into the side of the small rise. This would have once been a large vat filled with liquid arsenic or other pesticide into which cattle were "dipped" to eradicate ticks that caused what was known then as "cattle fever." The second story (missing its wooden floor) was used for storing bales of hay for cattle feed. This story is made entirely of wooden drop siding with a hip roof on a wooden frame covered with corrugated metal sheeting. On the second story there are three double-hung wooden-framed windows for lighting, and two wooden horizontal sliding bay doors, hinged at the top, for getting hay bales in and out of the barn. The cattle maintenance barn is in good condition and used for storage of wood planks, wooden doors, and wood-framed windows from dismantled plantation buildings.

RESOURCE No. 11: DAIRY COW BARN

Built c. 1930

C

This large building sits near the cattle maintenance barn. It measures approximately 40 by 130 feet in size and two stories in height. It is made entirely of concrete blocks with exterior molded impressions to make it look like bricks. It has a hip roof covered with corrugated metal on wooden framework. A main entrance on the west side is heavily overgrown with vegetation. A double wooden door entrance is on the north side and single wooden doors occur on the east and south sides. There are two windows on the north side, each with a wooden shutter. This barn is in good condition. The barn's interior was not accessible at the time of this survey.

RESOURCE No. 12: DAIRY BARN

Built c. 1930

C

This dairy barn lies between the dairy shed and apartment and garage complex (resources 13 & 14). The barn measures about 36 by 62 feet in size and is 1½ story in height. It is built of concrete blocks, has side gables, and a corrugated metal roof on a wooden frame. It consists of a one-room work area with a poured concrete floor and a larger room with a dirt floor with three bay doors on each side of the building. The original use of this building is uncertain, but it was part of the dairy farm complex and could have been used as a barn. It is in good condition and currently used as a tool and storage shed.

RESOURCE No. 13: DAIRY SHED

Built c. 1930

C

This linear open shed lies to the north of the dairy barn. This shed measures approximately 23 by 108 feet in size and less than one story in height. The rear and side walls are made of mortared molded concrete blocks on a poured concrete foundation. On the open front are four concrete block columns supporting the wood-framed corrugated metal roof over the dirt floor. There are four wood-framed windows on the rear wall. Under the east side of the shed is a large terracotta drainpipe that allows the flow of water through a channelized section of a creek (discussed below) running between the dairy barns to the ice plant, machine shop, and electrical plant. The dairy shed is in good condition. Its original use is uncertain, but it was part of the dairy farm complex and could have served as a shed. It is currently used as storage for old dairy and farm equipment, modern appliances, and miscellaneous scrap.

RESOURCE No. 14: APARTMENT AND GARAGE

Built c. 1930

C

This complex sits between the dairy barn and shed to the north and the cattle maintenance barn and dairy cow barn to the south. This large rectangular building, measuring approximately 30 by 102 feet, consists of a one-story garage with six bays and a two-story apartment with one garage bay underneath. The building is built of concrete blocks with impressions to make it look like bricks, and it rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The gabled roof of the garage and the hip roof of the apartment are corrugated metal over wood frame. The building is painted white and is in excellent condition. The apartment has 13 double hung windows on the first and second stories, all with green painted wooden shutters, which may not be original. The garage bays are currently used for storage of farm equipment and vehicle parking and a Malbis Plantation, Inc. member lives in the apartment.

RESOURCE No. 15: OUTBUILDING

Built c. 1930

C

A small building sits behind or east of the apartment. It measures approximately 13 by 16½ feet in size and is less than one story in height. The outbuilding is built of concrete blocks with a roughened surface. It has a wooden gate for the large door opening on the west side and two fixed wood-framed windows, one of which has green painted wooden shutters similar to those on the apartment. It has a replaced corrugated metal roof on a wood frame, and sits on a continuous poured concrete foundation. This outbuilding is in good condition. Its original function is uncertain and it is currently vacant.

Aviary and Pond

RESOURCE No. 16: AVIARY

Built c. 1915

C

A small building once used as an aviary is located just west of the dairy farm complex. The aviary is about 13 by 13 feet in size, and less than one story in height. It is constructed on concrete blocks and wooden board and batten on a poured concrete foundation. The gabled roof has asphalt shingles and there is one entrance and the windows are boarded up. Malbis residents remember that dairy manager Steve Papas tended to "birds of all kinds" at the aviary. The aviary is in good condition and is not being used.

RESOURCE No. 17: POND

Built c. 1915

C

Located about 90 feet west of the aviary is a small "duck" pond made of poured "pebble" concrete with four concrete pedestals, six inches in diameter and nine inches high, in the center of the pond. It is circular in shape, measuring about 20 feet across and 1.4 feet in height. The pond is in good condition, and is not in use.

Livestock Farm Buildings

Sheep, pigs, and goats were raised at Malbis Plantation primarily to provide meat for Malbis family dinners, and, after the mid-1930s, for Malbis Restaurant.

RESOURCE No. 18: LIVESTOCK SHED

Built c. 1920

C

A large L-shaped shed for housing sheep, pigs, and goats lies directly east of the dairy cow barn. Made of wooden frame with corrugated metal sheeting for walls, the livestock shed has a corrugated metal wood-framed roof held up by wooden posts set on concrete pads. It is less than one story in height and measures about 245 feet on one side, 100 feet on the other side, 20 feet in width, and is open on the long south side. There are several wooden animal stalls on the short side, with the rest as open space, all with a dirt floor. This livestock shed is in good condition. It is currently used for storage of a variety of items, including old farm equipment.

RESOURCE No. 19: LIVESTOCK SHED AND STABLES

Built c. 1920

C

This linear building lies on the southern edge of the area used as a sheep, pig, and goat farm. It measures approximately 16 by 110 feet in size and less than one story in height. The western one-third is made of vertical wood planks with side gables and contains ten enclosed animal stalls made of wooden pickets. The wooden walls and stalls are supported by foundations of a mixture of Clay City tile and brick, most of which looks like reused materials. The eastern part is an open shed made of molded concrete blocks painted white with an angled roof supported by six columns of square concrete blocks. Both roofs are corrugated metal sheeting on wooden frames. A large tree fell through the center part of the roof during a recent hurricane. This shed and stable is in fair to good condition and is currently used for storage.

RESOURCE No. 20: WATER TROUGH

Built c. 1925

C

A round water trough made of poured concrete sits near the larger livestock shed. It measures about 16 feet across with an inner concrete ring. The walls are approximately 2.5 feet high and 6 inches thick. The trough is unused and overgrown with small trees.

Chicken Farm Buildings

Raising chickens and other poultry was begun shortly after the establishment of Malbis Plantation, and in 1908 there were about 150 birds. The chicken farm was located on the eastern portion of Malbis Plantation and consists of four extant buildings: a shed, two processing buildings, and a hen house, in close proximity to each other. Currently the chicken farm is very overgrown with shoulder-high vegetation.

RESOURCE No. 21: CHICKEN SHED

Built c. 1915

C

This is a linear structure approximately 13 by 90 feet in size and less than one story in height. The south side of the shed is open, its walls are molded concrete blocks, and the corrugated metal sheeting roof on a wooden frame is supported by wooden posts. It rests on a foundation of concrete blocks and has a dirt floor. A small enclosed room with one door and a window is attached to the east side of the shed. The building was damaged by recent hurricanes and is partially collapsed in deteriorating condition.

RESOURCE No. 22: CHICKEN-PROCESSING BUILDING

Built c. 1920

C

Nearby the chicken shed is a tile and brick building approximately 15 by 35 feet in size and one story in height. This one-room building was probably used for cleaning and processing chicken meat. This building is built of the large red Clay City tiles with standard-sized red bricks around the windows and on the corners of the building. It has side gables with wood shingle roof. There is a four-paneled wooden door and an exterior chimney of Clay City tiles on the east side. There are six hinged windows with wooden frames, two each on the long sides of the building and one each on the short sides. The floor is poured concrete and there is a finished ceiling painted gray. The building is in good condition and is currently vacant with the exception of a wood cabinet and metal stack of trays.

RESOURCE No. 23: EGG-PROCESSING BUILDING

Built c. 1920

C

This one-room building is approximately 15 by 25 feet in size and one story in height. It is built of plain and molded concrete blocks, painted white inside and outside, with a sided gabled roof of corrugated metal sheeting and a poured concrete floor. It has a finished ceiling of wooden lathes, one double wooden door on the south side, and seven casement windows in wood frames. A stove flue hole currently covered with metal is in the ceiling. This building was probably used for washing, packing, and storing eggs, and may have contained incubators for hatching eggs. The building is in fair to good condition, and is currently vacant with the exception of an old refrigerator and a wooden workbench.

RESOURCE No. 24: HEN HOUSE

Built c. 1920

C

A one-room hen house is attached to the southeast corner of the egg-processing building. It measures approximately 15 by 60 feet in size and is one story in height. It is built of plain and molded concrete blocks painted white inside and out, with one door opening, a poured concrete floor, and a front and rear-gabled roof of corrugated metal sheeting on a wooden frame. Along the south wall are a series of wooden cages for laying hens on top of a short concrete block wall. The upper portion of this wall is open, covered with chicken wire. The building is in fair to good condition and is currently vacant.

Other Farm Buildings

RESOURCE No. 25: SMALL BARN

Built c. 1920

C

This stucco on wooden frame barn is located between the dairy farm, the aviary, and the livestock farm. It measures approximately 20 by 50 feet in size, is one story high, and has a front and rear gabled wood-framed roof with asbestos shingles and a continuous poured concrete floor. There is one large bay door opening and two paneless windows. On the north side are two openings with wooden doors that appear to be for a specific function, which remains unknown. The original function of this barn is unknown, but it may be related to the dairy farm based on proximity. It is currently in good condition and is used for storage of a variety of items.

RESOURCE No. 26: LARGE BARN

Built c. 1925

C

This barn is located in an isolated area south of the livestock farm. It measures approximately 60 by 120 feet in size, is two stories high, and has large one-story open sheds on both long sides. The main portion of the barn is constructed of plain concrete blocks. The roof has front and rear gables with corrugated metal sheeting on a massive wooden roof frame. The interior consists of a large open space with a dirt floor. Bay entrances with sheet metal doors occur on the short sides of the barn, and there are ten wood-framed paneless windows each on the north and south sides. At the east entrance, there are two small interior rooms or stalls built of tan bricks at a later period. Eight columns made of glazed bricks support the roof of the southern open shed that shelters several pieces of old farm equipment. Eight columns of terracotta blocks support the northern open shed roof. This barn is in good condition and is used for storage of numerous old pieces of farm equipment, among other items.

Water-Related Structures

RESOURCE No. 27: WATER STORAGE TANK

Built c. 1925

C

An elevated water storage tank sits on the west side of Highway 181 just south of the Arcade Dormitory. It has a steel plate cylindrical tank with a hemispherical bottom and conical top supported on a squared latticework steel structural system consisting of four major beams. It is painted gray and has "MALBIS PLANTATION" painted in dark blue on opposite sides of the tank. Its height is indeterminate, and it is believed to have the capacity of 500,000 gallons. The construction style of this tank is similar to tanks made in the mid-1890s to the 1920s. In particular, these tanks were a common product of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company founded in 1889, and the full hemispherical bottom on the tank is one of their innovations. It seems likely because of the strong Malbis connection to Chicago, that this tank may have been produced by this company. Another connection is Mr. Constantine Tampary, who built his large house at Malbis Plantation in 1928, and was an architect and bridge builder from Chicago. Nearly identical water storage tanks stand at the Mobile City waterworks and at Searcy Mental Hospital in rural Mobile County, Alabama, about 30 miles northwest of Malbis Plantation. Three similar tanks constructed in Crow County, Minnesota, between 1912 and 1918 by the Des Moines Bridge & Iron Company and the Minneapolis Steel Machinery Company are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. About ten years ago the Malbis Plantation water tank was sold to the City of Daphne, and is still in operation.

RESOURCE No. 28: ARTIFICIAL LAKE

Built c. 1945

C

In the 1940s a large artificial lake was created for recreational activities behind the two dormitories west of Highway 181. Carved out of a section of D'Olive Creek, this lake was dug by hand by residents and workers at Malbis Plantation. The lake meanders northwest to southeast and is approximately 1750 feet long and 400 feet wide, with cross channels creating several islands. It is about 10 feet deep in most areas, and has two old wooden bridges and a new wooden bridge across the lake to the islands. It is currently fed by a small spring in the northern section, although at the time of this study it was nearly dry. It was recently dredged and cleared of vegetation and recent hurricane debris.

RESOURCE No. 29: CHANNELIZED CREEK

Built c. 1925

C

A small creek meandering through Malbis Plantation was channelized for about 500 to 600 feet between the dairy farm and the ice plant, machine shop, and electrical plant. It is an unnamed tributary of Turkey Branch, which flows into a major waterway named Fish River about two miles southeast of Malbis Plantation. The section of the channelized creek has been cut deeper and lined with poured concrete to control storm drainage. A large terracotta drainpipe allows water to flow underneath the east side of the dairy shed. The creek was dry at the time of this study.

Religious Buildings and Monuments

The Greek Orthodox Church known commonly as Malbis Memorial Church was dedicated as The Presentation of Theotokos Church on January 3, 1965, after five years of construction, and twenty years of planning. Malbis Cemetery was established in 1918.

RESOURCE No. 30: MALBIS MEMORIAL CHURCH Built 1960-1965 C

This architecturally significant church stands on the east side of Highway 181, just south of the Malbis Plantation ice plant, machine shop, and electrical plant. It was constructed in the Neo-Byzantine style under the supervision of the architectural firm Frederick C. Woods and Associates. Built entirely with funds donated by Malbis family members over several decades, Malbis Memorial Church cost \$1 million to complete. The multi-storied brick and stone church has two towers flanking the pedimented and colonnaded façade and a central dome reaching a height of over 75 feet. Other exterior architectural features include Classical Corinthian columns highlighting the façade, towers, and windows, with stained glass panes and mosaics depicting religious figures and icons. The main roof is covered with Spanish-style red terracotta tiles, with silver-metal roofing on the domed towers and central dome, each holding a bronze cross. The very colorful church interior is elaborately embellished with architectural adornments, such as the massive Corinthian columns flanking the nave, and surrounded by paintings and murals on every wall and ceiling completed by master craftsmen and artists from Greece. The mosaics were created by Tonelli Studios of Chicago. Some artwork and religious relics were made in Greece and then shipped to Baldwin County. Jason Malbis's remains were brought back from Greece just after World War II, a few years after his death in 1942, and he was buried in Malbis Cemetery. He was later reinterred in a shrine in Malbis Memorial Church shortly after its completion in 1965. Religious observances, special services, weddings, and funerals take place in Malbis Memorial Church. It is also open to the public for tours.

RESOURCE No. 31: MALBIS CEMETERY Est. in 1918 C

The active cemetery associated with Malbis Plantation lies on the east side of Highway 181, south of Malbis Memorial Church. The cemetery tract is about one acre in size, with most of the graves concentrated in the west-central portion of the tract, near the highway. Currently there are 98 burials in Malbis Cemetery, with the earliest dating to 1918 and the most recent to 2008. The arrangement of Malbis Cemetery consists of roughly ten rows of graves, typically buried with heads to the west and feet to the east. The most common form of grave monument is concrete crypts or box tombs. These box-like structures are approximately 3 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 9 inches in size and are set 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. Each crypt marks an individual grave, and most have small marble gravestones attached to the head of the crypt with the person's name and date of birth and death. There are also two mausoleums centrally located among the graves at Malbis Cemetery. One mausoleum contains the remains of Fotene (Photini) Chris Papageorge, who was the first to be buried here in 1918. Constantine (1889-1934) and Alexandra Tampary (1894-1983), who built the Tampary-Simmons house at Malbis Plantation, are buried together in the second mausoleum.

RESOURCE No. 32: CEMETERY STORAGE SHED Built c. 1918 C

A small shed on the north edge of Malbis Cemetery is used for storage, including the metal molds for making the concrete box tombs common in the cemetery. The building is about 11 feet square and less than one story high. It is constructed of tannish-yellow brick from the Clay City Brick Works, resting on a poured concrete foundation, with one door, one window, and a flat asphalt-shingled roof. The building is in good condition. Next to this building is a large cast iron bell hanging in a wooden frame, which is struck for funeral processions.

Landscape Features

RESOURCE No. 33: GARDEN AND ORCHARDS Est. c. 1930 C

An informal garden composed predominantly of azalea and camellia bushes covers two to three acres at the southeast corner of Highways 90 and 181, directly north of the Big House. A small orchard of sand pears and figs was planted south of the garden and east of the Laundry building. A pecan, pear, and persimmon orchard stands on the west side of Highway 181, just south of the Malbis Plantation water storage tank.

RESOURCE No. 34: EAST GATE Built c. 1935 C

This gate is located at the T-section of two dirt roads in the northeastern portion of Malbis Plantation. The gate leads from the dairy barn area to pasture and was primarily used as a cattle grade gate. The associated fencing that would have separated the cattle barns from the pasture no longer exists. The east gate consists of two flanking gateposts built of large sandstone blocks mortared into 2 feet 4 inch-square columns, 7 feet in height. The sandstone blocks are roughly dressed or shaped. There are remnants of iron hardware in both gateposts. Based on materials and style, this gate was probably built in the 1930s when Malbis Dairy was established.

RESOURCE No. 35: FENCES ALONG HIGHWAYS 90 and 181 Built c. 1945 C

Elaborate fences extend around portions of Malbis Plantation on the south side of Highway 90 and on both sides of Highway 181. One section of fence covers the southeast corner of the intersection of the two highways around the azalea and camellia garden and The Big House. The other fence section covers the southwest intersection corner from the Tampary-Simmons house on Highway 90 to the Men's Dormitory on Highway 181. The fence consists of chain link fencing set between seven-foot columns, each over two-foot square and built of curved clay tiles, interspersed with round metal fence posts. Concrete spheres occur on top of the tile fence columns and are similar to those on the roof of the Arcade Dormitory. Metal ball post caps appear on all of the metal fence posts. The entire fence is painted white, and is currently in good condition. The materials and style of fencing with the concrete and metal ball top post caps suggest that it dates to the 1940s.

Non-Contributing Resources

Fifteen houses (some with garages, storage sheds and/or other outbuildings) within the proposed boundaries of Malbis Plantation Historic District are not over 50 years of age and are considered non-contributing resources. Their outbuildings are simple, utilitarian structures and are not included in the resource count. Thirteen of these residences are located in a subdivided tract along Malbis Lane (nine homes) and Vlahos Lane (four homes) on the west side of Highway 181, south and southwest of the Malbis Plantation water storage tower. One residence is on the east side of Highway 181 at the intersection with Malbis Lane, and the remaining residence is located on the south side of Highway 90 across from Malbis Nursery. Four of these residences are occupied by older members of Malbis Plantation, Inc., some of whom in earlier years lived communally at the plantation.

RESOURCE No. 36: 9511 MALBIS LANE. Built 1983 NC

One story, 4 bay wide ranch style house with a side gable roof. It has a brick wall treatment but its gables are clad in clapboard. A long porch spans the front façade.

RESOURCE No. 37: 9563 MALBIS LANE. Built 2003 NC

One story, irregularly massed house with a brick wall treatment and a low, complex hipped roof. The house displays some Colonial Revival design elements in its Tuscan columns which support the projecting gabled roof of the front porch, its segmentally arched windows with keystones and its brick quions.

RESOURCE No. 38: 9595 MALBIS LANE. Built c. 2000 NC

One and one-half story, five bay wide house with a clapboard wall treatment and a side gable roof. The house displays some Greek revival design elements in its overall symmetry, its frontispiece with sidelights and transom and its multi-pane windows. The wraparound porch has a balustrade and wooden pillars supporting a low, hipped roof. Three gabled dormers pierce the front of the roof.

RESOURCE No. 39: 9628 MALBIS LANE. Built 1980-2003 NC

One story, irregularly massed, Spanish Colonial Revival style house with a flat roof and pent roofs of red clay tiles. The house is clad in a modern wall treatment that has the appearance of stucco. Also associated with this house are several barns and concrete block outbuildings.

RESOURCE No. 40: 9655 MALBIS LANE. Built 1971 NC

A long, low, one story, 6 bay wide, ranch style house with a brick wall treatment and a side gable roof. The front door is set off-center and at one end of the front façade is a small gabled extension.

RESOURCE No. 41: 9717 MALBIS LANE. Built 1981 NC

Two story, 5 bay wide house clad in vinyl siding and topped with a side gable roof. A full-width porch spans the front façade. Off one side elevation is a 1 story wing clad in various materials.

RESOURCE No. 42: 9740 MALBIS LANE. Built 1976 NC

One story, 5 bay wide, brick, ranch style house with a low hip roof. The centrally located front door is on a small porch with simple columns.

RESOURCE No. 43: 9780 MALBIS LANE. Built c. 1985 NC

One story, 7 bay wide, ranch style house with a board-and-batten wall treatment and a low, hip roof. The front porch shelters the 5 central bays and has 2 projecting gables at either of its ends that are supported by pillars. A balustrade runs between the pillars. Besides these projecting gables, the front half of the main roof is also pierced by 2 small, gabled dormers.

RESOURCE No. 44: 9800 MALBIS LANE. Built 1997 NC

One story, brick house with a hip roof. A hip roofed wing extends out from one end of the front façade. A small, integral porch is nestled in the ell created by this wing. It contains the entrance and has pillars and a balustrade.

RESOURCE No. 45: MALBIS LANE (NO STREET ADDRESS).

Built 2009

NC

Of very recent construction, this irregularly massed, brick house has a complex, hip roof. Its front façade displays 3 gables, a variety of window styles (including a Palladian window) marked by keystones, brick quoins and a small, integral porch with 2 round arches with a single, brick pillar between them.

RESOURCE No. 46: 10200 STATE HWY. 90. Built c. 1980

NC

One story, 5 bay wide, brick, ranch style house with a gable-on-hip roof clad in metal sheeting. The central, front bay is an attached porch with a hip roof supported by 2 brick pillars. The single-leaf entrance with sidelights is in the porch area. The front windows are round-arched.

RESOURCE No. 47: 29289 STATE HWY. 181. Built c. 1975

NC

One story, 5 bay wide, brick, ranch style house with a side gable roof. The central, front porch is 3 bays wide and has a gable roof supported by simple wooden posts.

RESOURCE No. 48: 29120 VLAHOS LANE. Built c. 1970

NC

One and one-half story house with a side gable roof. The first story has a brick wall treatment while the upper half story is clad in clapboard. The front porch has a pent roof supported by columns and shelters the central entrance, 2 windows and a small, brick extension. The main roof is punctuated by small gables placed above each of the upper story, front windows.

RESOURCE No. 49: 29160 VLAHOS LANE. Built c. 2005

NC

One story, irregularly massed house with a complex, hip roof. Its wall treatments include both brick and clapboard. There is an integral, wraparound front porch with pillars. There are both a single and a double-leaf entrance in the porch area. Most of the windows are single or paired 9/6 double hung sash with 3-light transoms.

RESOURCE No. 50: 29220 VLAHOS LANE. Built 2002

NC

One and one-half story house with a complex, side gable roof. The first story is clad in brick and, in its porch area, board-and-batten. The front gable which pierces the main roof is clad in shingles while the large side gables are covered in vinyl siding. The front porch has wood pillars.

RESOURCE No. 51: 29240 VLAHOS LANE. Built 2000

NC

One story, brick house with a steeply pitched hip roof. At either end of the front façade are gabled wings. Set between these wings is the integral, front porch with its attenuated columns set on brick piers, a double-leaf entrance and a large window (both with elliptical fanlights) and a clapboard wall treatment.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: European

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Papageorge, William (builder)

Vocolis, John (builder)

Woods, Frederick C. (architect)

Botter & Dutton Construction Company (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Malbis Plantation extends from 1906, the year the immigrant Greek colony farm was founded, to 1965 when the Malbis Memorial Church was completed and dedicated. This Greek Orthodox church was twenty years in the planning, took five years to construct and is a county-wide landmark in a historically rural area that has experienced expansive suburbanization in recent years. It could also be considered as the last hurrah by the Malbis colony for by the end of the decade many of the first generation had passed away, leaving few heirs to keep the plantation a viable enterprise.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The completion of the Malbis Memorial Church in 1965 provides a logical ending date for the period of significance. The church is unarguably the most architecturally impressive building in the proposed historic district. Furthermore, it represents the highest aspirations of Jason Malbis, the founder of the colony, and his Greek followers and is the culmination of their decades of toil in Baldwin County. Ending the period of significance at the fifty year cut-off date of 1960 would mean the church is a noncontributing resource which seems entirely inappropriate based on its historical and architectural significance.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Malbis Plantation is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Ethnic Heritage: European and Social History**. In fundamental ways, the history of Malbis Plantation illustrates a common settlement pattern among immigrants establishing themselves in agrarian communities in central and south Baldwin County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Italians, Scandinavians, Germans, Poles, and Greeks came to this area to farm and raise livestock on the lands being cleared by the timber industry. Each settlement was founded for a specific ethnic group, often by first generation members of that group. Many of these émigrés came indirectly from Europe via industrial cities in the northern United States. They hoped to create better opportunities in rural Baldwin County for their fellow countrymen. For example, Alesandro Mastro-Valerio founded an Italian colony in 1888 near what became the town of Daphne on the east shore of Mobile Bay. Scandinavians Oscar Johnson, C. O. Carlson, and C. A. Valentin, all from Chicago, established the small town of Silverhill some years later. The town of Elberta was founded in 1905 by the Baldwin County Colonization Company and settled primarily by German families. Forty-five Polish families settled in the Summerdale area in 1906 under the title of the Southern Development Lumber Company. Jason Malbis, a native of Greece who had lived in Chicago, founded Malbis Plantation that same year. Many of the early residents of these settlements did come from northern cities, although others came directly from Europe.

In other way, however, Malbis Plantation was fundamentally different from Baldwin County's other agrarian, immigrant communities. This difference also makes it locally significant. Malbis Plantation was the only such community established as a commune and it remained so throughout the period of significance. Most of its members were single males who lived and worked communely, especially before World War II, although some families and a few single women also resided at Malbis. The Plantation was a unique social experiment that flourished for over half a century, supporting itself through both agricultural and industrial endeavors. The other communities were comprised of family units, embraced the concept of private property and assimilated more quickly into the American mainstream. They developed into rural towns surrounded by family-owned farms and were joined by other ethnic and American families. While the Greeks of Malbis Plantation were respected and liked by their neighbors for their contributions to the economic development and social well-being of Baldwin County, they still stood apart from the local society to a certain extent. Consequently, the Malbis Greeks retained more aspects of their cultural identity for a longer period of time. Their deep commitment to their Greek Orthodox faith culminated in the completion of Malbis Memorial Church in 1965, an architectural masterpiece that still graces the plantation grounds today. They sustained their foodways and also introduced Greek cuisine to the larger community through the Malbis Restaurant which operated from the 1930s to the 1970s. Use of the Greek language was also maintained at Malbis Plantation. Some family members who spent their whole lives at the plantation learned little English.

Malbis Plantation is also a locally significant and unique example within the larger context of Greek-American history. Research into the history of the Greeks in the United States gives almost no information on those who chose to live in the South and pursue agriculture or the raising of livestock. The Greek-American experience was an urban experience. The overwhelming majority of Greek immigrants were men who migrated to the United States between 1880 and 1910, as were the early residents of Malbis Plantation. However, these Greeks settled permanently in the cities of New England, New York City, the cities of the upper Midwest (particularly Chicago) and in San Francisco. They took whatever menial jobs were available. Some eventually acquired their own businesses and most of them married. According to historian Theodore Saloutos most Greeks were neither interested in farming nor in living in the South. He writes that "for a brief time, they appeared as farmers and stock raisers in the southern states, but they either found agriculture unprofitable or they encountered local opposition; so they retreated to the cities. As farm laborers, they were exceptions rather than the rule." The Greeks who followed the vision of Jason Malbis, however, came to rural southwest Alabama and pursued agricultural activities for well over half a century.

Malbis Plantation is also locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture**. The plantation was a singular kind of operation in Baldwin County and encompasses one of the largest, perhaps the largest, and best preserved collections of agricultural buildings in the county. Malbis Plantation's historic landscape also includes industrial buildings not generally seen on the county's family farms, the 1907 Big House (a significant eclectic style building) and the Malbis

Nursery building and the Tampary-Simmons House. These latter two resources both illustrate a Mediterranean Revival architecture with Classical Greek elements that is distinctive for the region. The architectural crown jewel of Malbis Plantation, however, is the Malbis Memorial Church. It not only represents a common building typology and interior arrangement for Greek Orthodox churches, but is also the most architecturally significant example of the Neo-Byzantine style in Baldwin County and perhaps the State.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: European and Social History

Throughout the period of significance Malbis Plantation sustained its domestic communal lifeways and Greek social and religious traditions as a geographically isolated immigrant colony. Malbis Plantation family members also interacted with the large Greek community in Mobile, as well as hosting many spiritual leaders and dignitaries from the homeland. Traditional Greek foods such as roasted leg of lamb, shiskabobs with rice pilaf, Greek salads, and pastries were served at the communal dinner tables at Malbis Plantation, as well as at Malbis Restaurant. Traditional Greek wines, such as retsina, were produced from grapes grown at Malbis Plantation. Religious observances of the Greek Orthodox Church, particularly Easter, were festive events.

The labor force at Malbis Plantation participated in nearly every type of viable economic venture that the natural environs of Baldwin County could support in its efforts to be self-sustaining. Collaterally, the Greek colony made a significant contribution to the economic development of the county, in such areas as agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, and in industries such as naval stores, ice manufacturing, and electrical production.

Malbis Plantation developed strong connections with broad economic bases, including produce markets in large industrial cities in the north and northeast. Under the leadership of Jason Malbis, Malbis family members sustained strong social ties with Greek immigrant communities primarily in Chicago and New York, but also Miami and New Orleans. Malbis Plantation also became a welcomed starting point for many newly-arrived Greek immigrants. The height of economic success at Malbis Plantation occurred in the 1920s and 1930s with its numerous enterprises, such as the saw mill, cannery, ice plant, machine shop, electrical plant, dairy, plant nursery, and bakery. Some economic ventures, including experimentation in silkworm culture and the introduction of olive trees from California, were truly unique for the time and place. The physical aspects of the historic rural landscape of Malbis Plantation are still very visible, with the exception of commercial development on the north side and the expansion of Highways 90 and 181. Many plantation buildings, dating from 1907 to 1965, are still standing in various conditions. Members of Malbis Plantation made most of the structural materials, and built nearly all of the structures, although sometimes assisted by local workers.

In the 1920s and 1930s Malbis Plantation products, such as potatoes, canned fruits and vegetables, milk and eggs, bread and baked goods, were distributed to local communities and shipped to distant markets in large northern cities, such as Chicago and New York, thus strengthening the commercial agricultural viability of Baldwin County products. The cannery at Malbis Plantation also packed produce from other Baldwin County farms, further stimulating economic growth for local farmers. Experimentation and success with the silk worm industry in the 1920s was a unique enterprise at Malbis Plantation, as was the introduction of olive trees from California. Malbis Nursery, which specialized in ornamental plants, primarily camellias and azaleas, was described as a showplace of Baldwin County with a "mammoth wholesale and retail trade" involving hundreds of railroad cars of plants shipped to every state and to foreign countries.

Malbis Plantation was incorporated in 1935 and still exists today as a corporation, but its communal organization and lifestyle declined after World War II. In the 1930s most of its sixteen residents already ranged in age from their 40s to their 60s. Forty Greek refugees came to Malbis either during or soon after the war, perhaps prompting the construction of the Arcade Dormitory circa 1945. However, many of these people eventually moved away. Between 1968 and 1974, eighteen members of the Malbis family passed away and were buried in the Malbis cemetery. Their dwindling numbers made it impossible to sustain their communal way of life. A couple elderly members still live at the plantation and are supported by Malbis Plantation, Inc. Most members of the corporation, however, live in their own residences on private lots carved out of plantation lands. These residences account for most of the noncontributing resources in this historic district.

Despite their small community, the forty Greeks at Malbis in the early 1960s still managed to hire an architect and a construction company to design and build the Malbis Memorial Church, also known as the Presentation of Theotokos (Birth-Giver of God). Their architect was Frederick C. Woods and the contractor was Botter and Dutton Construction Company. As the first mission center of the Greek Orthodox faith in the United States, Malbis Memorial Church was dedicated on January 3, 1965. Completed at a cost of over \$1 million, the church fulfilled the last wish of Jason Malbis who had died in Greece in 1942. Years later, his remains were returned to Malbis and were placed in a marble shrine on the east wall of the church's southern transept.

Criterion C: Architecture

Malbis Plantation contains one of the largest and best preserved collections of agricultural buildings in Baldwin county. Constructed by Malbis members and workers, many of the barns and storage sheds are similar in terms of style and materials - primarily wood, brick, concrete, and hollow clay tile. Malbis family members John Vocolis and William Papageorge are believed to be responsible for much of the early construction. Known for their extensive use of poured concrete, these builders produced, on-site, a variety of concrete blocks that were used in abundance for the plantation structures. The massive one-story high poured concrete walls of the Cow Maintenance Barn attest to this, as does the use of at least three different kinds of concrete blocks (plain, roughened, and brick-impressed) that appear in nearly all plantation outbuildings. Orange hollow clay tiles and bricks from the Clay City Brick Works, a Baldwin County industry, were also utilized in the construction of buildings at Malbis Plantation. Perhaps the earliest example is the tannish-yellow brick of the cemetery storage shed constructed c. 1918. The laundry building, constructed c. 1935, is built of clay tiles with a stucco exterior wall treatment. Both of the post-WWII dormitory buildings are constructed of these same tiles but are faced with red brick, also originating from the Clay City Brick Works.

Popular architectural styles dating from the early 20th century are also represented at Malbis Plantation. These include the 1907 "Big House," an eclectic building with Craftsman and Greek Revival features, and the c. 1928 Malbis Nursery and the 1928 Tampary-Simmons House, both good examples of Mediterranean Revival architecture with Classical Greek elements unique to this region.

Malbis Memorial Church is one of only six Greek Orthodox churches constructed in Alabama after World War II. The others are Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church (1945-1947; 1968) in Montgomery, Holy Trinity-Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Cathedral (c. 1950) in Birmingham, Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church (1959-1961) in Mobile, Holy Cross-Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church (1972-1973) in Huntsville, and Saint Athanasios Greek Orthodox Chapel (1998) in Gulf Shores. According to an Athens, Greece newspaper that is quoted by Frederick C. Woods, the architect of Malbis Memorial Church, ". . . this church will be the most magnificent and imposing structure of its kind in America." The news of the church's dedication in early January 1965 reportedly was carried not only by newspapers statewide but also by *The New York Times*.

The design of the Malbis church, including its iconostasis (an icon screen with doors), its icons and other art work, are based on traditional Greek Orthodox forms and liturgical needs.

The Greek Orthodox theology is embodied in the shape and floor plan of its churches. These churches are commonly constructed in one of four forms, with the two most common being a rectangle and a cross. The rectangle represents a ship and symbolizes Christ's church carrying the faithful to the Kingdom of God just as a ship transports people across stormy waters to a safe harbor. The cross symbolizes salvation through faith in the Crucified Christ. Greek Orthodox churches are also oriented on an east-west axis with the main entrance at the west end of the church. This feature symbolizes the journey of the faithful from the darkness of sin (the West) into the light of truth (the East). Such churches also have at least one dome but are never crowned with steeples and usually have a bell tower near the main entrance.

The cruciform shape of the Malbis Memorial Church faces west. Its main entrance is comprised of an arcaded loggia flanked by two bell towers, each crowned by a dome. A larger dome is located atop the intersection of the nave and the transept. The three domes represent the Holy Trinity.

The traditional floor plan for a Greek Orthodox church consists of a narthex, a nave and a sanctuary. The narthex signifies the earthly world where humankind is called to repent. The nave is a gathering place for all of God's people, both living and dead. The sanctuary contains the Holy Altar which represents the Throne of God. The soleas or series of steps which leads from the main floor up to the altar symbolizes the meeting place between heaven and earth. The iconostasis at the top of the soleas divides the nave from the sanctuary and its altar. The iconostasis signifies the portal between heaven and earth. Its icons represent the presence of Christ and his saints around his throne. The pulpit is located to the side of the soleas in many Greek Orthodox churches and the Bishop's Throne sits to one side of the nave. Finally, the Greek Orthodox church building symbolizes the universe with the ceiling representing heaven and the floor representing this world. The interior of the dome generally is decorated with an image of the Pantocrator (the Almighty) or the Christ Pantocrator (the all-ruling Christ) who is looking down from heaven.

All of these spaces and design elements are present in the Malbis Church in rich detail. Many of the interior features were created in Greece, shipped to Baldwin County and installed in the church. These include the larger paintings on the walls of the church, much of the carved wood, the marble Bishop's Throne, the marble pulpit and the marble iconostasis. The iconostasis was designed by Woods. Its construction by the Greek firm of P. Armakola took eleven months. The art work took two years to complete.

Three artists from Greece, Spyros Tzouvaras and his two assistants, Haralambos and Chris Tzouvaras, spent the better part of a year painting additional icons and murals plus the ceiling decoration directly onto the plaster, using their own stencils and mixing their own dry pigments. Their work was done in either the Byzantine style or "the Western style art" and included reproductions of such masters as Rembrandt along with their own originals. In the case of the Pantocrator in the dome, they spent approximately three months painting while lying on their backs on a 75 foot tall scaffold.

The church's pews were made by the Southern Desk Company of Hickory, North Carolina. The mosaics that adorn the front façade were created by Tonelli Studios of Chicago, Illinois in its workshop in Pietrasanta Carrara, Italy. Sources differ over whether they were designed by Tonelli or the firm of Frederick C. Woods.

Developmental History/Historic Context Information

Malbis Plantation was established in 1906 as a colony farm by two Greek immigrants, Jason Malbis, the colony's spiritual leader and an astute entrepreneur, and William Papageorge, who became a successful businessman in his own right. Within a decade or two, the colony farm became a self-sufficient plantation and commercial enterprise known as Malbis Plantation, Inc., supporting a cannery, bakery, dairy, ice plant, machine shop, electrical plant, and plant nursery. Apart from these and other economic ventures, the colony was also a social experiment, which was reflected in its alternative names, the Malbis Family or Malbis Brotherhood. Although most members were not part of the Malbis family by blood, anyone who lived at the plantation was referred to as a Malbis family member.

Malbis Plantation served as a starting-off point for many Greek immigrants who had endured hard times in their homeland. Upon joining the Malbis colony, newly arrived Greeks were required to give their meager savings to the common treasury (Malbis Plantation 1964:9). Plantation jobs and household tasks were assigned based on skills, knowledge, and gender. The population consisted primarily of unmarried men, although a few single females and married couples with children were part of the communal household. The main plantation home, commonly known as the Big House, contained over 20 sleeping rooms, and as the population increased dormitories were built for the men. Meals were also a communal affair.

Under the strong leadership of Jason Malbis, the peak of financial success and resident population at Malbis Plantation occurred in the 1920s. After the 1942 death of Jason Malbis while in occupied Greece during World War II, and other factors, such as social and economic changes from the war, Malbis Plantation began to wane. In the mid-1950s to mid-1970s, many of the first generation in their 60s and 70s passed away, most leaving no heirs. Perhaps the most memorable accomplishment of Malbis Plantation, Inc. was the construction of a majestic Greek Orthodox Church at the plantation, dedicated in 1965 and fulfilling the last wish of Jason Malbis.

By the end of the twentieth century, Malbis Plantation, Inc. was involved primarily in real estate, selling much of the colony land for residential and commercial development, yet protecting the historic core of the old plantation buildings and grounds, designated here as Malbis Plantation.

Throughout the early to mid-nineteenth century, Baldwin County remained largely an unpopulated wilderness. In the decades after the Civil War, the vast woods of central and south Baldwin County were exploited by the timber industry and soon sawmills were scattered across the landscape. The cutover land slowly gave way to small family farms. The growing agrarian economy was aided by the coming of railroad transportation. The railroad transportation allowed the export of Baldwin County products, as well as the importation of modern industrial and agricultural equipment from factories in northern states. A cottage industry of family owned and operated stoneware potteries also developed on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and in the community of Clay City on Fish River.

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, an influx of European immigrants to the United States impacted central and south Baldwin County, with the arrival of several ethnic groups, including Italians, Scandinavians, Germans, Poles, Czechs, and Greeks (Comings and Albers 1928:68-83). Each group formed its own community. In addition, a politically- and socially-motivated group of lowans known as the "Single Taxers" bought land on Mobile Bay for their settlement that by 1894 became known as the Fairhope Single Tax Colony. A small group of Quakers from Kansas joined the Fairhope colony in 1910. Over a century later, each of these communities maintains its own unique character with descendants of founding families carrying on cultural traditions, such as the German Sausage Festival in Elberta. Malbis Plantation, stands out, however, because of its history as a communal group.

In the early twentieth century, the exploitation of the piney woods of Baldwin County developed into a fairly extensive turpentine industry, with African Americans as the primary labor force. Native pines were also timbered for local lumber yards, thus clearing large tracts of land for agricultural use. Truck farms, many tenant-occupied, became a common sight in the rural landscape. Baldwin County became known for a variety of agrarian products, such as satsumas, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, corn, melons, and cucumbers, among others. Pecan orchards were another familiar sight. Farmers' organizations, such as the Independent Growers and Shippers Association, the Hub Truckers Association, and the Gulf Coast Citrus Exchange, helped to improve marketing conditions. Dairy farms were also common in Baldwin County with the first one established in 1907 near the village of Silverhill by an experienced dairyman from Wisconsin. The seafood industry thrived in the Gulf of Mexico and nearby inland waterways, such as Bon Secour River, in south Baldwin County.

Much of the early twentieth-century economic growth of Baldwin County depended on the improvement of transportation systems, primarily roads and railroads, since water transport by the "Bay Boats" across Mobile Bay was well established in the nineteenth century. The Bay Minette and Fort Morgan Railroad, connecting north and south Baldwin County, was completed in 1905, making county-wide travel and shipment of local products much easier. In 1927 the roadway known as the Causeway across Mobile Bay was completed, connecting the growing city of Mobile and the rural community of Daphne. This prompted the members of the Malbis family to build a five mile long, sixteen foot wide road

through their land. The road was paved in 1937 and eventually absorbed into US Highway 90 which connects the east and west coasts of the United States.

Antonios Markopoulos [Jason Malbis] in Greece: Little is known of the childhood and young adulthood of Antonios Markopoulos, (later known as Jason Malbis), born January 17, 1869 (Catranis 1989:135). The 1964 book entitled "The Faith of Jason Malbis" simply states that he was born of "poor parentage" in a small Greek town named Doumena. Towards the end of the nineteenth century he was taken as a young man to a nearby monastery known as Mega Spilaion (Great Cave). Here he spent several years performing the duties of monastic life as the teachings of the Gospel became firmly planted in his spirituality, which continued to grow throughout his life. In the first few years of the twentieth century, during a time when many Greeks were suffering from poverty in rural agrarian communities, the monk Antonios Markopoulos left the monastery to teach the principles of the Gospel as they applied to daily duties of his fellow workers and countrymen (Malbis Plantation 1964:1). Through hard work supported by his strong faith, he became a successful and influential businessman in Athens and in 1905 came to the United States as a member of the Greek Commission for Study of European and American Commerce and Economic Life. After witnessing compatriots struggling to make a living in large cities like Chicago and New York, he chose to remain in America to help strengthen Greek-owned businesses into financially stable and politically influential organizations. While in Chicago, for reasons unknown, he officially changed his name to Jason Malbis. In 1906, after about one year in the United States, at age 37, Jason Malbis purchased land in Alabama for what became known as Malbis Plantation.

William Scourtes, the recent past president of Malbis Plantation, Inc., (personal communication, 2007) tells an interesting story of why Jason Malbis left the monastery and how he came to America:

He had kind of radical views in terms of what he thought monks should do and not do, I guess. And he wanted to just be out in the world kind of, being religious, but, you know, more out. So he left, but he had a lot of assets because he was one of the priests for the king and queen of Greece. I guess that's what afforded him the opportunity to start olive oil manufacturing. And he became a business leader, long story short. And the monastery where he started the olive oil plant is south of Athens, but eventually you know he moved to Athens and established himself in a group of business men, came to Chicago to study economics and then to go back and implement that kind of stuff. You know, and he liked it so much the story goes that he just stayed instead of going back.

History of Malbis Plantation: As the story has been repeated in the written record and oral history, Jason Malbis had a vision from God when he first set his eyes on the heavily timbered tract of land in Baldwin County that was to become Malbis Plantation (e.g., Malbis Plantation 1964; Catranis 1989). Having left Chicago in "search of the land of their dreams" Jason Malbis and William Papageorge traveled for six months working odd jobs from city to city through Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Mississippi, before arriving weary and destitute in Mobile, Alabama, in late 1906 (Malbis Plantation 1964:8). Sitting in a city park, the two friends discussed their lowly circumstances and strong faith in the Lord's Gospel when their eyes were suddenly drawn to a sign posted in a nearby window. With poor knowledge of English, they used their always present English-Greek dictionary to translate "LOW COST FARMLAND FOR SALE," and their hopes were uplifted by what they believed was a sign from God.

The next day they contacted the real estate agent Mr. Weafel, who agreed to show them the potential farmland. Taking a boat across Mobile Bay and then a hired carriage for six miles on rough dirt paths through uninhabited lands, at one point in a most desolate location, Jason Malbis shouted to his friend William Papageorge "Stop, don't go any further, here is the place where we shall build," claiming he saw a vision from God on the horizon telling him so (Malbis Plantation 1964:8-9). Offered 120 acres of forested land at ten dollars an acre, they made a deal for five dollars an acre, and finalized the purchase with a down payment of \$100.

Over the next few decades under the fatherly guidance and spiritual leadership of Jason Malbis, Malbis Plantation grew from a small colony farm to a self-sufficient and productive plantation with numerous enterprises operated by an energetic resident population, with the help of paid laborers from nearby communities. Numerous buildings were constructed, including a sawmill operation, cannery, ice plant, machine shop, electrical plant, dairy, and plant nursery. Out of the piney woods of Baldwin County emerged an innovative agricultural community of Greek immigrants with strong ties to their homeland and to other Greek-American communities.

Clearing their pine-forested land for the colony farm was one of the first activities for Jason Malbis and William Papageorge. With a new stump puller purchased in the neighboring village of Daphne, they could clear two acres a day, and construction on the main plantation house was begun shortly after. While building their new home, Malbis and Papageorge lodged for many months at the neighboring farm of Mr. and Mrs. William Grabham (Malbis Plantation 1964:9). The first plantation house was a large two-story frame dormitory-style residence for Jason Malbis, William Papageorge, and other newly-arrived friends, and became known as the Jason Malbis Home or the "Big House." It was constructed in

three major stages, the first consisting of 15 rooms in the two-story residence built of native heart pine harvested from the colony's forest (Anonymous n.d.:1). It was renovated and expanded in 1923 to include six additional sleeping rooms with baths and closets, and large screened porches extending along all four sides on both the first and second floors. In 1960 a few more rooms were added for a total of 35, and other renovations included structural material changes, new iron railings on the porches, and the stucco exterior was painted pink.

A two-story wood frame outbuilding behind the Big House served as a laundry. By the 1930s, a larger laundry facility was built, again close to the Big House, and still stands today. The laundry was used for washing linens and personal clothing of Malbis members and was worked by female residents. After 1934, linens from Malbis Motor Court and Malbis Restaurant were also brought to the plantation laundry.

In late 1906 or early 1907 a sawmill operation was established to provide lumber for new construction of plantation buildings. The timbered plantation lands soon became agricultural fields producing all kinds of vegetables and grains to feed colony members. The plantation sawmill operated until at least the 1950s.

A January 1908 *Mobile Register* article declared that a "provincial Greek Colony" was organized by leading men from Chicago and New York, with Jason Malbis as president, William Papageorge, secretary, and Dr. Papageorge, treasurer (although absentee), with colony residents including Nick Argyros, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Papageorge, Miss Photini Papageorge, and John Vocolis. The colony farm reportedly had two cows, two horses, sixteen pigs, and 150 chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys.

In 1909, although the plantation was not yet turning a profit, Jason Malbis convinced his co-workers that they needed to purchase an additional 600 acres of land, and with his usual confidence and persuasion, it was agreed (Malbis Plantation 1964:11). Potatoes were planted over the newly-acquired 600 acres, and with much cultivation and hard work, an abundant crop was harvested and two railroad cars were loaded for sale in Chicago. However, the overproduction of potatoes that year in southern states, such as Alabama, flooded northern urban markets, to the financial loss of many farms, including those in Baldwin County and Malbis Plantation.

In 1910 the United States population census lists Jason Malbis as "Head of Household" with 14 "Boarders," including six single men, three single females, and a married couple and their three sons. Jason Malbis was described as manager of the "Colony farm" with the six males as "Farm Laborers." The occupations of women at Malbis Plantation are simply listed as "None," although undoubtedly they did many household and farm chores.

By the late 1910s and early 1920s, Malbis Plantation began to flourish in the establishment of numerous enterprises. Jason Malbis relied on his Greek compatriots in cities such as Chicago and New York for financial support to keep the plantation viable in the early years, and the once provincial and now thriving Greek colony officially became Malbis Plantation Corporation in 1935.

The production of naval stores from the pine forests of Malbis Plantation was one early enterprise. An improvised plant with distillery processed pine resin into turpentine, pitch, and tar (Malbis Plantation 1964:16). This labor-intensive enterprise primarily employed African Americans from local communities. According to the 1920 U.S. census, Peter Malbis, Jason's nephew, was manager of the "Turpentine Orchard." Pine resin was obtainable at the plantation commissary, and was also used to seal bottles of wine made at Malbis Plantation for their personal consumption (Riser 1999:19).

Little is known about the commissary or company store that served local workers hired at Malbis Plantation. Commissaries were common parts of agrarian ventures and industries of that era, such as ironworks and saltworks. In lieu of monetary pay, workers were given credit for purchases of produce and dry goods at the commissary. One Malbis family member recalled that African-American turpentine workers were paid in "chips" to be used at the commissary (Riser 1999:20). In the 1920 census, Malbis Plantation resident Hercules Vlahos was listed as the commissary clerk.

At the onset of World War I, the Greek colonists recognized a vital need for processing and canning their agricultural products for local sale, as well as widespread distribution (Malbis Plantation 1964:12-13). In 1917, three large wood frame buildings were built for a cannery (Anonymous n.d.:1). The first floors housed the canning operation, and upper floors were for surplus storage and living quarters for cannery workers. A competent businessman, Malbis family member John Vocolis (known as Uncle John) became Jason Malbis's chief assistant and oversaw the cannery from the beginning. Although lacking knowledge and experience, Uncle John quickly learned the canning business by reading farm publications of the United States government (Malbis Plantation 1964:13). Within a few years the Malbis cannery was very productive, employing 100 to 150 workers from the surrounding communities of Belforest, Daphne, Loxley, and Stapleton (Anonymous n.d.:1). Tomatoes, potatoes, okra, squash, string beans, pears, and figs were among the fruits and vegetables canned at Malbis Plantation, sold to local markets, and shipped via railroad to major cities in the eastern United States, including Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia. Neighboring Baldwin County farmers were encouraged to grow certain vegetables for canning at Malbis Plantation. Produce was packed in a No. 2 can with a paper label lithographed with the Malbis trademark. For reasons uncertain, around 1926 the cannery stopped operations. One of the old cannery buildings was demolished in 1945, and the other two were renovated to house some 40 refugees who fled Greece after World War II (Anonymous n.d.:1).

During the successful years of the cannery, Malbis Plantation members also turned their hands to the growing need for baked goods, mostly breads, biscuits, and traditional Greek pastries, for their communal dinner table (Malbis

Plantation 1964:14). A bakery building quickly arose at Malbis Plantation, and they soon found that they could easily produce a surplus of baked goods for sale to local communities.

Death came to Malbis Plantation in 1918 when the beloved matriarch of the Big House Photini Papageorge died of influenza during a trip to Chicago. Jason Malbis escorted her body back to Baldwin County by train. A funeral was held in the Big House and she was buried in a beautiful mausoleum built by Malbis family members in what became Malbis Cemetery on the plantation grounds. Photini had joined her brother William Papageorge at Malbis Plantation in 1907 or 1908 at age 26, and her strong character, wisdom, and spiritual faith were akin to that of Jason Malbis. She wholeheartedly took on the responsibilities of managing the Big House and taking care of all plantation residents. Her death was a great loss for the Malbis family (Malbis Plantation 1964:14-15).

The 1920 U.S. population census indicates an increase to 31 residents at Malbis Plantation. Jason Malbis and his nephew Peter Malbis were listed in one household, Tom Kokenes was the head of a household that included his sister and brother-in law, Helen and James Mallars, and niece Nafseka Mallars. Christopher Papageorge headed a household of 24 individuals listed as "Boarders." The larger group likely resided in the Big House, and included 21 males and 4 females. Most of the men (ages 20s and 30s) were listed as farm laborers under the management of Tom Kokenes. Peter Malbis oversaw the turpentine business, Hercules Vlahos was in charge of the commissary, and 17-year old Fred Gregor worked as the chauffeur for the household. Marie Starkey, age 23, the only woman listed with an occupation, served as secretary for Malbis Plantation. Of Irish descent, Starkey originally came to Malbis Plantation as a boarder, taught for a brief time in a local school, but soon embraced the colony's way of life and became a working member of the Malbis family. By 1923, with an influx of residents, the Big House was expanded to over 20 sleeping rooms and the exterior was remodeled to its current size, with plumbing and electricity installed.

There were many different types of agricultural, domestic, and commercial jobs, from hard physical labor to cooking to bookkeeping, at Malbis Plantation. Malbis family members with varied skills devoted many years of hard work to the plantation. Throughout much of the year and depending on the type of job, residents often worked from 4 to 10 in the morning and from 2 to 6 at night, for a very long day that resembled the schedule kept by Jason Malbis while a monk in Greece. The Malbis men were allowed Saturday afternoon off to sleep all they wanted (Riser 1999:18).

Everyday use of the Greek language was common at Malbis Plantation (and still is). Although there was no formal learning in the English language, those who did learn it were taught by Mary Starkey. According to Antigone Papageorge's memoirs "Everyone spoke Greek all the time but since [Uncle John] spoke Turkish, they used "dog Latin" with him (Riser 1999:18).

Over the years Malbis Plantation hosted many visitors, including religious leaders from Greece, prominent Mobilians, and famous individuals, such as Clarence Darrow, the lead defense attorney for the 1925 "Scopes Monkey Trial" (Timbes 2006:49-50). Fishing in the lake and hunting birds and rabbits on the plantation grounds were popular activities for some guests. On many occasions the Malbis family invited Mobile's Greek community for summertime picnics at the plantation (Catranis 1989:91). Malbis family member George Papas, an experienced winemaker produced traditional Greek wines, particularly retsina, from grapes and figs grown at Malbis Plantation (Riser 1999:29). Wine was served with meals and special occasions at Malbis Plantation, and some was secretly shipped during Prohibition to their Greek friends in Chicago.

When the cannery business was at its peak, the need for ice in that operation and in the Big House with the growing Malbis family became apparent. A large sturdy building of brick and concrete blocks was completed in 1920 as an ice plant (Anonymous n.d.:1; MPI). Blocks of ice were manufactured with high-powered diesel engines and stored in two large freezer rooms in the plant. Surplus ice was sold to neighbors and local communities. John Peturis at age 18 left Chicago and joined his uncle at Malbis Plantation, working as an ice man until 1929 (Catranis 1989:190). A machine shop was soon built in the ice plant, and in 1925 an addition to house and electrical plant was built at the request of Alabama Public Service in Montgomery to supply electricity to residences and businesses in Daphne, Spanish Fort, Battles Wharf, and Point Clear (Anonymous n.d.:1). Around 1941 the electrical plant was purchased by Riviera Utilities Corporation in Foley (Anonymous n.d.:1). The brick building that housed the old ice plant, machine shop, and electrical plant still stands at Malbis Plantation.

Around 1925 Jason Malbis came to the aid of an ailing Greek restaurateur in Mobile, and although lacking experience in this type of business, he agreed to take over operation of the popular Metropolitan Restaurant. By 1930 he and his restaurant manager Malbis family member James Papas were quite successful, and they opened a new "modern" Metropolitan Restaurant in the heart of downtown Mobile's business district. In 1937 George Kourtopoulos, a well-known New York restaurateur was encouraged by Jason Malbis to come to Mobile, and with the assistance of his brother Athanasio and brother-in-law Tom Teris, Kourtopoulos supervised the Metropolitan Restaurant until his death in 1960 (Catranis 1989:164).

This adventure in the Mobile restaurant business brought Jason Malbis closer to opportunities in the city, which led him to establish a new bakery in Mobile. Malbis Bakery Company was incorporated on November 18, 1926 offering stock shares to its directors, officers, and members, with Jason Malbis as its first president. Much of the capital was provided by Jason Malbis's friends and business colleagues in Chicago. Within a few years the bakery was turning good profits from breads, cakes, biscuits, specialty items, and traditional Greek pastries. A fleet of Dodge trucks delivered to local

restaurants and markets and across five states in the southeast. The bakery was particularly known for its "milk bread" and "Dixie Bread" that sold for 5 to 10 cents a loaf. Many Malbis Plantation residents worked at Malbis Bakery during the week, living communally in several houses on Marine Street owned by the colony two blocks from the bakery, and returned to the plantation on weekends. Harry Gregor, who was brought as a baby to Malbis Plantation around 1907, but left for several years during his young adulthood, was encouraged by Jason Malbis to return around 1927 to supervise the new bakery, a position Gregor held until 1957 (Catranis 1989:147).

Throughout the 1920s the continued success and growth of plantation enterprises was aided by an increase in local transportation routes to support them. In 1927 a 10-mile road known as the Causeway (Highway 90/98) was completed across the head of Mobile Bay, connecting the village at Daphne with the city of Mobile. In the late 1920s, members and workers at Malbis Plantation cleared and hand dug five miles of road running east-west across the northern portion of Malbis Plantation, between the Big House and Malbis Nursery. This road first appears on a map in 1929; by 1937 it was designated State Highway 90 and was paved with asphalt. Highway 90 became a major artery between the rural communities of Daphne to the west and Loxley to the east, with Malbis Plantation centrally located between the two towns. In the late 1930s a major north-south road, first called County Road 27 and now State Highway 181, was completed through the center of Malbis Plantation linking it to communities to the south, such as Belforest, Fairhope, and Clay City. These important transportation routes for cars and trucks opened up many commercial, as well as social, opportunities for all residents of Baldwin County, including Malbis Plantation.

In 1922 Jason Malbis began a silkworm culture experiment under the management of Nicholas and Olympia Kontopoulos, Greek natives who emigrated from Turkey (Anonymous 1926). Two types of silk fiber, a white silk and a clear yellow silk, were propagated using the common American mulberry tree as host. Two rooms in the Big House were dedicated to drying the silk. Samples of silkworm cocoons from Malbis Plantation were exhibited at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926.

In 1928 Malbis Nursery was established and soon specialized in growing ornamental camellias and azaleas (Anonymous n.d.:1). The nursery complex was north of the Big House on the opposite side of Highway 90. The main building was an elegant two-story Mediterranean Revival brick structure with a showroom on the first floor and an upstairs apartment for Emanuel Lambrakis, manager of the nursery throughout its operation. Attached to this building were two long hothouses. Also in the nursery complex were a series of three large attached hothouses, a large barn, an open shed, and two smaller outbuildings. The nursery was a successful Malbis Plantation enterprise, having its own business stationary and newspaper advertisements. Flowers, plants, and shrubbery were shipped by truck throughout the United States. At its peak, Malbis Nursery had developed through propagation 30 varieties of camellias and 50 varieties of azaleas (Anonymous n.d.:1). Jason Malbis also introduced olive trees from California to the plantation. Malbis Nursery closed its doors in 1971 after 43 years in business. The only remaining building is the brick showroom and apartment complex with attached hothouse frames.

In 1928 a massive two-story brick house was built a short distance from the Big House at Malbis Plantation by Constantine P. Tampary for his wife Alexandra and their two children. Tampary, a Greek immigrant who knew Jason Malbis in Chicago, was a wealthy architect and bridge builder, and this family became part of the Greek community at Malbis and in Mobile. In 1926 Mr. Tampary designed plans for the new Greek Orthodox Church, school, and parish house in Mobile, and in 1932 he served as President of that Church (Catranis 1989:14, 24). Constantine Tampary died only six years after the house was built at Malbis Plantation; his widow Alexandra lived there until her death in 1983. Both are buried, along with their son and daughter-in-law, at Malbis Cemetery. The Tampary house still graces the landscape at Malbis Plantation.

A dramatic drop in number of residents to 16 at Malbis Plantation occurred between the 1920 and 1930 censuses (Table 4). Now listed as "Lodgers," there were 11 males and five females, including three married couples, in the household headed by Jason Malbis. Most of the plantation residents were by then in their 40s through 60s, with only two younger than 30. Unfortunately the portion of the census that lists occupations is missing in the microfilmed document (also unfortunately, the 1930 census is the latest census currently available for study).

The dairy business at Malbis Plantation was established around 1930 and continued operation into the late 1940s or early 1950s. That complex of buildings included three barns, a cattle maintenance building, cow stalls, an open shed, a garage, and an apartment for dairy workers (three brothers: Gus, Steve, and Philip Papas). The dairy had the most modern dairy equipment and a stock of Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein cows. They made their own cattle feed mixing sunflowers and corn "with something that looked like wheat," and also purchased feed from a man in Loxley (Riser 1999:18). Surplus milk and other dairy products were sold throughout southwest Alabama for home consumption and commercial use (Anonymous n.d.:2). Glass milk bottles with a blue "MALBIS DAIRY" stenciled label were made in factories in the northeast and distributed by the Thatcher Manufacturing Company of New York. The main dairy-processing barn and cow stalls burned down, but the other buildings remain standing a short distance southeast of the Big House.

In the mid-1930s a restaurant, motel, and automotive service station were constructed on the northwest corner of Highways 90 and 181 (Anonymous n.d.:2). Originally built of pine harvested at Malbis Plantation and lumber planed at the sawmill, Malbis Cottages and Café consisted of several two-story buildings for rental rooms and a large two-story restaurant building. In 1952 the older wooden cottages were replaced by a 32-room, one-story brick motel, typical of the

mid-twentieth-century style, and renamed Malbis Motel Courts (Anonymous n.d.:2). Perhaps the most unique feature was the motel courtyard swimming pool built in the shape of the State of Alabama. Motel guests were also encouraged to enjoy the artificial lake built across Highway 90 at Malbis Plantation. Many Malbis Plantation residents worked in the motel, restaurant, and gas station. Malbis Restaurant was well-known for its traditional specialties, including roasted leg of lamb, shiskabobs with rice pilaf, Greek salads, and pastries. In the early years, most of the meats and poultry, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products were supplied by Malbis Plantation. With the 1970s extension of Interstate 10 less than one-half mile to the north, nonlocal traffic was diverted away from Highway 90 and the Malbis motel and restaurant business began to wane. The complex was recently demolished for a new gas station and home improvement store.

Shortly before World War II, Jason Malbis returned to his birthplace in Greece after nearly 30 years, finding few relatives and friends (Malbis Plantation 1964:29-30). With the outbreak of war in 1939 and the occupation of Greece by Italy and Germany the following year, he was unable to leave and lived with his sister and her family. With few communications open, in January 1943 the Malbis family received a message from the International Red Cross that Jason Malbis had died on July 22, 1942 (Malbis Plantation 1964:30). After World War II, his remains were brought back to Malbis Plantation for reburial in Malbis Cemetery. He was permanently interred in a shrine in Malbis Memorial Church after its completion in 1965.

Another consequence of World War II was the arrival of nearly 40 Greek refugees at Malbis Plantation who fled the devastation of war-torn Europe in hopes of finding new lives in the United States. Many lived in two of the old cannery buildings and worked on the plantation or at Malbis Bakery in Mobile. Few stayed on; most eventually moved away joining relatives in other places.

After WWII and the loss of their spiritual leader and co-worker Jason Malbis, Malbis Plantation continued to thrive, albeit at a slower pace through the 1950s and into the 1960s. Many first-generation Malbis Plantation residents were aging, now in their 60s and 70s, having dedicated their entire lives to the Greek colony. Between the years 1968 and 1974, eighteen Malbis family members died and were buried in Malbis Cemetery.

One of the last buildings constructed at Malbis Plantation was the Men's Dormitory. Completed in 1956, this large two-story brick building for male members of the Malbis family had a large parlor, den, kitchen, and 30 bedrooms, each with its own bathroom. During this period an effort was made to attract new immigrants from Greece to communal life at a south Alabama plantation, but without much success. Vacant for the last decade, the Men's Dormitory still stands on Highway 181 across from the Big House.

A major event was the construction of a Greek Orthodox Church, fulfilling Jason Malbis's wish expressed in his last letter from Greece that family members build a church at Malbis Plantation (Malbis Plantation 1976). The Malbis Memorial Foundation was established to oversee this monumental task. Fund raising proved most difficult, taking nearly two decades. In the early 1960s architectural plans were complete and ground-breaking took place near Malbis Cemetery. The church is a replica of the Neo-Byzantine-style Greek Orthodox Church of the Panagia Chrysopyliotissa (Our Lady of the Golden Cave), built around 1910 in Athens. It was dedicated as Church of the Presentation of the Theotokos (Mother of Jesus), although it is commonly known as Malbis Memorial Church (Malbis Plantation 1976:14). Marble was imported from the same Greek quarry that provided stone for the ancient Parthenon, and metal, glass, and wooden religious figures and ornaments used in traditional rituals were made by Greek artisans. A master painter and two assistants were brought from Greece to paint the spectacular Church interior walls, ceiling, and rotunda. The Church took five years to complete at the cost of more than one million dollars. In the early to mid-1960s, during construction of the Church, there were 40 to 60 people living at Malbis Plantation who participated, witnessed, and celebrated this historic event. Although never an active congregation, Easter and other special services, funeral proceedings, weddings, and other events still take place at Malbis Memorial Church.

In 1971 Malbis Nursery closed, being one of the last large commercial enterprises on the plantation. By the mid-1990s, Malbis Plantation, Inc. was primarily involved in timbering, leasing farmland, and selling real estate. Much colony land was sold for residential and commercial purposes, yet the core of Malbis Plantation remains relatively intact along Highways 90 and 181. In the 1990s about 20 Greek families lived at Malbis Plantation, many in new homes in the southwestern portion of the property or in the large subdivision called Historic Malbis surrounding the old Malbis Nursery building.

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Primary location of additional data:

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 866 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	416740	3391590	3	16	420120	3390910
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	418900	3391870	4	16	420105	3390600
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

(see continuation sheet for additional UTM References)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district boundary for Malbis Plantation begins at the junction of US Highway 90 and the "new" Baldwin County Highway 13. In recent decades, Highway 13 was relocated slightly west of its original location which still appears on the Stapleton quad USGS map. The boundary heads south, generally following Highway 13, for approximately 1100 feet to Lawson Road. The boundary proceeds east along this road for about 480 feet. At this point, the boundary heads due north for approximately 660 feet then turns, proceeding due east to Alabama Highway 181. The district boundary moves north along Highway 181 for about 300 feet (where it reaches the southern boundary line of S35-T4S-R2E) at which point it turns, heading due east along the entire southern border of section 35. At the southwest corner of S36-T4S-R2E, the district boundary for Malbis Plantation turns and heads north along the western boundary for section 36 until it reaches US Highway 90. The district boundary proceeds west along Highway 90 until it reaches the eastern property line of the Malbis Nursery grounds. It wraps around the current eastern, northern and western property lines of the nursery grounds to include them in the district and then continues west along Highway 90 for approximately 1200 feet. At this point, the district boundary continues along the eastern, southern and western property lines of the Turkey Branch School and an adjoining church in order to exclude them, and then rejoins Highway 90 where it continues west along this road to the point of beginning. See the scaled sketch map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

These are the boundaries currently associated with Malbis Plantation, Inc. They encompass all land currently owned by Malbis Plantation, Inc., in and around the core of the original 1906 land grant.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bonnie Gums and Harriet Seacat, Research Associates (Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Reviewer)

organization University of South Alabama

date June 4, 2009

street & number HUMB 34 307 University Blvd. North

telephone 251-460-6562

city or town Mobile

state AL

zip code 36688

e-mail bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Malbis Planatation

City or Vicinity: Daphne

County: Baldwin

State: Alabama

Photographer: Bonnie Gums and Harriet Seacat; Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: April 24 to August 1, 2007 [photos 1-15]; July 2, 2010 [photos 16-20]

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0001

THE BIG HOUSE, Resource 1, façade and north side, view to southeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0002

TAMPARY-SIMMONS HOUSE, Resource 2, façade, view to north.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0003

MEN'S DORMITORY, Resource 4, façade, view to west.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0004

LARGE SAWMILL WORKSHOP, Resource 6, collapsed, view to south.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0005
LAUNDRY, Resource 7, south and west sides, view to northeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0006
ICE PLANT, MACHINE SHOP, AND ELECTRICAL PLANT, Resource 8, north and west sides,
view to southeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0007
MALBIS NURSERY, Resource 9, façade, view to north.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0008
CATTLE MAINTENANCE BARN, Resource 10, north and east sides, view to southwest.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0009
APARTMENT AND GARAGE AT DAIRY COMPLEX, Resource 14, south and west sides, view to northeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0010
OUTBUILDING BEHIND APARTMENT AND GARAGE, Resource 15, Façade and north side, view to southeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0011
WATER STORAGE TANK BY ARCADE DORMITORY, Resource 27, view to south.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0012
MALBIS MEMORIAL CHURCH, Resource 30, façade and south side, view to northeast.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0013
MALBIS MEMORIAL CHURCH, Resource 30, sanctuary, view to east

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0014
MALBIS CEMETERY, Resource 31, view to west.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0015
EAST GATE, Resource 34, view to west.

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0016
9563 Malbis Lane, Resource 37, façade and east side, view to northwest

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0017
9780 Malbis Lane, Resource 43, façade, view to south

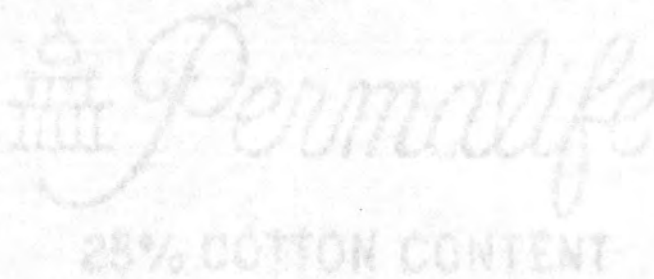
AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0018
29220 Vlahos Lane, Resource 50, façade and south side, view to northeast

AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0019
29289 State Highway 90, Resource 47, view to south

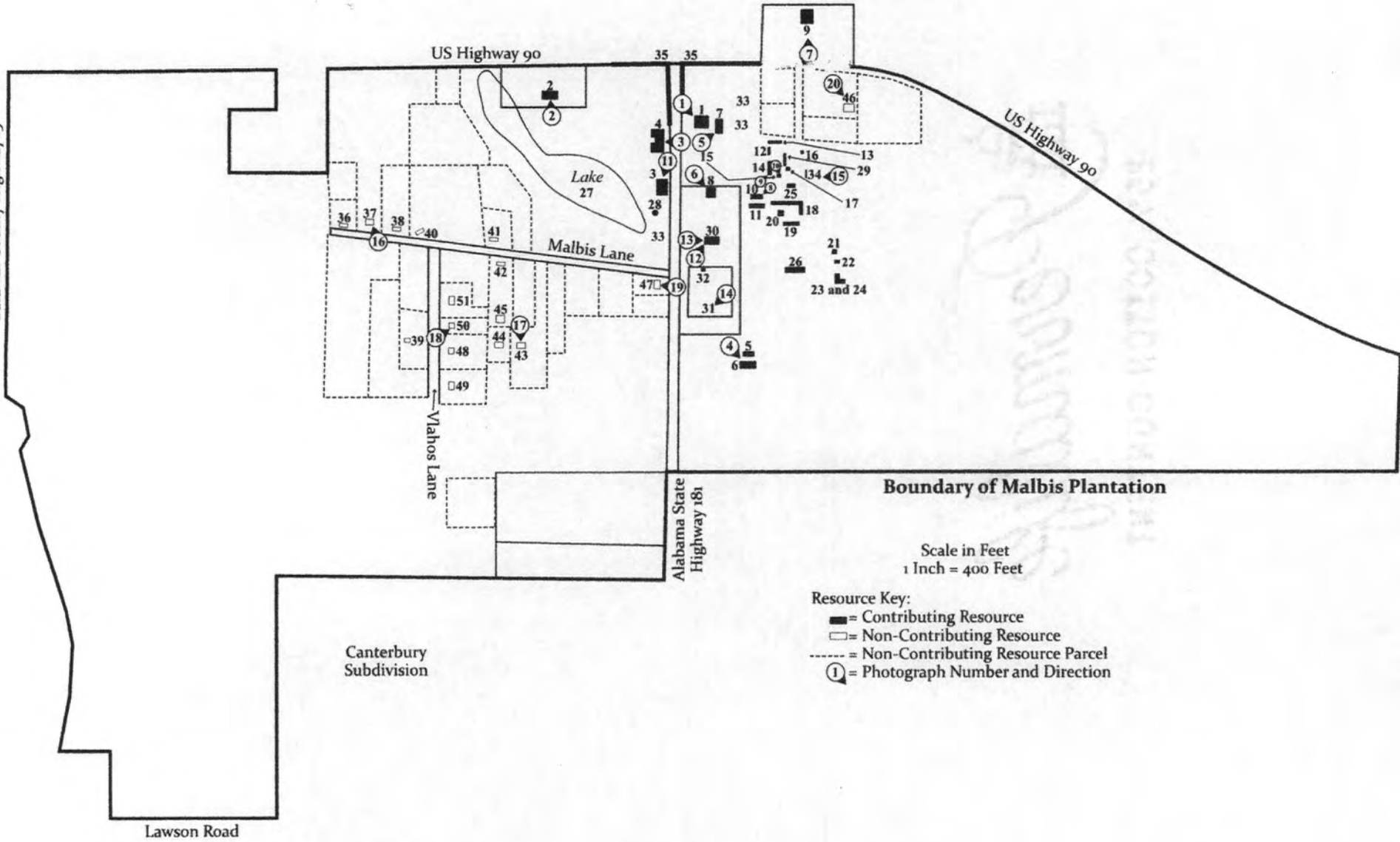
AL_BaldwinCounty_MalbisPlantation_0020
10200 State Highway 90, Resource 46, view to south

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Baldwin County Highway 13



US Highway 90

35 35

Lake 27

Malbis Lane

Valhos Lane

Alabama State Highway 181

US Highway 90

Plantation Hills Subdivision

Canterbury Subdivision

Lawson Road

Boundary of Malbis Plantation

Scale in Feet
1 Inch = 400 Feet

- Resource Key:
- = Contributing Resource
 - = Non-Contributing Resource
 - = Non-Contributing Resource Parcel
 - ① = Photograph Number and Direction

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Malbis Plantation

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Baldwin

DATE RECEIVED: 3/25/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/10/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000238

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/10/11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Amazing district in AL - area of sign. Ethnic Heritage:
Social history - architecture. Greek*
POS 1906-1965.

RECOM./CRITERIA A.C.

REVIEWER Don Delini

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/10/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis
Plantation - 0001



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0002



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0003



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0004



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0005



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0006



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0007



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0008



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0009



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0010



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0011



AL-Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0012



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0013



JOHN GEORGE PETURIS

JUNE 15, 1899

DEC. 28, 1962

*A soldier with Christ on earth,
An angel with Christ in heaven*

AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0014



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0015



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation -
0016



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation - 0017



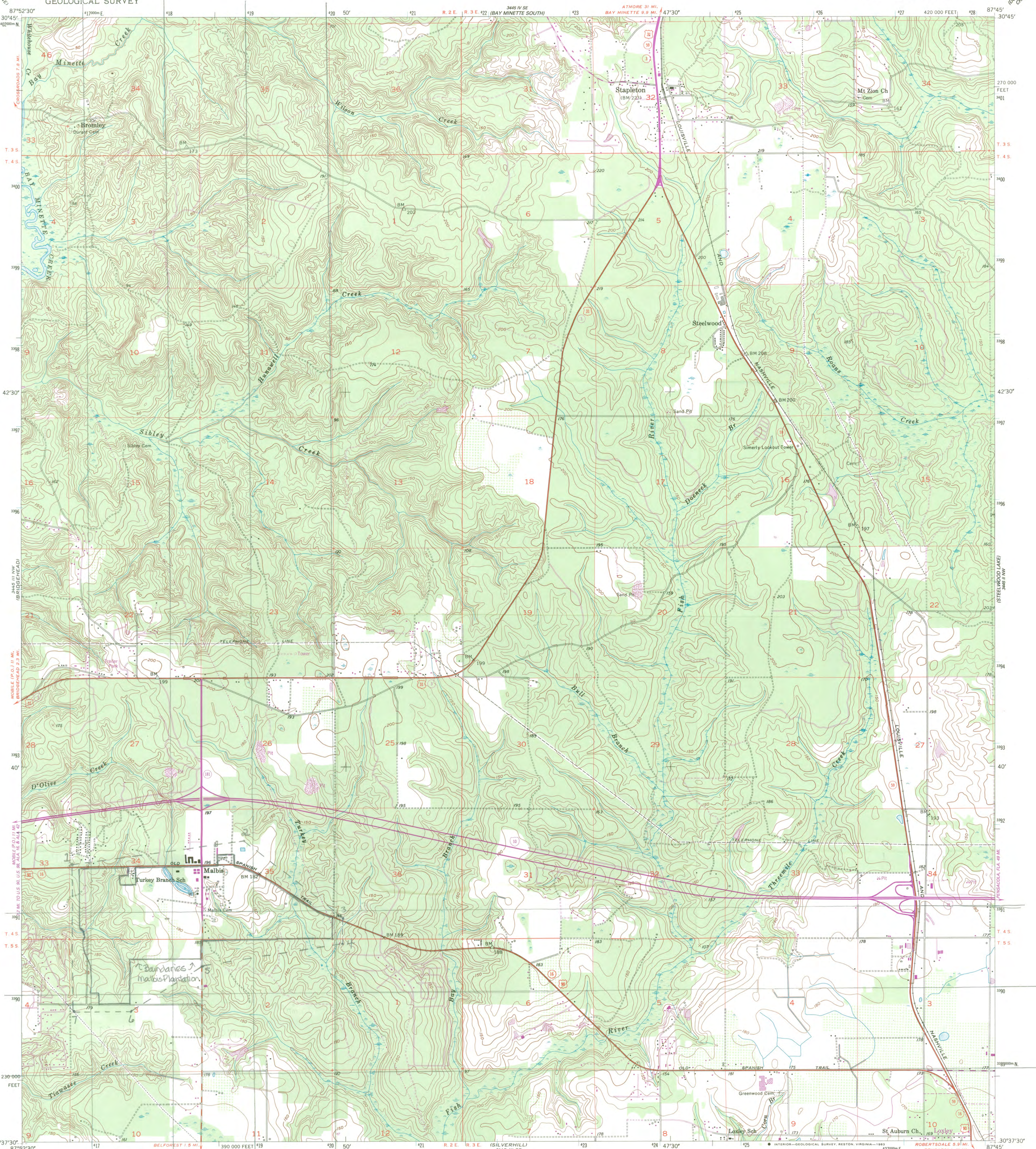
AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation - 0018



AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation - 0019

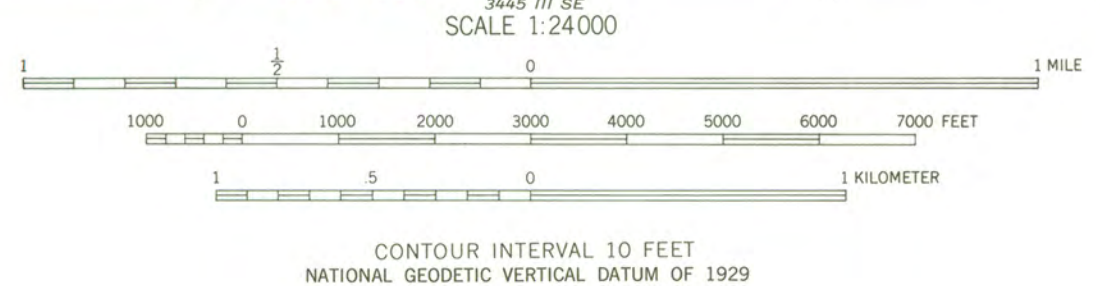


AL - Baldwin County - Malbis Plantation - 0020



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey Malbis Plantation
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Alabama Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
Topography by plane-table surveys 1940. Revised 1953
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alabama coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 17 meters south as shown by
dashed corner ticks
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981
and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1982

1. 16 416740 3391590
2. 16 418900 3391870
3. 16 420120 3390910
4. 16 420105 3390600
5. 16 418365 3390410
6. 16 417480 3389780
7. 16 416785 3389780



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Medium-duty
- Light-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

ALABAMA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

STAPLETON, ALA.
N3037.5-W8745.7/7.5
1953
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 3445 III NE—SERIES V844

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 18, 2010

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Despinka K. Pappas
104 Glencoe Way
Dothan, AL 36306

RE: Parcel #32-08-34-0-000-002.016

Dear Ms. Pappas:

I am pleased to inform you that the proposed Malbis Plantation Historic District in Daphne (Baldwin County), Alabama will be considered by the National Register of Historic Places Review Board for Alabama for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on March 18, 2010. The Register is the official national list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the map for the proposed historic district and the criteria for evaluation.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, the only result is that federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If an owner chooses to object to the listing of this property, the notarized objection must be submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission by March 17, 2010. Please send your comments on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register to our National Register Coordinator, Susan Enzweiler, at the above address.

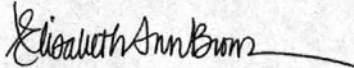
Malbis Plantation, Inc.
National Register Nomination

Page 2

If you wish to comment on whether the historic district should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address before the Review Board considers this nomination on March 18, 2010.

Copies of the nomination as well as information on the National Register and federal tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Ann Brown". The signature is written in black ink and has a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme

Enclosures



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 18, 2010

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

ALEXANDRA

Alexander Doussa
103 Gaffney Court
Dothan, AL 36305

3/12/2010

I certify that I am the sole owner.

RE: Parcel #43-02-03-0-000-002.008

Alexandra Doussa
ALEXANDRA DOUSSA

Dear Mr. Doussa:

I am pleased to inform you that the proposed Malbis Plantation Historic District in Daphne (Baldwin County), Alabama will be considered by the National Register of Historic Places Review Board for Alabama for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on March 18, 2010. The Register is the official national list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the map for the proposed historic district and the criteria for evaluation.

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3/12/2010 - I object to the listing of this property.

Alexandra Doussa
ALEXANDRA DOUSSA

Emily Jernigan

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
www.preserveala.org

3/12/10 comm. exp 6/29/10

WILLARD BELTON SIMMONS, JR.

February 22, 2010



Ms. Susan Enzweiler
State of Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

RE: Malbis Plantation Historic District

Dear Ms. Enzweiler,

As per the letter from the State of Alabama Historical Commission dated February 18, 2010, I am writing **in support of** the Malbis Plantation Historic District in Daphne (Baldwin County), Alabama. If any further information is required, please do not hesitate to give me a call on my cell at (251) 402-2510.

With warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. B. Simmons, Jr.".

Willard B. Simmons, Jr.

WBSjr:dpm



The undersigned, Gertrude Malbis, being an owner of property in the proposed Malbis Plantation Historic District in Daphne (Baldwin County) Alabama does hereby register her **objection** to the listing of her property in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act as referenced in the letter of the State of Alabama, Alabama Historical Commission, to Malbis Plantation, Inc., dated February 18, 2010.

By: Gertrude Malbis
GERTRUDE MALBIS

Sworn to and subscribed before me the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Alabama, at large, this 12th day of March, 2010.

Laura O. Solley
Laura O. Solley
Notary Public

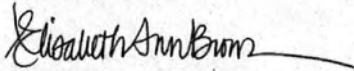
Malbis Plantation, Inc.
National Register Nomination

Page 2

If you wish to comment on whether the historic district should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address before the Review Board considers this nomination on March 18, 2010.

Copies of the nomination as well as information on the National Register and federal tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

Very truly yours,



Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme

Enclosures

I Despina K. Pappas as usufruct and
my Daughters Sophia C Pappas & Frances C Pappas
collectively choose not to be part of this
listing!
3/12/2010



Emily Jermigan
3/12/10

comm.exp. 6/29/10

FRANCES O. PAPPAS
104 Glencoe Way
Dothan, AL 36306



March 15, 2010

VIA FACSIMILE (334)-240-3477
and REGULAR MAIL

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900

RE: Proposed Malbis Plantation Historic District
Nomination to the Register of Historic Places before
the Review Board scheduled for March 18, 2010

Parcel #32-08-34-0-000-002.016

Dear Ms. Brown:

Pursuant to your letter dated February 18, 2010 addressed to my mother Despina K. Pappas, enclosed please find my Affidavit of Ownership and Objection with respect to the referenced parcel of Malbis Plantation.

Under separate cover you will receive or have received affidavits from my mother, Despina K. Pappas, and my sister, Sophia G. Pappas. Some years ago, my mother donated the naked ownership to Sophia G. Pappas and me in the proportion of one-half each. My mother retained the naked ownership as permitted under Louisiana law. Thus, the three of us are those persons involved in the owner ship of this parcel.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 504-840-4914.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frances O. Pappas".

Frances O. Pappas

FOP

cc: Despina K. Pappas
Sophia G. Pappas

RE: OBJECTION TO
PROPOSED MALBIS PLANTATION HISTORIC DISTRICT IN DAPHNE ALABAMA,
BALDWIN COUNTY,
BEING CONSIDERED BY THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REVIEW
BOARD FOR ALABAMA
FOR NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ON MARCH 18, 2010

Parcel #32-08-34-0-000-002.016

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF ALABAMA
COUNTY OF HOUSTON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, Notary Public, personally came and appeared,

FRANCES O. PAPPAS

who, being first duly sworn, did depose and state that:

- (1) She is over the age of 21, and a resident of the State of Louisiana;
- (2) She is the naked owner of a half interest in parcel #32-08-34-0-000-002.016 which is located in the proposed Malbis Plantation Historic District in Daphne, (Baldwin County), Alabama.
- (3) Her sister, Sophia G. Pappas owns the other half naked ownership interest in said parcel and that her mother Despina K. Pappas has usufruct (use) of said parcel until her death.
- (4) As a partial owner of said parcel she objects to the listing of Malbis Plantation as an Historic District ;

Frances O. Pappas

FRANCES O. PAPPAS

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 15th day of MARCH, 2010.

Shirley Bright
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY

My Commission
My commission expires ~~_____~~ Expires May 11, 2010

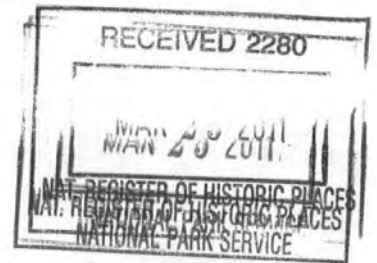


STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

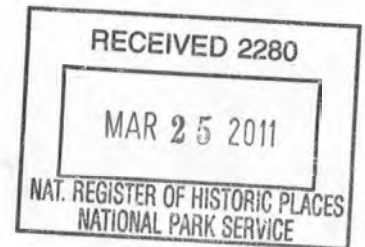
FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 22, 2011

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477



Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005



Dear ~~Ms. Shull~~ *Carol* :

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Malbis Plantation
Daphne, Baldwin County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures