

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 13 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

APR 21 1986

MAY 13 1986

1. Name

historic Downtown Jacksonville Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet NA not for publication

city, town Jacksonville NA vicinity of congressional district 3

state Alabama code 01 county Calhoun code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners

street & number

city, town NA vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calhoun County Courthouse

street & number W. Eleventh Street

city, town Anniston state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

National Register of Historic Places - Dr. Francis Office and Apothecary Shop (11/20/70)
title Alabama Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970-present federal state county local

depository for survey records Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Montgomery state Alabama

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

With the Public Square as the central focal point, the Downtown Jacksonville Historic District has its north-south axis along Pelham Road. Clinton and Ladiga streets are the primary east-west streets. The district is irregular in shape with boundaries being College Street on the north, Murphy Avenue on the west, Vann Street on the south, and along Ladiga Street to the Nisbet-Weaver House (# 75) on the east. The eighty-two structures within the district provide a wide range of architectural styles which prevailed for a period of approximately 100 years. Forty-four or 55% of the sites are considered to make positive contributions to the district. Primary emphasis is placed on commercial buildings on the Public Square and notable churches and residences throughout the area.

Sixteen buildings date within the ante-bellum period (prior to April 1861). In this category are a doctor's office, two stores, two churches, and twelve residences.

Lou's Dress Shop (# 51), Jacksonville's most conspicuous landmark and oldest commercial building, has retained much of its original tavern appearance despite alterations to the main lower floor since construction in 1838. Just off the northwest corner of the Public Square on Gayle Avenue is the Dr. Francis Medical Museum (# 11). Originally located on the north side of the Square when built c. 1850, this building has been fully restored as an authentic ante-bellum doctor's office and entered on the National Register of Historic Places. The architecture is American National. The front portico is supported by four fluted Doric columns. A center partition separates an apothecary in front from an examining and treatment room in the rear. Side and fan lights of the front entrance contain beautiful multi-colored stained glass.

Two blocks to the southwest on Murphy Avenue is the Snow-Felgar House (# 27), the city's oldest dwelling. Evolving from a simple pioneer cabin in 1832, the spacious Greek Revival mansion is readily identified by its double Ionic front portico. One block to the north, the McCormick-Johnson House (# 26) is a remarkable conversion of a former two-story brick jailhouse (dated c. 1840) into one of Jacksonville's most unique residences with its graceful two-story frame addition facing north on Ladiga Street.

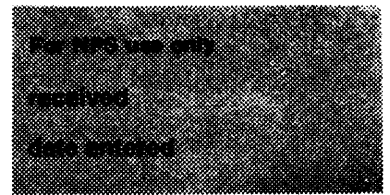
Across town to the east along south Church Avenue and Carroll Street is a string of five vintage ante-bellum houses (# 66, #68, #76, #81, #82). Each had its distinctive contribution to classical Southern architecture. One of these, the Kelly-Lockett-Gidley House (# 68), offers an unusual combination of porches and balcony which are adorned with decorative post braces and eave brackets.

An excellent example of Greek Revival architecture is the Nisbet-Weaver House (# 75), located atop Reservoir Hill on east Ladiga Street. Wooded grounds and a curving driveway provide a scenic panorama for this stately mansion with its high colonnaded front portico and center balcony.

An interesting comparison in architectural styles is presented by two churches within a block of the Public Square. St. Luke's Episcopal Church (# 64), patterned after a design by Dr. Richard Upjohn, Sr., has English Gothic lines as seen in the lancet windows

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 2

Page 1

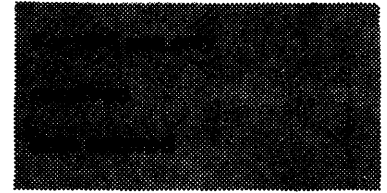
Jacksonville Historic District, Jacksonville, Alabama

Inclusive street numbers:

200-206 West College St.
100-312 E. Clinton St.
101-420 E. Ladiga St.
100-300 W. Ladiga St.
E. Drayton St. (West Ace Hardware Warehouse)
200-204 W. Drayton St.
301 W. Coffee St.
100, 201 & 301 Murphy Ave.
100, 300 N. Gayle St.
100-300 N. Pelham St.
103-405 West side of S. Pelham Rd.
104 S. Pelham Rd.
107-301 N. Church St.
202, 302 S. Church St.
103, 300 S. Chinabee Ave.
1-28 Public Square

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

and doors with pointed arches. The interior is richly decorated with beautiful woodwork, a large brass chandelier, stained-glass windows, and marble wall memorials. In contrast, the First Presbyterian Church (# 42), believed to have been designed by Thomas S. Stewart of Philadelphia, has a Romanesque appearance with its rounded arched windows and front entrance. There is a sense of quiet reverence in the interior, reminiscent of early New England Congregational churches. There are balustrades for the chancel and choir loft, four brass chandeliers in the nave, and four large clear-glass windows on each side.

Architecture of the late Victorian period is amply exhibited in two large frame houses, the W. M. Nisbet House (# 71) and the Bondurant House (# 36). Both have spacious porches, bays, and beautiful interior woodwork (stairways and framing for windows and doorways).

Two later structures considered to have contributing architecture are the Wood-Smart House (# 74), a typical bungalow built in 1930, and the Jacksonville Public Library (# 6), completed in 1940 as an impressive example of the skillful use of white Alabama marble in walls, floors, and chimney.

Between 1875 and 1900 six brick stores were built on the Public Square. Two on the south side, the Fryar Building (# 20) and the Ramagnano Building (# 19), are similar in appearance. Both are two-story double buildings (partitions divide the lower floors) and have identical decorative brickwork in the facades. Four on the east side (#53, #54, #55, #56) were built as replacements for frame buildings that were destroyed by fire in September 1883. Of these four, two (# 55, # 56) are two-story and have ornately decorated facades and eaves.

In the first decade of the Twentieth Century, two more brick stores were added to the Public Square - one on the north side (# 46) and one on the south side (# 58). Both have two stories and moderately decorated facades.

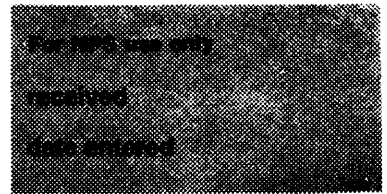
During the 1920's a string of brick buildings replaced frame buildings on the west side of the Public Square. All were one-story except the Posey Building (# 12), a large two-story double building located on the northwest corner. On October 2, 1980, a fire severely damaged four buildings. These buildings were replaced in 1982 by the Jacksonville Square Mall, a complex of stores.

Also included in the building boom of the 1920's was a substantial number of one-story frame bungalow style houses as typified by four houses on Church Avenue (#37, #38, #39, #40).

Total Contributing Properties: 56

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

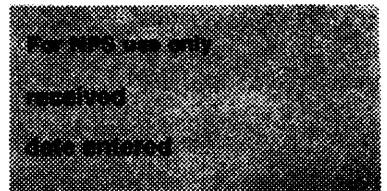
Page 2

BUILDINGS AND SITES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DOWNTOWN
JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 300 N. Pelham Road (Clark-Ide House): c 1847; one-and-a-half-story, frame, hip roofs, two interior chimneys, all eaves cornices are decorated with dentils, porch extends along front and part of north side, dormers with two windows on front and rear, pedimented entrance with single large door and side lights, small rear porch with scroll brackets on posts, large basement, one-story bay on north side. Roll 1, Neg. 6.
4. 204 W. College St. (Privett House): CA 1900; one-and-a-half-story, gable roof, three dormers with 9/6 windows, board and batten siding, side lights by front door, open porch with four wooden pillars, end chimneys on south and west sides. Roll 1, Neg. 9.
8. 108 N. Pelham Road (AmSouth Bank Annex B): c 1900; one story, brick. Roll 2, Neg. 11.
11. 100 N. Gayle Avenue (Dr. Francis Medical Museum): c 1850; one story, frame, end chimney in west wall, a center partition separates an apothecary in front an office in the rear, gable roof, four Doric-capped fluted columns support the front portico, four pilasters in the facade frame the two twelve over twelve windows and center entrance, side lights and fan light of the panelled front door are made of multi-colored stained glass. Roll 4, Neg. 3.
12. 26 and 28 West Public Square (Posey Building): c 1922; two story, brick, flat roof, double entrance with each having display windows, extensive basement. Roll 4, Neg. 0.
13. 24 West Public Square (The Quality Shoppe): c 1922; one story, brick, display windows in front with recessed double doors in center, pressed metal ceiling. Roll 9, Neg. 5.
19. 100 W. Ladiga St. (Ramagnano Building): c 1875; two story, brick, a double building with identical halves separated on the lower floor by a partition but having a common (open) upper floor, flat roof. Roll 1, Neg. 17.
20. 104 W. Ladiga St. (Fryar Building): c. 1892, two story, brick, flat roof, two halves which began as different structures but were combined as one building c 1892, decorative facade, entire bottom floor for book sales. Roll 1, Neg. 18.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

25. 100 Murphy Avenue (Arnold-Hudson House): c 1880; one story, frame, gable roofs on front (west) side and south side with hip roof on rear (east side), three fireplaces (two with diagonal flues) use a central chimney, main house raised about four feet above ground (no basement), kitchen extension on north side at ground level, new addition on east side to include a sun porch. Roll 4, Neg. 15.
26. 300 W. Ladiga St. (McCormick-Johnson-Winters House): c 1840; two-and-a-half story, brick and frame combination, double hip roof, two-tiered front porch with railing around upper porch, one-story porch with railing at rear of building, sun room on west side, large basement under west half, interior chimney on west side. Roll 7, Neg. 9.
27. 201 Murphy Avenue (Snow-Felgar House): 1832; two story, frame, gable roofs, two-tiered front porch with each porch having four square Ionic-capped columns and doors with side and transom lights, picket railing on upper porch and solid side rails on lower porch, large end chimney in the north, west, and south walls, three interior stairways, heart pine flooring and ceiling. Roll 4, Neg. 16.
28. 204 W. Drayton St. (Arnold-Rountree House): c 1880; one story, frame, gable roofs, end chimney in three walls (east, south, and west), screened front porch, double front doors are panelled, large basement with entrance at ground level at rear of house. Roll 10, Neg. 16.
30. 188 W. Coffee St. (Reid House): CA 1890; one-and-a-half-story, clapboard, center hip roof with dormer facing north, gable roofs on north and east extensions, design shingles in north gable facade, front porch has wooden pillars with concrete base, two front doors with main door having ornate wood carvings bordering a large glass pane, east extension has own front door. Roll 3, Neg. 29.
31. 301 Murphy Ave. (Hall House): CA 1900; one-story, frame clapboard, T-shaped with gable roofs, large interior chimney in back extension, open porch with wooden pillars. Roll 3, Neg. 28.
34. 305 S. Pelham Road (Fleming-Casey House): c 1836; one story, frame, gable roof, end chimney in north and south walls, front porch has five posts with ornate brackets, a one-story west wing, brackets on eaves of main building. Roll 2, Neg. 14.
35. 401 S. Pelham Road (Francis-Wood House): c 1861; one story, frame, front door has side and transom lights, eave brackets along front porch and north and south sides, hip roof on main house with gable floor for extension on rear or west side, a full length window on each side of the front entrance. Roll 9, Neg. 8.

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

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

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Continuation sheet

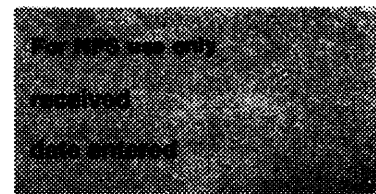
Item number 7

Page 4

36. 405 S. Pelham Road (Bondurant House): 1913; two story, frame, gable roofs on front and south sides project from a central hip roof, continuous porch across front and part of south side, a one-story extension on north side, triple windows on the front side of upper and lower floors, a two-story projecting bay on the south side, two interior chimneys, beautiful woodwork and heart pine flooring throughout the house. Roll 6, Neg. 18.
37. 301 N. Church Ave.: 1929; one-story frame bungalow, clipped gable roof on front with hip roofs on rear and over front porch, windows have four verticle panes over a single pane, porch has a brick pillar at each end two wooden pillars with brick bases framing the entrance, an interior chimney in east (back) end. Roll 1, Neg. 5.
39. 201 N. Church Ave. (Propst-Geier House): CA 1920; one-story clapboard bungalow, a transverse gable roof, gable roof over front porch and hip roof on rear extension, windows have four verticle panes over a single pane, open porch has wooden pillars with brick bases at each end a center brick base with no pillar. Roll 1, Neg. 3.
40. 107 N. Church Ave. (Sewell-Coppock House): CA 1920; one-story clapboard bungalow, gable roof with recessed porch on north side, front gable has large vent in center and large eave brackets, front windows have four verticle panes over a single pane, open porch has a wooden pillar with a stone base at each end a stone base with no pillar framing the entrance. Roll 1, Neg. 2.
42. 200 E. Clinton St. (First Presbyterian Church): 1861; one story, brick, gable roof, front (south side) dominated by bell tower with spire, pews within the nave face toward pulpit located in chancel at north end, four large windows on each side have arched tops and matching arched wood trim, windows are protected by latticed wooden shutters, oak flooring, choir loft (including organ) is located above entrance narthex and two anterooms, entrance gained through double doors at bottom of bell tower, three small choir loft windows and a large cedar rosette are centered above entrance doors, an anteroom window is located in the south wall on each side of the bell tower, lighting in nave provided by four large brass chandeliers. Roll 6, Neg. 0.
43. 114 E. Clinton St. (City Dry Cleaners): c. 1908, one story, brick facade, gable roof, brick walls, concrete block addition with flat roof on rear. Roll 1, Neg. 1.
46. 101 E. Clinton St. (Crow Drug): 1907, two story, brick, flat roof, facade has decorative cornice above upper sealed windows. Roll 1, Neg. 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

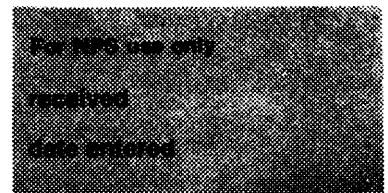
Item number 7

Page 5

47. 101 N. Pelham Rd. (Freeland's Automotive): c 1928; one story, brick, flat roof. Roll 1, Neg. 21.
48. The Confederate Monument (Public Square): 1910, concrete pedestal supporting the statue of a Confederate soldier. Roll 5, Neg. 29 and 30.
51. 13 East Public Square (Lou's Dress Shop): 1838; two story, brick, lower front has board and batten siding and plaster over brick on the upper front, front and side display windows with metal canopies, end chimney in north and east walls, L-shaped with east wing on north side, wall bricks are laid in the flemish bond pattern. Roll 8, Neg. 2.
52. 11 East Public Square (Craven Building): c 1868; two story, brick, double building on lower floor with upper floor entrance stairway separating the two sides (north and south), stairway door has transom light and arched frame with lion's head ornament at top, display windows on both sides, original double doors on north side have been reinstalled, original facade restored revealing seven windows with ornamental arches along front of second floor. Roll 1, Neg. 15.
55. 3 East Public Square (Paints-Crafts-Hobbies): 1888; two story, brick, flat roof, corbeled brick full height pilasters, cast iron cornice, decorative, round, louvered attic vents. Roll 1, Neg. 24.
56. 1E Public Square (Roma's Pizza and Steak House): c 1884, two story, brick, flat roof, corbeled cornices, arched brick and terra cotta hoods over second floor windows which are partially enclosed w/ cinderblock, modern first floor alterations. Roll 2, Neg. 7 and 22.
58. 101 E. Ladiga St. (Jacksonville Auto Parts): c 1906, two story, brick, flat roof, display windows are on each side of the indented front entrance which has double doors. Original cast iron pilasters flank either side of recessed entry. Roll 1, Neg. 23.
62. 116 E. Ladiga Street (Police Building): 1934, two story native stone, indented entrance, flat roof w/ corner plinths, cut stone windows and door surrounds. Roll 2, Neg. 19.
63. E. Drayton St. (West Ace Hardware Warehouse): 1934; one-story, stepped-up flat roof, constructed of native stone, few windows, storage area of 5,000 sq. ft. Roll 3, Neg. 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



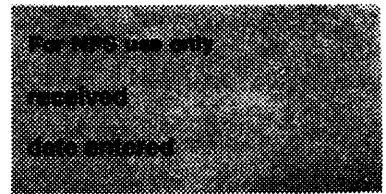
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

64. 103 S. Chinabee Avenue (St. Luke's Episcopal Church): 1856; Richard Upjohn, architect, one story, frame Carpenter Gothic, architecture, lancet windows with stained glass, bell tower with tall steeple on north side, beautiful interior woodwork, marble memorials on walls, ceiling accentuated by large bronze chandelier, board and batten exterior siding, heart pine flooring, slate gable roof. Roll 2, Neg 4 and Roll 7, Neg. 17.
66. 205 S. Church Avenue (Ramagnano-Richardson House): c 1861; two story, frame, truncated pyramidal roof forming deck on top with decorative grillwork on three sides, one-story west wing has gable roof and an interior chimney, endchimney in the north and south walls, latticed porch on south side of west wing, scroll brackets under eaves of main building and west wing. Roll 9, Neg. 13.
68. 220 Carroll Street (Kelly-Lockett-Gidley House): c 1855, two story, frame, gable roof on main house and double-hipped roof on east wing, an end chimney in south wall, interior chimney just inside of north wall and in east wing, porch on front (west) side and smaller balcony porch (with railings) centered above, doors of both of these porches have side and transom lights, small porch on north side has triple posts, dentils in roof cornice, and a balustraded deck, brackets under eaves of front porch and upper floor of main building, flatt-roofed porte cochere attached to east wing has dentils in roof cornice. Roll 2, Neg. 0 and 1.
69. 310 E. Clinton St. (Hawkins-Steinberg House): CA 1920; one-story, frame, north-south gable roof with hip roof over east side of house, open porch on southeast side, crossed railing and wooden pillars, galvanized "tin" roof, iron railings for entrance steps, narrow boards in siding and gable facade, one large window on porch, cinder block basement, interior chimneys on west and east sides. Roll 11, Neg. 14.
70. 312 E. Clinton St. (McDowell-Steinberg House): CA 1920; one-story, frame, gable roofs, interior chimney on west side, interior chimney with curved cap on east wing, front screened porch along east wing, brick foundation, basement, ornately designed shingles in south (front) gable facade. Roll 3, Neg. 7.
71. 310 E. Ladiga St. (W. M. Nisbet House): 1890, two story, frame, gable roof, two interior chimneys, front porch with picket railings and ornamental brackets for posts, front door has transom light, one-story rectangular bay on east side of porch has scroll eave brackets, late Victorian interior woodwork (stairway, doors, framing), small porch on west side in rear. Roll 8, Neg. 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

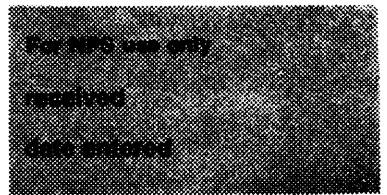
72. 400 E. Ladiga St. (Henderson House): 1930, one story, brick, central hip roof with center chimney, east and west wings have gable roofs, gabled entry with metal awning and side lights. Roll 8, Neg. 12.
74. 410 E. Ladiga St. (Wood-Smart House): 1930; one story, frame, clipped gable roofs, one interior chimney, tapered square porch columns on brick piers. Roll 8, Neg. 15.
75. 420 E. Ladiga St. (Nisbet-Weaver House): c 1835; two story, frame, a large end chimney in north and south walls, front dominated by high portico with six square columns and a balcony porch in the center between the third and fourth columns, the porch has picket railings and transom light over the door, the double doors of the main entrance also have a transom light, the living room was enlarged and an enclosed back porch was added in recent years. Roll 8, Neg. 16 and 17.
79. 110 S. Thomas Ave. (Turnley-Battle-Burnham-Martin House): c 1836; Greek Revival, one story, frame, panelled front door with side and transom lights framed by pilasters and medallions, gable roof, end chimney in south wall, interior chimney in center of roof, fully developed basement under front halls of house. Roll 4, Neg. 12.
81. 202 S. Church Ave. (Bethea-Adams House): 1837; one story, brick and frame, gable roofs, large frame east wing, end chimney in north and south walls, panelled front door with side and transom lights, steps on each side of front door, porch on south side of main building, combination carport and frame room attached to rear of east wing. Roll 2, Neg. 3.
82. 302 S. Church Ave. (Forney-Burton-Green House): 1836; one story, frame, central east-west gable roof with west end (house front) clipped, one north and two south gable roofs project from central roof, end chimneys in south, east, and north walls (two in south wall), one central interior chimney, continuous porch along north, west, and south sides, heart pine flooring, front door side lights. Roll 2, Neg. 2 and 18.

BUILDINGS WHICH CONDITIONALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DOWNTOWN
JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. 300 N. Gayle Ave. (First United Methodist Church): 1888, 1949 altered; one story, brick, lancet windows with stained glass, cruciform gable roofs, bell tower on southeast corner with double doors facing east and south, round stained glass window centered in east (front) gable wall, alcove on west side for altar and choir, extensive addition on east and north sides to connect church building to education building located on west side. Roll 1, Neg. 7.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

3. 206 W. College St. (Lundsford-Williams House): CA 1914; two-story, frame, central hip roof with several small gables, an interior chimney on east side, pedimented gable front entrance with double wooden pillars on each side, front door has transom and side lights, 2/2 windows, aluminum siding. Roll 1, Neg. 10.
5. 200 W. College St. (Ferguson House): CA 1880; one-story, frame and stucco, irregular roof with mixture of gable and hips and asbestos shingles, an extension on west side for additional living space, end chimney on east side and interior chimney on north side. Roll 1, Neg. 8.
24. 116 W. Ladiga St. (Venable Realty Building): c 1928, one-and-a-half-story, brick first floor and stucco second floor, clipped gable roof, ornate front door, small extension on east side with gable roof. Roll 6, Neg. 10.
29. 200 W. Drayton St. (Livesay House): c 1880, one story, asbestos siding, gable roofs, large end chimney in east wall, front porch along north side (porch has picket railing), two entrance doors, frame extension in rear (south side). Roll 6, Neg. 13.
38. 205 N. Church Ave. (Lester-Love House): CA 1922; one-story bungalow, composition shingle siding across front, gable roof, 2/2 windows, interior chimney in middle of north side, open front porch with wooden pillars. Roll 1, Neg. 4.
41. 204 N. Church Ave. (Nunnally-Glass-Robertson House): CA 1911; one-and-a-half-story, frame with aluminum siding, central gable roof with transverse hip roof, large angled front extending partially on both sides, bevelled glass in front door, picket porch rail with top and bottom rails, wooden pillars with concrete bases, small bathroom attached to north side, brick wall at sidewalk level with concrete steps leading to front entrance, double window in front gable facade. Roll 3, Neg. 35.
53. 7 East Public Square (The Country Shoppe): c 1884; one story, brick, modern display windows across front. Roll 1, Neg. 16.
54. 5 East Public Square (Woods Building): c 1884; one story, brick, flat roof, modern entry and display windows, mansard-type canopy. Roll 1, Neg. 22.
57. 104 South Pelham Road (Wood Building): c 1918, one-story, brick, flat roof, vertical wood panelling and display windows across the front, metal awning w/ shingle roof, partitioned into two rental spaces, frame extension on rear of south rental space. Roll 2, Neg. 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

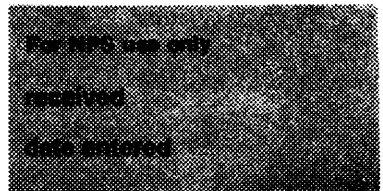
60. 109 E. Ladiga St. (The Fabric Center): c 1902; two story, brick, flat roof, large display windows with entrance door indented in center, metal canopy. Roll 5, Neg. 7.
76. 301 E. Ladiga St. (Kitchens-Glazner House): c 1848; two story, aluminum siding, gable roofs, end chimney in east and west walls, interior chimney in south wing, continuous porch across front and part of west side with double posts at entrance, couple front doors with side and transom lights, balcony porch with single door above entrance, one-story frame extension for bedroom on east side, wide pine plank flooring. Roll 5, Neg. 27.

BUILDINGS WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DOWNTOWN JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

6. 200 N. Pelham Road (Jacksonville Public Library): 1940; one story, extensive use of white Alabama marble (walls, floors, chimney), double entrance doors are framed by fluted marble pilasters, entrance decorations include a large eagle centered above and a lantern-type light on each side, windows have eight over twelve lights, flat roof. Roll 3, Neg. 23.
7. 110 N. Pelham Road (AmSouth Bank Annex A): c 1925, one story, brick veneer. Roll 2, Neg. 12.
9. 106 N. Pelham Road (AmSouth Bank Annex C): c 1907; one story brick veneer front dominated by large display window with door at north side. Roll 2, Neg. 10.
10. 100 N. Pelham Road (AmSouth Bank): 1902, two story, brick, extensively altered in 1977 to provide exterior with Greek revival appearance including monumental fluted columns in the Ionic Order in front and along south side. Roll 4, Neg. 1.
14. 22 West Public Square (Terri's Hair Designers): c 1922, one story, brick, display windows on both sides of center recessed doorway, narrow metal awning across front. Roll 1, Neg. 20.
15. 1-8 West Public Square (Jacksonville Square Mall): 1982; one-story, brick with stone facade, flat roof, center hallway, display windows throughout, compartmented for a variety of individual stores. Roll 1, Neg. 19.
16. 4 West Public Square (Columbus Finance): c 1922, one story, brick, flat roof, front has panelled door and display window, shingled overhang. Roll 9, Neg. 7.

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

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



Continuation sheet

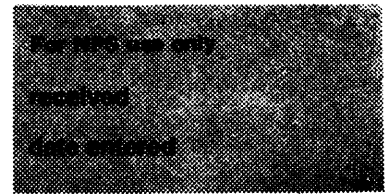
Item number 7

Page 10

17. 2 West Public Square (Jacksonville State Bank Branch): 1969, one story, brick double entrance doors with transom, drive-in teller on the south side. Roll 9, Neg. 4.
18. 103 S. Pelham Road (Matta's): c 1917, one story, concrete block, diagonal corner entrance with double doors, flat roof, large show room with office in rear (west side). Roll 3, Neg. 32.
21. 108 W. Ladiga St. (Anniston Newchannels): c 1949, one story, brick, flat roof, a large show window on each side of central front doorway. Roll 2, Neg. 6.
22. 110 W. Ladiga St. (Austin's Used Furniture): c 1949; one story, brick, flat roof, show window on each side of central front doorway. Roll 2, Neg. 17.
23. 112 W. Ladiga St. (Nisbet Insurance and Realty Building): c 1951; one story, brick, flat roof. Roll 6, Neg. 11.
32. 207 S. Pelham Road (Hammett Amoco Service Station): 1947, one story, concrete block, decorative "streamline" architecture popular in the 1940s, building separated into three sections, flat roof, outside service area roof extending from south section. This service station was built on the site of a former house which served as headquarters for General Joseph Wheeler, C.S.A., in November 1864. It has been in continuous operation since its construction in 1947 with the present operator being Gene Hammett. Roll 11, Neg. 15.
33. 303 S. Pelham Road (Wright House): c 1948; one story, frame, gable roof, front porch, end chimney in south wall. Roll 6, Neg. 20.
44. 120 E. Clinton St. (Bethea Building): c 1930; two story, concrete block with brick veneer and metal paneled front, large display windows across the front with indented doorway in center. Roll 1, Neg. 0.
45. 108 E. Clinton St. (Village Inn): c 1928; one story, brick, a multi-paned window on each side of front entrance, flat roof, shingled canopy. Roll 1, Neg. 11.
49. 109 E. Clinton St. (Shelton Building): 1945; two story concrete block with gable roof on front end and flat roof on rear, two large display windows in front, double entry. Roll 5, Neg. 4.
50. 107 E. Clinton St. (Glazner Dental Office): c 1947; one story, concrete block, two large windows in front (one filled-in with glass bricks). Roll 2, Neg. 8.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

- 56A. E. Ladiga St. (Roma's Annex): c 1938; one story, concrete block with brick veneer front, flat roof, two large windows in front. Roll 2, Neg. 22.
59. 105 E. Ladiga St. (West Ace Hardware): c 1920; one story, concrete block, display windows and two double doors across the front. Roll 5, Neg. 6.
61. 116 E. Ladiga St. (Old Fire Station): 1960; one story, concrete block with brick veneer front. Roll 2, Neg. 16.
65. 103 S. Chinabee Ave. (Billy Daugette Memorial Parish House): 1952; one story, frame, gable roof, arched windows and recessed entry. Roll 7, Neg. 18.
67. 300 S. Chinabee Ave. (Jacksonville Fire Station): 1985; one-story, brick and metal siding, with flat metal roof, three divisions. Roll 1, Neg. -1.
73. 408 E. Ladiga St. (Tate House): c 1945; one story, frame, one interior chimney. Roll 8, Neg. 14.
77. 307 E. Ladiga St. (Arnold-Forster House): 1949; one story, frame, gable roof, cross gable roofed portico supported slender square columns. Roll 8, Neg. 11.
78. 311 E. Ladiga St. (Luallen House): c 1950; one story, frame, gable roof, aluminum siding. Roll 8, Neg. 9.
80. 111 S. Thomas Ave. (Logan House): 1950; one story, frame, gable roof. Roll 8, Neg. 7.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___ commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention	___ other (specify)	

Specific dates c. 1835-1936 **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C - Architecture

The Jacksonville Historic District is significant for its good local collection of 19th and early 20th century (c1835-1936) commercial, civic, religious and residential architecture. Architectural styles included in the district are Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne and Bungalow as well as various vernacular and late Victorian eclectic building types. The most outstanding buildings are the Dr. Francis Memorial Museum (c1850), a very fine Greek Revival commercial structure, a Federal brick tavern (1838, now Lou's Dress Shop) and a superb Carpenter Gothic church (St. Luke's Episcopal 1856) copied from a design pattern book by Richard Upjohn.

Criterion A - Politics/Government

The Jacksonville Historic District is significant as the former seat of county government from 1833-1899. The city was planned around the public square in the center of which was the county courthouse. As the county seat, the city was the center of most of the county's commercial and professional activity. Buildings associated with these activities still extant in the district are inventory #s 11, 52, 19, 20, 51, 55, and 56. Also included in the district are the former residences of several of the county's leading citizens including state legislator and Judge Thomas A. Walker (1811-1888, house # 82), U. S. Attorney and state legislator Mathew J. Turnley (house # 79) and U. S. Congressman and Confederate general William H. Forney (1823-1894, house # 82).

Criterion A - Education

The Jacksonville Historic District includes one of the oldest established schools in the eastern part of the state. The Female Academy (1837, now Bethea-Adams House inventory # 81) was founded in 1837 and served the educational needs of many Jacksonville and surrounding area residents until 1883.

Criterion A - Exploration/Settlement

The Jacksonville Historic District is significant as one of the state's earliest eastern regional towns established after the Creek Indian lands were opened for white settlement for the first time after the Treaty of Cussetta in 1832. Land companies quickly bought from the Indians parcels of land where good springs and abundant building materials could be found. A group of these land speculators purchased 320 acres from Chief Ladiga, and it was quickly developed into what is now Jacksonville. The town was planned around the central public square on which a courthouse was constructed in 1833 when Jacksonville became the seat of Benton (now Calhoun) County. Extant structures from the earliest development of Jacksonville are a brick tavern (1838, inventory # 51) and a brick Female Academy (1837, inventory # 81). The town plan as well as the square also remain from this period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 33

Quadrangle name Jacksonville West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 1 6 | 6 1 4 8 6 0 | 3 7 4 2 1 6 0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 6 | 6 1 5 1 6 0 | 3 7 4 1 9 8 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 6 | 6 1 5 1 6 0 | 3 7 4 1 9 2 0

D 1 6 | 6 1 5 0 0 0 | 3 7 4 1 8 0 0

E 1 6 | 6 1 4 8 1 0 | 3 7 4 1 7 0 0

F 1 6 | 6 1 4 7 8 0 | 3 7 4 1 7 0 0

G 1 6 | 6 1 4 4 5 0 | 3 7 4 1 7 3 0

H 1 6 | 6 1 4 4 5 0 | 3 7 4 1 7 9 0

Verbal boundary description and justification

I- 1 6 | 6 1 4 5 2 0 | 3 7 4 2 1 3 0

Roughly bounded by Coffee St., College St., Spring St., and Thomas St.

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

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Worden Weaver (Jacksonville resident) and Tom Dolan, Architectural Historian

organization Alabama Historical Commission

date December 1985

street & number 725 Monroe Street

telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery

state Alabama

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-24-86

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date

5-13-86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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

For NPS use only
received 5/1/86
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Historical Summary:

When the remaining Creek lands in Alabama were opened for settlement by the Treaty of Cusseta in March 1832, thousands of land-hungry people from the lower Atlantic seaboard states and Tennessee swarmed into the eastern part of the state. In December 1832 nine new counties were formed within the treaty land. The northernmost of these counties was Calhoun, the original name being Benton until changed in 1858.

In the vanguard of the immigrants were the land companies whose agents traveled along the main trade routes, locating town sites having good springs and abundant resources for building materials. So it was with Jacksonville in Calhoun County where a group of speculators purchased 320 acres from Chief Ladiga, the land having been granted to him under terms of the treaty.

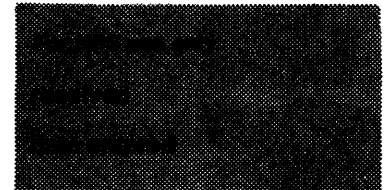
After being called Madison and Drayton for brief periods, the town was given its permanent name of Jacksonville in October 1833. It was selected as the county seat and soon became a major commercial center for a wide area in northeast Alabama. The original city plan provided for the concentration of business firms and professional offices around a public square, the center of which was set aside for the county courthouse. A trading post to stimulate trade between the upper Creek Indians and white settlers was established by Christopher Green, known as "Trader Green", at the southwest corner of the square (#17). The first lots to be claimed on the public square were those bought by Jacob Forney (# 58) and John D. Hoke (# 47). All stores and houses were made of logs until William W. Morrell constructed the first frame building (a hotel) in 1834. Jacksonville's oldest commercial building is Lou's Dress Shop (# 51) which began as Aaron Haynes' brick tavern in 1838. It was the first building to be constructed of brick.

One of the town's first doctors was Dr. James C. Francis. He began his practice in the counting room of the large White, Woodward, and Company general store, located at "Woodward Corner" on the north side of the square at the present site of the AmSouth Bank (# 10). Around 1850 Dr. Francis built his office on the square, a short distance west of "Woodward Corner" on Clinton Street. It remained there until 1968 when moved and converted into a medical museum at its present location on Gayle Avenue (# 11). A partner of Dr. Francis in ante-bellum years was Dr. Courtney J. Clark who purchased an impressive residence (# 1) north of the square on Pelham Road.

The city set aside land for educational facilities. One of these was the Female Academy (# 81) which was incorporated on June 28, 1837. There was also a strong emphasis placed on the preservation of law and order. Fielding Snow, an early city jailor, constructed a massive two-story brick jail house (# 26) one block north of his Greek Revival mansion (# 27) on Murphy Avenue.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Occupational opportunities offered by Jacksonville attracted many settlers who would be listed among the city's leading citizens. William H. Fleming, the first mayor who was also a carriage maker, built one of the first houses (# 34) south of the square on Pelham Road. Thomas A. Walker, a judge and wealthy merchant, built a spacious residence (# 82) on Church Avenue and helped promote downtown business interests (# 52). His house was later purchased by William H. Forney, a renown statesman, Confederate general, and educator. William Henry Forney, who had fought in the Mexican War with the First Alabama Volunteers, rose to brigadier general in the Confederate Army while serving with the Wilcox Brigade. Beginning with John Nisbet, pioneer and builder of an early mansion (# 75), the Nisbet family would be prominent to the present date in civic, commercial, and religious affairs of the city (#23, #42, #53, #71). Mathew J. Turnley purchased a Greek Revival cottage (# 79) on Thomas Avenue and contributed his services as a lawyer and legislator.

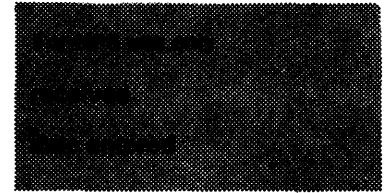
In common with the philosophy of other early pioneer towns, Jacksonville encouraged a steady growth in the religious life of its people. Starting with log structures, church congregations were able to plan and build permanent houses of worship during the prosperous 1850's when cotton averaged eleven cents per pound. Two of these buildings still exist - St. Luke's Episcopal Church (# 64) and the First Presbyterian Church (# 42). The First Baptist Church was completed in 1858 but razed in 1962. Its former location on Carroll Street is now occupied by the recently completed Jacksonville Fire Station (# 67). Later, in 1888, the First United Methodist Church (# 2) was built on Gayle Avenue within the downtown district.

Along with other Southern cities during the Civil War, Jacksonville was fully committed in its support of the Confederacy. The First Presbyterian Church (# 42) and a hotel on the square were converted into military hospitals. Lt. General Leonidas Polk, the "Fighting Bishop of the Confederacy," celebrated the Holy Eucharist at St. Luke's Episcopal Church (# 64) in May 1864. The city's deed record books were sent to Talladega for safekeeping. Unfortunately, it was there in April 1865, that the books were destroyed by General John T. Croxton's Union raiders. A squadron of Croxton's cavalry came north to Jacksonville but inflicted no damage. The wife of Issac Frank waved a white sheet at the cavalrymen from the second floor of the brick tavern (# 51) as they passed through the town.

Largely responsible for the revival of industry following the Civil War was the arrival of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad in 1868. Prospects for increased commercial transactions brought new life to business firms around the Public Square. Porter, Martin, and Company constructed a new two-story brick store and warehouse (# 19) around 1875. If other businesses had also used brick instead of wood frame for their stores Jacksonville might have been spared an impending disaster. On September 14, 1883, a fire destroyed all buildings on the east side of the square except two at the north end which were brick (# 51, # 52). The fire swept southward, crossed over Ladiga Street and down the east side of Pelham Road before it was stopped. Diligent efforts by two fire companies and citizens prevented the fire from crossing Pelham Road to the west side of the square.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

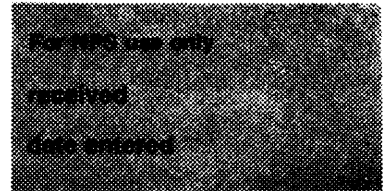
The Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, proclaimed on September 22, 1883 that ". . . the east of the square will be rebuilt at once in brick." This was enforced by the city council which decreed that all future buildings on blocks bordering the Public Square must be constructed of brick. By 1889 four new brick buildings (#53, #54, #55, #56) on the east side of the square provided strong support for a rebirth of confidence by business firms in the downtown district. Banking services which had been controlled by Rowan, Dean, and Company (# 56) were replaced by the Tredegar National Bank, Jacksonville's first independent bank (# 55), in 1890.

Signs of prosperity were also reflected in renovated and new homes (# 25, # 72) along with the new Methodist Church building (# 2). Entertainment, other than traveling shows, was provided at first by the Opera House (# 19), and later by movie theaters (# 52). The last hotel in the downtown district was the Hammond Hotel (# 15), a large rambling frame structure. This venerable building, beginning as the Jacksonville Hotel c. 1840, was razed in 1922 when most of the structures on the west side of the square were being changed from frame to brick.

Today the downtown district remains much as it did in the 1920's with the exception of four buildings on the west side of the square which burned on October 2, 1980. These buildings were replaced by the Jacksonville Square Mall (# 15), completed in 1982 as a shopping center. In recent years owners of buildings have made special efforts in restoration and preservation (# 20, # 46, # 51, # 52).

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Newspapers

The Jacksonville Republican. Jacksonville, Alabama. 1837-1894 and 1900-1906.

The Peoples Journal. Jacksonville, Alabama. 1895-1900.

The Anniston Star (formerly The Anniston Hot Blast). Anniston, Alabama. 1883 to date.

The Jacksonville Record. Jacksonville, Alabama. 1905-1914.

The Jacksonville News. Jacksonville, Alabama. 1937 to date.

Other Publications

Deed Record Books. Calhoun County Courthouse. Anniston, Alabama. 1865 to date.

Deed abstracts provided by site owners.

Historic American Buildings Survey. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1934.

Historic Jacksonville. Jacksonville, Alabama: The First National Bank, 1952.

The Jacksonville Story. Jacksonville, Alabama: The First National Bank, 1979.

Maps

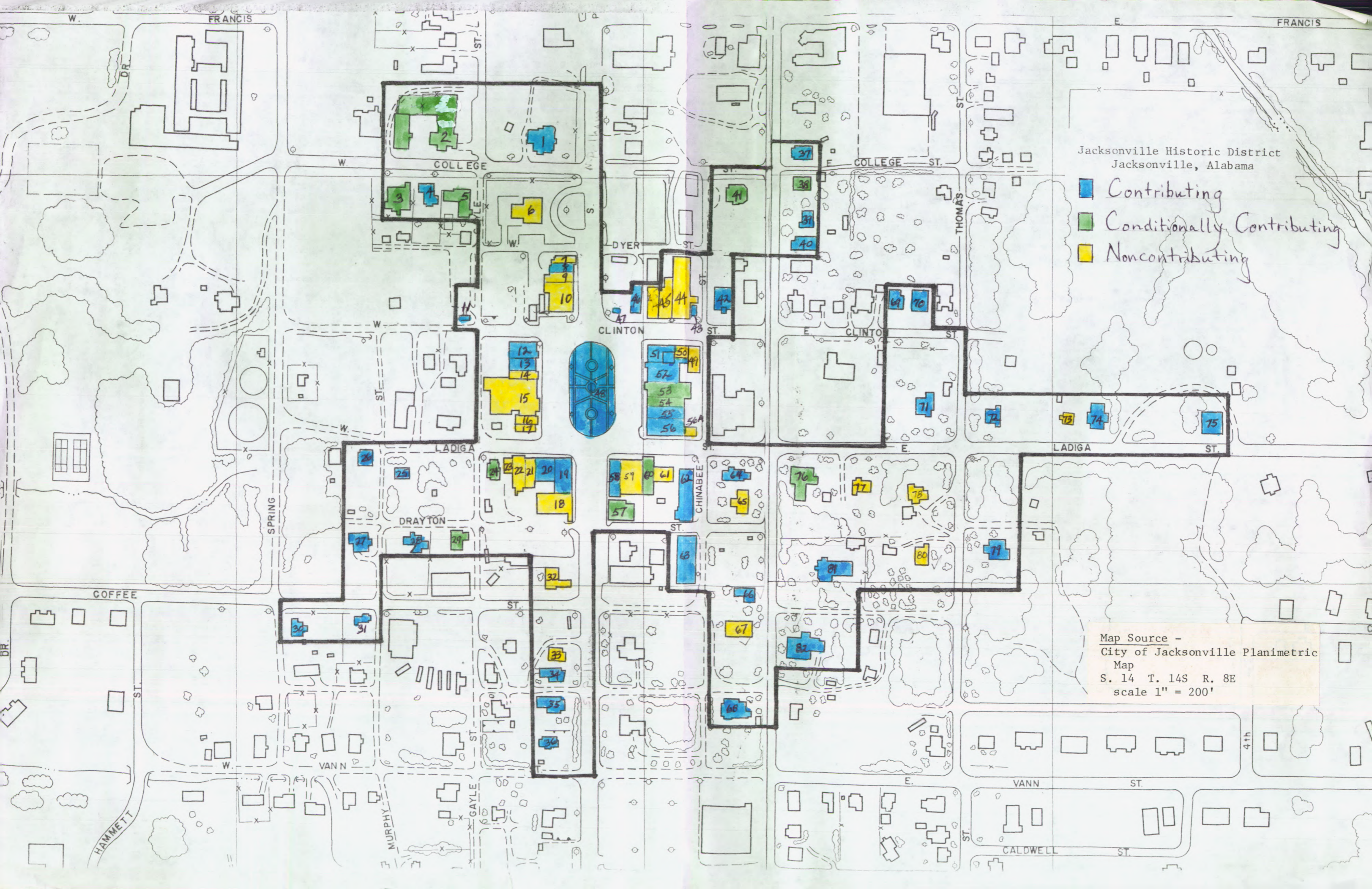
Original Plan of Jacksonville, April 10, 1834.

Diagram of Jacksonville, Ala. Montgomery, Alabama. (publisher not listed) c. 1870.

Jacksonville Calhoun Co. Alabama. New York: Sanborn Map Company. 1885, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1928.

Interviews

Mr. Jack D. Boozer; Mr. John B. Nisbet, Jr.; Mr. Clyde L. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Martin, Jr.; Mrs. Dorothy W. Miller; and other persons with knowledge of Jacksonville's history, including owners of sites listed in the Downtown Jacksonville Historic District.



Jacksonville Historic District
Jacksonville, Alabama

- Contributing
- Conditionally Contributing
- Noncontributing

Map Source -
City of Jacksonville Planimetric
Map
S. 14 T. 14S R. 8E
scale 1" = 200'