

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



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

1. Name

historic Parker-Reynolds House

and/or common Duncan T. Parker House

2. Location

street & number 330 East ^{6th} Sixth Street not for publication

city, town Anniston vicinity of congressional district 3rd

state Alabama code 01 county Calhoun code 015

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Tessie Hand Holland

street & number 330 East Sixth Street

city, town Anniston vicinity of state Alabama

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Probate Office, Calhoun County Courthouse

street & number 11th Street & Gurnee Avenue

city, town Anniston state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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 type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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

Overlooking Tyler Hill Square to the east, the Parker-Reynolds house is a roughly L-shaped two-and-a-half story masonry structure covered by a steep-sided tile roof. A polytextural exterior is composed of pressed brick, with terracotta ornamentation and ashlar trim, while galvanized iron is employed for cornices and dormer facings. Grafted onto the stylistically neo-French Renaissance, or Chateausque core is an admixture of Richardsonian Romanesque elements, including the heavy Syrian arch that defines the projecting entrance porch, and rough-hewn ashlar quoining.

The asymmetrical facade is dominated by a tall, gabled pavilion capped with a corbie-stepped curvilinear parapet that masks the ridge of the main roof extending longitudinally from front to rear over the body of the house. Bays are irregularly sized and spaced, and the plane of the frontal pavilion is broken by a single-story bow window contiguous to the entrance porch. A three-stage square tower occupies the reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the main pavilion and the laterally projecting west wing, the third stage consisting of the tiered pyramidal roof which is broken at the cornice line by a single wall dormer on each of the two outer faces. Beneath the cornice itself runs a wide, pilastered and foliated terracotta frieze. On the west side of the house is an arcuated, cast-iron porte-cochere; on the east, a small secondary porch of the same material, facing Lapsley Avenue and Tyler Hill Square. The entrance porch on the north or principal elevation is paved in pink and white marble, and opens into a vestibule floored with polychromatic encaustic tile.

Radiating from the ornate foyer and second-floor hallway directly above is a highly developed interior layout. Off the foyer to the right lies a small ceremonial ante-chamber. To the left of the foyer, through a wide doorway, is the drawing room, with a large dining room directly behind. A narrow corridor leads from the rear of the foyer to an informal family parlor, as well as the back hall, kitchen, and butler's pantry. Parquet floors and ornate neo-Renaissance mantelpieces executed in oak and mahogany enrich the principal rooms throughout the first floor. From the foyer, a wainscoted stairway with a closed-stringer balustrade, turned newels, and heavily molded handrail ascends in three flights around an oblong stairwell to the second story. Carved into the newel caps are the intertwined initials "DP," for Duncan Parker, the first owner. The lower landing of the broad stair is lighted by an enormous stained-glass window into which is worked a dogwood blossom motif.

Except for the insertion of baths and closets, the upper floor adheres essentially to the plan of the floor below, while in muted form the mantelpieces, facings, and architraves repeat the ornament occurring downstairs. The third floor, reached by an enclosed secondary stair, consists of a large central chamber with ancillary rooms. A full basement lies beneath the house. Here may be seen the heavy vaulted arches upon which rests some of the interior bearing walls.

Structurally, the house is sound and remarkably unaltered.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	1888-89	Builder/Architect	George H. Kennerly
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Parker-Reynolds house is the finest of the mansions surviving from the late-19th century boom which thrust Anniston into prominence as one of Alabama's largest cities, second in its industrial importance only to Birmingham. The house is also a rare and early example in the state of the so-called "Chateausque style" popularized, in the Northeast especially, by Richard Morris Hunt. The opulence of the dwelling suggests the wealth and power commanded by the entrepreneurs who were initially drawn to Anniston by the community's potential as a manufacturing and industrial center.

The house was commissioned by Duncan T. Parker, who came to Anniston from Mobile in the early 1880's as one of the select business partners of the Noble and Tyler families, the founders of the closed industrial community. Parker headed the Anniston Land and Improvement Company, and was also president of the First National Bank. In addition, he was a pivotal figure in the organization of the municipal gasworks, the water company, several local industries, and in 1887 the Anniston and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Tradition holds that the craftsmen employed in the construction of Parker's mansion were the same ones responsible for the extraordinarily fine workmanship still to be seen in a number of contemporary public structures, most notably the Church of St. Michael and All Angels.

* * * * *

Parker, however, was destined to occupy the house only a short time. In the spring of 1889 he lost both his wife and son to pneumonia. Some months later, Parker left Anniston for New York, where he too died in March of 1890. The following December, the Atlanta-based Southern Architect reported that Anniston's "D. T. Parker house," which the journal described as "by far the finest in the city," had been sold to "O. M. Reynolds." The son of a prominent Talladega County planter, Oliver Mallory Reynolds was a State legislator and sometime Postmaster of Anniston. His descendants occupied the house until the mid-20th century.

The stylistic quality of the Parker-Reynolds house represents an Americanized version of the 19th-century mannerist reinterpretation in Europe of early French and Flemish Renaissance forms. These forms were, themselves, essentially transitional: a combination of incipient neo-classicism (usually expressed in detail rather than massing) with the native Gothic tradition. Architect Kennerly added his own brand of eclecticism at the Parker-Reynolds house by combining such anticipated features as a bold fractable parapet, and wall dormers enframed by neo-classical frontispieces, with a Syrian-arched entry in the spirit of the Richardsonian Romanesque, as well as an incongruous touch of cast-iron for the carriageway and side porch. The interior, on the other hand, adheres more consistently to neo-Renaissance motifs except for such High Victorian flourishes as the great stained-glass window lighting the main stairway.

Only minor, utilitarian modifications have occurred through ninety years of nearly continuous occupancy as a residence.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gates, Grace Hooten. The Model City of the New South: Anniston, Alabama, 1872-1900. Huntsville: The Strode Publishers, Inc. 1978.

The Southern Architect (Atlanta), Vol. II, No. 2 (December 1890).

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Anniston

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Tyler Park, Block 9, lots 3&4.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert S. Gamble, Architectural Historian

organization Alabama Historical Commission date Jan. 1981

street & number 818 Johnston Street, SE telephone (205) 353-8652

city or town Decatur state Alabama

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

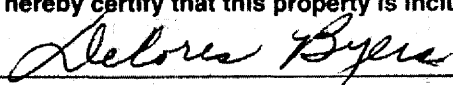
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 1-6-82

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date <u>2/19/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	