

PH 0010952

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ALABAMA	
COUNTY: MONTGOMERY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 9112.01.0017	DATE 12/16/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Perry Street Historic District

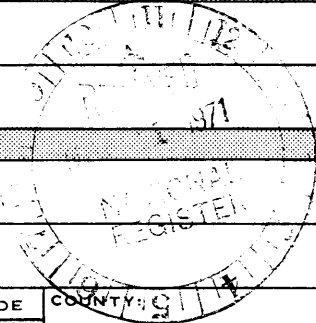
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Montgomery

STATE Alabama	CODE 01	COUNTY: Montgomery	CODE 101
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <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 (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Montgomery

STATE: Alabama	CODE 01
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Montgomery

STATE: Alabama	CODE 01
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE: D. C.	CODE 001
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

9112.01.0017 12/16/71

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Perry Street Historic District encompasses just over 12 blocks near the heart of downtown Montgomery. An early residential area, the district contains excellent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Dutch Colonial, Gothic Revival and Victorian architecture. Much of the character of the area remains despite a growing number of small modern commercial buildings.

The Teague House and the Lomax Home, both of which are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey are two of the city's finest antebellum mansions. The Teague House is an outstanding example of a two-story box-type Southern home. A full length veranda with marble flooring has six beautifully proportioned Ionic columns. The double central door has a semi-circular fanlight and a pediment supported by two pilasters. Directly above this door is a door leading onto a small balcony with iron railing. The exterior of the house is of solid brick construction on a brick foundation, and the interior walls are plaster over wooden lathes.

The Lomax Home, is a two-story mansion of highly refined Greek Revival architecture, closely resembling the houses of Maryland and Virginia. End-interior chimneys on either side of the house are linked to each other by a low parapet extending above the end gable of the roof. A two-story portico of unusual refinement has four massive round Doric columns supporting a pediment the width of the porch. The house has brick foundations, exterior brick walls, pine floors, interior walls of plaster over wooden lathes, and a metal roof with standing seams. The rear of the house which is a later addition, is copied in detail after the main body of the house.

Located at the intersection of High and Perry along with the Teague House is the Cody Home, a transitional Federal-Greek Revival one-story home with a front door frame, fanlight and sidelights in the Adamesque style. A small front porch with columns supporting a pediment was once a stoop enclosed by a trellis. The foundation of the house is of hand-hewn logs held together with square-head nails. The interior has been drastically remodeled and all of the original woodwork has been removed. Originally the house had six rooms, but in 1902 it was enlarged to twelve.

Across from the Cody Home is the Hannon-Washburn Home, a one-and-a-half-story white frame Dutch Colonial house which has a front porch with six square wooden columns and a gabled roof with three dormer windows across the front.

Other antebellum structures in the district are the Falconer House, a T-shaped Greek Revival raised cottage with a Victorian portico; the Foster-Stevenson Home, a square white frame two-story building; the Greil Mansion, a two-story brick structure built in the Italianate Mediterranean Villa style with later Classic Revival features and an interior which is almost entirely Victorian; the William Knox Home, now partially enclosed by an apartment building; and two churches.

more

features

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

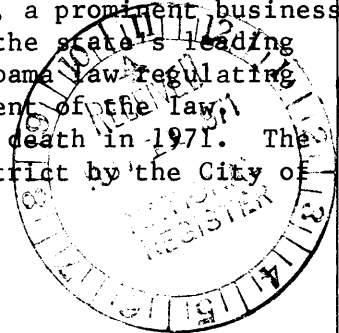
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Perry Street Historic District contains a large number of antebellum structures of architectural merit, several of which are among the oldest surviving in the city. Located close to the center of downtown Montgomery, the district is threatened by the expansion of the business district into the area. A number of the homes have been successfully adapted for business use and two, the Teague House and the Lomax House are among the outstanding examples of adaptive use preservation in the state. Among the more significant homes in the district are the Teague House, the Lomax House, the Cody House, the Washburn House, the Falconer House, the Greil House, the Foster-Stevenson House and two antebellum churches.

The Teague House, one of the two structures in the district listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey, was built in 1848 by Berry Owens, a prosperous livery stable operator who sold it four years later to James Ware. In 1865, when Gen. James Wilson occupied the city, the house was selected as one of the Division Headquarters for the Union forces. The proclamation declaring Montgomery to be under martial law was read from the veranda. Ware sold the house in 1884 to a Col. Graham who in turn sold it to William Martin Teague, one-time mayor of Montgomery. The Teague family owned and occupied the house from 1889 until 1955. In 1955 the house was acquired by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce and, under the direction of John Meriwether Ward, founder and first executive vice-president of the Chamber, was adapted for use as the official headquarters of the organization.

Located at the same intersection as the Teague House are two of the city's oldest homes, the Cody and Washburn homes. The Cody Home, believed to be Montgomery's oldest surviving downtown residence, was built about 1830 as a town house for a planter named Parker. The house remained in the family until 1899 when it was sold to Michael Cody, a prominent businessman, who founded the Union Bank and Trust Co., one of the state's leading financial institutions. Cody was the author of an Alabama law regulating state banks and was largely responsible for the enactment of the law. After his death his widow lived in the house until her death in 1971. The Cody House area was recently proclaimed a historic district by the City of Montgomery to temporarily prevent its demolition.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brown, V. P., and Akens, H. M., Alabama Heritage. Huntsville, Alabama: The Strode Publishers, 1967.
 Hammond, Ralph, Ante-Bellum Mansions of Alabama. New York: Bonanza Books, 1951.
 Historic American Buildings Survey, "The Lomax Residence," on file at the Library of Congress, 1936.
 Historic American Buildings Survey, "The Teague Residence," on file at the Library of Congress, 1936.
 Junior League of Montgomery, A Guide to the City of Montgomery. Montgomery: Walker Printing Co., Inc., 1969.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	32°	22'	47"	86°	18'	37"	0	'	"
NE	32°	22'	47"	86°	18'	17"	0	'	"
SE	32°	22'	05"	86°	18'	17"	0	'	"
SW	32°	22'	05"	86°	18'	36"	0	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approximately 170 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION: Alabama Historical Commission DATE: 10-22-71

STREET AND NUMBER:
305 South Lawrence Street

CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Wils B. Howard Jr.

Title SLO

Date October 29, 1971

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

Ernest A. Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date DEC 16 1971

ATTEST:

William Muntz
 Keeper of The National Register

Date DEC 15 1971

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STATE ALABAMA	
COUNTY MONTGOMERY	
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(Number all entries)

7. Description--Perry Street Historic District

The First Presbyterian, of Gothic Revival architecture, is a rectangular brick structure with a flat roof. The top of the outside walls and the top of the tower, which rises from the center of the front elevation, are surmounted by battlements. St. Peter's Catholic Church is a stuccoed structure in the Spanish Mission style. *eclectic style*

The most notable of the Victorian structures are a grouping of four white two-story frame homes at the intersection of Perry and Scott, and a large red brick two-story Queen Anne house.

8. Significance--Perry Street Historic District

Across the street and facing the Cody Home is the Washburn Home, built in 1836 by Beyton Stubbs as a wedding gift for his daughter, Mary Ann, wife of Elliot Cromwell Hannon. The house is presently owned and occupied by Mrs. W. T. Washburn.

These three houses, the Teague, Cody, and Washburn, were recently proclaimed historic districts by the city of Montgomery.

The Lomax Home, the other structure listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey, was built in 1847-8 for James T. Gilmer, who soon sold it to Rueben C. Shorter, Jr., a member of a politically prominent Alabama family. After Shorter died, his widow married Tennent Lomax, a Colonel in the Confederate Army, who was killed leading his regiment at the Battle of Seven Pines in 1862. She continued to live in the house until her death in 1907. In 1932 the house was purchased by the First National Bank-Preferred Life Insurance Company for use as their offices. The Lomax House is perhaps the first major abiding example of adaptive use preservation in Alabama. It is open to the public by appointment.

Other antebellum homes in the district include the Greil House, built in 1854, and occupied for the first two years of the Civil War by Governor John Gill Shorter; the Falconer Home, built in 1845; the Foster-Stevenson Home, 1850, residence of Priscilla Tyler, granddaughter of President John Tyler; and the Martin Barnes Home, 1830; and the William Knox Home, c. 1850's. Two of the homes, the Greil Home and the Falconer Home, have been restored by local groups.

The Greil Home which was restored by the Junior League of Montgomery, houses offices for several organizations, including the Alabama Historical Commission. The Falconer House, restored by the Y. W. C. A., has been adapted for an arts and crafts center and a visitors' welcome center for the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce.

The district also includes two antebellum churches: St. Peter's Catholic Church, an 1850 structure, and the First Presbyterian Church, the oldest in Montgomery. Built in the mid-1840's, the First Presbyterian Church was

MORE

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STATE	ALABAMA
COUNTY	MONTGOMERY
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76-12,01,0017	12/16/71

(Number all entries)

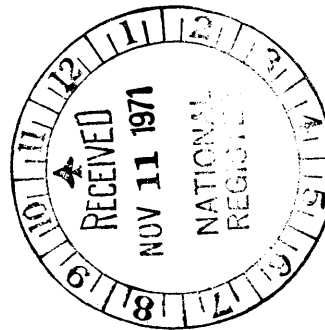
8. Significance--Perry Street Historic District

designed by Alexander McKensie and constructed by John P. Figh at a cost of \$16,000.

In addition to the antebellum structures, the district contains the Ligon Home, a c. 1870 structure which was the residence of R. F. Ligon, Lieutenant Governor 1874-76, the 1902 Carnegie Library Building, and a number of late 19th century buildings of architectural interest.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Owen, Thomas. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Vol. III, Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1921.
- Thompson, N. S., "Gothic Revival Architecture in Ante-Bellum Alabama," unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Alabama, 1963.



Boundary Description of Perry Street Historic District

Beginning at the junction of the center lines of Washington and McDonough streets and proceeding at a southerly direction along the center line of McDonough Street to the junction of South Street, thence westerly along the center line of South Street to the junction of Sayre Street thence northerly along the center line of Sayre Street to the center line at Mildred Street then easterly along Mildred Street to the center of Court Street thence northerly along Court Street to Washington Street thence easterly along the center line of Washington Street to the junction of Washington and McDonough, the point of beginning.

Buildings of Historic and/or Architectural Significance in the Perry Street Historic District

1. Greil Mansion
2. Teague House
3. Lomax House
4. Washburn House
5. Cody House
6. Foster-Stevenson House
7. Falconer House
8. St. Peter's Catholic Church
9. Ligon Home
10. William Knox House
11. First Presbyterian Church
12. Carnegie Library Building
13. 631 Perry Street
14. Martin Barnes House
15. Queen Anne architecture
16. 4 Victorian Homes

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STATE	
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COUNTY	
MONTGOMERY	
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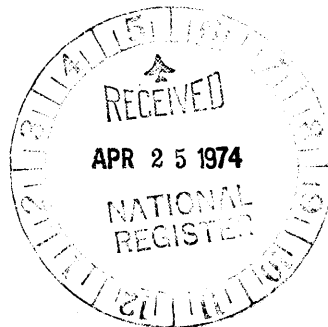
(Number all entries)

7. Description--Perry Street Historic District

The Carnegie Library of Montgomery is a two story structure with a full basement, designed in the style of Beaux Arts Classicism. The large symmetrical building is rectangular in shape and is constructed of cut limestone and glazed cream-colored brick. The foundation, columns and ornamental carvings are all of limestone. The interior finishes are plaster, wood and marble.

The facade features a three bayed recessed plane framed by a forward plane. The recessed plane is terminated at either end by engaged Ionic columns, while pairs of similar columns separate the bays. Front and rear elevations are similar as are the side elevations which differ from the former in that they are composed of only two bays.

A projecting cornice with dentils encircles the building and is surmounted by a parapet. The low mansard roof is constructed of slate with a copper top. Small rounded dormers are louvered for ventilation.



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ALABAMA	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance--Perry Street Historic District

The Carnegie Library building in Montgomery was constructed through a gift of \$50,000.00 from Andrew Carnegie to the Montgomery Public Library provided the library would raise \$5,000.00 and purchase a suitable site. The rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, The Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, was responsible for the contact with Carnegie and thus brought the first Carnegie Library building to Alabama.

The corner stone was laid in 1902. The firm of York and Sawyer of New York were the architects with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery as consulting architect. The building was completed in January 1904 and was formally opened to the public as a free library on May 2, 1904. The building served as the public library until 1960 when a new building was built. The old Carnegie building was bought by the Water Works and Sanitary Board and subsequently sold to the County of Montgomery. It is currently used for storing voting machines and as a polling place for precinct 4.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Montgomery Advertiser, December 25, 1910

Hugh C. Bailey, Edgar Gardner Murphy: Gentle Progressive (Coral Gables, University of Miami Press, 1969).

