orm No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

# PH0664375

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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1	NAME V				
	HISTORIC	A.M.E.			
10	State Street	African Methodist Epi	scopal Zion Church		
	AND/OR COMMON				
	Same				
	LOCATION	J			
•	STREET & NUMBER				• •
	502 State Str	reet		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
	CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	Mohile STATE	<u> </u>	VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	Alabama		01	Mobile	097
}	CLASSIFIC	ATION			
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	`OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	ZBUILDING(S)	_APRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	STRUCTURE SITE	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
	OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	ACCESSIBLE YES: RESTRICTED	ENTERTAINMENTGOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
•		BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
•			_NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
	OWNER OF	FPROPERTY			
	NAME				
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	STREET & NUMBER	-	•		
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	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Mobile County Cour	rthouse		
	STREET & NUMBER	MODILE COMILY COM	thouse		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	101 Governmen	t Street			
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	
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6	REPRESEN	ITATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
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	DATE				
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	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	



#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

\_EXCELLENT

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The State Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is an unusual example of church architecture erected for a black congregation during the antebellum period. It is a two-story brick structure, faced with stucco, and built on a traditional longitudinal plan. Slight Romanesque Revival influence appears in the round arches of the windows and doors. Though renovations in 1890-95 and 1920 resulted in several interior alterations, the exterior has been changed very little since its construction in 1854.

The structure faces south on State Street, and its facade is divided into three bays, with the center tower-bay projecting forward slightly. Entrance is through three round-arched doorways on the ground level, featuring a six-panelled double-leaf door in the center and two smaller double-panelled double-leaf doors on either side. The round-arched stained glass windows on the second floor correspond with the three doors and are dominated by the large center window. Mullions divide the windows into smaller arched sections. Framing the side and tower bays are stepped buttresses which are panelled above the first level. The tower itself features a circular window at the third level with a corbelled string course and four quatrefoils embellishing each face of the cornice. Small gables appear at the base of each side of the pyramidal spire. Records giving the height of the building indicate a difference in ten feet between 1885 and 1891, so apparently the spire was added during the 1890-95 restoration program.

The side elevations of the building are three-story, with window levels for the basement, the main floor of the sanctuary, and the balcony. A low-pitched shed roof covers the balcony and the side bays of the facade. Covering the sanctuary, a gabled roof rises above a clerestory whose small rectangular windows admit light into the nave of the church.

Entrance to the church is at the ground level, with the stairway leading up through the tower into the sanctuary. Additional dog-leg stairs were added in each side bay because the steepness of the center stair proved to be hazardous. The interior consists of two main stories, the basement and church auditorium which has a three-story elevation, the side aisles, triforium gallery, and clerestory. At the north end, a rectangular apse is created by the walls of the study and rear stair well. Center and side aisles lead from the tower to the altar. A balustraded balcony extends around three sides of the gallery level and is supported by two rows of five square columns each. The shafts of the columns are chamferred and their capitals and bases are simple rectangular blocks.

The interior elements, most notably the ceiling trusses, depict influences of the Gothic Style which was so popular in the late-19th century, and thereby are presumed to be the result of renovations made between 1890-95. The ceiling of the side aisles is supported by a triangular truss with a cusped arc featuring a pendant hanging from the arc and a cusped circle in the spandrel. The arced truss that spans the nave has a draped cusp moulding with the pendant hanging from the crown of the arc and the polyfoil circles in the spandrels. The windows of the side aisles are square-headed, with the panes of glass being colored and arranged in a pattern of vertical and diamond-shaped designs with a circle above. The gallery windows have segmentally curved heads set within a square frame.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

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The chancel end, also a result of the 1890-95 renovations, includes a balustraded semi-circular dias extending into the nave area. The pulpit and clergy chairs are raised on a platform. Behind the rail which divides the dias from the apse is the area for the choir. Three round-arched windows light the aspe, with the large center one depicting the scene of the Good Shepherd in the lower rectangular portion and featuring a wheel window in the arch.

The basement is the area least altered from the original structure. Beyond the entrance foyer, it consists of a large open space with three rows of cast-iron posts dividing the length into five bays. The posts have simple curved capitals with a shallow-cast egg-dart motif. The poured concrete floor is probably from the 1920 renovations. The main decoration in the basement level in confined to the four sets of twinned windows that contain colored glass set in diamond-shaped panes.

#### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW **PERIOD** \_\_PREHISTORIC \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC \_\_COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE X\_RELIGION \_\_1400-1499 \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC CONSERVATION \_\_LAW \_\_SCIENCE \_\_AGRICULTURE \_\_1500-1599 \_\_ECONOMICS \_\_LITERATURE SCULPTURE X\_ARCHITECTURE \_\_1600-1699 \_\_EDUCATION \_\_MILITARY \_\_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN \_\_1700-1799 \_\_ART \_\_ENGINEERING \_\_MUSIC \_\_THEATER X1800-1899 \_\_COMMERCE \_\_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_PHILOSOPHY \_\_TRANSPORTATION \_\_1900-\_\_COMMUNICATIONS \_\_INDUSTRY \_\_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT \_\_OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_INVENTION

### SPECIFIC DATES

#### **BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1854, the State Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is one of the most imposing structures to be built for a black congregation in Alabama during the antebellum period. It is the oldest Methodist Church building in the city of Mobile and is one of only two black Methodist churches established in the city prior to the Civil War.

Founded in 1829 for the predominantly black congregation of the African Church of the City of Mobile, the State Street Church was erected after their original structure burned. Until after the Civil War it functioned as a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, later the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and with 500 full and 50 probationary members by 1855, it was one of Alabama's most successful black churches of this time.

When the congregation voted in 1865 to join the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, claimed ownership of the State Street building and challenged the right of the congregation to occupy it after changing their affiliation. The Reverend Wilbur G. Strong, a pioneer in establishing the A.M.E. Zion Church in the Gulf States, became the second of many distinguished black pastors of the State Street A.M.E. Zion Church, and during his tenure the congregation acquired legal ownership of the property in 1872.

Many outstanding ministers who succeeded Strong as pastor of the State Street Church were noted for their services to the A.M.E. Zion Church on the national level, including three who were elevated to the bishopric.

Today the exterior of the church building very nearly retains its original appearance, though the interior has been slightly altered. The most notable interior features are the trusses that support the side aisle ceiling and nave roof, believed to be a result of the 1890-95 renovation. Though the congregation has dwindled in recent years, it has continued its interest in maintaining the condition of the church. An 1890's parsonage, located on the lot adjacent to the church on the east, has lost its Victorian character due to recent alterations which included removing the Victorian trim and covering the exterior wall surface with stucco; consequently it has not been included in the nominated acreage.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Griffith, Lucille. Alabama: A Documentary History to 1900. University: University of Alabama Press, 1972.

Personal inspection. Elizabeth Gould, architectural historian, Mobile Historic Development Commission. Oct., 1977.

Commission, Oct., 1977	<b>/</b> •		
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA	ATA		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY		acre	
QUADRANGLE NAME Mobile	Quad., 7.5 min. s	<u>eri</u> es	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIP	TION		
See addendum sheet.	,		
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	OUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
ORGANIZATION Alabama Historical Comm STREET & NUMBER 725 Monroe Street CITY OR TOWN	nission		February 24, 1978 TELEPHONE (205) 832-6621 STATE
Montgomery			Alabama 36130
12 STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATION	OFFICER	CERTIFICATION
	TED SIGNIFICANCE OF T		
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL
hereby nominate this property for in criteria and procedures set forth by the	clusion in the National Re ne National Park Service.		servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I that it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFIC	ER SIGNATURE // HALLS	10. Xaeva	esd X
TITLE SHPO alal	ama		DATE March 3, 1978
FOR NPS USE ONLY	PODEDTY IS INSTITUTED IN	I TUE MATINE	DECIONES
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS P	OPERIT IS INCLUDED IN	T/	DATE 9/6/56
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL F	EGISTER ANSWERS		DATE 9.5.71
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION			

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#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Walls, W. J. <u>Reality in the Black Church</u>. Charlotte, North Carolina: A.M.E. Zion Publishing House, 1974.

Wormley, Marshall. Conversations and correspondence, Otc. 1977-Feb., 1978.

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Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of State and Lawrence streets, and going westwardly along the north side of State Street for 58 feet to a true point of beginning; thence turning northwardly for 110 feet; thence westwardly for 58 feet; thence southerly for 110 feet; thence eastwardly for 58 feet to the true point of beginning.