

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Church Street East Historic District

Name of Property

Mobile County, AL

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 84000663

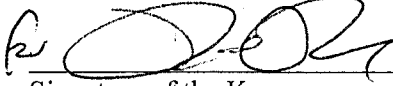
Property Name: Church Street East Historic District

County: Mobile County

State: AL

Multiple Name:

=====  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

7/16/14

Date of Action

=====  
**Amended Item in Nomination**

This SLR is issued to make the following substantive correction:

Section 7

The building inventory lists the Admiral Semmes Hotel at 251 Government Street among the group of noncontributing resources. This appears to be in error for the following reasons. The building was constructed in 1940 in a modest Italian Renaissance style and appears to be substantially intact on the exterior. (The interior was renovated in the 1980s but no information was provided regarding original finishes.) The period of significance for the historic district is the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Included in the list of contributing buildings are several that date from the 1950s (e.g., 200 Government Street, 201 Government Street, 304 Government Street). Therefore, this 1940 hotel should be included as a contributing resource in the historic district.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received **DEC 15 1983**  
date entered

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

**1. Name**

historic Church Street East Historic District *(Boundary Increase)*

and/or common

**2. Location**

*Roughly bounded by Broad, Conti, Water, Claiborne, and Canal Sts.*  
Irregular line north and south of Government Street from  
street & number Water Street on the East to Bayou Street on the west N/A not for publication

city, town Mobile N/A vicinity of 01

state Alabama code 01 county Mobile code 097

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: graveyard

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Division of Probate Court, Mobile County Courthouse

street & number 109 Government Street

city, town Mobile state Alabama

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Nineteenth Century Mobile Architecture:  
title An Inventory of Existing Buildings has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1974  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Mobile City Planning Commission

city, town Mobile state Alabama

# 7. Description

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved

date various structures within the district were moved during the 1970s.

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Church Street East Historic District extends in an irregular line north and south of Government Street from Water Street on the East to Bayou Street on the west. In this area can be found the primary governmental, educational, religious, commercial and residential buildings which have provided a focus for the activities of the city from the nineteenth century to the present day.

The City of Mobile was founded on the site of the reconstructed bastion of Fort Conde. In close proximity to the Fort is the Southern Market/City Hall which served as the seat of municipal government since the time of its construction in 1856. Across the street is the traditional site of the court house, although the current building is modern and not architecturally significant.

During the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, the educational focus of the city was on Barton Academy, constructed in 1836 in the Greek Revival style. It originally housed four separate tuition and denominational schools and became a free school in 1852. It remained a public school until 1965 when it was converted into offices for the Mobile County Board of Education. At the western edge of the district is the Mobile Public Library, constructed in 1928 by George B. Rogers. This building which was built to serve the needs of an expanding city continues to serve the community until today.

Architecturally significant religious buildings can be found in the district. These include such examples as the Government Street Presbyterian Church and Christ Episcopal Church--both examples of the Greek Revival. The AME Zion Church at 112 S. Bayou Street is an early black church done in a Romanesque/Gothic mode. The First Baptist Church on Government Street, constructed in 1908, utilizes the prevailing Neo-Classic style of that time.

Numerous commercial buildings remain in the Church Street district among which are the LaClede Hotel, the Slava Building at 126 Government Street, the Antomanchi Building in Fort Conde Village and the three story Gibbons House on S. Conception Street.

Residential construction in the district is diverse and representative of many building periods and styles. The Federal style as it developed in Mobile can be seen in such examples as the Elkus House at 50 S. Franklin Street and the Chighizola House at 6 S. Franklin. Two of the remaining three double houses in the city are to be found in the district--the Chamberlain-Rapier House at 56-58 S. Conception Street and the Hugie House at 109-11 S. Conception. Federal buildings were often embellished with cast iron porches. These are also well represented in the area and include such buildings as the Chandler House at 205 Church Street, the Hamilton House at 407 Church Street, the Bunker House at 201 S. Warren Street, the Batre House at 856 Monroe, the Hallett House at 503 Government and the Quigley House at 751 Government Street. The designs found in these cast iron porches are varied and of excellent quality, comparing favorably with examples from the DeToni Square Historic District, known for its fine cast iron work.

Many Italianate houses are to be found in Church Street among the finest of which is the Horst House at 407 Conti Street. The Osborne House at 501 Church and the Pollock House at 501 Government are two other outstanding examples in the area. No houses express the local Italianate style more exuberantly than the Ketchum House at 400 Government with its lacy cast iron porch decoration and fence, heavy quoining and elaborate modillions.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Both large and small Gulf Coast cottages in decorated and unadorned versions can be found in the district. They illustrate exceedingly well how this indigenous architectural type was adapted to all economic levels. Small workmen's cottages are common in the western section of the district, while the more elaborate examples can be seen in the Tary Cottage at 104 S. Lawrence Street, the Taber Cottage at 203 S. Warren and the Clemmons House at 551 Church Street. Two exceptional examples of the cottage type in Church Street East are the Bishop Portier House at 307 Conti with its refined Federal detailing and the Ford-Hall House at 165 St. Emanuel Street which is a two-story cottage influenced by classical themes.

Toward the western edge of the district, the number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings increases. These include cottages and shotguns done in Victorian and Neo-Classical versions, large Queen Anne houses and examples of the American FourSquare.

One additional and distinctive feature of the Church Street area is the Church Street Graveyard founded in 1819. It was the city's second cemetery, replacing the Old Spanish Cemetery which was adjacent to the Cathedral. Church Street Cemetery contains the graves of many of Mobile's most prominent 19th century citizens. Many grave stones mark the burial sites of victims of yellow fever epidemics that were common occurrences during the nineteenth century. When the cemetery was established, it lay outside the limits of the city; however, by the end of the century, the city had expanded around it.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

Contributing Buildings:

1. 111 S. Royal Street - Southern Market/City Hall, 1858  
Registered as a National Landmark Building. Two story Italianate structure; arched entranceways with woven wire grills in the arches; stucco over brick wall surface; scrolled brackets supporting eaves along raking cornice in gable ends. One of the few extant examples of a combination City Hall and market, a dual use common in 19th century Europe.
4. 104 Theatre Street - Fort Conde-Charlotte House, c. 1845; 1850  
Federal house, stucco over brick, with Greek Revival front porch. Parts of an 18th century Mobile jail found under this house. This is on the site of the old Fort Conde. Listed on NRHP individually, 12/12/73
6. 163 St. Emanuel Street - Spear-Barter House, 1857  
Two story brick Italianate house with cast iron galleries, stone lintels and sills, elaborate cornice line. Much of the original interior fabric is still intact.
7. 165 St. Emanuel Street - Hall House, 1836  
Very large raided Gulf Coast cottage with Greek Revival influences; original hardware; "U" shaped rear patio; stuccoed first floor, frame second floor; fluted Doric columns on porch.
8. 200 S. Royal Street - Blakesly House, 1877  
One story frame cottage with classic influences along the porch. Square Tuscan columns support the entablature of a temple form porch not quite the width of the house; house is raised on stucco over brick foundation piers.
9. 202 S. Royal Street - Hanlon House, 1884  
One story frame transitional Victorian cottage. Classic proportions in evidence with simple Victorian detailing along the porch.
10. 204 S. Royal Street - Gonzales House, 1893  
One story frame Victorian cottage with elaborate Victorian detailing in the form of turned columns and balusters, "gear" design brackets, shingles and sunburst motif in the gable end.
11. 206 S. Royal Street - Dunn House, 1883  
One story frame Victorian cottage with typical Victorian detailing along the porch and in the gable end facing the street.
13. 209 St. Emanuel Street - Clancy House, 1883  
One story frame cottage with classic overtones along the porch. Has square Tuscan columns.
16. 200 St. Emanuel Street - Antomanchi House, 1869  
Two story stuccoed brick Italianate house that has been altered significantly on the first floor for commercial purposes. Second floor facade has been altered as well in terms of the fenestration.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

17. 202 St. Emanuel Street - Antomanchi House, 1869  
Two story stuccoed brick eclectic building. Wood boxed cornice instead of Federal brick cornice line; rough hewn granite lintels instead of smooth plastered lintels; some Greek Revival influence, especially the interior trim; Victorian etched glass door lights.
18. 155 Monroe Street - Batre House, 1857  
Two story brick and stucco Federal with Italianate influences. The building has parapeted chimney end walls, white stone lintels and sills.
19. 164 St. Emanuel Street - Delacour House, 1878  
Two story frame Italianate house; designed in similar fashion to the house at 162 St. Emanuel Street; two story full width front porches have square Tuscan columns that rise through both stories, flat cut balusters, bracketed eaves.
20. 162 St. Emanuel Street - Antunez House, 1872  
Two story frame Italianate closely related in design to 164 St. Emanuel Street. The same full width front porch with square Tuscan columns and flat cut balusters can be found here.
21. 160 St. Emanuel Street - Scarpace House, 1916  
Two story frame Neo-classic building. Two story full width porch across facade.
22. 115 S. Conception Street - Christ Church Parish House, 1900  
Two story brick Neo-Classical building with exceptional leaded glass door, sidelights and transom.
23. 113 S. Conception Street - Chapter House, 1887  
Three story stuccoed brick building designed by Hutchisson. Carries out much of the same detailing as the Christ Episcopal Church to which it is attached.
24. 109-111 S. Conception Street - Bowers-Hugie House, 1857  
One of only three extant double houses in the city. Two story brick Federal building with two story cast iron galleries.
25. 114 St. Emanuel Street - Christ Episcopal Church, 1838-40  
Greek Revival church with temple form in evidence; fluted Doric columns, di-style in antis. The building has exceptional stained glass windows, especially along the north side.
26. 153 Government Street - Dr. Levert's Office, c.1856  
One story brick Italianate office building. Has oval louvers in gable end facing Government Street; bracketed overhanging eaves; unusually narrow mortar joints; fan hood covering side porch entrance.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

33. 126 Government Street - Eslava Building, c. 1850; addition, 1898.  
Two story brick Federal building with 1898 rear wing addition. First floor facade has been altered over the years to meet commercial needs, and is being returned to a typical 1850s storefront by the addition of French doors; the original fenestration along the second floor front has remained intact.
34. 150-164 Government Street - LaCiede Hotel, 1855-56; 1916; 1940  
Three story brick structure of Federal influence running almost the length of the block; firewall separations between the three original separate buildings that now comprise the hotel; two story cast iron galleries extend around the building on two sides; one of the few remaining examples of a gallery extended over the sidewalk in the city.
- \*35 - see last listing of contributing buildings
36. 61 S. Conception Street - YMCA, 1897  
Four story brick structure which is classically inspired; grand entrance on the Conception Street side; banded stone window and door framing. This building was the 12th YMCA constructed in the country.
37. 56-58 S. Conception Street - Chamberlain-Rapier House, 1852  
Two story brick double house connected by a carriageway. Federal in style, much of the original fabric is intact on both interior and exterior.
38. 60-62 S. Conception Street - Gibbons House, c. 1855  
Three story brick Federal style building with modified first floor storefront. The second floor windows are floor length indicating a balcony was once present. Fine red brick contrasts with white marble lintels and sills.
45. 205 Church Street - Chandler House, c. 1855  
This two story brick Federal house once had a twin house to the west. It now has a new "old Federal" building as its neighbor. The Chandler House has a cast iron gallery across the front that was added in the 1870s and is of a Gothic geometric pattern.
52. 51 S. Jackson Street - Guesnard House, 1859  
Two story brick Italianate house with cast iron galleries, bracketed eaves. Marble window sills and lintels; hard brown brick; unusual sawtooth dentil table.
53. 300 Government Street - Government Street Presbyterian Church, 1836  
Designed by James Gallier and Charles Dakin; fine example of a Greek di-style in antis facade; interior has balcony around three sides, deeply coffered diamond patterned ceiling. The Burgett Memorial to the rear of the church was designed by C.L. Hutchisson, Sr. in 1904.
54. 304 Government Street - Press Register Building, 1950s  
Three story brick and glass block commercial structure. Design based on the module of the rectangle. Relates to surrounding buildings in terms of scale and skyline.

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
	55.	307 Conti Street - Bishop Portier House, c. 1834 One story frame raised Guld Coast cottage with stuccoed facade and a Federally influenced doorway. Exceptionally well detailed dormers. NRHP (2/26/70)
	58.	303 Auditorium Drive - Old Gun Shop, c.1850 Rebuilt 19th century small brick store. Important as a record of the typical neighborhood store.
	59.	158 S. Jackson Street - Barter House, c.1854; 1971 reconstruction Two story brick building whose interior has never been finished out.
	60.	203 S. Claiborne Street - Phoenix Fire Museum, 1859; 1964 reconstruction Two story brick Italianate structure. Bracketed overhanging roof, octagonal cupola, quoining at the corners.
	64.	407 Church Street - Hamilton House, 1859; restored 1967. Two story brick Federal house with Italiante features. Cast iron galleries across the facade; chimneys on parapeted end walls.
	65.	401 Church Street - Ravesies Gallery, 1860; renovations 1969 Two story stuccoed brick Federal house. During the 1969 renovations, relief sculpture was added to the Greek Revival battered jamb entrance.
	66.	357-59 Church Street - Frolichstein-Goldsmith House (Malaga Inn), 1862; houses joined together to form hotel in 1967 renovation. Two story brick houses which are mirror images of each other; identical full width cast iron galleries across the facades.
	67.	350 Church Street - Carter-Chandler House (Junior League Headquarters), 1854-55 Two story brick stuccoed Federal style building with saw tooth cornice detailing, refined Greek Revival doorway, cast iron galleries and parapeted chimney end walls.
	68.	110 S. Claiborne Street - Waring "Texas", c. 1840 Two story stuccoed brick building with Latin and Greek Revival influences. Side porch entrance could be a Charleston influence.
	69.	108 S. Claiborne Street - Waring Servant's Quarters, c. 1856. Two story brick dependency of a building which once stood on Government Street; full width two story frame gallery across the front of the building; curving staircase allows access to the second floor of the gallery.
	70.	355 Government Street - Bernstein House (City Museum), 1872 Two story brick residence with bracketed overhang, cast iron galleries and a semi-octagonal bay on the front of the offset wing.
	74.	6 S. Franklin Street - Chighizola House, c. 1852 Two story brick Federal building. Deeply recessed entrance door on left side. Interior has original wood trim, mantels, and remnants of the hand stenciled wall and ceiling decorations.



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

- | CONTINUATION SHEET | ITEM NUMBER  | PAGE |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 77.                | 50 S. Franklin Street - Elkus House, 1854<br>Two story brick Federal building with Greek Revival doorway with battered jambs. The building has a delicate wrought iron balcony supported by scroll brackets.   |      |
| 78.                | 403 Conti Street - Heim House, 1882<br>Two story brick vernacular building. Square block with left hand entrance door, profiled exposed rafters, small brick dentil course along cornice.  |      |
| 79.                | 407 Conti Street - Horst House (Moongate, Bernard's Restaurant), 1867<br>Excellent example of an Italianate house. Fine brickwork, cast iron window sills and lintels embellished with decorative classical motifs. Interior has exceptional detailing still intact. Listed NRHP (5/21/71) |      |
| 80.                | 400 Government Street - Ketchum House, 1860<br>Three story brick Italianate house. Exceptional detailing in the iron work; bracketed and panelled soffit; contrasting stone quoining on all corners. Interior drawing room on the third floor is sixty feet long.                          |      |
| 81.                | 404 Government Street - Schroeder House, 1849<br>Two story stuccoed brick Federal building with parapeted end walls, cast iron one story porch with balustraded deck.  |      |
| 88.                | 453 Conti Street - Spear House, 1838<br>One story rside Gulf Coast cottage with early double entrance door design. Dormers on the front slope of the roof are later additions.   |      |
| 91.                | 454 Conti Street - Danne House, c. 1895<br>One story frame eclectic cottage with Tuscan columns, sunburst motif in the gable end facing the street; shingles in gable end.   |      |
| 92.                | 456 Conti Street - Bennett House, 1902<br>Two frame eclectic house; has paired and tripled slightly swelled Tuscan columns, paired brakcets and shingles in the gable ends.  |      |
| 93.                | 504 Government Street - Barton Academy, 1836<br>Greek Revival building designed by James Gallier and Charles Dakin. Stucco over brick; three stories with columned cupola in central section; projecting central portico with six Ionic columns.   |      |
| 94.                | 503 Government Street - Hallett House, 1859;1864<br>Two story brick Italianate house with offset rear wing. Cast iron galleries .. across the front of the main building and wing; somewhat eclectic in detailing. Interior has been restored while retaining original fabric.             |      |
| 95.                | 501 Government Street - Pollock House, 1876<br>Two story brick Italianate with Victorian features such as the diamond panes and bayed windows of the facade. Quoining on the corners.  |      |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
96.	104 S. Lawrence Street - Tardy Cottage, 1858 Large Gulf Coast cottage; stuccoed facade; at one time a porch was present on three sides, whereas two sides have porches today; last remaining cottage of its type in the city.	
97.	500 Church Street - Osborne House, 1868 Two story brick Italianate house of asymmetrical massing; bay windows; bracketed overhanging cornice; renaissance detailing in the windows.	
98.	504 Church Street - Petrinovich House, 1901 Two story frame Victorian house with turned columns, spindle friezes, pierced brackets and asymmetrical massing.	
106.	607 Government Street - Kennedy House, 1857 Two story stuccoed Italianate house; unusual example of the style with semi-circular headed fenestration, arcaded portico with four giant Doric columns and a bracketed overhanging cornice.	
108.	104 S. Warren Street - Potter House, 1904 Two story frame house with Victorian massing and Neo-Classic detailing; an eclectic house typical for the period in the city.	
109.	602 Church Street - Farley House, 1870 Two story brick and stucco Federal style house with Greek Revival overtones. Post Civil War version of the Mobile town house using a side hall plan; cast iron galleries.	
110.	115 S. Dearborn Street - McAleer House, c. 1894, 1908, 1925 Two story frame house which began as a one and a half story cottage; raised to two stories around 1908 and Neo-Classic detailing applied.	
111.	113 S. Dearborn Street - Gascoigne House (?) mid-19th century Raised Gulf Coast cottage with central entrance, five bay porch and three dormers across the front slope of the roof.	
112.	111 S. Dearborn Street - Harris House, 1909; additions c. 1915 Two story frame neo-classic house typical of the period. Two story full width front porch with round Tuscan columns and balustrade with square cut balusters.	
113.	107 S. Dearborn Street - Mitchell House, 1895 One story frame Victorian shotgun with exceptional detailing along the porch in the form of wood arches, spindles, etc.	
114.	112 S. Dearborn Street - Phelan House, 1888 One story frame Victorian dwelling with typical detailing in turned columns and pierced brackets.	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
115.	110 S. Dearborn Street - O'Rourke House, 1890 Two story frame Victorian house; building began as a one and a half story building and was raised to two stories; porch updated by Hutchisson.	
116.	654 Church Street - Hatton House (?), 1910 Small neo-classic frame shotgun with plain detailing; left hand entrance door; building indicates the continuation of this type of dwelling into the twentieth century.	
117.	656 Church Street - Vickers House, c. 1916 One story frame neo-classic shotgun. Similar to 654 Church with two bay wide front porch and side hall plan.	
121.	650 Government Street - Chinese Filling Station, 1926 One story stuccoed filling station that was constructed for the Huxford Oil Company; Designed by Hutchisson; vivid blue tile roof, spires, spindle work friezes; an unusual building in the city.	
123.	700 Government Street - Brooks House, 1904 Two story frame house of neo-classic design. Panelled square two story columns across the front porch, cantilevered balcony over the front door supported by large scrolled brackets; bracketed overhang on the roof.	
127.	701 Government Street - Mobile Public Library, 1928 Designed by George B. Rogers. Stuccoed eclectic building has pilasters on all four sides. A low horizontality is stressed in the design.	
128.	106 Scott Street - Church Street Cemetery, 1819 This important cemetery was established as the city's second cemetery on the outskirts of the city which replaced the old Spanish Cemetery located downtown near the Cathedral; numerous victims of the yellow fever epidemics are buried here; burial place of Julian Rayford, a locally important Mardi Gras figure.	
129.	751 Government Street - Quigley House, 1864 Two story brick Italianate house with fine cast iron galleries; interior features bull's eye block moldings around doors and windows; rear enclosed courtyard.	
135.	802 Government Street - Admiral Semmes House, 1859 Two story brick Federal building with cast iron galleries across the front. The house was donated by the City of Mobile to Admiral Semmes and his wife. Listed on the NRHP (2/26/70).	
136.	806 Government Street - First Baptist Church, 1910 Greek Temple form with fluted Doric columns, triglyphs and metopes. Listed on the NRHP 1/77.	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
	137.	809 Government Street - Junger House, 1887 Two story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice line, semi-circular headed arched windows on the sides. This Victorian building is within the tradition of commercial buildings in Mobile during the nineteenth century when living quarters for the owner were located on the second story.
	138.	805 Government Street - Frazier House, c. 1867 Two story brick eclectic building that has elements of both the Federal and the Greek Revival styles.
	139.	803 Government Street - Lowenstein Apartment House, 1908 Two story brick apartment building constructed as a four-plex; neo-classic detailing along the front porches; exposed profiled rafters.
	141.	106 S. Bayou Street - Walker House, 1909 Typical vernacular two story frame neo-classic building; still has original brass hardware on interior.
	142.	108 S. Bayou Street - Alfred House, 1910 Altered two story neo-classic frame house; altered due to its conversion into a rooming house.
	143.	110 S. Bayou Street - AME Zion Rectory, 1908 George B. Rogers design; typical interpretation of the neo-classic combined with a tile roof and stuccoed surface that became common during the first decade of the twentieth century in Mobile.
	144.	112 S. Bayou Street - Big Zion AME Church, 1868; 1896-99. An earlier building remodeled at the end of the nineteenth century in the Romanesque/Gothic mode. Two story stuccoed with high basement and sanctuary at the second level.
	146.	153 S. Jefferson Street - McHugh House, c. 1890 with 20th c. alterations. One story cottage that was raised to incorporate rooms under the attic. French doors along the porch reflect early 20th c. modifications to an earlier building.
	147.	157 S. Jefferson Street - Wall House, body, 1891; porch, 1899 One story frame cottage with Victorian front porch; turned columns, brackets, spindle frieze and balustrade with turned balusters.
	150.	810 Monroe Street - Sewell House, c. 1887 One story frame cottage with alterations to the porch; building now has stuccoed balustrade and piers with slightly tapered columns.
	151.	162 S. Jefferson Street - Pratt House, c. 1898 One story frame Victorian cottage with typical Victorian detailing: turned columns, sunburst brackets, spindle frieze, turned balusters and sunburst motif in gable end facing the street.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
152.	158 S. Jefferson Street - Moore House, 1897 One story frame Victorian cottage with heavy turned columns, sunburst brackets, curved porch, delicate spindle frieze, projecting decorated gable end.	
153.	855 Church Street - McGowan House, 1897-98 One story frame Victorian cottage with delicate spindle frieze on curved porch.	
154.	153 S. Broad Street - Duggan House, 1895-96 One story frame Victorian cottage. Exceptional detailing along the porches and in the gable ends. Very fine stained glass windows. Finest example of a Victorian cottage in the district.	
155.	155 S. Broad Street - Taylor House, c. 1898 One story frame Victorian cottage with neo-classic influences along the front porch. Exceptional Victorian gable end detailing in the form of shingles and jigsaw work.	
156.	856 Canal Street - Wilson House, 1901 One story frame Victorian cottage with very restrained detailing. Simple turned columns and small pierced brackets.	
158.	150 S. Dearborn Street - Crowley House, c. 1904 One story frame Victorian cottage with semi-octagonal bay on front abutting a recessed porch delineated by turned columns. Gable ends are ornamented.	
159.	152 S. Dearborn Street - Hulse House, 1907 One story frame unadorned workman's shotgun house.	
160.	154 S. Dearborn Street - Schwaemmle House, early core plus 1916 extensive remodelling. One story frame vernacular neo-classic cottage with tin roof.	
164.	654 Monroe Street - Danne Hosue, c. 1901 One story frame Victorian cottage with turned columns, pierced and scalloped brackets; very plain interior featuring beaded board walls.	
165.	200 S. Dearborn Street - Auerbech House, c. 1871 One and a half story frame workman's Gulf Coast cottage; three bay front porch, large square Tuscan columns, side hall plan.	
166.	204 S. Dearborn Street - Staffen House, c. 1871 One and a half story frame workman's cottage with three bay front porch, large Tuscan columns and a side hall plan.	
167.	206 S. Dearborn Street - Breitling House, c. 1853 One and a half story workman's cottage with three bay front porch, square Tuscan columns and two front entrance doors--a feature typical of early cottages.	
168.	208 S. Dearborn Street - Helmstag House, c. 1910 One and a half story Gulf Coast cottage which has been altered along the porch and has an added dormer on the front slope of the roof.	
169.	212 S. Dearborn Street - Hulse House, 1907 Early twentieth century workman's shotgun with simple Victorian detailing.	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
170.	214 S. Dearborn Street - Gomez House, c. 1895 One story frame Victorian cottage.	
171.	216 S. Dearborn Street, early 1910s One story frame vernacular house with some neo-classic overtones.	
172.	218 S. Dearborn Street, early 1910s Twin house to 216 Dearborn Street; vernacular house with some neo-classic feeling.	
173.	220 S. Dearborn Street - Hawkins House, c. 1857 One story raised cottage; tall proportions with three bay porch and square Tuscan columns.	
174.	604 Eslava Street - Widow's Row, 1835-36 Remaining two units of a row of 12 units which housed destitute widows following yellow fever epidemics and the Civil War; stuccoes one story building with end chimneys.	
175.	203 S. Dearborn Street, Reid House, 1893	
and		
176.	201 S. Dearborn Street, Reid House, 1893 Two one story frame Victorian shotguns with excellent detailing built for Mary Reid. The buildings were designed by Rudolph Benz, one of Mobile's most noted Victorian architects. Great inventiveness in design is displayed here.	
177.	167 S. Dearborn Street - Bourges House, 1895 One story frame Victorian cottage with turned columns, pierced brackets, spindle frieze and an incised and pierced barge board.	
178.	163 S. Dearborn Street - Farrell House, c. 1910-14 Two story vernacular Neo-Classic house with very little embellishment; a good example of the American Foursquare in the area.	
179.	161 S. Dearborn Street - Farrell House, 1893 One story frame Victorian shotgun with exceptional bargeboard detailing.	
180.	159 S. Dearborn Street - Denny House, c. 1866; c. 1896 One story frame cottage with Greek Revival battered framing around the front door and window; square Tuscan columns with added scroll brackets along the porch; metal roof.	
181.	151 S. Dearborn Street - Phelan House, 1872 Two story brick Italianate house with alterations along the front porch; bracketed overhanging cornice; paired brackets on the front porch entablature; balustraded deck above front porch with turned balusters.	
182.	603 Church Street - Vickers House, 1910	
and		
183.	601 Church Street - Vickers House, 1910 Twin houses which are two story frame American Foursquares with Neo-Classic detailing along the porches; unusually thin siding used; slightly swelled Tuscan columns on the front and side porches; balustraded decks.	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## ITEM NUMBER

## PAGE

## Contributing Buildings (continued):

184. 158 S. Warren Street - Dooley House; 1893  
Two story frame house of Neo-Classic order. Has a pseudo Palladian window motif as attic ventilation in the gable end facing the street.
185. 160 S. Warren Street - Hurley House; 1889  
One story frame Victorian cottage with turned columns, pierced brackets, and a side entrance onto the porch.
187. 200 S. Warren Street - Soost House; 1902  
Two story Neo classic transitional from the Victorian Queen Anne period. Wrap around porch, Neo-Classic detailing, Victorian massing.
188. 208 S. Warren Street - Orphanage; 1869  
Two story brick building of Italiante influence. Side hall plan. Once served as an orphanage for the St. John's Episcopal Church, now renovated to serve as two apartments.
189. 600 Eslava Street - Robinson House; c.1856  
One and a half story frame raised Gulf Coast cottage. Three bay front porch, double entrance doors, shed roof dormer.
190. 556 Eslava Street - Panatera House; c.1880  
One story frame raised Gulf Coast cottage type workman's cottage. Three bay front porch; divided central stairs; double entrance doors; central chimney.
192. 215 S. Warren Street - Callier House; 1919  
One story frame raised workman's cottage with hip roof, recessed porch. Neo-Classic influence.
193. 213 S. Warren Street - Berghans House; 1857  
One and a half story frame Gulf Coast cottage. Later Victorian features added, such as the brackets under the eaves and the turned, incised balusters.
194. 203 S. Warren Street - Taber House; 1866  
One and a half story raised Gulf Coast cottage with exceptional detailing along the facade. Raised very high.
195. 201 S. Warren Street - Judge Brunson's Home; 1858-59; restored in 1968.  
Two story brick Italiante house reconstructed in 1968. Cast iron galleries across the front.
196. 161 S. Warren Street - O'Donnell House; 1900  
One story frame cottage with Neo-Classic influences. Has a central projecting portico with columns that transist between the Victorian and the Neo-Classic. Turned balusters, side entrance onto porch.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

## Contributing Buildings (continued):

197. 159 S. Warren Street - Hammill House; 1895  
Two story frame eclectic house with influences from the Victorian and the Neo-Classic.
198. 157 S. Warren Street - O'Donnell House; 1895  
One story frame raised Victorian cottage with an added metal awning across the front porch.
199. 155 S. Warren Street - Carter House; c.1850  
One and a half story frame Gulf Coast cottage with a three bay porch.
200. 557 Church Street - Vickers House; 1910  
Two story brick turn-of-the-century Neo-Classic house. Paired and tripled columns (Ionic), tile roof, and bracketed overhangs.
202. 553 Church Street - Byrne House; c.1894, renovated 1924  
Two story frame house, clapboard on first, shingled on second. At one time was a one story cottage. Now of a very altered appearance. Victorian elements still visible.
203. 551 Church Street - Clement House; 1848  
One and a half story frame raised Gulf Coast cottage with three bay front porch, central entrancetwo gabled dormers on front slope of roof.
204. 154 S. Cedar Street - Seifert House; 1888  
One story frame ahot-gun cottage with restrained Victorian detailing. Square posts, slightly chamfered, with pierced brackets.
205. 158 S. Cedar Street - Allen House; 1904  
Two story frame Victorian house of shot-gun width. Has typical detailing along the facade.
206. 160 S. Cedar Street - Hamill-O'Donnell House; c.1900  
One story frame Neo-Classic cottage with Victorian overtones. Side entrance onto porch.
208. 200 S. Cedar Street - Agnew House; c.1900  
One story frame Victorian cottage of shot-gun design. Has typical Victorian detailing along the facade.
209. 204 S. Cedar Street - Williams House; c.1905  
One story frame Victorian shot-gun cottage. Side entrance onto front porch. Typical Victorian detailing along the facade.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Contributing Buildings (continued):

210. 206 S. Cedar Street - Agnew House; 1900-07  
One story frame turn-of-the-century Victorian shot-gun. Typical detailing along the facade.
211. 208 S. Cedar Street - Byrnes House; c.1887  
One story frame Victorian cottage with three bay front porch with turned columns, spindle friezes, small pierced brackets.
212. 210 S. Cedar Street - Page House; 1887, 1895  
One story frame Victorian cottage. Turned columns, pierced brackets, delicate scalloped frieze between posts with drop pendants.
213. 212 S. Cedar Street - Wilson House; 1890  
One story frame Victorian cottage with chamfered posts, small pierced brackets, and a central projecting gable end with sunburst motif in the pediment.
214. 214 S. Cedar Street - Pearson House; 1895  
One story frame Victorian cottage with turned columns, spindle friezes, pierced brackets, and a sunburst motif in the gable end facing the street.
215. 552 Eslava Street - Gerald House; 1886  
One story frame Victorian cottage with typical Victorian adoration. Unusual semi-octagonal transition between main house and rear wing.
216. 550 Esalava Street - Fridge House; 1895  
One story frame Victorian cottage. Three bay front porch, not full width, with turned columns, very small brackets and a turned balustrade. Central steps.
218. 213. S. Cedar Street - Lamb House; c.1880 with alterations dating 1919.  
One story frame Victorian cottage with chamfered posts, small pierced brackets, sunburst motif in the gable end. Has asbestos siding as of 1982.
219. 211 S. Cedar Street - Zepernick House; 1860's  
Two story stucco over brick house with Neo-Classic front porch.
220. 209 S. Cedar Street - Scott House; 1889  
One story frame Victorian cottage with shot-gun proportions. Turned columns, pierced brackets, incised and turned balusters.
221. 207 S. Cedar Street - Scott House; 1889  
Two story frame Victorian house of shot-gun width. Relocated from Jefferson Street. Noted details include the shallow galleries along the second floor south side; the 1889 date pierced into the design of the gable end decoration.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Contributing Buildings (continued)

224. 506 Monroe Street - Costello House; 1897  
One story frame cottage with altered front porch. Has high brick balustrade and piers with short columns supporting the flaired, shingled entablature of the porch.
225. 508 Monroe Street - Costello House; 1897  
One story frame Victorian cottage with typical Victorian detailing along the porch and in the gable end. Has shingled gable end that curves inward to a recessed attic window.
226. 510 Monroe Street - Costello House; 1897  
One story frame workman's cottage. Porch no longer has original columns. Still has gable end decoration.
227. 161 S. Cedar Street - Jackson House; c.1900  
One story frame Victorian cottage with projecting semi-octagonal bay on the front abutting a recessed one bay porch. Shingles in front gable end.
228. 157 S. Cedar Street - Alvarez House; c.1887  
One story frame Victorian cottage with projecting semi-octagonal bay on front abutting small recessed porch. Alternating rows of shingles in gable end facing street.
229. 509 Church Street - Pollock House; 1902  
Two story Queen Anne house of complex massing and typical Queen Anne detailing. One of three Queen Annes in a row.
230. 507 Church Street - Pollock House; 1902  
Two story Queen Anne house of complex massing with typical Queen Anne detailing. One of three Queen Annes in a row.
231. 505 Church Street - Pollock House; 1902  
Two story frame Queen Anne house of complex massing with typical Queen Anne detailing. One of three Queen Annes in a row.
232. 501 Church Street - Heironymous House; 1897  
Two story frame Victorian house of the Queen Anne influence. Etched glass in front doors, interesting interior moldings.
233. 154 S. Lawrence Street - Clemens House; 1891 with renovations in 1907-11  
One story frame Victorian cottage with shingled gable end, projecting semi-octagonal bay, three bay recessed front porch.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
239.	210 S. Lawrence Street - Moreland House; 1898 One story frame shot-gun with Victorian detailing along the porch and sunburst detail in the gable end facing the street.	
240.	212 S. Lawrence Street - Blakely House; 1898 One story frame shot-gun with Victorian detailing along the porch and sunburst detail in gable end facing the street.	
241.	214 S. Lawrence Street - Carter House; 1898 One story frame shot-gun with Victorian detailing along the porch and a sunburst motif in the gable end facing the street. One of three very similar shot-guns on Lawrence Street.	
* 35.	166 Government Street - Community and Blood Plasma Center; 20th century Two story stuccoed commercial building, altered.	

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

Conditionally Contributing Buildings:

14. 205 St. Emanuel Street - Durand House; reconstructed 1979-80  
Two story reconstructed. One of three known Federal double town houses remaining in Mobile. Original building built in 1858. Reconstructed house not finished inside.
15. 113 Monroe Street - Roberts Building; 20th Century  
Two story stuccoed compatible architecture. Maintains the scale and feeling of the houses in this area of the Fort Conde Village.
39. 200 Government Street - Apple Bonding (old warehouse); 1951  
Three story brick warehouse with multi-lighted windows on second and third floors. Currently has bonding company on first floor, upper floors vacant. In need of restoration. Good example of mid-20th century warehouse.
43. 201 Government Street - Greyhound Bus Terminal; 1950's  
One story brick glass block/plate glass windows building with curvilinear walls. Typical bus terminal design from the 1950's. In need of restoration.
50. 254 Government Street - Princess Lounge; c.1846, 20th century facade alterations. Three story stuccoed brick Federal building (originally two houses with a fire wall separation) that now has a 20th century one story modern commercial front tacked on. The 20th century addition could easily be removed to reveal the earlier facade.
118. 113 Washington Avenue - Unknown; 20th century.  
Two story frame shot-gun with two story square Tuscan columns on the front. Poor condition but would be contributing if restored.
148. 159 S. Jefferson Street - Unknown; 20th century.  
One story frame cottage with 20th century drop siding, wrought iron supports on front porch. Could be restored as turn of the century workman's cottage.
161. 156 S. Dearborn Street - Jackson House; 19th century with 10th century facade. Earlier shot-gun with 20th century facade tacked on. Multi-light front door with narrow four light sidelights, semi-circular transom and semi-circular arched porch roof. Restored as is. Maintains scale and materials common to area.
186. 162 S. Warren Street - Hurley House; 1908  
Two story Neo-Classic house with paired, slightly swelled round Tuscan columns. Fire damaged and derelict, but currently being restored.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Conditionally Contributing Buildings (continued)

191. 554 Eslava Street - Janssen House; post 1925.  
One story frame and stucco vernacular bungalow. House maintains scale and materials common to area.
207. 164 S. Cedar Street - Yates House; 20th century.  
One story frame and stucco 1920's bungalow. Although not within the time frame of most buildings in the area, the house does maintain the scale and materials common to the area.
217. 506 Eslava Street - Kelly House; c.1857, alterations, c.1910.  
One and a half story frame raised Gulf Coast cottage. Workman's class. Three bay porch, central entrance, oversized added dormer on front slope of roof. In need of restoration and will be contributing to the area after work is completed.
234. 156 Lawrence Street - Tompkins House; 1884, modifications from 1924-29.  
One story frame cottage from the Victorian era that has had Victorian detailing removed from porch and replaced by detailing dating from the bungalow period. Could be returned to Victorian appearance.
242. 504 Eslava - Unknown; 1850's, extensive alterations 20th century.  
One and a half story frame raised Gulf Coast cottage. Workman's class. Porch alterations. house sheathed in asbestos shingles, picture window cut into front wall. Would be contributing after restoration.
244. 501 Eslava Street - Bond House; Late 19th century, altered.  
One and a half story frame cottage with 20th century alterations along the facade. Shed roof dormer, wrought iron supports on front porch. Would be contributing if restored.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

Noncontributing Buildings

2. 151 S. Royal Street - Ventilation Building; 20th century  
Brick modern ventilation building.
3. 150 S. Royal Street - Fort Conde Reconstruction; 1970's  
Reconstructed small scale fort. Site is on the National Register, but  
the reconstruction itself is contributing to the area.
5. 166 S. Royal Street - Roussos; 20th century  
One story brick commercial building. Once served as a garage, rehabili-  
tated as a restaurant. Somewhat compatible to the area although not  
contributing.
12. 107 Monroe Street - Herndon Shops; 20th century  
One story brick commercial compatible architecture.
27. 109 Government Street - Mobile County Court House; 20th century  
Two story brick building.
28. 72 S. Royal Street - Sentinel Bonding Company; 20th century  
One story altered building, unable to determine is older building is  
at core. Stucco over brick, board and batten type siding on lower  
portions.
29. 76 S. Royal Street - Lucky Lady Lounge; 20th century  
One story brick/stucco/glass block modern commercial building.
30. 78 S. Royal Street - Royal Club Cafe (Cafe Royal); 20th century  
One story stuccoed brick structure, altered.
31. 104½ Government Street - vacant store; 20th century  
One story brick building, commercial.
32. 106 Government Street - Dickerson Building; 20th century  
One story brick modern commercial building.
  
- 40a. 202 Government Street - South Central Bell; 20th century  
Two story stuccoed commercial building. Design attempts to draw elements  
from the Federal period.

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**ITEM NUMBER**

**PAGE**

Noncontributing Buildings (continued)

- 40b. 204 Government Street - Unknown; 20th century  
One story brick modern commercial building.
- 41. 210 Government Street - WALA TV; 20th century  
Two story brick commercial building.
- 42. 205 Government Street - Downtown Theatre; 20th century  
Two story theatre building with cantalievered marquee. No architectural value.
- 44. 200 Church Street - Seale, Marsal & Seale; 20th century  
One story stuccoed commercial building.
- 46. 207 Church Street - Marranga Building; 1981  
Two story stuccoed concrete block 20th century building based on a Federal design. Has cast iron galleries across the front. Poor proportions.
- 47. 255 Church Street - Holiday Inn; 1960's  
Two story stucco and brick commercial structure with additions of cast iron.
- 48. 251 Government Street - Admiral Semmes Manor; 1940  
Multi story hotel building. Brick on upper floors, locally mined limestone on first and second floors. Currently vacant, slated to be renovated.
- 49. 250 Government Street - Admiral Semmes Motor Lodge; 20th century  
Four story brick hotel building. No architectural value.
- 51. 258 Government Street - commercial building; 20th century  
Small one story brick/plate glass building tacked onto the west side of the Princess Lounge, a conditionally contributing building.
- 56. 301 Government Street - Sheraton Hotel; 20th century  
Multi story hotel building. Circular central tower.
- 57. 151 S. Claiborne Street - Mobile Housing Board; 1960's  
Two story brick commercial building. Design based on Federal style utilizing old brick. Cast iron galleries on first and second across the front.
- 61. 401 Auditorium Drive - Theatre/Auditorium/Expo Hall; 1964  
20th century modern structures, primarily brick.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
62.	456 Auditorium Drive - Trinities; 1967 Brick from the old Frolichstein carriage house were used to build this restaurant/lounge which was recently gutted by fire. There is virtually no interior or exterior detailing left of the original building.	
63.	457 Church Street - Alabama State Emplment Office; 20th century Two story brick and concrete block modern commercial building.	
71.	352 Government Street - 20th Century College; 20th century Two story modern brick commercial building.	
72.	356 Government Street - Commercial Guaranty Bank; 20th century Modern brick commercial building of no architectural value.	
73.	351 Conti Street - Cathedral Plaza Apartments; 20th century Modern brick commercial multi story apartment building.	
75.	14 S. Franklin Street - Office Building; 20th century Three story brick over concrete block commercial building.	
76.	406 Conti Street - Hoffman's Furniture Company; 19th & 20th century Evidence of earlier (probably 1880's) frame building that has been bricked over and made into a warehouse.	
82.	406 Government Street - Alabama Christian College; 20th century One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building. Tile roof on front pitch.	
83.	451 Government Street - Chamber of Commerce; 1960's Modern brick commercial structure.	
84.	450 Government Street - Smith Corona Office Machines; 20th century Two story modern brick & plate glass commercial building. No architectural value.	
85.	452 Government Street - Unknown; 20th century One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building. The Goldsby House was once a part of this structure, since torn down.	
86.	458 Government Street - S.B.M. Office Machines; 20th century Two story brick faced modern commercial building.	
87.	455 Conti Street - United Fund; 20th century One story brick. Possibly an earlier building - note end firewalls, dentil course, brackets - building has been greatly altered.	



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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Noncontributing Buildings (continued)

- 89. 50-52 Hamilton Street - commercial building; 20th century  
 One story brick modern commercial building. Canopes over store front windows and doors.
- 90. 2-8 Hamilton Street - Unknown; 20th century  
 One story brick modern commercial building, no architectural value.
- 99. 109 S. Cedar Street - Mobile Educator's Union; 20th century  
 One story brick modern structure.
- 100. 550 Church Street - Unknown; 20th century  
 One story masonry commercial building. No architectural value.
- 101-102. 551-555 Government Street - Heart of Mobile Inn; 20th century  
 One and two story brick motel complex. Design has eclectic overtones. No architectural value.
- 103. 550 Government Street - Big Standard Garage; 20th century  
 One story metal over concrete block gas station.
- 104. 600 Government Street - Unknown; 20th century  
 One story modern commercial building. No architectural value.
- 105. 606 Government Street - Unemployment Office; 20th century  
 One story brick modern commercial building. No architectural value.
- 107. 601-03 Government Street - Atchisson Antiques; 20th century  
 One story brick commercial building. Eclectic overtones.
- 119. 659 Government Street - Avis Car Rental; 20th century  
 One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building.
- 120. 653 Government Street - commercial; 20th century  
 One story modern commercial building. No architectural value.
- 122. 654-58 Government Street - McDonald's; 20th century  
 One story brick modern commercial building; typical McDonald's design.
- 124. 702 Government Street - Bell Stained Glass; 20th century  
 Appears to be a 1940's brick two story building. Gable roof, ridge parallel to the street; wrought iron columned overhang over sidewalk.
- 125. 704 Government Street - Local History Division of Public Library; 20th century. One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

## Noncontributing Buildings (continued)

126. 706-08 Government Street - commercial; 20th century  
One story brick modern commercial structure.
130. 753 Government Street - commercial; 20th century  
One story brick and plate glass modern commercial structure.
131. 757 Government Street - commercial; 20th century  
One story brick modern commercial structure.
132. 752 Government Street - Popeye's Chicken; 20th century  
One story stuccoed eclectic building.
133. 754 Government Street - commercial; 20th century  
Two story modern commercial building with an applied entrance framing  
consisting of fluted pilasters supporting a squared off entablature.
134. 756 Government Street - Mid South Home Center; 20th century  
One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building.
140. 801 Government Street - commercial restaurant building; 20th century  
Tiny one story stuccoed commercial building with plate glass front.  
Probably one of Mobile's first fast foods establishments.
145. 805 Church Street - Appliance Parts Warehouse; 20th century  
Two story concrete block modern building.
149. 161 S. Jefferson Street - Pratt House; 20th century  
One story frame shot-gun cottage with some Neo-Classic overtones.
157. 653 Church Street - Unknown; 20th century  
One story non-descript asbestos sided house.
162. 158 S. Dearborn Street - Steiner House; 1938  
Pre WW II cottage, restrained detailing, partial recessed porch.
163. 160 S. Dearborn Street - Steiner House; 1938  
Pre WW II cottage, restrained detailing, partially recessed porch.
201. 555 Church Street - Whiddon Office; 1922-25  
One story board and batten building with low pyramidal roof.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Noncontributing Buildings (continued):

- 222-223. 507-09 Monroe Street - Tipler Residence; 20th century  
 One and two story brick residence developed in an eclectic manner.
  
- 235. 162 S. Lawrence Street - Koch Galleries; 20th century  
 Two story brick modern commercial building.
  
- 236. 503 Monroe Street - new construction; 1983  
 Two story brick faced eclectic designed modern residence.
  
- 237. 501 Monroe Street - residential/rental; 20th century  
 Two story brick modern residential/rental structure.
  
- 238. 204 S. Lawrence Street - modern residential; 20th century  
 One story brick tract house.
  
- 243. 220 S. Lawrence Street - new construction, residential  
 One and a half story frame cottage style.
  
- 245. 63-69 Jackson Street - commercial; 20th century  
 One story brick and plate glass modern commercial building.
  
- 246. 71-71½ Jackson Street - commercial; 20th century  
 One and two story brick and plate glass modern commercial building.  
 Iron bars on some windows.
  
- 247. 56 Hamilton Street - commercial; 20th century  
 One story brick modern commercial structure.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Nineteenth Century Mobile Architecture: An Inventory of Existing Buildings, Mobile City Planning Commission, 1974; Deeds, mortgages and wills from records of Mobile County Probate Court; Tax Assessment records; City Directories; Sanborn Maps; Bird's-eye-view maps of 1873 and 1891.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 140±

Quadrangle name Mobile

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	6	4	0	0	4	7	0	3	3	9	5	6	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

1	6	4	0	0	5	3	0	3	3	9	5	4	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

1	6	4	0	0	4	6	0	3	3	9	5	1	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

1	6	4	0	0	8	0	0	3	3	9	4	0	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

1	6	3	9	9	9	4	0	3	3	9	4	1	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

1	6	3	9	9	2	3	0	3	3	9	4	1	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

1	6	3	9	9	5	4	0	3	3	9	5	7	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

1	6	4	0	0	5	6	0	3	3	9	5	0	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Bantens, Chief Researcher & Robin Lang, Researcher

organization Mobile Historic Development Commission date August 5, 1983

street & number P. O. Box 1827 telephone (205) 438-7281

city or town Mobile state Alabama 36633

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

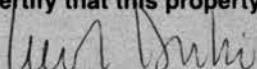
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer signature date 12/5/83

For NPS use only

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



date 1/13/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Boundary Description:

Begin at a point on Water Street 100 feet more or less from the northwest corner of Water and Government Streets; run south to the northwest corner of Monroe and Water Streets; run west to the west side of Royal Street; proceed south to south property line of 206 S. Royal Street; run west along south property lines of 206 S. Royal and 209 St. Emanuel Street to west side of St. Emanuel Street; run north along the west property line of 155 Monroe Street; run north along west property line of 155 Monroe to Monroe Street; run north behind the back property lines of those buildings on the west side of St. Emanuel; run west to Joachim Street; run southwest to the intersection of Jackson and Claiborne Streets; run south on Claiborne Street to the northwest corner of Claiborne and Canal Streets; run along the north side of Canal to the northeast corner of Canal and Lawrence Street; run north along Lawrence Street to the rear property lines of the buildings on the south side of Eslava Street; run west behind these back property lines to Cedar Street; run north on Cedar Street to the north side of Eslava Street; run west to the middle of the block between Dearborn and Washington; run north along rear property lines of buildings on the west side of Dearborn to the north side of Monroe; run west to the west property line of 654 Monroe Street; run north and east along the property line of 654 Monroe to the back property lines of buildings on the west side of Dearborn; run north to the northwest corner of the lot on which 154 S. Dearborn Street is located; turn west through the middle of the block to the east wall of the Church Street Graveyard; follow the wall of the graveyard first to the south and then the west; turn north at the southwest corner of the graveyard and run to the southeast corner of the rear of 805 Church Street; run west along this rear property line to the rear of the buildings on the east side of Jefferson Street to the west property line of 800 Monroe Street; move west along the north side of Monroe to Canal; head west along the north side of Canal to the east side of Broad Street; run north along Broad to the south side of Church Street; proceed east along Church Street to the northeast corner of Church and Jefferson; run north on east side of Jefferson to the north property line of the building at 112 Bayou Street; run east along this north property line to the middle of the block; run north along the rear property lines of those buildings on the west side of Bayou Street to the southeast corner of the property at 805 Government Street; run west along this rear property line to the east side of Jefferson; run north along Jefferson to the south side of Conti Street; run east along Conti to Bayou Street; run south along Bayou to the rear of the properties on the north side of Government Street; run east to the southwest corner of the property line at 465 Conti Street; run north along this west property line to the north side of Conti Street; run west along Conti to Lawrence; run north along the east side of Lawrence to the rear property line of 456 Conti; run east behind the rear property lines of buildings on north side of Conti to southwest corner of property at 6 S. Franklin Street; run north along this rear property to the northwest corner of this same lot; run east along this north property line to Franklin Street; run south on Franklin to Conti Street; run east on Conti to Claiborne; run north on Claiborne to middle of block between Conti and Dauphin; run east along this line to mid-point of block between Claiborne and Jackson; run south along this line to Conti Street; run east along Conti Street to the rear of the property at 51 N. Jackson Street; run south along this rear property line to the northwest corner of the property at 250 Government Street; run east along rear property lines of buildings on the north

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

side of Government to southwest corner of property line of 56-58 S. Conception Street; run north and then east along this property line to Conception Street; run east behind the rear property lines of buildings which face on Government Street to 106 Government; proceed along north property line of building at 72 S. Royal Street through the block between Royal and Water Streets to the place of beginning.

CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

All inclusive street addresses:

Auditorium Drive	303-456
S. Bayou Street	63-112
S. Broad Street	153-155 (odd only)
Canal Street	856 (only)
S. Cedar Street	109-214
Church Street	200-657
	805-855 (odd only)
S. Claiborne Street	108-203
S. Conception Street	56-115
Conti Street	307-456
S. Dearborn Street	54-220
Eslava Street	501-604
S. Franklin Street	6-50 (even only)
Government Street	51-809
S. Hamilton Street	50-52 (even only)
S. Jackson Street	51-158
S. Jefferson Street	153-162
S. Joachim Street	No addresses
S. Lawrence Street	104-220 (even only)
Monroe Street	107-155 (odd only)
	501-654
	810
S. Royal Street	72-206
St. Emanuel Street	114
	160-209
St. Joseph Street	No addresses
S. Scott Street	106
Theatre Street	104
S. Warren Street	104-215
S. Washington Street	113
S. Water Street	No addresses





1 out of 13

454 and 456 Conti Street  
Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/39/83

MHDC negative file

camera facing northeast



2 out of 13

North west corner of Canal and Jefferson  
Streets

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

North side of Canal Steet; camera facing  
northwest



3 out of 13

Northwest corner of Canal and S. Jefferson  
Streets

Mobile looking west towards

Robin A. Lang of Canal &

9/30/83 Streets.

MHDC negative file

West side of Jefferson Street; camera  
facing northwest



4 out of 13

158 S. Jefferson Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

West side of S. Jefferson Street; camera  
facing northwest

A black and white photograph of a residential street corner. In the foreground, a utility pole stands on a sidewalk, with a street sign that reads "CANAL ST". The street is paved and shows signs of wear, including a large pothole. On the left, a white house with dark shutters is partially visible. In the center, a large, dense tree stands on the lawn. To the right, a single-story white house with a gabled roof and several windows is visible. The sky is overcast with scattered clouds.

CANAL ST



5 out of 13

Jefferson Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83 , MHDC negative file

Northeast corner of Canal and Jefferson  
Streets; camera facing northeast

9/30/83. RAL



6 out of 13

East side of Jefferson Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

East side of S. Jefferson Street; camera  
facing northeast



7 out of 13

153 S. Broad Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

East side of Broad Street; camera facing  
southeast



8 out of 13

153 S. Broad Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

East side of Broad Street south of Church;  
camera facing southeast





9 out of 13  
153 and 155 S. Broad Street  
Mobile, Alabama  
Robin A. Lang  
9/30/83  
MHDC negative file  
East side of Broad between Church and  
Canal; camera facing southeast



10 out of 13

855 Church Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang

9/30/83

MHDC negative file

South side of Church Street at Broad;

camera facing southwest



11 out of 13

Rear of 112 S. Bayou Street

Mobile, Alabama

Robin A. Lang Bayou Street

9/30/83 of south elevation

MHDC negative file addition

Northeast corner of Church and Jefferson

Streets, camera facing northeast

9/30/83. RAL



12 out of 13 photos

Soost House

200 So. Warren

E.B.Gould

11/21/82

MHDC negative files

Southeast corner of house with eastern facade

Camera facing northwest





13out of 13 photos  
201 and 203 S. Dearborn Street  
Anne Bantens  
11/6/82

MHDC negative files  
Southeast corner of S. Dearborn and  
Monroe Streets; camera facing southeast



1

201 Block of S. Cedar St.  
Camera facing southeast  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982



2

201 Block of S. Cedar St.  
Camera facing northeast  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982



3

501 block of Church Street  
Camera facing southwest  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982





4

505and 507 Church Street  
Camera facing southwest  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982







66

200 Block of S. Cedar St.  
Camera facing southwest  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982



7

200 Block of S. Cedar St.  
Camera facing northwest  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982





90

NOV 18 1982

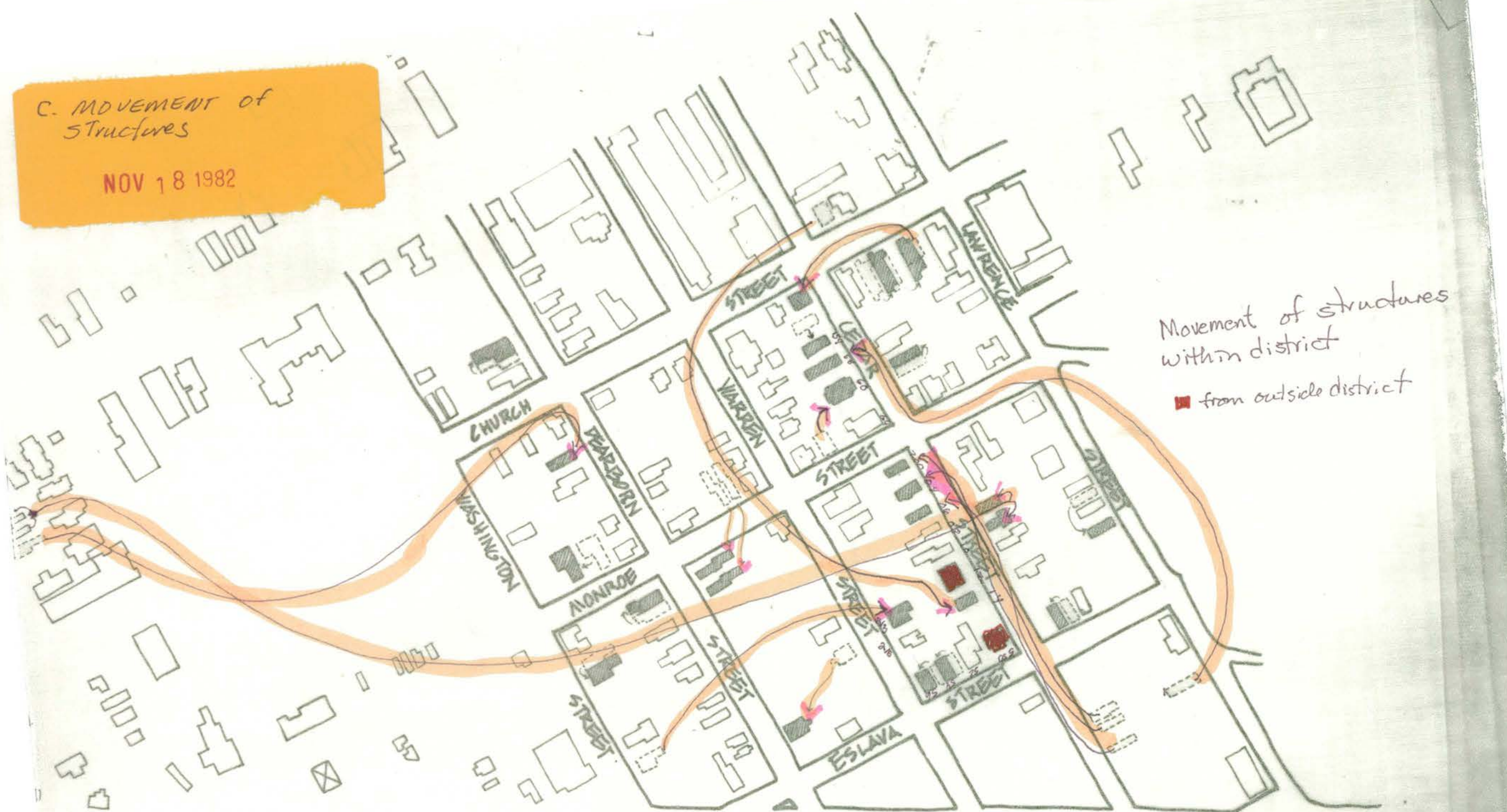


9

210, 212, 214 S. Lawrence St  
Camera facing southwest  
Anne S. Bantens  
August 11, 1982

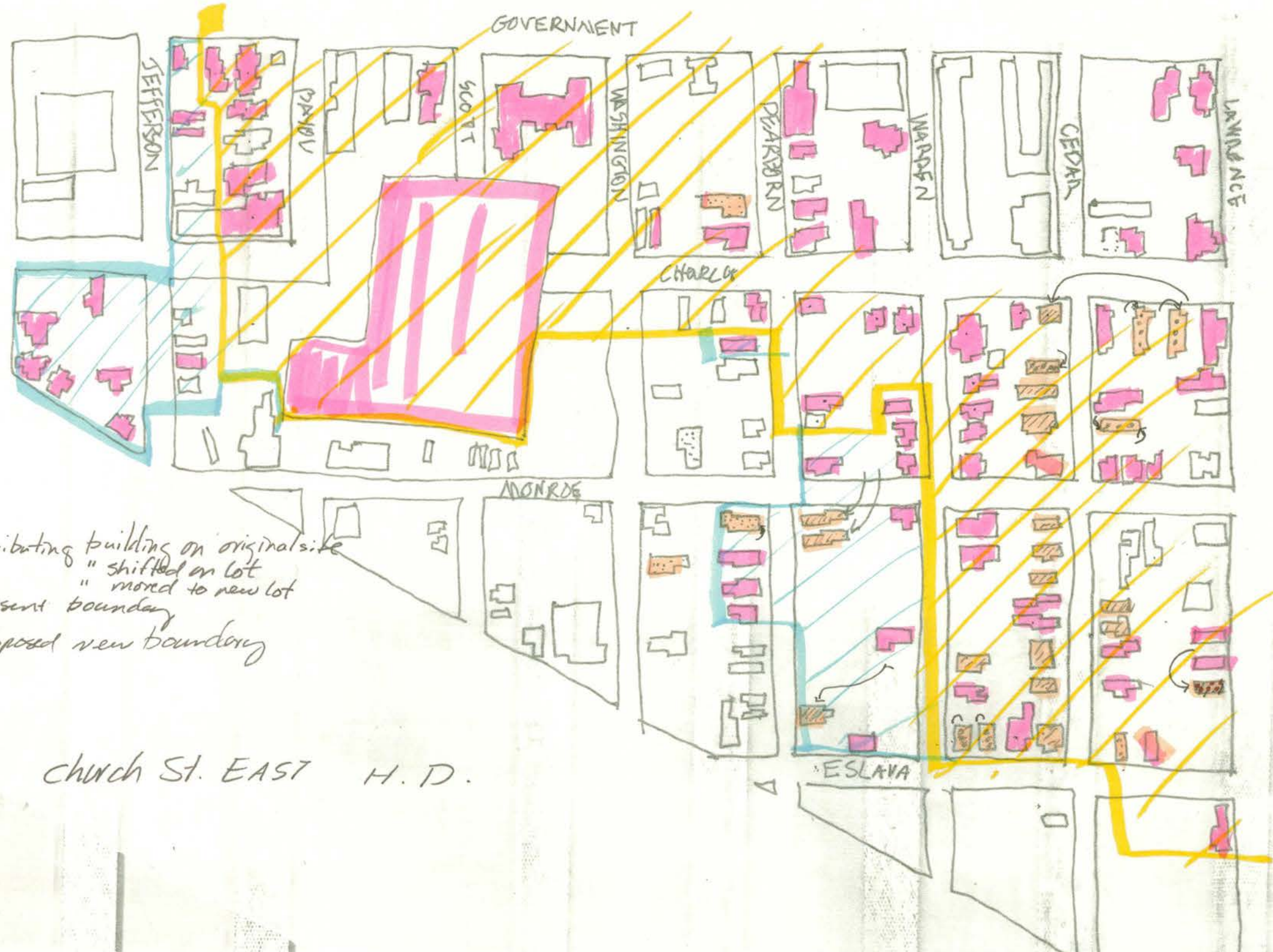
C. MOVEMENT of Structures






NOV 18 1982



Movement of structures within district  
■ from outside district

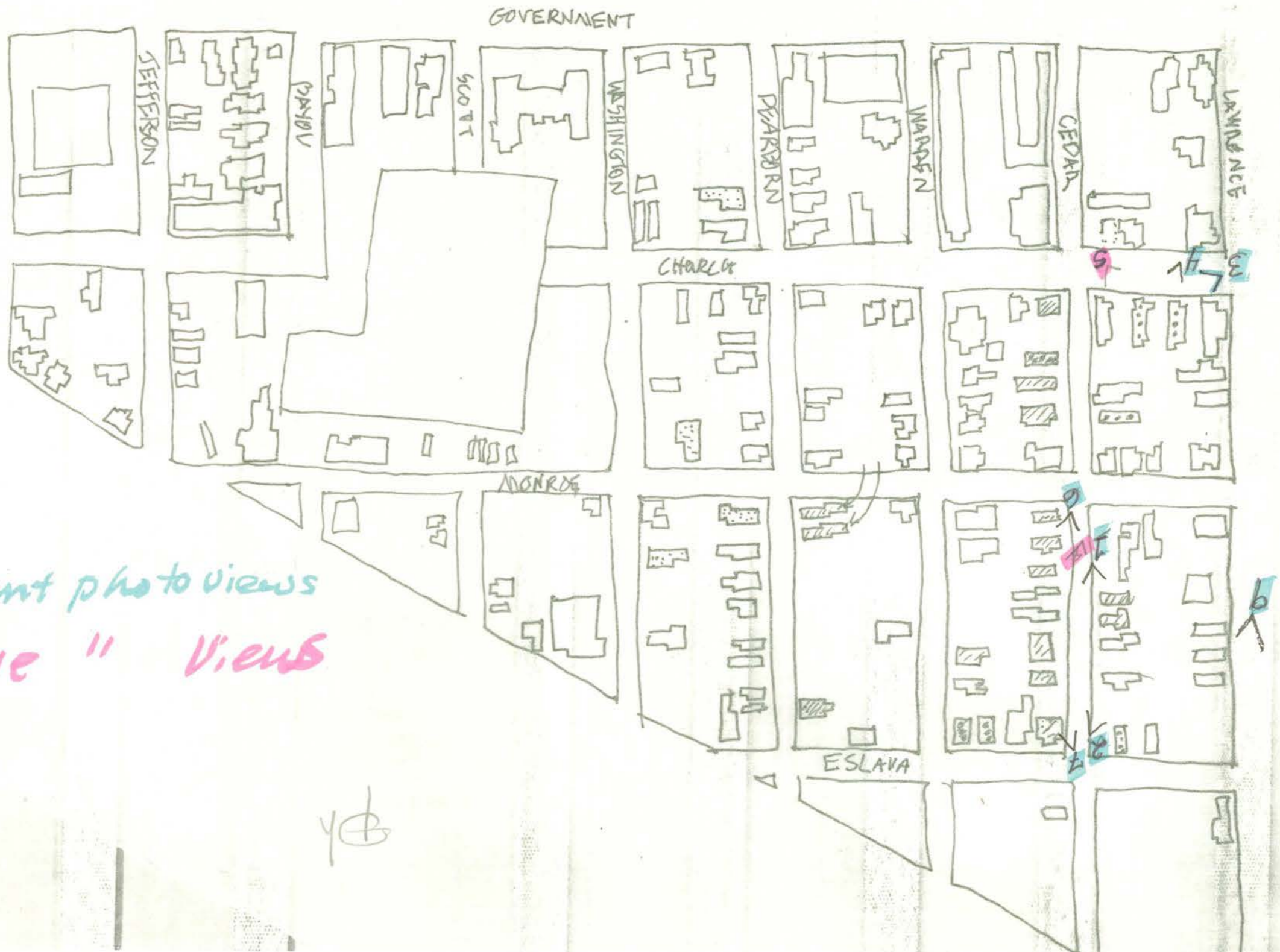
D. proposed additions  
NOV 18 1982



-  contributing building on original site
-  " " shifted on lot
-  " " moved to new lot
-  present boundary
-  proposed new boundary

Church St. EAST H. D.

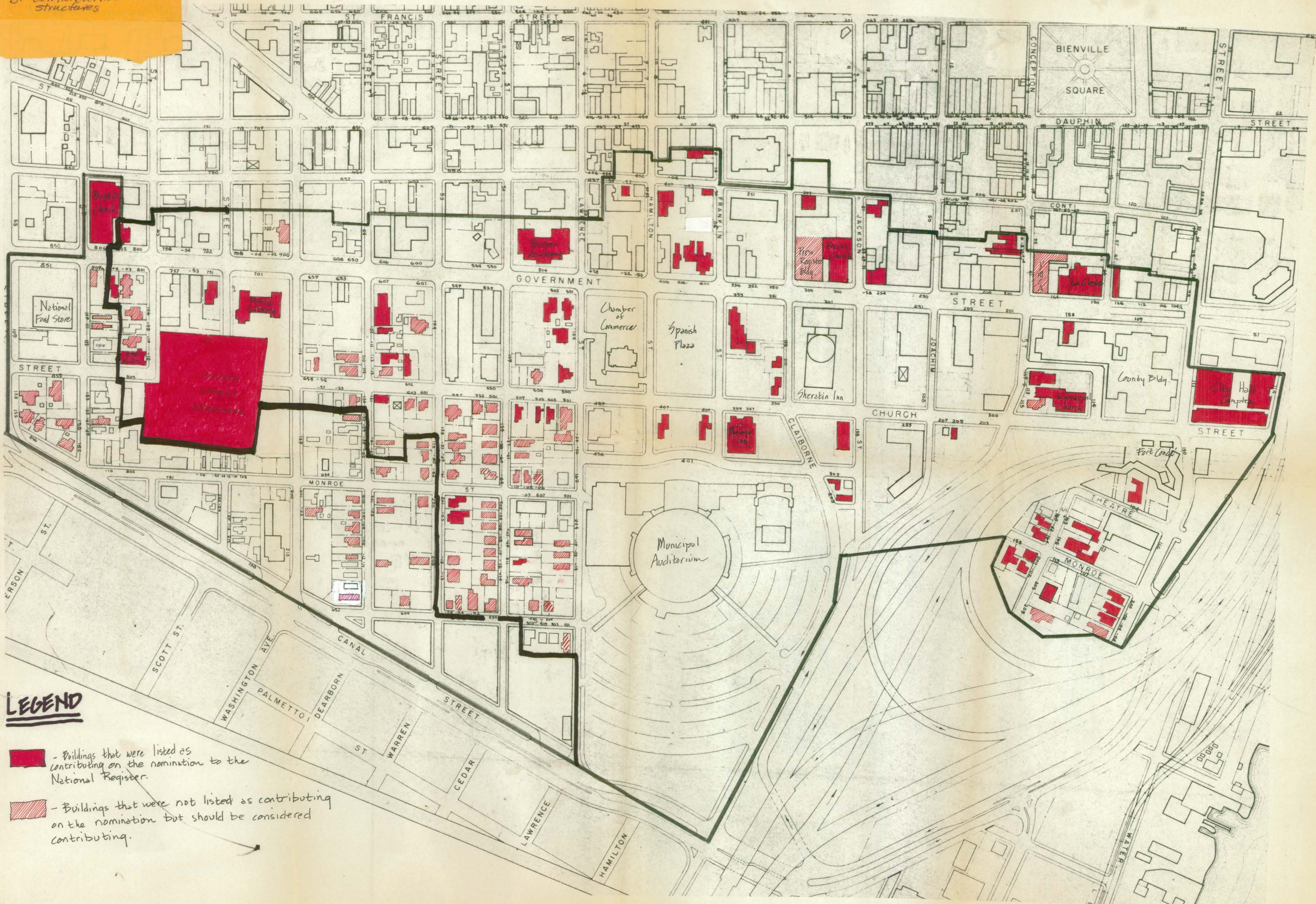
E.  
Photo  
Views  
NOV - 8 1982




current photo views  
before " Views


Y ⊕

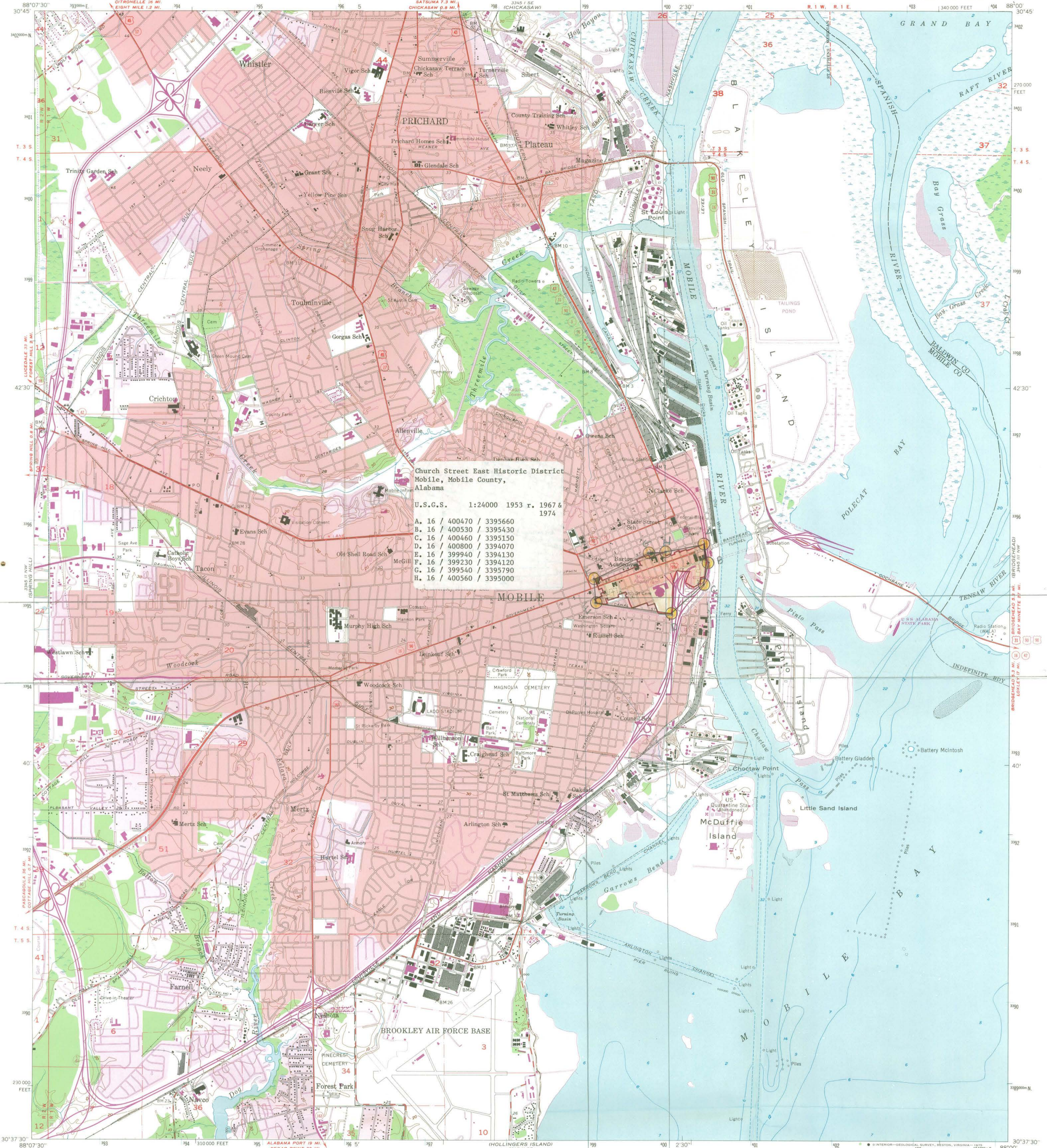
B. CONTRIBUTING structures



**LEGEND**

 - Buildings that were listed as contributing on the nomination to the National Register.

 - Buildings that were not listed as contributing on the nomination but should be considered contributing.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

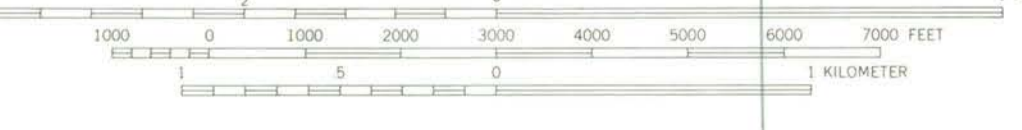
Control by USGS, USC&GS and Alabama Geodetic Survey  
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs  
Topography by plane-table surveys 1938-39. Revised 1953  
Hydrography from USC&GS Chart 1266 (1:80,000)  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Alabama coordinate system,  
west zone

Red tint indicates areas in which only  
landmark buildings are shown  
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple and recompilation of  
woodland areas compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1967 and 1974. This information not field checked  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.5 FEET

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



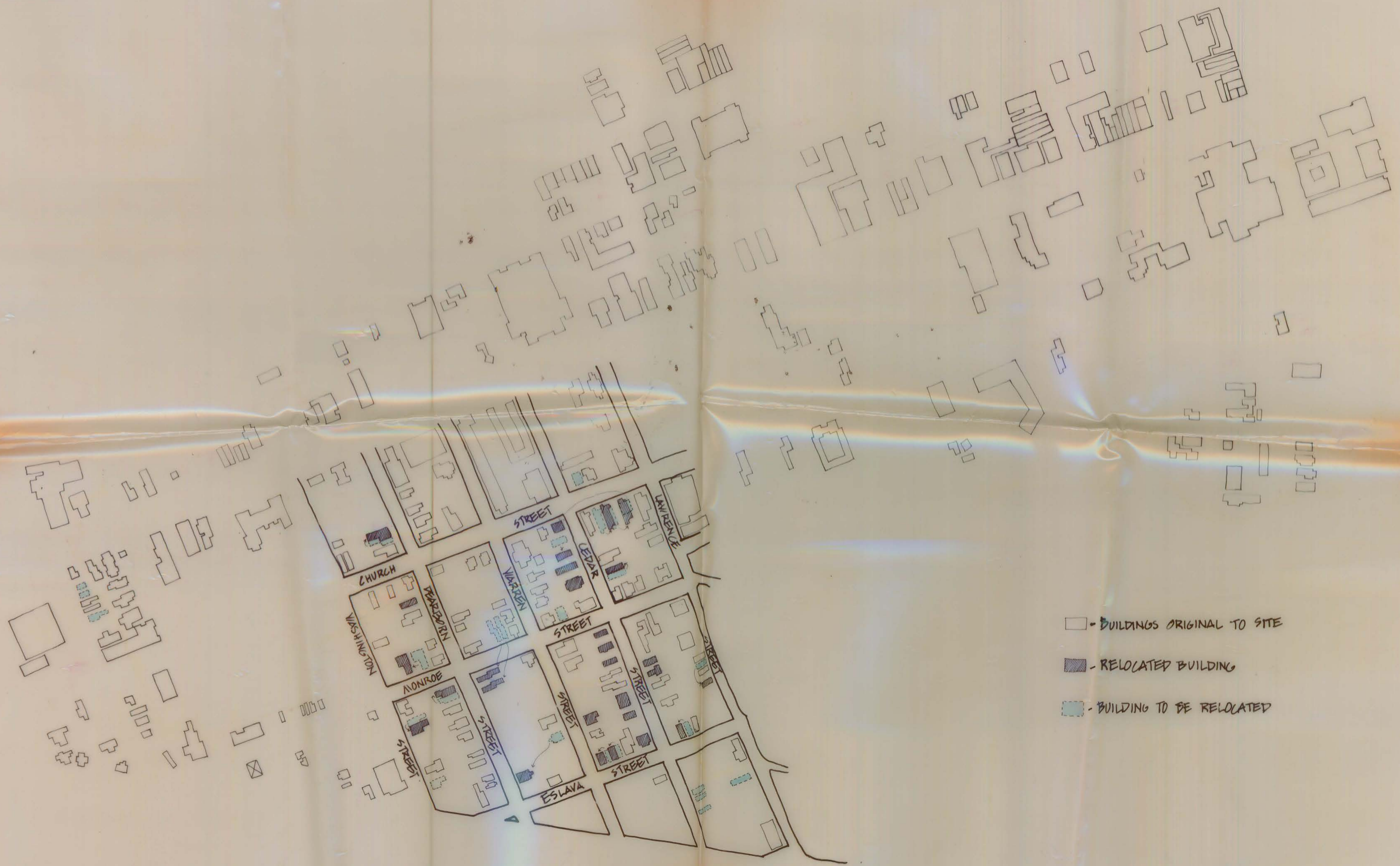
Church Street East Historic  
District  
Mobile, Alabama

MOBILE, ALA.  
NE/4 MOBILE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 3037.5—W 8800/7.5  
1953  
OTOREVISED 1967 AND 1974  
AMS 3345 II NE—SERIES V844





A. OVERLAY MAP  
NOV 18 1982



- - BUILDING ORIGINAL TO SITE
- ▨ - RELOCATED BUILDING
- ▩ - BUILDING TO BE RELOCATED

# CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT SEPTEMBER, 1982



- - EXISTING BUILDINGS
- (yellow) - DESTROYED BUILDINGS, PHOTOS AVAILABLE
- (pink) - DESTROYED BUILDINGS, PHOTOS NOT AVAILABLE

\* THIS MAP DOES NOT SHOW ANY MOVEMENT OF BUILDINGS. IT SIMPLY INDICATES WHICH BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED SINCE 1976.

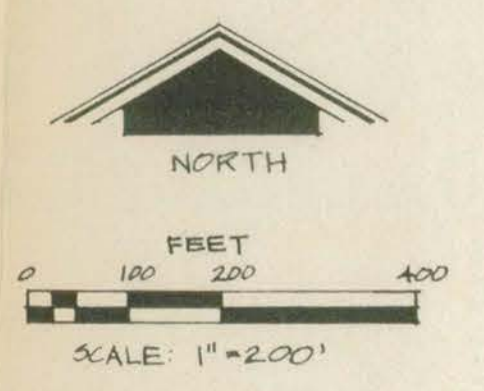




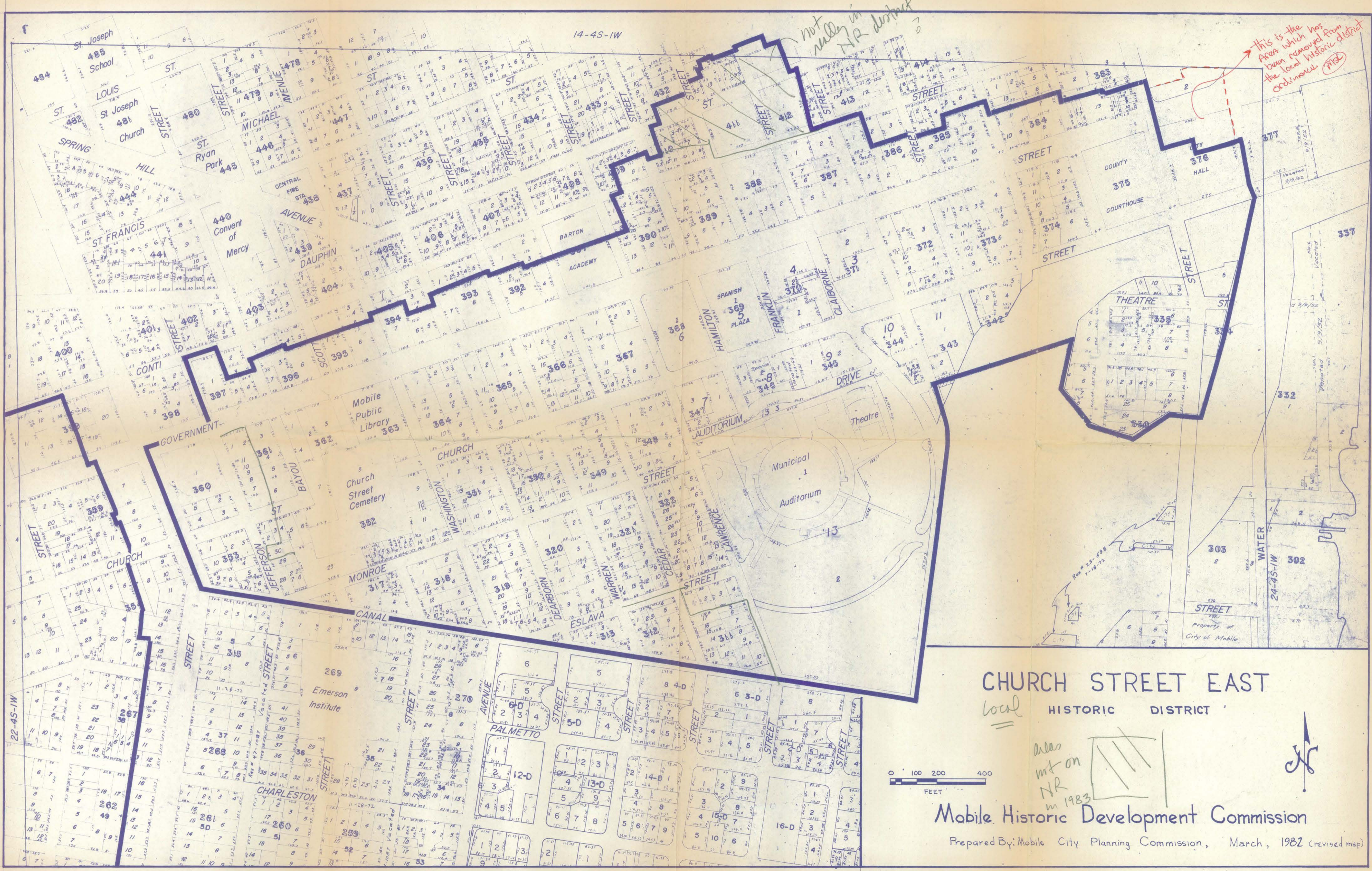
### CHURCH STREET EAST

#### HISTORIC DISTRICT LEGEND

- CURRENT NAT'L REGISTER DISTRICT
- ADDENDUM AREA
- LOCAL DISTRICT
- ADDENDUM AREA
- AREA NOT INCLUDED IN NAT'L DISTRICT
- CONTRIBUTING
- CONDITIONALLY CONTRIB.
- NON-CONTRIBUTING



MOBILE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION  
 PREPARED BY MOBILE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION  
 OCTOBER 1982



14-4S-1W

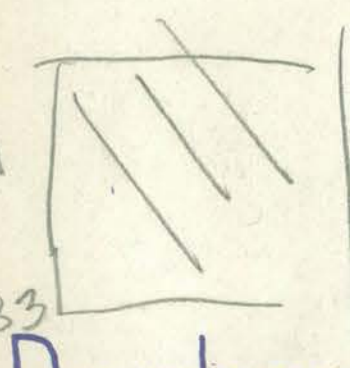
*not really in NR district*

*this is the area which has been removed from the local historic district ordinance*

**CHURCH STREET EAST**  
*local* HISTORIC DISTRICT



*area not on NR in 1983*











**Mobile Historic Development Commission**

Prepared By: Mobile City Planning Commission, March, 1982 (revised map)

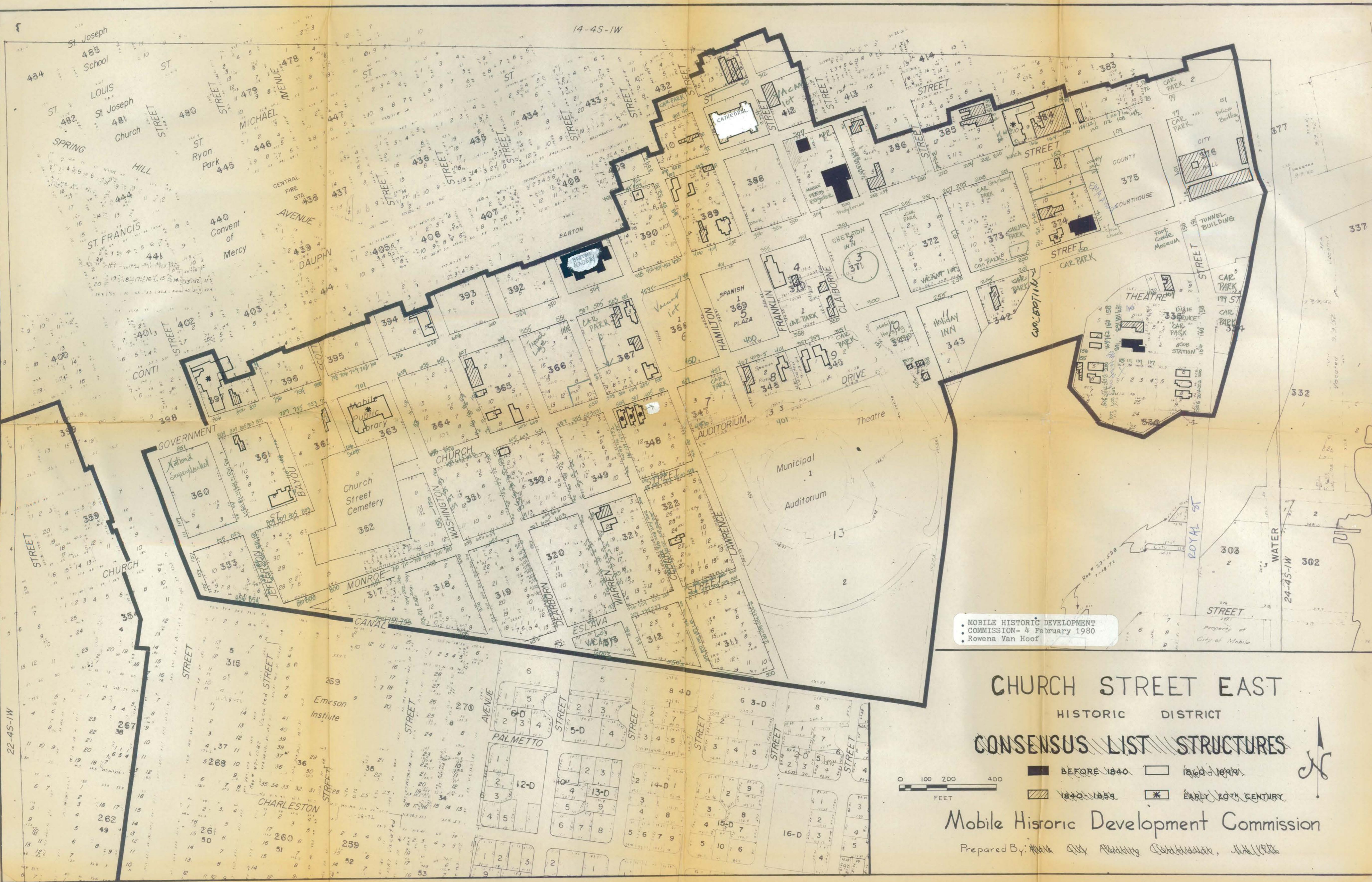


# CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

- LEGEND
-  Existing Church Street East District listed on a local level
  -  Existing Church Street East District listed on the National Register
  -  Area included in local boundaries but not included on National Register
  -  Area in local district, but included in National Register Lower Dauphin Street Commercial Historic District
  -  Additions to the NRHP, 1983
  -  Contributing buildings
  -  Marginally contributing buildings
  -  Non-Contributing buildings



MOBILE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION  
 PREPARED BY MOBILE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION  
 OCTOBER 1982



MOBILE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT  
 COMMISSION - 4 February 1980  
 Rowena Van Hoof

**CHURCH STREET EAST  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**CONSENSUS LIST STRUCTURES**

- 0 100 200 400 FEET
- BEFORE 1840
- 1840-1899
- ▨ 1840-1859
- \* EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Mobile Historic Development Commission

Prepared By: *Mobile City Planning Commission, 11/1/80*

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



84000663

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Church Street East Historic District  
Mobile County  
ALABAMA

*Extended*  
Substantive Review  
*(secondary increase)*

Working No. DEC 15 1983

Fed. Reg. Date: 7.5.85

Date Due: 1/12/84 - 1/29/84

Action:  ACCEPT 1/13/84

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments: We reviewed the district contents in 1982 and determined they were ok (the parts altered since listing - a lot of the intonations were already there when the original district was listed. So this is a comment on the revised form and the added areas. Areas to be added generally conform to other residential architecture in period materials, etc.)

Recom./Criteria ACCEPT C  
Reviewer DUBIE  
Discipline HIST  
Date 1/13/1984  
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  substantive reasons discussed below  
*moved buildings pictured (several are not) appear to retain integrity.*

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

*→ Dearborn between Monroe + Canal is perilously close to being "a collection of moved buildings" At present, though, the character of that area is no better or worse than the rest of the adjacent residential section.*

---

**8. Significance**

Period      Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates                      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**  
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

    \_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ state      \_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title                      date

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



# CITY OF MOBILE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

COMMISSIONERS

GARY A. GREENOUGH  
FINANCE

ROBERT B. DOYLE, JR.  
PUBLIC SAFETY

LAMBERT C. MIMS  
PUBLIC WORKS

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Mobile Historic Development Commission  
Post Office Box 1827  
Mobile, Alabama 36633  
(205) 438-7281

March 31, 1982

Carol Dubie  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Carol:

Enclosed are copies of the City of Mobile's latest resolution, ordinance, and official boundary map changing part of the eastern-most boundary line of the locally designated Church Street East Historic District. This recent action was initiated in order to remove a vacant parcel of land from the historic district so that a new hotel/office/shopping complex could be built without any real or imagined encumbrances and hindrances from the local ARB (Architectural Review Board) or the Federal Government. The land in question had been leveled several years ago as part of the downtown "urban renewal" program. The Alcoa people, the developers, despite being assured that their project was supported by the historic preservation community and that their proposed design posed no adverse impact on the historic district, nonetheless believed that their project had to be excluded from any possible outside dictates and thus removed from the historic district. And so, the City Commissioners have acquiesced to the developers' wishes and have passed the appropriate amending local legislation. It should also be noted that this entire project is being financed solely with private funds, and this was one of the compelling reasons to eliminate possible delay situations once the project was ready to roll.

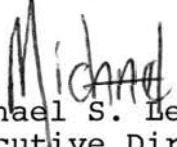
Since this locally designated historic district is also on the National Register of Historic Places, listed in 1971,

Carol Dubie  
Page two

I thought that all of the boundary maps pertaining to the Church Street East Historic District should be identical and matching. I am, therefore, requesting that the National Register office adjust their Church Street East Historic District boundary to correspond to the new borders formulated by the City of Mobile Board of Commissioners. On behalf of the Mobile Historic Development Commission I can clearly state that there are no objections to this minor line change. The area excluded from the Church Street East Historic District includes the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Water and Government Streets; the City Police Building on the southwest corner of Water and Government Streets, an undistinguished, nondescript building from the early 1960's; and a parking lot on the southeast corner of Royal and Government Streets.

I hope that this request does not cause any problem at the National Register. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the MHDC office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Michael S. Leventhal,  
Executive Director

MSL:asb

cc: Ellen Mertins, Alabama Historical Commission  
Dwight Young, National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
Charleston, S.C.



60-256

R E S O L U T I O N

1982

Sponsored By: The Commission

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE  
that the boundary changes for the Church Street East Historic District  
of the City of Mobile as shown on the revised map dated March, 1982,  
are hereby adopted.

Adopted: MAR 23 1982

*Richard L. Smith*

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NUMBER 87-036-1962, AS AMENDED, INsofar AS IT PERTAINS TO THE BOUNDARIES OF CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT TO EXCLUDE FROM SAID DISTRICT THOSE PARCELS OF PROPERTY LYING SOUTH OF THE EXISTING NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF SAID DISTRICT AND NORTH OF THE PROPOSED NEW BOUNDARY OF SAID DISTRICT DESCRIBED HEREIN, BETWEEN ROYAL STREET AND WATER STREET.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE that Ordinance No. 87-036-1962, as amended, be and hereby is further amended so that Section III., B., 3., of said ordinance shall read as follows:

SECTION III. HISTORIC MOBILE DISTRICTS

A. Character of Districts. The Historic Mobile Districts are sections containing buildings marked or designated by the Historic Mobile Preservation Society of the Historic American Buildings Survey, or both, and having, in their overall visual aspect an atmosphere of age and a distinctive character not found generally in other sections of the City. The districts may be residential or commercial or a combination of residential and commercial uses.

B. Establishment of Districts. The Historic Mobile Districts shown on the "Historic Mobile Districts Maps" are hereby established. The maps, together with all information shown thereon, are hereby declared to be a part of this ordinance. The term "Historic Mobile Districts" also applies to any districts which may be subsequently established by ordinance as Historic Mobile Districts in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

DUBIE 6/9/82

JUN - 9 1982

*also*

Mr. Michael Leventhal  
Executive Director  
Mobile Historic Development Commission  
P.O. Box 1827  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Dear Mr. Leventhal:

Thank you for your letter of March 31, 1982, concerning the boundaries of the Church Street East Historic District, Mobile County, Alabama, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 16, 1971. We hope the following information is helpful.

The boundary of the area listed in the National Register is the area included in the local ordinance district at the time the property was listed in the National Register in 1971. Although section 10 of the 1971 nomination form contains only a general acreage estimate, the statement of significance in section 8 clearly identifies the local district as the nominated area. In 1980, the city of Mobile supplied to the National Register through the State historic preservation office, a detailed city plat map of the locally designated district for use in connection with the Tax Reform Act of 1976; if the boundary on that map does not coincide with the boundary of the local district as it existed at the time of the 1971 National Register nomination, please notify the State historic preservation office so that an accurate map can be submitted.

A property listed in the National Register prior to December 13, 1980, can be removed from the National Register only if it has lost the qualities that caused it to be originally listed, or if those qualities were lost subsequent to nomination and prior to listing. It appears that the area that has been removed from the local ordinance district has not been altered since the time of nomination of the Church Street East Historic District; if this is the case, the area cannot now be removed from the National Register listing. If structures that contributed to the historic district have been removed from these parcels since the date of listing of the nomination, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) could submit a request for a boundary change to the National Register after notifying the affected property owners and local officials, and presenting the revision to the State review board. Based on your description of the parcels, it appears that the properties, two parking lots and a 1960's building, do not contribute to the significance of the district. Requests for decertification of any structure located within the area could be made by the property owners, if desired, by filling out Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application and submitting it to the State Historic Preservation Officer.



We hope this information about the boundaries of the Church Street East Historic District is useful. Please consult Carol Dubie of the National Register staff if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,  
Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)  
Carol D. Shull  
Acting Keeper of the National  
Register

bcc: Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks, SHPO, Alabama

cc: Southeast Regional Office  
710

FNP:C Dubie:lw:272-3504:6-1-82

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR D-41-1030



Patrick Andrus  
12/1/82

DEC 2. 1982

Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks  
Executive Director  
Alabama Historical Commission  
725 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Mr. Oaks:

Thank you for your letter of November 12, 1982, concerning the Church Street East Historic District, Mobile County, Alabama, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We have reviewed the documentation that you have forwarded to us detailing the present condition of the district. After examining the maps, photograph, and graphs documenting the changes in the district due to demolition and movement of buildings into and within the district, we have determined that the district retains a sufficient degree of historic integrity to remain listed in the National Register with its present boundaries. The majority of the buildings located in the area in question (bounded by Church, Lawrence, Dearborn, and Eslava Streets) date from the period of significance of the district and are on their original sites. Of the 13 relocated structures in this area, only two were moved in from outside of the district. The remaining moved buildings were originally located within the immediate vicinity or were shifted on their original lots. Overall the district retains its sense of time and place and historical development. The structures currently within the district can be certified as significant for purposes of the Federal tax incentives, if the National Park Service determines that the buildings contribute to the significance of the district, and for moved buildings that they have been relocated in an appropriate setting, and retain historic integrity.

We appreciate your updating us on the current status of this district. If you have any questions regarding this decision, please contact the National Register staff at 202-272-3504.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resource Management Division

bcc: Mr. Michael Leventhal  
Mobile Historic Development Commission  
P.O. Box 1827  
Mobile, Alabama 36607

Mr. Barry Albright  
Congressional Affairs  
Room 6125  
Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets NW.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

cc: 710  
Southeast Regional Office  
FNP:P Andrus:lw:272-3504:11-29-82

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

D-4-4096



F. LAWRENCE OAKS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF ALABAMA  
**ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

725 MONROE STREET  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104-3898

November 12, 1982



TELEPHONE NUMBER  
832-6621

Ms. Carol Shull  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Carol:

My staff has completed the study and inspection of the Church Street East Historic District which you requested, and is in agreement with the staff members of the National Park Service who visited the district that it not be removed from the National Register and that the boundaries be increased. Enclosed are the following materials which document the changes in the district:

- a. an overlay map showing existing, demolished and relocated structures for the entire Church Street East District.
- b. a map showing contributing and non-contributing buildings in the district.
- c. a map showing relocated structures
- d. a map showing contributing buildings and proposed additions in the western section of the district
- e. a map showing photo views
- f. before and after photos
- g. a statistical breakdown of moved and shifted buildings

The Church Street East District is not what we would currently consider as a district. The largest portion consists of scattered landmark-quality buildings with a high percentage of modern intrusive structures. Only two sections (the area bounded by the interstate loop on the east and the western section bounded by Dearborn and Lawrence) have a concentration of historic period buildings. This was the case at the time of listing. (See maps a. and b. )

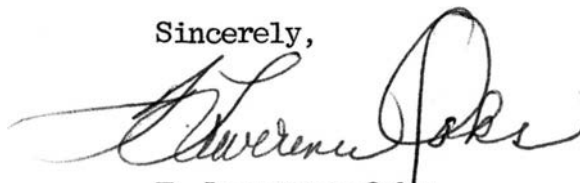


In the area in question (bounded by Church, Lawrence, Dearborn and Eslava), 87% of the buildings date from the period of significance and have the distinguishing features of structures in the district. Of these structures, 60% are on their original location and 14% were shifted on their lots. Only 2 of the buildings (4% of contributing) were moved from outside the district and they are indistinguishable from period houses in the district. The other moved structures came from the immediate area or from the western edge of the district four blocks away. (See map c.)

All structures are appropriate for the district in terms of date, stylistic influences, level of craftsmanship and overall quality. An attempt was made to maintain the relationship of one-story buildings to two-story buildings within blocks, and all buildings were appropriately sited with respect to setback. The major impact on this section of the district has been in the alteration of spacing between buildings at certain points and the demolition of deteriorated and non-period buildings. These alterations are documented on map a.

The current state of the district is the result of a city effort to revitalize the section and was carried out under the Community Development Block Grant program. In 1976, the Alabama SHPO and the Advisory Council determined that the action would not adversely affect the district. While neither the Alabama Historical Commission, the Advisory Council nor the National Register currently encourage the moving of structures within districts or on their lots, the extenuating circumstances, along with the attention paid to setback, the appropriateness of the buildings for the district, the general excellence of rehabilitations and the proportions of original to relocated structures lead me to recommend that the area of the district in question remain on the National Register and that structures currently within the district which are of the period character, date, and materials be considered certifiable if they were not damaged by moving.

Sincerely,



F. Lawrence Oaks  
State Historic Preservation Officer

ELM/gmt

cc: Mr. Paul B. Hartwig  
Mr. Michael Leventhal

Table G

57 structures are bounded by Church, Lawrence, Dearborn and Eslava. 50 or 87.7% date from the period of significance and have the distinguishing features of structures in the district.

30 structures (or 52% of whole, 60% of contributing) are on original location.

7 structures (12% of whole, 14% of contributing) were shifted on their lots.

37 structures (64% of whole, 74% of contributing) are on or near their original locations

13 structures (22% of whole, 26% of contributing) are moved structures

9 of the 13 structures (15% of whole, 18% of contributing) were moved from within the immediate 9 block vicinity

2 of the 13 structures (3% of whole, 4% of contributing) were moved from outside the district

2 of the 13 structures (3% of whole, 4% of contributing) were moved from the western edge of the district approximately 4 blocks away

Mobile  
County

Savage  
10-17-83

AL

H32 (413)

OCT 18 1983

Mr. Charles R. Mixon, Jr.  
Johnstone, Adams, May, Howard & Hill  
Attorneys at Law  
Merchants National Bank Building Annex, 8th Floor  
P.O. Box 1988  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Dear Mr. Mixon:

Thank you for your letter of August 22, 1983, requesting confirmation that the Chamberlain Rapier House, Mobile, Alabama, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. We apologize for not responding sooner.

We are pleased to inform you that the Chamberlain Rapier House, 56-58 South Conception Street, Mobile, Alabama, is located within the boundaries of the Church Street East Historic District, which was listed in the National Register on December 16, 1971. Your certificate format is returned.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know. If you have questions about the Church Street East Historic District, you may wish to contact Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks, the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer. Mr. Oaks' address is: Executive Director, Alabama Historical Commission, 725 Monroe Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resources Division

Enclosure

cc: Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks, Alabama, SHPO



**bcc:SERO**  
**413**  
**Reading File**  
**Record Center**

**FPN:BSavage:mdj:10/13/83:343-9536**

**Sys. 8 (NRH) #11034**

**Basic File Retained in 413**

JOHNSTONE, ADAMS, MAY, HOWARD AND HILL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

C. A. L. JOHNSTONE, JR.  
R. F. ADAMS  
ALEX T. HOWARD, JR.  
J. JEPHTHA HILL  
CHARLES B. BAILEY, JR.  
BROCK B. GORDON  
BEN H. HARRIS, JR.  
WILLIAM H. HARDIE, JR.  
E. WATSON SMITH  
DAVID C. HANNAN  
RICHARD T. DORMAN  
WADE B. PERRY, JR.  
THOMAS S. RUE  
CHARLES R. MIXON, JR.  
STEVEN T. STINE  
ALAN C. CHRISTIAN  
JAMES H. FROST  
CELIA J. COLLINS  
ROBIN S. BRIGHAM  
K. W. MICHAEL CHAMBERS  
RICHARD P. PETERMANN, JR.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING ANNEX, 8TH FLOOR

POST OFFICE BOX 1988

MOBILE, ALABAMA 36633

TELEX NO. 78-2040

August 22, 1983

TELECOPIER  
205/432-7682

TELEPHONE 432-7682  
AREA CODE 205

OF COUNSEL  
JAMES L. MAY, JR.

Keeper  
National Register  
National Park Service  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: The Historical Preservation Authority  
of the City of Mobile (Alabama)

Dear Sir or Madam:

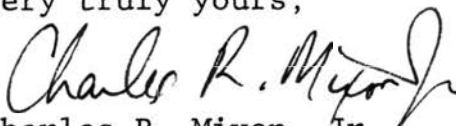
This firm is acting as bond counsel in connection with the financing of the acquisition and renovation of a structure located in Mobile, Alabama, through The Historical Preservation Authority of the City of Mobile, an Alabama public corporation. In order to be eligible for financing through said Authority, the structure in question is required to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The structure in question is located at 56-58 South Conception Street, Mobile, Alabama, and is commonly known as the Chamberlain-Rapier House. As indicated from the enclosed, the structure is included in the properties covered by the listing in the National Register.

In order for our firm to be in a position to render an approving legal opinion with respect to the financing of the acquisition and renovation of the subject structure, it is necessary for us to rely upon the certification of an appropriate official of the Department of the Interior respecting its listing in the National Register. To this end, I have enclosed for your consideration a proposed form of certificate certifying such listing. If, after verification of the listing of the subject structure in the National Register, you find the certificate to be in order, I would appreciate your executing and dating the same and returning the same to me in the enclosed, postage-prepaid envelope. If, of course, you customarily make such certifications in some other form, a similar certification in your customary form would be welcome.

Keeper  
August 22, 1983  
Page two

Thank you for your assistance in this matter, and if you have any questions in this regard, please call me collect at the above telephone number.

Very truly yours,

  
Charles R. Mixon, Jr.

CRMjr:mw

Enclosures



# United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

AUG 6 1980

PROPERTY: Chamberlain Rapier House  
ADDRESS: 56-58 South Conception Street  
Mobile, Alabama

The National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), has determined that the property listed above contributes to the historic significance of the following historic district:

### Church Street East

If subject to depreciation under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, this property qualifies as a "certified historic structure" for purposes of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Obtaining "certified historic structure" status is the first step in qualifying for tax deductions under section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act. The incentives detailed in section 2124 apply only to structures which have either undergone or are about to undergo rehabilitation which can be certified in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

If you have not yet completed Part 2 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application, describing your rehabilitation plans, the enclosed copy should be completed and mailed to your State Historic Preservation Officer for preliminary review prior to final review at the Federal level. Instructions for filling out the application are on the form itself. Enclosed are the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation. Specific questions concerning documentation required to certify rehabilitation work should be addressed to your State Historic Preservation Officer or to the Chief, Technical Preservation Services Division, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20243.

Sincerely,

*Carol D. Shull*

Carol D. Shull  
Acting Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

*Mobile Co.  
listed 12 16 71*

DATE 9/28

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL 1:00 PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Gordon Martin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Sen. Heflens Office

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Mobile

224-4124

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Local person (Heventhal)  
- upset they had to get all this together  
Swen 1976 clearance by A.C.

I explained history to date; succession of  
selectors office, our 2nd attempt to deal w/  
issue.

Martin seemed to understand the situation  
by the end, + fact that we did plan to look  
carefully at the material but try to give  
area the 'benefit of the doubt.' I told him I  
didn't know why Heventhal was still pushing  
the 'legal' issue unless he thought the area  
so bad that it would be <sup>recommended for</sup> removed. State  
had agreed to help w/ discussion. I told Martin

These are meeting 1/

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

DUBIE

HIST

I would keep him up to date.

DATE

9/—

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Michael Leventhal

Mobile Historic Development Commission

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Church Street East Historic Distrcit

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

He had heard from Ellen Mertins about our request that district be reevaluated prior to issuance of any more TRA certifications. He was very angry.

He said that when the MOA, which stated moving the buildings would have no effect on the district, was signed (August 1976), the Advisory Council was a part of Interior. Therefore, Interior, as party to the earlier agreement, was now going back on its word.

He said the MOA had outlined a seven year plan--documenting everything that was to be moved--so scope of project was laid out at that time.

He said city felt we are changing our regulations/policies after the city had believed the issue was settled: for that reason, they had never tried to conceal the fact that numerous buildings in the district were moved--they believed they were protected by the MOA in terms of the district remaining eligible and the properties appropriate (now) for TRA certification. (implied that otherwise they might not have told us the whole truth)

This conversation went on for some time. I told him I would talk to the solicitor's office to see how/if this situation was meaningful--whatever the resolution, I did not feel that it changed the fact that the portion of the district we had examined did not have integrity now, and that it was a sham to certify properties unless they were individually eligible because there wasn't much for them to contribute to. He did not disagree but implied the city might consider suing Interior if we didn't change our minds, given that the city had sold the properties to private owners with assurances they would qualify for certain benefits.

I explained that in general, ACHP actions/commitments did not always hold (as in cases where AC required application of Secy's standards for a project but applied them differently and subsequent owner couldn't get tax certification). However, possibly the connection of AC with Interior

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Called Peter Smith  
9/28/76 - AC made  
independent

would have some bearing.

Called Lars

I asked Lars for his opinion. He said AC was part of interior in a sense--but he wasn't sure we would be bound by an agreement made during that time--it would depend on the content of the documents that were agreed to; whether OAHF had involvement, etc. He said he would look at the documents and then give us a reading. He said the question had never come up before.

Called Michael

I called Michael back and asked him to send copies of whatever he had; until issue was settled, nothing would happen--I would tell region.

Called Ellen Mertins--she said her office has no records from that period for various reasons.

Called Don Klima--asked him to look for copies of AC involvement in the case. He called back next day--no record in State files, case files at K Street, or in index of records sent to the records center.

Material received

talked to Ellen

made apt. to see him 9/21

DATE 8/26

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Mobile - Church St. East

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I went to L.C. Map Division + looked at 18 blocks of district including area of moved buildings - made sketch.

Beth G. + I discussed this w/ Carol Skell - she thought initially we should take the approach of each moved bldg that it should be in a setting approx. to bldg + other buildings - we agreed but pointed out that the district as a whole was quite different from 1925 map - when we discussed further she decided that region should take the approach that they should decline to certify anything that wasn't individually eligible until the nomination had been revised w/ current analysis of changes since date of listing. They →

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

DUBIE



(State) should recommend changes in NR boundary based on changes since listing - assess moved buildings, new intrusions, etc. Carol said to call Lenz + verify that region could refrain from doing certifications.

I talked to Lenz. He said that was appropriate - region should not do certs of qualities of district are in question -

Conveyed all this info to Ann Huston - she thought she might limit ban on certs to the part of the district we knew had lost integrity. She would wait until I called Ellen to explain to her -

8/30

I talked to Ellen - she was not sure that rest of the district was not bad also - would talk to Michael Heaventhal + call Ann if necessary

8/31

Told Ann about potential problem w/ rest of district.

DATE

9/23

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

3:30?

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Michael Leventhal

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Mobile Historic Development Commission

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Church Street East Historie District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I called Michael to refer to him the results of talking with Lars and Carol Shull.

I explained first that the legal question he had raised had been answered by the solicitor's office and was not directly relevant.

I then told him we were asking again for certain information to be able to make a professional evaluation of the district and its current condition. I told him we wanted to do an informal review, etc. without asking for materials in writing.

He said that letters written by regional office to property owners whose certs. wre on hold had already done damage--property owner of 209 s. Cedar had contacted Jack Edwards and Heflin-- everyone was in turmoil, according to Michael. He said he had talked today to Barry Albright, who was also mad (?).

I told Michael that the regional office had had to write something to deal with their 45 day response period, but that I did not believe they had written anything inflamatory.

Michael returned to the subject of the information we wanted. He wanted to know if he undestood correctly that the pre-existing agreement between city and ACHP meant nothing in context of Tax program. Becuase we had gone over this once before and were not making any progress in our discussion, I referred him to Carol Shull.

Carol called Michael back later and asked him for the information on the attached piece of paper (the same information I discussed with Ellen and the regional office). He agreed to provide it.

She explained that we had certain national standards and needed to determine that the moved properties and district as a whole conformed to those.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Dubie

TITLE

Historian

OFFICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Carol Shull

DATE: November 16, 1982

FROM : Ann Huston, SERO *AH*

SUBJECT: Church Street East Historic District

Enclosed are slides of the Church Street East District showing the area where most of the moving took place. It is difficult to judge the effect of the moves from the pictures, but note the spacing of the driveways versus the spacing of the houses.

*letter to SHPO - we got doc. agree gen. that  
bdgs still cont.  $\frac{1}{2}$  dist, will remain on N.R.*



5010-109

*Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

DATE

11/23

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Ellen Mertens

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Ala. SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

re: church St. Historic Dist. - Mobile

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I told her that we have reviewed the maps, photos, & figures that they have sent us regarding moved buildings and that Carol Shull has decided: (1) the district will remain on the N. L. (2) the moved bldgs. can be certified if they contribute, if they are moved to appropriate setting, and if they weren't damaged in the move.

also, I told her that the issue of expanding the boundary was separate & would have to go before the State Review Board.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Patrick

N. L.

DATE

**TELEPHONE REPORT**

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

meeting with LARS

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Int. solicitor's office

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Mobile-historic district

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I took Lars the letters sent by the State/ Mobile documenting the 1976 agreement, etc. †

Lars said that the ACHP in 1976 was not part of Interior. The relationship was that the Director of the Park Service was designated the Executive Director of the Council. This was an administrative arrangement; the Council was not under the authroity of the Secretary or NPS.

The Council's decision in the Mobile case (which Lars characterized as one of "not objecting to" city and SHPO's finding rather than an agreement per se) did not represent a determination of the Secretary or the NPS. That legal question could be settled.

Lars asked some questions about the specific problem--how much did we know about the character of the district at the time it was actually listed? Did we think it was substantially lacking in integrity or that it had some more generalixed problems? I told him we really didn't know in detail--that was why we had asked the city for information. Based on looking at some 1920's insurance maps, we knew the district had changed a lot since then--but we didn't know how much it has changed since listing. LARS said he felt it would be difficult to decide to ~~RECOMM~~ recommend removal if the district was initially somewhat spotty and now was somewhat more spotty. Also, he said that the fact we had done some certs in the district was akward (I pointed out to Lars that we always work with the best available information, and, in the absence of info from the SHPO stating that the district had changed, the best we could ~~do~~ do was assume the district=retained its significant qualities. )

Lars said he would recommend asking for the information again and attempting to review the material with the case history in mind; also, to ask informally rather than send a letter.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Dubie

TITLE

Historian

OFFICE

Lars suggested negotiating so that we would say we would accept changes made as part of the plan that was approved--I explained that that had been only partially implemented as of the present, and if completed, the impact could be significantly greater than changes to date. He also suggested upon review, trying to make as generous a judgement as to what was an acceptable change in the character of the district.

Mr. Michael Leventhal  
Executive Director  
Mobile Historic Development Commission  
P.O. Box 1827  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Dear Mr. Leventhal:

Thank you for your letter of March 31, 1982, concerning the boundaries of the Church Street East Historic District, Mobile County, Alabama, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 16, 1971. We hope the following information is helpful.

The boundary of the area listed in the National Register is the area included in the local ordinance district at the time the property was listed in the National Register in 1971. Although section 10 of the 1971 nomination form contains only a general acreage estimate, the statement of significance in section 3 clearly identifies the local district as the nominated area. In 1980, the city of Mobile supplied to the National Register through the State historic preservation office, a detailed city plat map of the locally designated district for use in connection with the Tax Reform Act of 1976; if the boundary on that map does not coincide with the boundary of the local district as it existed at the time of the 1971 National Register nomination, please notify the State historic preservation office so that an accurate map can be submitted.

A property listed in the National Register prior to December 13, 1980, can be removed from the National Register only if it has lost the qualities that caused it to be originally listed, or if those qualities were lost subsequent to nomination and prior to listing. It appears that the area that has been removed from the local ordinance district has not been altered since the time of nomination of the Church Street East Historic District; if this is the case, the area cannot now be removed from the National Register listing. If structures that contributed to the historic district have been removed from these parcels since the date of listing of the nomination, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) could submit a request for a boundary change to the National Register after notifying the affected property owners and local officials, and presenting the revision to the State review board. Based on your description of the parcels, it appears that the properties, two parking lots and a 1960's building, do not contribute to the significance of the district. Requests for decertification of any structure located within the area could be made by the property owners, if desired, by filling out Part 1 of the Historic Preservation Certification Application and submitting it to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

We hope this information about the boundaries of the Church Street East Historic District is useful. Please consult Carol Dubie of the National Register staff if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull  
Acting Keeper of the National  
Register

bcc: Mr. Lawrence Oaks, SHPO, Alabama

cc: Southeast Regional Office  
710

FNP:C Dubie:lw:272-3504:6-1-82

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR D-41-1030





# CITY OF MOBILE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

COMMISSIONERS

GARY A. GREENOUGH  
FINANCE

ROBERT B. DOYLE, JR.  
PUBLIC SAFETY

LAMBERT C. MIMS  
PUBLIC WORKS

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Mobile Historic Development Commission  
Post Office Box 1827  
Mobile, Alabama 36633  
(205) 438-7281

March 31, 1982

Carol Dubie  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Carol:

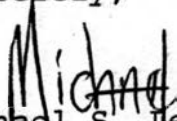
Enclosed are copies of the City of Mobile's latest resolution, ordinance, and official boundary map changing part of the eastern-most boundary line of the locally designated Church Street East Historic District. This recent action was initiated in order to remove a vacant parcel of land from the historic district so that a new hotel/office/shopping complex could be built without any real or imagined encumbrances and hindrances from the local ARB (Architectural Review Board) or the Federal Government. The land in question had been leveled several years ago as part of the downtown "urban renewal" program. The Alcoa people, the developers, despite being assured that their project was supported by the historic preservation community and that their proposed design posed no adverse impact on the historic district, nonetheless believed that their project had to be excluded from any possible outside dictates and thus removed from the historic district. And so, the City Commissioners have acquiesced to the developers' wishes and have passed the appropriate amending local legislation. It should also be noted that this entire project is being financed solely with private funds, and this was one of the compelling reasons to eliminate possible delay situations once the project was ready to roll.

Since this locally designated historic district is also on the National Register of Historic Places, listed in 1971,

I thought that all of the boundary maps pertaining to the Church Street East Historic District should be identical and matching. I am, therefore, requesting that the National Register office adjust their Church Street East Historic District boundary to correspond to the new borders formulated by the City of Mobile Board of Commissioners. On behalf of the Mobile Historic Development Commission I can clearly state that there are no objections to this minor line change. The area excluded from the Church Street East Historic District includes the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Water and Government Streets; the City Police Building on the southwest corner of Water and Government Streets, an undistinguished, nondescript building from the early 1960's; and a parking lot on the southeast corner of Royal and Government Streets.

I hope that this request does not cause any problem at the National Register. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the MHDC office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Michael S. Leventhal,  
Executive Director

MSL:asb

cc: Ellen Mertins, Alabama Historical Commission  
Dwight Young, National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
Charleston, S.C.

Michael explained the circumstances -

4/19

= Fwerview Plaza - a city project w/

Alcoa<sup>Co</sup> - Jerry Valiant -

- city to build parking garage - on this vacant land - they want area out - of districts even though it doesn't contribute.

Mike seemed to understand that other procedures were involved, but he had written the letter to express the city position. I told him we would respond asap.

John wanted to know about the location of the house before + after reconstruction.

I told him that both locations were within the district —

Durand House was never individually listed —

We discussed the certification problem here in some detail —

Levonthal  
Maps / <sup>pep</sup> & <sub>ap</sub>  
Items needed to  
evaluate status of district

① analysis of appearance  
+ condition of district  
at the time it was listed (1971)

② copy of Community  
Development plan showing  
structures proposed to be  
moved

③ summary of what  
was actually moved  
+ what was not

④ analysis of the →

effect of the moving  
on the district as a  
whole; other changes  
in the character of  
the district since  
1971 listing. (80% rehabed)

photos?

maps showing each  
element would be  
most useful. (give us  
idea of # + orientation  
of buildings in blocks)

Baum  
Mr. Albright

343-7261

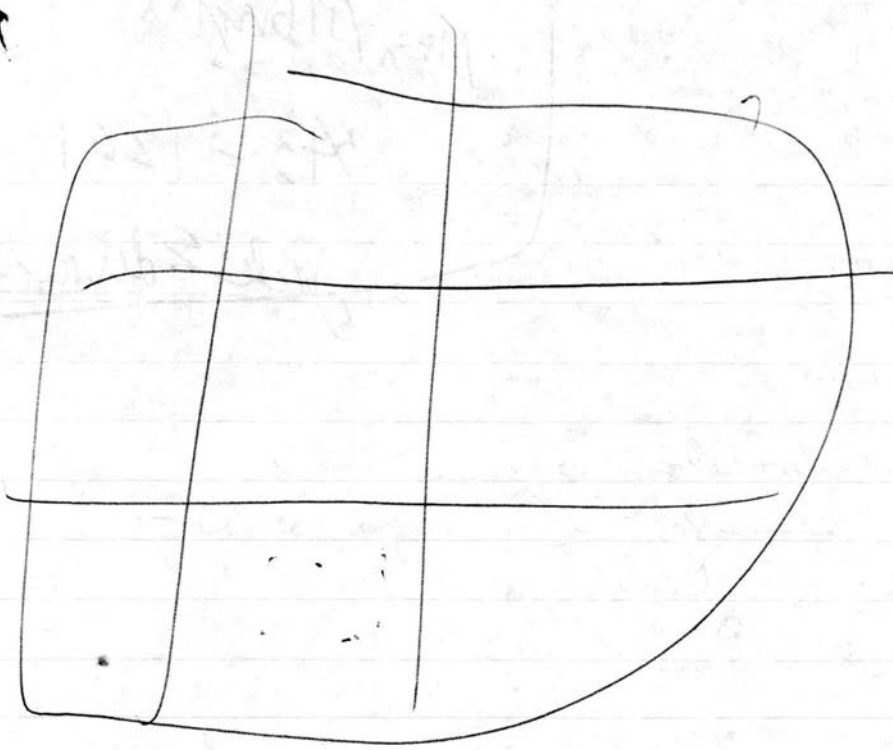
Jack Edwards

He said Edwards office had called + wanted to know what was going on in Mobile. He had some background.

I explained we had called State office last night + told them we would be requesting certain info from Mobile — but hadn't reached Leventhal yet to talk to him. I explained what we were asking for. He asked that I call him <sup>back</sup> after talking to Leventhal.

After C. Shull + I talked to Michael, I called Baum Albright back. Told him: city was going to supply the info; State to assist; city obviously not esp. pleased but understood need for the info.

I told Albright that it seemed likely that there would be more congressional inquiries — city seemed to want to "keep pressure up." I would let him know if anything got here, etc. Also, I would call him when we received the requested info. + tell him what was going on. →



explained I had been moved in the office  
but hoped to stay on this.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**  
**Washington, D.C. 20240**

**Office of  
the  
Associate Director**

*Duane Horne*

*John Meyers →*

*has looked at church*

*St. East Dist -*

*both original + new sites*

*are on N side of*

*Montgomery St.*

*check on older  
listing -*

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

TO:

~~Greg~~ Dubois

YOU WERE CALLED BY —  YOU WERE VISITED BY —

Mike Leventhal

OF (Organization)

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. 205-438-7390  FTS  
CODE/EXT.  WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU  
 RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

= explained we couldn't  
take <sup>the area</sup> off but could write  
letter — saying they didn't  
contribute — but it would be  
a week or so

RECEIVED BY

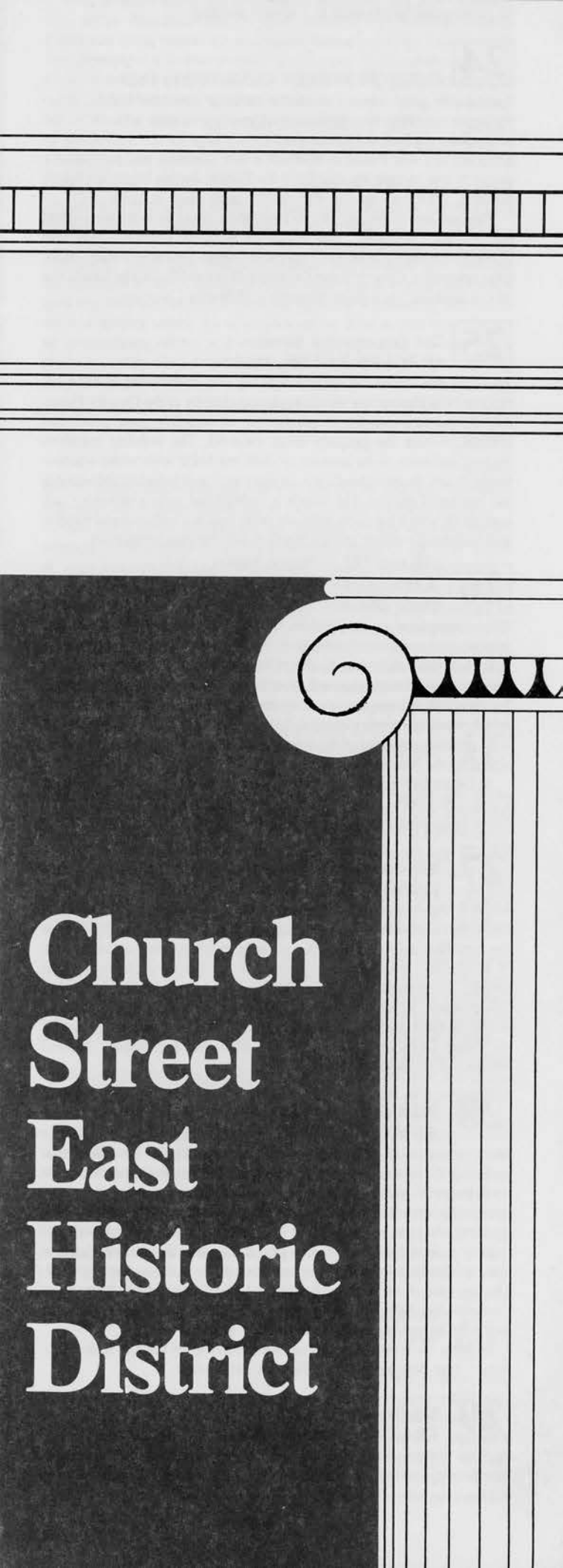
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TIME

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STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-76)  
Prescribed by GSA  
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1981 O - 341-529 (131)



**Church  
Street  
East  
Historic  
District**

**1** **111 Royal Street.**  
**CITY HALL (NHL), 1857**

Mobile is fortunate to have one of the few city halls in the United States that combines architectural significance, important siting, and spatial flexibility, three qualities that have kept it in use from 1857 to the present.

The building was originally designed to serve as a one-story open market. The idea of adding city offices to the market came about when, in 1855, fire severely damaged the Mayor's offices, then located at the corner of Conti and Jackson Streets. Rather than repair the burned structure, it was proposed that a second story for government offices be added to the Southern Market project, being designed at the time by Thomas James, architect and builder.

The Southern Market/City Hall is an excellent example of the Italianate style applied to a public building. Hallmarks of this style include quoining, accented keystones, bracketed cornices, and the finely-detailed polygonal cupola. Also of exceptional quality are the semi-circular infill panels of wrought iron in the openings along Royal and Water Streets, as well as the WPA murals in the foyer.

City Hall was fully restored/renovated in 1982-83 following severe damage inflicted by Hurricane Frederic in 1979.

**2** **126 Government Street.**  
**ESLAVA BUILDING, c. 1850**

Built in two phases, the front portion in 1850 and the rear portion in 1898, this two-story Federal style commercial building has recently been restored and renovated. The two building periods can be observed by noting the differences among the side windows. At present, the building is being used as office space.

**3** **150-64 Government Street.**  
**LaCLEDE HOTEL, c. 1855-56**

There are few buildings in downtown Mobile that hold a more prominent place in the architectural and social history of the city than the LaCledde Hotel. The LaCledde began as a row of three separate Federal style buildings, constructed c. 1855-56, with commercial enterprises on the ground floor and living quarters for the proprietors located on the second floors, an arrangement typical of the time.

When the LaCledde Hotel opened in 1871, the three buildings were joined internally into a single complex and were given a unified exterior appearance with the placement of the cast iron galleries. In 1940, Hutchisson & Hutchisson Architects designed the western 25 feet of the LaCledde, matching the addition closely with the existing hotel. The LaCledde functioned as a hotel until 1963.

Restored and renovated in 1982-83, the LaCledde now serves as an office complex.

**4** **153 Government Street.**  
**DR. LEVERT'S OFFICE, 1856**

Dr. Levert settled in Mobile in 1829 after having received his education in Philadelphia. He, along with three other prominent Mobile doctors—Drs. Nott, Mordecai and Woodcock—helped establish the Mobile Medical Society in 1841. In that same year they were empowered to organize a Board of Health, the predecessor of our modern public health system.

Dr. Levert's office is designed in an Italianate manner with overhanging eaves and molded brackets. Also of note are the attic vents and the small side entrance porch which has bronze rosettes at the junction of the decorative iron panels.

The building currently serves as the headquarters of the Mobile County Bar Association.

**5** **61 S. Conception Street.**  
**YMCA, 1897**

The YMCA is one of the most familiar buildings in the downtown area. Built in 1897 at a cost of \$60,000, it was proclaimed by the local newspaper to be "...among the finest institutions of its kind anywhere in the South." As the twelfth "Y" constructed in the United States, it is a structure of national significance.

Designed by Watkins and Johnson in the Classical Revival style, the

building served as Mobile's YMCA until 1979. Notable features include the grand entranceway on Conception Street and the banded stone window and door framing.

The building is scheduled for restoration/renovation in the near future.

**6** 60-62 S. Conception Street.  
**GIBBONS HOUSE, 1855**

Constructed in the Federal style in 1855 by Judge Lyman Gibbons, Alabama Supreme Court Justice, this house features dark red brick contrasting with white, lightly veined marble lintels and beveled sills. Although the first floor facade was adapted over time for commercial use, the building has once again been converted to a residence and is undergoing restoration.

**7** 56-58 S. Conception Street  
**CHAMBERLAIN-RAPIER HOUSE, 1852**

This double house was built in 1852 by Judge Charles Rapier and Henry Chamberlain. Although Judge Rapier never lived in the house, his descendants owned the property until 1946.

The building is considered a unique example in Mobile of a double house connected by a shallow arched carriageway. Each house has a deeply recessed entranceway, highlighted by Greek Revival detailing which includes battered jambs and slightly pedimented lintels.

The Chamberlain-Rapier House has recently been restored and converted to law offices.

**8** 300 Government Street.  
**GOVERNMENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1836**

Constructed in 1836 at a cost of \$60,000, the design of Government Street Presbyterian Church is attributed to James Gallier and his associate, Charles Dakin.

The facade is a fine example of Greek *distyle in antis*, with its two Ionic columns rising between side vestibules which contain stairways. A steeple centered on the facade, shown on the 1838 LaTourrette Map, was apparently removed after an 1852 storm severely damaged the church.

**9** 51 S. Jackson Street.  
**GUESNARD HOUSE, 1859**

Theodore Guesnard, Jr., a tobacconist, built this two-story brick Italianate structure in 1859.

Federal elements can be seen in the strong contrast between the white of the lintels and sills and the dark red brick of the walls.

The sidewalk garden, which was a popular feature of many urban Mobile homes, is still preserved beside the house.

**10** 307 Conti Street.  
**BISHOP PORTIER COTTAGE, c. 1834**

As of 1834, Bishop Portier, first Bishop of Mobile, is known to have resided in this building. It is unclear from documentary evidence whether he purchased an existing house or constructed a new one. Due to this lack of documentation, a c. 1834 building date has been assigned to the cottage.

The Bishop Portier Cottage is an exceptional example of a Gulf Coast cottage which Federal refinements seen in the entranceway and in the delicately detailed dormers. The cottage is constructed of hand-hewn timbers with mortised and tenoned joints. It is still owned by the Catholic Diocese and is used for meetings.

**11** 355 Government Street. **BERNSTEIN HOUSE (City of Mobile Museum), 1872**

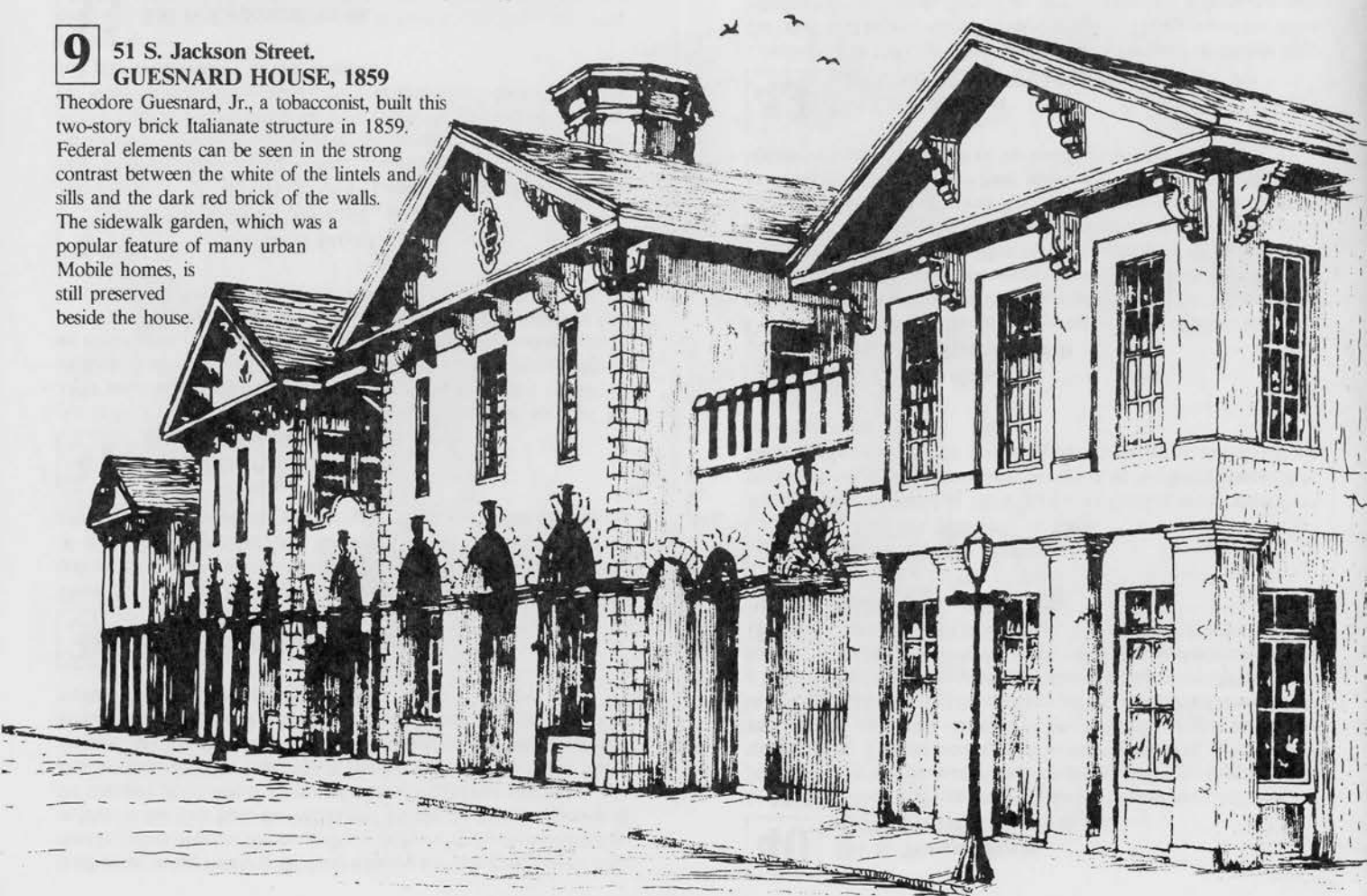
Henry Bernstein, a boot and shoe dealer, hired James H. Hutchisson to design this two story brick townhouse in 1872. The building contains decorative features which recall both the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Particularly fine details can be seen in the elaborate cornice with paneling and curved brackets, as well as in the cast-iron two-story porch along the facade.

In 1890, the house was sold to Curtis Bush, who was the Mayor of Mobile at the turn of the century. Today, the building is owned by the City of Mobile and functions as a museum.

**12** 108 S. Claiborne Street.  
**WARING SERVANT'S QUARTERS, c. 1856**

This building was constructed c. 1856 to serve as the laundry and the servant's quarters of the Waring Home which once stood on the corner of Government and Claiborne Streets. The refinement of detail present on this dependency undoubtedly reflected the grandeur of the main house.

The Waring Servant's Quarters was renovated in 1969 and currently serves as office space.



**13** 110 S. Claiborne Street.  
**WARING TEXAS, c. 1840**

Built c. 1840, the "Waring Texas" is so named because it housed the young men of the Moses Waring family and was separated from the main house, just as the State of Texas was separated from the rest of the United States at the time.

The "Waring Texas" was built by John Nugent, who sold the property to Moses Waring in 1868. In the early 1940's, the main house and stables were demolished, leaving only the "Waring Texas" and the servants' quarters as surviving evidence of the estate.

In 1966, heirs of Moses Waring sold the building to one of Mobile's mystic societies for use as their headquarters.

**14** 400 Government Street.  
**KETCHUM HOUSE, 1860**

This large brick house was constructed in 1860 for Confederate Major William H. Ketchum and now serves as the Cathedral Rectory and residence of the Bishop of Mobile. Italianate in design, the building is attributed to local architect Thomas James. The building reflects an exuberance and, at the same time, a self-conscious "mannered" exaggeration of elements seen in the asymmetrical massing, heavily-bracketed eaves, pronounced quoining and elaborate cast-iron galleries. The interior contains 23 rooms including a 60-foot drawing room which covers the entire third floor.

**15** 404 Government Street.  
**SCHROEDER HOUSE, 1849**

This 2½ story stuccoed brick building follows the general massing of the Federal style, characterized by gables parallel to the street, raised end parapet walls, and high chimneys rising from the parapet. Additions to the original structure are clearly distinguishable, including the shed roof dormer along the front slope of the roof, the offset porch to the east and the modification to the entrance door with heavily beveled and leaded sidelights, transom and door.

Constructed in 1849 for the prominent Mobile banker, Henry A. Schroeder, the building is now used by the Catholic Church with offices downstairs and a residence for nuns upstairs.

**16** 50 S. Franklin Street.  
**ELKUS HOUSE, 1854**

The Elkus House, currently owned by the Catholic Diocese of Mobile, was constructed in 1854. It is a two-story brick building that displays many features typical of the Federal style with its two-story massing, parapet end walls and dentil table along the cornice. Influence from the Greek Revival style is evident in the deeply recessed entrance door with its pedimented lintel. The delicate wrought iron balcony may have been relocated here from another building since it reflects an earlier stylistic period.

**17** 6 S. Franklin Street.  
**CHIGHIZOLA HOUSE, c. 1852**

Similar in design to the Elkus House is this two-story brick building constructed for Jacques Chighizola, c. 1852. Its basic cubic massing, dentil table and window arrangement recall examples along the eastern seaboard. The interior arrangement shows a typical distribution of space with the left-hand entrance door opening into a stairhall with double parlors to one side. Greek Revival eared window moldings can be seen on the interior, and in the old upper portion of the wall and on the ceiling. A large 8-room rear wing once served as servants' quarters and kitchen facilities.

**18** 407 Conti.  
**HORST HOUSE, 1867**

Currently Bernard's restaurant, the Horst House is one of Mobile's outstanding examples of the Italianate style. It was constructed for Martin Horst by master mason George W. Cox in 1867 at a cost of \$26,000, some \$7,000 more than anticipated, as Horst admits to his brother in a letter dated January 12, 1868.

Outstanding elements representative of the style are found in the overhanging eaves with paneled cornice and carved modillions with

pendants along the eaves, as well as in the classically detailed cast iron window lintels. The cast iron one-story porch with balustraded deck extends 3/5 across the facade and consists of posts, spandrels and frieze decorated in a delicately detailed leafy rinceau and arabesque pattern.

The building takes its contemporary name "Moongate" from the round iron gate in front of the patio which was added in the early 1970's during restoration of the structure.

**19** 504 Government Street.  
**BARTON ACADEMY, 1836**

In 1826 the Alabama Legislature passed a bill, sponsored by Willoughby Barton, after whom the building is named, which created the Board of School Commissioners of Mobile County, Alabama's first local Board of Education. Plans were made to construct a school building on land purchased on Government Street in 1830. Bonds were sold, and in order to retire the bonds, proceeds from taxes on "spiritous liquors, bear-baiting, bullfighting and pool rooms" were utilized. The building was constructed in 1836 according to the design of two nationally famous architects, James Gallier and Charles Dakin. From 1836 until 1851 Barton Academy housed private and denominational schools. In 1852 it became a public school and remained in operation until 1965. The building, which was renovated in 1969-70, houses the offices of the Mobile County Board of School Commissioners.

Barton Academy is one of Mobile's most impressive Greek Revival buildings with its monumental Ionic portico and central dome with columned lantern, recalling Roman precedents. The building appears much the same as it did on the 1838 LaTourrette Map, with the exception that the wings are shorter and the rear addition was absent.

**20** 501 Government Street.  
**POLLOCK HOUSE, 1876**

This predominantly Italianate townhouse was built in 1876 for Jacob Pollock. The low hip roof with bracketed overhanging eaves, pronounced quoining and flat pilasters emphasizes an irregular massing. The cast iron balustrade above the bay window and cast iron fence and gate combine trefoil and wheel motifs which are organized in a geometric framework.

**21** 503 Government Street.  
**HALLETT HOUSE, 1859**

The design of the Hallett House reflects an eclectic marriage of a box-like Federal massing with Italianate bracketed eaves and Gothic Revival cast iron galleries to create an imposing building along Government Street. This brick residence was constructed in 1859 for William R. Hallett, a commission merchant, who was elected Director of the Bank of Mobile in 1826. In 1837 he became President of the bank and served in that capacity for many years.

The building passed through numerous owners from 1870-1979, at which time the building was purchased by a descendant of William Hallett who has recently restored the building for use as a law office.

Note the flagstone walk in front of the house which is one of the few remaining examples in the city of a popular nineteenth century paving material.

**22** 607 Government Street.  
**KENNEDY HOUSE, 1857**

This two-story stuccoed brick residence was constructed for Joshua Kennedy, one of Mobile's mid-nineteenth century major landowners and noted citizens. Built in 1857, the home is a unique interpretation in Mobile of a revival style which looked to the Italian Renaissance for inspiration. Presented as a temple, the pediment facing the street has both a bracketed overhang and ocular window. The two-story arcade of Doric columns and semi-circular headed windows with hood molds also illustrate this stylistic precedent.

The property was held in the Kennedy family until 1923, after which time it served as the Seamen's Bethel for many years and is now used by Post #3 of the American Legion.

**23** 701 Government Street.  
**MOBILE PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1928**

The Mobile Public Library, completed in 1928, was designed by Mobile architect George B. Rogers and has served downtown residents since the time of its construction. Reference to classical sources is unmistakable in the two-story pilasters forming the bays of the central block and paired pilasters framing the entrance doors of the projecting wings. The symmetry and low horizontal emphasis of the design create a sense of monumentality appropriate to a library building.

**24** CHURCH STREET CEMETERY, 1819

Prior to the great number of deaths resulting from the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1819, the old Spanish Cemetery, located adjacent to the present day Cathedral, had been sufficiently large for the city's needs. In 1819 the city was forced to establish a new cemetery and purchased a parcel 1/2 mile outside the city limits for \$200.00. Burials began in Church Street in 1819 with the last interments taking place in 1899.

The cemetery is divided into sections: the western section was reserved for veterans, "strangers", and a potter's field; the eastern section was divided between Catholic and Protestant burials. Due to recurring yellow fever epidemics, Church Street Cemetery began to fill quickly, forcing the city to establish yet a third cemetery—Magnolia Cemetery.

**25** 751 Government Street.  
**QUIGLEY HOUSE, 1864**

Although this two-story eclectic building was constructed in 1864 for George W. Gilmore, the building is known locally as the Quigley House due to the fact that the Quigley's, one of Mobile's most prominent families, owned the property from 1901-63. The building manifests Federal influence in its contrast of dark red brick with white window lintels, Greek Revival detailing in its entry way, and Italianate influence in the bracketed cornice. The facade is embellished with a two-story cast iron porch which has trellis supports decorated in a leafy rinceau pattern, and balustrades which rely on floral motifs for their inspiration.

**26** 110 and 112 S. Bayou Street.  
**A.M.E. ZION CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, 1860; 1896-97**

The congregation of the Franklin Street United Methodist Church was instrumental in the establishment of the mission church for blacks on St. Francis Street, called A.M.E. Zion Church. In 1860 the white trustees of the church purchased a lot on Bayou Street, and a church was built at this location. On the site was an early two-story church with central tower which was extensively remodeled in 1896-97 in the Medieval Revival style popular at the end of the nineteenth century. The long rear wing was added to the building in 1892.

In December of 1908, the parsonage was constructed for the church at a cost of \$11,000. George B. Rogers was responsible for the design, which relied upon Mediterranean influence such as stucco and a tile roof.

**27** 806 Government Street.  
**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 1908**

In 1910, the Annual Trade Edition of the *Daily Register* lists those new buildings constructed in the city during 1908 and 1909. Among them is the First Baptist Church, a brick and stone building, constructed at a cost of \$100,000. Designed in the Classical Revival style of the turn of the century, the temple form is not unlike that used in the Greek Revival Government Street Presbyterian Church or Christ Episcopal Church. Recalling these precedents, the church is elevated on a podium base with six fluted Doric columns across the front and a classically inspired entrance door and entablature.

**28** 802 Government Street.  
**ADMIRAL SEMMES HOUSE, 1859**

Many characteristics associated with the Federal style are visible here, including the boxy massing, delicate dentil table at the cornice and gable roof between raised end parapet walls. The cast iron gallery and balustraded deck are thought to have been added c. 1870. Although the building was constructed in 1859 for Peter Horta, it was purchased with money collected by the citizens of Mobile and donated to Admiral Raphael Semmes, who resided here from 1871 until his death in 1878. During the Civil War, Semmes had distinguished himself as Commanding Officer of the C.S.S. ALABAMA, which was sunk in the English Channel by a Union warship in 1864.

In 1946 the home was purchased and restored by the J.L. Bedsole, Jr. family who donated it to the First Baptist Church.

**29** 805 Government Street.  
**FRAZIER HOUSE, 1867**

William Frazier, Secretary of the Fulton Insurance Company, had this townhouse constructed in 1867. Elements representing several styles are

synthesized in this building: the boxy massing and side passage plan with double parlors opposite the stair hall can be found in numerous buildings in Mobile that date from the 1850's and 1860's; the battered framing of the entrance door, which relies on Greek and Egyptian precedents, can also be seen on other buildings of the mid-nineteenth century. These elements are blended with a classically inspired cornice and a cast iron porch and deck done in a Gothic Revival pattern with thin cast iron worked into cusps and quatrefoil designs.

**30** 654 and 656 Church Street.  
**VICKERS HOUSES, c. 1915**

These two shotgun buildings with square posts along their two bay porches were constructed between 1910 and 1915 for M.J. Vickers. Both of these dwellings were used for rental purposes and illustrate the continuation of this simple building type well into the twentieth century.

**31** 110 S. Dearborn Street.  
**HAHN HOUSE c. 1890**

An early 1 1/2-story frame dwelling occupied this site prior to 1885. By 1891 maps of this area indicate a two-story frame structure was at this location. It cannot be said with certainty that the current house contains an earlier core; however, the plan of the first floor front section, which consists of four rooms without a hall, suggests that an earlier building was expanded and Victorianized in the 1890's.

**32** 113 S. Dearborn Street.  
**GASCOIGNE HOUSE, c. 1850**

Representative of the many Gulf Coast cottages found in this neighborhood, the Gascoigne Cottage, constructed c. 1850, demonstrates the result of classical influence on an indigenous house type. The rather stocky square columns along the front porch, the pilasters which frame the windows in the dormers, and the central entrance door with central hall plan are indicative of this influence.

**33** 151 S. Dearborn Street.  
**PHELAN HOUSE, 1872**

This nicely proportioned brick townhouse recalls earlier examples seen in the district. The bracketed cornice, the side hall plan with classical detailing around the entrance door, the stuccoed window lintels and fine brick work are features seen in any number of buildings in the city. The house was restored in 1970, at which time the lattice infilling between the porch bays was installed.

**34** 152 through 167 S. Dearborn Street.  
**1893-1938**

This block of S. Dearborn Street contains a variety of Victorian shotguns and cottages as well as vernacular buildings which date from the first quarter of the twentieth century. Most of these buildings have been restored and rehabilitated under the auspices of the Community Development program.

**35** 201 and 203 S. Dearborn Street.  
**REID HOUSES, 1893**

The *Mobile Daily Register* of September 1, 1893 pinpoints the dating of these two Victorian shotguns. "Mary L. Reid, two frame dwellings between Warren and Dearborn Streets, James Bride contractor, Simmons & Young plumbers, R. Benz architect, cost \$2,450.00." This entry describes the original location of the buildings on the north side of Monroe Street prior to their relocation on Dearborn. Unusual inventiveness in detailing can be seen here in such elements as the three different arch types which form the porch bays: pointed, rounded and elliptical. A varied effect is created by the corkscrew turned posts, the raised diamond patterning of the brackets and the gable peak ornamentation.

**36** 200-208 S. Dearborn Street,  
**c. 1853 - c. 1910**

This row of four Gulf Coast Cottages constructed from the 1850s through the beginning of the twentieth century illustrates the great popularity of this building type in the city. These small and relatively unadorned examples contrast strongly with such cottages as those at 203 S. Warren Street or 104 S. Lawrence Street.

**37** 604 Eslava Street.  
**WIDOW'S ROW, 1835-36**

Following the yellow fever epidemics of the 1820s, the Female Benevolent Society of the Government Street Presbyterian Church became involved in caring for widows and children left destitute by these plagues. In an attempt to bring these widows together in one location in the city, it was decided that housing should be built for them. With the aid of a donation of land by local citizen Henry Hitchcock, the Society constructed a connected row of rooms along the north side of Eslava Street between Warren and Dearborn. The Benevolent Society retained ownership of this property until 1897 when it was sold to St. John's Episcopal Church which, with its auxiliary buildings, occupied the entire block on which Widow's Row is located. The church demolished all but the extant two units and used the building as an infirmary for their orphanage at 208 S. Warren Street. The building was restored for residential use in 1983.

Although not elaborate in architectural detailing, the building has some interesting features, including cypress sills and joists. Also of interest are the end walls with chimneys, clearly illustrating the fact that 604 Eslava Street once belonged to a continuous row of units.

**38** 208 S. Warren Street.  
**CHURCH HOME FOR ORPHANS, Episcopal Church of St. John, 1869-70.**

This unembellished building served as the orphanage run by St. John's Church. The first floor functioned as a school while the second floor was used for dormitory space. The building is a record of a simple utilitarian structure constructed without significant attention to decorative detailing in the years immediately following the Civil War. Decoration is limited to the cornice, the attached pilasters flanking the entrance door, and the simply detailed porches. This building is constructed of an unusual type of sandy brick seen in only one other building in Mobile. It has recently been restored for use as a duplex.

**39** 203 S. Warren Street.  
**TABER HOUSE, c. 1866**

The Taber House was one of the first buildings to be restored in the Church Street East neighborhood. It is among the city's finest cottages with refined detailing seen in the entrance door with its battered jambs, slightly pedimented architrave, and acanthus leaf scroll brackets separating the transom and sideights. The Taber House contains distinctive features on the interior such as buried mahogany doors and silver hardware.

**40** 201 S. Warren Street.  
**BUNKER HOUSE, 1858-59**

In 1967 the Bunker House was relocated to this site from 157 Monroe Street when it was threatened by demolition due to the Interstate I-10 tunnel project. The reconstruction of the main block, both on the exterior and interior, paid great attention to detail: Narrow mortar joints were used in the brickwork and the cast iron gallery was faithfully restored. As a result of this highway project, two other buildings were also relocated and reconstructed: The Gideon Gee House at 251 St. Anthony Street in DeTonti Square and the Tuthill House, now on the University of South Alabama campus.

**41** 155 S. Warren Street.  
**CARTER HOUSE, c. 1850**

Restored and renovated in 1983, the Carter Cottage, which dates from the middle years of the nineteenth century, is an excellent example of an adaptive use project in the area. Originally a residence, this building is now used as an office.

**42** 602 Church Street.  
**FARLEY HOUSE, 1870**

Constructed in 1870 for Charles Farley, this two story structure illustrates the continuing popularity of the townhouse in the years following the Civil War. In many ways the cornice recalls the Frazier House at 805 Government Street with modillion brackets framing paneled sections. It is interesting to note that the facade of the building is brick while the sides have been stuccoed and scored. The elaborate two-story cast iron porch and entrance steps may have been added at a later date since the gallery obliterates from view much of the building's cornice detailing.

**43** 551 Church Street  
**CLEMMONS COTTAGE, 1848**

Constructed in 1848 for Joseph Clemmons, a bar pilot on Mobile Bay, this small Gulf Coast cottage has the distinction of being one of the oldest buildings in the Church Street East Historic District. Of particular note here are the dormers with broken horizontal cornices and the pilasters which frame the windows that have upper sashes curved into segmental arches.

The Clemmons Cottage was located in the next block in the Queen Anne row and was relocated to this site under the Community Development Block Grant program plan prior to restoration.

**44** S. Cedar Street, 1867—1910

Small Victorian cottages and shotguns predominate along this two block stretch of Cedar Street between Church and Eslava Streets. These buildings have all been restored since 1975 for use as residences or offices. The buildings on these blocks are typical of much of the late 19th century middle class housing stock that was present in the city. Of particular note in these blocks is the use of exterior paint color to enhance architectural details.

**45** Eslava Street, 1856—c. 1925

On the north side of Eslava Street between Warren and Lawrence Streets are small workmen's cottages. While some are embellished with Victorian detailing, others follow the stylistic tendencies of the indigenous Gulf Coast cottage. The scale and massing of these buildings, despite their period or style, displays a uniformity that gives this area of the Church Street Historic District a sense of consistency.

**46** S. Lawrence Street, 1898—1893

A blend of old and new buildings can be found along Lawrence Street. The three shotgun buildings located at 210, 212 and 214 S. Lawrence were restored in 1983 for office use. Also found here are examples of new construction, spurred by the rehabilitation/restoration of older buildings in the neighborhood. Among the new buildings are 224 S. Lawrence, a modern interpretation of a Gulf Coast cottage, and the Koch Galleries at 162 S. Lawrence Street.

**47** 500 Block of Church Street.  
**1897 to 1902**

This row of four houses along Church Street between Cedar and Lawrence Streets is known locally as Queen Anne Row. The Heironymous House at 501 Church was constructed in 1897 while the remaining three houses on the block were built in 1902 for Jacob Pollock as rental property. The rehabilitation/restoration of these highly visible structures on Church Street served to generate interest in the area.

**48** 504 Church Street.  
**PETRINOVICH HOUSE, 1901**

Dating from the same time period is the Petrinovich House which possesses the same complex massing, broken roof lines and detailing found in Queen Anne Row. Recently restored in an adaptive use project, this single family residence will now function as a Bed and Breakfast establishment.

**49** 500 Church Street.  
**OSBORNE HOUSE, 1868**

An important Italianate home in the Church Street District, the Osborne House is constructed of yellow-brown brick and is organized in an L-shaped plan. Classical detailing can be found at the cornice level in the acanthus leaf brackets, and along the porch where slender cast iron columns are set between low segmental wood arches. Curved lintels can be found over the porch windows. The Osborne House is representative of the development of the Italianate style in Mobile seen in the building's asymmetrical massing, bay window, widely overhanging eaves and classical detailing.

**50** 104 S. Lawrence Street.  
**TARDY COTTAGE, 1858**

The Tardy Cottage is one of the few large raised cottages remaining in the downtown area. Originally the porch extended around three sides of the building; however, the rear porch and the last bay of the side porch have been enclosed. In this example both the entrance door and the dormers along the front slope of the roof are detailed with classical pilasters.

**51** 407 Church Street.  
**HAMILTON HOUSE, 1859**

Thomas Hamilton, a prominent Mobile lawyer, had this building constructed as his residence in 1859. This two-story townhouse shows Federal and Greek Revival influence and is embellished by a two-story cast iron gallery with floral motifs worked into the design. The survival of this building was placed in jeopardy with the development of the auditorium complex to the south, but the building was saved and restored in 1967. At that time, the walled garden was constructed to allow for privacy in a city context.

**52** 401 Church Street.  
**RAVESIES HOUSE, 1860**

Frederick P. Ravesies, builder of this eclectic townhouse, was the son of the President of the Vine and Olive, a colony of Bonapartists who emigrated to Alabama after the defeat of Napoleon. The group settled in Demopolis and later in Mobile. The scored and stuccoed brick building was restored for commercial use and a large addition was placed on the structure which served for gallery space at that time. The building has an unusual pediment treatment for Mobile with a slightly overhanging cornice and broken parapet above.

**53** 357-59 Church Street.  
**MALAGA INN, 1862**

Twin houses were constructed in 1862 by brothers-in-law Isaac Goldsmith and William Frolichstein. Not only were these men related by marriage, they were also business partners in a dry goods company. Constructed as mirror images of each other, these two houses had stepped-out rear wings with a shared patio. A connector was placed between the houses in 1967 when the buildings were converted to a hotel.

**54** 350 Church Street.  
**CARTER HOUSE, 1854**

Constructed by William Carter in 1854, this building is a good example of Greek Revival detailing applied to a Federal townhouse. Notable features include the sawtooth cornice, battered framing with recessed door, and cast iron galleries. In 1957 the building was deeded to the Junior League of Mobile by Mary Chandler, from whose family the house takes its popular name, and has served as their headquarters since that time.

**55** 203 S. Claiborne Street.  
**PHOENIX FIRE MUSEUM, 1859**

This small Italianate building with its distinctive cupola, bracketed eaves, quoining and balcony was originally located at 154 S. Franklin Street. When threatened with demolition, the building was dismantled and relocated to its current site. In October 1969 the building, which now serves as a museum housing items pertaining to the history of firefighting in Mobile, was dedicated by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

**56** 205 Church Street.  
**CHANDLER HOUSE, 1844-45**

The massing of the Chandler House has been altered somewhat by the loss of its rear wing and twin building to the west due to Hurricane Frederic in 1979. In many ways, the building recalls other examples in the area with raised parapet end walls, dentil table at the cornice, and side passage plan. Of particular importance in this instance, however, is the elaborately detailed cast iron porch with balustraded deck. Each bay is defined by a post on plinth set between a geometrically conceived balustrade. Curving cast iron steps are placed at the side of the porch.

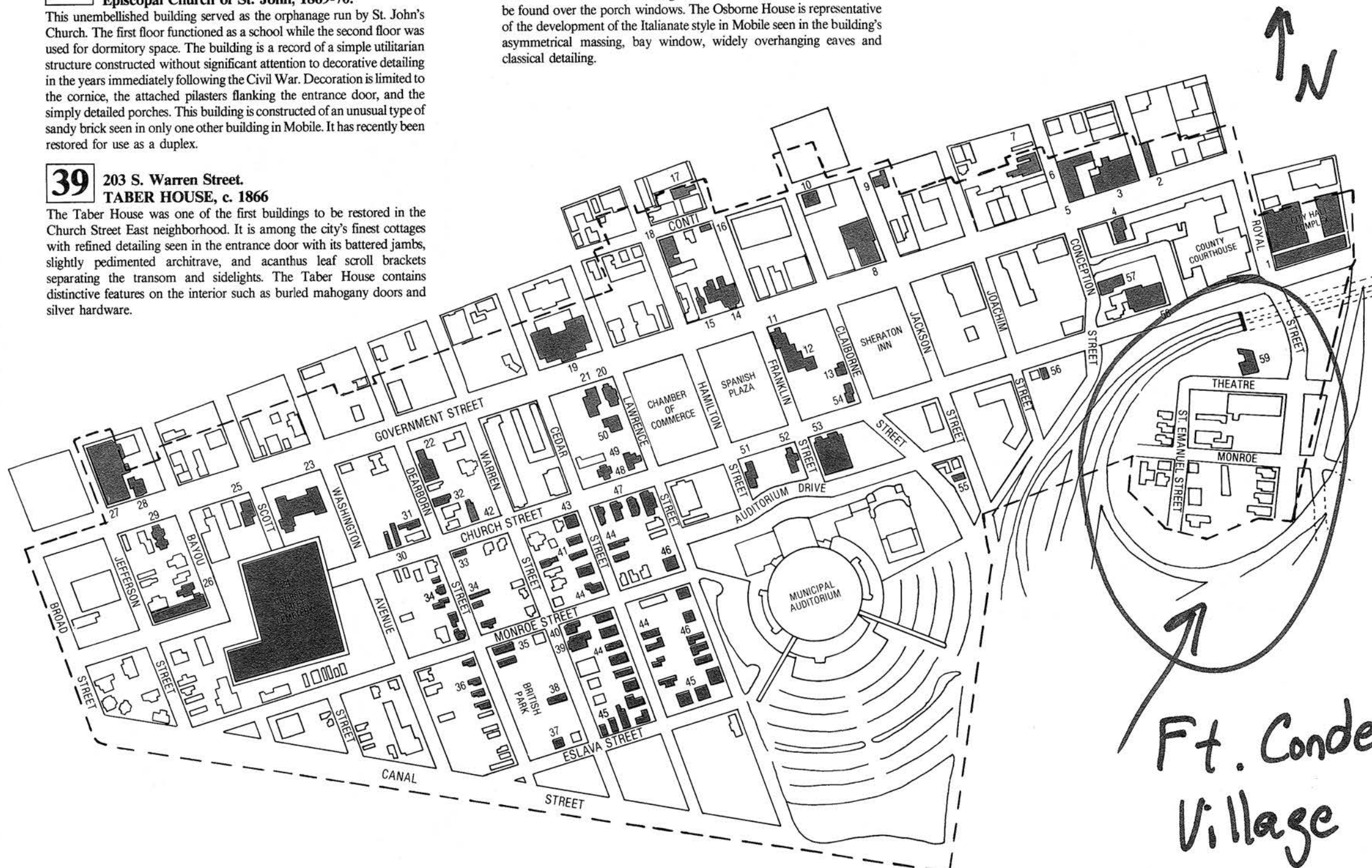
**57** 109-111 S. Conception Street.  
**BOWERS HOUSE, 1857**

The general massing, floor plan and cast iron decoration along the porch are seen in many other structures in the Church Street East Historic District. What gives this building its unique character is the fact that it is a double house—in essence, a duplex—of which there are only two other extant examples in Mobile's historic districts.

**58** 114 St. Emanuel Street.  
**CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1838-40**

The influence of the Greek Revival style in Mobile is evident in Christ Episcopal Church, designed by architect Carey Butt in 1838. Conceived as a temple on the exterior, the building design originally incorporated a steeple. The loss of the steeple during the hurricane of 1906 serves to emphasize the monumentality of the building with its two Doric Columns *in antis* above the facade and large attached pilasters on the remaining elevations. Tiffany stained glass windows are found in the church in addition to an especially fine Cenozo window depicting the Baptism of Christ on the building's north side.

**59** Corner of Church Street and Royal Street.  
**FORT CONDE AND FORT CONDE VILLAGE**  
Please see the Mobile Historic Development Commission's walking tour brochures on Ft. Conde and Ft. Conde Village for further information concerning these buildings.





The Mobile Historic Building Marker is comprised of two separate plaques—the shield and the banner. The shield represents the six flags that have flown over Mobile: French, Spanish, English, Republic of Alabama, Confederate, and United States of America. The banner displays the construction date of the building and either the name by which the building is popularly known or the names of both the original and current owners.

The Mobile Historic Development Commission awards the Mobile Historic Building Markers for the purpose of alerting the public that a building is of historic importance and is an excellent example of the architectural heritage of Mobile.

Ft. Condé  
Niagara

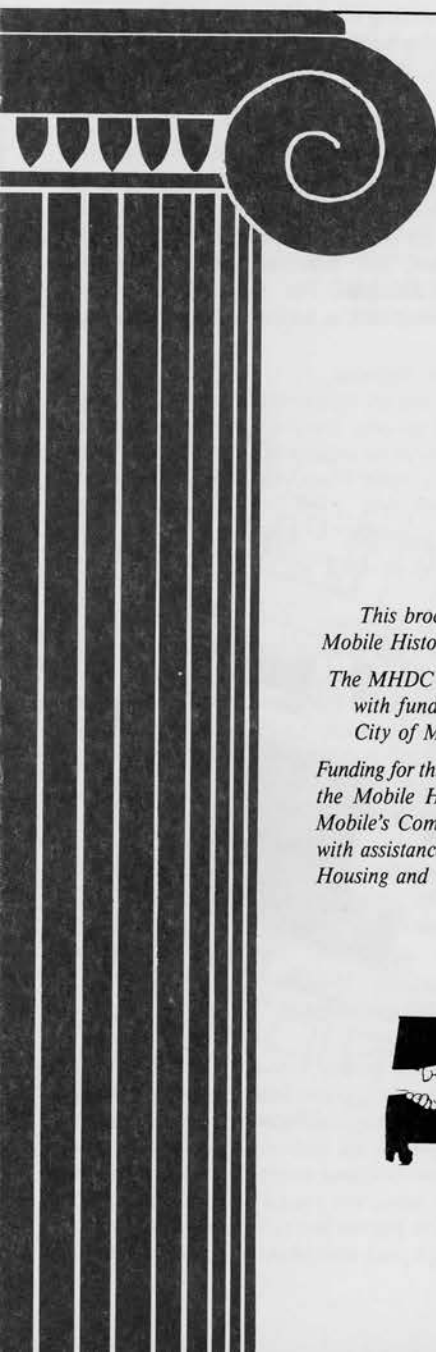


## CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

*The Church Street East Historic District is Mobile's second oldest existing neighborhood. By studying the architectural development of this historic district, it is possible to trace the history of Mobile from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present. Not only do the buildings serve a wide range of functions—civic, commercial, religious and residential—they also display a broad spectrum of building materials, styles and types.*

*The buildings in this area that were representative of Mobile's colonial French, Spanish and English domination were destroyed in the great fires of 1827 and 1839. As the area was rebuilt, it featured a succession of American architectural styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Victorian. While the Church Street East Historic District experienced a period of general steady decline during the years following World War II, today it is a successfully revitalized and restored inner city neighborhood. The City of Mobile's Community Development Block Grant Program has played a major role in generating this renewed interest.*

*The Church Street East Historic District is one of Mobile's largest, and architecturally the most varied of the city's historic districts. Among the buildings in this area, 27 have been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, and Mobile's City Hall has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. The Church Street East Historic District was established by the City of Mobile through local ordinance in 1962 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, in 1971.*



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