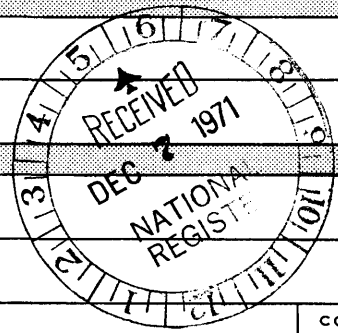


PH0010898

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ALABAMA	
COUNTY: SHELBY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 14 1972



1. NAME

COMMON: Mansion House
AND/OR HISTORIC: * King House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Montevallo
STATE: Alabama CODE: 01 COUNTY: Shelby CODE: 117

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: University of Montevallo
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Montevallo STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Shelby County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Columbiana STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1937 Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

JAN 14 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The simple geometric shapes employed, the stuccoed flat arch over the entrance, the restrained cornice and the general tightness of the design of this structure identify it as being Federal in style.

At present the building is a two-story brick structure stuccoed over and scored to imitate stone. A frame portico and rear wing are later additions which will be removed during restoration. No evidence of an original portico has been found.

The original building consisted of a brick rectangle 22'8" by 45'8". This rectangle was divided by brick interior walls into a central stair hall and two rooms on both ground and second floors. Front and rear doors allowed access to the stair hall from the exterior. A door in the end of the northeast room on the ground floor indicates that this room probably served as the office or administrative area from which the owner operated his plantation. At present a second door from this room leads to the wooden structure at the rear. In all probability this was originally a window as the wing is of much more recent construction.

The exterior of the building, though now stuccoed, was originally brick of English bond. A belt course of quarter rounded rolocks allows the 14" foundation wall to reduce to 12" at about the first floor line. This belt course is on front and rear walls but not on the end walls. However it does appear on the ends of the two chimneys that rise at the center of the end walls.

The original front entrance consisted of a 6-paneled door surmounted by a four-lite transom. The opening was spanned by a flat brick arch one and one-half bricks deep that flared at the top and was stuccoed to simulate stone. Lower floor window openings were probably spanned with one and one-half brick flat arches that flared outward at the top, and the second floor windows spanned by a single rolock course.

The cornice consisted of a bed mould, an unadorned box eave extending out about a foot from the surface of the wall, and finally a fascia mould carrying the roof deck and shingles. The bed mould and eave return to the wall at both ends of front and rear elevations, and only the fascia mould extended up the rake. Possibly, some of this millwork still exists on the rear of the building, though the original treatment on the rakes has been replaced.

The stylistic continuity extends to the interior. The mantels consist of single paneled pilaster on each side of the fireplace surmounted by an architrave frieze and cornice. The top member of the cornice is of exaggerated proportions and serves as the shelf. All four mantels are different and all reflect Adams influence.

more

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE ALABAMA	
COUNTY SHELBY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE JAN 14 1972

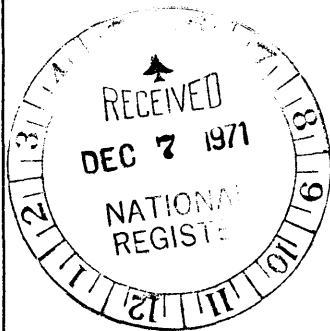
(Number all entries)

7. Description--Mansion House

The ground floor is framed with puncheons, hewn from 8 to 10 inch diameter logs on roughly 24 inch centers. They span from end walls to interior dividing walls. The second floor is framed with sawn 8 x 8's on 28 inch centers, spanning from front to rear walls. In both cases a single layer of flooring spans between joists. The flooring is tongue and grooved, and adazed on the underside of each support.

The roof is framed with hewn 3 x 6 ceiling joist and sawn 3 x 4 rafters. These rafters were originally stripped to receive wood shingles. At present the stripping has been filled, creating a solid deck for composition shingles.

Plaster is applied directly to the masonry walls and against split wood lath on the ceilings of both floors.



9. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1/23

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mansion House is one of the earliest masonry structures still standing in the state. The crispness of the design and the refinement of detail are not at all common for middle Alabama in the 1820's.

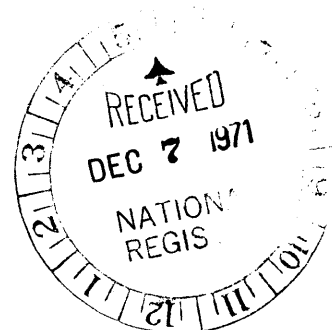
The house was built in 1823 by Edmund King. A native of Virginia, he had first moved to Griffin County, Georgia, where he married and began life as a planter. King moved his family to Alabama in 1817, after first building a small cabin on land purchased from Indians and the U. S. Government. Prosperity in his business as a merchant and planter led to the construction of Mansion House in 1823.

Both a religious and progressive man, he donated considerable land for churches, public roads and schools. Chief among his projects was the Industrial School. His own home became a refuge for orphaned boys and young men whose home ties were broken. Later during the Civil War the house served as a refuge for the sick and wounded of both sides.

Upon his death in 1863, the house passed to a son-in-law, Judge George B. Shortridge, a distinguished lawyer and author. It was during his ownership that the house was used briefly as the headquarters of General Wilson during his raid through Alabama in 1865.

The house remained in the family until purchased by French Nabors, one of the young boys taken in by the King family. In 1908 the house was deeded to the Alabama Girls Industrial School which eventually became the University of Montevallo. The building has been used by the school for a variety of purposes and recently the board of trustees has approved the restoration of the house as a visitor's center.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alabama Members of the National League of American Pen Women, Historic Homes of Alabama and Their Traditions, Birmingham Publishing Co. : Birmingham, Ala., 1969.

Alabama Sunday Magazine, February 8, 1970.

Holmes, Nicholas H., Jr., "Preliminary Report on the King House," unpublished architect's report, 1971.

Owen, Thomas M., History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1921, Vol. IV.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		33° 06' 08"	86° 51' 51"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

NO
UTM
①

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than 2 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION: Alabama Historical Commission DATE: 11-9-71

STREET AND NUMBER:
305 South Lawrence Street

CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery STATE: Alabama CODE: 01

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Mills B. Daward, Jr.

Title SLD

Date November 30, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

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

Date JAN 14 1972

ATTEST:

W. B. Daward, Jr.
Keeper of The National Register

Date January 13, 1972

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1971
NATIONAL REGISTER