

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Twickenham Historic District (Update & Boundary Increase)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication
city or town Huntsville vicinity
state Alabama code AL county Madison code 089 zip code 35801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Alabama Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
359	163	buildings
	4	sites
1		structures
		objects
360	167	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

See Page 6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

COMMERCE: business, professional

SOCIAL: meeting hall

HEALTH CARE: clinic

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

EDUCATION: education-related

RELIGION: religious facility

COMMERCE: business, professional

SOCIAL: meeting hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation, monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Renaissance, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Concrete; Stone

Walls Brick; Concrete; Stucco; Stone; Weatherboard; Asbestos; Synthetic, Metal

Roof Asphalt; Metal; Terra Cotta Tile; Slate

other Metal; Glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1814-1963

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple; Steele, George G.; Heiman, Adolphus; Wills, Frank; Dudley, Henry; Hunt, Reuben H.; Love, Edgar Lee; Cowell, Herbert; Speake, Paul M.; Breeding, H.D.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register (1981)
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
ALA-403; ALA-404; ALA-406; ALA-408; ALA-409; ALA-412; ALA-414; ALA-430; ALA-431; ALA-473; ALA-474; ALA-475; ALA-478

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency TDOT
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record #

Twickenham Historic District

Name of Property

Madison County, Alabama

County and State

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 198 acres**UTM References**

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>537974</u>	<u>3843203</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>538999</u>	<u>3842494</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>538376</u>	<u>3842394</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>538856</u>	<u>3843498</u>

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robbie D. Jones (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)

Organization New South Associates date June 2013

street & number 118 South 11th Street telephone 615-262-4326

city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37206

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Twickenham Historic District, Madison County, AL

Inclusive Street Numbers in Twickenham Historic District:

Adams Street SE: 501-717

Banister Lane SE: 2-3

California Street SE: 300-608

Clinton Avenue E: 300, 320

Cruse Alley SE: 1-10

Echols Avenue SE: 403-433

Eustis Avenue SE: 206-710

Franklin Street SE: 301-621

Gates Avenue SE: 204-307

Greene Street SE: 111-707

Lincoln Street SE: 105-410

Locust Avenue SE: 408-443

Lowe Avenue SE: 205-415

McClung Avenue SE: 413-450

Newman Avenue SE: 405-443

Randolph Avenue SE: 217-613

White Circle SE: 303-318

White Street SE: 200-435

Williams Avenue SE: 104-312

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Twickenham Historic District, Madison County, AL

7. DESCRIPTION

Located south and east of the Public Square, the vast majority of the properties in the Twickenham Historic District are private residences, although the district also features churches, commercial buildings and offices, a former YMCA, a public school, a Masonic Lodge, and a public park. Honoring the town's original name, the Twickenham neighborhood contains a variety of architectural styles dating from the antebellum period through the modern era. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1973, the original nomination, prepared in 1972, described Twickenham as containing a "preponderance of Huntsville's best 150-year-old architecture, excellent examples of the styles of homes built from 1840-1920, and was the residence of several prominent Alabamians." The approximately 13-block district contains 361 individual properties with 526 buildings, structures, and sites.

Wide streets radiating on a grid south and east from the central business district characterize the neighborhood. The pedestrian-oriented streets are flanked with concrete sidewalks, stone curbs, and lined with fences, privacy walls, gates, and mature trees. The Twickenham neighborhood is sometimes referred to as the "Garden District" due to well-maintained lawns, many of which exhibit professional landscaping and private gardens with flowering trees, evergreens, and shrubbery such as Japanese maples, red maples, eastern redbuds, crape myrtle, oriental dogwood, hydrangea, Chinese elm, Southern Magnolias, and multiple types of oaks. Dating from the early twentieth century, the neighborhood's private gardens also feature architectural elements such as gazebos, pergolas, summerhouses, sunrooms, fountains, verandas, breezeways, swimming pools and pool houses, brick terraces, urns, children's playhouses, greenhouses, conservatories, enclosed courtyards, garden houses, sheds, and fences. Many modern gardens were designed by local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012).

Older parcels in the heart of the district and those located along Echols Hill in the eastern section of the neighborhood are larger while the newer parcels along the perimeters are smaller. Streets running east to west are referred to as avenues while those running north to south are referred to as streets. Former service alleys in the southwest corner have been developed with modern homes. The residential sections of the district feature very few undeveloped lots. The commercial section in the northwest corner exhibits several surface parking lots and has experienced demolition of several historic properties in order to accommodate expanding church complexes.

For nearly two centuries, the neighborhood has been a preferred location for the city's elite citizens, serving as the home of business owners, civic leaders, elected officials, authors, scientists, university presidents, military leaders, and artists. Residents contributed to the economic, social, and commercial growth of the entire city, which became an economic and cultural hub for the entire north Alabama region.

The fashionable, well-built homes exhibit expensive and long-lasting building materials such as brick, stone, and masonry. Many landmarks have roofs made of slate, standing seam metal, or copper. Dwellings constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth century are more likely to be oriented towards the street with welcoming front porches and sidewalks connecting to the street. Those constructed in the mid-twentieth century are more likely to be oriented away from the street with curvilinear driveways, privacy gates, and no pedestrian access via sidewalks.

In recent years, the district has experienced the demolition of several historic homes, which were replaced with larger modern homes. In addition, several historic homes from surrounding neighborhoods were

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relocated to vacant lots within the district in order to preserve them from demolition. Beginning in the 1970s, many property owners erected private historic markers in their front lawns, identifying the home's name and date. This practice has been copied in other historic neighborhoods around Huntsville.

Efforts to preserve the distinctive neighborhood began in the mid-1920s, when the Federal-style Public Inn was relocated from the Public Square to 205 Williams Avenue in order to preserve it. In the mid-1930s, architects, photographers, and historians from the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) from Auburn University and Birmingham documented 13 residences within the district representing the significance of the neighborhood's early architecture. These are:

517 Adams Avenue [inv. #9], McDowell-Levert-Chase House, 1848-1850, 1925 [photo #2]
603 Adams Avenue [inv. #10], Pynchon-Clarke-Dorning House, 1835-1860
403 Echols Avenue [inv. #52], "Poplar Grove," LeRoy Pope Estate, c.1814, 1848, c.1925 [photo #11]
304 Eustis Avenue [inv. #79], Burritt House, c.1825 (demolished 1948)
513 Eustis Avenue [inv. #112], Lewis-Clay House, c.1830 [photo #26]
612 Eustis Avenue [inv. #120], Thomas W. White House, c.1836, 1844
517 Franklin Street [inv. #143], Fearn-Garth House, c.1822, 1849 [photo #33]
558 Franklin Street [inv. #148], Morgan-Neal House, c.1819, c.1855, 1926 [photo #35]
300 Gates Avenue [inv. #162], Weeden House, c.1819 [photo #41]
401 Lincoln Street [inv. #194], Winston-Orgain-Perkins House, c.1815 [photo #50]
416 McClung Avenue [inv. #232], McClung-Bibb House, c.1838, c.1855 [photo #62]
603 Randolph Avenue [inv. #322], Cabaniss-Roberts House, c.1832
300 Williams Avenue [inv. #358], Gov. Thomas Bibb House, c.1823, c.1855 [photo #96]

Beginning in the 1950s, historic markers were erected by the Alabama Historical Association and annual tours of the neighborhood's antebellum homes were given. The movement to preserve the neighborhood coalesced in the early 1960s with efforts to create a local historic district with protective zoning and with the professional restoration of several antebellum landmarks. The Twickenham Historic Preservation District Association was formally established in 1965. In 1971, the Alabama State Legislature approved legislation that enabled the city government to establish a local historic preservation commission with the authority to enforce preservation-related zoning regulations with historic districts; the legislation required approval from 60 percent of the property owners within the boundaries of the proposed historic districts. With approval from nearly 68 percent of property owners, the city officially created the local Twickenham Historic District in March 1972, one of the first in the State of Alabama. That same year, the association completed a NRHP nomination for the Twickenham Historic District. In 2000, the city expanded the local historic district in the southeast corner to include properties along Newman Avenue, California Street, and Lowe Avenue¹

Over the past 40 years, preservation efforts have resulted in the restoration, renovation, and rehabilitation of scores of properties within the district. In addition, two historic homes were relocated from adjacent neighborhoods into the district and restored. Many of these properties were restored by local preservation architect Harvie P. Jones (1930-1998), a principal at Jones & Herrin Architects, and Interior Design from 1967-1998. The firm is also responsible for planning the Alabama Constitution Village, an open-air living history museum containing eight reconstructed buildings dating from 1805-1819, and restoration of the

¹ Donna Castellano, "A Brief History of the Twickenham Historic District," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 29, Nos. 1-2, Spring-Summer 2003: 9-11; Twickenham Historic District flat files, Huntsville-Madison County Public Library.

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c.1860 Memphis & Charleston Railroad Depot, now a city-owned museum. Jones also restored his own home in the district, located at 420 Eustis Avenue [inv. #94, photo #23]. Other local architects who have undertaken modern renovations and restorations include Frank J. Nola, Ralph Allen, and Crow, Neville & Peters Architects as well as interior designer Randy Roper.

As stated in the 1972 NRHP nomination, the Twickenham neighborhood became known as a “living museum of architecture” since it “recognizes that every period of architecture, old or recent, is worthy of respect and that it is beneficial to study the various periods side-by-side. The district itself is a museum of architecture spanning sixteen decades, containing all of the [major] periods of architectural styles.” These include Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Renaissance, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie, Craftsman/Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Neo-Colonial styles. Modern homes continue to be built in Neo-Traditional styles.

The district also includes properties that are not single-family residences, including the historic Annie C. Merts Center, a 1920s public school complex at 200 White Street [inv. #336, photo #88]. Near the Public Square are several historic commercial and office buildings dating from the 1820s through the 1940s on Eustis [inv. #206-208, photo #17] and Gates avenues and Franklin Street [inv. #124-128, photo #27], as well as a 1910s YMCA on Greene Street [inv. #166, photo #44] that has been renovated for use as offices. A small number of historic, multi-unit residential duplexes and apartments dating from the 1910s through the 1950s are located along Randolph [inv. #285], Eustis [inv. #84, photo #21], and Lincoln [inv. #183]. In the 1970s, the city acquired and restored the c.1819 Howard Weeden House on Gates as a historic house museum [inv. #162, photo #41].

The district contains four historic churches, including the 1850s First Presbyterian Church on Gates [inv. #164, photo #42]; the 1860s First United Methodist Church on Randolph [inv. #280, photo #72]; the 1890s Central Presbyterian Church on Randolph [inv. #287, photo #75]; and the 1850s Church of the Nativity Episcopal on Eustis [inv. #77, photo #18], which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1990. In addition, a historic 1910s Masonic Temple is located on Lincoln [inv. #197, photo #52].

Due to the creation of the local historic zoning in 1972, new construction within the NRHP district has been largely compatible with existing historic buildings. Design review board (HHPC) approved new housing is interspersed through the neighborhood with the greatest concentration in the southwest corner along Greene Street, Banister Lane, and Cruse Alley, as well as the northeast corner along Echols Avenue, White Street, and White Circle. The new homes reflect the district’s materials, massing, setbacks and the types of residential styles found in Twickenham historically, including Greek Revival, Federal, and Neoclassical Revivals. The creation of the local historic district zoning also provided property owners incentives to restore their homes or maintain the dwellings in good condition.

The overall condition of the Twickenham Historic District is excellent with 361 properties containing 527 individual resources. Of these resources, there are 359 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, 163 non-contributing buildings, and four non-contributing sites. This equates to 69 percent of the resources designated as contributing versus 31 percent being designated as non-contributing. This ratio is an indication of the district’s integrity and architectural design.

The Twickenham Historic District contains 86 contributing outbuildings, primarily period garages, but also several antebellum outbuildings that once housed slave quarters, kitchens, and work spaces. There is one

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contributing structure, a summerhouse. There are 78 non-contributing outbuildings, mostly due to the date of construction, and four non-contributing sites - a public pocket park and three modern surface parking lots.

Dispersed throughout the district within the public right-of-way are 11 freestanding metal interpretive markers. These were erected between 1955 and 2003 by local and state historical organizations. Three of these markers are located at entrances into the Twickenham Historic District at Randolph Avenue and White Street, California Avenue and White Street, and Williams Avenue and Franklin Street. The 11 markers were not designated as contributing or non-contributing. However, the public markers were noted within individual property descriptions.

The district also features historic street furniture and materials, including granite curbs, brick sidewalks, a few limestone-slab sidewalks, hand-chiseled limestone walls and gateposts, limestone carriage mounts, wrought iron fences and gates, and masonry retaining walls made of cobblestone, fieldstone, brick, and hand-hewn limestone. Many of **these architectural elements were constructed** in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, span multiple properties, and are located within public right-of-way. Given this, they were not designated as contributing or non-contributing. However, significant elements visible from the street were noted and described within individual property descriptions.

Finally, the district contains seven properties that have had their resources demolished since 1972. These properties were replaced with surface parking lots or the vacant lot was incorporated into adjoining parcels as part of open green spaces or additions to adjacent buildings. Although these resources are no longer extant, they were listed in the updated inventory in order to document the district's historic evolution. These properties include:

301 Eustis Avenue [inv. #78], Calhoun House, c.1833-1840
304 Eustis Avenue [inv. #79], Burritt House/County Health Dept., c.1825, 1948
213 Greene Street [inv. #167], Brown Engineering, c.1966
203 Lincoln Street [inv. #180], Miller-O'Neal House, c.1900
440 Locust Avenue [inv. #224], O.W. Baxter House, c.1914
303 Randolph Avenue [inv. #282], Residence, c.1900 [photo #73]
408 Randolph Avenue [inv. #289], Hereford House, c.1925

The Twickenham Historic District is bounded by the Old Town Historic District (NRHP-listed, 1978) along the north; the Five Points Historic District (NRHP-nominated, 2012) in the northeast corner; and the Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-nominated, 2012) on the east; a modern five-lane highway (Lowe) along the south; and commercial development on Madison along the west; and Public Square in the northwest corner.

In this amended nomination, the 1972 NRHP boundaries were expanded in the southeast corner to include 27 additional properties at 405-443 Newman Avenue [inv. #253-279], two properties at 715-717 Adams Street [inv. #331-32], four properties at 602-608 California Street [inv. #39-42], and two properties at 413-415 Lowe Avenue [inv. #228-229]. The original boundary in the northeast corner was clarified resulting in the addition of one property at 710 Eustis Avenue [inv. #123]. The original boundary in the northwest corner was clarified resulting in the addition of one property at 106 Lincoln Street [inv. #179] and two at 300 and 320 Clinton Avenue [inv. #43-44]. In total, an additional 39 properties were added to the expanded and revised district boundaries. These 39 properties contain 55 individual resources.

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It should be noted that when the Twickenham Historic District was listed in 1973, the nomination stated there were 159 contributing resources, but did not specify the contributing resources by street address, on an accompanying map, or by any other indicator. There is no way to tell at this time which of the original resources still included in this updated version of the nomination were contributing then and are still contributing now. The current count of resources breaks down like this:

The original district boundaries contain 324 contributing resources and 148 non-contributing resources.

The expanded boundaries have added 36 contributing resources and 19 non-contributing resources.

The district now contains 360 contributing resources and 167 non-contributing resources.

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INVENTORY

(C) – Contributing (NC) – Non Contributing (D) – Demolished

ADAMS STREET SE**1. 501 Adams Street SE**

1911

Listed as Resource #1 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow was constructed at the corner of Adams Street and McClung Avenue on a parcel that was subdivided from the antebellum McClung-Bibb mansion at 416 McClung Avenue [inv. #232, photo #62]. The home features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, a central brick chimney, and a masonry foundation. The exterior exhibits weatherboard siding, projecting square bay windows with multi-pane windows, oversized sidelights flanking the original front door, and exposed rafter tails. Supported by oversized square piers, the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch has a front-facing gable with deep eaves, decorative eave brackets, and railing enclosed with weatherboards. A masonry retaining wall is located along the sidewalk and a non-original fieldstone retaining wall is located along the south side of the parcel. The home was renovated in recent years, which returned the exterior to its original 1910s appearance [photo #1]. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

2. 503 Adams Street SE

1924-1925

Listed as Resource #2 in Twickenham Historic District

Known as the "Wall-Coons House," the original occupants were local wholesale grocery store merchant John Hindham Wall (1892-1935), his wife Edith Branch White Wall (1895-1970), and their son John Hindman Wall, Jr. (1915-1993). Wall managed the "Wall Grocery Company."² The lot was subdivided from the antebellum McClung-Bibb mansion at 416 McClung Avenue (#232). The two-story Neoclassical Revival-style residence features a side-hall plan with an entrance portico supported by Doric columns, a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, a central brick chimney, and six-over-one pane windows. A two-story wing is located on the south side and a decorative arch surmounts the double-windows on the lower level of the front façade. The exterior of the masonry residence has been covered with stucco, painted grey. A masonry patio with brick retaining walls is located along the front façade and a brick retaining wall is located along the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the residence appears as it did in 1972 [photo #1]. (C)

3. 507 Adams Street SE

c.1912

Listed as Resource #3 in Twickenham Historic District

Known as the "White-Sparks House," this two-story Neoclassical Revival-style residence features a side gable roof, masonry foundation, two-story rear wing, and a one-story full width, shed-roof front porch. The lot was subdivided from the antebellum McClung-Bibb mansion at 416 McClung Avenue [inv. #232, photo #62]. In 1997, the home underwent a significant renovation that enclosed the front full-width front porch, added replacement windows throughout, and added a new metal roof. The home is distinguished by a circular window in the center of the second floor of the front façade. The side entrance features a gable-roof portico. A non-original fieldstone retaining wall is located along the sidewalk and driveway on the south

² U.S. Census, 1920; "John Hindman Wall," <http://records.ancestry.com>, accessed August 23, 2012.

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side of the parcel. The rear garden features a small trellis. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to modern alterations)

4. 508 Adams Street SE

1923

Listed as Resource #4 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Patton House" is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that features a multi-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, masonry foundation, and original fenestration. Two flared wooden columns on brick piers support the facing gable front porch. The exterior of the frame home is covered with stucco. Around 1990, the residence was enlarged with a rear addition and the front was renovated, returning the exterior to its original 1920s appearance. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) In the southwest corner of the parcel is a c.1940, 400-square-foot, frame shed. (C)

5. 509 Adams Street SE

1888

Listed as Resource #5 in Twickenham Historic District

Originally called "Gray Gables," the "Lane-White-Hill House" was built for the Lane family and later acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Lawson W.L. White. Lowry Hill inherited the home in 1981. It is a two-story Folk Victorian-style residence featuring a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, masonry foundation, interior end brick chimneys, and original one-over-one pane windows. The single-story, full-width front porch and front of the home were reconstructed and repaired following a fire in 1916. The hipped roof porch has Doric columns and railing made of turned spindles. A facing gable in the north end of the front façade exhibits decorative molded trim surrounding a circular attic vent. A wide entrance stair constructed of concrete steps connects the front porch to the sidewalk. In 1990, the residence was enlarged with a two-story rear addition designed by Jones & Herrin Architects and Interior Design of Huntsville, Alabama. A fieldstone retaining wall is located along the sidewalk. This property was included in the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

6. 511 Adams Street SE

1834-35

Listed as Resource #6 in Twickenham Historic District

Known as the "Lane-Van Valkenburgh House," this single-story, raised cottage was originally owned by Dr. Dabney M. Wharton and constructed by master builders Thomas and William Brandon. The 1840 U.S. Federal Census listed Wharton's household as including six free African Americans and four slaves. In the 1840s, George Washington Lane (1806-1864) - a prominent local attorney, judge, and member of the Alabama State Legislature - purchased the property. The 1850 U.S. Federal Census listed him as owning 55 slaves. In 1860, his household included his wife Martha Nicholas Davis Lane (1814-1896), four children, a daughter-in-law from Georgia, a physician from Pennsylvania, and five others from Massachusetts, Texas, and Tennessee. During the Civil War, Lane supported the Union and freed his slaves; in March 1861, President Abraham Lincoln nominated him to be a Federal District Judge in Alabama. His eldest son, Robert W. Lane (1835-1863), was killed in Virginia during Confederate service under Nathan Bedford Forrest. During the war, Lane "kept the Union spirit alive the entire time he was in Huntsville by flying the Union flag over his house at 511 Adams Street." In 1862, he and his family evacuated Huntsville moving to

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Louisville, Kentucky, where he died in 1864. After the war, his wife and family returned to the property but by 1880 had relocated to Athens, Alabama. The Van Valkenburgh family purchased the property in 2002.³

The vernacular Greek Revival-style residence is constructed of brick and exhibits a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, an original rear shed wing, and original fenestration. Square wood columns with decorative brackets support the Queen Anne-style, center-bay front porch, which was originally added in the 1890s. The house features an original slave winter kitchen. Front tripartite windows have nine-over-nine pane windows flanked by three-over-three sidelights. The paneled, double front entrance doors are surmounted by a multi-pane transom and flanked by multi-paned sidelights. The residence was remodeled and enlarged in the 1960s with a two-story concrete block wing featuring a lower level carport and upper level deck, accessed by an exterior spiral staircase. The roof-mounted deck and pool house overlooks a 1960s in-ground swimming pool. The front porch was altered in the mid-twentieth century and restored to its c.1900 appearance in 1992. A fieldstone retaining wall is located along the sidewalk and a non-original fieldstone retaining wall lines the southern edge along the concrete driveway. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁴ (C)

7. 512 Adams Street SE

1922

Listed as Resource #7 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features shallow, multi-gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, deep gable eaves supported by decorative brackets, original six-over-one pane windows, multi-pane entrance doors, and a cobblestone foundation. A ¾-width front porch exhibits columns, piers, and pilasters made of cobblestone. An exterior end chimney, also made of cobblestones, is located on the south elevation. A screened porch is at the rear. Around 1975, the house was renovated with the enclosure of a set of windows on the front façade and the installation of synthetic vinyl siding, which resulted in the removal of two decorative brackets in the gables. The majority of the character-defining architectural features remain intact. An in-ground pool was added in 1963. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

8. 513 Adams Street SE

1906

Listed as Resource #8 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Greet-Leslie House" is an example of a one-story Folk Victorian-style residence with a steep hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The home features a facing gable front wing, a ¾-width front porch supported by Doric columns, a masonry foundation, an exterior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one sash windows, and a single-pane transom over the front entrance. The porch is served by a set of concrete steps and a fieldstone retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) At the rear is a 432-square-foot, frame garage outbuilding dating from 1906. (C)

³ "Audio History of 511 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 27, 2012; "The Civil War Stories of Madison County, Alabama: George W. Lane," University of Alabama Huntsville. <http://www.uah.edu/realhistory/content/george-w-lane>, accessed August 23, 2012; "511 Adams Street," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 4, UAH Archives.

⁴ "511 Adams Street," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 41, UAH Archives.

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9. 517 Adams Street SE

1848-1850, 1925

Listed as Resource #9 in Twickenham Historic District

The "McDowell House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style mansion originally built for William McDowell (1801-1865), a cotton broker and merchant from Mobile, and his wife Priscilla Wright Withers (1804-1877). The home is thought to have been occupied in April 1862 by Major General Ormsby M. Mitchell of the Union Army who seized Huntsville without a shot being fired during the Civil War. Painted white, the mansion sits on a small rise facing east with a circle drive. The home has a double-pile, center-hall floor plan with interior end brick chimneys. A shallow hipped roof is covered with metal panels and a widow's walk is located at the crest. Small gable roof dormers are located on the north and south sides of the attic. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch is recessed on the north end of the front façade. A large, two-story rear service wing was originally located at the northeast corner. In 1925, the home was purchased by Henry B. Chase (1870-1961) who undertook a renovation that added a sun porch, additional windows, and repurposed the lower level of the rear service wing for use as a garage. Chase also added ornamental landscaping and private gardens throughout the grounds. A native of Maine, Chase was a pioneer in the Alabama ornamental nursery industry and served as Mayor of Huntsville from 1918-1920. Serving as first president of the Huntsville Historical Society, he helped lead efforts to preserve local landmarks and erect historic markers. Chase worked with local garden clubs and city leaders in creating and beautifying city parks and public spaces, as well as massive plantings of dogwoods throughout the city.⁵

In 1934, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS ALA-409). This documentation includes five photographs and three pages of historical information.

In 1989, a large, two-story side wing was constructed and connected to the southeast corner with a two-story hyphen; Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, Alabama, designed this hipped-roof wing with similar architectural detailing as the original section of the dwelling. The two-story hyphen extends across the rear of the house, connecting it with the original two-story servant's wing. A small brick outbuilding documented in 1934 is no longer extant. A modern in-ground swimming pool with a pool house and arbor is located behind the home. An original dressed limestone retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #2].⁶ (C)

- (1) In the northeast corner behind the house is a two-story, detached garage building, which has been altered for use as housing. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, Alabama designed this brick veneer outbuilding, 1989. (NC, due to age)

10. 518 Adams Street SE

1835-1860

Listed as Resource #10 in Twickenham Historic District

⁵ "Audio History of 517 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 27, 2012; "Ornamental Nursery Crops Production," Glenn B. Fain, 2009. <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org>, accessed August 27, 2012; "Henry B. Chase: A Man for All Ages," Frances Roberts. *The Huntsville Historical Review*, October 1971 (Vol.1, No.4: 22-35); "McDowell House," Series VII, Box 16, File 293, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, UAH Archives.

⁶ "517 Adams Street," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 18, UAH Archives.

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The "Clarke-Dorning House" was originally built for Mrs. Susan Adams Clarke (1799-1869), the widow of William Clarke (1789-1833), who purchased the parcel in 1835 for \$1,700. The Clarkes were originally from Chesterfield and Wise Counties, Virginia. Mrs. Clarke sold the property to Mrs. Pamela Bibb (1784-1854), also a Virginia native and widow of Thomas Bibb (1782-1839), in 1844 for \$10,000. Subsequent owners included John J. Fackler (1802-1871), a cotton merchant from New Orleans, from 1859-1871. In the 1870 U.S. Federal Census, his household included 18 people. His daughter Sarah "Sallie" N. Fackler Pynchon owned the property from 1871-1924. In 1861, Sarah married Dr. Lewis C. Pynchon (1830-1879), a physician from Georgia who served in the Confederacy during the Civil War.⁷

In 1934, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS 16-430); this documentation includes eight photographs, four sheets of measured architectural drawings, and four pages of historical information.

The double-pile brick residence features a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, four flanking exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows surmounted by masonry lintels with corner blocks, and an original two-story rear ell with a side porch. The double-front entrance exhibits a multi-pane transom and sidelights flanked by Ionic, fluted pilasters and molded detailing. Ionic columns support the flat-roof, front portico. Attached to the rear ell is an original, two-story service wing with housing and kitchen workspaces for African American slaves; there are two interior brick chimneys. During the modern era this slave wing was remodeled for use as a vehicular garage and the two-story, shed roof porch was reconstructed on the south elevation. The rear wing is attached to the main house. Several frame outbuildings located in the southwest corner of the parcel, as shown on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, are no longer extant. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #3]. (C)

11. 524 Adams Street SE

1923-1925

Listed as Resource #11 in Twickenham Historic District

Originally known as the "Certain-Lacy House," the "Langhorne House" is a two-story American Foursquare-type dwelling that was the longtime home of Jack Longhorne, publisher of the *Huntsville Times*. The house features a hipped roof and a hipped dormer attic vent at the front, both covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a masonry foundation, and an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation. A single-story, full-width front porch has circular Ionic columns, railing with square balusters, dentil cornice molding, and a metal panel roof. A square window bay protrudes from the north elevation. Fenestration is one-over-one sash. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a 378-square-foot, hipped roof frame garage dating from 1929. (C)

12. 526 Adams Street SE

1888

Listed as Resource #12 in Twickenham Historic District

The "George Harris House" was constructed for George Milton Harris (b.1820), who was listed in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census as a retired farmer living here with his wife Mary A.E., son, and two African American

⁷ "Audio History of 518 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 27, 2012.

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servants. The two-story, frame Queen Anne-style dwelling features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a masonry foundation, and an interior brick chimney. A two-story, three-sided window bay projects from the north side of the front façade; this bay exhibits decorative bargeboard and molded trim surrounding the attic vent. A two-story, window bay protrudes from the south elevation; this bay is square on the second level and three-sided on the lower level, with decorative brackets above the windows. A single-story, full-width front porch features a hipped roof covered with metal panels, turned porch columns, railing with turned balusters, and decorative brackets. Fenestration is two-over-two sash with molded window surrounds. The front entrance retains an original decorative door with a single fixed pane window surmounted by a transom. At the rear is an extenuated, single-story modern wing connected to a two-story garage entered by a rear driveway connecting to Cruse Alley. The exterior of the front section of the house visible from the street has been renovated in recent years to more accurately appear as it did originally. A single-story frame servant's quarters located in the southwest corner of the parcel on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map is no longer extant. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

13. 528 Adams Street SE

1826-1827, 1853-1855

Listed as Resource #13 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Yeatman House" is a two-story, brick Greek Revival-style mansion constructed in two phases during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Originally occupied by Preston Yeatman (1799-1841), the double-pile home is attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). The 1830 U.S. Federal Census listed Yeatman's household as containing 16 people, including six slaves. The home was later owned by Dr. Gilbert Christian Greenway (1841-1912) and Alice White Greenway (1846-1916) and was the birthplace of their son Brigadier General John Campbell Greenway (1872-1926), a highly decorated veteran of the Spanish American War, where he served with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Battle of San Juan Hill, and World War I, where he served as Lieutenant Colonel in France. A graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, the University of Virginia, and Yale University, Greenway held executive positions in a number of mine, steel, and railroad companies in Minnesota and Arizona; he invented the turbo log washer and founded the mining town of Ajo, Arizona. In 1930, the State of Arizona placed a bronze statue of Greenway in the U.S. Capitol's National Statuary Hall Collection; a replica statue stands in front of the Arizona Historical Society. Several schools, roads, and towns in Minnesota and Arizona are named in his honor. Other owners include C.T. Geron, Jac Countess, Dr. Donald Beck, and Eugene Sapp.⁸

The home was originally a c.1826-1827 Federal-style dwelling with a sidehall plan that was enlarged from 1853-1855 to the north to form a center-hall plan with Greek Revival-style architecture. Around 1880, a small, central-bay Italianate-style porch was added with square columns, a bracketed cornice, decorative bargeboards, and curvilinear staircases on the north and south sides. The house features gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and a double front entrance flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The house also features a 3-room basement. During the 1983 restoration by Dr. Donald Beck, the modern one-over-one-sash windows were replaced on the upper floor with period-appropriate six-over-six sash windows and on the lower floor with nine-over-nine sash windows.

⁸ Audio History of 528 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012; "John C. Greenway," <http://www.aoc.gov/cc/art/nsh/greenway.cfm>, accessed August 29, 2012; "Biography of John C. Greenway," <http://www.onlinebiographies.info/az/greenway-jc.htm>, accessed August 29, 2012; "Malone-Sapp Home," *Glimpses Into Antebellum Homes of Huntsville*, 1992: 16.

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Dr. Beck also removed non-original rear additions and replaced them with a new wing containing a kitchen, sunroom, baths, and a large second floor porch. A 432-square-foot rear attached carport was added around 1950. The property features professionally landscaped grounds and private gardens. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #4].⁹ (C)

14. 600 Adams Street SE

c.1825, c.1855, c.1920

Listed as Resource #14 in Twickenham Historic District

Located at the corner of Adams Street and Cruse Alley, the "Samuel Cruse House" was originally owned by Samuel "Sam" Cruse (1796-1864), a Maryland native and original Head of the Federal Land Office in Huntsville. Later, he served as an executive with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The 1850 U.S. Federal Census listed his household as including his wife Harriet Maria Coleman (1799-1878), five children, and his brother William "Billy" Cruse, who was the county treasurer. That year, he owned 16 slaves; in 1860, he owned 11 slaves. Their daughter, Mary Anne Cruse (1825-1910), was an author of children's books and the novel *Cameron Hall: A Story of the Civil War* (1866), which was written from her perspective of the Civil War. Their son Samuel Ridgely Cruse (1829-1883) was a First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and an executive with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The Vaughan family has owned the property since 1979.¹⁰

This two-story, brick Federal-style residence features a gable roof covered with metal panels, exterior end brick chimneys, a masonry foundation, original twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the upper floor and twelve-over-twelve, tripartite windows on the lower level. The front double entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A single-story service wing extends from the northwest corner of the rear elevation. In the 1850s, a one-story, flat-roof side wing was added to the south elevation. Around 1920, the original center-bay, entrance portico supported by Ionic columns was replaced with a single-story, full-width front porch supported by oversized, square brick columns. The section of the porch extending in front of the south wing was enclosed for use as a sunroom. By the mid-twentieth century, the exterior brick facades and brick porch columns had been covered with stucco. An original wrought iron fence and stone curb is located along the north and east sides of the property. A c.1920 frame automobile garage at the south side of the property is no longer extant. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

15. 603 Adams Street SE

1857-1860, c.1918

Listed as Resource #15 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Watkins-Moore-Rhett House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style home built in the late 1850s by James L. Watkins (1813-1892) at the site of an older c.1826 home constructed by John Boardman. The three interior spiral staircases and interior woodwork are attributed to Charles Bell, an African-American carpenter from Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1860, Watkins owned 13 slaves. During the Civil War, the home served as a headquarters for General John A. Logan (1826-1886) of the Union Army. On July 21 1892, subsequent owner Samuel H. Moore (b.1842) hosted an elaborate ball at the property in honor of his 8-

⁹ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 7-8.

¹⁰ "The Living Female Writers of the South," Mary T. Hardy (Philadelphia, 1872: 255-257); "Samuel Ridgely Cruse," "Samuel Cruse," and "Mary Anne Cruse" at <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org/hh/index>, accessed August 29, 2012.

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year-old, 950lb champion Jersey Cow named "Lily Flagg," which won the Jersey Champion Cup as the top butter producer in the world. Moore painted the house butter yellow, installed a 50-foot dancing platform in the backyard, and hired an orchestra from Nashville, Tennessee. The dancing platform was illuminated by one of the first electric lighting systems in the South. With 1,000 guests from around the country, the "Lily Flagg Party" gained national notoriety. The following year, Lily Flagg was shown at the Chicago World's Fair. Many establishments in Huntsville are named in honor of the famous cow. The 1900 U.S. Federal Census lists Moore living here with two African American servants. In the modern era, Moore's great-nephew Harry Moore Rhett inherited the home and added a rear courtyard with a fountain.¹¹

Painted white, the brick dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof covered with metal panels, bracketed cornices, interior end brick chimneys with decorative brick corbelling, corner brick pilasters with molded caps, and four-over-four sash windows. The double door front entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. At the rear is an original, L-shaped, single-story, brick service wing. In 1918, subsequent owner Earl Smith renovated the home by adding a two-story, central bay Neoclassical Revival-style portico with Corinthian columns and a bracketed cornice. The home was enlarged with a single-story addition to the north elevation around 1925. The original Italianate-style, brick belvedere tower was removed around 1960 and replaced with a widow's walk rooftop railing. An original, two-story brick outbuilding, which was later converted into a garage, at the rear of the house is no longer extant. The front yard features a concrete circle drive and a brick retaining wall along the sidewalk. In recent years, a garage was attached to the rear wing and tennis courts were added to the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #3]. From the street, the residence appears as it did in 1972. (C)

16. 604 Adams Street SE

1871-73, 1913

Listed as Resource #16 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Weeden-Campbell House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style residence originally owned by John D. Weeden (1840-1908). In 1913, the frame home was heavily damaged by a fire and rebuilt, resulting in the removal of original Italianate architectural details - similar to 609 Adams and 612 Adams. It features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, a double-pile floor plan, weatherboard siding, interior end brick chimneys, masonry foundation, six-over-six sash windows, a front entrance surmounted by an arched transom and flanked by sidelights. A single-story, central bay portico features a metal panel roof and Doric columns. In 1975, the residence was enlarged with a two-story, hipped roof rear wing that extends from the south elevation and a single-story wing extending from the north elevation; the wings were designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. A 1,200-square-foot garage addition was added in 1981. A professionally landscaped private garden and gazebo were added to the rear yard in 2009. An original wrought iron fence lines the front sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #5]. (C)

- (1) One-story, frame hipped roof garden shed, metal roof, corner trim, c.1913. (C)
- (2) Two-story, frame 1,200-square-foot garage and second level apartment, 2009. (NC, due to age)

¹¹ Audio History of 603 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012; "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 5.

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17. 608 Adams Street SE

1972-1973

Listed as Resource #17 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Cruse-Thompson House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling designed by Henry Sprott Long, a residential architect from Birmingham, Alabama, specializing in historical eclecticism. The home's design was inspired by the architecture of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Located on a double lot between Adams Street and Greene Street, the home replaced two older dwellings – a 1850s two-story, brick side hall facing Adams and a 1920s single-story duplex facing Greene – which were demolished. The brick home features a hipped tile roof with a widow's walk, double pile floor plan, exterior end brick chimneys, gable roof dormers, dentil cornice, and a two-story, projecting entrance bay. Some bricks were reused from the original 1850s dwelling. Fenestration is six-over-six sash on the second level and nine-over-nine sash on the lower level. One-story, hipped roof rear wings are located on the north and south elevations. A tripartite window on the second floor exhibiting an arched center window, decorative moldings, and a cantilevered iron rail distinguishes the front façade. A two-story, gambrel roof wing is located at the northwest corner of the rear elevation and a single-story gable-roof garage wing at the southwest corner. The front yard has a brick circle drive. The rear yard and garage are accessed from a paved driveway from Greene Street. An iron fence with brick posts lines Greene Street. The landscaping was planned in 1972 by landscape architect William Cutter Alford (1901-1982) of Nashville, Tennessee. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #5]. (NC, due to age)

- (1) One-story, hipped roof Neoclassical Revival-style garden shed, brick veneer, asphalt shingles, Doric porch columns, c.1972-1973. (NC, due to age)

18. 609 Adams Street SE

1873, 1932

Listed as Resource #18 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Williams-Powers-Newman House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling that was significantly reconstructed following a 1932 fire. The renovation, designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936), resulted in the removal of original Italianate and Queen Anne-style architectural elements – similar to 604 Adams and 612 Adams. The frame dwelling features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboards, exterior end brick chimneys, masonry foundation, and six-over-six sash windows. A recessed entrance with decorative molded trim distinguishes the front façade. A single-story, three-side bay window with a bracketed cornice projects from the north elevation. A single-story, flat roof sun porch was added to the south elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a brick smokehouse with a hipped metal roof, c.1875. (C)

19. 612 Adams Street SE

1888, c.1935

Listed as Resource #19 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Banister Lane, the "Dunn-Terry House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling that was significantly renovated in the early twentieth century. The renovation resulted in the removal of original Queen Anne-style architectural elements – similar to 604 Adams and 609 Adams. The frame dwelling features a hipped roof covered with copper metal panels, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, masonry foundation, a single-story square

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bay window on the south elevation, and a two-story, three-side projecting bay on the north elevation. A single-story, full-width front porch exhibits Doric columns, a shallow hipped roof with copper metal panels, and replacement railings. Fenestration is replacement one-over-one sash. The front double entrance is surmounted by a multi-pane transom and flanked by multi-pane sidelights. The house has been enlarged with two-story and single story rear wings. In 1984, a private garden and gazebo were added; landscape architect Harvilee Harbarger designed this work. A modern carport is attached to the northwest corner. In 2012, the home was renovated with the new copper roof. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #5]. (C)

- (1) Two-story, frame carriage house with a greenhouse attached to the north elevation, in southwest corner, c.1888 restored 1984 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. (C)

20. 619 Adams Street SE

1875-1876

Listed as Resource #20 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Locust Avenue, the "Watkins-Shepard House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling once occupied by U.S. Senator John Jackson Sparkman (1899-1985), who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1937-1946 and in the U.S. Senate from 1946-1979. In 1949, Sparkman played a pivotal role in convincing the U.S. Army to transfer missile development activities from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, leading to the establishment of the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center and Huntsville's growth into Alabama's third largest city in the 1950s. In 1952, he was the Democratic Party's nominee for Vice President, running on the ticket of Adlai Stevenson; they lost to Republican nominees Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon. In 1956, Sparkman signed the Southern Manifesto in opposition to the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education* and racial integration. In 1962, Sparkman and his wife Ivo Hall Sparkman, whom he met while attending the University of Alabama where he earned three degrees, purchased this property. While maintaining part-time residence here, Sparkman served as chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking and Currency from 1967-1975 and as chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations (1975-1979). After retiring from the U.S. Senate in 1979, he spent the remainder of his life here. Sparkman's grandson Tazewell T. Shepard III and his wife Pam Shepard currently own the property. The home was renovated and restored in multiple phases from 1972-1997.¹²

The two-story frame dwelling features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboards, interior end brick chimneys, masonry foundation, bracketed cornice, two-over-two sash arched windows with molded trim, and a wrap-around single-story front porch supported by Doric columns. A two-story porch is located on the north elevation. A four-pane transom surmounts the double front entrance. A cobblestone wall lines the south and west edges of the parcel with a wrought iron gate along Adams. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #6]. (C)

- (1) Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style guest house with a gable roof covered with wood shingles, dormers, six-over-nine sash, and an oversized exterior end brick chimney; 1969-1972, designed by Dickson & Davis Architects. Replaced an original servant's quarters, and modeled on the design of Lightfoot Kitchen at Colonel Williamsburg, Virginia. (NC, due to age)

¹² "John Jackson Sparkman," Samuel L. Webb, 2008. <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org>, accessed August 29, 2012.

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21. 701 Adams Street SE

1892

Listed as Resource #21 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Locust Avenue, the "Clanton House" is a two-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling was constructed for Jennie Clanton, a widow, who purchased the lot in 1889. The home was purchased in 1904 by Dr. Frazier Adams (b. 1869), a dentist. The 1920 U.S. Federal Census listed Dr. Adams living here with his wife Maudian C. and four children. For several years in the mid-1920s and early 1930s, the home stood vacant before James O. Price (1886-1991) purchased it in the 1930s. The residence features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, a projecting gable wing on the front façade, bracketed cornices, masonry foundation, interior brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and a wrap-around single-story front porch supported by fluted Corinthian columns. The front façade is distinguished by a circular attic window and decorative cross bracing in the front façade gable. A transom surmounts the double front door. A three-sided, two-story bay window is located on the north elevation. In 1986, a private garden with a brick serpentine wall and fountain was added to the rear yard. In a 1997 renovation, the pre-1972 aluminum siding was removed, weatherboard siding restored, and porch rooftop balustrade reconstructed based on a historic photograph. The noted "Adams Street Oak," which grew into the street nearly blocking one lane of traffic before being removed in 1965, was located in front of this property. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) Single-story, frame, 1,500-square-foot garage, 1986. (NC, due to age)

22. 702 Adams Street SE

c.1858, c.1910

Listed as Resource #22 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Banister Lane, the "Banister-Lowry House" is a two-story Gothic Revival-style dwelling that underwent a Folk Victorian-style renovation around 1910. Around 1860, the original owner Margaret McClung sold it to the Church of Nativity Episcopal on Eustis Avenue for use as a Rectory for Reverend Dr. John Monroe Banister (1818-1907) who lived here until his death in 1907. A native of Virginia and graduate of Princeton University, Banister was rector of the Church of Nativity from 1860-1906 and rector emeritus from 1906 until his death. In 1869, he received a degree of D.D. from William and Mary College. The 1880 U.S. Federal Census listed his household as including his wife Mary Louisa Brodnax (1832-1897), seven children, a niece, and three African American servants.¹³

The house has a gable-and-wing floor plan, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, brick foundation, exterior end brick chimneys, and gable returns. A three-sided, single-story screened porch with Queen Anne-style detailing is located on the north elevation, and a three-sided, single-story bay window with metal roof panels is on the front gable façade. A single-story porch extends across the front façade of the south wing and features decorative brackets, turned columns, and a rooftop balustrade. The main entrance is surmounted by an arched fanlight and flanked by sidelights. Fenestration includes original single and double-pane, three-part window sashes. In 1968-1969, subsequent owner Colonel Samuel H. Lowry restored the residence and added a new rear wing, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The rear yard has a landscaped private garden and an in-ground swimming pool. A limestone

¹³ "Reverend Dr. John Monroe Banister," <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012; Audio History of 702 Adams Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012.

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wall with wrought iron gates lines the sidewalk along Banister Lane and Adams Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) Single-story, frame garage in the southwest corner, c.1920 (C)

23. 703 Adams Street SE

1965-1966

Listed as Resource #23 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Dr. Peter Yu House" is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling built for the Brooks family and later occupied by Dr. Benjamin Barnes Graves (1921-2007), first president of the University of Alabama Huntsville, from 1969-1979. The lot originally featured a c.1900 single-story frame dwelling. The dwelling features a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer exterior, masonry foundation, interior brick chimney at the rear, front gable roof dormers, and a recessed entrance. A single-story wing extends from the south elevation and rear. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 1975. Dr. Peter S.K. Yu, a surgeon, and his wife Jane J. Yu, purchased the home in 1986 and hired Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to remodel the main entrance. The original multi-pane sash windows have been replaced, as has the wood shingle roof. The front yard has a paved circle drive and a brick wall along the sidewalk. The rear yard features private gardens. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age and alterations)

- (1) One-and-a-half story frame garage with gambrel roof, brick veneer, c.1965. (NC, due to age)

24. 704 Adams Street SE

c.1853-1854

Listed as Resource #24 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Smith-Dark-Luther House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling originally owned by Dr. Carlos Green Smith (1813-1892), an educator from Georgia who served as principal of Green Academy (no longer extant), a boy's prep school in Huntsville, from 1853-1855; president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa from 1874-1878; and co-principal of the University of West Alabama, a female academy in Livingston, from 1878-1881. Dr. Smith graduated from the University of Nashville in 1838 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. The 1870 U.S. Federal Census listed his household here as consisting of his wife Martha Lucia Ashe (1829-1897), seven children, and two African American servants. Tom Dark owned the home from 1949-1977, and Tuft Luther purchased it in 1977.

The brick dwelling has a T-shaped gable-and-wing floor plan with a two-story south wing and a one-story north wing, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, gable eave returns, and four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels. The south wing has an interior central brick chimney while the north wing has an interior end brick chimney. A rear shed addition on the north wing also has an interior end brick chimney. Added after 1871, the front porch exhibits Italianate-style architectural detailing, including cornice brackets, decorative bargeboards, and square columns with molded trim. A transom surmounts the main entrance. In 1967, Dark hired Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to design the rear terraces. In the 1990s, the exterior was given a period-appropriate paint scheme. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

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25. 706 Adams Street SE

c.1853

Listed as Resource #25 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling was originally owned by D.C. Humphrey and sold around 1854 to Dr. Carlos Green Smith [see inv. #24] for use as a private academy called Smith Academy. The dwelling originally featured a side hall floor plan, which was enlarged with a south wing between 1861 and 1871. The dwelling features gable roofs covered with metal panels, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, and a front entrance surmounted by a transom. A single-story, brick rear wing extends from the west elevation. The south wing has an interior central brick chimney and the north wing has an interior end brick chimney, both with decorative caps. In the 1980s, a deck and brick-walled terrace were added to the rear of the house overlooking a formal English boxwood-style private garden. The house underwent a significant renovation in 1993-1994, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, with the addition of a rear garage. A modern brick wall is located along the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972.¹⁴ (C)

(1) Detached Guest House, 1993-1994, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects. (NC, due to age)

26. 707 Adams Street SE

1925

Listed as Resource #26 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is identical to 709 Adams and features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, central brick chimney, a single-story wing on the north elevation, eave brackets, masonry foundation, and three-over-one sash windows. The frame exterior is covered with white-painted stucco. The facing gable, ¾-width front porch exhibits flared columns on brick piers, stucco gable with decorative bracing, and open brick railing. The main entrance features a 15-pane front door flanked by 10-pane sidelights. A short concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the residence appears at it did in 1972. (C)

27. 708 Adams Street SE

1927

Listed as Resource #27 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story, brick Craftsman-style Bungalow features multiple gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, central brick chimneys, masonry foundation, and three-over-one sash windows. The facing gable, ¾-width, off-center front porch exhibits square brick columns on brick piers with a brick railing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. A front trellis and large rear wing were added in 1997. (C)

28. 709 Adams Street SE

1925

Listed as Resource #28 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Adams and Locust, this one-and-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is identical to 707 Adams and features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, central brick chimney, a single-story wing on the north elevation, eave brackets, masonry foundation, and three-over-one sash windows. The frame exterior is covered with white-painted stucco.

¹⁴ "Smith Academy-Davis House," Series VII, Box 16, File 291, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, UAH Archives.

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The facing gable, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch exhibits flared columns on brick piers, stucco gable with decorative bracing, and open brick railing. The main entrance features a six-pane front door flanked by 10-pane sidelights. A masonry retaining wall lines the sidewalks along Adams and Locust. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the residence appears as it did in 1972. (C)

29. 710 Adams Street SE

c.1855

Listed as Resource #29 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Paul-Crick Cottage" is a single-story, frame Italianate-style dwelling featuring a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard walls, masonry foundation, exterior end brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and main entrance surmounted by a single-pane transom. The center-bay porch exhibits slender square columns, bracketed cornice, dropped pendants, and decorative trim. A wing was added to the northwest corner between 1861 and 1871. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville restored the dwelling in 1988 and a rear garage wing and attached guest quarters were added in the 1990s. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

30. 712 Adams Street SE

1893

Located at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Lowe Avenue, a five-lane roadway constructed in the 1970s as part of an Urban Renewal project that demolished 714-733 Adams Street, this single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling features a steeply hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, weather board siding, one-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, interior brick chimneys. Facing gable wings are located on the northwest and southeast corners. H. Pool was the original contractor. In the 1920s, a Craftsman-style front porch was added featuring flared wood columns on brick piers, open brick railing, and a hipped roof. A wrought iron fence lines the north edge of the parcel. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP verbal boundaries, but not on the 1972 NRHP inventory. From the street, this dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) Single-story, frame 575-square-foot garage in southwest corner, 1993. (NC, due to age)

31. 715 Adams Street SE

1999

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Locust Avenue, a residential street constructed in the 1920s, this large, two-story Neo-Eclectic-style residence features a multi-gable and hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer exterior, multi-pane sash windows, and a single-story wrap-around front porch with Doric columns and a bracketed cornice. A large, two-story ell is located on the east elevation with a garage entrance along Locust Avenue. A brick retaining wall lines the sidewalks along Adams and Locust Avenues. This house replaced a c.1840 dwelling, renovated into a Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling around 1900, which was then demolished in 1998. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.¹⁵ (NC, due to age)

¹⁵ "715 Adams Street," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook Album 57, UAH Archives.

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32. 717 Adams Street SE

2003

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Adams Street and Lowe Avenue, a five-lane roadway constructed in the 1970s as part of an Urban Renewal project that demolished 714-733 Adams Street, this large, three-story Neo-Eclectic-style residence features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, exterior brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows surmounted by decorative lintels, and a main entrance surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. The single-story, center bay portico features square Doric columns, circular Ionic columns, and a wide staircase leading to the sidewalk. The raised basement features a garage entrance along Lowe Avenue. A brick and iron fence lines the sidewalks. The building was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola and the garden was designed by landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012). This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

Banister Lane SE

33. 2 Banister Lane SE

1980

Listed as Resource #30 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story building is a near replica of the original c.1815 vernacular residence demolished around 1980 by owner Colonel Lee B. James. The original building featured a hall-parlor floor plan and was purchased in 1851 by William Frye, a noted artist at that time. Later the dwelling was converted into servant's quarters with the address of 307 Banister Lane. The reconstructed Neo-Eclectic-style frame building features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, masonry foundation, and an exterior end brick chimney. The front façade exhibits a single eight-over-twelve sash window above a double entrance door surmounted by a five-pane transom. The entrance is served by a set of limestone steps and wrought iron railings. A large, two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. This wing features an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, and six-over-six sash windows. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 305 Banister Avenue SE [photo #7].¹⁶ (NC, due to age)

34. 3 Banister Lane SE

2004

Located at the northeast quadrant of the intersection of South Greene Street and Banister Lane, this two-story Neo-Eclectic-style dwelling features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, stucco and stone veneer walls, and an interior masonry chimney with terracotta chimney pots. Facing South Greene, the front façade is distinguished by arched eyebrow second level windows with three-pane casement windows and iron planters. The lower level of the front façade features three sets of double-doors and shutters leading to a front patio with a metal railing. A single-story hipped roof wing extends from the rear elevation. The southeast corner features a hipped roof garage and hipped roof porte-cochere with stone veneer. A curved paved driveway connects South Greene with Banister. The rear yard features a professionally landscaped private garden. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

(1) One-and-a-half story, frame outbuilding with attached greenhouse, 2005. (NC, due to age)

¹⁶ "2 Banister Lane," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook Album 9, UAH Archives.

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California Street SE

35. 300 California Street SE

1941

Listed as Resource #31 in Twickenham Historic District

Located across California Street from the Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-listed, 2012), the "Thomas & Joyce Wilde House" is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling originally occupied by Preston J. Browning, manager of JC Penny department store, and his wife Vivian. The house was designed in 1941 by architect Paul Meredith Speake (1908-1996) who operated his own Huntsville practice from 1938-1946 before relocating to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1946. A Huntsville native, Speake graduated from the University of Alabama in 1927, Georgia Tech in 1932, and the attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1930. Thomas G. and Joyce Wilde occupied the dwelling from 1974-1998.¹⁷ The dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, shed roof dormers, a central brick chimney, asbestos shingle siding, masonry foundations, and six-over-six sash windows. A central facing gable entrance bay projects from the front façade and features a recessed entrance with a molded architrave. The attached garage was converted into a bedroom in the 1950s. A rear den addition was constructed in 1989. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972.¹⁸ (C)

36. 302 California Street SE

1961

Listed as Resource #32 in Twickenham Historic District

Located across California Street from the Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-listed, 2012), this two-story Neo-Traditional dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a main entrance flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a decorative entablature. A two-story, facing gable, center-bay front portico is supported by square Doric columns. The dwelling is very similar to the adjacent property at 304 California. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972. (C)

37. 304 California Street SE

1961

Listed as Resource #33 in Twickenham Historic District

Located across California Street from the Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-listed, 2012), this two-story Neo-Traditional dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a main entrance flanked by sidelights. Square Doric columns support a two-story, full-width front portico. The dwelling is very similar to the adjacent property at 302 California. A carport with a rooftop deck was added on the north elevation; the deck was enclosed for use as a gable roof porch between 1972 and 1997. In recent years, the carport was enclosed for use as a garage and the front entrance was replaced. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #8]. (C)

¹⁷ "Paul M. Speake," *AIA American Architects Directory*, 1956: 526.

¹⁸ Paul M. Speake Project List, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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38. 406 California Street SE

1931

Listed as Resource #34 in Twickenham Historic District

Located on California between McClung and Locust, this single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, an exterior end brick chimney, six-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A three-sided bay window projects from the south elevation. The front façade is distinguished by a facing gable, off-center porch with arched openings, square brick columns, and brick railing. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) One-story frame 180-square-foot garage located in the southwest corner, c.1950. (C)

39. 602 California Street SE

c.1941

The "Laxon-Moore House" is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling featuring a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, an interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, multi-pane sash windows, and a recessed main entrance. A small gable roof wing extends from the north elevation; this wing features an exterior end brick chimney flanked by entrance doors leading to a brick patio. A shed addition is located on the rear elevation. A modern renovation added a bay window on the front façade. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

(1) Single-story facing gable frame garage, c.1990. (NC, due to age)

40. 604 California Street SE

1943

The "Lowry House" is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, an exterior brick chimney on the front façade, six-over-six sash windows, masonry foundation, and a shed roof entrance portico. A gable roof screened porch is located on the north elevation. A single-story rear wing extends from the west elevation. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) Single-story, facing gable 672-square-foot garage, 1996. (NC, due to age)

41. 606 California Street SE

c.1950

This one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, a front dormer, six-over-six sash windows, masonry foundation, and a facing gable wing extending from the front façade. This wing contains a recessed entrance portico supported by a brick column. A gable roof enclosed porch is located on the north elevation; this porch features vinyl siding. Windows on the south elevation have replacement one-over-one sash. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

42. 608 California Street SE

c.1945

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Lowe Avenue and California Street, this single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a shallow gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weather

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board siding, masonry foundation, interior end brick chimney, and six-over-six sash windows. A set of concrete steps and iron railings serve the main entrance. On the north elevation is a hipped roof carport covered with metal panels and supported by two square columns. A hipped roof screened porch is located on the south elevation. A gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

Clinton Avenue E

43. 300 Clinton Avenue E

1987

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Clinton Avenue and Greene Street, this one-story commercial office building abuts the United Methodist Church Wesley Center at 117 Greene Street. The steel frame building features a flat roof supported by steel columns, fixed pane tinted glass windows along the roofline, and brick veneer walls along street level. The north elevation has five glass doors and the west elevation has two glass doors. The property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

44. 320 Clinton Avenue E

1970

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Clinton Avenue and Lincoln Street, this single-story, Neo-Traditional-style commercial building houses the law offices of Bill G. Hall. The building features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, synthetic siding in the gables, multi-pane sash windows, a side wing on the north elevation, and a central-bay facing gable portico with Doric columns. A paved parking lot is in front of the building along Clinton. The property was not included with the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

Cruse Alley SE

45. 1 Cruse Alley SE

1969-1970

Listed as Resource #35 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling was constructed by Leroy and Martha Simms with architectural elements salvaged from the c.1825 O.D. Sledge House that once stood on Clinton Avenue. Designed by Huntsville architect W.R. Dickson, the house adjoins the property at 3 Cruse Alley. The dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, exterior end brick chimneys, masonry foundation, eight-over-eight sash windows on the upper level, eight-over-twelve sash windows on the lower level, and an entrance surmounted by a transom. A single-story wing extends from the north elevation. A single-story center bay entrance portico exhibits Doric columns, molded trim, and turned railing balusters. An iron fence lines the sidewalk. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #9]. (NC, due to age)

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46. 3 Cruse Alley SE

c.1920, 1963

Listed as Resource #36 in Twickenham Historic District

Adjoining the house at 1 Cruse Alley, this single-story building is a c.1920 barn outbuilding that was converted into a residence in 1963 by Leroy and Martha Simms. The building features a gambrel roof covered with metal panels, vertical board and batten walls, concrete foundation, fixed sash windows, and a sliding metal entrance door on the south elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to modern alterations)

47. 5 Cruse Alley SE

1968-1970

Listed as Resource #37 in Twickenham Historic District

Dr. Edward Humes Laughlin, surgeon and a professor of surgery at the UAB School of Medicine in Huntsville originally owned this one-and-a-half story Neo-Colonial-style dwelling. Local architect Allison Chappell Bailey, Jr. designed the home to replicate the c.1770s Barround House at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. The building features a steeply pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, five front gable dormers, an exterior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, brick foundation, and one-over-one sash windows. The front entrance is surmounted by a five-pane transom and protected by a center bay, facing gable entrance porch supported by slender Doric columns. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #9]. (NC, due to age)

- (1) One-and-a-half story frame garage, gable roof with asphalt shingle, attached to northeast corner of house with a frame hyphen, 1968-1970. (NC, due to age)

48. 6 Cruse Alley SE

1971-1973

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Cruse Alley and South Greene Street, this two-story Neo-Colonial-style dwelling was originally owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Meiers, Jr. Architect Batey M. Gresham, Jr. of Nashville, Tennessee, designed the home to imitate the eighteenth-century Single House in Charleston, South Carolina. A 1957 graduate of Auburn University, in 1967, Gresham co-founded Gresham, Smith & Partners, a Nashville-based architectural and engineering firm with more than 700 employees and offices in 16 cities. Facing Cruse Alley, the house features a shallow hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, and nine-over-nine sash windows. The main entrance has double doors and is surmounted by an arched transom with a molded architrave. The west elevation features a center projecting bay with three arched doorways. The house was renovated in 1984 with the addition of a two-story veranda along the north elevation, installation of an in-ground swimming pool and pool house. The house is currently undergoing another major renovation and expansion with a new two-story addition being constructed at the rear elevation. The 1984 pool and pool house were demolished in 2012 as part of the renovation. A wrought iron fence with brick posts and iron gates lines Cruse Alley and South Greene Street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

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49. 7 Cruse Alley SE

1950

Listed as Resource #38 in Twickenham Historic District

Lawrence Blatchford originally owned this single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The dwelling features a three-part gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, and eight-over-eight sash windows. The recessed center-bay front porch exhibits shutters. In the modern era, the house was enlarged with a rear wing. A modern stone veneer retaining wall lines Cruse Alley. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house has undergone significant modern renovations since 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

50. 8 Cruse Alley SE

1985

The "Schrimshire House" is a two-story Neo-Federal-style house designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The house features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls with corner pilasters, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, a projecting central entrance bay with a tripartite arched window on the second level and a double entrance surmounted by a transom on the first level. A single-story flat roof portico exhibiting a dentil cornice and slender Doric columns protects the entrance. A large, single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A brick paved semi-circle driveway is located in the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory [photo #10]. (NC, due to age)

51. 10 Cruse Alley SE

1994-1995

This three-and-half story Neo-Georgian-style dwelling replicates residential architecture of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. The house features a double pile floor plan, gable roof with asphalt shingles and a widow's walk, two gable dormers on the main elevation, interior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, dentil cornice trim, eight-over-twelve sash windows on the second floor, twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the main floor, an arched tripartite window above the main entrance, which is surmounted by a large arched fanlight and flanked by sidelights and pilasters. The windows feature decorative lintels with keystones. A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A brick fence surrounds the rear yard. (NC, due to age)

Echols Avenue SE

52. 403 Echols Avenue SE

c.1814; 1848, c.1925

Listed as Resource #39 in Twickenham Historic District

Located atop a hill overlooking the west side of the Public Square, the "LeRoy Pope Estate" is a two-story Greek Revival-style mansion in the north quadrant of the intersection of Williams, Echols, McClung, and Adams near the center of the historic district. The brick home was constructed for LeRoy Pope (1765-1844), an attorney and planter who in 1809 purchased the land that would become the town of "Twickenham," which he named after the ancestral home in England of a distant relative Alexander Pope. In 1811, the town was renamed Huntsville. A native of Virginia, in 1814, Pope established a hilltop estate called "Poplar Grove" on this parcel overlooking the new town. Here, Pope entertained General Andrew Jackson on his return home from the Battle of Horseshoe Bend to Nashville, Tennessee. A civic and

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business leader, Pope lived here with his wife Judith Sale (1769-1827) and four children. The 1830 U.S. Federal Census listed Pope's household as including 169 slaves who worked at cotton plantations in the county. Local historians know Pope as the "Father of Huntsville."¹⁹

Upon the death of LeRoy Pope in 1844, his son William H. Pope inherited that estate, which he sold in 1848 to Dr. Charles Hays Patton (1806-1866), a prominent physician and planter. Dr. Patton commissioned local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) to oversee a major renovation, resulting in the addition of the imposing front portico. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census lists Dr. Patton as owning 130 slaves. During the Civil War, General Edmund Cook occupied the home and the Union Army constructed earthen breastworks on the property to defend the eastern approaches of the city. In the late nineteenth century, Mary Byrne Patton, who married Major Williams Echols, inherited the estate. Descendants, including Susan and Robert Spragins, continued to own the property until 1998. In the late twentieth century, the home was leased to the University of Alabama Huntsville for use as the president's home.²⁰

The dwelling features a double-pile center-hall floor plan, clipped gable roof covered with metal panels and surmounted by a decorative widow's walk, interior end brick chimneys, dentil cornice molding, two-over-two sash windows surmounted by decorative stone lintels and keystones, and stucco covered brick walls. The two-story front portico is supported by six oversized Doric columns and exhibits decorative moldings, pilasters, and an "odd, truncated pediment-enriched by reeded sunbursts framing a great elliptical fanlight and topped by a balustrade deck-unique in the state."²¹ The main entrance retains Federal-style molded trim, frame panels, and six-panel door surmounted by a transom. A side entrance on the south elevation is surmounted by a transom and protected by a c.1900 flat roof portico with square columns and a bracketed cornice. The home was enlarged again in the 1920s with a two-story side wing extending from the north elevation. A two-story rear porch is located on the east elevation and extends across the rear of the side wing; the porch features metal awnings and circular Doric columns.

Beginning in the 1910s, the home was featured in picture postcards of Huntsville landmarks. In 1926, the home was one of three dwellings in Huntsville featured in *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic, the Greek Revival*, by Howard Major as one of Alabama's finest examples of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture.²² In 1934, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS 16-406). This documentation includes 13 photographs, four sheets of measured drawings, and four pages of historical information. The drawings include a row of slave quarters and workspaces. A wood picket fence and hedge line the south side of the parcel along Echols with security gates leading to a gravel circle drive in the south yard. The grounds feature professionally landscaped private gardens designed by landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012). In 1997, a historic marker was erected along the sidewalk. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville restored the dwelling in 1978. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 407 Echols Avenue SE. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972 [photo #11]. Located along the north elevation is a

¹⁹ Audio History of "403 Echols Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012.

²⁰ Audio History of "403 Echols Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 29, 2012.

²¹ Gamble, 48.

²² Major, Howard. *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic, the Greek Revival*. Philadelphia and London: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1926: Plate 144.

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single-story, brick outbuilding with a center brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows; originally used as slave quarters and workspaces, c.1825-1850. (C)

- (1) Located behind this outbuilding is a single-story, detached brick outbuilding with a center brick chimney and six-over-six sash windows; a separate smaller, single-story brick outbuilding with an exterior end brick chimney at the west elevation was later attached with a frame hyphen; both were original used as slave quarters and workspaces, c.1825-1850. (C)
- (2) Located in the northeast corner of the parcel is a two-story, brick veneer, 2991-square-foot, garden apartment and garage, 2000. This building was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. (NC, due to age)
- (3) Located in the northeast corner of the parcel behind the main house is a single-story, brick veneer, 4176-square-foot garden building containing an art gallery, racquetball court, and spa with an in-ground swimming pool, 2005. This building was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. (NC, due to age)

53. 404 Echols Avenue SE

c.1972

Listed as Resource #40 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-half-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, multi-pane windows, a recessed entrance portico, a main entrance flanked by sidelights, and a masonry foundation. A single-story wing extends from the east elevation. A basement garage is entered from the west elevation. Facing gable dormers were added between 1972 and 1997. A curvilinear stone veneer retaining wall lines the north edge of the parcel. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 402 Echols Avenue SE; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

54. 405 Echols Avenue SE

1953

Listed as Resource #41 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Guy Spencer House" is a one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style home originally owned by Guy J. Spencer, Sr. (1900-1964) and his wife Frances Spencer (1904-1955). Spencer was president of Alabama Oil Company of Morgan County, Alabama. The dwelling features a clipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, front clipped gable dormers, brick veneer walls, six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash windows, masonry foundation, and a recessed off-center entrance portico with a door flanked by sidelights. A gable-roof wing extends from the north elevation. An in-ground swimming pool was added to the rear yard in 1955. Around 1990, the owners commissioned Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to add a single-story, hipped roof garage to the southwest corner; the garage is at a lower level than the main house. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) Located in the northwest corner of the parcel is a single-story, frame 1,155-square-foot guesthouse, c.1991 (NC, due to age).

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55. 407 Echols Avenue SE

1925-1930

Listed as Resource #42 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Landman-Rosborough House" is a two-story Tudor Revival-style residence featuring a steeply pitched gable roof covered with slate, two-story facing gable wing on the front façade, gable roof dormers, exterior end brick chimney, jettied second floor with decorative consoles, and casement windows. The exterior exhibits a combination of brick veneer, weatherboard siding, and faux half-timbered walls. The main entrance features an entrance portico covered by a curved extension of the gable roof. In the 1990s, the house was renovated and enlarged by architect H.S. Long of Birmingham, Alabama; a two-story wing was added to the rear and a porte-cochere with timber columns to the south elevation. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #12]. (C)

56. 409 Echols Avenue SE

1927

Listed as Resource #43 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Terry-McLain House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow originally owned by T.T. Terry, a local grocer. The dwelling features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, front gable roof dormer, four-over-one-sash windows, weatherboard siding, masonry foundation, eave brackets, and sidelights flanking the front entrance, which is protected by a flat roof portico supported by Doric columns. A small, shed roof wing is located on the east elevation. It was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1927. (C)

57. 410 Echols Avenue SE

1981

This two-story, Neo-Eclectic-style dwelling was designed by Crow, Overbeek, Neville & Peters architects in Huntsville. The home features a shallow gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, molded cornices trim, six-over-six sash windows with arched moldings on the first floor of the front façade, and a two-story wing on the west elevation attached by an enclosed hyphen. The main entrance exhibits sidelights and an arched transom with five-side portico supported by decorative columns. A stone veneer retaining wall lines the sidewalk. An in-ground swimming pool is located in the rear yard. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

58. 411 Echols Avenue SE

c.1950

Listed as Resource #44 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story brick Neo-Colonial-style dwelling features a shallow gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys with elongated chimney stacks, six-over-nine-sash windows, and a center entrance portico supported by square Doric columns. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville added a rear addition with a basement in 1972. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 639-square-foot garage, 1997. (NC, due to age)

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59. 413 Echols Avenue SE

1948

Listed as Resource #45 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story, Cape Cod-style dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, steeply pitched roof covered by asphalt shingles, a single-story facing gable wing on the front façade with weatherboard siding in the gable, front dormers, exterior end chimneys, brick veneer walls, casement windows, and a masonry foundation. Two bay windows protrude from the front elevations. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights and protected by a recessed portico. An in-ground swimming pool was added to the rear yard around 1950. A large, single story rear addition extends from the north elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #13]. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

60. 414 Echols Avenue SE

c.1833, 1981

The "Dickson House" is a two-story vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling that was originally located at 114 Lincoln Street in the Old Town Historic District (NR-Listed, 1978) before it was relocated to this parcel in 1981; in 1985, the Lincoln Square Apartments were built on the vacated parcel. This parcel was the location of a large steel city water tank until the mid-twentieth century. The house was originally a side-hall plan that was enlarged in the antebellum period with a side wing, creating a center-hall plan. The home was renovated in the early twentieth century. The relocated and restored heavy braced frame dwelling features a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six sash windows. A transom with molded architrave surmounts the main entrance. In 1983, the owner commissioned Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to add the single-story, flat roof front portico supported by square Doric columns. An attached rear garage wing was added in 1989. A stone veneer retaining wall lines the sidewalk and driveway. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. The restored antebellum dwelling retains architectural integrity from the period of significance: 1814-1963 [photo #13].²³ (C)

61. 415 Echols Avenue SE

2012-2013

Listed as Resource #46 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Dr. John Lary, Sr. House" was a c.1948 Cape Cod-style dwelling that stood at this address and was demolished in November 2011. At the time of this nomination, construction of a new 15,000-square foot Neo-Traditional-style dwelling is in process. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

62. 418 Echols Avenue SE

c.1950

Listed as Resource #47 in Twickenham Historic District

This sprawling, one-and-a-half story Neo-Eclectic-style home was originally a Cape Cod-style dwelling that underwent a major renovation in 1992 by interior designer Randy Roper. The dwelling features an L-shaped floor plan, gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, front gable dormers, brick veneer walls, a masonry foundation, exterior end brick chimneys, and six-over-six sash windows. A bay window projects from the front gable wing. The 1992 renovation enlarged the home with a large wing and garage on the

²³ "414 Echols Avenue," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 4, UAH Archives.

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south elevation and an entrance portico extending from the front façade. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling has been significantly altered from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to alterations)

63. 420 Echols Avenue SE

1928-1929

Listed as Resource #48 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Yarbrough-Caudle House" is a two-story Tudor Revival-style estate originally owned by John "Jack" S. Yarbrough, Jr. (1888-1986), a local wholesale grocer, and wife Ada Mai Rand (1893-1969). The dwelling features a steeply pitched hipped roof covered with slate, brick veneer walls, interior brick chimneys with decorative terracotta pots, casement windows, and stone foundation. A facing gable wing with a recessed and arched entrance portico projects from the front façade. This wing also features a porte-cochere. The exterior walls are covered with brick veneer trimmed with stone; the brick exhibit a herringbone pattern on the second floor of the front facade. On the front façade are gothic arched windows. A paved circle drive is entered through limestone gateposts. A wrought iron and brick fence lines the sidewalk. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy D. Caudle purchased the home in 1987 and the following year added an in-ground swimming pool to the rear yard and rear addition, designed by C.O.N.P.A. Architects. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972 [photo #14]. (C)

64. 421 Echols Avenue SE

1964

Listed as Resource #50 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story, Minimal Traditional-style home features an H-shaped floor plan, shallow gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls with corner quoins, a double entrance flanked by sidelights within a recessed portico, six-over-six sash windows, an interior brick chimney at the rear, and a masonry foundation. In the modern period, a large, single-story rear wing and garage was added to the northeast corner. An in-ground swimming pool is located in the rear yard. A paved circle drive is located in the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 423 Echols Avenue SE. (NC, due to modern alterations and age)

65. 422 Echols Avenue SE

1925

Listed as Resource #49 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story, Neoclassical Revival-style home features a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, hipped roof dormers, weatherboard siding, corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals, dentil cornice molding, interior end brick chimneys, masonry foundation, and paired windows. The main entrance has paired doors surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A single story flat roof portico extends from the center of the front façade; the portico features Corinthian columns supported by sandstone piers and a rooftop balustrade. The front elevation also features a non-original patio with sandstone railings served by paired doors leading from the front parlors. Singles-story wings were added to the east, west, and south elevations. A paved circle drive is located in the front yard. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville renovated the home in 1975. In 2009, the home underwent a significant renovation with a hipped roof porte-cochere added to the west elevation. Sandstone columns mark the entrance to the driveways. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home's appearance has been significantly altered since 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

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66. 424 Echols Avenue SE

1949

Listed as Resource #51 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Dr. James D. Holliman House" was designed in 1948 by local architect Paul M. Speake. The two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a sidehall floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, shed roof attic dormer vents, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A single-story, hipped roof wing is located along the north elevation with a tripartite window. The main entrance has a molded architrave. A single-story wing with a hipped roof extends from the southwest corner. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972 [photo #15].²⁴ (C)

67. 426 Echols Avenue SE

1950

Listed as Resource #52 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story dwelling was originally a Ranch-style home that underwent a significant Neo-Colonial Revival-style renovation in 1991 by interior designer Randy Roper. The dwelling features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation. The renovation added center bay shed roof front porch featuring Doric columns, dentil cornice molding, and a facing gable dormer marking the entry, which was enlarged to include a transom and sidelights. Original fenestration was replaced. A carport was added to the south elevation. A paved circle drive was added to the front yard. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home is unrecognizable from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to alterations)

68. 427 Echols Avenue SE

1960

This single-story Neo-Eclectic-style home features a shallow hipped roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, casement windows, and multiple wings protruding from the north and south elevations. The main entry features paired doors surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights; a semi-circular, flat roof portico supported by Doric columns protects the entry. An original in-ground swimming pool is located in the rear yard. In the modern era, a single-story garage wing was added to the northeast corner. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home is very similar to its 1972 appearance. (C)

69. 428 Echols Avenue SE

1972

This two-story Minimal Traditional-style home underwent a significant Neo-Colonial Revival-style renovation in the 1990s. Its original split-foyer floor plan was altered into a traditional two-story floor plan with the additional of gable dormers, side wings, new fenestration, and a single-story, full width front porch featuring Doric columns, railings, and rooftop balustrade. A two-story porch and garage wing were added to the rear elevation; designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 2007. The grounds feature professionally landscaped private gardens designed by local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012) and brick retaining walls lining the sidewalk and driveway. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home is unrecognizable from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to age and alterations)

²⁴ Paul M. Speake Project List, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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70. 429 Echols Avenue SE

c.1986

This two-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, six-over-six and nine-over-nine-sash windows, single-story side wings, dentil cornice moldings, and a second level bay window atop. The main entry exhibits an arched transom and sidelights with a flat roof portico featuring dentil molding and fluted Doric columns. Two-story wings extend from the rear elevation, forming a U-shaped floor plan. The east wing has gable dormers. Located between the wings is an in-ground swimming pool. A paved circle drive is located in the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC due to age and alterations)

71. 430 Echols Avenue SE

1951

The "Hugh Doak House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style home featuring a gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, and six-over-six sash windows. The main entrance exhibits a fanlight transom, sidelights, and an arched roof portico supported by paired Doric columns. A single-story enclosed porch extends from the east elevation and a two-story wing is located on the south elevation. The owners commissioned interior designer Randy Roper to renovate the dwelling in 1995. The front yard has a paved circle driveway. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

72. 431 Echols Avenue SE

1954

This single-story Ranch-style dwelling features multiple shallow hipped roofs with asphalt shingles, brick and sandstone veneer walls, interior sandstone chimney, and a masonry foundation. A single-story wing extends at a 45-degree angle from the southwest corner. The main entrance is recessed and includes paired doors flanked by sidelights and is served by a set of modern sandstone steps. The front façade exhibits three original decorative stone panels and an original sandstone retaining wall creating a planting bed. The original casement windows have been replaced with six-over-one and four-over-one sash windows. A modern sandstone retaining wall lines the driveway. An in-ground swimming pool is located in the backyard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house is very similar to its 1972 appearance [photo #16]. (C)

73. 432 Echols Avenue SE

2007

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Echols Avenue and California Avenue, this two-story Neo-Eclectic-style dwelling replaced a 1950s Ranch-style home, which was demolished around 2005. The current dwelling features steeply pitched roofs covered with synthetic slate, an L-shaped floor plan with an octagon-shaped entrance tower capped with a hipped roof, shed roof dormers, brick veneer walls, and fixed sash windows. The main entrance exhibits an ogee arched recessed portico. A two-car garage faces the street on the north elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

- (1) One-story frame shed with gable roof, shed roof porch, weatherboard siding, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, c.2007. (NC, due to age)

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74. 433 Echols Avenue SE

1950

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a shallow hipped roof with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, dentil cornice molding, and six-over-six sash windows. A wing extends at a 45-degree angle from the southeast corner with twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The main entrance has paired doors, multi-pane transom, and multi-pane sidelights. In 2012-2013, the home underwent a significant renovation and was enlarged with a rear addition and attached garage along White Street. Owners Samuel and Angie Yeager commissioned local architect Frank J. Nola to design the modern renovations. From the street, the home has undergone significant alterations from its 1972 appearance. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to alterations)

Eustis Avenue SE

75. 206 Eustis Avenue SE

c.1866

Located one block east of the Courthouse Square on the south side of Eustis Avenue, the "Kaufman Building" is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1866 as a confectionary for Peter J. Kaufman (b.1828), a Prussian immigrant who arrived in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863, before relocating to Huntsville. He was married to Catherine Kaufman (b.1828), also a Prussian immigrant and confectioner; their two sons Louis and Charles were born in Nashville. In 1884, the building was used as a Saloon. The Kaufman family sold it in 1887.

Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville restored the façade in 1986 based on a c.1870-1880 photograph. Dating from c.1866, the brick building features a flat roof with a parapet, three six-over-six sash windows on the second floor with triangular arched concrete lintels, and a traditional storefront on the first floor. The corbelled brick cornice replicates the cornice on the adjoining c.1870-1872 building at 208 Eustis. The storefront features a recessed entrance surmounted by a five-pane transom. A secondary entrance on the east side of the front façade has a two-pane transom and leads to the second floor. The storefront windows are six-pane fixed sash. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #17]. (C)

76. 208 Eustis Avenue SE

c.1870-1872

Located one block east of the Courthouse Square on the south side of Eustis Avenue, this two-story commercial building was renovated in the 1950s with replacement fenestration and again in 1997 by Jones & Herrin Architects. The building was once used as a repair shop for sewing machines, pianos, and organs. The façade was restored in 1997 based on historic photographs, maps, and physical evidence. The brick building features a flat roof with a parapet, three sets of paired doors surmounted by transoms and concrete lintels on the second floor, and a traditional storefront on the first floor. The brick cornice retains original corbelling. The street level storefront features a central primary entrance with paired doors, a secondary entrance on the west side serving a stair to the second level, fixed multi-pane windows, and three four-pane transoms. A wrought iron balcony with ornamental trim was added in 1997. Since the mid-twentieth century, the building has served as offices for the adjacent Church of the Nativity Episcopal at 202 Eustis Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #17]. The building was

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designated a **National Historic Landmark** as part of the Church of the Nativity Episcopal nomination on June 21, 1990.²⁵ (C)

77. 212 Eustis Avenue SE

1857-1983

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and Greene Street, the Church of Nativity Episcopal is a Gothic Revival-style church designed by the noted Wills & Dudley architecture firm of New York. The firm was comprised of English-born architects Frank Wills (1822-1857) and Henry Dudley (1813-1894). This brick church replaced the original church completed on this parcel in 1847. Completed from 1857-1859 by local builder Hugh N. Moore, the church was enlarged with several additions, including Bibb Memorial Chapel (1886) to the southeast; Ridley Hall (1952) to the west; and Joffrion Hall (1983), a three-story Sunday School annex to the south. A nineteenth-century wrought iron fence lines the sidewalks. In 1997, the church was connected to 208 Eustis Avenue. The church underwent multiple restorations in the 1980s and 1990s, overseen by local architect Harvie Jones. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries and was designated a **National Historic Landmark** (NHL) on June 21, 1990.

According to the NHL nomination, the church is "one of the most pristine examples of Ecclesiological Gothic architecture in the South. It is also among the country's least-altered and most intact examples of the work of the noted Ecclesiological architect Frank Wills." In 1990, it was one of 13 surviving houses of worship in the United States known to have been designed by Wills & Dudley. Others are located in Connecticut, Ohio, Maryland, New York, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina as well as the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (1852-1887; NRHP-listed, 1972) in nearby Nashville, Tennessee. In Alabama, Wills & Dudley designed the St. John's Episcopal Church (1854-1870; NRHP-listed, 1975) in Montgomery and the Trinity Episcopal Church (1853-1880, relocated 1946; NRHP-listed, 1990) in Mobile. Wills passed away suddenly in 1857 while working on the Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal, Canada, leaving Dudley to complete the commissions.²⁶

Adhering generally to what the Gothic Revivalists would have called the "Middle Pointed"-style of fourteenth-century English architecture, the Church of the Nativity is an aisled nave-and-chancel structure with a monumental entrance tower at the northwest corner.

The sanctuary is approximately 54x100 feet, about 50 feet to the roof ridgeline and about 151 feet to the top of the spire. Brick bearing-wall and wood frame construction, six buttressed bridgeline three-stage bell tower is capped with a broached octagonal spire pierced by four tall lucarnes containing narrow lancet windows topped by small quatrefoil openings. The upper part of the spire contains additional small quatrefoil windows proportioned to the width of the spire face at their respective vertical locations.

The brick bell tower is about 18 feet square, with two projecting stepped buttresses at each corner of about 2.5x3 feet at their bases. The sloping buttress-steps (shoulders) are capped by heavy cast-iron covers with small steps like slate-edges cast into their top surfaces.

The bell chamber has two tall, wood louvered lancet openings on each of the four walls. The bell bears a cast inscription indicating it was made in Sheffield, England in 1865 (the original bell

²⁵ "Church of the Nativity," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1990. Section 7, Page 4.

²⁶ "Church of the Nativity," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1990: Statement of Significance and Section 8, Page 1.

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was removed during the Civil War for its metal). The lower part of the bell tower has various lancet and trefoil windows at its different levels, and five levels of brick water tables.

The northwest front gable of the nave has a large wood-traceried lancet window of stained and painted glass of about 8x15 feet over a carved limestone band above the entry. The stone band is inscribed "Reverence My Sanctuary" in Gothic-style font. The double wood doors are built of beaded layered planking. The rimlock hardware is of [a] design typical of the 1850s. The doors and hardware give every indication of being original. A sheet copper boxed cross with fleur-de-lis cusps tops the front gable of the nave. The apse is topped by a cross of more slender proportions [that] appears to be of cast iron. Old photographs indicate an elaborated cross was once on the spire; the present simple one dates from 1957.

The apse is a semi-octagonal projection containing three large figurative stained and painted glass lancet windows which 1859 records indicate are original, along with the rest of the geometric- and floral-pattern stained and painted glass in the nave. Sacristy and vesting rooms adjoin the apsidal sides. The apse ceiling is a ribbed pointed segmental-arch vault of wood frame and lath. The ribs are embellished, and a floral plaster boss caps their apex. The present semi-octagonal format of the apse clearly shows on the 1861 map and the 1871 birds-eye view of Huntsville, and it is apparent that this is the original 1859 configuration.

The roof over the main body of the church is double-sloped. The side aisles slope at about 7 in 12 up to a clerestory vertical break. The clerestory windows are circular, each containing three trefoil stained glass lights. These windows tilt at mid-height to open. The operating chains are still in place. From the clerestory the roof of the nave itself slopes up sharply, at about 22 in 12, to the ridge line.²⁷

The church also features the following additions, attached to the original church:

Wilson Cary Bibb Memorial Chapel – 1886. Architect and builder unknown. Approximately 31x64 feet, five bays, brick, buttressed, steep gable roof supported by stained wood trusses with arched bottom chords resting on bracketed hammer-beams. In 1951, a harmonious entry was added to the northwest side....Simple, attractive side windows of grids of leaded stained glass squares of varying harmonious hues within lancet openings.

Ridley Hall – 1952 – Wm. J.J. Chase and Associates, Architects & Engineers, Atlanta. Activities room (called "Rumpus Room" on the plans) about 35x90 feet including the small lobby...Six bays, buttressed brick and concrete-block walls. Front and side walls are simple but harmonious with the adjoining Sanctuary. Arcade connection to the Sanctuary N.W. entry, creating a pleasant small brick-paved courtyard between the two buildings. Basement, and three-story 35x71-foot classroom building to the rear (south), plus kitchen, etc. "Banister Room" parlor next to the S.W. entry to the Sanctuary.

Joffrion Hall – 1982 – Joyce, Pearson, Prout, P.A. Architects, Huntsville. Three-story brick veneer building south of Ridley Hall containing various activity and classrooms, designed in a harmonious manner with the other buildings.²⁸

²⁷ "Church of the Nativity," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1990: Section 7, Pages 1-2.

²⁸ "Church of the Nativity," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1990: Section 7, Page 4.

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From 2010-2011, the exterior brick walls were repointed and a new copper roof installed on the entire facility. These repairs were funded in part by a \$432,216.00 federal grant from the Save America's Treasures program. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #18]. (C)

78. 301 Eustis Avenue SE/219 Greene Street SE

Former site of the c.1833-1840 Calhoun House, which was demolished in 1911 and replaced with an A&P Grocery Store, which was subsequently demolished in the modern era. An interpretive marker was installed in 1997. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the A&P Grocery Store building is no longer extant and the parcel is currently used as a surface parking lot owned by the City of Huntsville. (NC)

79. 304 Eustis Avenue SE

Former site of two architectural landmarks, including the c.1825 Burritt House, a significant Federal-style residence documented in 1935 with 10 photographs by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and the 1948-1952 Madison County Health Department, a brick Mid-Century Modern-style building designed by local architect Paul M. Speake in 1942. The Health Department Building was demolished after 1997 by the adjacent First Presbyterian Church at 307 Gates. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the Madison County Health Department building is no longer extant and the parcel is currently used as a surface parking lot.²⁹ (NC)

80. 308 Eustis Avenue SE

1899

The "Halsey House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style residence built and owned by the Halsey family to the present day. According to period newspaper articles, the house was constructed in 1899 on the site of an older house that was demolished. The dwelling features a multi-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and metal ridgelines, interior brick chimneys, brick veneer walls with a brick corbelled cornice, one-over-one sash windows with elliptical arched stone lintels, and a masonry foundation. A three-story integrated turret is located at the northwest corner and a single-story porch wraps around the northeast corner. The porch features turned columns, spindlework, bracketed eaves, molded cornice, turned spindles in the railing, and other ornamentation. A set of steps and concrete sidewalk connect the porch to Eustis Avenue. A semi-circular, two-story bay is located on the east elevation and features a stained glass window on the second floor. A two-story porch with a glass enclosed second floor extends from the rear elevation. An original hewn limestone retaining wall lines Eustis Avenue. In the 1980s, a brick and wrought iron privacy fence surrounding a rear brick terrace was constructed along Lincoln Street. Around 1992, limestone sidewalk slabs were relocated along Eustis Avenue from Randolph Avenue in front of the old Huntsville High School. A concrete driveway behind the house connects to Lincoln Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) One-story concrete block garage, asphalt shingle gable roof, shingle siding in gables, c.1950. (C)

²⁹ Paul M. Speake Project List, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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81. 405 Eustis Avenue SE

1921

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular brackets, weatherboard siding, and a limestone foundation. A facing gable dormer has scrolled rafter tails, eave brackets, and three six-pane windows. The main entrance has a glazed door with 15 panes. Square brick columns on brick piers with a decorative concrete railing support the full-width inset front porch. The original fifteen-over-one sash front windows have been replaced with modern metal sash windows. A short concrete sidewalk connects to the street. To the rear is a paved surface parking lot. The rental dwelling is currently vacant and mothballed. This property was included within the 1972 boundaries. (C)

82. 406 Eustis Avenue SE

1921

The "Jeremiah Murphy House" is a one-story Prairie-style dwelling attributed to local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936). The house features a flat roof, exterior sandstone chimneys, yellow brick veneer walls, clerestory vents along the wide overhanging eaves, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a hewn sandstone foundation. A basement level is accessed from a single-story portico on the east side; the flat roof portico has a rooftop terrace, sandstone columns, and was enclosed after 1997. Oversized circular masonry columns on square brick piers support the center-bay flat roof entrance portico; a small terrace extends from the west side of the portico. The main entrance features a transom and sidelights. The original casement windows were removed prior to 1972 and replaced with fixed pane windows. A set of concrete steps and a concrete driveway connect to the street. An original basement garage has been enclosed. A tapered sandstone postmarks the northwest corner of the property at the sidewalk, and a sandstone retaining wall separates the property from 408 Eustis Avenue. Between 1972 and 1997, a renovation covered the original exposed rafters beneath the overhanging eaves of the main structure and the front portico. This property was included within the 1972 boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #19]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 682-square-foot carport with similar Prairie-style architecture, including a flat roof, clerestory vents, and yellow brick posts, 2007. Designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. (NC, due to age)

83. 407 Eustis Avenue SE

1904

The "Landman House" is a two-story Folk Victorian-style duplex featuring a steeply pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, a square floor plan with centered façade gables with windows providing light to the third floor attic, weatherboard siding, and one-over-one sash windows. The front corners are clipped at a diagonal and exhibit non-original ornate brackets at the eave level. Similar non-original bargeboards were added to the façade gables. A single-story, full-width, hipped roof front porch features square columns and brick piers, an ornamental frieze with spindles, railing, and non-original decorative brackets. Two front entrances are located on the front porch. A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway, shared with 409 Eustis Avenue, connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #20]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 672-square-foot garage, 2007. (NC, due to age)

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84. 408 Eustis Avenue SE

1929

This two-story Tudor Revival-style apartment building features an H-shaped floor plan, steeply pitched gable roofs with diamond patterned asphalt shingles and terra cotta ridgelines, interior brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, four-over-four casement windows, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by facing gable wings on either end with inset porches beneath tapered eaves. The porches exhibit brick columns with arched openings. Above the porches are inset balconies with modern shed roofs, square columns, and arched bargeboards, which replaced non-original metal awnings. A center bay entrance on the front façade has a recessed portico with an arched opening and a set of semi-circular steps made of brick. A concrete sidewalk and concrete circle driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #21]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a two-story annex with apartments on the second level and covered parking on the lower level; the frame building features a hipped asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a concrete block foundation. A center bay at ground level is enclosed with concrete block walls and features casement windows and a projecting gable portico. The apartments are entered from the south side, c.1955. (C)

85. 409 Eustis Avenue SE

1917

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular brackets, weatherboard siding, six-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A shed roof gable dormer has scrolled rafter tails and three single-pane windows. The main entrance has a glazed door with flanking sidelights. Paired, square columns on brick piers with a decorative brick railing support the full-width inset front porch. A short concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway, shared with 407 Eustis Avenue, connects to the street. The original terne-metal roof was removed in 1996. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #20]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 320-square-foot frame garage, 2005. (NC, due to age)

86. 411 Eustis Avenue SE

1889

This two-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling underwent a significant renovation in the 1970s by local architect Ray Townsley. The original builder/contractor in 1889 was J.W. Hill. The home features an L-shaped floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, exposed eave rafters, and a masonry foundation. The single-story wraparound porch feature turned columns, ornamental brackets, and railings. The two main entrances have transoms. The home has been enlarged with a large two-story, T-shaped wing at the rear. The 1970s renovation replaced original two-over-two sash windows with solid fixed pane windows and added projecting square bays with fixed glass windows. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 450-square-foot frame garage, 1987. (NC, due to age)

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87. 413 Eustis Avenue SE

1899

The "John J. Bradley House" is a one-and-half story Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a steeply pitched truncated hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, and masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by flanking façade gables exhibiting ornamental bargeboards, fishscale siding, and sawtooth siding. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width, single-story front porch features turned columns, decorative brackets, and trailing. A transom surmounts the main entrance. In 1979-1980, then owner Dr. Taylor Hamilton commissioned Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to oversee its restoration, which included replicating missing trim, installing a period front entrance door, and adding gable roof dormers to the sides. In the modern period, a large rear garage wing has been added and a c.1930 detached garage demolished. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. The home is currently undergoing a renovation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

88. 414 Eustis Avenue SE

1922

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow is similar to 416 Eustis Avenue. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular brackets, weatherboard siding, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A facing gable dormer has exposed rafter and four-over-one sash windows. The main entrance has a glazed door. Flared corner columns supported by brick piers with a decorative brick railing support the full-width front porch. The inside columns are non-original. A square bay window projects from the west elevation. A short concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached frame garage, c.1925. (C)

89. 415 Eustis Avenue SE

1899-1902

The "John & Rachael Bradley House" is a Dutch Colonial-style dwelling originally owned by John James Bradley (1849-1931), who immigrated to America from Liverpool, England, in 1851. He lived her with his wife Rachel Theresa Tomlinson (1853-1935), from St. Clair, Illinois, and niece Rachel Tomlinson (b.1882). Bradley opened the first automobile dealership in Huntsville; the 1920 U.S. Census listed his occupation as an automobile agent and his niece as a stenographer at an automobile shop. The home was converted into apartments in the late 1960s and then restored in 1979 by Dr. J. Edward Walker. The original design is attributed to architect Herbert Cowell.

The dwelling features a gable roof with a side-hall floor plan, gambrel-roof façade gable, asphalt shingles, eaves with molded trims, weatherboard siding, sixteen-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features an eight-pane transom, sidelights with diamond-shaped panes, and triangular arched surround. Paired square columns support a full-width inset front porch. A gable roof ell extends from the rear elevation. A brick sidewalk and a concrete driveway connect to the street. A picket fence lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #22]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a one-story, detached carport, open, c.2000. (NC, due to age)

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90. 416 Eustis Avenue SE

1922

The "Bradley-Tomlinson House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow similar to 414 Eustis Avenue. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular brackets, weatherboard siding, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A facing gable dormer has exposed rafters and four-over-one sash windows. The main entrance has a glazed door. Flared, corner columns supported by brick piers with a decorative brick railing support the full-width front porch. The inside columns are non-original. A square bay window projects from the west elevation. A short concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 216-square-foot frame garage, c.1940. (C)

91. 417 Eustis Avenue SE

1896-1898

The "Bradley House" is a two-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling that was renovated between 1972 and 1997. During the modern era, the home was occupied by U.S. Representative Robert Edward "Bud" Cramer, Jr. (b.1947), an attorney who represented Alabama's 5th District from 1991-2009. Cramer was a co-founder of the Blue Dog Coalition of moderate House Democrats. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, a bell cast roof, asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, decorative pediment bargeboards, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The front and rear wings have gable roofs. The modern renovation removed non-original aluminum siding, exposing sawtooth siding in the front gable, added a widow's walk, and added paired eave brackets, square paneled columns with Doric capitals, and a railing to the single-story wraparound front porch. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #22]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 432-square-foot frame carport, which replaced the original c.1919 detached garage, c.2000. (NC, due to age)

92. 418 Eustis Avenue SE

c.1955

This Minimal Traditional-style dwelling was renovated and enlarged in 1990. The house features an asphalt shingle roof with flush eaves, projecting center bay and façade gable, one-over-one sash windows, original aluminum siding, and a masonry foundation. The asymmetrical entrance has a facing gable portico supported by square columns, which replaced original wrought iron posts. In 1990, a wing was added to the southeast corner and metal awnings were removed. A flagstone sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 2007. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

93. 419 Eustis Avenue SE

1888

The "Cliff House" is a Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a sidehall floor plan, gable roofs covered with pressed tin panels, interior end brick chimney with a corbelled cap, weatherboard siding, sawtooth siding in the facing gable pediment, and masonry foundation. A three-sided bay extends from the west elevation a gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A full-width front porch exhibits ornamental spindles in the frieze, brackets, drop pendants, turned columns, and turned balusters in the railing. The main entrance features a glazed door with ornamentation and a transom with a triangular arched surround. In 1988, the home underwent a renovation by local architect Harvie Jones that converted the attic into a master suite

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and added two skylights hidden behind the east gable. A set of brick steps connects to the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #22]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached frame garage, 1989. (NC, due to age)

94. 420 Eustis Avenue SE

1929

The "J. Carroll Hay House" is a two-story Mediterranean Revival-style dwelling originally owned by John Carroll Hay, Sr. (1896-1959), owner and manager of an outdoor advertising company, and his wife Lillian Kathryn Lamberson (1895-1976). In 1930, they lived here with their three children Mary, John, and William as well as sister-in-law Lottie Lamberson, a local schoolteacher. In 1986, the home was purchased by local preservation architect Harvie P. Jones (1930-1998) and is currently owned by his widow Lynn Jones. Elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1981, Harvie P. Jones earned a Bachelor of Architecture from Georgia Institute of Technology in 1953; in 1967, he and William Herrin formed Jones & Herrin Architects and Interior Design, where he remained until his retirement in 1998. The firm completed numerous projects in the Southeast, including 30 preservation projects in Savannah, Georgia, and scores of preservation projects throughout Alabama. Jones served on the AHC and was the founding chairman of the Historic Huntsville Foundation. His extensive papers are housed at the University of Alabama Huntsville.³⁰

The house features a shallow hipped roof covered with red asphalt shingles, wide eaves, a T-shaped floor plan, paired three-over-one sash windows, stucco covered walls, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance is asymmetrically located within a recessed portico with arched openings. The main façade is distinguished by an asymmetrical oriel window midway up the west side. A hipped roof porch extends from the rear of the east elevation. Around 1950, a single-story wing housing a bathroom was added to the northwest corner; the wing features a standing seam roof and lattice walls. In 1988, Jones oversaw a renovation of the dwelling. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. The rear yard features a private garden. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #23]. (C)

95. 421 Eustis Avenue SE

1998-1999

This two-story Neo-Federal-style dwelling replaced the original c.1900 Queen Anne-style dwelling, which was destroyed by a fire prior to 1972; that dwelling was very similar to 419 Eustis Avenue. Designed by local architect Harvie P. Jones, this dwelling features a side-hall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, molded trim in the eaves, eight-over-eight sash windows with faux stone lintels, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features a transom and sidelights and is protected by a gable-roof portico supported by paired square columns. A two-story wing on axis with the front section is located to the rear. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. A set of brick steps and a concrete driveway, shared with 423 Eustis Avenue, connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

³⁰ "Guide to the Architectural Collection of Harvie P. Jones, F.A.I.A.," compiled by Anne Coleman, April Stewart and Sam Havely. University of Alabama Huntsville, 2005.

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96. 422 Eustis Avenue SE

1928

This two-story Mediterranean-style dwelling was originally constructed as a three-unit apartment building; it was converted into a single-family residence in recent years. The home features a hipped roof covered with diamond-pattern asphalt shingles with terra cotta ridgelines, interior brick chimneys, stucco covered walls, multi-pane double-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story wing with a hipped roof extends from the east side of the front façade; this wing features a screened porch on the upper level with elliptical arched openings. It features arched buttresses extending from the front corners. The main entrance has a glazed door with a heavily molded surround supported by Doric columns and surmounted by a metal railing. A pass-through porte-cochere is inset into the west side of the front section of the building. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A c.1945 metal awning was removed in 1996. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a two-story, large detached garage with stucco walls, hipped asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six sash windows, 2008. (NC, due to age)

97. 423 Eustis Avenue SE

1888, 1946

The "Harris House" is a dwelling originally featuring Queen Anne-style architectural detailing before it underwent a major Colonial Revival-style remodeling in 1946 by local architect Paul Meredith Speake (1908-1996). Speake operated his own Huntsville practice from 1938-1943 before relocating to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1946; he graduated from the University of Alabama in 1927, Georgia Tech in 1932, and then attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1930.³¹ As part of the 1946 renovations, the house was relocated to the east about 50 feet and to the north about 25 feet and placed atop a new basement; a second level was also added at that time. The home features a sidehall floor plan, an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, flush eaves, clapboard siding, two-over-two and one-over-one sash windows, and brick foundation. The main entrance features a transom and is protected by a flat roof portico supported by paired square columns. A wrought iron fence on a brick foundation lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway, shared with 421 Eustis Avenue, connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears much as it did in 1972.³² (C)

- (1) To the rear is a two-story detached frame outbuilding and garage with asphalt shingle gable roof, weatherboard siding, three-over-one sash windows, and masonry foundation, c.1900. (C)

98. 424 Eustis Avenue SE

1938

Listed as Resource #53 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, paired six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Single-story flat roof wings supported by square brick columns extend from the front of each side elevation; the west wing is a porte-cochere, the east wing is an enclosed porch. The center bay main entrance is flanked by four-pane

³¹ "Paul M. Speake," *AIA American Architects Directory*, 1956:526.

³² "Paul M. Speake to Harvie P. Jones, June 25, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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sidelights and protected by a flat roof portico supported by Doric columns and surmounted with a wood rail. A single-story wing extends from the rear. A brick sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A modern wrought iron fence with brick posts lines the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

99. 425 Eustis Avenue SE

1916

Listed as Resource #54 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, shed roof dormers with scrolled rafter tails, deep eaves with triangular brackets and exposed rafters, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, half-timbered stucco in the front façade pediment, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The center entrance features a transom and sidelights and is protected by a full-width hipped roof front porch supported by square columns on brick piers. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 306-square-foot frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding, replacement garage, c.2011. (NC, due to age)

100. 426 Eustis Avenue SE

1929

Listed as Resource #55 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival-style dwelling underwent a significant renovation in the 1970s. The home features a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior brick chimney on the front façade, clapboard siding, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the west side of the front façade; a matching wing was added in the 1970s. The main entrance has a transom and is protected by a shed roof portico. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. Copper gutters were installed recently. A shed roof wing is located at the rear. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 324-square-foot frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding, c.1940. (NC)

101. 427 Eustis Avenue SE

1893, 1925

Listed as Resource #56 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Frasier-Giles House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling that was remodeled into its current configuration around 1925. The home features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, deep eaves with modillions, one-over-one sash windows, brick veneer walls, and a masonry foundation. The center bay entrance is surmounted by an elliptical arched transom with a sunburst pattern, flanked by sidelights, and protected by a single-story portico featuring a pediment with molded trim, modillions along the eaves, and Ionic columns. A single-story porte-cochere supported by Ionic columns on brick piers extends from the rear of the west elevation. A secondary entrance on the east side of the front façade is surmounted by a rectangular transom with a sunburst pattern and flanked by narrow sidelights. A

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brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 616-square-foot frame garage with a hipped roof, brick veneer, overhanging eaves and vinyl siding, c.1900. (C)

102. 428 Eustis Avenue SE 1928

Listed as Resource #57 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, three small arched dormers with arched windows, six-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a masonry foundation. A flat roof portico with eave modillions and Doric columns protects the asymmetrical entrance; the portico was added between 1997 and 2010. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 504-square-foot garage, shared with 500 Eustis Avenue, c.2010. (NC, due to age)

103. 500 Eustis Avenue SE 1928

Listed as Resource #58 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, six-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a masonry foundation. A $\frac{3}{4}$ width inset front porch features fluted Doric pilasters and columns. A façade gable surmounts the porch. A two-story addition extends from the rear; the ridge of the hipped roof is visible from the original front section of the house. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

104. 502 Eustis Avenue SE 1976-1984

Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville designed this two-story Neo-Federal-style dwelling for the original owner Ann Beck. The home features a sidehall floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, molded trim along the eaves, brick veneer walls, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story porch featuring paired, square Doric columns and railing on the second floor distinguishes the front façade. The main entrance exhibits an elliptical arched transom and three-pane sidelights. A center bay entrance serves the second floor of the porch. A single-story, hipped roof porte-cochere is located at the rear of the west elevation; it features a new copper roof. A wrought iron fence on a brick foundation lines the sidewalk and the west side of the parcel. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

105. 503 Eustis Avenue SE 1893-1897

Listed as Resource #59 in Twickenham Historic District

The "May-Graves House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling constructed by the Mays family with wood transported from the family's farm in Marshall County, Alabama. In 1978, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H.

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Graves, Jr. purchased the home, which features a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, molded trim along the eaves, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story gable roof bay projects from the center of the front façade; this bay features the main entrance with a transom and sidelights. A single-story flat roof portico features paired square columns. A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. Between 1978 and 1997, the home was restored and enlarged with an attached shed and carport wing at the rear; this wing features a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and square columns similar to the original section of the house. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #24]. (C)

106. 504 Eustis Avenue SE

1859, c.1890

Listed as Resource #60 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Fearn-Speake-Wyatt House" is a two-story Gothic Revival-style dwelling that has been renovated several times. It was constructed around 1859 as a vernacular Italianate-style house, which was enlarged and remodeled around 1890 with Gothic Revival-style elements. In the 1920s, a Craftsman-style full-width front porch and front bay window were added, then removed and replaced with a reconstructed Gothic Revival-style porch in 1978 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, deep eaves with molded trim, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, three-over-three sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has paired doors with arched window openings. Reconstructed based on a historic photograph and architectural evidence, the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width, hipped roof front porch has metal panels, square columns, ornamental arched brackets, and cross-braced railing (which were added later and are not historic reconstructions). A two-story shed roof addition extends from the rear elevation. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 432-square-foot garage, 1978. (NC, due to age)

107. 505 Eustis Avenue SE

c.1894

Listed as Resource #61 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Murray-Kronenberg House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling that was remodeled with its current configuration in the early twentieth century. The home features a double-pile sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle covered hipped roof, interior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps, wide eaves with molded trim, one-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. A two-story wing with a setback façade extends from the east elevation. Fluted pilasters and a wide frieze band distinguish the front façade. A small façade gable with sawtooth siding protrudes from the center of the front façade. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. A single-story porch stretches across the front façade, featuring eaves with molded trim and circular Doric columns. A large two-story modern wing with a garage extends from the rear elevation; the rear wing was designed by local architect Frank Nola of Nola/Van Peurse Architect. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A nineteenth-century hewn limestone retaining wall lines the sidewalk and entrance steps. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #24]. (C)

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108. 506 Eustis Avenue SE

1884-1889, 1940

Listed as Resource #62 in Twickenham Historic District

The "James H. Mayhew House" is a Tudor Revival-style dwelling that was remodeled around 1940 into its current configuration. When built in the 1880s, the home exhibited Queen Anne-style architecture. The original owner was James H. Mayhew (1850-1917), a civil engineer who lived here with his wife May S. Mayhew; he grew up at 512 Eustis Avenue. The home features a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior and exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows, and a brick foundation. The original c.1885 rear section of the house features weatherboard siding on the upper floor and stucco on the lower floor. The c.1940 two-story facing gable wing on the front of the house exhibits an asymmetrical roof that slopes over the main entrance, which features a transom with four arched panes. A flat roof portico features slender paired columns, arched openings, and a metal rooftop railing with circular ornamentation. In 1997, the Crow, Neville & Peters architectural firm added a large rear wing and new garage. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A brick privacy wall surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

109. 508 Eustis Avenue SE

1928, 1955

Listed as Resource #63 in Twickenham Historic District

Located on the hill behind 512 Eustis Avenue, this single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling was renovated into its current configuration in 1955. The rental home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, clapboard siding, wide eaves, six-over-six sash windows, and a brick foundation. A recessed portico protects the main entrance on the north elevation; this façade exhibits brick veneer beneath the windows. A secondary entrance on the east elevation features a glazed door with a set of concrete steps. A small gable roof wing extends from the west side of the rear elevation. A concrete patio is located at the rear of the house and a stone retaining wall lines the hillside behind the house. A curvilinear paved private driveway connects down the hillside to the street. This property was included within the 1972 boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

110. 509 Eustis Avenue SE

1925-1926

Listed as Resource #64 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Geron House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling featuring a sidehall floor plan, an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows, brick veneer walls, exposed eave rafters and eave returns, and a brick foundation. Single-story, flat roof porches extend from the south side of the side elevations; the west porch is enclosed with casement windows. The east porch has a decorative rooftop parapet and a combination of brick corner columns and Doric columns. The main entrance features a transom, sidelights, and molded surround. A flat roof entrance portico features a metal rooftop balustrade, molded eave trim, and paired Ionic columns. A two-story hipped roof wing extends from the northwest corner of the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A short concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 576-square-foot, two-car garage with a flat roof and brick veneer walls, c.1925. (C)

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111. 512 Eustis Avenue SE 1843

Listed as Resource #65 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Mayhew-Thomas House" is a two-story Gothic Revival-style dwelling originally owned by Sydney Jonathan Mayhew (1829-1912), a native of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, who was employed as president of a local college in 1860, a lumber merchant in 1880, and a banker in 1900 and 1910. He lived here with his wife Francis "Fanny" E., whom he married in 1849, son James (see 506 Eustis Avenue), extended family members, and servants. During the Civil War, Mayhew served as a typographical engineer for the Confederate Army. Stationed at Richmond, Virginia, Mayhew was in charge of typographical engineers in surveying and mapping for General Robert E. Lee's operations in Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia.³³ The Balch family purchased the property in 1941 and their descendants still own the property. Setback from the street with a scenic landscaped setting, the dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, hipped roof with standing seam metal panels, interior central brick chimney, brick load bearing walls, six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by an ornamental bargeboard with ornamental scrollwork and drop pendants. The wrap-around front porch features lacy brackets, modillions along the eave, and square columns. The main entrance has paired paneled doors. The windows in the front façade wing are surmounted by decorative architraves. A single-story wing extends from the southwest corner. A curvilinear concrete sidewalk and paved driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 boundaries [photo #25]. (C)

- (1) To the east along the private driveway is a detached 384-square-foot garage and workshop with a hipped roof, hipped roof dormer, brick walls, brick chimney, and diamond pattern panes in the windows, c.1920. (C)
- (2) To the southeast along the private driveway is a shed and servant's workspace, c.1900. (C)

112. 513 Eustis Avenue SE 1830

Listed as Resource #66 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Clay House" is a Greek Revival-style dwelling originally owned by Isaac Williams and used for boarding schoolteachers and out-of-town students for the adjacent Huntsville Female Seminary at 515 Eustis Avenue. The home is attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). John Haywood Lewis (1790-1858), attorney and former president of the city's board of trustees from 1828-1829, owned the home from 1836 until his death in 1858. Lewis added a detached two-story brick building to the northwest used for slave quarters, kitchen, and workspace (demolished c.1945). Lewis lived here with his wife Mary Margaret and eight children, including Mary Fenwick Lewis Clay (1825-1898) who was educated in the early 1840s in Paris, France, and later married John Withers Clay (1820-1896), a local attorney, editor of the *Huntsville Democrat* from 1859-1899, and son of prominent Alabama politician Clement Comer Clay (1789-1866), who served as the state's first chief justice of its Supreme Court, U.S. Congressman, governor, and U.S. Senator. The Clay family acquired the home around 1870 and continued to live here

³³ "Census of Confederate Soldiers Residing in Alabama, 1907, Record for Sidney J. Mayhew," <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed October 2, 2012.

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through the late 1930s. The Gordon Anderson family owned the property from the late 1930s through 1980s.³⁴

In 1934-1936, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented this residence (HABS ALA-475). This documentation includes five photographs and three pages of historical information. Two bronze plaques noting that the building is listed in the NRHP and was documented by HABS are located on the east side of the front façade.

The original antebellum home was enlarged and renovated in 1929 with a single-story side wing, housing a kitchen and garage, and a wraparound front porch. In the 1950s, the house was enlarged with a rear wing housing a den, replacing the original two-story rear ell. From 1986-1990, Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville renovated the house. This renovation removed the non-original wraparound front porch and reconstructed the current portico, based on historic photographs and documentation.

The two-story dwelling features a sidehall double-pile floor plan, an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick load bearing walls, exterior end brick chimneys, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features an elliptical arched transom with fanlight shaped panes, sidelights, and a set of stone steps. The single-story portico, reconstructed in the late 1980s, features a shallow gable roof, molded eaves, square pilasters, and paired circular Ionic columns. Brick fences topped with concrete lines the east and west sides of the parcel and a short concrete retaining wall lines the street. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #26].
(C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 792-square-foot brick veneer garage, 1987. Designed by Jones & Herrin Architects. (NC, due to age)

113. 515 Eustis Avenue SE 1964

Listed as Resource #67 in Twickenham Historic District

This Minimal Traditional-style dwelling was constructed at the site of the Huntsville Female Seminary, which operated here from 1831-1909 in a large Gothic Revival-style building designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). Operated by the Presbyterian Church, the seminary was razed in 1912.

Constructed in 1964, this single-story duplex dwelling features a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, interior brick chimney, paired double-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Small gable roof wings extend from the side elevations. The east wing originally featured a porch supported by ornate metal posts; this wing was enclosed during a modern renovation. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. Between 1972 and 1997, the front porch was renovated with square wood columns replacing the original ornate metal posts, new molded trim in the pediment, and new brick pavers. Modern wings extend from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

³⁴ *An Alabama School Girl in Paris: The Letters of Mary Fenwick Lewis and Her Family*, by Nancy M. Rohr. Huntsville, AL: Silver Threads Publishing, 2010; "513 Eustis Avenue," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 50, UAH Archives.

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114. 516 Eustis Avenue SE

1923

Listed as Resource #68 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and White Circle, the "McAllister-Gessler House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center brick chimney, five-bay façade with a center-hall floor plan, wide eaves with modillions and molded cornice trim, gable returns, nine-over-nine sash windows, clapboard siding, and a masonry foundation. The gable pediments have arched attic windows and stucco. The main entrance features an elliptical arched transom and sidelights and is protected by a facing gable portico with eave modillions and circular Doric columns. A single-story wing extends from the west elevation. In 1997, the home was enlarged with a large single-story side wing and attached two-story rear garage in the southeast corner. Designed by Crow, Neville & Peters Architects of Huntsville, the modern additions mimic the architecture of the original section of the house, are setback from the main street, and are diminished in scale by landscaping. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 1998. A concrete sidewalk connects to Eustis Avenue and concrete driveway to White Circle. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

115. 517 Eustis Avenue SE

1912-1913

Listed as Resource #69 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Baugh-Kirkpatrick House" is a Craftsman-style Bungalow featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimney, facing gable dormer with eave brackets and three windows with diamond-pattern panes, weatherboard siding, wide eaves with triangular brackets, one-over-one sash windows, and a limestone foundation. The home is distinguished by a full-width inset front porch featuring oversized, flared columns made of hewn limestone, and a hewn limestone railing. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. A porte-cochere with limestone columns extends from the east elevation. To the rear is a large modern wing and attached garage. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

116. 600 Eustis Avenue SE

1926

Listed as Resource #70 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and White Circle, this Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, facing gable dormer, brick veneer walls, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The full-width, inset front porch has brick square columns on brick piers with a solid brick railing. An asymmetrical façade gable and the side gables exhibit decorative half-timbering and stucco. The main entrance is flanked by multi-pane sidelights. A single-story gable roof porte-cochere with brick columns on brick piers extends from the east elevation. A single-story hipped roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to Eustis Avenue and a concrete driveway to White Circle. A short stone retaining wall lines White Circle. A wood privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached frame garage with gable roof, half-timbered gable, and weatherboard siding, c.1930. (C)

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117. 601 Eustis Avenue SE

1917

Listed as Resource #71 in Twickenham Historic District

The "T.N. McAllister-Millen House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow originally owned by Thomas N. McAllister (1884-1932). In the 1920s, he worked as a manager at a building materials store and lived here with his wife Leona Thompson (1893-1946) and four children. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimney, wide eaves with exposed rafters, stucco covered walls, four-over-four sash casement windows, and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -width inset front porch supported by square stucco columns. The main entrance features sidelights and a molded surround. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

118. 602 Eustis Avenue SE

1892-1893

Listed as Resource #72 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Sallie Cummings House" is a single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling constructed by local contractor James (or Charles) Hutchens for Sallie B. Cummings (1871-1944), daughter of Thomas W. White at 612 Eustis Avenue. The home features a gable-and-wing floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and brick foundation. A facing gable wing with cutaway corners and ornamental brackets distinguishes the front façade. In the 1990s, the single-story, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch was renovated with ornamental trim, including spindles along the frieze, turned columns, scrolled brackets, and decorative railing. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

119. 603 Eustis Avenue SE

1917-1920

Listed as Resource #73 in Twickenham Historic District

Located at the west side of the Annie C. Merts Center, this one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, facing gable dormer with three three-over-one sash windows, stucco covered walls, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a full-width front porch featuring an elliptical arched opening, square stucco columns, and stucco railing. The main entrance is flanked by five-pane sidelights. An elongated, one-and-a-half story hipped roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A single-story flat roof porte-cochere extends from the front of the west elevation; this wing was converted into a garage in 1972 but reopened during a recent renovation and expansion. A concrete sidewalk and concrete ribbon driveway connect to the street. A short concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalk. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

120. 612 Eustis Avenue SE (312 White Street SE)

c.1836, 1844

Listed as Resource #173 in Twickenham Historic District

Located on a hillside overlooking the southwest corner of Eustis Avenue and White Street, the "Thomas W. White House" is a Greek Revival-style dwelling restored and enlarged in 1993 for Dr. Rhett & Melanie Murray by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The original section of the two-story sidehall is attributed to local architect George P. Steele (1798-1855). Thomas W. White (1817-1890) was a planter originally from Virginia who purchased the property around 1844 and added a side wing and detached slave buildings

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to the rear. In 1850, White lived here with his wife Susan, five children, a gardener from Ireland, and a boarder who worked as a merchant clerk.

The L-shaped dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, double-pile sidehall floor plan, exterior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, two-over-two, six-over-six, and six-over-nine sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The house also features an original basement. A single-story side wing extends from the rear of the east elevation; this wing was enlarged around 1993 with a breakfast room. A c.1894 single-story, wraparound front porch features square columns, pilasters, ornamental brackets, and railing. A short two-story ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation. A brick sidewalk and curvilinear paved driveway connects to Eustis Avenue. A wrought iron fence with brick posts and gateposts lines Eustis Avenue. The property is also accessed from a gravel driveway off White Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 312 White Street SE. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972.³⁵ (C)

- (1) To the southwest is a two-story, brick outbuilding, originally used as slave quarters, smokehouse, and workspaces; the building features a two-story porch on the east elevation, six-over-six sash windows, and a gable roof; restored for use as guest quarters, c.1845. (C)
- (2) To the west side of the original slave quarters is a one-story two-car garage with brick veneer and a gable roof, connected with a covered walkway supported by frame posts, 1996. (NC)

121. 620 Eustis Avenue SE

1901

Listed as Resource #74 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and White Street, this one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap, one-over-one sash windows, c.1990 clapboard siding, and a brick foundation. A facing gable wing with cutaway corners and leaded glass window is located at the northwest corner. A single-story wrap around front porch features a screened-in, semi-circular extension on the northeast corner, paired circular Doric columns, and molded trim along the cornice. The main entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by large sidelights. A two-story hipped roof wing with cutaway corners extends from the east elevation. A short gable roof wing with cutaway corners extends from the west elevation. A set of wooden and brick steps connects the porch to Eustis Avenue and a concrete driveway to White Street. A brick retaining wall lines Eustis Avenue. Non-original aluminum siding installed before 1972 was removed around 1988 and replaced with clapboard siding made of pine. The house was enlarged in 1993 with a one-and-a-half story rear garage wing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

122. 704 Eustis Avenue SE

1898, c.1914

Listed as Resource #75 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and White Street, the "Speake-King House" is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling once owned by Judge Paul Speake (1872-1937), who lived here with his wife Florence, and three children, including local architect Paul M. Speake (1908-1996). Judge Speake served as the Circuit Judge for Madison County from 1903-1904. Around 1914, the house was remodeled from a single-story Queen Anne-style home into its current configuration. The house

³⁵ "White-Cox-Faber House," *Glimpses Into Antebellum Homes of Huntsville*, 1992: 29.

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features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, wide overhanging eaves, weatherboard siding, one-over-one-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. In the 1930s, a single-story wraparound front porch was added; the porch features oversized square brick columns, brick railing, and battered brick foundations. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. A single-story wing extends from the east elevation. Non-original aluminum siding was removed during a 1975 renovation by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. A hipped roof, three-car garage wing was constructed to the south during a 1994 renovation by Crow, Neville & Peters Architects. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 2000. A concrete sidewalk connects to Eustis Avenue and a concrete driveway to White Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

123. 710 Eustis Avenue SE

1924

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Eustis Avenue and California Street, the "Doak-Rowe House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow with an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. An asymmetrical facing gable porch features decorative half-timbering a stucco pediment, square brick columns on brick piers, and brick railing. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. A concrete sidewalk connects to Eustis Avenue and a concrete driveway to California Street. A brick and wood privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 528-square-foot garage along California Street with an asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, brick veneer, and half-timbered gable, 1987. (NC, due to age)

Franklin Street SE

124. 301 Franklin Street SE

1833-1836

Listed as Resource #76 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square at the intersection of Franklin Street and Eustis Avenue, the "Sledge Building" is a three-story commercial building recently rehabilitated for use as offices. A photograph dating to 1866-1870 documents the building as the "O.D. Sledge & Co." general store operated by Oliver Daniel Sledge (1801-1874), a dry goods merchant originally from North Carolina who had relocated to Huntsville by 1831 when he married Edith Shotwell (b.1815). The building is also known as the "Bierne Building." Sanborn fire insurance maps document that the building was used as a U.S. Post Office in 1884, beer storage in 1894, printing offices for the *Evening Tribune* newspaper in 1901 and 1908, offices in 1913, and a business college in 1921. Original sixteen-over-twelve sash windows were replaced around the turn-of-the-twentieth century with two-over-two sash windows. The building facades were altered in the mid-twentieth century, including c.1962 plate glass windows. In recent years, the building underwent a major rehabilitation that replaced non-original windows and doors and installed iron balconies facing the square. A masonry sign inscribed with "David L. Thomas Building" is located above the main entrance.

The 34-foot tall building features a rectangular plan with the northwest entrance corner clipped diagonally at 45 degrees, hipped roof, interior brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls with pilasters, molded trim along

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the cornice, and two-over-two sash windows with stone lintels. The entrances have replacement wood doors with four-pane and six pane windows. Modern metal balconies project from the second and third floors of the northwest corner. A secondary entrance with a two-pane transom along Eustis Avenue leads to a stair hall. A short-hipped roof wing extends from the east side of the south elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

125. 303-307 Franklin Street SE

c.1820-1860, 1976-1977

Listed as Resource #77 in Twickenham Historic District

Located just off the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square, the "James G. Birney Law Office" is a two-story building dating from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. The building is thought to have housed the office of James Gillespie Birney (1792-1857), a prominent attorney, civic leader, and elected official who lived in Huntsville from 1823-1832. A native of Danville, Kentucky, Birney served in the Kentucky Legislature and the Alabama Legislature, as two-term Mayor of Huntsville from 1829-1830, and was nominee for President of the United States in 1840 and 1844 as a member of the Abolitionist Liberty Party. After graduating from Princeton, Birney studied law in Philadelphia; he also lived in Ohio, New York, Michigan, and New Jersey. He practiced law in Huntsville with Arthur S. Hopkins from 1824-1829.³⁶

Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate the building was primarily used for offices and shops from 1884-1921. Since the early twentieth century, it has housed "G.W. Jones & Sons Engineers." The facades have been altered many times over the years, including a Modern-style renovation in the 1950s and a Neo-Traditional renovation in 1976-1977 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The building features a flat roof with a parapet, cornices with molded trim, brick veneer facades with faux masonry pilasters, and non-original fenestration, including faux window openings. A brick paved sidewalk serves street level entrances. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building has been significantly altered since 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

126. 309 Franklin Street SE

c.1860

The "Mazza Building" is a two-story commercial building that underwent a Neo-Traditional-style renovation in 1993 by local architects Harvie Jones and Joe Milberger, based on plans created by Jones in the 1970s. Sanborn fire insurance maps document that the building was used for printing offices in 1884, an insurance office and meat shop in 1888, a cobbler in 1898, printing offices for the *Tribune* newspaper in 1908, a tailor in 1913, and finally, a pressing club and repair shop in 1921. In the mid-twentieth century, the façade was renovated with plate glass windows and an aluminum portico. The building features a flat roof with a parapet, cornice with dentils and molded trim, brick walls, an asymmetrical entrance with a three-pane transom and heavily molded pedimented architrave, paired windows with molded surrounds, and a masonry sign inscribed with "Mazza Building" on the center of the front façade. A narrow service alley separates this building from the adjacent building at 313 Franklin Street. A brick paved sidewalk serves the street level entrance. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. From the street, the building does not appear as it did in 1972 [photo #27]. (NC, due to alterations)

³⁶ "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 3.

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127. 313 Franklin Street SE

c.1841

Listed as Resource #78 in Twickenham Historic District

The "*Huntsville Mercury Building*" is a three-story commercial building dating from the mid-nineteenth century that has been renovated in the modern era for use as offices and apartments. Perhaps the city's best preserved antebellum commercial building, the earliest record is that it housed the offices *Huntsville Advocate*, a Whig newspaper edited by William Bibb Figures. It then housed the printing offices of the *Mercury* newspaper through 1913 and Huntsville Publishing Company in 1921. The narrow brick building features a gable roof with standing seam metal panels and parapets, flush eaves, twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the upper floors, and a six-over-six sash window at street level. The upper levels feature original metal balconies supported by ornamental brackets and served by paired glazed doors surmounted by transoms. The primary entrance at street level features a recessed portico with a five-pane transom and set of wooden steps. The building has a full basement level. A narrow service alley separates this building from the adjacent building at 309 Franklin Street. The north and rear elevations features twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the upper floors. An entrance is located on the rear elevation. A brick paved sidewalk serves the street level entrance. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #27]. (C)

128. 315 Franklin Street SE

c.1925, c.1965

Listed as Resource #79 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Legal Building" is a two-story commercial building that underwent a major Neoclassical Revival-style renovation around 1965 by local architect Paul Tuggle. Based on c.1963 photographs, the building originally featured traditional storefronts at street level and residences/offices on the second level with windows located along the south elevation. The building was not shown on the 1913 or 1921 Sanborn fire insurance maps. It is now used as offices for attorneys. The front façade was reconstructed as part of the modern renovation. The building features a flat roof with parapets, brick walls, and a four-bay façade, which exhibits ornamental fluted pilasters with Doric capitals and bases, stone veneer covered elevation panels, six-over-six sash windows on the upper level, and a single casement window at street level. The asymmetrically located main entrance features a glazed door flanked by sidelights, and a pedimented architrave made of masonry. Fenestration along the south elevation was enclosed as part of the c.1965 renovation, which also enlarged the building with a single-story rear wing that projects to the south. A brick paved sidewalk serves the street level entrance. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #27]. (NC, due to alterations)

129. 333 Franklin Street SE

1980

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Gates Avenue, this modern office building was constructed at the site of a Federal-era residence that was demolished in the late 1960s and replaced with a surface parking lot. Facing Franklin Street, the one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style building features an asphalt shingle gable roof, six facing gable dormers, fixed pane windows, red brick veneer walls, cornices with molded trim, and a recessed entrance portico in the center of the west elevation. A single-story wing extends from the rear. A raised basement features fixed pane windows. A paved parking lot is located along the north and east elevations. A brick paved sidewalk serves the street level entrance. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

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130. 401 Franklin Street SE

1967-1968

Listed as Resource #80 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Gates Avenue, this modern office building was designed by Northington, Smith, Kranert Architects. This firm is best known for designing the 10-story, modern Madison County Courthouse in 1966-1967. A two-story, Queen Anne-style residence once stood at this site. Facing Franklin Street, the two-story building features an H-shaped floor plan, a flat roof with copper covered parapets hiding roof-mounted HVAC equipment, fixed pane windows, brick veneer walls, fixed pane windows with elliptical arched openings, and fixed pane windows along the front façade. The upper windows on the north and west elevations feature cantilevered balconies with stucco finish. The asymmetrically located main entrance is located within a recessed bay that was enclosed with glass c.1985. A paved parking lot is located along the north and east elevations. A concrete paved sidewalk serves street level entrance. A metal flagpole is located in the northwest corner of the parcel. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

131. 403 Franklin Street SE

1891-1892

Listed as Resource #81 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Whitten-Everet House" is a highly ornate Queen Anne-style dwelling that has been enlarged with a two-story rear wing. The home was designed by local architect H.D. Breeding. J.L. McCracken was the original contractor. The two-and-a-half story house features a clipped facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys with decorative stacks, patterned siding on the second level which flares out slightly over the brick veneer walls on the first level, and a brick foundation. A two-story gable wing extends from the south elevation. The front façade is distinguished by a series of stepped windows on the third level, an oriel window on the second level, and a tripartite window with an elliptical arched transom and leaded/stained glass on the lower level. A single-story flat roof brick porch extending from the northwest corner of the house protects the main entrance; this porch features square brick columns, an arched opening, brick railing, and a rooftop terrace with wrought iron railing. The terrace is accessed from a second floor doorway that is surmounted by a semi-circular stained glass window. A secondary entrance on the south side of the front façade has a transom and is protected by a recessed portico with an arched opening. An original two-story ell extends from the north side of the rear elevation. In recent years, this ell was elongated with a single-story garage wing. Sometime between 1972 and 1997, an original brick porte-cochere attached to the north side of the front porch was removed. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk and the north edge of the parcel. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

132. 405 Franklin Street SE

c.1821

Listed as Resource #82 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Bradley House" is a vernacular Federal-style dwelling converted for use as offices in the modern era. The two-story house features a five-bay center-hall floor plan, gable roof with standing seam metal panels, interior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, and a brick foundation. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights with diamond-pattern panes. Between 1972 and 1997, a ¾-width single-story front porch was replaced with the current single-story, center-bay portico with a hipped

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roof and square columns on a brick foundation. Two-story ells extend from both the north and south sides of the rear elevation. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A concrete surface parking lot is located behind the house; a nineteenth-century two-story brick outbuilding originally stood here. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #28]. (C)

133. 407 Franklin Street SE

c.1850

Listed as Resource #83 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Williams Avenue, the "Bibb-Bradley House" is a vernacular dwelling that was restored and renovated in 1971-1972 by Jones & Herrin Architects for use as offices. The two-story brick house features a five-bay center-hall floor plan, gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stucco wall covering, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has a transom and replacement door. During the 1970s renovation, a c.1925 $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch was removed and replaced with the current shed roof portico/balcony, which had been relocated to the rear elevation in the 1920s. This portico features scrolled brackets, façade pilasters, and decorative rooftop railing; accessed by a second floor door in the center of the front façade. A short brick c.1850 two-story ell extends from the north side of the rear elevation and a two-story hipped roof ell extends from the south side of the rear elevation; featuring a two-story bay window on the south elevation, this ell was constructed in phases from 1880s-1920s. Two-story additions were constructed in the northeast corner of the building. A brick sidewalk connects to Franklin Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #28]. From the street, the house is in better condition than in 1972. (C)

134. 500 Franklin Street SE

1904

Listed as Resource #84 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Williams Avenue, the "Rodgers-Drakey House" is a two-and-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling constructed on the former site of an antebellum two-story brick house facing Williams Avenue. Facing Franklin Street, this house features a hipped roof with cross gables, asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimney, four-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The lower level exhibits brick veneer walls while the upper level is covered with patterned siding, which flares gently where it meets the brick veneer. A single-story porch with a semi-circular end extends from the southwest corner of the building, which features a cutaway window on a diagonal. The porch features modillions along the eave, Doric columns and pilasters, and a decorative railing with spindles. The main entrance exhibits a transom and sidelights with diamond-pattern panes. The gable pediments have sawtooth siding, and decorative bargeboards. A single-story flat-roof porch extends from the northwest corner of the house. A wrought iron fences lines the sidewalks. A concrete sidewalk connects to Franklin Street and a concrete driveway to Williams Avenue. A metal interpretive marker was erected for the Twickenham Historic District at the northeast corner of the parcel in 1973. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #29]. (C)

- (1) To the southwest is a detached two-story 2,096-square-foot garage and guest house with similar architectural details as the original house, including asphalt shingle gable roof, patterned wood siding on the second floor and brick veneer on the lower floor, one-over-one sash windows, c.1985. (NC, due to age)

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135. 501 Franklin Street SE

1902

Listed as Resource #85 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Williams Avenue, the "Van Valkenburgh-Johnston house" is a "Chateausque" inspired dwelling featuring an ornate mixture of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The original owner was Wilfred R. Van Valkenburgh (b.1862), son of a local hardware merchant who relocated here after the Civil War from Indiana. Van Valkenburgh lived here with his wife Emily Bradley (1863-1938) and their children.

The design of the house is attributed to architect Herbert Cowell (1858-1943) from Joliet, Illinois, who established a practice in 1892, specializing in unique blends of architectural styles such as Dutch Colonial, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Cowell was undoubtedly inspired by popular mail-order architectural pattern books published by George F. Barber (1854-1915) of Knoxville, Tennessee. The architectural design of house is nearly identical to Design No. 1 from the 1901 edition of Barber's *Modern Dwellings*. Cowell and his wife Abby Frances Harris (1857-1943) relocated to Huntsville for a short time between 1901 and 1905; he practiced in Plainfield, Illinois, after 1914. With a background in construction and real estate, Cowell designed residences, churches, and commercial buildings, several of which in Joliet, Illinois, and in Huntsville's Old Town Historic District are listed on the NRHP. Cowell is also architect-of-record for the adjacent c.1901-1902 Fletcher-Lowe House at 210 Williams Avenue.³⁷

Facing Franklin Street, the two-and-a-half story dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables, asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys with tall decorative stacks, hipped roof dormers, sixteen-over-one sash windows, brick veneer walls, modillions along the cornice, and a rusticated limestone foundation. The front façade is distinguished by two-story semi-circular bays that gently bow from northwest and southwest corners. A monumental front porch features a one-story section that terminates at the west side with a semi-circular bay as well as a two-story portico at the center of the west elevation. The portico exhibits an ornate cornice with modillions, oversized fluted Ionic columns, an arched opening at the first level, and a decorative stone railing. The one-story section of the porch features Ionic columns and a rooftop railing with square corner posts. The main entrance features an elliptical arched transom and sidelights. The north elevation features a tripartite window with an elliptical arched opening and stained glass panes depicting the scene from Homer's Iliad of Ulysses saying goodbye to his wife Penelope. A single-story porte-cochere extends from the north elevation. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalks along Franklin and Williams. A concrete sidewalk connects to Franklin Street and a concrete driveway connects to Williams Avenue. The property features a landscaped private garden. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #30]. (C)

- (1) At the rear is a detached, two-story L-shaped garage and guesthouse, with brick walls, hipped roof, arched windows, and hipped roof dormers, c.1902. (C)

136. 506 Franklin Street SE

1887, c.1895, c.1960

³⁷ Joliet Historic Preservation Commission. <http://cityofjoliet.info/historic-preservation/Districts/Architectural-overview.htm>, accessed September 24, 2012; "Herbert Cowell, Plainfield's Prolific Architect," by Michael Lambert. *Plainfield Patch*, May 31, 2012. <http://plainfield.patch.com/articles/lambert-herbert-cowell-plainfield-s-prolific-architect>, accessed September 24, 2012.

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Listed as Resource #86 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Goldsmith-Donovan House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling that was altered in the 1950s and restored and enlarged in 1997-1998. The dwelling was originally a modest, two-story cottage with a two-story rear ell when built in 1887 by Oscar Goldsmith, a local real estate developer and textile mill investor. From 1890-1914, the property was owned by William C. Wheeler, a prominent local physician, who renovated and enlarged the home with Italianate-style architecture. A distinctive square corner tower with a mansard roof was added from 1894-1898. Soon thereafter porches were enclosed and enlarged and a two-story rear wing was constructed. During the 1940s, subsequent owner Luke Walling renovated the dwelling for use as a boarding house. In 1955, Vivian Hester Donovan purchased the home and converted it for use as separate rental apartments. Around 1960, Donovan added aluminum siding, a rear wing, exterior stairs, and individual porches.³⁸

In 1997, Joe Watson purchased the heavily altered dwelling and with the assistance of local architect Harvie P. Jones, undertook a major restoration. This project removed aluminum siding, enclosed porches, repaired foundations and roofs, restored the ironwork roof cresting, and reconstructed the original front porch. Watson also removed the c.1960 rear wing and replaced it with a historically appropriate rear addition. The restoration work was completed in 2001. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan with an asphalt shingle gable roof, weatherboard siding, one-over-one-sash windows, ornamental gable bargeboards, eave brackets, and brick foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a three-story square tower with a mansard roof in the northeast corner; the tower exhibits an ornamental widow's walk railing, bracketed eaves, and stained glass windows. The front gable exhibits a single-story bay window with bracketed eaves. In the northeast corner at the base of the tower is a reconstructed single-story porch featuring ornamental spindlework frieze, turned columns, railing, and scrolled brackets. The house has been enlarged with a series of wings along the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #31].³⁹ (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 414-square-foot frame garage, c.1930. (C)

137. 507 Franklin Street SE

1899

Listed as Resource #87 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Gilbert-Cooney-Vandiver House" is a two-story Folk Victorian-style house originally owned by the Gilbert family. Subsequent owners include the Cooney family and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Vandiver, who purchased the property in 1986. The house features a hipped roof with cross gables, asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, ornate bargeboards, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash window, and a masonry foundation. The single-story wraparound front porch features a hipped roof, circular Doric columns and a rooftop terrace extending from the southwest corner; the balustrade was reconstructed in 1997. The main entrance has an elliptical arched transom and sidelights. Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville renovated the home in 1976. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A wooden privacy fence lines the northern edge of the parcel. A rear yard has a private garden, brick terrace, and screened porch. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

³⁸ Donna Castellano, "History of the 1887 Goldsmith-Donovan House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2002: 4-10.

³⁹ Frances Osborn Robb, "Joe Watson's Restoration of the 1887 Goldsmith-Donovan House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2002: 11-22.

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(1) To the rear is a detached 288-square-foot frame garage, c.1920. (C)

138. 508 Franklin Street SE

1928-1929

Listed as Resource #88 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Noojin-Berry House" is a two-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling located at the former site of St. Mary's Parochial School. The house features a multi-gable roof covered with slate tiles, interior central brick chimney with clay pots, wide eaves with ornamental scrolled rafters, brick veneer walls with Flemish bond, casement windows, and a masonry foundation. A single-story, flat roof entrance bay projects from the front façade, featuring a recessed entrance, castellated parapet roof, and patterned brickwork. Decorative Doric pilasters originally flanked the entrance but were removed after 1997. A single-story, hipped roof bay extends from the west elevation and a terrace enclosed with a brick wall is located in the southwest corner of the front façade. A modern wrought iron fence with a set of limestone gateposts lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #32]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 480-square-foot frame garage with a hipped roof and brick veneer walls, c.1950. (C)

139. 509 Franklin Street SE

1920

Listed as Resource #89 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Hertzer House" is a two-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow located at the former site of St. Mary's Parochial School. The house features a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, gable roof dormers with eave brackets, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails, weatherboard siding, double-sash window, and a masonry foundation. A full-width, single-story front porch exhibits wide eaves with exposed rafters, paneled frieze with paneled pilasters, oversized square brick columns on brick piers with battered foundation walls, and solid brick railing. A single-story hipped roof porte-cochere with square brick columns extends from the rear of the south elevation. The main entrance features a large transom and sidelights. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. The house was enlarged with a modern, two-story rear wing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 528-square-foot frame garage, which has been converted into a storage outbuilding, c.1920. (C)

140. 512 Franklin Street SE

1925

Listed as Resource #90 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Murphree House" is a two-story Craftsman-style dwelling featuring a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, wide eaves, three-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, exterior end brick chimney, and a brick foundation. Single-story, hipped roof wings extend from the north and south elevations. The main entrance features a glazed door and sidelights. The single-story full-width front porch has a hipped roof and circular Doric columns. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. The house was renovated in recent years. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

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- (1) To the rear is a detached two-story frame garage with architectural elements similar to the main house, 2010. (NC, due to age)

141. 515 Franklin Street SE

c.1819, c.1845

Listed as Resource #91 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Erskine-Monroe-Clark House" is a two-and-a-half story Federal-style dwelling that was once the home of Dr. Alexander Erskine (1791-1857), his wife Susan Catherine Russell, and their children. In 1850, Dr. Erskine owned 15 slaves. He served as president of the Board of Medical Examiners of the Alabama Medical Association. The house was renovated in the 1840s with Greek Revival-style interior trim.⁴⁰ The house features a double-pile sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has a paired paneled door surmounted by a four-pane transom. Dating from the early twentieth century, the single-story, facing gable portico is supported by fluted Doric columns and fluted pilasters. A similar portico is located on the north elevation. A two-story ell extends from the south side of the rear elevation. The home was enlarged with a one-story rear wing in the modern era. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A masonry retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁴¹ (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 448-square-foot frame garage, c.1950. (C)

142. 516 Franklin Street SE

c.1819, c.1855, c.1900

Listed as Resource #92 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Mastin-Batson House" is a two-story vernacular dwelling that evolved with several additions and renovations in the nineteenth century. The house features a double-pile center hall floor plan, gable roof with metal panels, exterior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A basement originally housed a winter kitchen and slave workspace. The center entrance features a paired door surmounted by a transom. Added around 1900, the ¾-width hipped roof porch features Doric pilasters and columns. A wood picket fence lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) At the northwest corner of the house is a two-story brick outbuilding that was originally used as a slave quarters, kitchen and workspace; gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, c.1819. (C)
(2) To the rear is a detached 704-square-foot frame garage, c.1963. (C)

143. 517 Franklin Street SE

1822, 1849, 1901

Listed as Resource #93 in Twickenham Historic District

⁴⁰ Audio History of "515 Franklin Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 5, 2012.

⁴¹ "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 3.

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The "Fearn-King House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling, which was originally a Federal-style Sidehall that underwent a major renovation in 1849 by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). The original owner was Dr. Thomas Fearn (1789-1863), who lived here with his wife Sarah Bledsoe Shelby (1806-1842) and seven daughters. A native of Virginia, Dr. Fearn studied medicine in Philadelphia, London, and Paris. Dr. Fearn served with and attended to General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. Dr. Fearn was noted for his research with quinine, made from cinchona bark of South America, for treating typhoid fever and malaria. He owned the city's original waterworks from 1836-1858 and helped envision the construction of a canal that would allow barge traffic from the Tennessee River to come directly to Huntsville. He also established a health resort atop a nearby mountain, which he named Mante Sano, Spanish for "Mountain of Health." Dr. Fearn was a trustee of the University of Alabama, served on several boards of directors, such as the Huntsville Female Academy, and was elected to the Alabama Legislature. By 1860, he had amassed a fortune of \$175,000, owned about 1,100 acres around the county, worked by 140 slaves. During the American Civil War, the Union Army used this property as a local headquarters. Dr. Fearn represented Alabama in the First Congress of the Confederate States of America. In honor of his accomplishments in medicine, the University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine established the Fearn Fellows Program for first year medical students working in Huntsville. In 1901, owner Lena Garth commissioned local architect Herbert Cowell to undertake a renovation that added bathrooms, an indoor kitchen, and a new Colonial Revival-style interior staircase. The property remained in the Fearn family until 1964. Subsequent owner was Olin B. King (1934-2012), a local business and civic leader, and his wife Shelbie Abbott King, purchased the property in 1978. In 1961 Olin King co-founded Space Craft, Inc. (SCI), an aerospace and contract electronics manufacturing company that grew into Huntsville's largest private employer and a Fortune 500 company with more than 31,500 employees in 17 countries; King also served on the Board of Trustees for the University of Alabama, Alabama Heritage Trust Fund, and was instrumental in the growth of the UAH campus.⁴²

In 1935, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University (HABS 16-414) documented this residence. This documentation includes 12 photographs, 10 sheets of measured drawings, and four pages of historical information.

The house features a double-pile, center-hall floor plan, hipped roof surrounded by parapets, interior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, six-over-six and six-over-nine sash windows with stone lintels, and a masonry foundation with a water table. The main entrance has paired paneled doors, paneled trim, and a fanlight transom. The single-story, center bay entry portico exhibits triglyphs and metopes, fluted Doric columns, and molded trim. The front façade and south elevation exhibit brick pilasters supporting a plain, wide frieze, which originally exhibited pilaster capitals, taenia mould, mutules, and guttae ornamentation. An original single-story physician's office wing with a shed roof and parapets extends from the north elevation; the entrance features paired doors, a transom, and sidelights. An original two-story service wing with a gable roof extends from the north side of the rear elevation. A two-story porch is located across the rear elevation. A wrought iron fence lines the brick public sidewalk. A curvilinear brick sidewalk and

⁴² Audio History of "517 Franklin Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 5, 2012; "Thomas Fearn," <http://www.uah.edu/realhistory/content/thomas-fearn>, accessed October 5, 2012; "Fearn-King Home," *Glimpses Into Antebellum Homes of Huntsville*, 1992: 26; "Olin King" by Ellin Sterne Jimmerson, *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, 2009, updated 2012, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-1913>, accessed March 11, 2013. An original and transcribed copy of the 1849 contract between Thomas Fearn and George Steele with a description of work completed can be found in "Fearn House," Series VII, Box 16, File 282, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, UAH Archives.

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concrete driveway connect to the street. In the 1980s, the property was improved by the Olin King family with an in-ground swimming pool and a garden house. Since 1978, the Kings acquired adjoining parcels of land, which were developed into landscaped private gardens. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #33]. (C)

- (1) At the southeast corner of the house is a detached brick outbuilding, c.1820. (C)
- (2) To the southeast is a 2,774-square-foot enclosed swimming pool, with masonry walls, truncated roof with glass panels, and casement windows, designed by architect Lloyd Kranart, c.1985. In 2012, the pool was covered with a ceramic tile floor. (NC, due to age)
- (3) At the south side of the parcel is a small-hipped roof garden house, c.1985. (NC, due to age)

144. 520 Franklin Street SE

1948

Listed as Resource #94 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-half story Colonial Revival-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, a central shed dormer flanked by two gable roof dormers, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Single-story wings that extend from each side at a diagonal, creating a U-shaped floor plan, distinguish the house. The south wing has an external end brick chimney. The north wing has a truncated roof and bay window. Square Doric columns support a single-story inset front porch. The asymmetrical front entrance is located north of a central tripartite, floor-to-ceiling window. Around 1991, the house was enlarged with a rear addition designed by Crow, Neville & Peters Architects of Huntsville. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 400-square-foot garage, c.1948. (C)

145. 524 Franklin Street SE

c.1850, c.1925

Listed as Resource #95 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Russell-Lewter House is an antebellum dwelling that was significantly remodeled in the 1920s. The one-and-a-half story house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The five-bay façade features a central entrance flanked by sidelights and a facing-gable portico supported by round Doric columns. The portico was altered in the 1950s with flanking sets of brick steps, metal railing, and a stone veneer foundation. A large, gable-roof wing extends from the rear elevation. The exterior was covered with aluminum siding prior to 1972. A faux brick chimney was added to the north elevation between 1972 and 1997. A privacy fence surrounds the rear yard and an in-ground swimming pool was added in 1996. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 324-square-foot frame garage, c.1900. (C)

146. 527 Franklin Street SE

1818, c.1885

Listed as Resource #96 in Twickenham Historic District

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The "Erskine-McCown House" is a Federal-era Sidehall that was enlarged and renovated in the mid-nineteenth century and again in the late nineteenth century. In 1854, Dr. Albert Russell Erskine (1827-1903) acquired the property from his father-in-law when he married Maria Dange Matthews (1834-1920). The two-story house features a gable roof with standing seam metal panels, interior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, molded cornice trim, and a masonry foundation. A four-pane transom surmounts the center bay entrance. Added in the 1880s, the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width shed roof front porch features modillions, scrolled brackets, circular columns, pilasters, and ornamental trim. A single-story ell extends from the north side of the rear elevation. Five windowpanes in the front center bedroom are made of blue glass, thought to have medicinal value. In 1985, then owners Mrs. and Mrs. James R. McCown restored the house and added a rear carport wing. A wrought iron fence on a brick foundation lines the sidewalk and a brick fences line the north and south sides of the lot. A hewn limestone carriage mount is located along the street. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁴³ (C)

- (1) To the northeast is a two-story detached outbuilding that originally housed slave quarters, kitchen, and workspaces. The gable roof brick building features a gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, and one story wing, c.1819. (C)
- (2) To the southeast is a frame 275-square-foot detached garage, 1950. (C)

147. 531 Franklin Street SE

1907-1909

Listed as Resource #97 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Cruse Alley, the "McDonnell-King House" is a one-and-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936). The house features an asphalt shingle gable roof with canted roof ridges at the gable, interior end brick chimney, multi-pane double sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width asymmetrical front porch features paired square columns on brick piers, exposed ceiling rafter beams, and a brick rail. The main entrance is flanked by 10-pane sidelights. Aluminum siding was installed prior to 1972. In the modern era, the house was enlarged with a rear garage wing and an in-ground swimming pool was installed. A concrete sidewalk connects to Franklin Street and a concrete driveway connects to Cruse Alley. A brick fence lines Cruse Alley. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #34]. (C)

148. 558 Franklin Street SE

1822-1823, c.1855, 1926

Listed as Resource #98 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Neal Alley, the "Morgan-Neal House" was originally a Federal-style dwelling that was greatly enlarged and updated in the 1850s into an Italianate-style villa. The original owner was Calvin Cogswell Morgan (1799-1854), a native of Lexington, Kentucky, who lived here until 1831 with his wife Henrietta Hunt (1805-1891) and children, including John H. Morgan (1825-1864), a noted Confederate brigadier general and cavalry officer in the American Civil War. General Morgan is best known for Morgan's Great Raid, a 24-day military campaign in 1863 covering 1,000 miles in Kentucky, southern Indiana, and Ohio. Morgan was killed by Union troops during a

⁴³ Audio History of "527 Franklin Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 8, 2012.

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raid at Greeneville, Tennessee. Several landmarks in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee are named in his honor; his home in Lexington, Kentucky, is NRHP-listed as part of the Gratz Park Historic District. George W. Neal (1816-1870), a banker, purchased the Federal-style house in 1849 and remodeled it in the 1850s into an Italianate-style Villa with landscaped private gardens. In 1860, Neal lived here with his wife Ann, four children, and eight slaves. His descendants continued to reside here until 1949.⁴⁴

In 1935, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University (HABS 16-412) documented the residence. This documentation includes eight photographs and four pages of historical information.

The two-story house features a flat roof central section with a three-story hipped roof tower at the southwest corner, brick load bearing walls, eaves with scrolled brackets, exterior end brick chimneys along the west elevation, and six-over-six sash windows with decorative crowns on the first level. The flat roof section exhibits a rooftop balustrade with brick posts and ornamental railing. Projecting, single-story gable roof wings extend from the north and south elevations; the wings feature interior end brick chimneys. The tower features arched windows at the third level capped with a decorative stone lintel. The façade and side elevations exhibit pilasters. The central bay recessed entrance portico protects a paired door featuring a transom, sidelights, and Doric columns. Above the entrance is a small wrought iron balcony served by set of double windows. An original detached two-story slave quarters and workspace to the rear has been incorporated into the house through a series of rear additions. In the 1980s, owners Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Wiginton enlarged the house with a large single-story rear wing and an European-style rear courtyard with an in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a 10-foot tall brick privacy fence with pilasters, posts, and a corbelled ridge. A monumental stone terrace and sidewalk connects to the street along with a gravel driveway entered through a metal privacy gate. The 1980s landscaping was designed by local landscape architect Harville Harbarger and designer John Martz.⁴⁵ In 1955, a metal interpretive marker was erected along the front sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #35]. (C)

149. 600 Franklin Street SE

1818

Listed as Resource #99 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Neal Alley, the "Grove-Bassett House" is a Federal-style Sidehall purchased in the 1830s by Dr. John Young Bassett (1805-1851), a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who studied in 1836 in Paris at the Clinic of Velpeau at La Charite. In 1850, Dr. Bassett lived here with his wife Isaphena Thompson (1800-1851), seven children, and seven slaves. Bassett family descendants owned the property until recent years.⁴⁶

The two-story house features a gable roof with standing seam metal panels, interior end brick chimneys, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features an arched fanlight and double doors. A secondary entrance on the south elevation also features an arched fanlight and sidelights. An original two-story ell extends from the rear elevation. The home was

⁴⁴ Audio History of "558 Franklin Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 8, 2012.

⁴⁵ Nance and Harbarger, "Huntsville's Garden District," 1990: 27.

⁴⁶ Audio History of "600 Franklin Street," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 8, 2012.

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renovated in the 1920s with the addition of a single-story side wing along the north elevation and a hipped-roof entrance portico supported by Doric columns; the portico was reconstructed in 2011. A modern brick privacy fence surrounds the rear and side yards. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connects to Franklin Street. A new limestone carriage mount is located along the street. The house is currently undergoing a renovation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the northwest is a two-story brick outbuilding originally housing slave workspace, shed roof, c.1820. (C)
- (2) To southwest is a two-story brick 950-square-foot outbuilding, originally housing slave quarters and workspace, gable roof, c.1820. (C)

150. 601 Franklin Street SE

1834-1835

Listed as Resource #100 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Cruse Alley, the "Hollowell House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling with a raised basement, known as a "Raised Cottage." The home features a double-pile center-hall floor plan, hipped roof covered with standing seam metal panels, interior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, brick load bearing walls, six-pane basement windows, and a masonry foundation. Nine-over-nine sash, floor-to-ceiling windows are located on the south elevation. The main entrance has paired doors, transom, and sidelights and is protected by a center-bay portico with a truncated hipped roof, molded trim, and circular Ionic columns. The portico is served by two sets of brick steps flanking both sides. Concrete sidewalks and a concrete driveway connect to the street. The home was enlarged in the modern era with a rear wing. Surrounded by a modern brick privacy fence, the rear yard has a landscaped private garden. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #36]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 312-square-foot garage, frame with gable roof and weatherboards, c.1940. (C)

151. 603 Franklin Street SE

1901

Listed as Resource #101 in Twickenham Historic District

The "David Grayson House" is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house designed by architect Herbert Cowell (1858-1943) and constructed by local contractor A.Milton Booth (b.1853). The original owner was David A. Grayson (1881-1947) and his wife Juliet. In 1919, the house was purchased by attorney Edward Chambers Betts (1890-1970), who lived here with his wife Pleasant Hobbs Betts. The house features a sidehall floor plan, facing gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Two-story gable roof wings with cutaway corners extend from the center of the side elevations. The main entrance features a transom and sidelights, with diagonal panes. A single-story, full-width front porch has a rooftop balustrade, circular Doric columns on brick piers, and a railing. The windows on the front façade feature diagonal leaded glass panes. A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. In 1982, the house was restored and enlarged with a new rear wing by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. A concrete sidewalk and gravel driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

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152. 604 Franklin Street SE

1930-1931

Listed as Resource #102 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling features an L-shaped floor plan, gable roof covered with patterned asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney with terra cotta pots, brick veneer walls with projecting "clinker" bricks, metal casement windows, rustic wood siding in the gables, a gable roof dormer with rustic wood siding, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance is located in a projecting portico with brick walls. A single-story screened porch extends from the north elevation; this wing features wooden columns and arched brackets. A gable roof wing with board-and-batten siding extends across the rear elevation. A curvilinear concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A modern brick privacy fences surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 240-square-foot garage, rustic wood siding, c.1930. (C)

153. 607 Franklin Street SE

1901-1904

Listed as Resource #103 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Gilbert-Betts-Tucker House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling originally owned by Jessie Sikes Gilbert (1869-1940), a cotton merchant from Nashville, and his wife Belle; they had married in 1899. In 1911, the house was purchased by Judge Tancred Betts (1861-1921), who lived here with his wife Maud Minor Brown (1863-1940). In 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry B. Tucker purchased the property and undertook a renovation. The house features a double-pile center hall floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, facing gable dormers, wide eaves with molded trim, interior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, twenty-eight-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A projecting bay on the center of the second level façade features a tripartite Palladian window with multi-pane double-sash windows. The main entrance exhibits a transom, sidelights, and heavily molded surround. A single-story wraparound front porch features wide eaves with molded trim, round Ionic columns and pilasters, and railing. The southwest corner of the front porch has been enclosed. A rear garage wing was added in the modern period. In 1980, an in-ground swimming pool was constructed and a 300-square-foot pool house in 2009. The rear yard has a modern wooden privacy fence. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. In recent years, current owner Dr. Kathleen Felker renovated the interior. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁴⁷ (C)

154. 608 Franklin Street SE

1910

Listed as Resource #104 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Richardson House" is a one-and-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof with canted roof ridges at the gable, wide eaves with exposed rafters, interior brick chimney, multi-pane double sash windows, stucco covered walls, and a masonry foundation. The house was designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936). A ¾-width asymmetrical front porch features paired oversized stucco columns on brick piers and a masonry rail; the southern portion of the porch is enclosed with nine-over-one sash windows. The main entrance is flanked by 10-pane sidelights. A single-story gable-roof porte-cochere extends from the front of the south elevation. The house was renovated in 1976 by Jones & Herrin Architects and enlarged with a large, gable roof rear wing. A concrete sidewalk and

⁴⁷ Gamble, 1990: 133-134.

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driveway connects to the street. A hewn limestone carriage mount is located along the street. A modern privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 437-square-foot garage, frame, gable roof, c.1950. (C)

155. 612 Franklin Street SE

1940

Listed as Resource #105 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Johnson-O'Farrell House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling constructed for T. Herbert Johnson (1893-1967), who owned a men's retail clothing store, and his wife Andra H. Neece (1889-1965) at the former site of the Rectory for the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Dean O'Farrell purchased the home in 1980 and continue to own it. Designed in 1940 by local architect Paul Meridith Speake (1908-1996), several architectural elements from the Rectory were salvaged and reused in this dwelling; this includes shutters, doors, windowsills, studs, floorboards, etc. The house features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, modillions along the eave, brick veneer walls, six-over-six and six-over-nine sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Original flat-roof single-story wings with tripartite windows extend from the sides. The main entrance features an elliptical arched transom and an ornate surround with a molded crown supported by Doric pilasters. Since 1997, the house was enlarged with a single-story gable roof wing extending from the northwest corner. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁴⁸ (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 513-square-foot garage, frame, gable roof, c.1940. (C)

156. 614 Franklin Street SE

1824, c.1860

Listed as Resource #106 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Arthur M. Henderson House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style house once occupied by Robert Coman Brickell, Sr. (1824-1900), a local attorney who served as Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court from 1875-1884 and 1894-1898. The house features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, stucco covered brick load bearing walls, six-over-six sash windows, pilasters along the five-bay front façade, and a masonry foundation. An original two-story ell extends from the north side of the rear elevation. In the antebellum era, the house was enlarged with a two-story wing along the south side of the ell and two single-story wings at the rear. In 1986, the house was renovated by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville who reconstructed the 1940s center-bay front portico by adding triglyphs and metopes along the frieze, and four fluted Doric columns. In recent years, the non-original one-over-one sash windows were replaced with the current multi-pane windows. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A short concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears in better condition than in 1972.⁴⁹ (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached two-story garage and guest suite, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects, 1986. (NC, due to age)

⁴⁸ Paul M. Speake Project List, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

⁴⁹ "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989:4; "Alabama's Supreme Court Chief Justices: Robert C. Brickell," <http://www.archives.alabama.gov/judicial/brickell.html>, accessed March 12, 2013.

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157. 615 Franklin Street SE

1928-1929

Listed as Resource #107 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-and-a-half story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling was designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936). The house features a double-pile center-hall floor plan with a gable roof covered with clay tiles, three arched dormers with molded crowns, eaves with modillions, eight-over-eight sash windows, brick veneer walls, exterior end brick chimneys with clay pots, and a masonry foundation. Horizontal parapets connecting the chimneys distinguish the side elevations. Palladian attic windows are located within the parapets. The windows along the lower level are surmounted by arched brickwork. The main entrance features an elliptical arched fanlight transom, eight-pane sidelights, Ionic pilasters, and pedimented surround with molded trim. A narrow terrace with metal railing flanks both sides of the portico. A single-story, center bay entrance portico exhibits a rooftop metal balustrade, molded cornice, and fluted Ionic columns. An original two-story ell extends from the south side of the rear elevation; a monumental exterior end brick chimney is located at the end of the ell. Single-story flat roof wings extend from the sides; the wings exhibit rooftop metal balustrades, façade pilasters, and paired doors surmounted by transoms and flanked by sidelights. A single-story gable roof garage wing extends from the northeast corner and is connected to the house with an enclosed addition. A paved circle driveway connects to Franklin Street and a paved driveway connects to Greene Street, which runs behind the property. A cobblestone retaining wall lines the street and the rear yard is enclosed with a brick privacy fence. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #37]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 275-square-foot outbuilding, brick veneer, hipped roof, c.1928. (C)

158. 616 Franklin Street SE

2001

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Lowe Avenue, the "Avalyn VanValkenburgh House" is a modern interpretation of a historic Italianate-style Villa. The two-story house features an L-shaped floor plan, hipped roofs with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, two-over-two sash windows with ornamental crowns, wide eaves with scrolled brackets, and a masonry foundation. A three-story hipped roof entrance tower is located on the southeast corner. The main entrance is asymmetrically located within the base of the tower and features paired doors with single glass panes. A single-story flat roof entrance portico features a rooftop balustrade, oversized square columns with arched openings, and a railing that extends to the south to enclose a stone terrace. A two-story hipped roof ell extends from the rear elevation and a single-story gable roof wing extends from the south elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to Franklin Street and a concrete driveway connects to Lowe Avenue. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory [photo #38]. (NC, due to age)

159. 621 Franklin Street SE

1829

Listed as Resource #108 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Franklin Street and Lowe Avenue, the "Pope-Rhett House" was originally owned by merchant Samuel Hazard (1800-1875) who lived here with his wife Abby C. Hitchfield. Subsequent owners included Benjamin Pope, Dr. and Mrs. David Moore, the Rhett family from 1851-1928, Dr. and Mrs. William Upchurch, and Dr. and Mrs. Mike Caruso.

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The two-story Federal-style home was restored and enlarged in 1990 by Frank Israel, an architect in Birmingham, Alabama. The house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, molded cornices, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance within the center bay of a five-bay façade is surmounted by a twelve-pane transom and flanked by 10-pane sidelights. A single-story, flat roof entrance portico features a flat roof with a rooftop balustrade, round Doric columns and pilasters, and molded cornice trim; a paired entrance surmounted by transoms provides access to the rooftop terrace. A single-story flat roof screened porch extends from the south elevation. Two-story wings extend from the rear elevation. A cobblestone retaining wall lines the sidewalks along Franklin Street and Lowe Avenue. A concrete sidewalk connects to Franklin Street and a concrete driveway connects to Lowe Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached guesthouse, gable roof, facing gable portico with Doric columns, c.1960. (C)

Gates Avenue SE

160. 204 Gates Avenue SE

1883

Listed as Resource #194 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Goldsmith House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling that has been converted into commercial offices. The building features a double-pile floor plan with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and a masonry foundation. The front façade has a center, two-story gabled entrance wing and a single-story porch exhibiting eave brackets, balustrade, and square columns with beveled corners and molded capitals. The exterior exhibits elaborate trim, including wide overhanging eaves with scrolled brackets, hooded window surrounds with segmental arches and keystones, and a decorative bargeboard in the front gable. The entrances have segmental arched and hooded surrounds with transoms and sidelights. The upper floor has nine-over-nine sash windows and the lower floor has paired 10-pane windows surmounted by oversized transoms. A paved parking lot is located behind the building. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #39]. (C)

161. 206 Gates Avenue SE

1818, 1834, 1924

Listed as Resource #195 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Braham-Bernstein-Goldsmith House" is a two-story dwelling originally constructed in 1818, enlarged with Greek Revival-style side wings in 1834 (date on a brick), and renovated into a Dutch Colonial Revival-style home in 1924. In 1996, the dwelling was renovated and converted into offices. The building features a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimney, brick lower level and weatherboard siding on the upper level, dentil cornice molding, and a recessed single-story front porch supported by circular Doric columns. Single-story, flat roof masonry wings with stucco walls extend from the front of the east and west elevations; the wing on the west elevation extends to the rear of the house. The wing on the north side of the house features a rear patio and trellis supported by circular Doric columns. Fenestration is six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. The rear elevation features a single-story, recessed porch with stucco walls and circular Doric columns. This

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property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #39].⁵⁰ (C)

- (1) Single-story, frame Greek Revival-style garage with stucco covered walls, circular Doric pilasters, gable roof with asphalt shingles, masonry foundation, c.1925 [photo #40]. (C)

162. 300 Gates Avenue SE

1819, c.1845

Listed as Resource #196 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Weeden House" is a two-story Federal-style dwelling originally owned by Henry C. Bradford from 1819-1821. Subsequent owners include John Read from 1821-1824; U.S. Senator John McKinley (1780-1852) from 1824-1829; McKinley served as a U.S. Senator from Alabama (1826-1837) and an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1837-1852; Bartley Martin Lowe (1797-1867) from 1829-1845; and Martha Betts Chambers who sold the property in 1845 to Dr. William Donaldson Weeden (1786-1846), a local physician and cotton planter, and his wife Jane Eliza Books Urquhart (1815-1882). Renovations by the Reed family were completed in the 1840s, including the addition of a single-story Greek Revival-style entrance portico. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census listed Jane E. Weeden as owning seven slaves. The property remained in the Weeden family until the mid-twentieth century. A notable occupant and owner was Maria Howard Weeden (1846-1905), a poet and artist who gained international recognition for her watercolor portraits of former slaves. In the 1890s, her artwork was exhibited in Nashville, Berlin, and Paris; her poetry was published from 1898-1904 in Boston; she also published articles in local newspapers beginning in 1868 under the pseudonym Flake White. Weeden taught art classes here.⁵¹

In 1935, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS 16-404). This documentation includes eight photographs, four sheets of measured drawings, and four pages of historical information. In 1947, Mrs. Ben Lee Bibb hired local architect Paul M. Speake to design an addition for the building. By the mid-twentieth century, it had been converted for use as a boarding house. By 1972 it was vacant and suffering from fire damage. From 1973-1981, the house was restored for use as a historic house museum through the efforts of the Twickenham Historic Preservation District Association, City of Huntsville, a federal HUD grant, and private donations. Restoration to the original 1819-1821 period was overseen by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. Non-original additions were removed. The landscape plan was created by local landscape architect Harvilee Harbarger. The museum opened in 1981. In 2001, the THPDA assumed sole financial responsibility for property and undertook a major restoration in 2002.⁵²

The brick dwelling features a center-hall floor plan with a two-story rear ell, gable roof with metal panels, exterior end brick chimneys, eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve sash windows with stone lintels, molded cornice trim with modillions and a decorative frieze, Flemish bond on the north and west elevations, a limestone foundation, and wooden "critter guards" at the cellar level. The front façade is distinguished by

⁵⁰ Margaret Anne Goldsmith Hanaw, "The Bernstein House: A Case Study," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Winter 1996: 200-203.

⁵¹ "Maria Howard Weeden," by Stephanie Timberlake, 2011. <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org> and <http://www.awhf.org/weeden.html>, accessed September 5, 2012.

⁵² Donna Castellano, "A Brief History of the Twickenham Historic District," 2003: 10; "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 10; Paul M. Speake Project List, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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the main entrance, consisting of paired doors surmounted by an arched leaded glass fanlight and flanked by sidelights and fluted pilasters. In 1910, the Daughters of the American Revolution installed a bronze marker on the house in honor of the "Home of the Poet-Artist Howard Weeden" and an interpretive marker was installed in the front yard in 1978. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #41]. (C)

- (1) Two-story, Federal-style outbuilding replicating the original antebellum kitchen and slave workspace; features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick veneer, and six-over-six-sash windows; reconstructed in 1999 based on 1934 HABS drawings. (NC, due to age)

163. 304 Gates Avenue SE

1890

Listed as Resource #197 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Henry Dillard House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style house featuring an irregular-shaped floor plan, multi-hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. In the northwest corner is an octagon-shaped tower with a flared center section, sawtooth and fishscale siding. A second-level square bay cantilevers from the center of the east elevation; this bay features sawtooth and lapped siding and decorative brackets. A single-story, asymmetrical, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width hipped roof front porch is located at the northeast corner and supported by turned columns with decorative lacelike brackets and lattice ornamentation. The exterior exhibits molded cornice trim along the porch and second level. The main entrance features a molded architrave and is accentuated with wooden corner quoins and wooden wall blocks resembling stone. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the property appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) Located in the southeast corner is a single-story, frame garage, c.1900. (C)

164. 307 Gates Avenue SE (also 312 Lincoln Street)

1857-1860

Listed as Resource #223 at 312 Lincoln Street in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Gates Avenue and Lincoln Street is the Gothic Revival-style First Presbyterian Church, which replaced the original frame church, constructed in 1822 at this location. The church is home to Alabama's first Presbyterian congregation, established in 1818 by Rev. Gideon Blackburn (1772-1838) of Tennessee. A noted Presbyterian minister, college president, and missionary to the Cherokee Indians, Rev. Blackburn established churches, congregations, and schools in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Illinois. This sanctuary was dedicated on May 18, 1860.⁵³

The landmark church was designed by noted architect and engineer Adolphus Heiman (1809-1862) of Nashville, Tennessee. A native of Potsdam, Prussia, Heiman worked in Nashville from 1837-1860 where he "developed an extensive and fashionable practice designing in the Grecian, Gothic, and Italianate styles." In Nashville, he designed the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane (razed); Tennessee State Penitentiary (razed); St. Mary's Catholic Church (NRHP-listed, 1970); Adelphi Theater (razed); University of Nashville Lindsley Hall (NRHP-listed, 1971; HABS TN-18); First Baptist Church (razed); Belmont Mansion (NRHP-listed, 1971; HABS TN-56); Davidson County Jail (razed); Cumberland River Suspension Bridge

⁵³ "Gideon Blackburn (1772-1838)," by David A. Nichols. <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net>, accessed September 5, 2010.

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(razed); several tombstones and vaults; and his own home (HABS TN-25, razed). During the antebellum period, Heiman was known as "Nashville's Architect." He also designed the Giles County Courthouse in Pulaski, Tennessee (NRHP-listed, 1983) and St. John's College in Little Rock, Arkansas (razed). In Alabama, Heiman designed Wesleyan Hall at the University of North Alabama in Florence (1855, NRHP-listed, 1974) and the main academic building at Southern University in Greensboro (1857-1859, razed 1973). Heiman also served in the Mexican War and later in the Civil War as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate Army; he died in a Confederate military hospital in Jackson, Mississippi.⁵⁴

According to architectural historian James Patrick, Heiman modeled the design for this church after a Gothic Revival-style chapel he had previously designed in 1852-1853 for the University of Nashville. This two-story brick building is anchored by a three-story tower at the southeast corner. Originally, the tower featured a spire that soared several hundred feet; however, the spire was destroyed in a storm in 1878. The building exhibits a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, castellated shaped parapets with molded brick cornices, brick pilasters, wrought iron pinnacles, parapet battlements, pointed arched window openings with drip mold stone lintels and multi-pane sash, and masonry foundation. The main entrance on Lincoln Street exhibits a segmental arched opening with paired wooden doors, limestone entrance stairs, and wrought iron railings and lampposts. An apse is located at the rear elevation.⁵⁵

From 1954-1955, the church was enlarged with a two-story Gothic Revival-style wing at the rear or west elevation containing 10,320 square feet of classrooms and featuring a gable roof, brick veneer walls, casement windows, and a recessed entrance portico facing Gates Avenue. This brick wing was designed by Turner & Northington Architects. The rear wing was enlarged again in 1967 with a two-story 12,269-square-foot extension stretching north to Eustis Street; this wing was designed by Dickson, Jones & Davis Architects. Surface parking lots are located at the rear. An interpretive marker was installed at the corner of Gates and Lincoln in 1969. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the church appears as it did in 1972 [photo #42]. (C)

Greene Street SE**165. 111-117 Greene Street SE**

c.1925, 1969, 1985, 2000-2001

Listed as Resource #198 in Twickenham Historic District

Located on the east side of Greene Street, the "Wesley Center" serves the c.1875 First United Methodist Church on the west side of Greene Street. The two-story Gothic Revival-style building was built in phases between c.1925 and 2001. The original building was enlarged to the north along Clinton Avenue in 1969, to the east in 1985, and to the south along Randolph Avenue in 2000-2001. The original section along Greene Street features a flat roof, castellated parapet with masonry coping, brick load bearing walls and brick pilasters, paired steel sash casement windows with elliptical arches on the first floor, and a masonry foundation. The Greene Street façade has a raised section near the northeast corner, two recessed entrances with elliptical arches, masonry quoins and surrounds, and glazed doors with transoms.

⁵⁴ *Architecture in Tennessee, 1768-1897*, by James Patrick (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981: 145); "Adolphus Heiman," by Leslie N. Sharp, 2009. <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net>, accessed September 5, 2012.

⁵⁵ Patrick 1981: 148.

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The 1969 addition along Clinton Avenue features commercial storefronts and blank brick walls. The 1985 addition to the east has ornamental brick cornices and fixed glass windows. The 2000-2001 addition along Randolph Avenue exhibits Gothic Revival-style architecture that replicates the 1870s sanctuary located across the street. This wing has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer walls, brick cornice trim, octagonal-shaped corner turrets with finials, façade pilasters, and paired arched windows. The 2000-2001 renovation also added a hipped roof porte-cochere with square brick columns to the 1985 wing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building has been significantly altered since 1972 [photo #43]. (NC, due to alterations)

166. 203 Greene Street SE

1910

Listed as Resource #199 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Street and Greene Street, this four-story Renaissance Revival-style building was originally home to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) before converted for use as offices in 1998. The architect was Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936) of Huntsville. A native of Missouri who lived in Nebraska before settling in Huntsville, Love was listed as a "carpenter" in the 1900 U.S. Federal Census and as an "Architect" in the 1908 and 1911 Huntsville City Directories with an office in the Elks Building. Love lived with his wife Mollie S. (b.1860) at the corner of Meridian and Greene. In the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Love was listed as a salesman for an auto supplies store. In the 1929 and 1931 city directories, he was listed as an architect with an office in the Tennessee Valley Bank Building, living with second wife Dorothy A. (b.1896) and her parents James C. and Louise F. Apperson at 432 Locust Street. Love also designed the 1917 Helion Lodge at 409 Lincoln Street.

Facing west towards Greene Street, the building features a T-shaped floor plan with a four-story front wing and three-story rear wing, a hipped roof covered with green colored tiles, deep overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, brick veneer walls, stone foundation, and interior end brick chimneys. The elevations exhibit concrete trim, keystones above arched openings, and patterned brickwork at the fourth level on the front wing. The fenestration consists of paired steel casement windows with arched transoms on the first level. The main entrance features a paired doorway with an arched transom and an arched concrete surround with Doric pilasters. "Y.M.C.A." is inscribed in the concrete trim above the opening. A secondary entrance is located in the center of the north elevation. A set of concrete steps connect both entrances to the sidewalks. A concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalks. Located in the northwest corner is a concrete cornerstone inscribed with "Jesus Christ Himself Being the Chief Cornerstone" and "1910" on the north side of the cornerstone and the YMCA "Spirit, Mind, Body" crest on the west side of the cornerstone. A paved surface parking lot is located south of the building, which is served by an entrance in the southwest corner. Non-original replacement windows on the main level of the front wing were replaced with windows matching the originals during the 1998-1999 renovation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building remains relatively unchanged from its 1972 appearance [photo #44]. (C)

167. 213 Greene Street SE

c.1966

Listed as Resource #200-201 at 215-219 Greene Street in Twickenham Historic District

This modern commercial building was demolished after 1997 and replaced with a paved surface parking lot, serving the adjacent former YMCA building. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, it is no longer extant. (NC)

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168. 310 Greene Street SE
1910

Listed as Resource #202 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Gates Avenue and Greene Street, the "McCalley-Stockton House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling with a foursquare floor plan, hipped roof covered with patterned asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, hipped roof wings on the north and south side elevations, a two-story hipped roof rear ell, hipped roof attic vent dormer on the front elevation, brick veneer walls, modillions in the eave cornice, masonry foundation, and one-over-one sash windows. A single-story, full-width front porch exhibits a center facing gable, circular Corinthian columns on brick piers, brick railings, and a set of concrete steps. A single-story, hipped roof porte-cochere is attached to the north elevation; it is supported by circular Doric columns on brick piers. A blue stained glass window is located on the north elevation. The building was enlarged in 1997 with a two-story wing and single-story garage at the southwest corner designed by local architect Ned Jones. A brick and iron fence surrounds the rear yard and a sandstone privacy fence lines Gates Street; an arched metal gate flanked by limestone posts leads to the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) Located in the southwest corner is a c.1925 single-story, hipped roof garage with brick walls, a inset porch supported by fluted Doric columns, metal roof; converted c.1950 for use as a rental apartment with address of 310½ Greene Street, c.1925. (C)

169. 311 Greene Street SE
1897, 1929

Listed as Resource #203 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Gates Avenue and Greene Street, this single-story Minimal Traditional-style building was originally a Queen Anne-style dwelling, known as the "Weil House," that underwent a major renovation in 1929 for use as ancillary offices for the adjacent Mental Health Center at 303-304 Eustis Avenue (no longer extant). The 1929 renovation was designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love. Facing Greene Street, the building features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, six-over-six and paired four-over-four sash windows, interior brick chimney with terra cotta pots, and a gable-roof garage wing extending from the northeast corner. The main entrance has an arched fanlight with molded trim and a gable-roof portico with an arched ceiling and circular Doric columns. A modern concrete ADA accessible ramp with steel tube railings is located on the north elevation. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building remains unchanged from its 1972 appearance [photo #45].⁵⁶ (C)

170. 600 Greene Street SE
2012-2013

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Cruse Alley and Greene Street, this two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features a steeply pitched synthetic slate gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows with limestone lintels, brick veneer walls, a center-hall floor plan, a masonry foundation, and copper trim. The main entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A

⁵⁶ Diane Ellis, "The Weil House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 3, Fall 1998: 47.

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1.5-story garage is connected to the rear elevation with a single-story wing. A driveway with brick gateposts connects to Cruse Alley and a masonry sidewalk connects to Greene Street. This property was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

171. 603 Greene Street SE

1976-1978

This one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling replaced the original c.1900 frame dwelling, which was demolished between 1972 and 1976. The owners of the replacement dwelling were Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Daniel, Jr. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, two gable dormers with eight-over-eight sash windows and wood siding, modillion cornice trim, brick veneer walls, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A side wing extends from the south elevation. The home underwent a significant renovation by John H. and Patricia Shields from 2010-2012, which included the removal of the center gable dormer and the addition of a facing gable entrance porch featuring molded trim, Doric columns, and pilasters. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. The 1970s semi-circle gravel driveway was removed and replaced with landscaping and a concrete driveway. The recent renovation was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the home that was listed in 1972 is no longer extant. (NC, due to age)

172. 604 Greene Street SE

1983

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features a steeply pitched asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, dentil cornice trim, six-over-six sash windows, brick veneer walls, and a sidehall floor plan with a recessed and arched entry portico. The main entrance exhibits a pediment with dentil trim, pilasters, paneled side walls, and a door surmounted by an arched transom. A concrete driveway with brick gateposts connects to the street. A wooden fence lines the yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

173. 606 Greene Street SE

1979

Listed as Resource #204 at 607 Greene Street in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story dwelling is a Neo-Traditional-style dwelling that replaced a c.1900 carriage house located behind 607 Franklin Street. The carriage house was a two-story frame building facing east towards Greene Street. Dr. Frank Haws hired Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to design the replacement dwelling, which faces north and features a clipped gable roof with asphalt shingles, three gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows and wood siding, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, and twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the first floor. The center-bay main entrance exhibits molded trim with pilasters and a pediment. A garage wing with dormers extends from the west elevation. A wood fence with brick posts surrounds the yard. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries, but the original dwelling is no longer extant. (NC, due to age)

174. 700 Greene Street SE

1985

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features a steeply pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, cornice with dentils, six-over-six sash windows on the upper

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level and twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the lower level, and a masonry foundation. A single-story side wing with a hipped roof extends from the north elevation. The main entrance features a five-pane transom, molded trim, and is protected by a center-bay, flat roof portico supported by square paired columns. The architect was David A. Crow of Huntsville. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory [photo #46]. (NC, due to age)

- (1) To the rear is a two-story 963-square-foot garage with an asphalt shingle hipped roof, brick veneer walls, and eight-over-eight sash windows, 1985. (NC)

175. 701 Greene Street SE

c.1980

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Greene Street and Banister Lane, this two-and-half story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling replaced a c.1930 Craftsman-style duplex. The new home features a steeply pitched asphalt shingle gable roof, two gable dormers with arched windows and pilasters, interior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows on the upper level and six-over-nine sash windows on the lower level. The front façade exhibits a molded cornice and a sidehall entrance door surmounted by an arched transom and accentuated with a molded architrave topped by a projecting pediment. A single-story side wing with an exterior end brick chimney extends from the north elevation and a two-story garage wing extends from the rear elevation. Gary Huckaby and Phil Arbert designed the house. A concrete driveway connects to Banister Lane and a brick sidewalk to Greene Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the original dwelling is no longer extant [photo #47]. (NC, due to age)

176. 703 Greene Street SE

1986-1987

Listed as Resource #207 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling replaced a c.1825-1850 vernacular frame house and outbuildings that were demolished c.1974. The original two-story house had a gable-and-wing floor plan and had been renovated during the Victorian era. The current house was designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville and features a cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, nine-over-nine sash windows, dentils trim in the cornice, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has an arched recessed portico with faux stone trim and an arched transom over the main doorway. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the original dwelling and outbuildings are no longer extant. (NC, due to age)

177. 707 Greene Street SE

1974-1977

Listed as Resource #208 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Greene Street and Lowe Avenue, this one-story dwelling is a unique example of a Contemporary-style dwelling in the historic district. It replaced a nineteenth century dwelling that was demolished. Designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, the house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and a brick foundation. Dominated by multi-massed roof forms, the front façade is blank with the exception of a recessed center entrance featuring a raised deck-type entrance, a solid door flanked by sidelights, and a

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contrasting, half-timbered façade panel above the entrance. A skylight is located in the center of the ridgeline. A garage wing extends from the north elevation and is connected to the house with a smaller hyphen. A gravel semi-circle driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the original dwelling is no longer extant [photo #48]. (NC, due to age)

Lincoln Street SE

178. 105-107 Lincoln Street SE

1966

Listed as Resource #123 a 401 Randolph Avenue in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Lincoln Street, the "Better Business Bureau Building" is a single-story commercial office building designed by Crow-Reed Architects. Previous occupants include the Production Credit Association. The rectangular building features a mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles, concrete structure, brick veneer walls, fixed pane vertical windows, steel and glass entrances, and a concrete foundation. A brick retaining wall creating planting beds surrounds the building. Surface parking lots are located on the north and east sides. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972. (NC, due to age)

179. 106 Lincoln Street SE

1921

This one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow has been converted for use as commercial offices.

The frame building features a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a facing gable dormer, masonry foundation, and a full-width integrated front porch supported by square columns and pilasters. Fenestration includes four-over-one sash. Surface parking lot is located along the south side. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (C)

180. 203 Lincoln Street SE

Listed as Resource #209 in Twickenham Historic District

The c.1900 "Miller-O'Neal House" was a Folk Victorian-style dwelling located adjacent to Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue, which purchased the building and demolished it. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building is no longer extant. The parcel has been incorporated into the adjacent church parcel and currently features an open lawn serving the church. (D)

181. 205 Lincoln Street SE

1907

Listed as Resource #210 in Twickenham Historic District

Known as the "Gilbert-Freeman House," this two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling was converted for use as an ancillary building in the 1990s for the adjacent Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue. The original owners were Charles H. Gilbert (1868-1919), a local manager of the telegraph company, and his wife Mary R. Gilbert. The 1910 U.S. Federal Census listed them living here with their daughter Helen, two African American servants, and a boarder. Tom and Sarah Mason "Sallie" Freeman purchased the property in 1922 and converted the dwelling for use as a boarding house, which was called the Sallie Freeman Boarding House from the 1930s-1950s. The frame building

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features a steeply pitched hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles, gable dormers, brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Two-story bays project slightly from the front and side elevations. A single-story, wrap-around front porch has paired circular Ionic columns and molded cornices. A portion of the front porch on the south elevation has been enclosed with six-over-six sash windows to create a sunroom. The main entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A tripartite window in the front façade gable dormer has small glass panes as do sidelights flanking the center window on the second level of the front façade. A brick and iron fence is located along the north edge of the parcel. The Central Presbyterian Church purchased the building in 1991 and commissioned Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville in 1996 to oversee a renovation for use as the Hawthorne Conservatory of Music. In 1996, an original 1913 architectural rendering of the Madison County Courthouse, by architect Clarence K. Colley of Nashville, Tennessee, was discovered during the renovation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #49].⁵⁷ (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story 476-square-foot frame gable roof outbuilding, which originally served as a 2-room servant's quarters, with a center brick chimney, weatherboard siding, shed roof front porch, and six-over-six sash windows, c.1910. (C)

182. 206 Lincoln Street SE

1915

Listed as Resource #211 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow is very similar to 208 Lincoln Street; both were constructed by developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929). The residence features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, interior brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, and knee braces in the eaves. A full-width hipped roof front porch has square flared columns with Corinthian capitals on brick piers and square balusters in the railing. Bay windows are located on the front and north side elevations. A set of concrete stairs connects the front porch to the sidewalk. The rear elevation features an original small hipped roof brick wing with a modern enclosed shed roof porch. Parking is along a narrow rear service alley. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

183. 207 Lincoln Street SE

1924

Listed as Resource #212 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Twickenham Terrace Apartments" is a two-story Craftsman-style apartment building featuring a rectangular floor plan with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, molded cornices, stucco covered walls, and a brick foundation. A single-story, flat roof, full-width front porch features oversized brick columns on brick piers and a rooftop terrace with brick posts and frame railing. A center-bay second floor entrance to the terrace is protected by an overhanging, facing gable dormer with a molded pediment and triangular eave brackets. The main entrances have fifteen-pane glazed doors with ten-pane sidelights. Flanking the main center entrances are paired French doors serving the porch and terrace. Fenestration on the side elevations is paired six-over-one sash windows. On the center of the second-floor of the north and south elevations is a cantilevered square bay window supported by triangular brackets. Since 1997, the French doors on the front façade were replaced with modern metal framed

⁵⁷ Harvie P. Jones, "Architectural Description of Freeman House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 1, 1997: 50-54.

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glazed doors. A paved parking lot is located behind the building and a paved driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #49]. (C)

184. 208 Lincoln Street SE

1915

Listed as Resource #213 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow is very similar to 206 Lincoln Street; both were constructed by developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929). The residence features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, interior brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. A full-width hipped roof front porch has circular columns with Corinthian capitals on brick piers and brick railing. Bay windows are located on the front and north side elevations. A set of concrete stairs connects the front porch to the sidewalk. Around 1990, the dwelling was converted into an attorney's office. The rear elevation features an original shed roof brick wing, a modern enclosed porch, and a second level hipped roof porch with square columns and solid wood railing. Parking is along a narrow rear service alley. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

185. 209 Lincoln Street SE

1837, c.1920

Listed as Resource #214 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Baker-Westmoreland House" is an antebellum, two-story dwelling that underwent a significant Craftsman-style renovation around 1920 for use as a boarding house. Albert A. Baker (1828-1901), a local sculptor and monument maker, lived here at one time. Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Eustis Avenue, the multi-unit building features a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles, pediment side gables, stucco covered walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Two-story wings containing glazed sun rooms with casement windows extend from the north and south elevations. A single-story, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width flat roof front porch features oversized square Doric columns and pilasters on brick piers, brick railing, and a rooftop terrace with square brick posts and wood railing. The terrace is served by a pair of glazed entrance doors with transoms in the center bay; a projecting center bay portico supported by triangular brackets protects the entrances. The main entrance in the center of the first floor has a 12-pane glazed door with a four-pane transom flanked by four-pane sidelights. A two-story rear wing has paired six-over-one sash windows and an exterior brick chimney. A two-story wing extends from the north side of the rear elevation. The multi-family dwelling was remodeled and converted for use as private offices between 1972 and 1997. The front terrace was added during this renovation. A concrete sidewalk connects to Lincoln Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

186. 210 Lincoln Street SE

1917

Listed as Resource #215 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow was constructed by local developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929). It features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a masonry foundation. The integrated, full-width front porch features square brick columns that protrude through the roof with concrete caps. The porch is served by three sets of paired glazed doors. A set of concrete steps connects to the street. A modern masonry retaining wall lines the sidewalk. The dwelling was renovated between 1972 and 1997 when wood slat screens were installed on the front porch and small shed roof attic vents were removed. A gable roof wing extends from

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the rear elevation. Parking is along a narrow rear service alley. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

187. 212 Lincoln Street SE

1921

Listed as Resource #216 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Eustis Avenue, this one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, deep eaves with triangular brackets, exposed rafter tails, brick veneer walls, and a masonry foundation. A single facing gable dormer at the front features eave brackets and three, three-pane fixed windows. An integrated full-width front porch has square brick columns on brick piers, brick railing, and a set of concrete steps connecting to the street. The porch is served by three sets of pair glazed entrances with operable shutters. Parking is along a narrow rear service alley. Since 1997, a wood slat screen was added to the north and south sides of the front porch. The rear elevation features a modern gable roof, wraparound porch with square columns on square piers, eave brackets, wood siding, and a handicap-accessible ramp. A stone retaining wall lines the sidewalk along Lincoln Street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

188. 301 Lincoln Street SE

1921

Listed as Resource #217 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Eustis Avenue, the "Laughlin House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimney, stucco covered walls, deep eaves with triangular brackets, and a masonry foundation. A facing-gable $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch features eave brackets, an eight-pane window in the gable, ornamental half-timbering, flared wood columns on stone piers, and stone railing. Fenestration consists of paired nine-over-one sash windows on the side elevations and tripartite multi-sash windows on the front facade. The main entrance has a glazed door flanked by multi-pane sidelights. A shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation. In 1982, Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville oversaw a renovation that added two second floor rooms, a small shed roof dormer, and a porte-cochere on the rear of the south elevation. A concrete driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a frame, single-car garage, c.1930. (C)

189. 303 Lincoln Street SE

1919-1921

Listed as Resource #218 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Galloway House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow with an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end limestone and brick chimney, stucco covered walls, seven-over-one sash windows, deep eaves with exposed rafter beams, and limestone foundation. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch features a facing gable with stucco and ornamental half-timbering, exposed rafter beams, oversized square wood columns on brick piers, and molded trim. A two-story shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A short concrete retaining wall lines the sidewalk and a modern concrete retaining wall lines the south side of the driveway. During a 2008 renovation, a gable roof porte-

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cochere was added to the rear of the south elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a frame 420-square-foot garage, c.1920. (C)

190. 305 Lincoln Street SE

1919

Listed as Resource #219 in Twickenham Historic District

Constructed on a hillside behind 309 Lincoln Street is a single-story dwelling featuring a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, stucco covered walls, exterior brick flue, three-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The basement level is accessed from an entrance on the north elevation, which is protected by a hipped roof porch supported by wrought iron posts. A one-story wing with an integrated carport extends from the rear of the south elevation and a shed roof wing extends from the north elevation. A gable roof porch extends from the south elevation at an angle. A paved driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

191. 309 Lincoln Street SE

1957-1958

Listed as Resource #220 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Brown-Powell-Askins House" was constructed for Willa and Louis Brown and purchased by Martha Powell-Askins in 1979. The Minimal Traditional-style home underwent a significant Neo-Traditional-style renovation and expansion in 1996 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. At that time, the single story home was enlarged into a one-and-a-half story dwelling featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof with three gable dormers, exterior end brick chimneys, painted brick veneer walls, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance is surmounted by a five-pane transom and flanked by six-pane sidelights. The original wrought iron posts supporting the original full-width front porch were replaced in the 1996 renovation with square wood columns. A nineteenth-century hewn limestone retaining wall with a stone corner post lines the sidewalk and a set of concrete steps connects the front porch to the street. A brick wall screens the HVAC equipment on the north elevation. The rear yard features modern masonry retaining walls, a paved parking area, and a paved driveway connecting to 305 Lincoln Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

192. 310 Lincoln Street SE

c.1919

Listed as Resource #221 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls with stucco in the gables, deep eaves with triangular brackets, exposed rafter tails, seven-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch has a stucco covered gable with paneled trim, oversized brick columns on brick piers, and a brick ventilated railing. A gable roof bay extends from the south elevation. A concrete sidewalk and gravel driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the dwelling appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(2) To the rear is a frame 620-square-foot garage renovated for use as a guest cottage, c.1920. (C)

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193. 311 Lincoln Street SE

1825-1826, c.1835-1861

Listed as Resource #222 in Twickenham Historic District

Located atop a prominent rise on the east side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Gates Avenue, the "Cox House" is a two-story dwelling that was enlarged between 1835 and 1861 and renovated in the late nineteenth century with an Italianate-style façade. Local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) is attributed with the original design. The original owner was Josiah Cox, business and civic leader and developer of the Big Spring water system. The dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, stucco covered brick walls, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a center gable with modillions and wood siding, modillions and molded trim along the cornice, six pilasters with molded Doric capitals, and paired one-over-one sash windows set within window openings with rounded corners. The main entrance features a set of paired glazed doors surmounted by a transom set within an opening with rounded corners. Since 1997, a new entrance portico supported by square Doric columns was installed, replacing the gable roof portico dating from the early twentieth century. A set of concrete steps connects the portico to the sidewalk. A single-story, gable roof wing extends from the north elevation; this wing has an exterior end brick chimney and six-over-six sash windows. A two-story wing extends from the south side of the rear elevation. This wing has been enlarged with single-story additions along the north and east sides. A nineteenth-century hewn limestone retaining wall lines the sidewalk. A brick and wrought iron fence lines the north side of the parcel. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972.⁵⁸ (C)

- (1) One-story, frame, hipped roof 1,056 square foot carport and storage building extending from the rear ell via a covered trellis-type walkway, c.2003. (NC, due to age)

194. 401 Lincoln Street SE

c.1815

Listed as Resource #224 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Perkins-Orgain-Winston House" is a two-story brick Federal-style sidehall plan dwelling that was enlarged and renovated in the early nineteenth century with a two-story brick addition to the south that created a center-hall plan. Around 1900, the house was renovated with the addition of a Queen Anne-style front porch. The home was originally owned by Peter Perkins (b.1784) a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and his wife Rachel Lewis Perkins (b.1784); they married in Huntsville in 1804. A subsequent owner was Arthur F. Hopkins, prominent lawyer and judge. In the mid-1980s, the current owners Dr. Calame and Diane P. Sammons initiated a major restoration of the home, overseen by local architect Harvie P. Jones.⁵⁹

In 1937, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS ALA-45). This documentation includes six photographs and four pages of historical information.

The building features an asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney on the south end, tripartite windows with nine-over-nine sash center windows, and a masonry foundation. The c.1900 center-bay, single story porch has a shallow hipped roof, paired eave brackets, square columns, scrolled balusters in

⁵⁸ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 8; "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 10.

⁵⁹ Aida Reinbolt, "Winston-Orgain-Sammons House: The Evolution and Restoration of a Federal House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 14, Nos. 2-3, 1988: 15-32; "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 10.

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the railing, and ornamental trim. A set of steps extends from the south side of the porch to the street. The main entrance exhibits a six-paneled door surmounted by an elliptical arched two-pane transom and flanked by four-pane sidelights; the opening has wood paneled trim and stone quoins. A nineteenth-century single-story wing originally housing an office extends from the north elevation; this wing features an exterior end brick chimney, four-over-four sash windows, and a paneled entrance door surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. This entrance is protected by a hipped roof portico with ornamental scrolled trim and supported by triangular brackets. In the mid-1980s, the home was enlarged with a two-story shed roof addition extending from the rear of the house. Lining the sidewalk is a nineteenth-century hewn limestone retaining wall with a set of nineteenth-century stone gateposts and limestone steps leading to the office. A concrete driveway connects to the street. To the rear is a landscaped private garden. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as did in 1972 [photo #50]. (C)

- (1) At the southeast corner of the parcel is a two-story, facing gable frame garage and storage building with an asphalt shingle roof, wood siding, and masonry foundation, 1992; designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. (NC, due to age)

195. 402 Lincoln Street SE

1913

Listed as Resource #225 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Gates Avenue, this two-and-a-half story Neoclassical Revival-style building, now referred to as the "Gideon Blackburn House," was originally a single-family sidehall plan residence that was renovated and enlarged in 2010 for use as offices by the adjacent First Presbyterian Church at 307 Gates Avenue. The dwelling features a standing seam metal gable roof, three gable roof dormers with arched windows, interior end brick chimneys with decorative tiles at the cap, brick veneer walls, deep eaves with exposed rafter beams, exposed rafter tails, six-over-one sash windows, and a concrete foundation. An asymmetrical, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width, two-story front porch features paneled cornice molding, brick columns with oversized brick piers extending to the second level, railing with diamond-pattern balustrade on the second floor and brick railing on the first floor, and decorative tiles on the posts. The main entrance is flanked by 10-pane sidelights. A two-story bay extends from the east side of the south elevation. The third floor gables feature tripartite Palladian windows atop a shed roof pediment. Decorative cross-shaped tiles are located between the windows of the second floor. A single-story, hipped roof enclosed porch with brick columns extends from the north façade and a patio terrace lined with a brick and tile railing extends from the front façade. In 2010, the building was enlarged with a two-story wing extending from the rear, creating an H-shaped plan; the design of this wing is in keeping with the original section of the house. A set of concrete steps connects to Lincoln Street and a concrete driveway lined by a brick fence connects to Gate Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #51]. (C)

- (1) In the southwest corner of the parcel is a two-story brick garage and storage building with asphalt shingle gable roof, c.1915, renovated in 2010. (NC, due to alterations)

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196. 405 Lincoln Street SE

1920

Listed as Resource #226 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimney, stucco covered walls, deep eaves with triangular-shaped brackets, nine-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. An integral $\frac{3}{4}$ -width, asymmetrical front porch is supported by oversized square stucco columns. A square bay extends from the south elevation. A set of concrete steps and a concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

197. 409 Lincoln Street SE

1917

Listed as Resource #227 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Williams Avenue, this Neoclassical Revival-style temple houses the "Helion Lodge," home of the oldest lodge of freemasons in the State of Alabama. Originally called "Eunomia Hall," the lodge traces its origins to Madison Lodge #21, chartered in August 1811 by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as the first in the State of Alabama. In 1824, Madison Lodge #21 merged with another local lodge to create the "Helion Lodge #1" under the Grand Lodge of Alabama. The original Neoclassical-style Eunomia Hall was built on this site in 1823; that brick building served as a multi-purpose school and Masonic Hall. In 1848, the lodge enlarged the site by purchasing an adjacent lot. The original 1823 building was enlarged in 1917 with a wing to the south. Three years later in 1920, the original 1823 section of the enlarged Eunomia Hall was demolished, leaving on the 1917 southern wing, which has served as the lodge ever since.⁶⁰

The architect of this building was Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936) of Huntsville, a member of the lodge. A native of Missouri who lived in Nebraska before settling in Huntsville, Love was listed as a "carpenter" in the 1900 U.S. Federal Census and as an "Architect" in the 1908 and 1911 Huntsville City Directories with an office in the Elks Building. Love lived with his wife Mollie S. (b.1860) at the corner of Meridian and Greene. In the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Love was listed as a salesman for an auto supplies store. In the 1929 and 1931 city directories, he was listed as an architect with an office in the Tennessee Valley Bank Building, living with second wife Dorothy A. (b.1896) and her parents James C. and Louise F. Apperson at 432 Locust Street. Love also designed the 1910 Y.M.C.A. at 203 Greene Street.

Facing Lincoln Street, the two-story building features a T-shaped plan, gable roof covered with metal panels, stucco covered hollow tile walls, façade pilasters with molded Doric capitals, tripartite metal casement windows, molded pediment trim on the front façade, and a masonry foundation. The south and west facades are distinguished by the Grecian-style cornice featuring a wide frieze beneath the cornice; this band of trim is decorated with triglyphs and metopes. The northern wing (originally center) contains the recessed entrance portico supported by oversized Doric columns; the main entrance is surmounted by a diamond-pane transom. The north elevation, which originally connected to the c.1820 temple, is blank. A concrete sidewalk and steps connects to the street. The Huntsville Historical Society installed a metal interpretive marker at the corner of Lincoln and Williams in 1955. A cobblestone retaining wall lines Lincoln Street. The building was restored in 1974 and again in 2002-2003. An interpretive marker with a historic

⁶⁰ "Helion Lodge History." <http://helionlodge.org/history/>, accessed September 20, 2012.

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image of the building was attached to the front elevation in 2012. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the temple appears as it did in 1972 [photo #52]. (C)

198. 410 Lincoln Street SE

1874, c.1902

Listed as Resource #228 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Williams Avenue, the two-story "Wilson-McKissack House" is an Italianate-style dwelling that was enlarged around 1902. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, shallow hipped roof with standing seam metal panels, interior brick chimneys with decorative corbelling, weatherboard siding, cornice with modillions and paired brackets, one-over-one sash windows with flat crowns, and a masonry foundation. A semi-circular two story bay extends from the south façade and a single-story front porch wraps around the front of the building. The porch features a semi-circular bay extending from the southeast corner, paired brackets in the cornice, and wooden Ionic columns. The main entrance features a set of paired doors with arched windows and molded trim. A single-story flat roof wing extends from the rear elevation and a small hipped roof screened porch extends from the northeast corner of the house. A wrought iron fence lines Lincoln Street and Williams Avenue. Concrete sidewalks connect to both streets and a concrete driveway connects to Williams Avenue. A modern carport is connected to the rear of the house with a covered walkway; the carport features a hipped roof and is supported by circular Ionic columns. A modern wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard and landscaped garden. A modern limestone terrace is located at the front of the house. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #53]. (C)

- (1) To the northwest is a 728-square-foot frame garage and shed, metal hipped roof, shed roof porch, c.1900. (C)

Locust Avenue SE

199. 408 Locust Avenue SE

1962

Listed as Resource #229 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling was recently renovated by adding dormers and a new porch to the original Minimal Traditional-style building. The house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, and eight-over-twelve sash windows. The modern renovation added facing gable roof dormers with molded pediments and square columns and a ¾-width single story front porch supported by paired circular Doric columns. The original recessed asymmetrical entry is flanked by sidelights. The exterior brick veneer walls were painted white. A concrete driveway and brick paved sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building has been altered significantly from its 1972 appearance [photo #54]. (NC, due to alterations)

200. 412 Locust Avenue SE

c.1891

Listed as Resource #230 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Geron House" is a one-and-a-half story Folk Victorian-style dwelling that was renovated in the 1960s. The house features a steeply pitched asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, center gable

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dormer, nine-over-twelve sash windows, masonry foundation, and synthetic metal siding. A shed roof rear wing was enlarged with a shed roof dormer addition. In the mid-twentieth century, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -width, shed roof front porch was added; the porch features square piers, concrete floor, and rooftop railing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story frame 180-square-foot garage/outbuilding, c.1900. (C)

201. 413 Locust Avenue SE

1926

Listed as Resource #231 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Humphrey-Shaver House" is a two-story, Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling featuring a sidehall floor plan, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, deep eaves with molded cornice trim, twelve-over-one sash windows, and masonry foundation. A small shed roof portico protects the main entrance, which features 10-pane sidelights and flanking pilasters. A single-story hipped roof screened porch extends from the east elevation. A three-sided single-story bay window is located on the rear of the west elevation. A single-story rear wing connects to a single-story brick garage. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects with the street. Around 1990, a non-original shed roof constructed atop the portico was removed and the original portico restored based on the original architectural blueprints by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

202. 414 Locust Avenue SE

1893

Listed as Resource #232 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Moore-Bryant House" is a two-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling featuring a gable-and-wing floor plan, multi-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimney on the west elevation, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The gable eaves exhibit fish scale siding and a triangular-arched decorative attic vent. The windows have molded surrounds. A small, facing gable dormer with an attic vent is located on the front elevation. A single-story, square bay window projects from the façade gable. A single-story, hipped roof porch is located on the northeast corner of the front façade; this porch features turned columns, a center facing gable dormer, bracketed eaves, and decorative ornamentation. The main entrance is surmounted by a multi-pane transom. A two-story shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation. The house was enlarged c.1950 with a single-story gable roof wing with an exterior end chimney extending from the rear of the west elevation. A wrought iron fences lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) To the rear of the house is a single-story frame 576-square-foot garage, c.1910. (C)

203. 415 Locust Avenue SE

1924-1928

Listed as Resource #233 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Wilkes-Roberts House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling with a double-pile floor plan, gable roof covered with red metal panels, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a center paired entrance surmounted by a fanlight and protected by a single-story, center bay flat roof portico featuring square Doric

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columns and rooftop railing. Palladian windows are located in the attic gables. A rear wing, courtyard, and in-ground swimming pool were added in 1986-1987 by subsequent owners Mr. & Mrs. C.S. Roberts, Jr. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #55]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story 292-square-foot outbuilding, c.1960. (C)

204. 416 Locust Avenue SE

1900

Listed as Resource #234 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Wallace-Gates House" is a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling with a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, synthetic vinyl siding, and masonry foundation. A single-story wraparound front porch extends from the northeast corner and features turned posts, brackets, and ornamentation. The main entrance is surmounted by a transom. The house was recently enlarged with a large, two-story rear addition that protrudes above the original ridge line. A wrought iron fence surrounds the front yard. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

(1) To the rear is a single-story 400-square-foot garage, 1996. (NC, due to age)

205. 417 Locust Avenue SE

1929

Listed as Resource #235 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling is a Craftsman-style Bungalow that underwent a major Neo-Colonial Revival-style renovation from 1972-1997. The dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, stucco finished walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The original shed roof dormers were replaced with the current facing gable dormers with wood siding. The original asymmetrical and recessed front porch features oversized square stucco columns and railing. The front façade has a glazed front door and paired French doors leading to the porch. A brick sidewalk connects to the street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building has been significantly altered from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to alterations)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 360-square-foot garage, c.1920. (NC, due to alterations)

206. 418 Locust Avenue SE

1920-1922

Listed as Resource #236 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow was constructed by local contractor Fisk & Hopper, probably from stock plans. The building features an asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, bracketed eaves, half-timbered gables, and a large facing gable dormer with bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails. Fenestration is nine-over-one sash windows and the main entrance is surmounted by a transom. The full-width front porch is connected to a porte-cochere extending from the northeast corner; both of which are supported by square brick columns on brick piers. A basement is entered from the rear. A concrete driveway, concrete ribbon driveway, and sidewalk connect to the street. The property

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was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972.⁶¹
(C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 532-square-foot garage, c.1920. (C)

207. 419 Locust Avenue SE

1923-1925

Listed as Resource #237 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails, brick veneer walls, stucco in the gables, masonry foundation, and a large facing gable dormer with stucco and a tripartite window. Fenestration consists of eight-over-one, twelve-over-one, and six-over-one sash windows. The main entrance has paired doors surmounted by an eight-pane transom. A single-story, full-width recessed front porch is connected to a porte-cochere on the front of the east elevation; both are supported by square brick columns with decorative brick patterns on brick piers with a brick railing and concrete steps. A concrete driveway and concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 420-square-foot outbuilding, c.1926. (C)

208. 422 Locust Avenue SE

1917

Listed as Resource #238 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails, weatherboard siding, masonry foundation, and a large shed roof dormer with flared side walls and three adjacent 10-pane windows. The main entrance has a glazed door flanked by sidelights. A single-story, full-width recessed front porch is supported by circular Doric columns. A single-story, hipped roof wing with brick veneer walls extends from the front of the east elevation and a shed roof square bay extends from the west elevation. Around 1997, the house was enlarged with a two-story rear wing with architectural details similar to the original section of the dwelling. At that time, the 16-pane front windows were replaced with French doors. A concrete driveway and concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

209. 423 Locust Avenue SE

1908

Listed as Resource #239 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Watts House" is a single-story, Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, masonry foundation, and a full-width shed roof front porch with a metal roof. The porch features square columns and railing. The front façade is distinguished by two facing gable wings that protrude slightly forming a recessed center entrance surmounted by a facing gable dormer. A paved driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. The

⁶¹ Harvie P. Jones, "Bungalow and Other 20th Century Residential Architecture in Huntsville: An Overview," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 25, Nos. 3&4, Fall-Winter 1999:26.

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home was enlarged recently with a large rear wing. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-and-a-half story, frame garage and outbuilding, c.2012. (NC, due to age)

210. 424 Locust Avenue SE

1916-1919

Listed as Resource #240 in Twickenham Historic District

In the 1920s and 1930s, the "Hutchens-Bryant House" was owned by Davis Manston Steger (1883-1958), a farm manager, and his wife Mamie Oldfield Steger (1887-1972), a local schoolteacher. The one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, masonry stucco walls, a facing gable dormer with paired windows, interior brick chimney, masonry foundation, and six-over-one sash windows. The front façade features a bay window with nine-over-one sash windows on the west side and a ¾-width, asymmetrical shed roof front porch on the east side; the porch is supported by oversized square masonry columns. A two-story gable and hipped roof addition extends from the south elevation, which provides access to the basement. A wrought iron fence lining the sidewalk was added c.1995. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

211. 425 Locust Avenue SE

1941

Listed as Resource #241 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Cummins House" is a two-story Minimal Traditional-style home that features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, facing eyebrow dormers, six-over-six and twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. In recent years, the original central bay, arched roof portico with paired square columns was replaced with a ¾-width, single story front porch featuring a metal panel roof, paired Doric columns, and slender spindle railing. A small, single-story wing extends from the front of the west elevation. A brick sidewalk connects to the street. The city denied a demolition permit in 1990. The house was enlarged in 1997 with a large, two-story rear wing with a single-story garage extending from the north elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

212. 426 Locust Avenue SE

1910-1911

Listed as Resource #242 in Twickenham Historic District

The "William Wyeth Newman House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, hipped roof attic dormers with vents, exterior end brick chimney, a deep cornice eave with modillions, nine-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. A full-width, single-story front porch has a hipped roof, circular Doric columns, and molded cornice trim. A porte-cochere with Doric columns on brick piers extends from the east elevation. A two-story hipped roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 480-square-foot garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and masonry foundation, c.1910. (C)

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213. 427 Locust Avenue SE

1896

Listed as Resource #243 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Eckhardt-McQuinn House" is a single-story Folk Victorian-style residence that has undergone several major renovations. The dwelling has a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, two-over-two sash windows, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimneys, a masonry foundation, and a front entrance surmounted by a transom. Around 1988, Jones & Herrin Architects renovated the house with a new single-story, hipped roof, wrap-around front porch featuring Queen Anne-style turned columns, railing, and scrolled brackets. Around 1991, the section of the porch along the west elevation was enclosed for a sun room. In the modern era, the home was enlarged with a large, two-story, rear addition that protrudes above the roofline. A single-story garage wing extends from the rear wing. The city denied a demolition permit in 1990. A concrete driveway and concrete sidewalk scored to resemble stone connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972 [photo #56]. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, frame outbuilding with a steeply pitched roof, bargeboard, and glazed wooden door. (NC)

214. 429 Locust Avenue SE

1901

Listed as Resource #245 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle hipped roof, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. A facing gable dormer has an attic vent, fish scale siding, and a decorative bargeboard. The front façade features a bay window on the west side and a single-story, wrap-around front porch with turned columns, spindle work, brackets, and turned balusters in the railing. The section of the porch along the east elevation has been enclosed with a ribbon of windows. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A single-story, gable roof wing extends from the northeast corner of the rear elevation. A concrete driveway and stone paved sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house maintains its 1972 appearance. (C)

- (1) In the northwest corner is a single-story, frame 330-square-foot garage with gable roof, weatherboard siding, and masonry foundation, c.1907. (C)
- (2) To the rear is a single-story, frame 796-square-foot storage building with an asphalt shingle gable roof, weatherboard siding, brick chimney, and masonry foundation, c.1930. (C)

215. 430 Locust Avenue SE

1923

Listed as Resource #246 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Morton House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that is nearly identical to the neighboring dwelling to the west at 432 Locust Avenue SE. The house features an asphalt shingle facing gable roof, interior end brick chimney, stucco covered walls, four-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation with a cellar accessed from the rear. An asymmetrical screened front porch features a gable roof, bracketed eaves, molded trim, and square columns. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect

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to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

216. 432 Locust Avenue SE

1923

Listed as Resource #247 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Apperson House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that is nearly identical to the neighboring dwelling to the east at 430 Locust Avenue SE. In the 1929 and 1931 city directories listed the occupants as James C. Apperson (1860-and Louise F. Apperson along with their daughter Dorothy A. Love (b.1896) and her husband, local architect Edgar Lee Love (1864-1936). The house features an asphalt shingle facing gable roof, interior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls with stucco covered gables, four-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation with a cellar accessed from the rear. An asymmetrical screened front porch features a gable roof, bracketed eaves, molded trim, and square columns. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

217. 433 Locust Avenue SE

1913

Listed as Resource #248 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Folk Victorian-style dwelling was enlarged and renovated in 2009-2010. The original section of the dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, gable roofs covered with metal panels, interior brick chimneys, wood siding, and a single-story, wrap-around front porch with flared wood columns on brick piers. The renovation added facing gable dormers, replacement fenestration, a new front entrance door with flanking sidelights, Craftsman-style eave trim, and copper gutters. The home was enlarged with a two-story addition extending via a single-story hyphen from the east elevation and a single-story wing extending from the rear elevation. The new wings exhibit Craftsman-style details such as bracketed eaves, half-timbered gables, and a cantilevered square bay window on the front facade. A curvilinear pea gravel driveway and curvilinear brick paved sidewalk connect to the street. A wooden privacy fence lines the rear yard, which features a professionally landscaped private garden and greenhouse. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, this home no longer appears as it did in 1972 [photo #57]. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) In the northwest corner of the parcel is a single-story, frame 1,001-square-foot outbuilding, c.2010. (NC, due to age)
- (2) To the rear is a two-story, frame 2,033-square-foot garage and outbuilding with multi-gabled roofs, weatherboard siding, and masonry foundation, c.2010. (NC, due to age)

218. 434 Locust Avenue SE

1922

Listed as Resource #249 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle hipped roof, exterior end brick chimney, one-over-one sash windows, stucco walls, masonry foundation, bracketed cornice, and an asymmetrical facing gable screened front porch supported by flared wood columns on brick piers. A brick sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

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219. 435 Locust Avenue SE

1913

Listed as Resource #250 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle hipped and multi-gable roof, interior brick chimneys, synthetic siding, fish scale siding in the facing gable, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The wrap-around front porch has circular Doric columns, standing seam metal roof, and a replacement concrete floor. There are two front entrances, each with a glazed door, transom, and molded trim. The front gable has a three-side bay protected by the porch. A concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A single-story addition extends from the rear elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story frame 506-square-foot garage and storage outbuilding with a metal gable roof, board and batten siding, and masonry foundation, c.1920. (C)

220. 436 Locust Avenue SE

1919

Listed as Resource #251 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Butler-Certain House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow with an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, stucco covered walls, six-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. A full-width recessed front porch features paired square columns on brick piers with decorative brackets between the columns. A modern wing with Craftsman-style architecture and bracketed eaves was added to the rear elevation in 2013. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding, bracketed eaves, and concrete block foundation, replacement of c.1920 garage, c.2013. (NC, due to age)

221. 437 Locust Avenue SE

1922

Listed as Resource #252 in Twickenham Historic District

One of a row of four parallel dwellings built at an angle to California Street, this single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle facing gable roof, interior brick chimneys, beveled wood siding, one-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. A gable roof wing extends from the east elevation. An asymmetrical front porch features a gable roof, bracketed eaves, molded trim, and paired square columns. A gravel driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972. (C)

222. 438 Locust Avenue SE

1912

Listed as Resource #253 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Locust Avenue and California Street, the "Baxter House" is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that was partially demolished, enlarged, and renovated in 2012-2013. The adjacent c.1914 home at 440 Locust Avenue was demolished so this home could be enlarged with a single-story wing extending from the east elevation; this wing consists of a hipped roof open-air pergola-type carport. The rear half of this home was demolished as part of the renovation. The

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home features an asphalt shingle hipped roof, hipped roof attic vent dormer, weatherboard siding, nine-over-one sash and twelve-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A wraparound, recessed front porch has square columns, exposed rafter tails, metal roof panels, and a decorative railing. A bay window protrudes from the northwest corner of the front façade. The 2012-2013 renovation also enlarged the home with a large, hipped roof L-shaped wing at the rear elevation. A brick privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, this home no longer appears as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

223. 439 Locust Avenue SE

1922

Listed as Resource #254 in Twickenham Historic District

One of a row of four parallel dwellings built at an angle to California Street, this single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, shed roof attic vent dormer, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. A full-width recessed front porch features oversized circular Doric columns on brick piers and brick railings. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972 [photo #58]. (C)

224. 440 Locust Avenue SE

Listed as Resource #255 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Locust Avenue and California Street, this c.1914 Craftsman-style Bungalow was demolished in 2010 in order to accommodate an addition to the residence at 438 Locust Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, it is no longer extant. (D)

225. 441 Locust Avenue SE

1922

One of a row of four parallel dwellings built at an angle to California Street, this single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, interior central brick chimney, stucco covered walls, three-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. A full-width front porch features turned porch columns added prior to 1972. The main entrance has a glazed door and flanking sidelights. A gravel driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972 [photo #58]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 280-square-foot garage and shed with weatherboard siding, metal gable roof, and masonry foundation, shared with 443 Locust Avenue, c.1930. (C)

226. 443 Locust Avenue SE

1924

Listed as Resource #256 in Twickenham Historic District

One of a row of four dwellings built at an angle parallel to California Street, this single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle clipped gable roof, brick chimneys, stucco covered walls, three-over-one sash windows, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. A full-width front porch features oversized square brick columns on brick piers and brick railings. The main entrance has a glazed door flanked by sidelights. A gravel driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. The property shares a garage

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and storage outbuilding with 441 Locust Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears as it did in 1972 [photo #58]. (C)

Low Avenue SE

227. 205 Lowe Avenue SE

c.1885

Located along the north side of Lowe Avenue, which was constructed in the 1970s, this two-story Steamboat Gothic-style dwelling was originally owned by Wilfred R. Van Valkenburg (b.1862) and his wife Emily Bradley Van Valkenburg (1863-1938). Originally built at 311 Franklin Street, the Women's Clubs hired Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville in 1973 to oversee its relocation to this location in order to prevent it from being demolished for a new bank and renovated it for use as a clubhouse. A three-story tower on the center of the front façade distinguishes the two-story frame dwelling. The tower features an octagon-shaped cupola, sometimes called a widow's watch, atop a five-sided tower. In the 1990s, the house once again became a private residence. Recently, the single-story wrap-around front porch, which was altered in the mid-twentieth century, was restored and now features five sides, turned columns and a balustrade. The recent renovation also removed the double front entrance and reconstructed a railing atop the widow's watch. Other details include an asphalt shingle covered gable roof, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The building retains original architectural integrity from the period of significance: 1814-1963 [photo #59]. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. The original location at 311 Franklin Street was also outside the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #59]. (C)

228. 413 Lowe Avenue SE

1997

Located along Lowe Avenue, which was constructed in the 1970s, this one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style residence features a steeply pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, three front gable dormers, brick veneer on the lower level and Hardiplank siding in the gables, one-over-one sash windows, and a rear garage wing. The property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

229. 415 Lowe Avenue SE

1996

Located along Lowe Avenue, which was constructed in the 1970s, this one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style residence features a steeply pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, three front gable dormers, Hardiplank siding, masonry foundation, an integrated front porch with square columns, and a facing gable front garage wing. The property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

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McClung Avenue SE

230. 413 McClung Avenue SE

c.1834-1836

Listed as Resource #257 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Westlawn" estate is located atop Echols Hill in the northeast quadrant of the four-point intersection of McClung Avenue, Williams Avenue, Echols Avenue, and Adams Street. Westlawn was once owned by Gen. LeRoy Pope Walker (1817-1884), who lived here after 1870 with his second wife Eliza Dickson Pickett (1832-1885) and five children. Walker was named for his maternal grandfather, LeRoy Pope, who lived across the street at 403 Echols Avenue. He attended the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1837, was elected brigadier-general of the Alabama militia, and was elected to the state Legislature and as a circuit judge from 1843-1853; serving as Speaker of the House in 1847 and 1849. In 1860, he led the Alabama delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Charleston and in 1861 he was appointed secretary of war in the cabinet of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. During the Civil War, he served for a short time as a brigadier-general, commanding garrisons at Mobile and Montgomery. After the war, he resumed his law practice in Huntsville, serving in 1883 as the defense attorney for infamous outlaw Frank James, brother of Jesse James. He served as president of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, which ended Reconstruction in Alabama in 1875. The 1870 U.S. Census listed his household here as including his wife, son, and three servants. Walker is buried in Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-listed, 2012).⁶²

The brick dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, gable roof with standing seam metal and copper panels, deep eaves and pedimented gables, interior brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A center-bay portico supported by fluted Doric columns protects the main entrance, which features a transom, sidelights, and molded trim. A raised terrace with brick retaining walls stretches across the front façade. A set of wide stone steps with brick piers extends from the front of the terrace. A two-story ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation. At the northwest corner of the rear ell is a two-story service building, originally detached but now connected with a modern hyphen; the service building originally contained slave workspaces, the kitchen, and a smokehouse. A porch is located along the west elevation of the service building. A c.1900 greenhouse, later converted into a glazed conservatory, extends from the southeast corner of the rear ell.

In the early nineteenth century, this property featured the city's water reservoir, which was supplied by the Big Spring off the Public Square via underground water pipes and a steam-powered pumphouse. The circular reservoir was 70-feet in diameter, 10-feet deep, and held nearly 290,000 gallons of water. A level base was cut into the limestone and protected by a 15-foot tall red cedar fence. The site also featured stone retaining walls. In the 1920s, the reservoir was removed and the site was incorporated into the west lawn of the Westlawn estate. The site of the reservoir was replaced with a sunken garden featuring a concrete reflecting pool with Italian tile, native limestone trim, and a cast iron cascading fountain. The sunken garden also featured set of concrete steps that lead to a cobblestone summerhouse. Limestone posts and limestone retaining walls flank the steps. Cobblestone and brick retaining walls line the sidewalk along McClung Avenue. A set of cobblestone gateposts along McClung Avenue has the name "Westlawn"

⁶² "Leroy Pope Walker," by D. Jonathan White. <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org>, accessed September 25, 2012; "Audio History of 413 McClung Avenue," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed September 25, 2012.

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inscribed on the stone caps. A set of stone gateposts is located at the western edge of the parcel at the intersection of Williams Avenue, Echols Avenue, McClung Avenue, and Adams Street.⁶³

Led by local architect Harvie Jones, a 1970-72 restoration removed the c.1900 Queen Anne-style porches and added side wings, including a three-car garage wing extending from the north elevation of the service wing.⁶⁴ At that time, the date "1836" was found on a ground floor mantel. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #60]. (C)

- (1) Located at the west end of the front yard is a stone summerhouse with a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal panels and supported by four cobblestone posts, c.1925 [photo #61]. (C)
- (2) Located at the west end of the front yard is a circular, in-ground concrete reflecting pool with a cast iron water fountain accessed by a set of concrete steps leading to the main house, c.1925. (C)

231. 414 McClung Avenue SE

1924

Listed as Resource #258 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls with weatherboard pediments, molded cornice trim, three-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A full-width, integrated front porch features oversized square wood columns on brick piers and brick railing. A gable roof porte-cochere supported by square brick columns extends from the north side of the west elevation. A basement level is accessed from the west elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

232. 416 McClung Avenue SE

1838, c.1855

Listed as Resource #259 in Twickenham Historic District

The "McClung-Bibb House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style estate originally owned by Colonel James White McClung (1798-1848), an attorney and member of the State Legislature from 1822-1848, including Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; he was also candidate for governor and the U.S. Senate. A native of Knoxville, Tennessee, he was a son of Charles McClung, who laid out Knoxville in the early 1790s and nephew of John Overton, who founded Memphis, Tennessee, in the 1810s. McClung attended the University of Tennessee and the University of North Carolina before settling in Huntsville in 1819. McClung lived here with his third wife Margaret Patrick (1819-1892), whom he married in 1839 in Fayetteville, Tennessee; his several sons and daughters remained in East Tennessee, where they played prominent roles in the cultural and economic affairs of Knoxville and Chattanooga.⁶⁵

⁶³ landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012) and Harvilee Harbarger. "Huntsville Garden District: A Sampling," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 16, Nos. 3&4, Summer-Fall 1990: 24.

⁶⁴ "Walker-Lowe Home," Series VII, Box 16, File 290, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, UAH Archives.

⁶⁵ "James White McClung," *Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, edited by Marie M.O. Thomas (Vol. 4:1094); Audio History of 416 McClung Avenue," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed September 27, 2012.

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In 1935, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS ALA 478). This documentation includes 12 photographs.

The brick dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, shallow hipped roof, interior central and interior end brick chimneys, and twelve-over-twelve and two-over-two sash windows with stone lintels. A one-story service ell originally containing slave workspaces extends from the north side of the east elevation. A two-story hipped roof ell extends from the south elevation. The home underwent a renovation in the 1850s that added a two-story, wrap around porch on the north and west elevations. The porch exhibits a parapet with pilasters and solid railing, paired square columns with Doric capitals and paneled piers, an ornamental balustrade, bracket eaves on the first floor and drop pendants on the second floor. The main entrance on the north elevation features paired paneled doors, a tripartite transom with elliptical shaped panes, sidelights with arched panes, paneled trim, and molded surround. The secondary entrance on the west elevation features two sets of paneled doors. On the west elevation, a set of masonry steps leads from the porch to the yard.

In 1972, the house was renovated and enlarged with a two-story hipped roof rear wing, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, extending from the south elevation as well as a diagonal carport wing extending from the southeast corner. In 1984, a c.1870 rear outbuilding was demolished. An in-ground swimming pool was added to the southwest corner in the modern era. A cobblestone fence with two sets of cobblestone gateposts and wrought iron gates lines the sidewalk. A concrete entrance sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. Damage from a recent fire led to a renovation and restoration project. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #62]. (C)

- (1) Located to the southwest is a one-story, masonry poolhouse with a metal hipped roof, stucco walls, and an attached frame trellis, c.1990. (NC, due to age)

233. 417 McClung Avenue SE

1867-1873

Listed as Resource #260 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Patton House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling featuring an L-shaped floor plan, shallow hipped roof covered with metal panels, interior end brick chimneys with decorative caps, deep eaves with paired brackets and modillions, molded panels within the cornice, one-over-one sash windows with molded crowns, brick walls, and a masonry foundation. The windows on the front elevation have elliptical arched crowns. The main entrance is located on the west side of the projecting front wing. The entrance features a set of paired doors within an arched opening with a cantilevered crown supported by brackets. A single-story flat roof porte-cochere with bracketed eaves and square columns extends from the west elevation; it is capped with a metal balustrade. An in-ground swimming pool was installed in the rear yard in 1974. In recent years, owner Kimberly S. Hartley commissioned local architect Frank J. Nola to design a two-story rear garage wing and local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012) to design the gardens. A stone retaining wall with a set of stone steps lines the limestone sidewalk along McClung Avenue. A paved circle driveway connects to the service alley separating the property from 413 McClung Avenue and a concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

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234. 418 McClung Avenue SE

1907

Listed as Resource #261 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Lanier-Monroe House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style residence featuring a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, attic dormers with Palladian-style tripartite windows and arched roofs, deep eaves with brackets and modillions, weatherboard walls, corner pilasters with Ionic capitals, multi-pane double-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has sidelights and an elliptical arched transom. A single-story, center bay flat roof portico featuring bracketed eaves, modillions, Ionic columns, and metal rooftop balustrade protect the entrance. Above the entrance is a projecting bay window surmounted by a gabled pediment cantilevered from the wall. A single story wing extends from the east elevation; this was originally a porch supported by Ionic columns, which has been enclosed. A basement level is accessed from the rear elevation. A two-story ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connects to the street. A concrete and chain fence lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #63]. (C)

235. 420 McClung Avenue SE

1907-1908

Listed as Resource #262 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Cooper-Mastin House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling that is also known as "Longview of the Hill." The original owner was Lawrence Cooper. The two-story Neoclassical Revival-style residence featuring a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, attic dormers with hipped and gable roofs, deep eaves with molded trim, weatherboard walls, multi-pane double-sash windows, shallow two-story center bay extending from the west elevation, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has sidelights and an elliptical arched transom. The entrance is protected by a single-story, ¾-width, flat roof porch featuring molded trim, Ionic columns, and a wooden rooftop balustrade. Above the entrance is a projecting bay window. A single story wing extends from the east elevation; this was originally a porch supported by Ionic columns, which has been enclosed. A basement level is accessed from the rear elevation. A two-story ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connects to the street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. Local architect Harvie Jones renovated the house in 1977. In 1995, local architect Ned Jones added an in-ground swimming pool and rear sunroom. Local architect Frank Nola designed a 338-square-foot carriage house that was added in 2004. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #63]. (C)

236. 421 McClung Avenue SE

1888

Listed as Resource #263 in Twickenham Historic District

The "White-Haws House," also known as "Ingleside," is a three-story Queen Anne-style dwelling featuring a modified gable-and-wing floor plan, metal faux slate roof, brick veneer walls, interior brick chimneys with decorative caps, molded eaves with modillions, one-over-one sash windows with rusticated sandstone keystones, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The front gables exhibit small areas with cobblestone finish. An octagon-shaped tower on the southeast corner distinguishes the front façade; a steeply pitched conical roof surmounts the tower. A single-story front porch wraps around the southeast corner; the porch features metal standing seam roof, turned columns, decorative trim, railing, and a facing gable over the main entrance. A decorative arched window with beveled glass is located on the front

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elevation. Stone applique trim in the form of circles is located on the south and east sides of the corner tower. A two-story bay extends from the west elevation. Two single-story hipped roof wings extend from the rear elevation. A set of concrete steps leads to a concrete sidewalk connecting to the street. A stone retaining wall with set of limestone gateposts lines the sidewalk; the gateposts are inscribed with the name "Ingleside." In 1982-1983, current owner Dr. Frank Haws undertook a restoration overseen by local architect Harvie Jones. The rear yard is surrounded by a metal privacy fence. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #64]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story 2,044-square-foot guest house with a metal hipped roof, decorative trim, and brick veneer wallsc.1999. (NC, due to age)

237. 422 McClung Avenue SE

1999

This two and-a-half story Neo-Georgian-style home was modeled after the design of a similar home in the Buckhead neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia. The dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, facing gable dormers, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade features stone veneer pilasters with Doric capitals, eaves with dentils, and a center bay covered with stone veneer. The center bay features the main entrance with a set of paired doors surmounted by a stone architrave. A full-width front terrace exhibits a stone balustrade and brick pavers. Four sets of paired glazed French doors surmounted by transoms and ornamental stone architraves serve the terrace. The French doors flanking the main entrance have pedimented architraves, while the outer French doors have elliptical arched architraves. An iron fence lines the sidewalk and driveway. A brick sidewalk connects to the street and a paved driveway connects to the garage wing at the rear of the house. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory [photo #65]. (NC, due to age)

238. 424 McClung Avenue SE

1858

Listed as Resource #264 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Ward-Walker" House is a two-story Gothic Revival and Italianate-style brick home built with an asymmetrical floor plan in the style of A.J. Downing. Two single-story brick bays project from the north elevation. Each bay has three windows surmounted by arched transoms, decorative Gothic arched fret-work under the entire cornice of each bay, and decorative cornices. The home's original exterior features included a three-story castellated square tower on the northwest corner. This tower was damaged in a storm and removed before 1920. The upper portion of the tower was replaced with an under-scale gable that was later removed. The house features a gable-and-wing, a multiple-gable roof with decorative metal ventilation grills on the two north and one west gables, original wooden ornamental undulating bargeboards, six-over-six original sash windows with molded flat crowns, a brick foundation, and four interior brick chimneys.

A fire in 1972 left the house without a roof for two years. A major restoration by the current owners was undertaken between 1990 and 1995. Local architect Harvie P. Jones of Jones & Herrin Architects, designed a new Gothic Revival and Italianate-style tower, including its brick pilasters, bracketed cornice, third story arched windows, metal hipped roof and finial; the new west entrance and its single-story portico with bracketed cornice and ornamental trim and the new façade of the west elevation which was increased from one story to two; and the new columns, bracketed cornice, hand rail, and balustrade for the two-story east porch. The square columns of the second story of the two-story porch on the east elevation were

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copied from the shadow lines of the original columns which were found when the Classical Revival columns on that porch were removed. As part of the restoration, the west driveway and garage were removed and a driveway was installed on the east to allow access to the east elevation ground floor of the home. The original stonewall lining the sidewalk was replaced with a tall brick privacy fence around 1975. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

239. 425 McClung Avenue SE

1921-1924

Listed as Resource #265 in Twickenham Historic District

The "White House" is a one-and-a-half story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1864-1936). The frame house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, facing gable dormers with deep eaves and pediments, interior center brick chimney, weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A center-bay porch features a facing gable pediment, and Ionic columns. The main entrance is surmounted by an elliptical arch transom and flanked by 10-pane sidelights. The deep eaves of the dormers, porch, and main house exhibit dentils and molded trim. Ionic columns support an integrated porch on the southeast corner. A cobblestone retaining wall lines the street and driveway, which is concrete. A set of concrete steps and a concrete sidewalk connects to the street. In 1947, local architect Paul M. Speake was commissioned to renovate the house. In 1984, Jones & Herrin Architects oversaw a renovation of the dwelling as well as the construction of a rear wing. A brick and iron privacy fence separates the property from 427 McClung Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972.⁶⁶ (C)

- (1) To the northeast is a single-story 437-square-foot frame shop outbuilding with Neoclassical Revival-style elements such as a center bay entrance portico and eave modillions, designed by Jones & Herrin Architects, c.1984. (NC, due to age)

240. 427 McClung Avenue SE

1962

Listed as Resource #266 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features a shallow hipped roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, two arched roof dormers, brick veneer walls, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story, semi-circular, center bay portico supported by circular columns distinguishes the façade; the original rooftop balustrade has been removed. The main entrance features an elliptical arched transom and sidelights. A single story wing with a rear carport extends from the west elevation. An in-ground swimming pool was installed in 1962. The house was enlarged with a single-story, hipped roof rear wing in the modern period. A stone retaining wall and fence with wrought iron gates lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the northwest is a single-story frame 1,024-square-foot outbuilding, originally used as a barn, which has been converted into a garage, metal gable roof, c.1900. (C)
- (2) To the northeast is a single-story frame poolhouse with a gable roof, c.1962. (C)

⁶⁶ Paul M. Speake Project List, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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241. 428 McClung Avenue SE

1952

Listed as Resource #267 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, flush eaves, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade has an asymmetrical main entrance, with a center facing gable above a tripartite picture window, and a hipped roof wing extending from the east side. A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A stone fence lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

242. 430 McClung Avenue SE

1903-1904

Listed as Resource #268 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Wheatly-Hay-Holmes House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling featuring a double-pile floor plan, asphalt shingle hipped roof, facing gable dormers, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and rusticated stone foundation. A single-story wraparound front porch supported by Doric columns distinguishes the front façade and a two-story center bay hipped roof portico is supported by oversized Ionic columns on rusticated stone piers. The second level of the portico features a railing and is served by an entrance with a transom and sidelights. The main entrance on the first floor also has a transom and sidelights and railing. The section of the porch on the east elevation has been enclosed with floor to ceiling glass windows to create a sunroom. A two-story gable roof wing extends from the center of the west elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 1974 and in 1976 Jones & Herrin Architects oversaw construction of a two-story rear addition, including a deck and carport. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

243. 432 McClung Avenue SE

1964

Listed as Resource #269 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a linear floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, eight-over-twelve sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The center section of the house has a slightly raised roof and slightly projecting façade, which contains the asymmetrical entrance within a recessed portico. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

244. 433 McClung Avenue SE

c.1940

Listed as Resource #270 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story dwelling is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with modest Cape Cod characteristics that was originally a Rectory for the Church of the Nativity Episcopal [see inv. #77]. The house was designed in 1939 by architect Paul Meredith Speake (1908-1996) who operated his own Huntsville practice from 1938-1946 before relocating to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1946. A Huntsville native, Speake graduated from the University of Alabama in 1927, Georgia Tech in 1932, and attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1930. The dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys,

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eight-over-eight sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The elevations feature brick veneer on the lower sections and shingle siding on the upper section. The asymmetrical entrance is located within a recessed portico adjacent to a multi-pane picture window. A single-story shed roof porch supported by square columns extends across the east elevation. A two-story wing extends from the west side of the rear elevation. A stone paved curvilinear sidewalk and paved driveway connects to the street. A cobblestone retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #66].⁶⁷ (C)

(1) To the rear is a frame 200-square-foot garage with shingle siding, c.1962. (C)

245. 436 McClung Avenue SE

1910, 1925

Listed as Resource #271 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Jordan House" is a one-and-a half story dwelling that was renovated into a Craftsman-style Bungalow in the mid-1920s. The house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, deep eave overhangs with exposed rafter tails, stucco covered walls, four-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A prominent shed roof dormer on the front features three windows and stucco covered walls. The facing gable, center bay front porch has bracketed eaves, paneled pediment trim, and circular Doric columns, which replaced the original stuccoed piers. The main entrance features a four-pane transom with diamond shaped pane, glazed front door, and eight-pane sidelights. A bay window extends from the west elevation. An inset porch supported by square columns is located at the southeast corner of the house. An elongated porte-cochere with square columns on brick piers extends from the north side of the east elevation. An in-ground swimming pool is located to the rear. In 1982, owner Dr. James Jordan hired Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to oversee a renovation. A stonewall with two sets of stone gateposts and wrought iron gates lines the street. An in-ground swimming pool is located in the rear yard. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

246. 437 McClung Avenue SE

1940

Listed as Resource #272 in Twickenham Historic District

The "George S. Elliott House" is a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style home designed in 1939 by architect Paul Meredith Speake (1908-1996) who operated his own Huntsville practice from 1938-1946 before relocating to Birmingham, Alabama, in 1946. A Huntsville native, Speake graduated from the University of Alabama in 1927, Georgia Tech in 1932, and the attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1930. The house features an asphalt shingle hipped roof, exterior end brick chimneys, three-bay façade with a single-story center bay portico, six-over-six and six-over-nine sash windows, shallow eaves with molded trim, and a masonry foundation. The portico has a flat roof, plain molded entablature, and circular Doric columns. The main entrance features a three-pane transom with diamond-shaped panes. A single-story wing extends from the west wing and a two-story wing extends from the east elevation. In 1988, the home was enlarged with a two-story rear addition connected to a two-story garage and single-story screened in porch on the east elevation; the renovation was designed by FHO Architects. Between 1972 and 1997, the original stucco covering on the exterior walls was removed to expose the brick veneer walls. A brick driveway and brick sidewalk with a set of brick steps connects to the street. The building retains sufficient architectural

⁶⁷ Paul M. Speake Project List, June 25, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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integrity from the period of significance, 1814-1963, to contribute to the district. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁶⁸ (C)

247. 445 McClung Avenue SE

1969

Listed as Resource #109 in Twickenham Historic District

Set back from the street, this one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival-style dwelling features an H-shaped floor plan, steeply pitched gable roofs with asphalt shingles, inset facing gable dormers, brick veneer walls with half-timbered gable pediments, an interior brick chimney on the west side of the house, and a monumental exterior end brick chimney on the front façade with decorative brickwork. A recessed portico protects the asymmetrical main entrance. Fenestration is mainly comprised of leaded glass windows with diamond-shaped panes. A one-and-a-half story garage wing is located at the west elevation and connected to the main house with a covered walkway. Between 1972 and 1997, the home was enlarged with a one-a-half story wing to the east, which mimics the original garage wing to the west. A curvilinear paved driveway connects to the street. The original architect may have been Paul Tuggle. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to age)

248. 446 McClung Avenue SE

1929-1934

Listed as Resource #110 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is nearly identical to the adjacent dwelling at 448 McClung Avenue, built with a flipped plan. The two homes share a central concrete ribbon driveway. The house features a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls with stucco in the pediment, three-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, and partial basement accessed from the rear. An asymmetrical, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch features a hipped roof, flared square columns on brick piers, and brick railing. A patio terrace with brick railing extends from the west side of the porch. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

249. 447 McClung Avenue SE

1958

Listed as Resource #111 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, flush eaves, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-nine sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The asymmetrically located main entrance projects slightly from the front façade and is protected by a center-bay, facing-gable front porch featuring weatherboards in the pediment, circular fluted Doric columns, and a round attic window. The main entrance has four-pane transoms and a paneled door. In 1965, the home was enlarged with a rear garage and utility wing connected to the main house with an enclosed hyphen. Two facing gable front dormers with wood siding were added after 1997. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house has been significantly altered from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to alterations)

⁶⁸ Paul M. Speake Project List, June 25, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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250. 448 McClung Avenue SE

1929-1934

Listed as Resource #112 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is nearly identical to the adjacent dwelling at 446 McClung Avenue, built with a flipped plan. The two homes share a central concrete ribbon driveway. The house features a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, three-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, and partial basement accessed from the rear. An asymmetrical, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch features a facing gable roof, square columns on brick piers, and brick railing. A patio terrace with brick railing extends from the east side of the porch. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

251. 449 McClung Avenue SE

1958

Listed as Resource #113 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of McClung Avenue and California Street, this single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a shallow hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, asymmetrical bay projecting slightly from the west side of the front façade, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, main entrance protected by a center-bay recessed portico, and a masonry foundation. A hipped roof wing extends from the east side of the rear elevation. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

252. 450 McClung Avenue SE

c.1827, c.1857, c.1911

Listed as Resource #114 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of McClung Avenue and California Street, the "Bradley-Darwin House" is a one-and-a-half story Federal-era home that was relocated from the William Pope property to its current location around 1857. Dr. James Lanier Darwin (1859-1916) purchased the home from the Bradley family around 1911, living here with his wife, two daughters, and son. Darwin attended Auburn University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York where he graduated in 1888. Dr. Darwin worked in New York for a number of years before returning home to Huntsville, establishing a practice on the north side of the Courthouse Square. In 1902, he married Martha Lee "Mattie" Patton (1876-1966) in Nashville, Tennessee. After the death of Dr. Darwin in 1916, his widow Mattie worked as a dry goods saleswoman, portrait artist, and librarian at the downtown Carnegie Library where she established a historical collection.

In the early 1910s, Dr. Darwin undertook a major renovation that enlarged the home with a new front section featuring Neoclassical Revival-style elements. The dwelling features a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles, two facing gable front dormers with paired four-over-four sash windows and pediments, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A center-bay, facing gable porch exhibits a pediment, plain entablature, semi-circular pilasters with Ionic capitals, circular columns with Ionic capitals, and railing. The main entrance features a fanlight-shaped transom, sidelights, and a paired front door. A shed roof wing extends from the rear of the east elevation. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the west side yard. A concrete block privacy fence lines California Street. A brick sidewalk and gravel driveway connects to the street. The property retains

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architectural integrity from the period of significance: 1814-1963. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-story, frame shed with vertical siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, c.1975. (NC, due to age)

Newman Avenue SE

253. 405 Newman Avenue SE

1929

The "Harless House" is one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow originally owned by Lee and Julia Harless, who had relocated from Gadsden, Alabama. The building features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A center bay portico on the front façade features paneled cornice, rooftop railing, and flared wooden columns. A hipped roof screened porch on the east elevation was converted into a porte-cochere. A concrete driveway connects to the street. The rear yard features a sculpture garden with a small stone greenhouse and garden shed. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁶⁹ (C)

254. 406 Newman Avenue SE

1935

One-and-a-half story Tudor Revival-style dwelling featuring a gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, six-over-six sash windows, and synthetic siding in the gables. The front elevation is distinguished by a facing gable entrance wing with half-timbering, and a segmental arched door opening flanked by a leaded glass casement window. An exterior brick chimney is located on the front façade. A shed roof porch extends from the east elevation. A concrete driveway and entry sidewalk connect to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear of the house is a single-story, gambrel roof, framed 384-square-foot garage with metal panels, c.1980. (NC, due to age)
(2) To the rear is a one-story detached two-car carport, c.1980. (NC, due to age)

255. 408 Newman Avenue SE

1959

Single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling has an L-shaped floor plan, gable roofs with asphalt shingles, eight-over-eight sash windows, shingle siding, masonry foundation, basement, and a recessed entrance porch supported by a square post. A concrete driveway and entry sidewalk connect to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

256. 409 Newman Avenue SE

1935

One-story-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow has a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, cobblestone veneer walls with stucco in the gables, three-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, and a glazed

⁶⁹ Jacquelyn Proctor Gray, "405 Newman Avenue: A House, a Home, a History," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Winter 2002: 27-29.

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front entrance. A recessed, asymmetrical front porch features flared wood columns on cobblestone piers. A gable roof porte-cochere extends from the west elevation. An in-ground swimming pool was added to the rear yard in 1972. A concrete ribbon driveway connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #67]. (C)

257. 410 Newman Avenue SE

1940

Single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, masonry foundation, six-over-six sash windows, and a center entrance with a molded architrave. A gable roof wing extends from the west elevation. Modern alterations include twin gable roof wings extending from the east elevation and an elevated rear deck. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

258. 411 Newman Avenue SE

1935

One-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, gable roof dormers with weatherboards, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A facing gable portico supported by circular Doric columns is located at the center of the front façade and protects the main entrance with a six-pane transom and four-pane sidelights. An enclosed hipped roof porch with weatherboard siding extends from the east elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to the public sidewalk. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

259. 412 Newman Avenue SE

1948

This two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling was originally owned by Oliver and Etoile Allred and is attributed to local builder "Ocie" Cloud. The building features a gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior brick chimney, plank siding, eight-over-eight sash windows, dentil molding along the eaves, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features an arched portico supported by circular Doric columns protecting the main entry with a fanlight and beveled glass sidelights. In the modern era, the house was enlarged with a large two-story rear wing with a single-story garage extending from the east elevation. The rear elevation also features a modern patio greenhouse and artist's studio. A small gable roof addition extends from the west elevation. The rear yard has a brick privacy fence. A concrete driveway and curvilinear brick sidewalk connect to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁷⁰ (C)

260. 413 Newman Avenue SE

1935

Single-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, eight-over-eight sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the front façade, and a concrete foundation. A projecting, asymmetrical gable roof entrance bay features a segmental arched opening with stone quoins, board and batten siding in the gable, and flanking casement windows. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. A brick retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

⁷⁰ Cynthia Massey Parsons, "412 Newman Avenue: Continuing Traditions," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Winter 2002: 24-26.

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- (1) To the rear is a single-story, hipped roof garage with patterned asphalt shingle roof, brick walls, and paired wooden doors, c.1940. (C)

261. 417 Newman Avenue SE

1927-1928

The "Anderson-Hurt House" is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling originally owned by Dr. Milton Anderson, a local dentist. The building features an asphalt shingle gable roof, synthetic vinyl siding, an exterior brick chimney on the front façade, three-over-one sash windows, and masonry foundation. The front façade features a terrace with railings and asymmetrical entrance protected by a gable roof portico with an arched ceiling and square posts. An enclosed shed roof porch extends from the east elevation. A concrete driveway and entrance sidewalk connect to the street. Subsequent owners Cecil and Fay Hurt renovated the dwelling from 1988-1990. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁷¹ (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 337-square-foot shed and garage, c.1988. (NC, due to age)

262. 419 Newman Avenue SE

1950

Two-story frame Craftsman-style dwelling with a raised central section of the second floor flanked by single story wings on the north and south elevations. The building features asphalt shingle gable roofs, synthetic vinyl siding, three-over-one sash windows, brick chimney on the front façade, bracketed eaves, brick foundation, and a clipped roof center bay entrance portico supported by square columns. The front entrance exhibits a molded architrave and replacement front door. A concrete driveway and entrance sidewalk connect to the street. The rear yard has a wooden privacy fence. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #68]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story frame 575-square-foot garage, c.1950. (C)

263. 420 Newman Avenue SE

1935

The "Piztiz House" is a one-and-a-half story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer walls, exterior end brick chimney, six-over-one sash windows, and sandstone foundation. The front façade features a center multi-gable entrance wing with an arched second level window and an arched portico opening with sandstone quoins. A two-story rear wing features a gable roof dormer and tripartite window. In 1998, the house was enlarged with a two-story rear addition extending from the west elevation of the rear wing; the renovations were designed by Bill Peters Architectural Firm and Randy Roper Interiors. A wooden privacy fence encloses the rear yard. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #69].⁷² (C)

⁷¹ Carol Ashburn Roach, "417 Newman Avenue: the Anderson-Hurt House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Winter 2002: 20-23.

⁷² Heather Cross, compiler, "420 Newman Avenue: Revisiting the Piztiz Home," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Winter 2002: 12-19.

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- (1) To the rear is a two-story 720-square-foot garage, constructed of concrete block with sandstone trim, second floor apartment, renovated in 1998, c.1945.(C)

264. 423 Newman Avenue SE

c.1945

Single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow with a facing gable asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block walls, three-over-one sash windows, an interior brick chimney, masonry foundation, and double front entrances with glazed doors. The asymmetrical front porch features wood siding in the gable, bracketed eaves, and square brick columns on rusticated concrete block piers. A gable roof porte-cochere with square brick columns on rusticated concrete piers extends from the east elevation. A shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #69]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story masonry 720-square-foot garage, c.1945.(C)

265. 425 Newman Avenue SE

1947

This one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, facing gable dormers, six-over-six sash windows, and a brick foundation. The dwelling has undergone a significant modern renovation that added a three-sided bay with a hipped roof extending from the southeast corner of the front façade, new siding, and a facing gable portico supported by turned columns. A concrete driveway and entrance sidewalk connect to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

266. 428 Newman Avenue SE

1929

One-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow with multi-gable asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer walls, exterior end brick chimney, six-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, and a gable roof portico with an arched entry and arched door with a circular window. The recessed front porch is attached to a porte-cochere extending from the east elevation; square brick columns support both. Recently, the house was enlarged with a two-story rear wing featuring asphalt shingle gable roofs, brick veneer and wood siding, and four-over-one sash windows. A concrete ribbon driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

267. 429 Newman Avenue SE

1940

Single-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with steeply pitched asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, exterior brick chimney on the front façade, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade features a small facing gable wing at the southeast corner and a center entrance protected by a shed roof portico supported by a square column. The house was enlarged in the modern era with a single-story rear wing. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story frame 600-square-foot garage, c.2000. (NC, due to age)

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268. 430 Newman Avenue SE

1935

Single-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, exterior brick chimney on the front façade, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade features a small facing gable wing at the southeast corner and a center entrance protected by a shed roof portico supported by a square column. The house was enlarged in the modern era with a single-story rear wing. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story 300-square-foot garage, c.1994. (NC, due to age)

269. 431 Newman Avenue SE

1930

This single-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a low-pitched hipped roof covered with terra cotta tiles, exterior end masonry chimney, stucco walls, one-over-one sash windows, and a center entry door. The front façade is distinguished by a full width, single-story front porch with arched openings, clay tile shed roof, stucco columns, and slate floor. Parapet ornamentation is located along the front and side elevations. A small shed roof window bay extends from the west elevation. Decorative wooden beams project from the side elevations. A concrete ribbon driveway and sidewalk connects with the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #70]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style 960-square-foot garage and outbuilding with stucco walls, tiled hipped roof, and terra cotta coping, c.2008. (NC, due to age)

270. 432 Newman Avenue SE

1930

Single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and masonry foundation. In the modern era, the dwelling was altered with the addition of a large, facing gable, full width front porch featuring circular Doric columns, and a stucco gable with a decorative arch in the center. A brick sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

271. 433 Newman Avenue SE

1925

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, three-sided bay window extending from the west elevation, three-over-one sash windows, masonry foundation, interior brick chimney, and a facing gable asymmetrical front porch and terrace. The house was significantly altered with the addition of brick veneer to the walls and front porch in the modern era. The front porch exhibits brick arched openings, brick columns, and brick railing. A concrete driveway connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

(1) To the rear is a single-story 234-square-foot garage, c.1930. (NC, due to alterations)

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272. 434 Newman Avenue SE

1929

One-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, gable dormer, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade features a facing gable asymmetrical entrance wing with an arched door and arched portico opening. A screened shed roof porch extends from the northeast corner. A flagstone sidewalk connects to the street. A picket fence lines the front yard and a wooden privacy fence lines the backyard. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

273. 435 Newman Avenue SE

1945

Single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimneys, nine-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a masonry foundation. A facing gable asymmetrical front porch features square piers and a railing. A shed roof wing extends from the west elevation. The dwelling underwent a renovation in 2013. The property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

274. 436 Newman Avenue SE

1927-1929

The "Wilder House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow with an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, masonry foundation, three-over-one and four-over-one sash windows, and bracketed eaves. A facing gable asymmetrical front porch connected to a front terrace features square brick columns on brick piers, brick railings, and an original wooden door with a three-pane window. The gables are finished with stucco. In 2001, the house was renovated and enlarged with a rear addition. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. The rear yard is enclosed with a wooden privacy fence. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #71].⁷³ (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story, frame 432-square-foot garage with a masonry foundation and gable roof, c.1935. (C)

275. 438 Newman Avenue SE

1942

This two-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof with shallow eaves, molded gable returns, asbestos shingle siding, six-over-nine sash windows, exterior end brick chimney, and a masonry foundation. A center bay, facing gable portico protects the main entry, which has a molded architrave. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the east elevation. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #71]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a single-story 440-square-foot garage, c.1945. (C)

⁷³ Donna Castellano, "436 Newman Avenue: Shaping a Home," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, Winter 2002: 9-11.

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276. 439 Newman Avenue SE

1945

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a facing gable asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney, synthetic vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and masonry foundation. A flat roof portico supported by square columns on brick piers extends from the southwest corner. The original entry portico at the southwest corner has been enclosed in the modern era. A bay window extends from the rear of the west elevation. A concrete ribbon driveway connects to the street. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

277. 441 Newman Avenue SE

1945

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow has asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, exposed rafter eave tails, synthetic vinyl siding, three-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. A center bay portico with an arched ceiling protects the main entrance door, which features sidelights and a glazed wooden door. The portico features non-original iron posts and a concrete slab. A bay window extends from the east elevation. A wooden privacy fence encloses the rear yard. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

278. 442 Newman Avenue SE

1940

Located at the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Newman Avenue and California Street, this single-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling features a steeply pitched asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior brick chimney on the front façade, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a multi-gable asymmetrical wing on the front façade. A shed roof portico protects the main entry, which features a set of semi-circular concrete steps. The second level gable on the front façade is finished with stucco. A shed roof portico with brackets protects a side entrance leading to a wooden deck on the west elevation. In 2005, a single-story gable roof wing was added to the rear elevation. A circle concrete driveway is located in front of the dwelling. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #71]. (C)

279. 443 Newman Avenue SE

1945

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Newman Avenue and California Street, this one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, asbestos shingle siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade has a facing gable asymmetrical wing and a gable roof entrance portico, which has been altered with shingle siding, turned columns, and decorative brackets. A single-story garage addition extends from the rear of the west elevation. This property was not included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

Randolph Avenue SE

280. 217 Randolph Avenue SE

1867-1874, 1890, 1916-1924, 1956, 1969, 2000-2001

Listed as Resource #115 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Greene Street, the "First United Methodist Church" is a Gothic Revival-style landmark in downtown Huntsville. The sanctuary

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was constructed from 1867-1874 to replace the original 1832-1834 church that burned on January 6, 1864, during the American Civil War. The spire was completed in 1890. The church was enlarged from 1916-1924 with a three-story annex along the west and north elevations, containing offices and educational classrooms. The architects for the sanctuary and annex are unknown. An education wing was added to the northwest corner in 1956. A 1969 renovation by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville added an arcade and sandstone terrace along the front facade. In 2000-2001, the sanctuary was renovated and a porte-cochere added to the rear.

Built with a nave-type floor plan, the two-story brick church features a facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, molded brick cornice modillions, octagonal-shaped corner turrets with finials, pilasters along the side elevations, and paired windows with arched crowns. The front façade features a three-story, square center bay tower featuring an 85-foot tall spire covered with copper panels, arched windows, molded brick cornices, circular windows on the east and west elevations, and arched paired doorways. Original finials atop the tower and spire were removed around 1965. The three-story annex exhibits corner pilasters, flat roof with castellated concrete coping, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and elliptical arched entrances on Randolph and Greene. The main entrance on Randolph Avenue features a paired paneled door surmounted by an arched transom filled with stained glass and trimmed with a molded stone crown. The entrance on Greene Street features a recessed portico with an elliptical arched opening, stone quoins, and a transom above the door.

The gable roof arcade added in 1969 connects the entrance tower with the front of the west wing of the annex. The 1969 terrace at the front entrance features sandstone pavement and sandstone planter boxes and sandstone retaining walls. A porte-cochere was added to the north side of the rear elevation during the 2000-2001 renovation; it features a gable roof, elliptical arched opening with molded trim, and square columns. Located along the east elevation is a marble World War Memorial stone honoring military members in service from 1918-1941. A metal interpretive marker was installed at the corner of Greene and Randolph in 1978. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries with the address of 219 Randolph Avenue SE. From the street, the building appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #72]. (C)

281. 301 Randolph Avenue SE

c.1925

Listed as Resource #116 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Greene Street, this two-story Spanish Revival-style apartment building underwent a significant renovation in 1995. The building features an H-shaped floor plan with hipped roofs covered with red colored clay tiles, steel casement windows, and brick veneer walls covered with stucco. During the 1995 renovation, sections of the stucco were removed, exposing the original bricks. A center brick chimney has been removed. The main entrance on the west elevation features faux stone quoins and an arched opening with a transom. On the south elevation is a recessed two-story porch with metal railings and metal posts. The second level windows have decorative wrought iron planters and canvas awnings. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

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282. 303 Randolph Avenue SE

Listed as Resource #117 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story c.1891 Folk Victorian-style dwelling was demolished c.2000 by the First United Methodist Church and replaced with an addition to the 1980s Wesley Center. The frame dwelling had been significantly altered prior to 1972 with brick veneer walls and an enclosed front porch. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building is no longer extant [photo #73]. (D)

283. 307-309 Randolph Avenue SE

1835-1837, c.1860, c.1895

Listed as Resource #119 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Lincoln Street, the two-story "Sprague-Chadwick House" is a vernacular Greek Revival-style townhouse that was enlarged with a two-story rear wing prior to 1861 and a single-story Queen Anne-style west wing in the 1890s. In the modern period, the building has been converted for use as private commercial offices. The original section of the dwelling features a sidehall floor plan, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, brick walls, and two-over-two sash windows with stone lintels. A multi-pane transom surmounts the main entrance. The two-story rear wing is similar with an interior end brick chimney. The hipped roof west wing features a three-sided bay extending from the southwest corner of the house, interior end brick chimneys, arched window openings, and a small entrance porch with Queen Anne-style ornamentation such as turned columns, and bracketed cornice. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #74]. (C)

284. 308 Randolph Avenue SE

1923-1924

Listed as Resource #118 in Twickenham Historic District

Located east of the former YMCA, the "Rehm-Heffernan House" is very similar to 312 Randolph Avenue, both constructed by local developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929). This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls with stucco covered gables, deep eaves with exposed rafters, eight-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. A full-width front porch features an asymmetrical facing gable with exposed eave rafters, molded trim, flared wood columns on brick piers, brick screened railing, and a set of concrete steps connecting to the street. A secondary entrance on the east side of the porch has glazed paired doors. Parking is along a paved rear service alley. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house is in better condition than 1972. (C)

285. 310 Randolph Avenue SE

1915

Listed as Resource #120 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Sugg Apartments" is a two-story Colonial Revival-style apartment building constructed by local developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929) on the Calhoun Block; Sugg also built homes at 206 and 208 Lincoln Street. Originally called "Calhoun Flats," the building features a T-shaped floor plan with a two-story center bay extending from the front elevation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick parapets with concrete coping, interior end brick chimneys with terra cotta pipes, six-over-six sash windows, brick veneer walls, and a masonry foundation. The front façade has two-story porches flanking the center entrance bay, which features an elliptical arched concrete lintel over the glazed front door and sidelights. The porches are served by original glazed doors and feature square brick columns and wooden railing. A concrete sidewalk

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connects to the street. A two story, center bay rear shed addition features a center stair flanked by second floor screened porches and first floor enclosed entrances. Parking is along a paved rear service alley. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building is in better condition than 1972 [photo #74]. (C)

286. 312 Randolph Avenue SE
1923

Listed as Resource #121 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Lincoln Street, the Leroy C. Sugg House is a single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow very similar to 308 Randolph Avenue. Constructed by local developer Leroy C. Sugg (1866-1929) as his own home, this dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, deep eaves with exposed rafters, eight-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. A full-width front porch features an asymmetrical facing gable with exposed eave rafters, molded trim, flared wood columns on brick piers, and a brick screened railing. A secondary entrance on the west side of the porch has glazed paired doors. The porch is distinguished by an angled entrance with a facing gable at the northwest corner. A set of concrete steps connects this corner porch entry to the street. Parking is along a paved rear service alley. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house is in better condition than 1972 [photo #74]. (C)

287. 404-406 Randolph Avenue SE
1899, 1957, 1966

Listed as Resource #122 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Lincoln Street, the "Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church" is a Romanesque Revival-style church that replaced the original Greek Revival-style church designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) and completed from 1845-1854. Bricks from the original church were reused in lower walls of the current church. The congregation traces its origins to 1810 when it was part of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, founded in 1810 in Dickson County, Tennessee, as a separate division of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. In 1906, the name was changed to Central Presbyterian Church when the congregations rejoined the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). In 2007, this congregation left the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and affiliated with the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, founded in 1981 in St. Louis, Missouri.⁷⁴

The church was designed by architect Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1938) of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Hunt was the "principal-in-charge of one of the South's most prominent regional architectural practices in the period from the 1880s through the 1930s."⁷⁵ His practice specialized in churches, public buildings, and skyscrapers. In 1905, he opened a branch office in Jackson, Mississippi and another in 1919 in Dallas, Texas. Hunt designed many educational facilities such as elementary and high schools as well as buildings at Stonewall Jackson Institute in Virginia; Baylor University in Texas; University of Mississippi; Ouachita Baptist College in Arkansas; and Mississippi State University. Dozens of Hunt's buildings have been NRHP-listed. In Alabama, Hunt designed the First Baptist Church in Mobile as well as several landmarks in Huntsville, including the 1894-1895 First Baptist Church at Gallatin and Clinton Streets (demolished); 1897-

⁷⁴ "Brief History of Central Presbyterian Church, 1810-2000." http://centralpresb.org/who_we_are/history_of_central, accessed September 19, 2012.

⁷⁵ "Reuben Harrison Hunt," by Sara A. Butler, 2010. <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net>, accessed September 10, 2012.

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1898 Temple B'Nai Sholom at 103 Lincoln Street (NRHP-listed, 1979); 1925-26 Terry Hutchens Building at 102 West Clinton Avenue (NRHP-listed, 1980); the 1926-1928 *Huntsville Times* Building at 228 East Holmes Street (NRHP-listed, 1980); and 1927-1929 Huntsville High School at 200 White Street/605 Randolph Avenue (NRHP-listed, 1972).⁷⁶

The building features a cross gable roof with slate tiles, brick veneer walls, battered pilasters at the corners, and a brick foundation with fixed pane windows serving a basement level. The facades facing Lincoln and Randolph exhibit arched window and door openings, ornamental stone trim, circular windows in the pediments, and parapets with stone coping. Located in the northwest corner is a two-story, square hipped roof tower featuring the primary entrance to the octagon-shaped sanctuary with paired paneled doors, a set of concrete steps with wrought iron railing connecting to Lincoln Street. A semi-circular stained glass transom above the primary entrance is inscribed with the church name. The sanctuary is lit by stained glass windows on the north and west elevations; the windows were created by a Bavarian artist. At the southwest and northeast corner are smaller hipped roof square towers containing secondary entrances featuring wood doors with semi-circular transoms and sets of concrete steps and wrought iron railings connecting to the sidewalks. A single-story, hipped roof wing extends from the southeast corner.

In 1946, the church was remodeled by local architect Paul M. Speake. In 1957, the church was enlarged with a small, single-story rear wing designed by architect Lloyd Kranert with Turner & Northington. In 1966, the building was enlarged again with a large, two-story Education Wing extending from the rear elevation along Randolph Avenue. Designed by local architect Harvie P. Jones with Dickson, Jones & Davis, this two-story wing features a flat roof, brick veneer walls, metal casement windows with arched openings, and a domed bell tower. The entrance is located at the western end of the façade along Randolph Avenue. Located along the sidewalk on Lincoln Street is a metal interpretive marker installed in 2003. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #75].⁷⁷ (C)

288. 405 Randolph Avenue SE

1828, c.1855

Listed as Resource #124 in Twickenham Historic District

The "John W. Cooper House" is a two-story building originally constructed as a single-family residence around 1825, then renovated into an Italianate-style dwelling in the 1850s. The 1880 U.S. Census lists retired dry goods merchant John Wesley Cooper (1826-1893) as living here with his wife Eliza H. (b.1833) and six children. In 2001, the Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue purchased the dwelling and in 2010 undertook a major renovation that added a large, two-story rear wing used for offices. The original section of the building features a shallow hipped roof with metal panels, interior end brick chimneys with decorative caps, deep eaves with paired scrolled brackets, weatherboard siding, paired arched windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance features an arched opening with an arched transom, molded trim, and flanked by transoms behind paired Doric columns. The first floor windows on the front façade exhibit one-over-one sash and molded crowns. A single-story, full-width front

⁷⁶ "Reuben H. Hunt Buildings in Hamilton County, Tennessee," by Martha Carver, 1979. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission; "Reuben H. Hunt," by Gavin Townsend, 2011. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>, accessed September 10, 2012.

⁷⁷ Harvie P. Jones to Paul M. Speake, March 24, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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porch was added in the 1920s and features paired circular Doric columns on brick piers with brick screened railing. Constructed with metal framing, the new rear addition exhibits similar architectural details such as paired eave brackets, arched windows, and wood siding. The main entrance to this wing is in the center of the west elevation. A paved parking area is located along the west elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building no longer appears as it did in 1972 [photo #76]. (NC, due to alterations)

289. 408 Randolph Avenue SE

Listed as Resource #125 in Twickenham Historic District

The c.1917 "Hereford House" was a Craftsman-style Bungalow, which was relocated in 1975 and rebuilt at 2013 Jordan Road in the Ryland community. The site became surface parking for the adjacent Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building is no longer extant. (NC)

290. 409 Randolph Avenue SE

c.1824, c.1841, 1936

Listed as Resource #126 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Purdom-Terry House" is a two-story Federal-style dwelling that originally featured a sidehall floor plan, which around 1841 became a center-hall floor plan with a two-story addition to the east elevation. The design of the addition is attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). The house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, brick load bearing walls, six-over-one-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. An original two-story rear ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation and a c.1900 single-story wing extends from the rear of the west elevation. In 1936, the dwelling was renovated for use as apartments; the front Colonial Revival-style front portico was added at this time. Since 1997, the main entrance was renovated to feature paired doors with a six-pane transom and a center-bay, single-story flat roof portico with molded trim and paired square columns. In the modern era, the house was enlarged with a large single-story rear wing and garage designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁷⁸ (C)

291. 410 Randolph Avenue SE

1869-1870, 1921

Listed as Resource #127 in Twickenham Historic District

The "McDaniel-Brown House" is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling featuring a double-pile floor plan, an asphalt shingle gable roof, weatherboard siding, interior rear brick chimneys, two-over-two double sash and triple sash windows with arched surrounds, and a brick foundation. The roof structure with exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets was added in 1921 after a fire damaged the original roof. The two-story $\frac{3}{4}$ -width front porch is inset on the eastern side of the front façade; this porch features paneled cornice along the first floor and square columns. The main entrance features paired doors with arched windows and an arched surround. A one-story gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. Between 1972 and 1980, Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville renovated the house; this renovation reconstructed the original bay window based on historic documentation. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A nineteenth-century, hewn limestone carriage mount is located along the sidewalk in front of the

⁷⁸ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 16.

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dwelling. An in-ground swimming pool was added in 1979. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached frame garage and brick veneer pool house, attached to main house with a covered walkway/hyphen, c.1979. (NC, due to age)

292. 412 Randolph Avenue SE 1936

Listed as Resource #128 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Watkins House" is a two-story Colonial Revival-style home originally owned by B.A. Bienvenu. The house features a sidehall floor plan, hipped roof with metal panels, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story porch extends from the east elevation; the porch has paired square Doric columns on the second level and brick columns on the first level, which is screened. The main entrance features a glazed door and a molded surround with fluted pilasters. The rear wing with a carport and sunroom is attached by a covered walkway. A concrete sidewalk and concrete ribbon driveway connect to the street. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

293. 413 Randolph Avenue SE 1849-1851

Listed as Resource #129 in Twickenham Historic District

The "President's House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling that housed the president of the Huntsville Female College at 415, 417, 419 and 421 Randolph Avenue from 1886-1895. The home served as the town residence of local planter Edmund Toney from 1855-1870. The design is attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). After the college closed in 1895, the building served as a parsonage for the First United Methodist Church until 1954. The home features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick load bearing walls, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, molded trim along the cornice, and brick façade pilasters with Doric capitals. From 1984-1990, the home was renovated and restored by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville, resulting in the removal of significant alterations made in the early twentieth century such as a wraparound front porch and triangular eave brackets. The renovation restored the original façade trim and reconstructed the current entrance portico with square columns and a flat roof. The main entrance exhibits paired paneled doors and a transom. An original two-story brick ell extends from the west side of the rear elevation; this ell features an exterior brick chimney. The home has been enlarged multiple times with modern rear wings and additions. A brick sidewalk and gravel driveway connects to the street. A nineteenth-century, hewn limestone carriage mount is located along the sidewalk in front of the dwelling. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries and appears from the street as it did in 1972.⁷⁹ (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached Neoclassical Revival-style, 910-square-foot two-story garage, frame with brick veneer, gable dormers, 1990. (NC, due to age)

⁷⁹ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 20; "The President's Home," *Glimpses Into Antebellum Homes of Huntsville*, 1992.

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294. 414 Randolph Avenue SE

1832-1836

Listed as Resource #130 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Feeney-Barber House" is a two-story Federal-style dwelling attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). The original owner was local businessman George Feeney. The house features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, stucco covered brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The entrance exhibits a transom and paneled door. In the 1920s, the house was renovated with a rear ell, new front porch, and stucco walls. In 1975, the home was enlarged and restored by Jones & Herrin Architects for then owners Mr. and Mrs. Peter Barber; that renovation restored the front façade by removing the 1920s non-original front porch. A brick sidewalk and brick ribbon driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries.⁸⁰ (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached garage/studio with stucco finish, c.1925. (C)

295. 415 Randolph Avenue SE

1923

Listed as Resource #131 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stucco walls, wide eaves with exposed rafters, decorative half-timbering in the gables, and one-over-one sash windows. The main entrance features a transom and sidelights. The wraparound front porch has oversized flared columns on brick piers and brick railing. A porte-cochere with flared columns on brick piers extends from the front of the west elevation. A wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 306-square-foot garage, stucco walls, bracketed eaves, c.1925. (C)

296. 416 Randolph Avenue SE

1919

Listed as Resource #132 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Milberger-Pettus House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow with asphalt shingle gable roof, two shed roof dormers, interior brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, wide eaves with exposed rafters and triangular brackets, and a masonry foundation. A full-width inset front porch features circular Doric columns on brick piers and decorative brick rails. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, this property appears as it did in 1972. (C)

297. 417 Randolph Avenue SE

1921-1922

Listed as Resource #133 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Dunnivant House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow located at the site of the former Huntsville Female College, a large Greek Revival-style building designed by local architect George G.

⁸⁰ "Twickenham Historic Tour," 1989: 11.

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Steele (1798-1855) that stood here from 1851-1895; the Steele-designed President's House still stands at 413 Randolph Avenue. This house features asphalt shingle gable roof, a gable roof dormer with four-over-one sash windows, exterior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, wide eaves with exposed rafters, square bay window on the west elevation, and a masonry foundation. A full-width inset front porch features square brick columns on brick piers and decorative brick rails. The main entrance has a glazed door, transom, and sidelights. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A steel interpretive marker was installed on the sidewalk in front of the house in 1959. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, this property appears as it did in 1972. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 408-square-foot frame garage with weatherboard siding, c.1922. (C)

298. 419 Randolph Avenue SE

1923

Listed as Resource #134 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is located at the site of the former Huntsville Female College, a large Greek Revival-style building designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) that stood here from 1851-1895; the Steele-designed President's House still stands at 413 Randolph Avenue. This house features a facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, wide eaves with exposed rafters, half-timbered gables, stucco finish, multi-pane double-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has a transom, glazed door, and sidelights. A full-width inset front porch features square stucco columns on brick piers and a masonry railing. A porte-cochere with square stucco columns on masonry piers extends from the front of the east elevation; abutting the adjacent porte-cochere at 421 Randolph Avenue. A concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway, shared with 421 Randolph Avenue, connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a one-story frame shed with stucco walls and exposed rafter tails, c.1925. (C)

299. 420 Randolph Avenue SE

1832-1834, c.1925

Listed as Resource #135 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Atwood-Thompson House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling constructed in the early 1830s for William Atwood. Subsequent owners included U.S. Congressman Williamson Robert Winfield Cobb (1807-1864); Stephen Willis Harris (1818-1867), who served in the Alabama House of Representatives; Louisa M. Watkins Harris (d.1892); and Dr. Charles G. Dillard (b.1887).⁸¹

Soon after it was built, the original sidehall plan was enlarged with a side addition, creating a center-hall plan; the addition is attributed to George G. Steele (1798-1855) and Galenius M. Steele. The monumental Neoclassical Revival-style porch was added in the 1920s. The building was the original home of the Randolph School, a private K-12 college preparatory established here in 1959 with a few elementary classes for the children of about 20 parents, including Dr. Wernher von Braun. After a few years, the

⁸¹ "Atwood-Thompson Home," *Glimpses Into Antebellum Homes of Huntsville*, 1992: 32.

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Randolph School relocated to its current 16-acre campus on Drake Avenue. At that time, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson converted the building back into a single-family residence.⁸²

This dwelling features a five-bay center-hall floor plan, exterior end brick chimneys, gable roof with standing seam metal panels, modest molded cornice trim, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The house also features a rare basement with 20-inch thick brick walls and a winter slave kitchen with a fireplace and mantel. The monumental two-story entrance portico features a facing gable pediment with molded trim, wide frieze, square pilasters, and circular Doric columns. The main entrance features a transom and heavily molded surround. A single-story gable roof porte-cochere with circular Doric columns and a metal roof extends from the east elevation. An original two-story ell extends from the rear elevation; the rear of the house has been enlarged several times with wings during the modern period. Around 1970, a brick privacy fence was installed along the sidewalk; the fence connected to older masonry gateposts topped with concrete urns. An in-ground swimming pool was installed in the rear yard in 2000 along with a large rear wing and gazebo. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #77]. (C)

- (1) To the east is a garden gazebo with a domed metal roof supported by Ionic columns, c.1975. (NC, due to age)

300. 421 Randolph Avenue SE

1923-1925

Listed as Resource #136 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Craftsman-style Bungalow is located at the site of the former Huntsville Female College, a large Greek Revival-style building designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) that stood here from 1851-1895; the Steele-designed President's House still stands at 413 Randolph Avenue. This house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, facing gable dormer with triangular eave brackets, interior brick chimney, wide eaves with exposed rafters and eave brackets, weatherboard siding, double-sash windows with diamond-shaped panes, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has a transom, glazed door, and sidelights. A full-width inset front porch features square brick columns on brick piers and a decorative brick railing. A porte-cochere with square stucco columns on masonry piers extends from the front of the west elevation; abutting the adjacent porte-cochere at 419 Randolph Avenue. A stone veneer sidewalk and concrete driveway, shared with 419 Randolph Avenue, connect to the street. A modern stone veneer fence lines the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story frame garage with weatherboard siding and gable roof, c.1925. (C)

301. 422 Randolph Avenue SE

1917

Listed as Resource #137 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, wide eaves with triangular eave brackets, shed roof dormers, nine-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The wraparound, inset front porch

⁸² Martha Simms, "Greek Revival Period Architecture in Huntsville and Madison County, 1805-1835," Historic Huntsville Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1981: 18.

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features square columns on brick piers and decorative brick railing. The main entrance is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. The front façade gable exhibits three fixed pane windows with diamond-pattern panes. The building was a rental home until around 1992 when it was renovated into a single-family residence. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a detached 1,344-square-foot frame garage with Craftsman-style architectural details, gable roof, weatherboard siding, 1994. (NC, due to age)

302. 423 Randolph Avenue SE

c.1845, c.1925, c.1955

Listed as Resource #138 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Figures Alley, the "William Bibb Figures House" is a two-story Federal-style dwelling that was purchased around 1850 by William Bibb Figures (1820-1872), editor and publisher of the *Huntsville Advocate*. In 1850, he owned four slaves. In 1860, he lived here with his wife Harriet S. and seven children. While living here, Figures served as mayor of Huntsville, from 1854-1855 and again from 1868-1870. The original design of the home is attributed to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855).⁸³

The c.1845 house originally had a sidehall floor plan, which became a center-hall floor plan after a two-story expansion to the east side was completed before 1861. In the 1920s, the house was renovated for use as a multi-unit apartment building and altered with a ¾-width two-story front porch supported by brick columns and stucco exterior walls. The four-apartment building was enlarged again the 1950s with the addition of two apartments. In the early 2000s, the building was renovated back into a single-family residence, expanded and restored, including the removal of the non-original 1978-1979 front porch. In recent years, owners Philip and Danielle Damson renovated and enlarged the house with two-story, Neo-Traditional-style wings attached to the rear elevation, including a two-story garage wing flanking Figures Alley; these wings feature metal gable roofs, six-over-six-sash windows, brick veneer walls, and architectural details similar to the original section of the house. The owners commissioned local architect Frank J. Nola to design the modern renovations.⁸⁴

The house features a gable roof covered with standing seam metal panels, exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The center-bay entrance has a transom, paired doors, and a heavily molded surround with paneled pilasters. In the early 2000s, a two-story ell was added to the west side of the rear elevation. A modern single-story porte-cochere with square columns extends from the east elevation along Figures Alley. A masonry privacy fence surrounds the rear yard and side yards. A concrete sidewalk connects to Randolph Avenue and a concrete driveway connects to Figures Alley. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

⁸³ Audio History of "423 Randolph Avenue," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 3, 2012.

⁸⁴ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 19-20.

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303. 424 Randolph Avenue SE

1889

Listed as Resource #139 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Essliner-Riddle House" is a two-story Eastlake-style home nearly identical to the adjacent property at 426 Randolph Avenue; the two homes were built for sisters. The house features a multi-gable roof with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows with molded crowns, interior end brick chimneys, and brick foundation. A two-story gable at the northwest corner features a clipped gable roof, decorative bargeboard, and half-timbered gable. A two-story bay with cutaway corners is located on the east elevation. The main entrance has a glazed door and transom. Altered in the early twentieth century, the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width single-story front porch is supported by square columns. In recent years, owners William E. and Christy Alison enlarged the house with a two-story rear wing designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. Modern gardens were designed by local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012). A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #78]. (C)

304. 426 Randolph Avenue SE

1889

Listed as Resource #140 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Davis-Rawson House" is a two-story Eastlake-style home nearly identical to the adjacent property at 424 Randolph Avenue; the two homes were built for sisters. The house features a multi-gable roof with asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows with molded crowns, interior brick chimneys, and brick foundation. A two-story gable at the northwest corner features a gable roof, decorative bargeboard, and half-timbered gable. A two-story bay with cutaway corners is located on the east elevation. The main entrance has a glazed door and transom. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -width single-story front porch features square Doric columns, paired eave brackets, and a railing. A hipped roof carport is attached to the rear of the west elevation. Vinyl siding installed in 1975 has been removed. Modern renovations were designed by local architect Frank J. Nola and a modern garden was designed by landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012). A brick sidewalk and gravel driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #78]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story frame, hipped roof shed with weatherboard siding, pilasters, and asphalt shingles, c.2005. (NC, due to age)

305. 500 Randolph Avenue SE

1894-1895

Listed as Resource #141 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Garner-Porter House" is a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling built by Samuel Lawson Garner (1858-1931) for his wife Dixie E. Hobbs (1863-1898). He remarried Jane Hosmer in 1902 and they raised Lawson Garner (1903-1960) here. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The facing gable wing at the northwest corner has cutaway corners and a stained glass attic window. The single-story wraparound front porch curves around the northeast corner of the house and features turned columns, spindle frieze, brackets, and turned balusters in the railing. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. The house is covered with non-original aluminum siding that was installed prior to 1972. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house looks the same as in 1972. (C)

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306. 501 Randolph Avenue SE
1920

Listed as Resource #142 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Figures Alley, this Craftsman-style Bungalow is nearly identical to the adjacent home at 503 Randolph Avenue [see inv. 308]; both were built for sisters. Both were built at the former site of the antebellum "Chadick House," once owned by Reverend Williamson Davidson Chadick (1817-1878) of Tennessee and his wife Mary Jane Chadick (b.1820), who kept the only known journal chronicling the Union Army's occupation of Huntsville from 1862-1865.⁸⁵ This house features a facing gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular eave brackets, stucco covered walls, multi-pane double sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The ¾-width asymmetrical front porch features a facing gable, wide eaves with exposed rafters, short flared wood columns on tall stucco piers, and masonry railing. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. Original gable roof wings extend from the east elevation. A modern wing with Craftsman-style architecture has been added to the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to Randolph Avenue and a concrete driveway to Figures Alley. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #80]. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached, frame 729-square-foot garage, 2009. (NC, due to age)

307. 502 Randolph Avenue SE
1899

Listed as Resource #143 in Twickenham Historic District

The "J.N. Mazza House" is a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style dwelling once owned by John N. Mazza (1857-1930), who established a very popular candy store in Huntsville in the early 1890s. Mazza was also a leader in the Catholic community and a real estate developer. The home underwent a restoration in 1986 by local architect Ralph Allen. The home features a hipped roof with cross gables covered with slate tiles, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, brick load bearing walls, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation with a stone water table. The windows and main entrance door feature slightly arched stone lintels with keystones. The front façade is distinguished by a diagonal wing extending from the northwest corner capped with a truncated hipped roof. The wraparound front porch features a diagonal wing extending from the northeast corner, also capped with a truncated hipped roof. The porch exhibits ornamental spindlework, turned columns, and a decorative railing. A facing gable dormer on the front façade features wood siding, a one-over-one sash window, and decorative bargeboard. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #79]. (C)

308. 503 Randolph Avenue SE
1920

Listed as Resource #144 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Crick House" is a Craftsman-style Bungalow nearly identical to the adjacent home at 501 Randolph Avenue [see inv. 306]; both were built for sisters. Both were built at the former site of the antebellum "Chadick House," once owned by Rev. Williamson Davidson Chadick (1817-1878) of Tennessee and his

⁸⁵ Audio History of "501 Randolph Avenue," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 4, 2012.

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wife Mary Jane Chadick (b.1820), who kept the only known journal chronicling the Union Army's occupation of Huntsville from 1862-1865.⁸⁶ This single-story house features a facing gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, wide eaves with triangular eave brackets, stucco covered walls, multi-pane double sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -width asymmetrical front porch features a facing gable, wide eaves with exposed rafters, short flared wood columns on tall stucco piers, and masonry railing. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights. Original gable roof wings extend from the east elevation. A modern garage wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and gravel driveway connects to the street. A modern stone retaining wall lines the front yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #80]. (C)

309. 504 Randolph Avenue SE

1927

Listed as Resource #145 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Colonial Revival-style home was once used as a Baptist Parsonage. It features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, molded cornice trim, and a masonry foundation. A single-story full-width front porch features a hipped roof, square brick columns at each corner flanked by Doric columns, paired Doric columns in the center, and a decorative wood railing. The main entrance has a set of paired glazed doors; the front porch is also served by two sets of paired French doors. All three entrances exhibit decorative brick trim. A two-story ell extends from the rear elevation and a modern two-story wing extends from the ell. A modern carport extends from the east elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. To the rear is a modern brick terrace and gardens. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C).

(1) To the rear is a small single story brick garage/shed with asphalt shingles, c.1927. (C)

310. 505 Randolph Avenue SE

1895-1896

Listed as Resource #146 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Nicholson-Carlton House" is a Folk Victorian-style dwelling originally built by William F. Nicholson (1847-1935) as a rental house; it is nearly identical to the adjacent rental house at 507 Randolph Avenue, but with a reversed floor plan. Mr. and Mrs. Kit Carlton renovated and enlarged the home after purchasing it in 1977. The single-story house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, shed roof porch with Doric columns and a new copper roof, and a brick foundation. The main entrance has a glazed door surmounted by a transom. The façade gable exhibits sawtooth siding and an ornamental bargeboard. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a small frame shed/garage with a gable roof, c.1900. (C)

⁸⁶ Audio History of "501 Randolph Avenue," Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed October 4, 2012.

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311. 506-508 Randolph Avenue SE

1953

Listed as Resource #147 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style duplex is a rental house owned by the Methodist Church. The duplex features an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, clapboards in the gable pediments, and a masonry foundation. A facing gable bay extends from the center of the front façade; this bay features separate entrances protected by shed roof porticos. Concrete driveways flanking the house connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the duplex appears as it did in 1972. (C)

312. 507 Randolph Avenue SE

1895-1896

Listed as Resource #148 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Nicholson-Perkins House" is a Folk Victorian-style dwelling originally built by William F. Nicholson (1847-1935) as a rental house; it is nearly identical to the adjacent house at 505 Randolph Avenue but with a reversed floor plan. The single-story house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, shed roof porch with Doric columns, and a brick foundation. The main entrance has a glazed door surmounted by a transom. The façade gable exhibits sawtooth siding and an ornamental bargeboard. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A wooden picket fence surrounds the front yard, which is heavily landscaped as a private garden. To the rear is a modern in-ground swimming pool. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

313. 509 Randolph Avenue SE

1892, 1904

Listed as Resource #149 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Yeatman House" is a Folk Victorian-style house once owned by Minnie Hereford Yeatman (1866-1927). Expanded with a second floor in 1904, the home features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roofs, interior brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. A single-story bay window with copper roof panels extends from the front façade wing. In 1981 the owners Mr. and Mrs. Michael C. Moore restored the dwelling by replacing a shed roof dormer with two gable roof dormers, installing an ornamental bargeboard, and replacing the c.1935 front porch with a historically accurate reconstructed porch featuring square columns, scrolled brackets, and a decorative railing. In 1984, the home was renovated with an in-ground swimming pool, rear deck, and large two-story rear wings. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

314. 510 Randolph Avenue SE

c.1950

Listed as Resource #150 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house features a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, two gable roof dormers, three-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A center-bay hipped roof porch features a molded cornice, and paired Doric columns. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

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(1) To the rear is a detached 308-square-foot frame garage with brick veneer walls c.1946. (C)

315. 511 Randolph Avenue SE

1891

Listed as Resource #151 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Steger-Russell-Hamaker House" is a two-story Eastlake-style dwelling originally owned Fannie Elizabeth Moss Steger (1839-1920), widow of Benjamin F. Steger (1838-1881). The original contractor was J.M. Hutchens. In 1920, the house was purchased by Dr. Christopher Hugo Russell (1881-1950) and Bessie King Russell (1895-1981), a local schoolteacher and librarian. One of the city's branch public libraries is named in honor of Bessie K. Russell. The Hamaker family purchased around 1980.

The house features a hipped roof with cross gables covered by asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys with decorative stacks, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a square bay projecting from the front wing, fishscale siding in the pediment, and two small single-story porches, both featuring turned columns, ornamental friezes, scrolled brackets, and original pressed tin roof panels. The primary porch on the west side is served by the main entrance with a decorative glazed door surmounted by a transom. The secondary porch on the east side has a decorative railing and can only be entered by windows on the lower level of the front façade. A two-story bay with cutaway corners and decorative brackets extends from the center of the east elevation. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. A brick curvilinear sidewalk and gravel driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

(1) To the rear is a detached 400-square-foot frame garage, c.1970. (NC, due to age)

316. 512 Randolph Avenue SE

1912-1913

Listed as Resource #152 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Booth-Crowson House" is a Colonial Revival-style dwelling built by local contractor A. Milton Booth (b.1853) at the site of the former Huntsville Female Seminary, which operated here from 1831-1910 in a large Gothic Revival-style building designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). Operated by the Presbyterian Church, the seminary was razed in 1910; salvaged materials are said to have been used in the construction of this house. A native of Indiana, Booth was a lumber and hardware dealer. From 1985-1987, subsequent owners Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Crowson commissioned Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville to oversee a major renovation project; the same firm renovated the attic into living space in 1996-1997. In recent years, owner Lindsey McFarland Wright commissioned local architect Frank J. Nola to undertake a renovation and local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012) to design the garden.

The two-and-a-half story dwelling features a double-pile center-hall floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, hipped roof dormers, wide eaves with molded cornice trim, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimneys, corner pilasters, multi-pane double-sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The second floor façade windows project within square bays. The full-width single-story front porch features paired square Doric columns on brick piers. The main entrance has a transom flanked by sidelights. In recent years, an in-ground swimming pool and 500-square-foot carport were added to the rear yard. A sandstone sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A stucco masonry retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

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- (1) To the rear is a detached frame garage and 1,152-square-foot apartment, with a hipped roof, gable dormers, weatherboard siding, and masonry foundation; architectural trim mimics the original house, c.1990. (NC, due to age)

317. 513 Randolph Avenue SE

1904-1905

Listed as Resource #153 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Nicholson-Hinds House" is a single-story Folk Victorian-style house featuring a hipped roof with cross gables, asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows with molded surrounds, and a brick foundation. Slender Doric columns support the wraparound front porch. The two front entrances have transoms and molded surrounds. In the early 1970s, local artist L. Trice Hinds restored the house. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

318. 515 Randolph Avenue SE

1885

Listed as Resource #154 in Twickenham Historic District

The "George Hunt House" a single-story Eastlake-style dwelling that was renovated and enlarged with a large rear addition in 1997 by Crow and Peters Architects of Huntsville. The original contractor was J.M. Hutchens. The house features a hipped roof with cross gables, asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The paired windows on the front façade are located within projecting square bays; a truncated shed roof porch protects the entrance and west bay window. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A ¾-width front porch features an ornamental spindlework frieze, turned columns, scrolled brackets, and a decorative railing. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. A c.1918 detached outbuilding was connected to the rear of the house by the 1997 addition. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

319. 516 Randolph Avenue SE

1909

Listed as Resource #155 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Mitchell-Payne House" is a one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house designed by local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936). It was remodeled in the 1960s and 2004. The house features a gambrel roof with slate tiles, interior brick chimney, two inset dormers with mansard roofs, six-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. Most of the original weatherboard siding was covered with synthetic siding in the 1960s. The asymmetrical entrance features 10-pane sidelights and a trellis-type portico supported by round Doric columns. A raised front terrace features a decorative railing and concrete steps to the east and north. An inset porch on the northeast corner has been enclosed; the original exposed rafter tails are extant. A one-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A nineteenth-century hewn limestone retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear, an existing frame shed was enlarged and renovated for use as a two-car garage, 2004. (NC, due to alterations and age)

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320. 519 Randolph Avenue SE

1824, 1907

Listed as Resource #156 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Calhoun Street, this is the original home of local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855). In 1907, the home was enlarged and altered with a Queen Anne-style west wing and full-width front porch. In 1972-1973, Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville restored the landmark home for then owners Jim and Nancy Gaines; the contractor was Floyd Rutledge. The home was renovated again in 1987 by then owners Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Montgomery.

The two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle covered gable roof, interior end brick chimney, molded eave trim and gable returns, nine-over-nine-sash windows with stone lintels, brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance exhibits a transom and a flat roof portico supported by paired Doric columns. An original two-story ell extends from the east side of the rear elevation. A c.1900 gable roof wing with cutaway corners extends from the northwest corner. In the 1980s and 1990s, the home was enlarged with one and two-story rear additions. The home originally featured a basement kitchen with a chimney, which was used by slaves and servants. A brick sidewalk connects to Randolph Avenue and a concrete driveway to Calhoun Street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalks. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #81]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-story frame garage with a gable roof, attached to the main house with a covered walkway/hyphen, c.1990. (NC, due to age)

321. 600 Randolph Avenue SE

1927

Listed as Resource #157 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Monroe-Caudill House" is a Colonial Revival-style house that underwent renovations and additions in the late 1990s. The two-story house features a double-pile sidehall floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, hipped roof dormers, paired four-over-one sash windows, and a two-story wing extending from the rear of the west elevation. A single-story hipped roof wing extends from the east elevation. A single-story porch wraps around the front of the house and features wide eaves, square brick columns on brick piers, and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights set within a molded frame. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. The original brick paved sidewalk along the street was uncovered and restored around 1992. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #82]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a frame gable roof carport and two-story garage wing with weatherboard siding, attached to the main house with a covered walkway/hyphen, c.1997. (NC, due to age)

322. 603 Randolph Avenue SE

1832-1837

Listed as Resource #158 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Calhoun Street, the "Cabaniss House" was designed by local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855) for John C. Roach, a contractor for Steele. The property was purchased in 1843 by Colonel Septimus Douglass Cabaniss (1815-1889), a lawyer who lived here with his wife Virginia A. Shephard (1825-1907) and many children. In 1860, Cabaniss owned eight slaves. His descendants continued to own the property through the 1970s.

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In 1935-1936, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS ALA-431). This documentation includes six photographs, 12 sheets of measured drawings, and three pages of historical information. HABS also documented a two-story frame slave cabin/smokehouse and a brick dairy located behind the house; neither of which is extant.

The two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling features a sidehall floor plan, asphalt shingle covered gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, molded eave trim and gable returns, nine-over-nine and twelve-over-twelve sash windows with stone lintels, brick load bearing walls, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance exhibits a transom and a flat roof portico supported by paired Doric columns. An original single-story ell extends from the west elevation. A basement level beneath the main section features the original slave kitchen and workspaces. An original two-story porch with square columns and railings extends from the east elevation. In the late nineteenth-century, a short two-story wing was added to the rear elevation. In the modern era, the home was enlarged with one and two-story frame rear additions and a frame one-story garage wing along Calhoun Street. The modern renovations were designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. A landscaped private garden designed by local landscape designer Bill Nance (1946-2012) is located in the east yard. A brick sidewalk connects to Randolph Avenue and a concrete driveway to Calhoun Street. A hewn limestone carriage mount is located along the brick public sidewalk in front of the house. Along the sidewalk in the southwest corner of the parcel is a cast iron sewer grate manufactured in 1924 by C.W. Grace & Company of Huntsville. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #83].⁸⁷ (C)

323. 607 Randolph Avenue SE

1964, 2010

Listed as Resource #159 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Neo-Craftsman-style home is a Ranch house that underwent a major remodeling in 2010. The Northington, Smith & Kranert architectural firm, originally designed the home. In 1985, the home was enlarged with a rear wing designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The linear home features multiple hipped roofs covered with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, wide eaves, replacement six-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The exterior walls are covered with new clapboard and sandstone veneer. Tapered wood columns on sandstone piers support a new center-bay facing-gable portico. The home has a full basement accessed from the rear. A new single-story garage wing extends from the north elevation. A concrete circle driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home has undergone significant changes since 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

324. 609 Randolph Avenue SE

1931

Listed as Resource #161 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Tudor Revival-style house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, three-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A monumental exterior end brick chimney on the front façade exhibits a corbelled cap and decorative brickwork. The asymmetrical entrance portico has a facing gable and arched opening with a keystone. An inset porch on the southeast corner has arched openings.

⁸⁷ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Spring 1979: 9.

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A two-story wing extends from the rear elevation along with a new garage in the northeast corner. A curvilinear brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

325. 611 Randolph Avenue SE
1938

Listed as Resource #162 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Ware-Graham House" is a one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, exterior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a center-bay hipped roof entrance portico supported by square columns. A bay window extends from the west elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

326. 613 Randolph Avenue SE
1922-1924

Listed as Resource #163 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and White Street, the "Graham House" is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style Bungalow featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, three-over-one sash windows, facing gable dormer with exposed rafters and eave brackets, stucco covered walls, and a masonry foundation. A full-width front porch features a shed roof with a raised center section, paired eave brackets, exposed rafters, flared wood columns on brick piers, and a decorative railing. A side entrance on the east elevation is protected by a shed roof portico with paired eave brackets, exposed rafters, decorative railing, and flared wood columns on brick piers. A concrete sidewalk connects to Randolph Avenue and a concrete driveway to White Street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

White Circle SE

327. 303 White Circle SE
1964

Listed as Resource #164 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Arthur L. Cole House" is single-story Ranch-style dwelling featuring a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles, asymmetrical interior center brick chimney, brick veneer walls, two-story side wing on the north elevation, masonry foundation, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The front façade features an asymmetrical recessed porch supported by square columns; the façade beneath the porch exhibits vertical board siding and a large picture window. The main entrance is flanked by a sidelight on the north side. A brick retaining wall creates a flowerbed along the front façade. An asphalt driveway and concrete sidewalk connect to the street. A two-car basement garage is accessed from the north elevation. A brick retaining wall lines the driveway leading to the garage. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #84]. (C)

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328. 304 White Circle SE

1954

Listed as Resource #165 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a hipped roof with shallow eaves and asphalt shingles, shingle siding, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, an exterior end brick chimney, and a masonry foundation. A single-story hipped roof wing extends from the south side of the front façade. To the north of this wing is the main entrance protected by a recessed portico. A tripartite window is located on the south elevation. Between 1972 and 1997, the house underwent a significant renovation that added roof eaves, a hipped roof front porch, and shingle siding replacing vertical siding on the second floor. In addition, the original six-over-six sash windows were replaced with current larger windows. Around 1990, a single-story porch was added to the north elevation; this porch features decorative brackets and railings. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. A 400-square-foot carport was added to the rear in 2000. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972 [photo #85]. (NC, due to alterations)

329. 305 White Circle SE

1953-1955

Listed as Resource #166 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Mike C. Mahood House" is a one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling designed by Leroy Krannert of the Huntsville office of Northington & Turner architects. The house features a steeply pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, three gable dormers with weatherboard siding, brick veneer walls, and eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve sash windows. The house is distinguished by the roofline which gently curves outward along the front of the house. The main entrance has a decorative surround with fluted pilasters and is protected by a center-bay recessed portico featuring vertical board siding. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #86]. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. The owner possesses an original architectural rendering by Northington & Turner. (C)

330. 306 White Circle SE

2011-2012

Listed as Resource #167 in Twickenham Historic District

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling replaced the original c.1949-1951 Ranch-style dwelling, built for NASA engineer Gerhard Herbert Richard Reisig (1910-2005), which was demolished in 2009. Reisig was a German engineer and expert in missile guidance, telemetry, and control during World War II. In 1947, he was hired by NASA to work under Wernher von Braun as part of Operation Paperclip, assigned first to Fort Bliss, Texas, and White Sands, New Mexico, before relocating to Huntsville. The modern replacement house features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, six-over-six sash windows with decorative lintels, and a water table along the basement level. The front façade is distinguished by tripartite windows and a main entrance surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights; the entrance is protected by a shallow portico supported by square Doric columns. Multiple two-story wings extend from the sides and rear. A basement garage is entered from the north elevation. A two-story, octagon-shaped tower is located at the rear elevation. Two concrete driveways and a concrete sidewalk connect to the street. The new dwelling was designed by local architect Frank J. Nola. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #87]. (NC, due to age)

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331. 307 White Circle SE

1987

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features a hipped asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash windows, brick veneer walls, and a masonry foundation. An arched main entrance has an arched transom, sidelights, and recessed arched portico with paneled walls. Single-story hipped roof wings extend from the side elevations. An attached 308-square-foot carport was added to the rear in 2007. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. Replacing a pecan grove behind 318 White Circle, architect Harvie Jones provided assistance with design of architectural details. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

332. 308 White Circle SE

1964

Listed as Resource #168 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling was constructed as the First Methodist Church Parsonage. The house features a shallow hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior center brick chimney, brick veneer walls, modillion cornice, and masonry foundation. A hipped roof wing extends from the east side of the front façade. The asymmetrical front entrance has sidelights and a shallow arched surround. The front façade is distinguished by three sets of paired casement windows. Between 1972 and 1997, a hipped roof entrance portico supported by square columns was added and the original front terrace patio with wrought iron railing was removed. An attached 550-square-foot carport and storage shed with a hipped roof were added to the west elevation in 1981. A brick retaining wall lines the driveway. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

333. 310 White Circle SE

1953

Listed as Resource #169 in Twickenham Historic District

This is a single-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling that underwent a major renovation around 1997 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. The dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, weatherboard siding, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and brick foundation. The center-bay main entrance is protected by a facing gable porch supported by Doric columns. A single-story gable roof screened porch extends from the east elevation. Around 1997, the dwelling was enlarged with a large, single-story rear wing that protrudes above the roofline and a hipped roof carport to the east. The original eight-over-twelve sash windows were replaced. A concrete driveway connects to the street. A gazebo was added in 1999. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

334. 312 White Circle SE

1960

Listed as Resource #170 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Jackson and Mary McQuinn House" is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior brick chimney, brick veneer walls, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a front patio terrace with wrought iron railing and French doors along the front facade. The center entrance has sidelights and is protected by a shallow recessed portico. In 1986, the house was renovated and enlarged by Milberger Architecture. A wing with a raised roofline was added to the rear and the original front portico

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with ornamental iron columns was removed. A brick sidewalk and concrete driveway connect to the street. A modern brick retaining wall lines the sidewalk. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story 672-square-foot garage with asphalt shingle gable roof and brick veneer walls, 1987. (NC)

335. 318 White Circle SE/318 White Street SE

c.1950

Listed as Resource #179 at 318 White Street in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of White Street and White Circle, the "Steadman House" is a single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling that was renovated around 1957 with Perma-stone exterior walls. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows, a tripartite picture window on the front façade, exterior end chimney, and an asymmetrical front porch supported by square columns. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. In recent years, the house was renovated by reopening the enclosed front porch and replacing the flat roof of the rear carport with a gable roof; this carport features square columns on Perma-stone covered walls. A stone privacy fence surrounds the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #90]. (C)

White Street SE

336. 200 White Street SE (605 Randolph Avenue SE)

1927-1929, 1947, c.1965

Listed as Resource #160 as 604 Randolph Avenue in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of White Street and Randolph Avenue, the Renaissance Revival-style "Annie C. Merts Center" is the city-owned administrative offices for the city's public schools. This distinctive landmark was home to Huntsville High School from 1929-1954 and Huntsville Middle School from 1954-1986. The middle school was integrated in 1963. The school complex was renovated for use as academic offices from 1985-1987 by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville.

Located on the site of a former three-story antebellum mansion, the building was originally designed by architect Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1938) of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Hunt was the "principal-in-charge of one of the South's most prominent regional architectural practices in the period from the 1880s through the 1930s."⁸⁸ His practice specialized in churches, public buildings, and skyscrapers. In 1905, he opened a branch office in Jackson, Mississippi and another in 1919 in Dallas, Texas. Hunt designed many educational facilities such as elementary and high schools as well as buildings at Stonewall Jackson Institute in Virginia; Baylor University in Texas; University of Mississippi; Ouachita Baptist College in Arkansas; and Mississippi State University. Dozens of Hunt's buildings have been NRHP-listed. In Alabama, Hunt designed the First Baptist Church in Mobile as well as several landmarks in Huntsville, including the 1894-1895 First Baptist Church at Gallatin and Clinton Streets (demolished); 1897-1898 Temple B'Nai Sholom at 103 Lincoln Street (NRHP-listed, 1979); 1899 Central Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue (NRHP-listed, 1972); 1925-26 Terry Hutchens Building at 102 West Clinton Avenue

⁸⁸ "Reuben Harrison Hunt," by Sara A. Butler, 2010. <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net>, accessed September 10, 2012.

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(NRHP-listed, 1980); and the 1926-1928 *Huntsville Times* Building at 228 East Holmes Street (NRHP-listed, 1980).⁸⁹

Facing south towards Randolph Avenue, the three-story school features a T-shaped floor plan with a gymnasium wing extending from the center of the rear elevation and an entrance portico projecting slightly from the center of the front façade. A single-story wing extends from the rear of the rear wing. The front section has a flat roof while the rear wing has a raised center section with a flat roof and shed roof sides. The building has brick veneer walls, concrete foundation, and brick parapets. The center entrance bay of the front façade is distinguished by concrete ornamentation, including modillions and brackets along the cornice, a finial, recessed entry portico with triple arches supported by concrete columns, pilasters with fluted capitals, corner quoins, window surrounds with quoins, and a faux balustrade above the second level. The main entrances are paired metal replacement doors surmounted by arched transoms. Within the entrance portico are bronze plaques on the east and west walls.

The building underwent alterations in 1940 designed by local architect Paul M. Speake who also designed the shop building in 1947. In the 1960s, the original 18-classroom building was enlarged with two-story side wings extending from the east and west side of the front section and smaller, single-story wings extending from the rear wing. During the 1960s, the original multi-sash windows were replaced with aluminum casement windows. During the 1985-1987 renovation, the modern casement windows on the front facade were replaced with period appropriate multi-sash windows. The original concrete finial atop the front façade parapet was reconstructed in 1986; lightning in the 1930s had destroyed it. In 1986, an arched concrete entrance canopy was added to the east end of the front section; this serves as a vehicular drop off along White Street. The original entrance is served by a set of concrete steps and a semi-circular concrete sidewalk connecting to the street. The front lawn contains a metal flagpole and a modern sign.⁹⁰

Original hewn limestone retaining walls dating from c.1830 line Randolph Street. In the modern era, the western end of Wells Street in the northeast corner of the parcel was removed and replaced with landscaping; this triangular shaped section of the front lawn features an interpretive historic marker for the "Twickenham Historic District" that was erected in 1973. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the school complex appears as it did in 1972 [photo #88]. (C)

- (1) In the southeast corner of the parcel is a single-story detached Arts & Sciences Building with a rectangular floor plan, flat roof, brick load bearing walls with 5:1 Common bond, paired steel casement windows, metal doors, and masonry foundation, c.1950. A sidewalk with a modern metal flat roof canopy supported by metal posts connects the entrance on the north elevation to the rear of the school. (C)

⁸⁹ "Reuben H. Hunt Buildings in Hamilton County, Tennessee," by Martha Carver, 1979. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission; "Reuben H. Hunt," by Gavin Townsend, 2011. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>, accessed September 10, 2012.

⁹⁰ Harvie Jones, "A Brief Sketch of Huntsville's School Architecture: 1882-1975," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 12, Nos. 3&4, Spring-Summer 1986: 18; Paul M. Speake Project List, 1993, Harvie P. Jones Collection, Series VII, Box 13, File 254, UAH Archives.

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337. 201 White Street SE

1917-1919

Listed as Resource #171 at 111 White Street in Twickenham Historic District

Located at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of White Street and Wells Street, this single-story Craftsman-style building is part of the Annie C. Merts Center complex. Originally called Taliaferro Hall, this 16'x12' building is the last remaining building from the Butler Training/Willis School, a private school that operated from 1908-1929. Constructed around 1919 as a two-room primary school, the building was enlarged with the rear wing in the early 1920s. The original Butler campus also featured a two-story Neoclassical Revival-style building, designed in 1908 by local architect Edgar Lee Love, c.1919 boy's dorm, a president's home, a baseball field and basketball court. The Butler/Willis School was acquired by the city in 1929 and operated as a junior high school until 1955. For a short time, this building was used as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which relocated in 1972. The city demolished the main campus building in 1962, replacing it with athletic ball fields. In 1986, the ball fields were replaced with paved surface parking lots surrounded by landscaped berms designed by Jones & Herrin Architects.⁹¹

Facing White Street, the rectangular building has an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick load bearing walls with 8:1 Common bond, interior brick flue, paired nine-over-nine sash windows with concrete lintels, bracketed eaves, and a masonry foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a center facing gable dormer with an attic vent and a pair of glazed wood entrance doors surmounted by an eight-pane transom and flanked by six-pane sidelights. The entrance is protected by a center-bay shed roof portico supported by triangular knee brackets and served by a set of concrete steps. A hipped roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete ramp serves a side entrance on the north elevation. A concrete sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the building appears as it did in 1972 [photo #89]. (C)

338. 311 White Street SE

c.1910

Listed as Resource #172 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof, stucco covered walls, replacement windows, and masonry foundation. Originally, this dwelling was very similar to the dwellings at 313 White Street and 317 White Street. A single-story wraparound-screened front porch in the northwest corner was altered in the mid-twentieth century with a Craftsman-style entry portico featuring a facing gable roof supported by triangular-shaped knee brackets; circular Doric columns support the porch. The dwelling has been renovated in the modern period with new entrance door with leaded glass flanked by new leaded glass sidelights. The attic level was renovated into living space, featuring a roof-mounted skylight and a window added to the front façade gable. The second floor gable on the east elevation was altered with the removal of weatherboard siding and installation of a large triangular-shaped window. A single-story gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house has been significantly altered from its 1972 appearance. (NC, due to alterations)

⁹¹ Joberta Wasson. "Prominent Private Schools: 1908-1929." *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 14, Nos. 2&3, Winter-Spring 1988: 4-8; this article contains a campus site plan drawn in 1926; "Merts Center," Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, Photograph Notebook 81, UAH Archives.

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339. 313 White Street SE

1910

Listed as Resource #174 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. This dwelling is very similar to the dwellings at 311 White Street and 317 White Street. The front gable has a triangular-arched attic vent. A transom surmounts the main entrance. In the 1950s, the original front porch was removed and replaced with a portico. In 1985, the portico was removed and replaced with new front porch constructed with Queen Anne-style architectural detailing, designed by local architect Ralph Allen. The single-story, asymmetrical porch exhibits an angled bay in the northwest corner, turned columns, turned balusters in the railing, spindlework, and brackets. A bay window surmounted by a gable extends from the south elevation. A single story gable roof wing extends from the rear. A gravel driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

340. 314 White Street SE

1954

Listed as Resource #175 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls with wood siding in the gables, six-over-six sash windows, a facing gable asymmetrical wing on the front façade with a bay window, an interior brick chimney, masonry foundation, corbelled cornice, and a flat roof front porch. A wing extends from the north elevation. In 1985, the house was enlarged with a single-story gable roof rear wing and attached garage designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. A concrete driveway connects to the street. The rear yard features a brick privacy fence. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

341. 315 White Street SE

1893

Listed as Resource #176 in Twickenham Historic District

The "James B. Harrison House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that is nearly identical to 403 White Street. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, shallow gable asphalt shingle roofs, weatherboard siding, interior end brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Two-story wings extend from the front façade and north elevation and a single-story wing extends from the rear elevation; the north wing has a three-sided bay. A single-story wraparound front porch feature turned columns, turned balustrades in the railing, spindlework, and a facing gable with ornamentation over the main entrance steps. A modern brick fence lines the sidewalk. The home was renovated in the 1980s. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single story, frame garage with beveled weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle hipped roof, and masonry foundation, c.1950. (C)

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342. 316 White Street SE

c.1950

Listed as Resource #177 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features a gable-and-wing floor plan, asphalt shingle gable roof, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Modern era renovations include enclosure of the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width shed roof front porch, replacement of fenestration on the front façade, and installation of synthetic vinyl siding. A shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation. Around 1990, the home was renovated with the installation of period-appropriate one-over-one sash windows. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (NC, due to alterations)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story 480-square-foot carport with a gable asphalt shingle roof and metal columns, c.2000. (NC, due to age)

343. 317 White Street SE

1910

Listed as Resource #178 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Harrison-Sullivan House" is a one-and-a-half story Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. This dwelling is similar to the dwellings at 311 White Street and 317 White Street. Three-sided bays are located at the front and rear of the east elevation. An ornamental sunburst is located in the front gable. In the 1950s, the wraparound front porch was enclosed and a rooftop railing was added. In 1987, the non-original metal siding was removed, exposing the original weatherboard siding. Around 1990, Crow-Peters Architects added a large single-story gable roof wing which extends from the rear and renovated the front porch by replacing the glass windows with open-air shutters. This renovation exposed the original main entrance with an eight-pane transom and eight-pane sidelights. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. A brick retaining wall lines the sidewalk. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-story frame garage with beveled weather board siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, and masonry foundation, c.1950. (C)

344. 400 White Street SE

1888

Listed as Resource #180 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Fickling-Dorning House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that was originally owned by Frank Fickling (1925), also spelled Ficklen. The dwelling is a pre-manufactured kit house shipped to Huntsville via railroad. Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of White Street and White Circle, the house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, steeply pitched hipped roof covered with copper shingles installed in 1996, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. A two-story gable roof bay projects from the front façade; the first floor of this bay has three sides with scrolled brackets beneath the overhanging square second level. The upper gable exhibits ornamental trim and an arched attic vent. The main entrance is surmounted by a nine-pane transom and flanked by eight-pane sidelights. This entrance is protected by an arched pediment supported by triangular brackets that were added during a modern renovation between 1972 and 1997. A single-story sun room extends from the front of the north elevation and a two-story side porch extends from the south elevation. A two-story hipped roof wing extends from the rear of the house. The house was enlarged during the modern

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era with a single-story, hipped roof rear wing. A brick sidewalk connects to White Street and a concrete driveway to White Circle. Subsequent owners Mr. and Mrs. Claude Dorning purchased the home in 1981 and initiated repairs and renovations. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972 [photo #91]. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-and-half story, frame, 1,800-square-foot garage and storage outbuilding accessed from White Circle with similar architectural details as the main house such as ornamentation in the gable, 2008. (NC, due to age)

345. 401 White Street SE

1901

Listed as Resource #181 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Harrison-Coons House" is a single-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a gable-and-wing floor plan, hipped roof covered with metal shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. The front façade exhibits a bay window and a wraparound porch with turned columns, spindlework, turned balusters in the railing, and ornamental brackets. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A renovation around 1990 added a large rear wing and removed a non-original porte-cochere extending from the south elevation. A concrete sidewalk and concrete driveway connects to the street. Between 1972 and 1997, a brick and iron fence was added along the front sidewalk and a wood privacy fence to the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, gable roof outbuilding, which was attached to the main house with a modern covered walkway/hyphen, 1909. (C)

346. 402 White Street SE

1955

Listed as Resource #182 in Twickenham Historic District

This one-and-half-story dwelling was originally a Ranch-style home that underwent a major Neo-Traditional-style renovation in 2008. The home features an asphalt shingle gable roof, brick veneer walls, four-over-one sash replacement windows, interior brick chimney, and masonry foundation. Around 1986, an angled garage wing was added to the southwest corner of the front façade. The 2008 renovation added a facing gable entrance bay with a recessed portico supported by Doric columns, added a second floor on the southern wing, replaced the original horizontal pane windows and shingle siding, and added half-timbered garage doors. A concrete circle driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the home does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

347. 403 White Street SE

1893

Listed as Resource #183 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Daniel T. Harrison House" is a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that is nearly identical to 315 White Street. The original owners were Daniel T. Harrison (1860-1940), a furniture merchant, and his wife Cora Harrison. The house features a gable-and-wing floor plan, shallow gable asphalt shingle roofs, weatherboard siding, interior end brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. Two-story wings extend from the front façade and north elevation and a single-story wing extends from the

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rear elevation; the north wing has a three-sided bay. A single-story wraparound front porch features turned columns, turned balustrades in the railing, spindlework, and a facing gable with ornamentation over the main entrance steps. The home was renovated in the 1980s with the removal of non-original asbestos shingle siding. A brick sidewalk connects to the street. A two-story rear wing was added in 1990-1991 and designed by local architect Ralph Allen. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears much as it did in 1972. (C)

- (1) To the rear is a one-and-a-half story frame garage and outbuilding with board-and-batten siding and masonry foundation, c.1990. (NC, due to age)

348. 404 White Street SE

1952

Listed as Resource #184 in Twickenham Historic District

This single-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding, four-over-one-sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a masonry foundation. A gable roof porte-cochere supported by square posts on brick piers extends from the north elevation. A flat roof center bay front porch features square columns and a rooftop railing. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. A wrought iron fence on a brick foundation lines the front yard. In 2013, this house underwent a major renovation and expansion with the removal of the roof, side and rear walls, and interior rooms. Only the front façade was retained. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house does not appear as it did in 1972. (NC, due to alterations)

349. 405 White Street SE

1906

Listed as Resource #185 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Daniel Harrison House" is a one-and-a-half story Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered with metal shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and brick foundation. The front façade has flanking facing gables with fish scale siding and ornamental bargeboards. The roof is raised in the center with a clipped top. Between 1972 and 1997, the $\frac{3}{4}$ -width single-story front porch was restored with c.1925 brick columns replaced by turned columns, molded cornice, railing, and decorative brackets. A transom surmounts the main entrance. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. The home was enlarged around 2008 with a large, one-and-a-half story rear wing with gable dormers. A concrete driveway and brick sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

- (1) At the rear is a one-and-a-half story, frame facing gable garage with weatherboard siding, decorative bargeboards and scalloped siding in the gable, metal roof, and masonry foundation, c.1910 with 2008 renovation. (C)
- (2) Along the rear of the property at California Street is a single-story frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding, brick foundation, and brick exterior end chimney, c.1910. (C)

350. 407 White Street SE

1994

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, brick veneer walls, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a paired entrance surmounted by a five-pane transom. The original $\frac{3}{4}$ -width single-story front porch was replaced by center-bay portico with square

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columns. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

- (1) To the rear is a single-story, open carport with asphalt shingle hipped roof and square frame posts, c.1994. (NC, due to age)

351. 423 White Street SE

1989

This two-story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle hipped roof, brick veneer walls, one-over-one sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The main entrance has an arched transom with an asymmetrical, recessed arched entrance portico. A single-story wing extends from the rear elevation. A wrought iron fence with brick posts lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connects to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

352. 425 White Street SE

1985

This one-and-a-half story Neo-Traditional-style dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, three gable dormers, brick veneer walls, nine-over-nine sash windows with triangular arched lintels, and a single-story wing extending from the south elevation. The main entrance has a five-pane transom and sidelights. A concrete driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the building was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory. (NC, due to age)

353. 435 White Street SE

c.2003

Located at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of White Street and California Street, "Halsey Park" is a triangular-shaped parcel donated to the city for use as a passive community park. The 0.2-acre parcel features a professionally landscaped garden with an interpretive historic marker for the "Twickenham Historic District" erected in 1973. The Twickenham Historic Preservation District Association oversaw the creation of the park. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries; however, the site was not included in the 1972 NRHP inventory [photo #92].⁹² (NC, due to age)

Williams Avenue SE

354. 104 Williams Avenue SE

1892

Listed as Resource #186 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Van Valkenburg House" is a one-story Folk Victorian-style residence featuring a gable-and-wing floor plan, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and a brick foundation. The front façade is distinguished by a bay window with ornamental eave brackets. The ¾-width shed roof front porch was partially enclosed in the mid-twentieth century. The main entrance retains the original glazed door with molded trim and is surmounted by a single-pane transom. A

⁹² Donna Castellano, "A Brief History of the Twickenham Historic District," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 29, Nos. 1&2, Spring-Summer 2003: 10.

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gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972. (C)

355. 106 Williams Avenue SE
1890

Listed as Resource #187 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Hill Maxville House" is a one-story Folk Victorian-style dwelling featuring a gable-and-wing floor plan, gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows with arched crowns, and a brick foundation. The main entrance features flanking sidelights. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -width shed roof front porch features square columns and square balusters in the railing. A gable roof wing extends from the rear elevation. Since 1997, the home was renovated with the removal of non-original asbestos shingle siding. A wrought iron fence lines the front yard. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

356. 205 Williams Avenue SE
1818-1832, 1927

Listed as Resource #188 in Twickenham Historic District

The former "Public Inn" is a Federal-style landmark originally located one block west at the northeast corner of Madison Street and Williams Avenue from 1818 to 1926. When it was relocated to its current location in order to prevent demolition; the original site was redeveloped for use as a service station. The original owner of the building was John Adams. Subsequent owner William E. Phillips operated it as an inn and boarding house from 1819-1821. The building is believed to have housed delegates to the nearby Alabama Constitutional Convention in 1819. In 1925, the house was rolled to its current location on logs and a rear addition was constructed in 1927. It is a rare remaining example of a frame Federal-era building in Huntsville.

Between 1983 and 1997, the heavy braced frame building was restored with the removal of non-original architectural features from the turn-of-the-twentieth century, such as the main entrance and a one-story full-width front porch. The two-story dwelling features an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, cornice brackets, eight-over-twelve sash on the second level and twelve-over-twelve sash on the first level, and a brick foundation. The main entrance in the center of the five-bay façade features a six-pane transom and three-pane sidelights. Paved surface parking areas are located to the front and rear of the building. A wood privacy fence lines the eastern side of the parcel. A metal interpretive marker was installed on the front façade in 2002. In 2010, the building underwent a \$210,000 restoration, which was a certified Historic Preservation Tax Incentive project administered by the AHC. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photos #28 and #93]. (C)

357. 210 Williams Avenue SE
c.1825, 1901-1902

Listed as Resource #189 in Twickenham Historic District

This property contains the "Fletcher-Lowe House," a two-story Chateau-style residence with an ornate mixture of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Constructed from 1901-1902, this dwelling replaced the original c.1817-1820 Federal-style house, which featured a large rear wing serving as slave dwelling, domestic workspace, and smokehouse. This two-story wing became a detached dependency for the c.1901 replacement dwelling. The original c.1817 home was built by Henry Minor, the attorney general for

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the Mississippi Territory and a delegate to Alabama's 1819 constitutional convention; Minor sold the property in 1823. Subsequent owners A.S. and Mattie Lowe Fletcher acquired the property in 1883 and replaced the original c.1817 home in 1901. Fletcher was a representative in the Alabama state house and a delegate to the 1901 constitutional convention. Fletcher's nephew Robert Joseph Lowe inherited the property in 1908; he served in the Alabama House of Representatives and the Alabama Senate. In 1997, Lowe's widow Jane Knight Lowe willed the home to the University of Alabama Huntsville Foundation, which converted it for use as the president's home in 2001.⁹³

The architect of the 1901-1902 dwelling was Herbert Cowell (1858-1943) from Joliet, Illinois, who established a practice in 1892, specializing in unique blends of architectural styles such as Dutch Colonial, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Cowell and his wife Abby Frances Harris (1857-1943) relocated to Huntsville for a short time between 1901 and 1905; he practiced in Plainfield, Illinois, after 1914. With a background in construction and real estate, Cowell designed residences, churches, and commercial buildings, several of which in Joliet, Illinois, and in Huntsville's Old Town Historic District are listed on the NRHP. Cowell also designed the adjacent c.1902 Van Valkenburg House at 501 Franklin Street.⁹⁴

In 2003, the UAH commissioned the "Lowe House Dependency Preservation Planning Study," with funding from the Alabama Historical Commission and the UAH Foundation. Overseen by architect Frank J. Nola, this study included archaeological investigations, architectural analysis, and historic research about the surviving antebellum outbuilding, which dates from c.1825. The study was done in response to repairs and restoration of the building's porches.⁹⁵

The dwelling features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, interior and interior-end brick chimneys with decorative caps, brick veneer walls, one-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows, and a stone foundation. A cylindrical tower on the northeast corner and a two-story bay on the northwest corner distinguish the front elevation. A steeply pitched conical roof with hipped roof attic vent dormers caps the tower. A hipped roof attic vent dormer surmounts the bay, too. A conical roof turret integrated into the center of the roof of the front elevation features vents for the attic. A semi-circular bay extends from the center of the west elevation; this bay also features a conical roof. The house exhibits eave modillions and molded cornice. A single-story front porch wraps around the turret and features a rooftop parapet with panels and pilasters, eave modillions, molded cornice, and Ionic fluted columns. The main entrance is set within a portico with an elliptical stone arch supported by in antis Ionic columns; the glazed door is flanked by oversized oneover-one sash windows and surmounted by an arched transom. The secondary entrance on the east elevation features a stained glass transom. A modern, two-story sunroom with a hipped roof extends from the rear elevation. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk. The lawns are professionally landscaped. The 1920s detached garage was demolished in 1998. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #94]. (C)

⁹³ Sarah Huff Fisk, "Early Days on Williams Street," *Huntsville Historic Quarterly*, Vol. 30, Nos. 1-2, Spring-Summer 2004: 11-12.

⁹⁴ Joliet Historic Preservation Commission. <http://cityofjoliet.info/historic-preservation/Districts/Architectural-overview.htm>, accessed September 24, 2012; "Herbert Cowell, Plainfield's Prolific Architect," by Michael Lambert. *Plainfield Patch*, May 31, 2012. <http://plainfield.patch.com/articles/lambert-herbert-cowell-plainfield-s-prolific-architect>, accessed September 24, 2012.

⁹⁵ Frank J. Nola, "Uncovering Pieces of a Puzzle: The Lowe House Dependency," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 30, Nos. 1-2, Spring-Summer 2004: 15-36.

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- (1) To the southeast is a large, two-story, brick service building, originally used as slave quarters, workspace, and a 17'x14' smokehouse. Later used as servant's quarters, the building features stepped parapets with sandstone coping, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, a two-story full-width porch on the west elevation with Ionic columns on brick piers and an exterior staircase on the north side, four panel doors, a single-story frame garage/storage/toile wing extending from the east side with stepped parapets, and single-story smokehouse wing extending from the south side with vents on the south and east sides. The lower level has been renovated for use as a garage and storage, c.1825 [photo #95]. (C)

358. 300 Williams Avenue SE

1836

Listed as Resource #190 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Bibb-Bradley-Beirne House" is a two-story Greek Revival-style residence constructed by Governor Thomas Bibb (1783-1839), second governor of the State of Alabama from July 1820 to November 1821. Gov. Bibb simultaneously owned the "Belle Mina" cotton plantation with its c.1826 Grecian mansion (NRHP-listed, 1972) a few miles west near Mooresville in Limestone County, Alabama. Bibb was president of the Alabama Senate when his brother Governor William Wyatt Bibb died in office in 1820; he took over as acting governor for the remainder of his deceased brother's term. Bibb was reelected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1828 and 1829. He also served as director of the Huntsville Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama (NRHP-listed, 1980), a Grecian landmark designed by George G. Steele (1798-1855) on the west side of the Courthouse Square. Bibb married Parmelia Thompson in 1805 and raised 11 children, three of whom died in infancy. Bibb is buried in the Maple Hill Cemetery (NRHP-listed, 2012). Bibb sold the home to James Bradley in September 1836 for \$5,000. The Beirne, Butler and Newton families resided here through the mid-twentieth century.⁹⁶

Architectural historian Robert Gamble noted that the "stately Greek Revival façade was skillfully adapted, in its entirety, from the pages of Chester Hill's *The Builder's Guide*, published in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1834." Attributing the house to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855), Gamble documented that the front elevation combined elements from a pair of plates for the "Doric House" and the "Ionic House."⁹⁷

Onto the end-chimneyed arrangement of the Doric house was grafted an Ionic front. The shafts of the columns, however, remained unfluted, in contrast to Hills's schemes. The corner antae flanking the portico were likewise given a molded base-something missing in the Hills drawings. At the same time, the entire façade was made more monumental by extending the steps the full width of the portico, and by surrounding the doorway with a classical architrave. Subtly, the scale of the house was also enlarged.⁹⁸

Beginning in the 1910s, the home was featured in picture postcards of Huntsville landmarks. In 1926, the home was one of three dwellings in Huntsville featured in *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American*

⁹⁶ "Thomas Bibb," by Daniel S. Dupre, 2010. <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org>, accessed September 24, 2012; Eleanor Newman Hutchens, "Dating the Bibb House," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 11, Nos. 2&3, Winter/Spring 1985: 5-18.

⁹⁷ Gamble, Robert. *Historic Architecture of Alabama*, 1990: 12.

⁹⁸ Gamble, Robert. *Historic Architecture of Alabama*, 1990: 14.

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Republic, the Greek Revival, by Howard Major as one of Alabama's finest examples of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture.⁹⁹ In 1934, architects and photographers from HABS and Auburn University documented the residence (HABS 16-403). This documentation includes eight photographs, six sheets of measured architectural drawings, and five pages of historical information.

The dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, gable roof with standing seam metal panels, interior end brick chimneys, six-over-six sash windows, a wide frieze with molded trim, and a brick foundation with a water table. The building also features an original basement that served as slave workspaces. The roof structure is constructed with a rare residential example of a "Town Lattice" truss system, patented in 1820 by noted Connecticut-born architect and engineer Ithiel Town (1784-1844) for building bridges. The front façade is distinguished by a ¾-width facing gable, two-story porch supported by oversized, circular brick columns featuring stucco finish, Ionic stone capitals, square brick bases, and a coffered ceiling. The main entrance exhibits a set of paired, paneled doors surmounted by a seven-pane transom and flanked by three-pane sidelights. All four elevations feature brick corner pilasters or antae with Doric capitals. A short, two-story wing extends from the east side of the rear elevation; this wing was added shortly after the home was originally constructed and partially removed between 1894 and 1898. A single-story porch extends across the rear of the house connecting to the east side of the rear wing.¹⁰⁰

To the southwest is a two-story, brick wing that originally housed slave quarters, workspace, and a kitchen. The building features an asphalt shingle gable roof, interior central brick chimney, and a single-story wing extending from the south side. By the 1930s, the south end of the lower level had been renovated for use as a garage and a hyphen with a pantry and breakfast room had been constructed, connecting the service wing to the main house. In 1970, a tennis court was constructed in the southeast corner of the parcel. A nineteenth-century wooden picket fence lines the sidewalk. A concrete semi-circular driveway and sidewalk connect to the street. Featuring one of the state's first purely Greek Revival-style domestic facades, the dwelling has not been enlarged with non-original additions, wings, or enclosed porches. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. From the street, the house appears as it did in 1972 [photo #96]. (C)

359. 301 Williams Avenue SE

1939-1943

Listed as Resource #191 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Williams Avenue and Greene Street, the "Coons House" is two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling featuring an asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, brick veneer walls, eight-over-eight sash windows, and a deep eave with modillions. A two-story, center bay, facing gable front porch is supported by fluted Ionic columns. The main entrance is flanked by sidelights with an ornamental molded architrave. In 1997, the house was enlarged with a matching Colonial Revival-style east wing designed by Crow-Peters Architects. The wing extends to the rear and includes a garage. A concrete sidewalk connects to Williams Avenue and a concrete driveway connects to Greene Street. The property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries. (C)

⁹⁹ Major, Howard. *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic, the Greek Revival*. Philadelphia and London: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1926: Plate 145.

¹⁰⁰ Harvie P. Jones to Dr. Eleanor Hutchens, November 9, 1979, and Douglas L. Griffin, HAER, to Harvie P. Jones, January 25, 1980; "Bibb-Hutchens House," Series VII, Box 16, File 285, Harvie P. Jones Architectural Collection, UAH Archives.

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360. 310 Williams Avenue SE

1823-1824, c.1855

Listed as Resource #192 in Twickenham Historic District

The "Mastin-Lowry-Mason House" is a Federal-period residence that underwent a major renovation in the 1850s with Italianate-style architecture reminiscent of Mobile and New Orleans. The original dwelling is thought to have been constructed for Captain Francis "Frank" Turner Mastin (1780-1865), who married Ann Elizabeth Caroline Levert (1789-1889) in 1820. A cotton planter, the 1830 U.S. Census listed Mastin's household as including 23 slaves; in 1840 he owned 99 slaves; in 1850, he owned 12 slaves. Mastin served as an aide to General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. Dr. Samuel Hickman Lowry (1850-1906) and his wife Lucy J. Pulley (1861-1940) acquired the property in 1891 and Mrs. and Mrs. James R. Mason purchased it in 1945.

The two-story dwelling features a double-pile, side hall floor plan, shallow hipped roof with standing seam metal panels, a square rooftop cupola capped with a hipped roof and metal lightning rod, interior end brick chimneys with paneled caps, deep eaves with paired brackets, two-over-two sash windows, and a masonry foundation. The elevations feature modest antae with raised brick pilasters and frieze. A single-story, full-width front porch exhibits ornate wrought iron rooftop balustrade, posts, and brackets. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. A single-story, hipped roof wing extends from the rear of the east elevation. Around 1984, the building was enlarged with a two-story hipped roof rear wing designed by Jones & Herrin Architects of Huntsville. This wing created a hyphen connecting to a detached two-story brick service building, originally used as slave quarters and workspace. Later altered for use as a garçonnière, or bachelor's flat, the antebellum wing features stepped parapets, gable roof with metal panels, and a two-story integrated porch on the east elevation. A nineteenth-century wrought iron fence with fleur-de-lis symbols lines the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk and driveway connect to the street. A landscaped private garden and swimming pool are located in the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #97]. (C)

- (1) To the southwest in line with the two-story service wing is a brick smokehouse, converted into a storage building; features a gable metal roof, c.1850. (C)
- (2) In the southwest corner is a storage building/pool house, c.1986. (NC, due to age)

361. 312 Williams Avenue SE

c.1824, c.1874, c.2002

Listed as Resource #193 in Twickenham Historic District

Located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Williams Avenue and Adams Street, the "Wharton-Walker-Cash House" is a three-story Second Empire-style dwelling constructed around 1874. The parcel was originally occupied by a c.1824 Federal-style home constructed by Dr. Dabney Wharton. That home was owned from 1855-1862 by LeRoy Pope Walker (1817-1884) who was the first Secretary of War in the Confederate cabinet of Jefferson Davis. According to the current owners, the original c.1824 home was destroyed by a fire in 1862 and rebuilt in the Second Empire style around 1874. A c.1824 rear slave quarters and service wing survived the fire and was incorporated into the c.1874 dwelling. The 1898-1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps document the three-story masonry dwelling featuring a "slated" mansard roof above the central core of the house with a one-story, full-width front porch featuring a two-story central entrance portico. In the mid-twentieth century, the dwelling was converted into a multi-unit apartment building and the original front porch was replaced with a full-width, two-story Neoclassical Revival-style porch supported by oversized square Doric columns. At that time, two-story, flat roof side wings containing

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bathrooms and kitchens were added as well. In 1960, a second fire significantly damaged the dwelling, destroying the c.1874 third floor bell-cast (curved) mansard roof. Subsequently, the home was repaired with a flat roof. It continued to be used as a multi-unit rental unit until the 1990s.

Around 2002, current owners Dr. Gordon and Jennifer Cash undertook a major renovation of the building into a single-family residence with reconstruction of the third floor with a mansard roof above the original section of the house as well as the non-original side and rear wings. The mansard roof extends above the mid-twentieth century Neoclassical Revival-style front porch, which features molded trim and a metal railing on the second floor. The front section of the mansard roof is tapered with a bell-cast form. The design of the new mansard roof, dormers, and trim was inspired by a c.1955 photograph of the home. However, the dwelling never featured a mansard roof above the front portico or side wings. The painted brick dwelling features a double-pile floor plan, diamond pattern slate roof, three facing gable dormers, stucco covered walls, two-over-two sash windows, and bracketed eaves. The second floor windows on the front façade exhibit curved top corners. The main center hall entrance on the first floor features paired glazed doors; the center entrance on the second floor has paired doors surmounted by a two-pane transom. An original c.1824 two-story service wing extends from the west side of the rear elevation. Now used as a guest apartment, this wing features a two-story porch along the east elevation. One-story wings wrap around the southeast corner of the original section of the house. The modern renovation was designed by local architect Bill Peters, formerly a principal with Crow, Peters, Neville Group Architects of Huntsville. A nineteenth-century wrought iron fence lines the sidewalk along Williams Avenue and Adams Street. A concrete sidewalk connects to Williams Avenue. An L-shaped concrete driveway runs behind the house, connecting with Williams and Adams. A modern landscaped private garden is located in the rear yard. This property was included within the 1972 NRHP boundaries [photo #98]. (NC, due to alterations).

Archaeology Component

An archaeological assessment of the study area was not completed as part of this project. However, given the nature of the area's history, there is potential that subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the area.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Twickenham Historic District in Huntsville, the seat of Madison County, Alabama, is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C - Architecture for its local significance as a neighborhood that significantly embodies the stylistic evolution of architecture in Huntsville from the settlement period of the 1810s through the mid-twentieth century. The Period of Significance of c.1814-1963 was chosen because the oldest buildings date from c.1814. Because the district does not exhibit Criterion G for properties less than 50 years of age, the Period of Significance was not extended beyond 1963, the 50-year cut-off date.

Architectural Significance

The 1972 NRHP nomination emphasized the architectural significance of the Twickenham Historic District, which featured "excellent examples of the styles of homes built from 1840 to 1920." Preservation efforts for the district were formally initiated in 1962 when local preservationists chose the name "Twickenham" in honor of the city's original name from 1810-1811. At that time, the district contained 58 homes built prior to 1860, nine of which had been documented from 1934-1936 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Containing approximately 150 acres within 12 blocks and featuring some 300 buildings, the Twickenham Historic District was officially created by an ordinance of the Huntsville City Council on March 23, 1972.

In August 1972, W. Warner Floyd, then executive director of the AHC, submitted a NRHP nomination for the Twickenham Historic District to the National Park Service. Throughout the process, Floyd sought the guidance of William J. Murtagh, Ph.D., director of education at the National Trust for Historic Preservation from 1958-1967 and the first Keeper of the NRHP from 1967-1979. The Twickenham Historic District was formally listed in the NRHP on January 4, 1973.

The NRHP nomination for the Twickenham Historic District contained an inventory of 272 properties and noted that 159 properties were contributing. The inventory provided the street address, historic name/owner, and approximate period of construction, but did not designate which of these 272 properties were contributing or non-contributing.

Additional information located in the Twickenham Historic District flat file at the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library stated that the 159 contributing properties possessed "historic and architectural significance." These files noted that the district contained 261 individual property owners, of which 177 or 67.8% approved the historic district nomination. Six owners or 0.02% disapproved.

While the focus of the 1972 NRHP nomination was on the district's antebellum architecture, it also noted that "excellent examples of Gothic, Eastlake, and Queen Anne homes are also included in the District as well as modern homes." The nomination stated that the Twickenham Historic District was a "living museum of architecture because all of its structures are currently occupied and are being used for residential or professional purposes." The nomination noted:

"The principle of the Twickenham Historic District is that it recognizes that every period of architecture, old or recent, is worthy of respect and that it is beneficial to study the various periods side-by-side. The district itself is a museum of architecture spanning 16 decades, containing all of the periods of architectural styles. A large percentage of the structures are architecturally

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noteworthy. They range from a two-room, two-story frame Federal, to large mansions of several periods. Style details peculiar to all of the major American architects – Latrobe, Nichols, locally famous George G. Steele, Downing, Richardson, and Wright are easily discerned within the district. Some of the best houses date from the 1920's, having modest echoes of Greene & Greene."

Huntsville's original growth period of the 1810s-1820s is expressed by a handful of Federal-style buildings in the district. The best example is the Weeden House, originally constructed in 1819-1821 at 300 Gates Avenue [inv. #162, photo #41]. The handsome two-story brick dwelling is distinguished by a symmetrical five-bay façade featuring Flemish bond brick-work, twelve-over-twelve windows with molded surrounds, and a central entrance with a fanlight transom with 64 window panes of leaded glass, sidelights with paneled shutters, and an intricately carved architrave with slender fluted pilasters. Featured on postcards in the early twentieth century, the home was documented by HABS in 1934 with measured drawings [Figure 1] and photographs and restored from 1972-1981 for use as the city's first historic house museum.

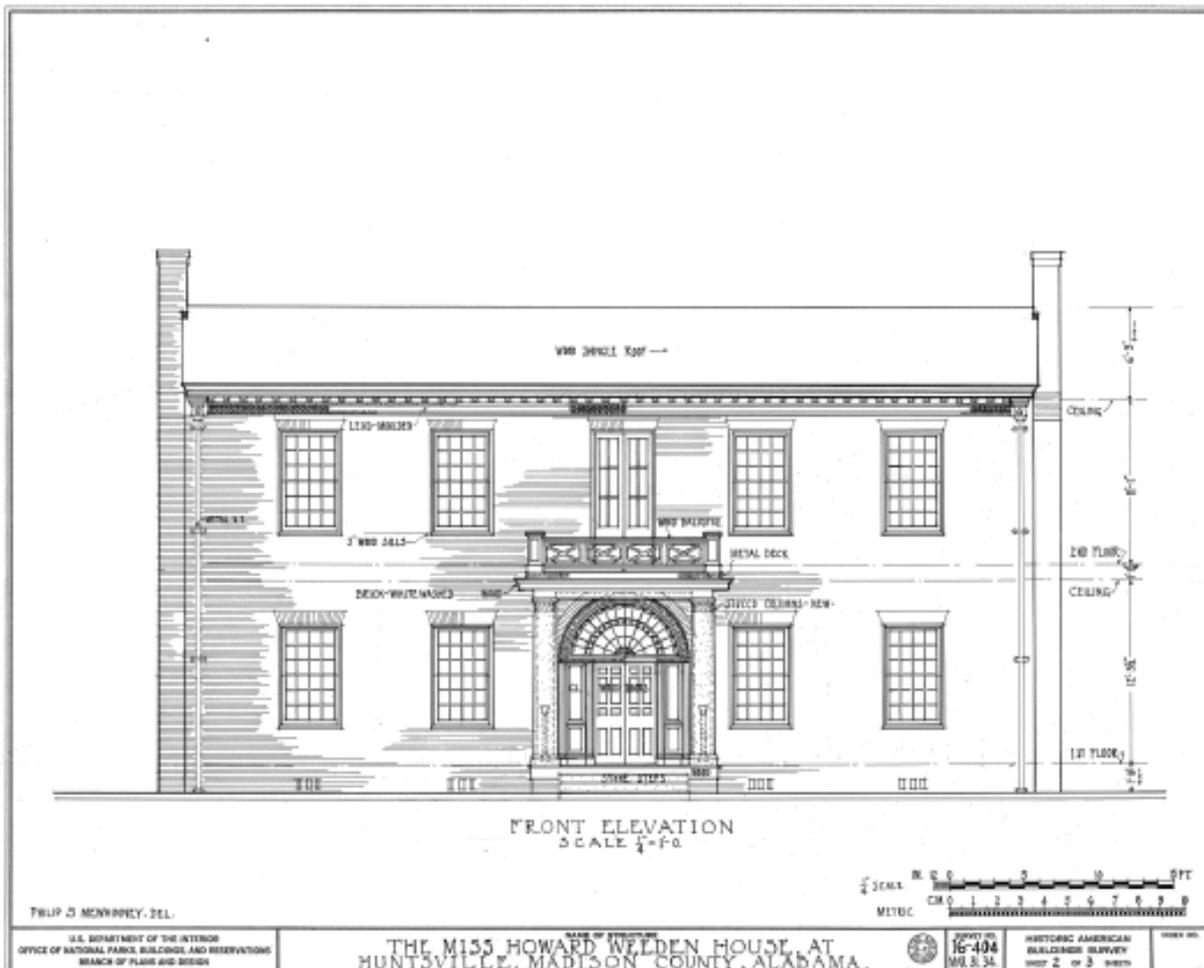


Figure 1. The Weeden House, 300 Gates Avenue, HABS, 1934. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

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Another good example of a Federal-style building is the c.1818-1832 Public Inn, which was relocated from Madison Street to its current location at 205 Williams Avenue [inv. #356, photo #93] in 1926 in order to prevent its demolition, making it the city's first preservation project.

The district also features several examples of Federal-style dwellings with side hall floor plans, most of which were later enlarged with side wings to create five-bay facades. Franklin Street has two examples of Federal-style dwellings that retain their original side hall floor plans with the c.1819 Erskine-Monroe-Clark House at 515 Franklin Street [inv. #141] and the c.1818-1820 Grove-Bassett House at 600 Franklin Street [inv. #149].

Examples of Federal-style side halls that were enlarged in the mid-nineteenth century include the c.1824 Purdom House at 409 Randolph Avenue [inv. #290], c.1825 Yeatman-Geron House at 528 Adams Street [inv. #13, photo #4], c.1825 Cruse House at 600 Adams Street [inv. #14], c.1818 Erskine-McCown House at 527 Franklin Street [inv. #146], and the c.1815 Perkins House at 401 Lincoln Street [inv. #194, photo #50], which was documented by HABS from 1934-1937.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, homes in the district exhibited elements of both the Federal style and the Greek Revival style, which became fashionable in the mid-1830s. Many of these buildings were designed or remodeled by local architect George Gilliam Steele (1798-1855), including his own c.1824 Federal side hall at 519 Randolph Avenue [inv. #320, photo #81], which was renovated in the 1840s. A Virginia native who settled in Alabama as a youth, Steele was Huntsville's premiere antebellum architect, playing a role in the design of the majority of the city's major building projects, including the Madison County Courthouse (1835-1840; demolished 1914) and the Branch Bank of the State of Alabama (1835-1836; NRHP-listed, 1978) on the north side of the Courthouse Square – both outstanding examples of Grecian temple-style civic landmarks. He also designed the original Central Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue [inv. #287, photo #75], a c.1845 Grecian landmark razed in 1898. Steele also operated brick kilns and a cotton mill.¹⁰¹

Within the district, Steele designed Greek Revival-style side halls, including the c.1832-1836 Feeny-Barber House located at 414 Randolph Avenue [inv. #294]; c.1832 Cabaniss-Roberts House at 603 Randolph Avenue [inv. #322, photo #83]; c.1836 Thomas W. White House at 612 Eustis Avenue [inv. #120]; and the c.1849-1851 President's House at 413 Randolph Avenue [inv. #293], originally owned by the Huntsville Female Seminary (1831-1909). Other homes in the district attributed to Steele include the c.1832-1845 William-Bibb-Figures House at 423 Randolph Avenue [inv. #302] and the c.1855 addition to the J.W. Cooper House at 405 Randolph Avenue [inv. #288, photo #76].

In 1849, Steele remodeled the c.1822 Fearn-King House at 517 Franklin Street [inv. #143, photo #33] by enlarging it with side wings and adding a single-story, center bay entry portico exhibiting triglyphs and metopes, fluted Doric columns, and molded trim. The front façade and south elevation exhibit brick pilasters supporting a plain, wide frieze, which originally exhibited pilaster capitals, taenia mould, mutules, and guttae ornamentation. The home was documented by HABS in 1934 (Figure 2).

¹⁰¹ Linda Bayer, "George G. Steele: Huntsville's Antebellum Architect," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, No. 3, No. 4, October-December 1977: 5.

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Perhaps the most extraordinary home attributed to Steele is Poplar Grove, the LeRoy Pope Estate atop Echols Hill at 403 Echols Avenue [inv. #52, photo #11], a c.1814 Federal-style home that Steele remodeled in 1848. Steele added a monumental two-story front portico supported by six oversized Doric columns and exhibiting decorative moldings, pilasters, and an “odd, truncated pediment-enriched by reeded sunbursts framing a great elliptical fanlight and topped by a balustrade deck-unique in the state.” In the early twentieth century, the home was featured on postcards, published in *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic, the Greek Revival*, by Howard Major as one of Alabama’s finest examples of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture, and documented in 1934 by HABS [Figure 3].¹⁰²



Figure 2. Fearn-King House, 517 Franklin Street, 1936, HABS. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

¹⁰² Gamble, 48; Major, Howard. *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic, the Greek Revival*. Philadelphia and London: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1926: Plate 144.

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Figure 3. "Poplar Grove," LeRoy Pope Estate, 403 Echols Avenue, c.1908 Postcard. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

The Governor Thomas Bibb House at 300 Williams Avenue [inv. #358, photo #96], a c.1836 Greek Revival-style landmark was also featured in early twentieth-century postcards, Howard Major's 1926 book on Greek Revival architecture, and documented in 1934 by HABS [Figure 4]. Architectural historian Robert Gamble noted that the "stately Greek Revival façade was skillfully adapted, in its entirety, from the pages of Chester Hill's *The Builder's Guide*, published in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1834." Attributing the house to local architect George G. Steele (1798-1855), Gamble documented that the front elevation combined elements from a pair of plates for the "Doric House" and the "Ionic House."¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Gamble, Robert. *Historic Architecture of Alabama*, 1990: 12.

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210 Williams Avenue [inv. #358, photos #94-95]. In addition, slave basement kitchens were located at the George G. Steele House at 419 Randolph Avenue [inv. #298] and the Mastin-Baston House at 516 Franklin Street [inv. #142].

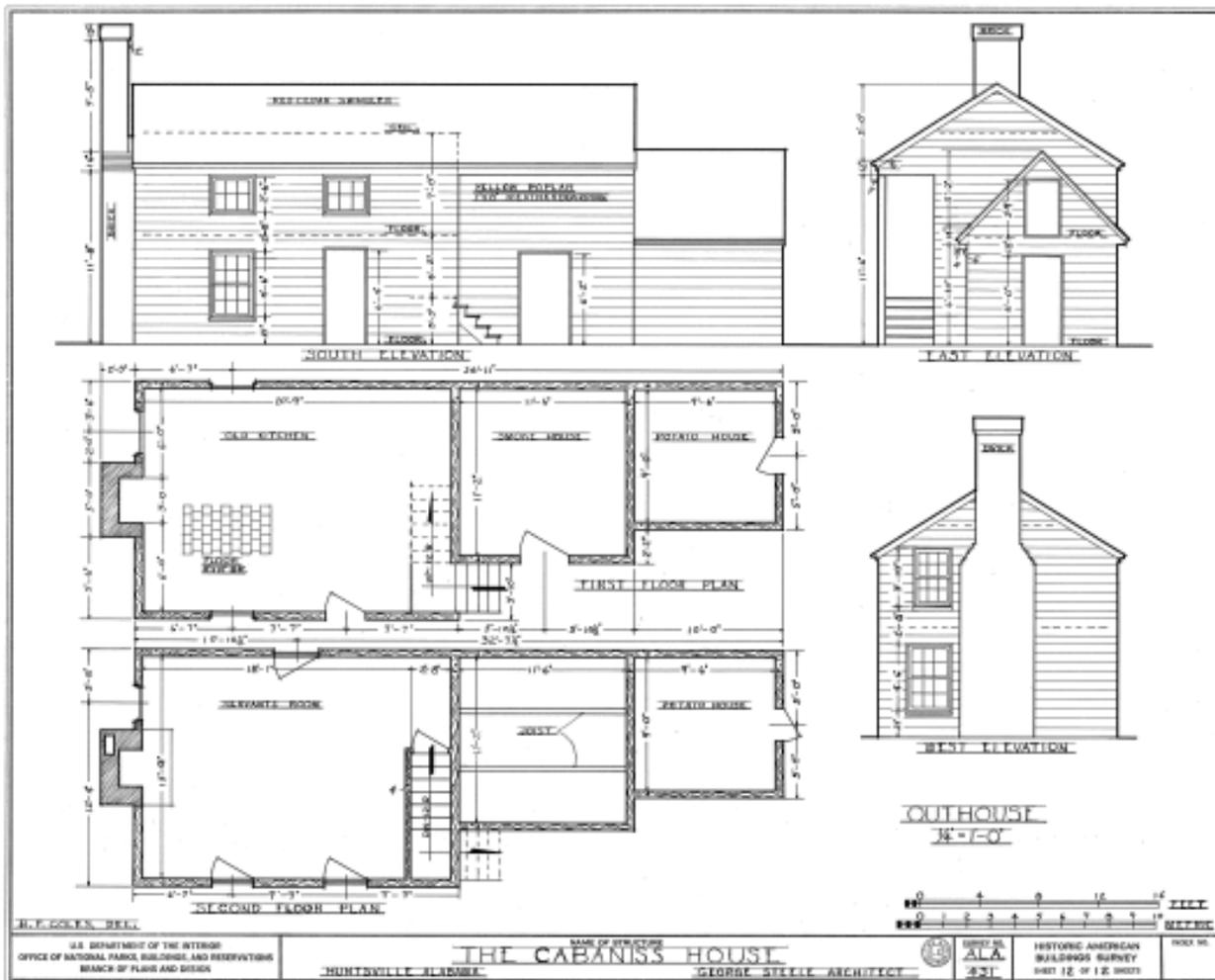


Figure 5. Cabaniss-Roberts House, 603 Randolph Avenue, 1935, HABS. No longer extant, this outbuilding housed slave quarters, kitchen, smokehouse, and workspaces. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

From 1880-1886, Thomas Jones Taylor wrote a history of the county, which was later transcribed by the WPA in 1940. Taylor described the evolution of slave-related architecture from the mid-nineteenth century antebellum period into the 1880s:

“Formerly the wealthier classes who erected fine buildings had a horde of slaves at their beck and call while the head of the family usually had rooms on the lower story yet their guests and younger members of the family dwelt in the upper rooms and servants were flitting constantly up and down the broad stairways day and night attending to the wants of the family and their guests. The servants room, kitchen and dining room, dairy and etc were at a convenient distance from the main

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dwelling to remove from the heat and annoyance of these necessary appendages. Land was cheap and ample space allowed for ventilation and everything looked cool and comfortable. But in the present age when labor is so precarious and the mistress of the family never sure at what house she may be left at least for a time to attend to her household work, people in erecting their houses look at the practical side of the matter hence we see a tendency to one story edifices with wings or an L including Kitchen and dining room and well house and a servants room all under the same roof all as near the same level as possible. Wood and water convenient and everything under the same roof makes the housekeepers duties much lighter than if they had to be performed in buildings built on the old slaveholders model of archectural [sp]. Thus our southern towns are gradually losing their old massive look and old solid-brick buildings come down for some reason and two or three cool low cottages ornamented as to Freese [sp] and Columns with fancy wood work and probably decorated in a variety of colors slender iron or wooden columns take the place of the old Doric Columns and Capitals, Timber grows scarcer and dearer. The styles grow more light and airy..."¹⁰⁴



"WESTLAWN" AND GROUNDS, ECHOLS HILL

Figure 6. "Westlawn" Estate, c.1925 Postcard, at 413 McClung Avenue, Showing Landscaped Grounds with a Private garden, Concrete Reflecting Pool, and Cobblestone Summerhouse. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

The Twickenham Historic District is also known for its mid-nineteenth-century religious architecture, featuring three Gothic Revival-style landmark churches constructed from the 1850s-1870s. Two of these are the First Presbyterian Church at 307 Gates Avenue [inv. #164, photo #42, Figure 7], designed in 1857-1860 by noted architect and engineer Adolphus Heiman (1809-1862) of Nashville, Tennessee, and the First United Methodist Church at 217 Randolph Avenue [inv. #280, photo #72], an antebellum church rebuilt from

¹⁰⁴ Thomas Jones Taylor, "The History of Madison County," 1940: 34.

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1867-1874 (architect unknown). The best documented is the Church of the Nativity Episcopal at 212 Eustis Avenue [inv. #77, photo #18, Figure 6], designed in 1857-1859 by the noted Wills & Dudley architecture firm of New York. The firm was comprised of English-born architects Frank Wills (1822-1857) and Henry Dudley (1813-1894). Considered "one of the most pristine examples of Ecclesiological Gothic architecture in the South," the church was designated a National Historic Landmark on June 21, 1990.

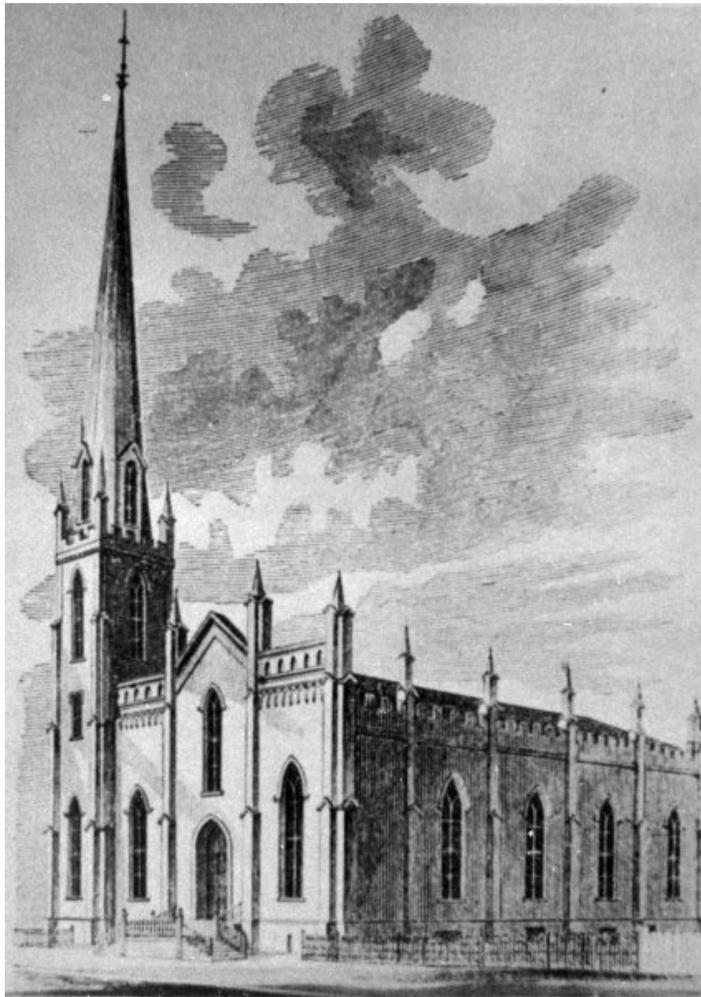


Figure 7. First Presbyterian Church, 307 Gates Avenue, Pre-1878 Rendering Showing The Original Spire. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

The district also features a handful of mid-nineteenth-century commercial buildings located off the Courthouse Square. Well-preserved examples include the two-story c.1866 Peter J. Kaufman Building at 206 Eustis Avenue [inv. #75, photo #17]; the three-story c.1836 Sledge Building at 301 Franklin Street [inv. #124]; and the three-story c.1841 *Mercury* Building at 313 Franklin Street [inv. #127, photo #27].

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, several owners chose to build or remodel their homes into fashionable Italianate-style villas or add Italianate porches to older homes. Good examples in the district include the c.1874 Wilson-McKissack House at 410 Lincoln Street [inv. #198, photo #53]; the c.1867-1868

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Patton House at 417 McClung Avenue [inv. #233]; c.1858 Ward-Walker House at 424 McClung Avenue [inv. #238]; c.1875 Watkins-Shephard House at 619 Adams Street [inv. #20, photo #6]; and the c.1884 Goldsmith House at 204 Gates Avenue [inv. #160, photo #39]. The best examples of Italianate-style villas include the Neal-Morgan House at 558 Franklin Street [inv. #148, photo #35, Figure 8], documented by HABS in 1934, and the Mastin House at 310 Williams [inv. #360, photo #97], both are 1820s houses that were significantly remodeled in the 1850s.



Figure 8. Neal-Morgan House, 558 Franklin Street, 1934, HABS. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

During the 1870s and 1880s, a handful of property owners experimented with less common architectural styles such as Second Empire, which is distinguished by mansard roofs. Examples in the district include the Wharton-Walker House at 312 Williams Avenue [inv. #361, photo #98], which is a c.1824 house that was renovated in 1874, and the c.1885 Goldsmith-Donovan House at 506 Franklin Street [inv. #136, photo #31].

At the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the most popular styles in the district were Folk Victorian, Eastlake, and Queen Anne, which was fashionable throughout the country. Many older homes were updated with elements, such as bay windows and new porches, with these architectural styles. Good examples of Queen Anne-style dwellings are scattered throughout the district, including 701 Adams Street [inv. #21]; 308 Eustis Avenue [inv. #80]; 500 Franklin Street [inv. #134, photo #29], 304 Gates Avenue [inv. #163], and 502 Randolph Avenue [inv. #307, photo #79]. The c.1888 Finkling-Dorning House at 400 White Street [inv. #344, photo #91] was a prefabricated dwelling shipped to Huntsville via the railroad. Perhaps the best

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examples of Queen Anne-style dwellings are the c.1888 “Ingleside” at 421 McClung Avenue [inv. #236, photo #64] and the c.1892 Whitten-Evert House at 403 Franklin Street [inv. #131] – both are substantial brick dwellings with extravagant ornamentation.

Only a handful of Eastlake-style dwellings were built in the district. Two identical examples were constructed side-by-side in 1889 at 424 and 426 Randolph Avenue [inv. #303-304, photo #78]. Examples of modest Folk Victorian-style dwellings are concentrated at 505, 507, 509 and 513 Randolph Avenue [inv. 310, 312, 313, 317; photo #80]; 407, 411, 413, 417, 419, and 602 Eustis Avenue [inv. #83, 86, 87, 91, 93, 118; photos #20 and 22], and 311, 313, 317, 401, and 405 White Street [inv. #338, 339, 343, 345, 349].

Around 1902, local architect Herbert Cowell (1858-1943) was commissioned to design two unique Chateausque-style dwellings – the Wildred R. Van Valkenburgh House at 501 Franklin Street [inv. #135, photo #30] and the Fletcher-Lowe House at 210 Williams Avenue [inv. #257, photo #95]. Both exhibit ornate mixtures of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles with turrets and monumental entrance porches. With a background in construction and real estate Cowell established a practice in Joliet, Illinois, in 1892, specializing in unique blends of architectural styles such as Dutch Colonial, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Cowell and his wife Abby Frances Harris (1857-1943) relocated to Huntsville for a short time between 1901 and 1905; he practiced in Plainfield, Illinois, after 1914. Cowell also is believed to have designed the c.1899 Bradley House at 415 Eustis Avenue [inv. #89, photo #22] and the c.1901 David Grayson House at 603 Franklin Street [inv. #151] as well as others in Huntsville’s Old Town Historic District (NRHP-listed, 1978).

In 1899, architect Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1938) of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was commissioned to design the Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church, a Romanesque Revival-style landmark at 404-406 Randolph Avenue [inv. #287, photo #75, Figure 9] that replaced the original 1845 church designed by George G. Steele. Hunt was the “principal-in-charge of one of the South’s most prominent regional architectural practices in the period from the 1880s through the 1930s.” His practice specialized in churches, public buildings, and skyscrapers. In 1905, he opened a branch office in Jackson, Mississippi and another in 1919 in Dallas, Texas. Hunt designed many educational facilities such as elementary and high schools as well as buildings at Stonewall Jackson Institute in Virginia; Baylor University in Texas; University of Mississippi; Ouachita Baptist College in Arkansas; and Mississippi State University. Dozens of Hunt’s buildings have been NRHP-listed. In Alabama, Hunt designed the First Baptist Church in Mobile as well as several landmarks in Huntsville, including the 1894-1895 First Baptist Church at Gallatin and Clinton Streets (demolished); 1897-1898 Temple B’Nai Sholom at 103 Lincoln Street (NRHP-listed, 1979); 1925-26 Terry Hutchens Building at 102 West Clinton Avenue (NRHP-listed, 1980); the 1926-1928 *Huntsville Times* Building at 228 East Holmes Street (NRHP-listed, 1980).¹⁰⁵ Hunt designed two buildings located within the Twickenham Historic District: the Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church at 404-406 Randolph Avenue [inv. #287, photo #75, Figure 9] and the 1927-1929 Renaissance Revival-style Huntsville High School, now the Annie C. Merts Center, at 200 White Street [inv. #336, photo #88, Figure 18].

¹⁰⁵ “Reuben Harrison Hunt,” by Sara A. Butler, 2010. <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net>, accessed September 10, 2012; “Reuben H. Hunt Buildings in Hamilton County, Tennessee,” by Martha Carver, 1979. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission; “Reuben H. Hunt,” by Gavin Townsend, 2011. <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>, accessed September 10, 2012.

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Figure 9. Central Evangelical Presbyterian Church, 404-406 Randolph Avenue, c.1925 Postcard. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

Twickenham is also significant for its early twentieth-century domestic architecture, including the common Craftsman-style Bungalows, but also less common Prairie, Renaissance, and Neoclassical styles. During this period, many older homes were updated with Craftsman-style porches as well as Neoclassical Revival-style porticoes that emulated Greek Revival-style estates from the antebellum period.

In the early twentieth century, local architect Edgar Lee Love (1867-1936) was commissioned to design several buildings in the district in these various architectural styles. A native of Missouri who lived in Nebraska before settling in Huntsville in the 1890s, Love was listed as a “carpenter” in the 1900 U.S. Federal Census and as an “Architect” in the 1908 and 1911 Huntsville City Directories with an office in the Elks Building. He trained under Illinois architect Herbert Cowell who lived in Huntsville from 1901-1905. Love operated an architectural practice in Huntsville from 1903-1936 and a branch office in Birmingham from 1913-1915. Love designed three civic landmarks in the district: the 1908 Butler Training School on Wells Avenue (demolished 1962), the 1910 Renaissance Revival-style Y.M.C.A. at 203 Greene Street [inv. #166, photo #44, Figure 10], and the 1917 Neoclassical Revival-style Masonic Lodge at 409 Lincoln Street [inv. #197, photo #52]. He also designed dwellings, including the 1907-1909 McDonnell House at 531 Franklin Street [inv. #147, photo #34], a Craftsman-style home with distinctive flared ridgelines, and the 1921-1924 Neoclassical Revival-style White House at 425 McClung Avenue [inv. #239]. Perhaps his most unique home in the district is the Jeremiah Murphy House, a Prairie-style home at 406 Eustis Avenue [inv. #82, photo #19] with flat roofs and wide projecting eaves reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Utopian architecture in the Midwest. Love was also involved with early preservation work in Huntsville, including remodeling older homes and commercial buildings as well as leading teams in documenting antebellum

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landmarks for HABS. In 1906, he published an article about Huntsville's antebellum architecture in a nationally distributed architecture journal.¹⁰⁶



Figure 10. Y.M.C.A., 203 Greene Street, c.1925 Postcard. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

Good examples of Neoclassical Revival-style homes can be found throughout the district, but especially at 503, 507, 524, 603, 604, and 609 Adams Street [inv. #2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 18; photos #1 and 5]; 427, 503, 505, and 516 Eustis Avenue [inv. #101, 105, 107, 114; photo #24]; 413, 415, and 426 Locust Avenue [inv. #; photo #55]; and 418, 420, 425, 430, 437, and 450 McClung Avenue [inv. #234, 235, 239, 242, 246, 252; photo #63].

A handful of Tudor Revival-style buildings were constructed in the district. Good examples include the 1925-1930 Landman-Rosborough House at 407 Echols Avenue [inv. #55, photo #12], the c.1929 Noojin-Berry House at 508 Franklin Street [inv. #138]; the 1928-1929 Yarbrough-Caudle House at 420 Echols Avenue [inv. #63, photo #14], and a 1929 apartment building at 408 Eustis Avenue [inv. #84, photo #21]. During the 1930s and 1940s, modest examples of Tudor Revival-style homes were built throughout the district, particularly at 406, 413, 420, 429, 430, 442, and 443 Newman Avenue [inv. #254, 260, 263, 267, 278, 279; photos #69 and 71]. The Spanish Revival-style was rarely used in the district, with the only examples being a c.1930 home located at 431 Newman Avenue [inv. #269, photo #70] and a c.1925 apartment building at 301 Randolph Avenue [inv. #281].

In the 1930s and 1940s, several buildings in the district were designed by local architect Paul Meredith Speake (1908-1996), who operated his own Huntsville practice from 1938-1946 before relocating to Birmingham, Alabama. Speake graduated from the University of Alabama in 1927, Georgia Tech in 1932,

¹⁰⁶ Linda Bayer, "Edgar Lee Love: Huntsville Architect and Preservationist," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Winter 1982: 2-3.

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and then attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1930. He designed the 1940 Neoclassical Revival-style Johnson-O'Farrell House at 612 Franklin Street [inv. #155], the 1941 Minimal Traditional-style Browning-Wilde House at 300 California Street [inv. #35], and the 1946 Neo-Colonial Revival-style renovation of the Harris House at 423 Eustis Avenue [inv. #97].¹⁰⁷

The Contemporary styles of the mid-twentieth century are best reflected in the district by the Minimal Traditional-style of the 1940s and 1950s, typically a largely unadorned one-story rectangular house with three bays and a gable roof, and then the more expansive and somewhat more adorned Ranch-style house, most typically built in the 1950s and 1960s. The majority of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style homes in the district, however, have undergone Neo-Traditional-style renovations in the modern period. Good examples of Minimal Traditional-style buildings include the 1952 dwelling at 428 McClung Avenue [inv. #241]; a 1953 duplex located at 506-508 Randolph Avenue [inv. #311]; and the 1953-1955 Mike C. Mahood House at 305 White Circle [photo #86], which was designed by Turner & Northington Architects (Figure 11). Two good examples of Ranch-style homes were built in 1964 at White Circle, including the Arthur C. Cole Home at 303 White Circle [inv. #327, photo #84]; and the First Methodist Church Parsonage at 308 White Circle [inv. #332]. Perhaps the best Ranch-style home remaining in the district is the 1954 home at 431 Echols Avenue [inv. #72, photo #16], which exhibits multiple shallow hipped roofs, wide eaves, brick and sandstone veneer walls, and an angled front wing.



Figure 11. Mike A. Mahood House, 305 White Circle, c.1953 Rendering by Turner & Northington Architects. Courtesy: Fred W. and Ann B. Allen.

¹⁰⁷ American Institute of Architects. "Paul Meredith Speake," *American Architects Directory*. R.R. Bowker, 1956: 526.

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Beginning in the early 1960s, Neo-Traditional architectural styles were once again fashionable within the district, which was recognized as a historic neighborhood worthy of preservation. Good examples are located at 302 and 304 California Street [inv. #36-37, photo #8] and at 427, 432, and 433 McClung Avenue [inv. # 240, 243, 244, photo #66] The district features only a handful of Modern or Contemporary-style buildings, which were built outside the period of significance. These include a 1966 office building at 105-107 Lincoln Street [inv. #178]; a 1967-1968 office building at 401 Franklin Street [inv. #130]; and a 1974-1977 Contemporary-style home designed by Jones & Herrin Architects at 707 Greene Street [inv. #174, photo #48] to blend in with the historic district.

Narrative History

The Twickenham Historic District is the oldest residential neighborhood in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, which is located along the north bank of the Tennessee River in the Highland Rim region, an area of steep ridges and fertile valleys along the Tennessee border. Elevations range from about 420-900 feet and the floor of the Tennessee River Valley ranges from 15-23 miles wide.

Huntsville was founded in 1805 by John Hunt (1750-1822), a land speculator from Tazewell, Tennessee, near the "Big Spring" at the base of a limestone bluff, which is about 10 miles north of the Tennessee River. At that time, Madison County was located within the territory of the Cherokee and Chickasaw. The frontier settlement became known as "Hunt's Station." The land was ceded to the U.S. government through treaties with the Chickasaw in July 1805 and the Cherokee in January 1806. Soon, wealthy land speculators and planters from the Broad River section of Georgia, led by LeRoy Pope (1765-1844), moved to the area. The village counted some 300 settlers by December 1808, when the Mississippi Territorial Legislature created Madison County. The county was named in honor of James Madison (1751-1836), who served as fourth President of the United States from 1809-1817. The following year, the U.S. government opened up land in the county for public sale, with the land office located in Nashville, Tennessee. Pope and other wealthy planters purchased most of the best agricultural land and the area surrounding Hunt's Station.¹⁰⁸

One year later, on December 11, 1809, the Mississippi Territorial Legislature designated Hunt's Station as the seat of Madison County and formally named it "Twickenham." LeRoy Pope suggested the name to honor the villa home of famous English poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744), a distant relative, who was best known for his satirical verse and for his translation of Homer. Located 10 miles southwest of London on the banks of the River Thames, the town of Twickenham, England, was chartered in 704 A.D. Many residents of Hunt's Station, however, were not fond of the name Twickenham due to its British origins. Thus, in November 1811, the legislature officially changed the name Twickenham to "Huntsville" in honor of town founder John Hunt.¹⁰⁹

During the War of 1812, General Andrew Jackson of Nashville, Tennessee, rested his troops near Huntsville in the area now occupied by the Old Town Historic District (NRHP-listed, 1978). General Jackson was also entertained at the home of LeRoy Pope at 403 Echols Avenue [photo #11] on his return to Nashville following the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. After the war, Huntsville became a commercial center

¹⁰⁸ "The Mystery of John Hunt," by Tom Carney, 2010. <http://alabamapioneers.com>, accessed October 9, 2012; "Huntsville," by Greg Schmidt, 2012. <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org>, accessed October 9, 2012; William Warren Rogers, Robert David Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins, and Wayne Flynt. *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State*. Tuscaloosa and London: University of Alabama Press, 1994: 44, 67.

¹⁰⁹ Schmidt, 2012.

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for the surrounding cotton plantation economy. By 1815, five cotton gins operated in the town. Its location near the Tennessee River provided a major transportation route for shipping goods and produce.

Beginning around 1810, the town was laid out on a traditional grid pattern with a central town square surrounded by residential neighborhoods divided into a quadrant of four wards: First Ward in the northwest quadrant, Second Ward in the northeast, Third Ward in the southeast, and Fourth Ward in the southwest. The town square was positioned just east of the Big Spring (NRHP-listed, 1980). By 1816, a courthouse was open in the center of the town square and was soon flanked on all sides by commercial businesses, public inns, and taverns. The Third Ward surrounded the base of a hill, which became known as Echols Hill. In 1811, the land office was transferred from Nashville to Huntsville. The town site originally contained 3 acres for public buildings and 72 lots, varying from ½-acre to 3-4 acres. The slave-based cotton economy created wealth, which led to the construction of fashionable homes and estates, primarily in the Third Ward and the southern edge of the Second Ward. Featuring the most desirable land and larger lots, this neighborhood would become the nucleus of the Twickenham Historic District (see Figure 12).¹¹⁰

By the late 1810s, “the subsistence economy that had characterized the squatter society slipped away in most regions of Madison County as the slaves owned by a growing number of substantial farmers and planters cultivated acre after acre of cotton,” stated historian Daniel Dupre. “The bustling new community of Huntsville, with its courthouse and lawyers’ offices and the stores and imposing mansions of its leading merchants, symbolized the rapid development of a market economy.” During this growth period, the town established a newspaper, public inns, taverns, an academy, and a thoroughbred horse racetrack, where General Andrew Jackson often raced his horses when inspecting his cotton plantations in north Alabama. The Green Academy for boys was established in November 1812 along Clinton Avenue. The “Bear Meat Cabin Road” opened from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa in 1818.¹¹¹

Anne Newport Royall, a Virginian writing from Huntsville in January 1818, described the town as consisting of “260 houses, principally built of brick, a bank, a courthouse, a market house, and 12 stores that faced a large square.” She noted the superior workmanship of the construction, “the best I have seen in all states,” and that some homes were three stories in height. At that time, the courthouse was used for worship since no churches had yet been built. She commented that the citizens of Huntsville were “gay, polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Nothing like it in our country.”¹¹²

The year 1819 was pivotal in the early development of Huntsville. That June, President James Monroe (1758-1831) visited the Alabama Territory, where he was entertained with a public dinner party, on his way to Nashville, Tennessee. More importantly, the U.S. Congress approved admission of Alabama as a state and from July 5 to August 2 the first Constitutional Convention of Alabama was held in Huntsville. Some of the 44 delegates stayed at the c.1818 Public Inn, now located at 205 Williams Avenue [inv. #356, photo #93]. That December the newly formed Alabama State Legislature met in Huntsville and inaugurated Governor William Wyatt Bibb (1781-1820), who died in office the following year. His brother Thomas Bibb (1782-1839), who later built a house at 300 Williams Avenue [inv. #358, photo #96], replaced him. Huntsville served as the temporary capitol of Alabama from 1819-1820.¹¹³

¹¹⁰ Thomas Jones Taylor, “History of Madison County,” Huntsville, Alabama: 1880-1886; unpublished manuscript transcribed by the WPA, 1940: 23-28

¹¹¹ Daniel S. Dupre, *Transforming the Cotton Frontier: Madison County, Alabama, 1800-1840*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1997: 13; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹¹² Rogers, 1994: 67.

¹¹³ Schmidt, 2012; Rogers, 1994: 67-68.

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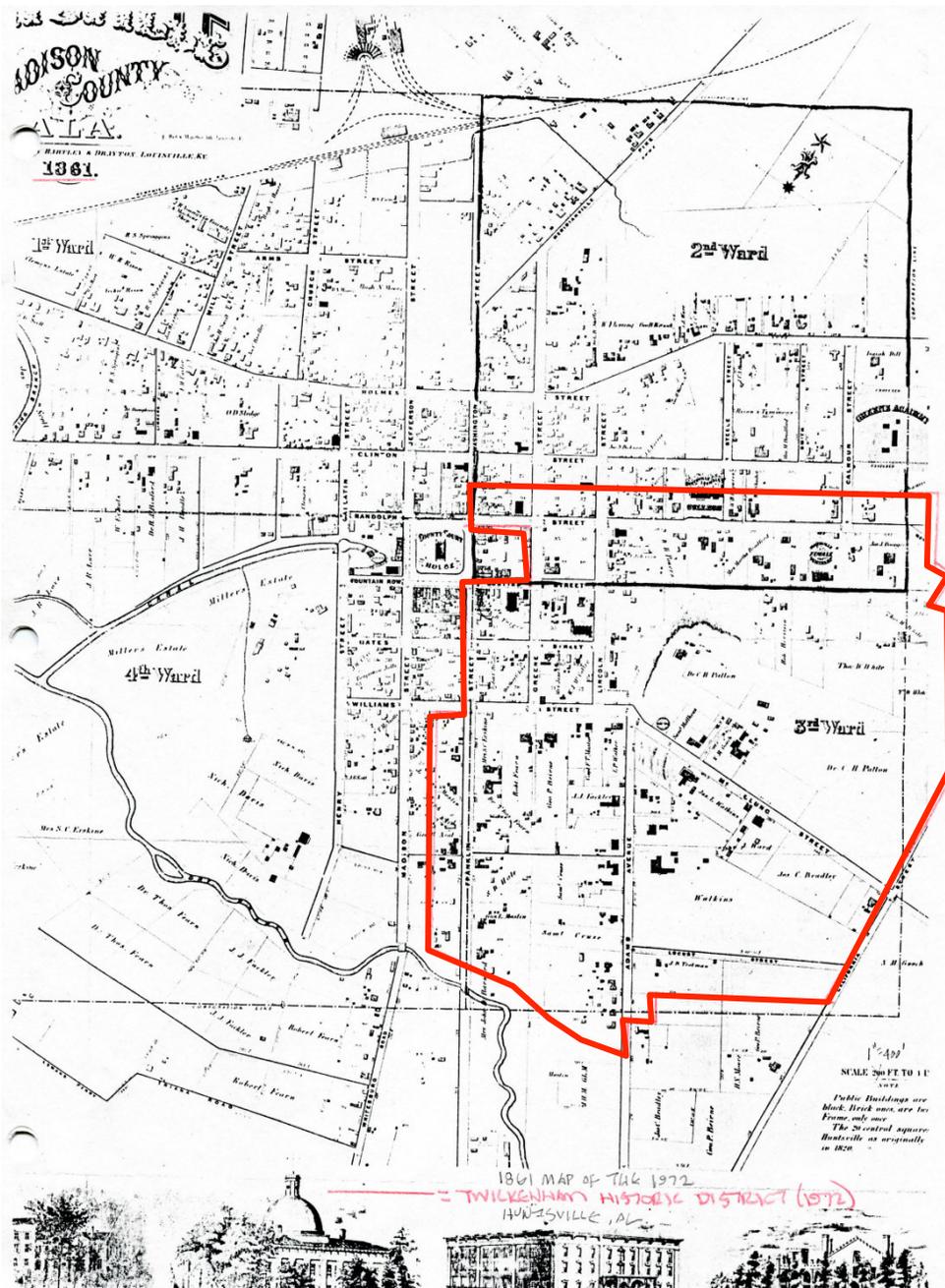


Figure 12. Map of Huntsville, 1861, Showing the Four Wards and Approximate 1972 NRHP Boundaries for the Twickenham Historic District. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

The financial Panic of 1819, however, “shattered the citizens’ dreams of wealth and prosperity and exposed the fragility of their self-sufficient independence.”¹¹⁴ The cotton driven economy recovered in the 1820s and a second boom fueled new growth and construction. Substantial civic landmarks were constructed such as

¹¹⁴ Schmidt, 2012; Rogers, 1994: 67-68.

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the c.1823 Masonic Lodge at 409 Lincoln Street [inv. #197, photo #52]. At the Courthouse Square, new commercial buildings opened, such as the two-story office at 303-307 Franklin Street [inv. #125]. Throughout the residential district, fashionable Federal-style homes were built, with several examples still standing along Randolph Avenue and Franklin Street. In 1823, the city constructed a waterworks with a reservoir atop Echols Hill connected to the Big Spring via underground water pipes fed by a steam powered pumphouse. The financial Panic of 1837 destroyed several businesses such as "Andrews and Brothers," a store established by Zalegman and Joseph Andrew on the south side of the courthouse square; the Andrew brothers are believed to be Huntsville's first Jewish residents.¹¹⁵

Between the 1830s and 1850s, transportation and infrastructure improvements led to a new era of prosperity. A significant leader in this effort was Dr. Thomas Fearn (1789-1863) of 517 Franklin Street [inv. #143, photo #33]. He owned the city's original waterworks from 1836-1858 and helped envision the construction of a canal that would allow barge traffic from the Tennessee River to come directly to Huntsville. He also established a health resort atop a nearby mountain, which he named Monte Sano, Spanish for "Mountain of Health." Even more significant was construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which gave Huntsville a direct link to major commercial centers at Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Charleston. The railroad also connected Huntsville to Nashville, Louisville, Knoxville, Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and St. Louis. The first train arrived in October 1855 and soon company officials decided to make Huntsville the railroad's eastern headquarters. In 1857, the railroad constructed an engine house and machine shop, a shed for passengers and a ticket office came a year later, and the passenger and freight car shop was finished in 1860, along with a three-story brick depot (NRHP-listed, 1971).¹¹⁶

During the antebellum era, Huntsville's economy depended on cotton, but also experienced some diversification with railroad-affiliated industries such iron foundries and a textile factory. The 1850s saw construction of monumental churches, such as the First Presbyterian Church at 307 Gates Avenue [inv. #164, photo #42, and Figure 13] and the Church of the Nativity Episcopal (NHL, 1990) at 212 Eustis [inv. #77, photo #18, and Figure 14]; educational facilities such as the Huntsville Female Academy on Randolph Avenue (Figure 15) and Huntsville Female Seminary on Eustis Avenue; and Grecian and Italianate-style mansions throughout the Third Ward, which became the preferred neighborhood for the town's elite businessmen, elected officials, and civic leaders. The town's population grew from 2,863 in 1850 to 3,634 in 1860, an increase of over 21 percent. In 1860, the town included approximately 1,450 slaves or about 40 percent of the overall population.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁵ Dupre, 1997: 6-7; "Huntsville, Alabama," *Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities*, by Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. <http://isjl.org>, accessed October 9, 2012; Thomas Jones Taylor, "History of Madison County," 1940: 31

¹¹⁶ "Huntsville Depot," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Alabama Historical Commission, 1971. Also see W. Forests, "The Huntsville Depot," *Historic Huntsville Review*, 30 (summer-Fall 2005): 7-54.

¹¹⁷ 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedule, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama.

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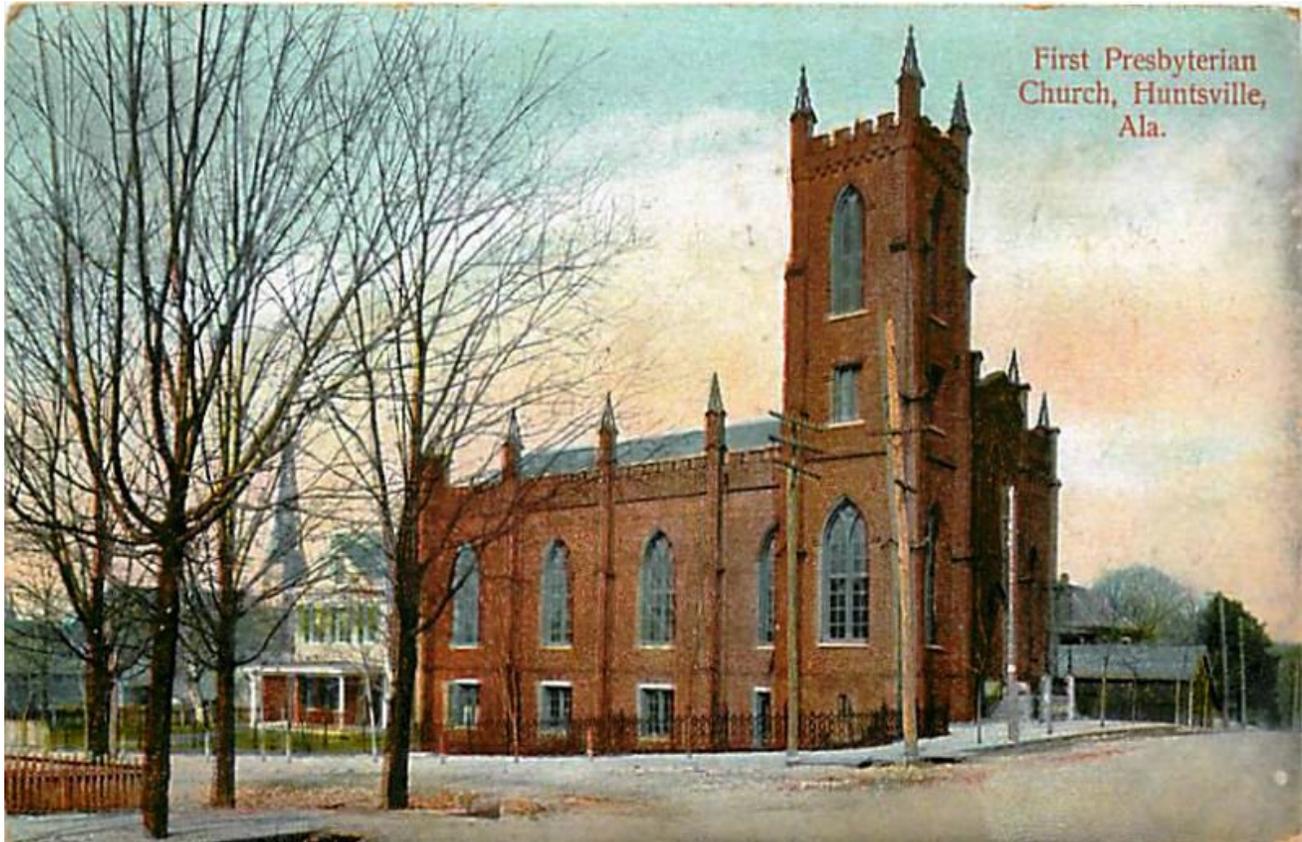


Figure 13. First Presbyterian Church, c.1911 Postcard, Constructed 1857-1860 at 307 Gates Avenue.
Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

At the outset of the American Civil War (1861-1865), Huntsville was a strategic military target due to its position as a transportation hub and home to iron foundries that produced artillery for the Confederate Army. On April 11, 1862, the Union Army under command of General Ormsby M. Mitchell (1810-1862) of Kentucky captured Huntsville and took control of the Memphis and Charleston Railyard, including 15 locomotives plus passenger, box, and platform cars; telegraphic equipment; and 200 prisoners.

The Union Army demolished the railroad shops, thus denying the Confederates use of this critical east-west rail route for the duration of the war and used the depot as a prison and hospital for Confederate soldiers. From April 14 to late August 1862, General William H. Lytle (1826-1863) of Ohio made his headquarters at Huntsville, which included many Union supporters such as George Washington Lane. During the war, Lane “kept the Union spirit alive the entire time he was in Huntsville by flying the Union flag over his house at 511 Adams Street [inv. #6].”¹¹⁸

¹¹⁸ “Audio History of 511 Adams Street,” Nancy Rohr, 2011. <http://huntsvillehistorycollection.org>, accessed August 27, 2012; “The Civil War Stories of Madison County, Alabama: George W. Lane,” University of Alabama Huntsville. <http://www.uah.edu/realhistory/content/george-w-lane>, accessed August 23, 2012; Rogers, 1994:205.

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Figure 14. Historic Photograph, c.1866, Looking Southeast from the Courthouse Square, Showing the Sledge Building at 301 Franklin Street, the Peter J. Kaufman Building at 206 Eustis Avenue, and the Church of the Nativity Episcopal (NHL, 1990) at 212 Eustis Avenue, including the New 1859 Church (Right) and the Original 1847 Church (left).

Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

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Figure 15. Huntsville Female Academy, c.1900 Photograph, which Stood at 515 Eustis from 1831-1909. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

While occupying Huntsville, Union leaders commandeered local homes, including the William McDowell House at 517 Adams Street [inv. #9] and the LeRoy Pope Estate at 403 Echols Avenue [inv. #52, photo #11], where the Union Army constructed earthen breastworks atop Echols Hill to defend the eastern approaches of the city although Confederates never mounted any campaigns to recapture Huntsville (Figure 16). In a series of letters, Lytle observed:

Huntsville is one of the most beautiful towns in America. It reminds me somewhat of Jalapa [Indiana]. There is a great deal of wealth here. The private residences very elegant & embowered in shrubbery & surrounded with fine gardens. The air is so laden with perfume they called it I am told the 'Happy Valley.' Alas! It is no Happy Valley now. The desolating footsteps of the war has gone over it...Our camps here are very beautiful and I know of no locality in the south more desirable than Huntsville for a summer's Headquarters.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ Ruth C. Carter, ed. *For Honor, Glory & Union: the Mexican and Civil War Letters of Brig. General William Haines Lytle*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1999: 114, 118; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

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Figure 16. "Poplar Grove," the LeRoy Pope House, 1934, Constructed 1814-1848 at 403 Echols Avenue on a Hill Overlooking the Town Square. Courtesy: HABS, Library of Congress.

Soon after the Confederates surrendered in 1865, a *New York Times* reporter visited Huntsville and noted that the city had survived the war relatively unscathed (Figure 17). He observed that "Business houses line the sides of the square though the business of the town is on a small scale, and of the retail sort altogether. Huntsville, in fact, never made pretensions to much business, being rather noted as the quiet and pleasant home of people who made pretensions to wealth, culture and high social position." Notable buildings lost during the Civil War include the c.1832 First United Methodist Church at 217 Randolph Street [inv. #280, photo #72], which was rebuilt from 1867-1874, and the Green Academy, which also housed the public library.¹²⁰

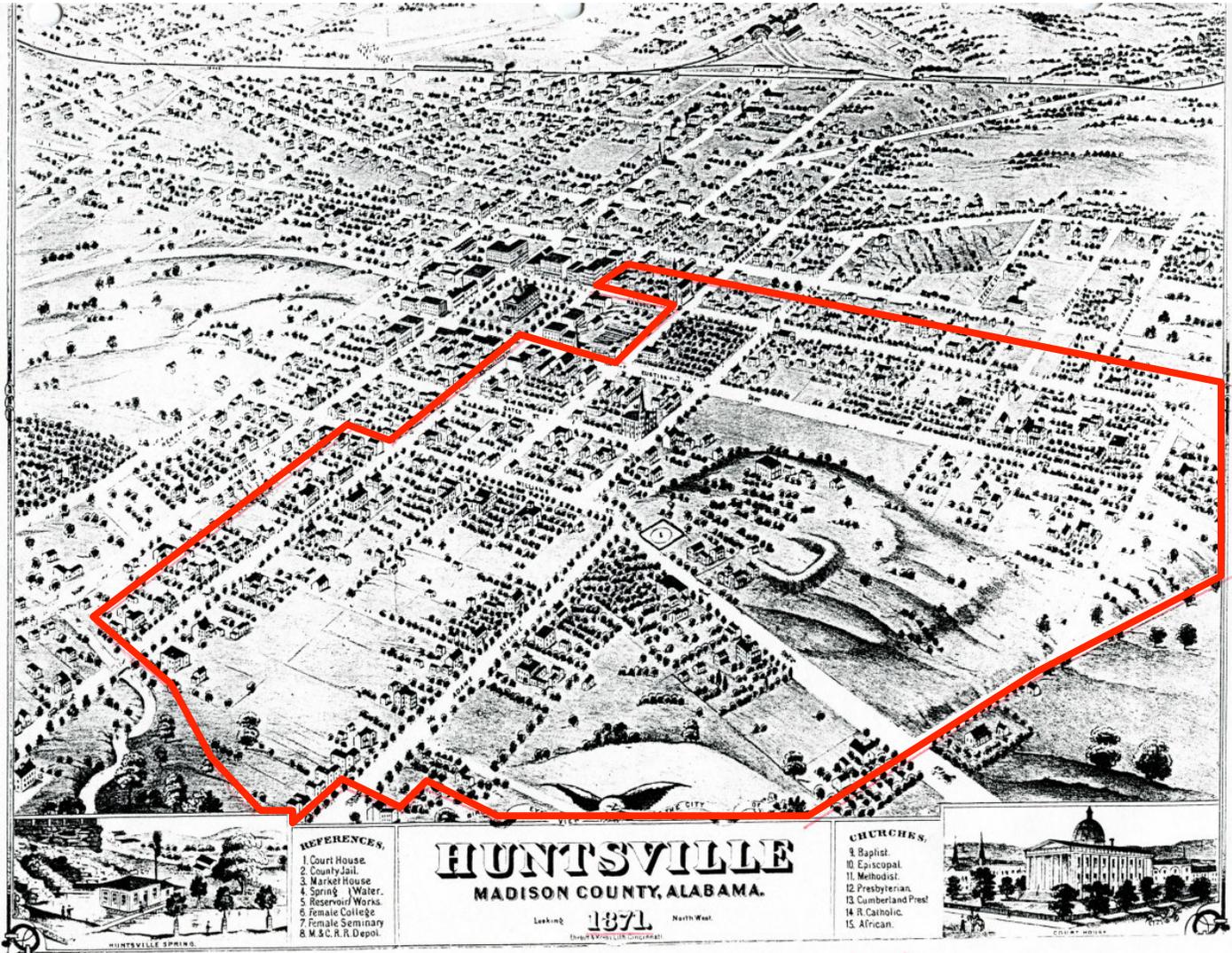
¹²⁰ *New York Times*, August 30, 1865; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

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———— = TWICKENHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT (1972)

Figure 17. Map of Huntsville, 1871, with the approximate 1972 NRHP boundaries for the Twickenham Historic District shown. Courtesy: Havie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

After the war ended, the Memphis & Charleston Railroad rebuilt surprisingly quickly. By November 1865, the entire road was passable with the exception of one bridge spanning the Tennessee River at Decatur; that bridge was rebuilt in July 1866. In November 1865, federal officials organized a Freedman's Bureau headquarters in Huntsville and in 1869 the Lincoln Normal School was founded on West Clinton Street. The Lincoln Normal School evolved into Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, one of the state's most important universities for African Americans. Race relations during the Reconstruction Era were tense. In 1868, hundreds of members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded in Huntsville. Shots were fired and the Huntsville

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riot ensued, which led to a federal investigation by Lieutenant Lewis E. Campbell in November 1868. Some Klan members were arrested and the publication of their regalia, complete with white hoods, caused a national sensation. Three years later, in October 1871, members of the U.S. Congress held a 10-day long investigative session in Huntsville.¹²¹

After the war, new industries and immigrants spurred economic growth in Huntsville. In 1866, Prussian immigrant Peter J. Kaufman (b.1828) constructed a two-story business housing a confectionary at 206 Eustis Avenue, just off the town square. In 1876, local Jews established the B'nai Sholom congregation, with 32 men among its founding members. They met at the Masonic Lodge at 409 Lincoln Street [inv. #197, photo #52] and local churches until 1898 when they constructed the Romanesque Revival-style synagogue at 103 Lincoln Street (NRHP-listed, 1978). Following the building's dedication on November 26, 1898, the Huntsville *Weekly Democrat* stated, "there are Jewish merchants who came to this town with little more than their clothes . . . and have become the leading merchants and desirable citizens." The congregation had its early twentieth-century peak in 1907 with 38 families. In 1877, the Catholic Parish, attended by priests from Nashville beginning around 1845, dedicated the St. Mary of the Visitation Catholic Church (NRHP-listed, 1981), which had been under construction at 222 Jefferson Street from 1861-1872.¹²²

During the Reconstruction Era, the Freedman's Bureau established a school for African-American students on Townsend Street. In 1873, the city appropriated \$1,200 for opening Huntsville's first public schools, segregated by race. In 1882, the city's first purpose-built public school was constructed for white students at the former site of Green Academy. The city also acquired the former Freedman's Bureau school building for use as a school for African-American students.¹²³

The nursery business began in the 1870s and 20 years later Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries was one of the nation's largest. One of the state leaders in the nursery industry was Henry B. Chase (1870-1961) who lived at 517 Adams Street [inv. #9, photo #2]. The city suffered a significant setback in the 1880s when the Memphis and Charleston Railroad moved its division rail yards to Tuscumbia, Alabama; by 1892, the railroad entered receivership before being taken over by the Southern Railway in 1897. The economy rebounded in the 1880s and 1890s with the growth of the local textile industry, which included many small mills and cotton gins as well as the expansive five-story Dallas Mill (NRHP-listed, 1978; destroyed 1991), established in 1890-1892 by T.B. Dallas as the largest cotton mill in Alabama. Beginning in the early twentieth century, the watercress industry had an impact on the local economy. In 1908, Frank Dennis established a watercress winter farm in Madison County, which until the 1960s was known as the "Watercress Capitol of the World."¹²⁴

¹²¹ Lewis E. Campbell Vertical File Manuscript, 1868, Morris Library Special Collections, Southern Illinois University; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹²² Kirshtein and Marks, "In Retrospect," 3-18; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹²³ Frances Roberts and H.D. Nelson, "A Brief History of Huntsville Schools," *Historic Huntsville Quarterly*, Vol. 12, Nos. 3&4, Spring-Summer 1986: 5-8.

¹²⁴ D. Byers, "The Evolution of Nurseries in Madison County," *Historic Huntsville Review* 31, Winter-Spring 2006: 7-26. Christopher Lang, "The Huntsville Depot and Dennis Watercress," *ibid*, 35-50; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

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In June 1902, the *United States Investor* published an article about Huntsville, entitled “The Cotton Mecca,” claiming that the town was one of “the largest cotton spinning centers in the entire South.” The author observed that the “old-style architecture, the large yards, with an abundance of shade and flowers, are evidence that here, in the ante-bellum days, dwelt a cultured, hospitable and wealthy people.” The reporter also noted that within the last 10 years, “there has been no let-up in industrial advancement” with diversified industries located throughout the city, including “its mammoth nursery plants located a short distance out...[with] a thousand car loads of trees shipped from this city every season.” In addition, the author reported the town had factories for furniture, lumber, veneering works, lime kilns, marble works as well as sawmills, a foundry, and a spoke and handle shop. “But the cotton mill industry overshadows all others and seems to hold the key to a much larger future for Huntsville.” In 1897, Robert S. Harrison and his brother Daniel Harrison opened the Harrison Brothers Hardware Store (NRHP-listed, 1980) on the south side of the Courthouse Square, where it continues to operate.¹²⁵

By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, Huntsville had evolved into a progressive New South city. The population had grown from 4,977 in 1880 to 8,068 in 1900 – a 38 percent increase. The city boasted a new city hall, fire department, telephone exchange, electric and gas lights, a rail line connecting to Nashville and two streetcar lines connecting the town square with the working-class neighborhoods at Dallas Mill, Five Points, and Merrimack Cotton Mill. The electric-powered streetcar lines circled the Courthouse Square and passed down Clinton Avenue along the northern edge of the Twickenham Historic District.

The Spanish American War impacted Huntsville with the creation in early 1898 of Camp Wheeler, later renamed Camp Albert G. Forse after a local soldier killed in action, by the U.S. Army to train the National Guard. While, the short-lived camp closed in 1899 and was dismantled, it foreshadowed the impact the federal government would have on Huntsville. By 1904, Huntsville counted 11 major cotton mills, which spurred its economic growth, particularly in the 1920s when the town experienced construction of its first skyscrapers and new civic landmarks such as the Huntsville High School at 200 White Street [inv. #336, Figure 18]. The Butler Wills Training School (demolished 1962) was constructed in 1908 at 201 White Street [inv. #337, photo #89] and a Carnegie Library was constructed in 1915 at 300 Madison Street (demolished 1966). Within Twickenham Historic District, new land was opened up for development in the 1920s along Eustis Avenue and Newman Avenue, which was first laid out around 1925. Older streets throughout Twickenham saw new construction in the 1920s as older buildings were remodeled and enlarged or demolished and replaced with new homes. Between 1920 and 1930, the city’s population grew from 8,018 to 11,544, an increase of over 30 percent. In 1927, the city approved funding for construction of two new public high schools, one for white students at Randolph Avenue and White Street [photo #88] and one for African-America students on Pelham Street.¹²⁶

¹²⁵ “The Cotton Mecca,” *United States Investor*, June 21, 190: 1190; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹²⁶ Roberts & Nelson, “A Brief History of Huntsville Schools,” (1986: 8).

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Figure 18. Huntsville High School, c.1935 Postcard, Constructed from 1927-1929, at the Intersection of Randolph Avenue and White Street. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

The cotton mills served as the city's primary economic base until the Great Depression of the 1930s. The Great Depression, the cotton mills' strike of 1934, and international competition killed much of the southern cotton mill industry in the middle decades of the twentieth century. During the 1934-1935 strikes, local merchants supported the strikers, an indication of how closely tied were the fortunes of town and the cotton mills. While New Deal-funded projects were constructed in Huntsville, such as the East Clinton Street School (NRHP-listed, 1978) built in 1938 by the Works Progress Administration, none were constructed in the Twickenham Historic District.¹²⁸

Huntsville entered a new era in 1941 when the U.S. Army established the \$40 million Huntsville Arsenal, a chemical war plant, and the Redstone Ordnance Plant – renamed Redstone Arsenal in 1943 – for manufacturing chemical munitions, shells, grenades, and explosives. Together, the two facilities covered 40,000 acres and employed 11,000 people at their peak. A third military facility, the South Bombing Range, was operational by May 1943. Located on the north bank of the Tennessee River just west of downtown, the new military facilities resulted in a growth boom for Huntsville, operating throughout the war with combined personnel approaching 20,000.¹²⁹

With the end of World War II in the fall of 1945, the military plants shut down. In 1947 the Redstone Arsenal was placed on standby and the Huntsville Arsenal was declared military surplus. In 1949, U.S. Senator John Jackson Sparkman (1899-1985), who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1937-1946 and in the U.S. Senate from 1946-1979, played a pivotal role in convincing the U.S. Army to transfer missile development activities from Fort Bliss, Texas, to the shuttered Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville. Sparkman, who lived at 619 Adams Street [inv. #20, photo #6], worked with the U.S. government and the military to find a new use for the arsenal, due to the significant economic impact the federal facilities had on Huntsville's economy.

¹²⁸ Irons, Janet. *Testing the New Deal: the General Textile Strike of 1934 in the American South*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000: 162; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹²⁹ *Huntsville Times*, July 3, 1941; Rogers, 1994: 511. T. Gary Wicks. *Huntsville Air and Space*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia, 2010: 46-49, 71; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nominations, 2012.

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In October 1949, the army moved its nascent Ordnance Research and Development Division Sub-Office for Rockets from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Redstone Arsenal, transferring about 1,000 personnel. Earlier that June, the army had already signed a contract with the Arsenal to develop rocket propellants. Along with the sub-office came a team of 118 former Nazi Germany scientists, led by Dr. Wernher von Braun (1912-1977), to serve as the brain trust for America's entrance into the Space Age. By 1950, the German scientists had arrived in Huntsville, launching an unparalleled boom period in the city's history on top of the impressive growth in the 1940s when the population increased 26 percent from 13,050 to 16,437. One such German scientist was Dr. Gerhard H.R. Reisig (1910-2005), who had been brought to America after WWII under Operation Paperclip, a federal program used to recruit German scientists for employment by the U.S. in order to prevent them from assisting the USSR, the UK, or Germany itself. In 1951, Dr. Reisig constructed a Ranch-style dwelling at 306 White Circle (demolished, 2010) [inv. #330, photo #87, Figure 19]. By 1960, the town's population had exploded to 72,365 people, an increase of an extraordinary 340 percent from 1950. In 1950, the University of Alabama opened an Extension Center at the West Huntsville High School; this institution evolved into the 335-acre campus of the University of Alabama Huntsville.¹³⁰



Figure 19. Dr. Gerhard H.R. Reisig House, c.1997, Built Around 1949-1951 at 306 White Circle and Demolished in 2010. Courtesy Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

¹³⁰ Michael J. Neufeld, *Von Braun: Dreamer of Space, Engineer of War*. New York: Knopf, 2007: 234-261; Wicks, 49-50, 56; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nominations, 2012.

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Redstone Arsenal began its new life as a missile development base the same year when officers assigned the Arsenal the responsibility of developing a field artillery rocket capable of delivering a nuclear warhead. In 1951 came two new programs: the Nike program, designed to use guided missiles to protect the U.S. from enemy bombers and surface-to-surface missile attacks, and the Redstone missile program. Built in 1953, the Redstone Test Stand (NHL, 1985) played a significant role in the development of U.S. satellites and the first U.S. manned spaceflight. In 1955, the army transferred its missile testing program from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California to Redstone Arsenal. That same year, the army constructed the Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator (NHL, 1985), which provided a simulated zero-gravity environment for training engineers, designers, and astronauts for working in space. The following year, the army reopened a significantly expanded army field. The transformation of Redstone Arsenal into the nation's center for rocket science experiment opened a new door for Huntsville's development.¹³¹

Redstone Arsenal entered the Space Age in November 1957 when the Eisenhower administration ordered the preparation of a Jupiter-C rocket to send the nation's first satellite into space. On January 31, 1958, the army launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, the first U.S. satellite on a Jupiter-C rocket developed by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (NHL, 1985). Huntsville officials celebrated with their own downtown fireworks show. The following March the army created, and headquartered in Huntsville, the U.S. Army Ordnance and Missile Command, which administered programs not only in Alabama but also at the White Sands Missile Range in Las Cruces, New Mexico. It also commanded the army's Advanced Research Projects Agency, for the military's outer space program.¹³²

In 1960, the recently created National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) designated a portion of the expanded Redstone airfield as the location of its Marshall Space Flight Center, part of the nation's manned space program, headed by von Braun. The Marshall Center assumed control of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Army Ordnance and Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal as well as facilities at Cape Canaveral. It had over a thousand contractors on site together with over 5,000 civilian employees. The Center in May 1961 successfully managed the launch of America's first astronaut, Alan Shepard, Jr. (1923-1998), into space on a Mercury-Redstone rocket designed and built at the Marshall Center. In 1964, the Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand (NHL, 1985) was constructed for testing the Saturn V rocket.¹³³

As historian Bruce Schulman emphasizes, the impact of NASA on Huntsville reshaped the city. "A sagging textile town of 16,000 when von Braun and the German rocket team arrived in 1950, Huntsville claimed 72,000 residents, but little else, when the Marshall Space Flight Center opened in 1960. The Huntsville Research Institute followed in 1961. The Cummings Research Park opened a year later. Two industrial parks, housing IBM and Rockwell, opened in 1965." Moreover, Schulman concludes, "In 1966, six years after NASA arrived, per capita personal income in Huntsville outdistanced the rest of Alabama by 20 percent. The city's population nearly doubled between 1960 and 1970 [to 139,282 people]. The influx converted an overwhelmingly agricultural workforce into a diversified one, with many government and service workers. Almost a third of the city's 1966 labor force had come there since 1960."¹³⁴

¹³¹ Neufeld, 300; Wicks, 54-59, 72-73; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nominations, 2012.

¹³² Neufeld, 329-331; Wicks., 64-65; "Jupiter-C Puts Up Moon," *Huntsville Times*, February 1, 1958.

¹³³ Neufeld, 346, 349; Wicks: 84-85; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

¹³⁴ Bruce H. Schulman, *From Cotton Belt to Sunbelt: Federal Policy, Economic Development, & The Transformation of the South, 1938-1980* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), 148.

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Other neighborhoods in Huntsville best document the impact of the space race from 1950 to 1963, but scattered dwellings and alterations to older historic buildings are found in Twickenham Historic District, tying its earlier history to these years of tremendous change in the city. Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style homes built during this period are especially prevalent in the northeastern section of the district along White Street, White Circle, and California Street. Due to the housing shortage during this period, several older homes within the Twickenham Historic District were converted into boarding houses and multi-unit rental apartments.

The Civil Rights Movement moved slowly in Huntsville until Hank Thomas of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) arrived in January 1962 to begin organizing a civil rights campaign, working closely with students at Alabama A&M University. Sit-ins occurred at several downtown lunch counters, one leading to the arrest of Joan Cashin, the wife of Huntsville dentist Dr. John Cashin, and Martha Hereford, the wife of Dr. Sonnie Hereford III. These activists felt that Huntsville was the "weakest link" in the state's segregated system because of the influence and presence of so many federal facilities, as Joan Cashin argued at a mass meeting at Oakwood University in 1962. That spring and summer the movement gained momentum and Rev. Ezekiel Bell led the organization of the Community Service Committee. By the summer of 1962, a group of black leaders backed by Huntsville's Unitarian Church took the issue to Federal Court in Birmingham. In the fall of 1963, the Huntsville Middle School at 200 White Street and the other schools were integrated without incident. By 1974, all public schools had been fully integrated.¹³⁵

In the 1960s, Huntsville continued to experience tremendous growth with the population increasing by 92 percent to 139,282 in 1970. During this decade, the city undertook several major Urban Renewal projects, which razed entire blocks of residential and commercial buildings, primarily in African-American neighborhoods. In 1966, the 1910s Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse, designed by Clarence Colley of Nashville, Tennessee, was replaced with a modernistic new courthouse and the city created the Big Spring International Park with landscaping features donated by Japan, West Germany, Britain, Norway, and Switzerland. The African-American neighborhood along the south side of Twickenham Historic District was redeveloped with construction of low-income housing and a new four-lane roadway called Lowe Avenue.

Planners proposed to widen Williams Avenue and Lincoln Street through the Twickenham Historic District in order to spur construction of new midrise office towers, but were rebuffed by pressure from neighborhood residents and city leaders and the plan was shelved. These urban renewal projects spurred the local historic preservation movement in Huntsville, resulting in the creation of the Twickenham Historic Preservation District in 1965 and listing of the Twickenham Historic District in the NRHP in 1973, the same year the City Council passed an ordinance giving legal status to a nine-member historic preservation commission. The city also constructed Alabama Constitution Village and restored the Weeden House at 300 Gates Avenue for use as a historic house museum.

In 1970, state and local government agencies established the U.S. Space and Rocket Center, a modern museum, educational, and recreational complex. Since the 1970s, growth has slowed although the metropolitan area continues to increase with sprawling suburbs to the north and west. By 2010, the population had grown to 180,105 while the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area's population was 417,593, making it the fourth largest city in Alabama, behind only Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery. In

¹³⁵ Mike Marshall, "Local Civil Rights Leaders Reflect on 50th Anniversary," *Huntsville Times*, January 8, 2012; Sonnie Hereford, et al. *Beside the Troubled Waters: A Black Doctor Remembers*. Tuscaloosa: University Press of Alabama, 2011: 117-119; as noted in the Old Town Historic District NRHP nomination, 2012.

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recent years, pressure to redevelop property within the Twickenham Historic District has resulted in the demolition of several historic buildings, including the 1948-1952 Madison County Mental Health Department designed by Paul M. Speake at 304 Eustis Avenue [inv. #79, Figure 20] and in 2011 the c.1948 Dr. John Lary, Sr. House at 415 Echols Avenue [inv. #61].



Figure 20. Madison County Mental Health Department Building, c.1997, Built in 1948-1952 and Demolished for a Surface Parking Lot. Courtesy: Harvie P. Jones Collection, University of Alabama Huntsville.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Adapted from the 1972 NRHP nomination:

Beginning at center of the intersection of Franklin Street and Eustis Avenue; thence proceeding south along the centerline of Franklin Street to the centerline of Williams Street, crossing Gates Avenue; thence proceeding west along the centerline of Williams Street to the western boundary of the parcel containing 104 Williams Street; thence proceeding south along the western boundary of said lot to include 104 Williams Street; thence proceeding south along the rear of the parcels facing Franklin Street to the centerline of Lowe Avenue; thence proceeding east along the centerline of Lowe Avenue to the centerline of California Street, crossing Adams Street; thence proceeding north along the centerline of California Street to the centerline of Wells Avenue, crossing Locust, McClung and Eustis Avenues; thence proceeding west along the centerline of Wells Avenue to the centerline of White Street; thence proceeding north along the centerline of White Street to the middle of the block between Randolph and Clinton Avenues, crossing Randolph Avenue and excluding the parcel at 106-108 White Street; thence proceeding east along the rear of the parcels facing Randolph Avenue to the centerline of Lincoln Street, crossing Calhoun Street; thence proceeding north to the centerline of Clinton Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Clinton Avenue to the western boundary of the parcel containing 217 Randolph Avenue (First United Methodist Church); thence proceeding south along the western boundary of said parcel to include 217 Randolph Avenue (First United Methodist Church), and excluding 215 Randolph Avenue, to the centerline of Randolph Avenue; thence proceeding east along the centerline of Randolph Avenue to the centerline of Greene Street; thence proceeding south along the centerline of Greene Street to the centerline of Eustis Avenue; thence proceeding west along the centerline of Eustis Avenue to the intersection with Franklin Street, being the point of the beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes all of the extant acreage and resources significantly associated with the updated Twickenham Historic District.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Robbie D. Jones
New South Associates
118 South 11th Street
Nashville, TN 37206
Date: May 2012
Digital Files: Alabama Historical Commission

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517 Adams Street, looking East
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603 Adams Street, looking Northeast
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528 Adams Street, looking Northwest
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612, 608, 604 Adams Street, looking Northwest
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619 Adams Street, looking East
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2 Banister Lane, Looking Southeast
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304 California Street, looking West
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