

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sannoner Historic District Update

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: North Court and North Pine Between Tuscaloosa and the University of North Alabama

City or town: Florence State: AL County: Lauderdale

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
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Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ 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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	<u>2</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>24</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 25

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/ Business

RELIGION/ Religious Facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/ Business

COMMERCE/ Professional

COMMERCE/ Specialty Store

COMMERCE/ Restaurant

RELIGION/ Religious Facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

EDUCATION/ College

EDUCATION/ Research Facility

EDUCATION/ Education-related

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Name of Property

County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Gothic Revival, Victorian

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Modern

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: \_\_\_\_

Foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE

Walls: BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Roof: ASPHALT

METAL: steel

TERRA COTTA

Other: BRICK (chimneys)\_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Sannoner Historic District is a residential/light commercial neighborhood in Florence, Alabama. Florence is located on the Tennessee River in Lauderdale County in the northwest corner of the state. The district encompasses the parallel streets of North Court and North Pine from their intersection with Tuscaloosa Street on the south and West Irvine Avenue at the University of North Alabama on the north. The area is bordered by the main Florence commercial district to the south, residential neighborhoods to the east and west, and the University of North Alabama to the north. The district developed originally as a residential neighborhood for some of Florence's wealthier residents and because of this early residential development, the lot sizes in the district are larger and more irregular than those found in adjacent neighborhoods. The district receives both heavy foot and automobile traffic primarily because of its location between the University of North Alabama and downtown Florence. The

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district features a mixture of single family residential, multiple dwelling, commercial office buildings, professional offices, a florist, a church, a restaurant, and office buildings for the University of North Alabama. House types include Tidewater-type cottages, Federal-style houses, and a Greek Revival building from the city's antebellum era; Victorian and Second Gothic Revival from a post-Reconstruction manufacturing boom; Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, Neoclassical, Craftsman bungalows, and American Foursquare from Federally-sponsored projects on the Tennessee River. There is a mixture of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century architecture throughout the district, and no single type of building dominates. The focal point of the district is Courtview, now Rogers Hall at the University of North Alabama, at the northern edge of the district. This nomination is an update to the Sannoner Historic District to incorporate a structure (resource 32) within the original district boundaries that was omitted from the original inventory of structures, and to include new information on the construction of some of the houses. There are six noncontributing buildings in the district, excluded from the original nomination (resources 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17) that were constructed in the 1970s and 1980s as part of an urban renewal effort directed towards infill near the University of North Alabama. Two more structures The district retains its integrity in the areas of location, design, materials, setting, and workmanship.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Sannoner Historic District lies directly north of the Downtown Florence commercial district (represented on the National Register of Historic Places as the Downtown Florence Historic District), is bordered on the east and west by residential districts (represented on the west by the Locust Street Historic District and the east by Seminary/O'Neal Historic District), and is bordered to the north by the University of North Alabama (UNA). The district includes twenty-three contributing structures and nine noncontributing structures along North Court Street, North Pine Street, West Tuscaloosa Street, and West Irvine Avenue. This historic district has been updated to include Resource 32, a contributing resource which was omitted from the original nomination. Resources 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 have been constructed since the original nomination was completed and are included as non-contributing resources.

Courtview is the most prominent building in the Sannoner Historic District and forms the northern boundary. Courtview, currently known as Rogers Hall at the University of North Alabama, sits at the foot of Court Street where it intersects with West Irvine Avenue. Across West Irvine from Courtview is the Irvine House, currently known as Coby Hall at UNA. The Irvine House sits at the northern end of the central block, which is bordered by Pine Street on the west and Court Street on the east. Houses dating from 1825 through 1917 stand along the eastern boundary along Court Street. Some of these are still private residences while others are used as professional offices. Resource 5 (458 North Court Street) was previously listed in the Sannoner District as having been built in 1854. New information dates this house to the 1820s, with an addition built in the 1850s. Likewise, Resource 8 (472 North Court Street) was listed in the original nomination as constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century but most likely dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Firestone Building, now a florist, sits at the corner of North Court and Hermitage Drive, anchoring the southeastern corner of the district. The western side of Court Street (part of the central block) holds an apartment complex, a law office, two public accountant offices, one private residence, a large office building, and a restaurant. The restaurant (resource 17) was a gas

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station in the original Sannoner Historic District. This building was torn down and the current building erected in 1978. In the original district, resources 11 and 12, both Victorian-style houses built around 1890, are no longer standing. These houses stood where current resources 11 through 15 are located. The current resources 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 are new additions to the district, built after the original historic district nomination. These buildings are non-contributing.

The southern boundary moves along West Tuscaloosa Street one block to Trinity Episcopal Church on the corner of North Pine and Tuscaloosa Streets. One modern office building (contributing) is situated next to the church on the east side of Pine Street along the central block. North of this office building (resource 19) is the rear or west façade of the Irvine House. The western side of Pine Street features ten private residences, a few of which house professional studios. The oldest house on this block, the James Irvine House, dates to 1832 while the most recent dates to 1941. Two structures listed in the original nomination (original resources 23 and 24, a smoke house and a servant's house associated with the James Irvine House) are no longer standing. Two garages (current resources 25 and 26) are new additions to the district and are non-contributing. A two-story Colonial Revival (now The Generator at UNA) forms the southwestern corner at the intersection of Pine and Tuscaloosa. This building was left out of the original Sannoner Historic District nomination, and because it sits squarely within the boundaries of the district, is the main reason for the update.

The outer edges of the district contain the most houses, while the center is dominated by the large lot of the Irvine House and the grounds of Trinity Episcopal Church. This central block features much open land on the lot occupied by Irvine House. This lot features mature trees, a brick retaining wall on the eastern edge, and a raised berm on the western edge separating the lawn from the sidewalk. North Pine Street features sidewalks on both sides (a rarity in Florence residential areas) with trees planted in the grassy areas between the curb and the sidewalk. The combination of the open, well-maintained lawn of Irvine House and the mature trees lining North Pine Street add to the district's park-like feeling. This feeling is enhanced by the brick Gothic-style picnic pavilion and playground of Trinity Episcopal Church. This play area is separated from the street by a metal fence with brick posts. The fence features alternating pickets topped with fleurs-de-lis. The original district resource 17, a 1921 Tudor Revival house, is no longer standing on the corner of North Pine and Irvine.

The southern edge of the district has a decidedly commercial feeling, as the trees and houses of Court and Pine Streets give way to modern commercial buildings just south of Tuscaloosa Street. Trinity Episcopal Church dominates much of the southern boundary of the central block and is adjacent to a parking lot and the restaurant at the corner of Tuscaloosa and Court Streets. The Medical Arts Building near the corner of the Court and Tuscaloosa serves as a visual buffer between the commercial feeling of downtown Florence and the residential feeling of the Sannoner Historic District. A rare Spanish Revival style office building, the Medical Arts Building blends a commercial façade with residential features. The deep shed roof in the center of the building gives the façade the appearance of having two towers as in a residential villa, instead of massed, block-like feeling of most commercial buildings in the Florence Downtown Historic District.

Court Street also has sidewalks that are separated from the street by strips of grass with mature trees. There is a grassy median running from approximately the north end of the Firestone Building to the intersection with West Irvine Avenue. While most of the buildings along the central block on Court Street are professional offices and non-contributing, they do not detract

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from the feel of the neighborhood. Mature trees and a hedgerow help to shield the apartment complex from the view on Court Street. A low brick wall featuring a common bond lines the sidewalk in front of the Irvine House yard on Court Street. A small triangle is formed at the intersection of Court and Irvine and is landscaped with flowers. Beyond the triangle, a teardrop-shaped grassy median with ornamental flowering trees separates opposing traffic on West Irvine. The large lawn of Courtview is bounded on the west by a driveway lined with more ornamental flowering trees. The northern boundary of the district is formed by West Irvine Avenue, which is separated here by another tree-lined median.

The district retains its integrity for location and setting, as it still stands as a mostly residential area between the university and the downtown area. The streetscape has changed very little, and is still comprised of tree-lined streets and well-maintained houses. Buildings in the district retain their integrity in regards to workmanship, materials, and design; remarkably, many of the houses have been altered in only minor ways from the time they were built, retaining their defining characteristics.

## INVENTORY

### 1. 416 North Court Street—Firestone Building

Ca. 1930. Two-story brick commercial building with flat tar roof; nine windows, each with a 4-lite transom of double 8-lites; prominent flat awning supported by metal columns into the brick foundation. Court Street façade has multiple store units, awnings, storefront windows. The building was built as a car dealership. Contributing.

### 2. 436 North Court Street—District Superintendents House

1901. Two-story Queen Anne with horizontal siding and steeply pitched asphalt shingle pyramidal roof with cross gables; window in front facing gable, three windows on second floor façade; wrap-around porch with shed roof supported by slender rounded columns on brick foundation; pediment over entryway; door with transom and sidelights; wooden window next to door with diamond shaped panes. Contributing.

### 3. 442 North Court Street—Robert Martin House

1890. One-and-a-half story Queen Anne with horizontal wood siding and steeply pitched hip roof with asphalt shingles; cresting on top of roof; central brick chimney; gable dormer with three windows; front-facing gable with patterned wood siding and louvered vent; wrap-around porch with rounded columns; pediment over entryway; door with sidelights and transom; oriel window; brick foundation; bow and picket fence. Contributing.

### 4. 450 North Court Street—Wakefield

1825. One-and-a-half story brick Federal style house with a cross-gable metal roof; crow-stepped parapets at each gable end, along with brick external chimneys; gable dormers with level returns and 6/6 windows; prominent portico with a Palladian window and block modillions;

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symmetrical façade with block modillions; central double door with transom and sidelights in recessed porch supported by two Doric columns and two Doric pilasters; paired slender columns flank entrance on façade; distinctive circle and oval design on transom and sidelights, as well as on sidelights of front façade windows; two 12/12 windows with sidelights, shutters, and bracketed stone lintel on front façade; basement; Flemish bond on front façade; original porch of wood plank, now of brick; Contributing.

#### **5. 458 North Court Street—Connor Place**

1820s. One-and-a-half story Tidewater-type cottage with horizontal beaded-edge siding and moderately-pitched, side-gabled metal roof; post and beam braced-frame construction; three gable dormers with 6/6 windows; two brick external chimneys on north gable end, one internal brick chimney near south gable end; symmetrical façade; entry portico supported by six squared wooden columns and two squared wooden pilasters, added in the twentieth century; basement with kitchen; 4-lite transom over entry door with sidelights; rounded molding around door; two 9/9 wood windows each side of door with rounded wood molding; brick foundation; original structure ended at right edge of current portico; Contributing.

#### **6. 462 North Court Street**

1920. Two-story brick American Foursquare with low-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof with wide eaves; pedimented dormers on three sides; two sets of double windows on the top floor with black canvas shed awnings; enclosed front porch with hip roof, horizontal vinyl siding, 12-lite windows with black canvas shed awnings on both sides of the entry door. Contributing.

#### **7. 468 North Court Street-- O'Neal House**

1850s. One-and-a-half story wood Tidewater-type cottage with a moderately pitched, side-gabled metal roof; wide eaves with decorative rafter tails; two external brick chimneys on north gable end, one on south gable end; three gable dormers, middle with double 2/2 wood windows flanked by single 2/2 wood windows, all with scalloped detail in peaks; central entry door with arched transom and sidelights; portico with two Doric columns and two Doric pilasters; symmetrical front façade with two 6/6 wood windows each side of entry door; windows have rosettes at top corners; fluted trim at corners; recessed attached office; stucco over brick foundation. Contributing.

#### **8. 472 North Court Street**

C. 1830. One-and-a-half story limestone veneer bungalow with a moderately pitched, side-gabled metal roof; external gable end chimneys made of limestone veneer; shed dormer with two groups of four mullied windows (6/6) flanking double doors; all dormer windows with black canvas quarter-round awnings; central double entry doors with 6-lite transom and 4-lite sidelights; symmetrical façade with groups of three 6/6 windows flanking entry; double Tuscan columns flanking entry, and also flanking front façade windows. House appears to have been an

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early antebellum structure with post and beam construction, joined with wooden pegs. Some beams show evidence of pit saw marks. Contributing.

### **9. 500 North Court Street--Courtview**

1855. Two-story brick Greek Revival with low-pitched hip metal roof with wide overhangs; two brick internal chimneys; dominant front portico with four Ionic columns and metal cresting; two 6/6 windows on each side of portico, with green shutters; balcony above main entrance; door with transom and sidelights; two double 4-lite windows and 2-lite transom with green shutters on each side of portico; full basement; brick foundation; concrete steps and porch. Contributing.

### **10. 459 North Court Street-- The Irvine House**

1843. Two-story brick Federal house with low-pitched hip metal roof with small top deck; two internal brick chimneys on north and south ends (house faces east onto North Court St.); Flemish-bond on front façade, eighteen-inch-thick brick walls; currently a two-story, full-façade rectangular portico supported by six slender, squared columns and two squared pilasters; second floor has four 9/9 windows with shutters flanking central 12/12 window with shutters; first floor has four 9/9 windows with shutters; first floor windows are slightly larger than second floor windows; limestone lintels above all windows and all are double-hung windows; entry door of walnut with 4-lite sidelights and transom; full basement, raised above ground level with steps approaching entry door. Contributing.

### **11. 427 North Court Street—Court Condominiums**

1985. Two-story brick townhouses with moderately-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof; four separate units; central one story portico with square columns, asphalt shingle hip roof. Non-contributing.

### **12. 425 North Court Street— The Law Office of Rodney B. Slusher & John C. Saylor**

1979. Two stories, front-gable house with moderately-pitched asphalt shingle roof and horizontal vinyl siding. Non-contributing.

### **13. 423 North Court Street— Johnson & Johnson Certified Public Accountant**

1981. Two-story brick modern with steeply-pitched asphalt shingle pyramid roof with cupola; front facing gable. Non-contributing.

### **14. 421 North Court Street— AFLAC and A. McKelly Lynch Certified Public Accountant**

1980. Two-story brick townhouse with low-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof. Non-contributing.

**15. 417 North Court Street** 1991. Two-story brick New Traditional with moderately-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof; full-height entrance portico with a gable roof over the arched entry,

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supported by smooth columns; quoins on entry portico, door with sidelights and arched transom.  
Non-contributing.

### **16. 409 North Court Street—Medical Arts Building**

1926. Three-story brick with stucco Spanish Revival with flat roof with red Spanish Mission tile; sloped shed awning in center of building; circular vent over two 6/1 arched top windows on right face; four louvered vents over balcony with broken pediment and 8-lite double doors with 4-lite transom on left face; six 6/1 windows on first floor; double doors with fanlight covered by circular entrance canvas awning; decorative iron sconce next to doorway.  
Contributing.

### **17. 401 North Court Street—Subway Restaurant**

1978. One-story stone and wood commercial building with flat roof and metal pent awning on all sides. Non-contributing.

### **West Tuscaloosa Street**

### **18. 120 West Tuscaloosa Street--Trinity Episcopal Church**

1894. Gothic Revival brick church with moderately-pitched asphalt shingle gable roof; tower with pyramidal roof and cross finial, limestone capped parapet above stacked brick, louvered belfry, double lancet impressions above Gothic-arched doorway, limestone capped buttresses at corners; each gable end with a parapet and 12-lite stained glass window.  
Contributing.

### **32. 204 West Tuscaloosa Street—The Generator**

1920. Two-story painted brick Colonial Revival with low-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof; two interior painted brick chimneys; wide eaves; three sets of triple 9/1 windows on second floor; protruding center bay with horizontal wood siding; entrance portico with flat roof and dentil molding supported by squared Ionic columns; entrance door with 8-lite sidelights and 8-lite transom; two sets of triple 9/1 windows flanking entry; carport on west façade, supported by squared Ionic columns; addition on east façade with double 12-lite windows; belt course at window sills. Contributing.

### **North Pine Street**

### **19. 454 North Pine Street—Edward Jones Investments**

1945. One story, brick modern office building, with moderately-pitched asphalt shingle hip roof with wide overhangs; clerestory windows below eave on front façade; two double full-height casement windows, with a single full-height casement at the corner; recessed entry under

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main roof, supported by round metal columns on concrete foundation; double full-height casement windows flank steel entry door with transom. Contributing.

### **20. 473 North Pine Street—Charles Haley House**

1918. One-and-a-half story brick Craftsman bungalow with a steeply-pitched asphalt shingle side gable roof; interior gable end brick chimney; central gable dormer with horizontal wood siding, two 12-lite windows flanking double 8-lite window and wooden knee braces; full-width front porch supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers; 15-lite entry door with 12-lite sidelights; 15/1 windows flanking each side of door. Contributing.

### **21. 467 North Pine Street—J.W. Stutts House**

1915. One-and-a-half story Victorian cottage with horizontal wood siding and a steeply-pitched front-facing gable roof of metal; two brick chimneys; two windows on the top floor; full-width porch with hip roof and wooden shingles, supported by brick piers. Contributing.

### **22. 461 North Pine Street—James B. Irvine House**

1832. One-and-a-half story brick Federal house with cross-gabled steeply-pitched asphalt shingle roof; parapets on gable ends with two interior brick chimneys on each gable end; top floor Palladian windows below arched, louvered vents in each gable peak; prominent front-facing gable portico with wood siding and Palladian window, supported by four slender Ionic columns and two Ionic pilasters; stone floor on porch; double entry-door with transom and sidelights; distinctive circle and oval design on transom and sidelights, same as in resource 4; two 12/12 windows flanking door on each side, each with jack arch lintel; full basement; built by James Sample; Contributing.

### **23. 451 North Pine Street—Horace Springer House**

1941. One-and-a-half story Cape Cod form with Colonial Revival style elements; horizontal wood siding; steeply-pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof; gable-end painted brick chimney; integral side porch with gable roof supported by square columns; two gable dormers with 6/6 windows; small pediment over entrance, supported by square columns; 8/8 windows flanking entrance with board and batten shutters; brick foundation. Contributing.

### **24. 443 North Pine Street—Vaughan House**

1918. One-and-a-half story brick Craftsman bungalow with moderately-pitched cross-gable roof made of asphalt shingles; wide eaves; prominent front gable with wood siding and triple 9/1 windows and wooden knee braces; interior brick chimney; full-width front porch with shed roof, supported by central brick piers and flanking square wooden columns; Craftsman-style entrance door with 12-lites over four vertical lites; vinyl windows on first floor; brick foundation. Contributing.

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**25. Rear of 443 North Pine Street—Garage**

Unknown. One-story structure with vinyl siding over brick, and gable roof. Currently a garage. Non-contributing.

**26. Rear of 443 North Pine Street—Garage**

Unknown. One-story side gable roof; interior chimney; Non-contributing.

**27. 433 North Pine Street—Negley House**

1900. One-and-a-half story modified Queen Anne, with Permastone siding, and asphalt shingle hip roof with several different pitches; front gable with level returns and cutaway bay window; exterior painted brick chimney; front facing pedimented dormer with double vinyl windows; integral partial-width front porch supported by doubled, squared wood columns on a brick foundation. Contributing.

**28. 431 North Pine Street—John Lee Hughston House**

1917. One-story Neoclassical house with narrow wood siding and low-pitched asphalt shingle pyramidal roof; central brick chimney; pedimented portico with fanlight near peak, small secondary shed roof supported by four Tuscan columns; prominent entrance system with three 18-lite doors separated by two 6-lite sidelights; double 9/9 windows on either side of entrance; brick foundation. Contributing.

**29. 423 North Pine Street—Burtwell-Young House**

Nineteenth century. Two stories Dutch Colonial Revival with asphalt shingle gambrel roof; front-facing shed dormer with two sets of 6/6 windows flanking central 6/6 window and horizontal weatherboard siding; full-width front porch supported by four square wood columns and two matching pilasters; wide, 15-lite entry door flanked by 20-lite windows; first floor is brick; block foundation on porch; house was a wing on a larger antebellum mansion. Contributing.

**30. 417 North Pine Street—Lindsay House**

1923. Two-story brick foursquare with low-pitched asphalt shingle gable on hip roof; wide eaves; one interior brick chimney, one exterior brick chimney; two sets of double 6/1 windows on second floor; partial-width front part, half enclosed, half open, under hip-roof supported brick piers; triple 6/1 windows on enclosed porch; double 6/1 windows next to door; brick foundation. Contributing.

**31. 415 North Pine Street—Sid Dabney House**

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1924. One-story wood-shingle Craftsman bungalow with low-pitched front gabled asphalt roof and wide eaves; two interior painted brick chimneys, one exterior painted brick chimney; knee braces on main gable; partial-width front porch with open truss design, supported by tapered wood columns on painted brick piers; double windows with shutters each side of entry door; brick foundation. Contributing.

## 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 the boxes that apply.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1820-1945

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1825

1855

1894

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

James Sample

Lloyd Maffett

\_\_\_\_\_

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Name of Property

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### **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Sannoner Historic District represents the three major phases of residential development, along with the best-preserved collection of early houses, in the city of Florence, Alabama. There are six antebellum houses in the district, more than in any of the other historic districts in Florence. These buildings represent some of the earliest structures in the city and reflect the built environment of Florence's early prominent settlers. Tidewater-type cottages and early Federal-style houses were among the first built in the district and show a clear link to the eastern seaboard houses of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. The antebellum period was capped by the construction of Courtview, one of the most impressive Greek Revival structures in North Alabama. Because of the excellent preservation of these early buildings, the Sannoner Historic District is an important cultural resource for the city of Florence. Following its establishment as a commercial center in the antebellum period, Florence recovered from the devastating effects of the Civil War in the 1890s, when many industries relocated to Florence. This is the second phase of development and correlates to the construction of several of the buildings in the district. The Queen Anne-style was popular for housing during this stage of Florence history, and while the best examples of this style of house are found in other districts, Sannoner has three examples that date to this period. There is also a late Gothic Revival church in the district, a style that was popular with Episcopal congregations throughout the nation during this time period. The third phase of development that is significant to the district occurred during and after World War I when the federal government employed roughly 18,000 people to construct two nitrate-producing facilities and Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River, and Henry Ford flirted with the idea of building a seventy-five-mile city in the Shoals region. This period is dominated by Craftsman-style bungalows in Florence, and Sannoner contains several of these, as well as a few other popular styles (Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical). The combination of these three specific periods of Florence's development impacted the Sannoner Historic District to a larger degree than other areas of Florence, which mostly saw development contained to a single period or perhaps two, and influenced the architecture in the district to such a degree that structures are easily identifiable by time period. The district meets National Register Criterion C for architecture at the local level because of its excellent examples of buildings from these three distinct architectural periods. This nomination is an update to an existing National Register listing, and includes new information and structures that were originally omitted from the listing.

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

#### **Historic Context**

The Cypress Land Company purchased the land that would become the city of Florence, Alabama in 1818. The Company was a speculative venture, having as its trustees some of the more prominent men in the state: LeRoy Pope, Thomas Bibb, John Coffee, James Jackson, John Childress, Dabney Morris, and John McKinley. The company purchased 5,515.77 acres of land in what is now Lauderdale County for \$15 an acre from the federal government, which had recently signed a treaty with the Chickasaw whereupon the Native Americans ceded their land north of the Tennessee River. The location of the city of Florence was chosen because of its

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position at the foot of the Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River and along the Military Road that connected Nashville to New Orleans. As cotton became the largest cash crop in the nation, Florence capitalized on both the fertile soil of the Tennessee River Valley and its position on two important trade routes. Additionally, the tributaries of the Tennessee provided water power for the many mills that would later develop in the area.

The Sannoner Historic District bears the name of Ferdinand Sannoner, an Italian-born surveyor and map maker who laid out the city of Florence for the Cypress Land Company in 1818. Sannoner was a well-qualified civil engineer, having trained at the French Polytechnic Institute at Paris. He worked as a surveyor for Napoleon in France before arriving in the United States. Sannoner planned the city at the top of a plateau overlooking the Tennessee River, about one hundred feet above the river and at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals. The four main streets of the city (Pine, Court, Seminary and Market, now Wood) were one hundred and fifty feet wide, and all other streets were ninety-nine feet wide and followed a checkerboard plan. From the center of the city, the streets vary by twenty-six degrees, running north to south and east to west. These streets were named for stately trees and scenic rivers, such as Pine Street in the Sannoner district. Sannoner laid out plots to be reserved for schools, churches, a courthouse, inns or taverns, a whole city square for a public park, and two acres for a city cemetery. These reserved areas of land were from blocks of roughly two acres in size that were divided into four equal half-acre lots. Sannoner received plots of land from the surveyed area as compensation for his work. The Company officials were so pleased with Sannoner's plan they allowed him to name the city. Sannoner, a native of Livorno, Italy, chose the name of his favorite Italian city: Florence.

Florence quickly established itself as an early center for textile manufacturing and shipping. Early mills were located on Cypress, Cow Pen, and Sweetwater Creeks. The port of Florence served as a major distribution center for the area. Products were sent up the Tennessee River to Florence by boat via the Mississippi and Ohio River systems, where they were unloaded and shipped by wagon to surrounding towns. Products were likewise shipped to Florence from surrounding towns and transported down the Tennessee River, to markets like Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Ohio River, and New Orleans, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River. The Military Road, which connected Nashville, Tennessee to New Orleans, Louisiana crossed the Tennessee River at the mouth of Cypress Creek just west of Florence and brought travelers straight through the city, passing James Sample's store on the corner of what is now Court Street and Hermitage Drive in the Sannoner Historic District.<sup>1</sup> The Muscle Shoals, located on the Tennessee River just above Florence, proved an impassable barrier for river traffic to the east but combined with the Military Road to make Florence an early center of commerce in the northwest Alabama. Just north of where the Military Road intersected Court Street, wealthy settlers built homes in what is now the Sannoner Historic District.<sup>2</sup>

Antebellum planters prospered early in the Tennessee Valley. Cotton shipping was paramount in early Florence industrial history, and warehouses established along the Tennessee River in the 1820s provided storage for outgoing products. The productivity of the cotton economy led to the establishment of textile mills, where cotton was turned into cloth. Globe

<sup>1</sup> The Heritage of Lauderdale County, Alabama, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Lawless, Sarah, "Florence," in the Encyclopedia of Alabama, December 2, 2015, accessed May 8, 2017, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2121>.

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Cotton Company, owned by James Martin, became the largest in the state by 1860, earning more than \$250,000 annually.<sup>3</sup> Florence also boasted a wool factory, gun factories, brick factories, sawmills, gristmills, and tanneries by 1860. In 1855, LaGrange college relocated to Florence and changed its name to Florence Wesleyan University. The combination of a cotton producing economy, a blossoming industrial economy, and educational institutions in Florence gave rise to a middle-class of merchants, lawyers, and doctors.<sup>4</sup>

During the Civil War, house construction in Florence and much of Alabama ceased. The conflict brought troops from both the Union and Confederate armies to Florence, as possession of the Tennessee River Valley was prized by both sides. Much of the industry was destroyed during the war, and the city was faced with rebuilding its infrastructure and restructuring its economy during Reconstruction.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Florence's economy recovered, thanks in part to the completion of the Muscle Shoals Canal. The population swelled to nearly six thousand by 1890, up from two thousand in 1880. The canal improved river traffic and allowed boats to bypass the rocky Muscle Shoals, opening up river commerce between Huntsville and Florence. Many industries relocated to the Florence area, including the North Alabama Furnace, the Philadelphia Furnace, the Ashcraft Cotton Mill, the Cherry Cotton Mill, the Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Company and the Florence Wagon Works. The Wagon Works was the manufacturer of the "Light Running Florence Wagon," which became a household name in many states and foreign countries, was one of the more prominent companies in Florence.<sup>5</sup> The Florence Stove and Manufacturing Company relocated from Indiana to Florence in 1888. The Philadelphia Furnace, the Ashcraft Cotton Mill, the Cherry Cotton Mill, and the Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Company were other companies that were formed or relocated to Florence during this time period. Many of the men associated with these companies, including the Ashcraft family, Florence Land, Mining, and Manufacturing Company executive Robert Martin, and merchant Frank Perry.<sup>6</sup>

The economy of Florence grew slowly in the decades surrounding the turn of the century. City leaders discussed plans for an improved Tennessee River and a hydroelectric facility at Muscle Shoals, but no progress was made until 1916. In 1916, the Muscle Shoals area was selected as the site of a nitrate-producing facility to help alleviate the United States' dependence on foreign nitrate sources for the production of explosives. By 1917, plans were underway to build an additional nitrate-producing facility, using a different production process than the first. The Cyanamid process required large amounts of hydroelectric power, and a dam on the Tennessee River was planned to provide the power. In 1918, construction began on Wilson Dam, which was originally intended to provide hydroelectric power for the nitrate production facilities. The war ended before the dam was completed, but the construction alone brought more than eighteen thousand workers to the area. Real estate speculation increased during this period, as developers sought to purchase land in what was sure to become a major manufacturing center.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Harry Wallace, "History of the Shoals," *The Times Daily* (Florence, AL), February 25, 1999.

<sup>4</sup> Carolyn Barske, *Images of America: Florence* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 8.

<sup>5</sup> "Downtown Florence Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places*, accessed May 1, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset?assetID=d2df703e-f08f-41ca-b216-fbc4dedc0718>.

<sup>6</sup> "Downtown Florence Historic District," *National Register of Historic Places*, accessed May 1, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset?assetID=d2df703e-f08f-41ca-b216-fbc4dedc0718>.

<sup>7</sup> Barske, 9.

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After the war, plans for the dam were halted as the nation no longer had an urgent need for nitrate production. In 1921, Henry Ford's proposal to purchase the dam and build a seventy-five-mile long city on the banks of the Tennessee River once again increased excitement in Florence speculation, as developers and realtors from around the country came to the area and developed subdivisions. McFarland Heights and Weeden Heights were two of the subdivisions that were planned during this second housing boom.<sup>8</sup>

### Criteria C: Architecture

The Sannoner Historic District contains three important phases of development in the city of Florence. The first phase is characterized by the antebellum period of the city's history. The second phase is the 1880s and 1890s economic prosperity created by an industrial boom. The third phase of development occurred after World War I defense projects brought workers and government projects to the area. Each phase is easily distinguished by its architectural style.

The Tennessee Valley was populated by cotton planters from the eastern United States who brought their architectural knowledge and influences with them. The most distinctive of this early era of architecture in Florence is the Tidewater-type cottage, represented in resources 5 and 7. This form is a descendant of English contemporary folk architecture. In America, it was a popular house type in the Chesapeake Bay region and eventually spread inland and southward down the Atlantic coast.<sup>9</sup>

In 1818 Peter Armistead from Virginia purchased a plantation from the federal government bordering Cypress Creek. Here he built a Tidewater-type cottage similar to his boyhood home.<sup>10</sup> William Koger, another native Virginian, purchased land west of Florence and built his Tidewater-type cottage in the late 1820s or 1830s.<sup>11</sup> James Martin, originally from Kentucky, was a builder in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee before moving to Florence around 1822. He lived in the Conner Place, (resource 5) next door to James Sample before he established the Globe Cotton Company on Cypress Creek in 1839. He built a Tidewater-type cottage a few years later on a rise near his mill (the James Martin House, NRHP# 81000128).<sup>12</sup> John Brahan, a general in the War of 1812 and native Virginian, purchased four thousand acres of land (Sweetwater Plantation NRHP# 76000335) and built a two-story brick house in 1835. Robert Patton, born in Virginia, moved to Florence in 1829 and later purchased Sweetwater from Brahan after he married Brahan's daughter Jane.<sup>13</sup> James Hood, originally from Belfast, Ireland, purchased a plantation west of Florence in 1818 and built a two-story brick house (Woodlawn) similar to Sweetwater. Both Sweetwater and Woodlawn "retained the formal air of similar but earlier Georgian and Federal-style residences along the Atlantic Coast."<sup>14</sup> Similarly, Thomas J. Crowe, owner of the National Hotel in Florence, built a Tidewater-type cottage on nearby

<sup>8</sup> Patricia Bernard Ezell, "Wilson Dam and Reservoir," in *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, June 20, 2012, accessed May 1, 2017, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-3268>.

<sup>9</sup> Robert Gamble, *Historic Architecture in Alabama: A Guide to Styles and Types, 1810-1930* (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1990), 33-35.

<sup>10</sup> Robert Gamble, "Peter Armistead House, Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley," National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>11</sup> Robert Gamble, "William Koger House, Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley," National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>12</sup> Robert Gamble, "James Martin House," National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>13</sup> W. Warner Floyd, "Governor Robert Patton House," National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>14</sup> Robert Gamble, "Plantation Architecture in Alabama," in the *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, March 31, 2014, accessed May 8, 2017, <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1671>.

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Seminary Street in 1833 and an 1845 Tidewater-type cottage sits across from the University of North Alabama at 640 North Wood Avenue.<sup>15</sup> The oldest houses in the Tusculumbia Historic District are Tidewater-type cottages. In the Sannoner Historic District, Philadelphia native James Sample built resources 4, 5, and 22, all of which retain the story-and-a-half form of Tidewater-type cottages.

These structures are an important link to understanding the architectural evolution of Florence's early houses. Originally derived from English folk architecture, Tidewater-type cottages were popular in the eastern seaboard states of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Many settlers brought versions of this cottage with them. According to Robert Gamble, "during the 1820s and 1830s settlers coming directly from Virginia, or from Virginia via the Carolinas and Georgia, brought the house form to Alabama, where the best and most clear-cut examples occur in the western Tennessee River Valley."<sup>16</sup> The settlers who built these houses were wealthy men who had the means to facilitate the construction of the first generation of permanent frame and brick structures in this area of the state. Their presence in the Sannoner District establishes it as an important early residential neighborhood.

As settlers brought their building forms with them, they also brought their knowledge of construction methods. A great example of this transferred building knowledge is the "raising plate" utilized in resource 7 and in the Tidewater-type cottages identified by former Alabama architectural historian Robert Gamble in his nomination for Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley. Gamble identified a holdover method of construction in many of the examples he looked at, whereby the roof rafters of the structure terminated on a plate laid perpendicular to the ceiling joists along the eaves of the house. This method of construction was used in earlier Chesapeake cottages and simply copied as the house type was reproduced by trained carpenters.<sup>17</sup>

The Alabama examples do have some different features than their predecessors in the eastern seaboard states. Alabama versions have lower pitched roofs and less monumental chimneys. As the house type moved further away from its original area of influence near the Chesapeake Bay and its snowier winters, the need for a steep roof diminished. Furthermore, access to building materials was limited on the Alabama frontier; a carpenter may have had to make all the building components (beams, bricks, shingles, windows, etc.) himself. The Tidewater-type cottages built on the frontier thus differed than their eastern predecessors. It is these frontier examples that are found in the Sannoner district.<sup>18</sup>

While the form may appear simple, Tidewater-type cottages were considered to be an excellent house type during the early 1800s. Governing the construction of Tidewater-type cottages is the "double-square" formula: the house is twice as wide as it is deep. The form is also identified by its one-and-a-half story height, chimneys at both gable ends, and dormer windows. While Gamble writes that many of the academic examples adhere to a strict "geometry of proportional ratios," the further away from the Atlantic seaboard, the greater the variation in

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<sup>15</sup> Barske, 54.

<sup>16</sup> Gamble, "Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley."

<sup>17</sup> Robert Gamble and Tom Dolan's "Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley," for the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

<sup>18</sup> Robert Gamble and Tom Dolan's "Tidewater Cottages in the Tennessee Valley," for the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

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form is found. The examples in the Sannoner district lack the controlling geometric ratios but retain the massing and features of the house type.<sup>19</sup>

Wakefield has a Tidewater-type form with some of the finest Federal-style details found on any house in Florence. It is a one-story structure with a half-story loft, punctuated by two dormer windows and a large pediment with a Palladian window. The three-part façade alludes to Jeffersonian influence, but inspiration seems to have come from Philadelphia architect John Haviland. In his book, *The Builder's Assistant*, Haviland provides a drawing of the John Cridland Villa from Roxborough, Pennsylvania, in 1818.<sup>20</sup> The building depicted appears to be an early prototype of an Italianate villa, but the first story is remarkably similar to the façade of Wakefield. The unusual window treatment—a three-part unit with bracketed lintels—is nearly identical in both houses. While Wakefield features circle and oval designs in its window's sidelights and a larger portico, the similarity of the windows is unmistakable. The in antis columns are Doric in Wakefield and appear Corinthian in Haviland's design. While Haviland's design is a two-story structure, Wakefield's first story is strikingly similar to the first story of the John Cridland Villa.<sup>21</sup> The connection is further strengthened due to the fact that James Sample grew up in Philadelphia and lived there before moving to Florence.

Sample was a master builder who owned and operated a store at the corner of North Court Street and the Jackson Military Road, roughly where resource 1 is located. Sample also operated a brickyard at the current location of the President's Home at the University of North Alabama. Many early Florence structures were built by Sample.<sup>22</sup> Sample married Parthenia McVay, daughter of Alabama Governor Hugh McVay. When Parthenia passed away, Sample married her sister Susan and they moved out of Wakefield. The house was eventually sold to W.H. Mitchell, an immigrant from northern Ireland and the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Florence. A good friend to famed secessionist William Lowndes Yancey, Mitchell was arrested in 1862 by Union soldiers for praying for the success of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Army. Mitchell spent three months in jail before his friends were able to arrange his release. Wakefield stayed in the Mitchell family until 1888.<sup>23</sup>

The Connor Place (resource 5) was built in the 1820s as a hall-and-parlor Tidewater-type cottage with post-and-beam braced-frame construction. The house was built by James Sample, the owner of Wakefield (resource 4) with hand-hewn oak posts and beams. The exterior featured beaded-edge siding and simple, rounded, window and door trim. The Connor Place also had a basement with a kitchen (the kitchen remained in the basement until the 1930s). The original structure of the Connor Place was smaller, ending just to the south of the current entrance, and lacked the front portico. The house was enlarged in 1866, shortly after Dr. Joseph Conner purchased the house from Robert A. Young, who served as president of Florence Wesleyan University in the 1860s. Siding from the south wall was salvaged and added to the east wing addition; siding on the remainder of the addition lacked the beaded edge found on the original

<sup>19</sup> Robert Gamble, *Historic Architecture in Alabama*, 35.

<sup>20</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Wakefield owner Zac Abramson, who passed on information provided to him from Robert Gamble.

<sup>22</sup> Interview with Zac Abramson, current owner of Wakefield, May 18<sup>th</sup> 2017.

<sup>23</sup> Michael Williams, University of North Alabama, "Preacher Arrested in Florence for Praying," Omeka at Auburn, accessed May 1, 2017, <https://omeka.lib.auburn.edu/items/show/352>.

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portion of the house. Resource 5 stands as a well-preserved example of the Tidewater-type cottage in the Sannoner district.<sup>24</sup>

James Martin purchased resource 5 in 1830. Martin was a builder who had worked in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee before settling in Florence around 1822, and by 1824, was advertising his services as a carpenter, joiner, and cabinetmaker. The unique fireplace surround in the Conner Place, consisting of double fluted colonettes on each side of the firebox with a wide frieze capped by a slender mantel, is found on at least four houses in Florence. The Frank Perry House (no longer standing), Woodlawn Plantation, the Conner Place, and the James Martin House all had this fireplace surround.<sup>25</sup>

The O'Neal House (resource 7) features a similar form to Wakefield and the Connor Place in that it is a side-gabled story-and-a-half Tidewater-type structure. Like resources 4 and 5, the O'Neal House also features exterior gable end chimneys on both sides of the house, dormer windows, a one-and-a-half story height, and faces west along Court Street. Built in the 1850s, this house appears to be built using recently developed platform framing methods, with a holdover from earlier practices that utilized the raising plate. Originally two rooms deep and two rooms wide, this house was built with a center-hall plan. The portico was added later, as was the office offset from the house on the north side.

Edward O'Neal was a successful lawyer who became increasingly interested in politics over the course of his law career. In 1862, O'Neal raised a company for the Ninth Alabama Infantry Regiment and was soon commissioned as colonel of the 26th Alabama Infantry regiment. During the Civil War, the house went through the hands of both Confederate and Union soldiers. O'Neal survived the Civil War with several wounds and entered politics upon returning to Florence. He was elected governor of Alabama in 1882 and reelected in 1886. He passed away in 1890 and is buried in the Florence City Cemetery. His son Emmett O'Neal, governor from 1911-1915, was his father's law partner prior to becoming a politician. The house was briefly the location of a private hospital around 1912, established by Dr. Alva Albertus Jackson.

The structure of Resource 8 reveals that it was likely built in the antebellum period. The original structure was built using post and beam construction methods that utilized a lap joint held together with wooden pegs. The beams show evidence of markings similar to those found on pit-sawn beams. The building likely resembled the resources 5 and 7 on the same block of North Court Street.

The larger Federal-style houses (resource 10 and 22) in the Sannoner District were built as Florence's elite gained wealth and power; they stand across Pine Street from each other, both facing east. Built in 1832 by James Sample, the James B. Irvine House (resource 22) exhibits many of the features of a Federal style house from this era and represents a link between the smaller, Tidewater-influenced cottages and larger Federal-style houses. It has similar features to Wakefield (4) and exhibits the same three-part form of the above-mentioned house but also features a raised basement that makes the house appear larger. With a prominent pediment containing a Palladian window, this house is one of Florence's earliest Federal-style houses. The crow-stepped parapets give the house a substantial, stately feel. While these same parapets are found on resource 4, resource 22 is set back from the street and on a hill, exaggerating the size of

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<sup>24</sup> Interview with Zac Abramson.

<sup>25</sup> See Appendix B

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the structure. The Ionic columns provide a delicacy of features found on many Federal-style houses. The circle and ovals in the sidelight and transom glass are the exact same design as is found on resource 4. The Flemish Bond signifies the wealth and taste of its owner, because utilizing this bond required the skill of an experienced master carpenter. For this reason, many houses were built in common bond or Flemish bond on the front façade only.

The Irvine House (resource 10) is a two-story rectangular structure, sixty by forty-eight feet. The walls are eighteen inches thick, made of brick in Flemish bond, with a brick foundation that supports both the exterior and interior walls. The large portico on the east elevation was added in the 1940s. Evidence of a small entrance portico was found during restoration work in the 1940s. The rear portico likewise is not original. A porch did exist in the 1930s that was one story in height, but it is not known if this was original. The kitchen was originally in the basement, which is accessible from the outside by a door on the west façade. Double hung 9/9 windows are arranged symmetrically on both facades, with the second-story windows being smaller than the first-story windows. 12/12 windows sit above the east and west doorways. Carved rosettes appear at the corners of all windows, and the sills and lintels are made of stone. The Irvine House features the symmetry and scale of a late Federal-style building, whose appearance has been altered to look more like a Greek Revival structure than it was originally intended.

John Simpson, whom the Irvine House was built for, was a wealthy Florence merchant and an immigrant from northern Ireland.<sup>26</sup> Simpson came to America at the request of James Jackson, another northern Ireland expatriate and wealthy merchant whose Forks of Cypress Plantation remains one of Florence's most iconic landmarks, even though it was mostly destroyed by fire more than fifty years ago. Simpson was an associate of Richard Rapier, a merchant and boat owner who sold and traded goods along the Cumberland River in Nashville and overland to Florence. He later operated on the Tennessee River in Florence.<sup>27</sup> Simpson became a successful planter, owning over two hundred slaves. In 1855, the Irvine House was purchased by James Bennington Irvine, a wealthy planter and lawyer, and son of James Irvine. In that same year, Irvine added a one-story wing that he used as a law office. Prominent citizens such as Simpson and the Irvines helped to shape the built environment of Florence by building impressive houses featuring Federal-style details and drawing from the architecture of the East Coast to influence their designs.

One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in North Alabama, Courtview (resource 9) dominates the north end of Court Street. The columns are paired, an unusual feature for the Greek Revival style, as is the cresting atop the portico. The tall windows with transoms add to the general massing of the house. The low-pitched hip roof helps to define the heavy, rectilinear shape, which is accentuated by the wide, wooden frieze. Foster's home was built in the Greek-Revival style and originally had Italianate scrolled brackets underneath the eaves.<sup>28</sup> A unique feature of the house is the brick pilasters that flank the doorway and are found at the corners of the house. These pilasters have entablatures above their capitals, culminating at the cornice of the house. Another unique feature is the cresting above the portico, an embellishment

<sup>26</sup> "Irvine House," *HABS, Loc.gov*, <https://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/al/al0200/al0260/data/al0260data.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> Harold D. Moser, David R. Hoth, and George H. Hoemann, editors, *The Papers of Andrew Jackson: 1821-1824*, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1996), 17

<sup>28</sup>, Robert Gamble "Muscle Shoals Architecture," *Journal of Muscle Shoals History* Vol X (1983), 10.

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not often found in Greek Revival architecture. The house had a water tank on the roof that supplied hot and cold water to the house.<sup>29</sup>

Courtview was built for George Washington Foster, a planter and industrialist who owned over one hundred slaves, between 1848 and 1855. Foster had to petition the Alabama legislature to close Court Street and allow him to build his house. The legislature agreed as long as the house was beautiful enough to warrant the closing of the street.<sup>30</sup> Foster also gave \$10,000 to what would become Florence Wesleyan University (now the University of North Alabama) to build Wesleyan Hall, built in 1855 as well.<sup>31</sup> In 1900, the son of Edward A. O'Neal, Emmet, purchased Courtview and moved in with his family. He was elected governor in 1911 and served two terms. In 1922, the house was purchased by Thomas M. and Alberta Rogers, who renovated the house and sold it to Florence State University (now UNA).<sup>32</sup> The Irvine House and Courtview represent the early period of Alabama architecture along with a transition from local and vernacular forms to High Styles. They also reflect the shifting popularity of styles from Federal to Greek Revival. Resources 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 22 also represent the antebellum wealth of Florence's early elite citizenry.

Florence was greatly affected by the Civil War. Many cotton mills, factories, and houses were destroyed during the war, including James Martin's Globe Cotton Company. The six structures in the district that predate the Civil War (along with another that has been modified) survived, and many served as the headquarters for various generals and officers from both armies. Courtview served as the headquarters for Nathan Bedford Forrest in 1864, and Irvine House may have served as the headquarters for John Bell Hood. The Burtwell Mansion (part of which is now resource 29) was the site of a wartime wedding between Ann America Burtwell and Confederate Major Falconnett. Ann Burtwell had served as a nurse during the conflict at nearby Pope's Tavern. The wedding was presided over by Reverend Mitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church and resident of nearby Wakefield (resource 4). After the war, the house stood unaltered until at least 1916. It was used as a boardinghouse around the turn of the twentieth century, and a high school from 1914 until 1916, and this structure was a two-story frame house with a side-gabled roof, gable end chimneys, and full-height central portico with an integrated balcony.<sup>33</sup> Pulitzer Prize-winning author T.S. Stribling lived in this boardinghouse and described it as "a vast colonial brick building flanked by a great frame wing, and all set in a lawn shaded with pecan trees and with fragrant box-lined paths."<sup>34</sup>

During Reconstruction, there was virtually no new construction in the district. However, Florence invested in its infrastructure in preparation and anticipation of future growth. Streets were paved, sidewalks were built, bridges rebuilt, and gas lights were put up to light the streets. Irvine Avenue was added as an east-west thoroughfare at the end of Court Street in front of

<sup>29</sup> "Courtview," HABS, Loc.gov, accessed May 1, 2017, <http://cdn.loc.gov/master/npn/habshaer/al/al0200/al0258/data/al0258data.pdf>.

<sup>30</sup> Kayla Scott, "Courtview and the Foster Family," in *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, February 23, 2017.

<sup>31</sup> "Courtview," *Historic American Building Survey*, Loc.gov, <http://cdn.loc.gov/master/npn/habshaer/al/al0200/al0258/data/al0258data.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Scott.

<sup>33</sup> William L. McDonald *A Walk Through the Past* (Florence: Bluewater Publishing, 2003), 54.

<sup>34</sup> Thomas S. Stribling, *Laughing Stock*, (Tuscaloosa, AL: The University of Alabama Press, 2003), 75.

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Courtview. In 1872, Wesleyan University deeded Wesleyan Hall and its surrounding land to the state of Alabama, solidifying the university's place north of the city just beyond Courtview.<sup>35</sup>

The second phase of development represented in the Sannoner Historic District occurred during the 1893 East Florence industrial boom, as middle-class managers associated with East Florence industries built houses in the district. Florence grew from a population of two thousand in 1880 to a population of six thousand ten years later. After the Muscle Shoals Canal opened in 1890, Florence experienced a period of economic prosperity. Its location on the banks of the Tennessee River, combined with its railroad infrastructure, proved advantageous to industrial growth. "With railroads radiating from her borders to all points of the compass," the town attracted business and industry.<sup>36</sup> Companies such as the Florence Wagon Works and the Mountain Mills Co. (renamed Cherry Cotton Mills) relocated to Florence from Atlanta and Colbert County, respectively. Several foundries and other light industries began operation in Florence in the late 1880s and 1890s. Middle-class managers who benefitted from the economic boom built houses in Florence's established downtown neighborhoods. The East Florence industrial boom occurred when the Queen Anne style was particularly popular in Alabama, and many of the houses in nearby districts were built during this time (see Walnut and Wood Avenue Historic Districts). The buildings in the Sannoner District from this period are three Queen Anne-style houses (resources 27, 2, and 3). Resource 3 was built for the owner of the Alabama Land and Manufacturing Company, Robert Dean Martin. While resource 27 has been remodeled, both houses retain several Queen Anne style features, such as the partial-width front porches, elaborate rooflines, and the use of bay or oriel windows.

A Gothic Revival church, built in 1894 for the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church (resource 18), is the other building from this time period. The Gothic Revival style was a hallmark of Episcopal churches across the nation from roughly 1850 to the early twentieth century. In the early 1890s, the congregation of Trinity Episcopal needed a larger church and Mrs. W.F. Hardin deeded the property on the corner of Tuscaloosa and Pine Streets to the church in 1892. The lot had previously been owned by Alexander Hamilton Wood, merchant and mayor of Florence, who built a house on the lot in 1826. His grandson, Judge W.J. Wood of Nashville, donated \$100 so the congregation could buy the adjoining lot on Tuscaloosa Street and avoid cutting down a magnolia tree that his grandfather had planted on the lot near Pine Street in 1839.

Trinity Episcopal Church was completed in 1894. In May of 1895, there was a dedication ceremony held for the chancel window, which was designed and built by R. Geissler, Inc. of New York, a popular firm that provided church furnishings. The first service was held April 20, 1895.<sup>37</sup> A memorial window, built by Arthur Geissler of the same firm that designed the chancel window, was dedicated at the church in 1934. This window is composed of over 6,000 pieces of glass, said to be from many different points of origin.<sup>38</sup> The church was consecrated by Bishop Wilmer in 1898 and retains the bell used in the original church.<sup>39</sup> The church has an asymmetrical façade, a tower with brick buttresses that are capped with limestone, a large Gothic-arched chancel window, and louvered belfry, and stands as one of only a few examples of

<sup>35</sup> Ford, 19.

<sup>36</sup> Wallace.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid 103.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, 154.

<sup>39</sup> Jesse Brock, University of North Alabama, "Trinity Episcopal Church," Omeka at Auburn, accessed May 1, 2017, <https://omeka.lib.auburn.edu/items/show/451>.

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Gothic revival in the Tennessee Valley. The church reflects the Episcopal vision of simplicity and truthfulness, reflected in its high, pointed gables.

Trinity often used its influence to alter development plans in the immediate area. In 1921, it protested a decision to build a lumberyard on the corner of Court and Tuscaloosa (currently resource 17). In 1965, the church purchased property next to it on Pine Street and razed the structures that were on it, including the 1904 Queen Anne–style rectory. Additional space (Mullen Hall) was added along Tuscaloosa Street for classrooms in the 1960s.<sup>40</sup> The church also purchased the house at 443 North Pine Street (resource 24) to be used as the rectory for Reverend Edward Mullen.<sup>41</sup> In 1972, Trinity protested a rezoning application that would have led to the construction of a supermarket on property adjacent to the church on Pine Street (currently resource 19). In this way, Trinity has influenced much of the feeling of the central block of the district.<sup>42</sup>

The third phase of development occurred after work began on two nitrate-producing facilities and Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River in 1918. The first nitrate facility was completed in 1918 and the dam project was completed in 1924. More than 18,000 people worked on the construction of the dam, and the project spurred a period of growth in Florence. Florence's population increased from 6,689 in 1910 to 10,529 in 1920, and new construction starts escalated. The Home Building Corporation, founded by some of Florence's most prominent citizens, was formed in 1919 for the purpose of encouraging residential construction, and developers plotted new subdivisions. The government encouraged home building through low-interest loans, and construction on hundreds of houses began throughout the city.<sup>43</sup> This construction boom was short-lived, however, as the production of nitrate dropped off after the end of World War I and construction of Wilson Dam ceased in 1921.

With work on the dam stopped, Henry Ford's offer to purchase the dam and nitrate facilities and build a manufacturing center along the Tennessee River again triggered development and building in the area between 1921 and 1924. Ford planned to lease the dam and use hydroelectric power generated by the dam to fuel production of a large automotive manufacturing facility. This second real estate boom was larger than the first. Realtors and investors flocked to Florence and purchased land and laid out subdivisions, such as Weeden Heights in East Florence. Property values soared to grossly inflated levels. These real estate booms helped to spur development of vacant land on North Pine Street in the Sannoner District.<sup>4445</sup>

The third phase of development in the Sannoner district is dominated by one-story bungalows. Resources 20, 24, 30, and 31 represent examples of Craftsman bungalows, and all are located on North Pine Street. These houses feature many typical Craftsman details, such as knee braces, a variety of building materials, and windows with multiple panes of glass over single panes of glass. Resource 20 features tapered wood columns on brick piers and knee braces

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<sup>40</sup> Lancaster, 146.

<sup>41</sup> Mary Holland Lancaster, *Gathering up Our Sheaves with Joy: A History of Trinity Episcopal Church, Florence, Alabama, 1824-1976*, 203.

<sup>42</sup> Lancaster, 142.

<sup>43</sup> M. L. Downs, *Transforming the South: Federal Development in the Tennessee Valley, 1915-1960* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 2014), 21.

<sup>44</sup> Wallace.

<sup>45</sup> Downs, 30.

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in the dormer. Resource 24 has a prominent front gable with knee braces and variegated siding materials. It was built by Charles Curry Vaughn in 1918 after an architect friend had provided plans for him. Vaughn had served as a salesman for 30 years with the Louisville, Kentucky Hardware and Manufacturing Co., who donated all the hardware for Vaughn's home. An older house made of logs was on the lot when the Vaughn's purchased the property in 1904.<sup>46</sup> Resource 31 has an open truss in the front gable and knee braces. Resource 8 is a bungalow that has been altered, likely from a structure similar to the Tidewater cottages in the district, with a Neoclassical façade added. While these bungalows are not the most elaborate in Florence, they are far from the simple unadorned bungalows found throughout the city.

Other houses from this time period are two American Foursquare houses (resources 6 and 23), a Neoclassical house (resource 28), a Colonial Revival house (resource 32), and a Spanish Revival commercial building (resource 16). These different types of houses are typical for this time period, as well. Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles were popular throughout the nation during the early 1900s. Resource 32 stands as a fine example of Colonial Revival style, with its belt courses, grouped windows, and hip roof with wide eaves harkening a look back to America's colonial past. While there are several Colonial Revival houses grouped around nearby Wilson Park, the areas adjacent to the Sannoner Historic District are devoid of this style. In this way, resource 32, along with resources 6 and 23, which share some Colonial Revival features, stand out in the district. Resource 23 is an excellent example of the Cape Cod form, one of the few found in Florence. This structure dates to 1941, later than the other Colonial Revival-style houses in the district.

The Medical Arts building is the most prominent structure from the third phase of development. When the building opened in 1927, it was promoted as the "most modernly constructed and equipped office building in the Tri-Cities."<sup>47</sup> It was the first building in Florence that featured a steel frame, the construction was supervised by L.E. Tate, and the building was designed by architect Lloyd Maffett. The building cost \$85,000 and was promoted by Florence surgeon Dr. E. T. Newsom. Originally a woman's barber shop and beauty parlor and laboratory were located on the first floor; the second floor and third floors each featured seven suites of offices with waiting rooms.<sup>48</sup> The Medical Arts Building measures 50' x 135' and was advertised in the newspaper as an indication of the "progressiveness" of the city of Florence.<sup>49</sup>

Maffett was a designer who worked on construction projects throughout the South. Originally from Charleston, Illinois, Maffett worked in Miami, FL, Norfolk, Virginia and a few cities in Oklahoma before moving to the Shoals area in 1924. Maffett had a high school education and took some courses in civil engineering. Lloyd Maffett came to Florence with L.E. Tate in 1924, having worked together in other cities. Tate was a builder from Decaturville, Tennessee, who had been a contractor from a young age. At twenty-one, he built the First Baptist Church in Decaturville.<sup>50</sup> Tate was the architect for the Federal-style courthouse in Decaturville,

<sup>46</sup> Lancaster, 206.

<sup>47</sup> "New Medical Arts Building is Ready," *The Florence Times* (Florence, AL), May 29, 1927.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> Lillye Younger, *Tennessee County History Series, Decatur County* (Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979), 38.

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Tennessee, which was built in 1928, and served as contractor for the courthouse in Lafayette, Tennessee.<sup>51</sup> This latter courthouse was designed in the Art Deco style and completed in 1933.<sup>52</sup>

Maffett also partnered with Sheffield architect Howard T. Griffith on many projects, such as Braly Stadium in Florence in 1941, and worked for Reynolds Metals, where he designed several buildings.<sup>53</sup> He was also retained by the Florence City Board of Education in the 1930s, 40's, and 50s to oversee its construction projects. Maffett also designed a house in the Wood Avenue Historic District, 2<sup>nd</sup> Boundary Expansion (708 Kendrick Street), his family home on Cloverdale Road, the Florence Country Club, Coffee High School (1951), and the Buffler House in St. Florian.<sup>54</sup>

While the Spanish Revival style is rare in Florence, the few other examples were built at the same time as the Medical Arts Building. Houses at 724 and 728 Spanish Oak Court, as well as a house adjacent at 724 Nellie Ave, were built around this time period and in the Spanish Revival style, featuring low-pitched tile roofs, wide eaves, and arched windows and doors. These houses were built in the Roberts and Richardson subdivision off Nellie Avenue near the University of North Alabama. A streetcar line ran up Nellie Avenue to the campus, and Spanish Oak Court was developed as a private cul-de-sac off of Nellie Ave. The original houses were sold off to friends of Mr. Roberts, whose Spanish Revival house at 728 Spanish Oak Court was the first house constructed in the four-house subdivision in 1925. Between 1925 and 1927, the Spanish Revival Style houses at 724 Spanish Oak Court and 724 Nellie Ave were constructed.<sup>55</sup>

Across the river in Sheffield, there are examples of Spanish Revival-style houses that predate the mid-1920s fad in Florence. In 1918, Harold Caparn designed a village for workers at the nitrate facilities in Sheffield, across the river from Florence. The houses were designed by Ewing & Allen, architects, and built by J. C. White Engineering Corporation of New York. These bungalow houses in the Craftsman-style featured brick foundations, stucco walls, and red tile roofs. The first Spanish-influenced houses in the Shoals area, these bungalows provided middle-class housing for workers at the Sheffield nitrate plant.<sup>56</sup>

Nearby Spanish Revival architecture from the 1920s includes two structures from the Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District in nearby Decatur. Another subdivision with Spanish Revival Style houses was developed in the mid-1920's in Mobile. Florence Place was platted in 1926 by real estate developers George Fearn and Son. Original restrictions required that all the houses in the subdivision be greater than \$4,000 in value and that all of the houses were in the Spanish Revival style. While the latter restriction on "buyer resistance and the economic realities of the Depression," the inspiration for the Spanish Revival style in this subdivision was the

<sup>51</sup> John Deacon, "Decatur County Tennessee," *American Courthouses*, <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/o-u/tennessee/decatur-county>, accessed May 9, 2017.

<sup>52</sup> John Deacon, "Macon County Tennessee," *American Courthouses*, accessed May 9<sup>th</sup> 2017, <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/o-u/tennessee/macon-county-2>.

<sup>53</sup> William Charles Maffett, interviewed by the author, May 5, 2017.

<sup>54</sup> Wood Avenue Historic District, 2<sup>nd</sup> Boundary Expansion, Section 7, p. 4.

<sup>55</sup> Carolyn Barske and Hannah Goode Garmon, "The Redd-Bibbee House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.; Dr. Jeffrey Bibbee, interview with the author, May 15, 2017.

<sup>56</sup> Michael Bailey, "Nitrate Village No. 1 Historic District," *The National Register of Historic Places*, approved August 2, 1984, accessed May 15, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/9cdfedcc-96e7-4807-be66-45913f1fbfa1>.

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popularity of film industry stars' homes in Hollywood, California. The trend was popular in California and Florida and in small pockets in between.<sup>57</sup>

In this context, the Spanish Revival style of Florence's Medical Arts Building can be more clearly understood. Popularizing on a brief trend with limited geographic influence, the Spanish Revival style in Florence clearly signified wealth and exoticism. These homes were for wealthy citizens and were larger than many of the bungalows being built throughout the city during this time period. They were larger and had more stylistic features than the Spanish Revival bungalows built the previous decade in Sheffield. The Medical Arts Building was built at the same time as these houses of wealthy Florentines and was capitalizing on the nearby residences at the same time as it was projecting an image of exotic "progressivism."

The non-contributing structures in the Sannoner district were added in the 1970s and 1980s. These buildings are currently professional offices and an apartment complex and were built in a variety of modern architectural styles. Many of these buildings are obscured from street view by mature trees and can only be effectively viewed along the sidewalk in front of them. The non-contributing buildings do not detract from the feeling of the district.

The other recent trend that should be noted is the growth of the University of North Alabama into the Sannoner District. Resources 9 and 10 contain offices for the university, while resource 32 houses a business laboratory. Resource 8 formerly contained an off-campus bookstore and continues to be owned by the university. Resource 11 serves as off-campus housing for many university students, while resource 17 is a popular restaurant. As the University of North Alabama has expanded, it has acquired resources on nearby North Court Street, making that section of the Sannoner Historic District a link between the University on the north and the downtown area of Florence on the south.

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<sup>57</sup> John Sledge, "The Arthur VanderSys House," *The National Register of Historic Places*, approved May 22, 1991, accessed May 15, 2017, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/939138ba-4ca3-4be5-a0ee-795af637fb54/>.

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Name of Property

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # AL-332; AL-329; AL-358

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

\_\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 25 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 S | Easting: 437848 | Northing: 3851753 |
| 2. Zone: 16 S | Easting: 437996 | Northing: 3851453 |

Name of Property		County and State
3. Zone: 16 S	Easting: 438008	Northing: 3851392
4. Zone: 16 S	Easting: 437890	Northing: 3851328
5. Zone: 16 S	Easting: 437745	Northing: 3851604

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Bounded by Rogers Hall (Courtview) on West Irvine Avenue on northeast Corner; traveling south to corner of North Court Street and Hermitage Drive; proceeding across North Court Street and south to NW corner of North Court Street and Tuscaloosa; traveling west along Tuscaloosa to NW corner of North Pine Street and Tuscaloosa; traveling north along North Pine Street to SW corner of North Pine Street and West Irvine Avenue; traveling east along West Irvine Avenue back to Rogers Hall.

**Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)**

Encompasses original district. Revision of historic district includes resource 32, previously omitted from earlier NRHP entry 76000336.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Brian Murphy and Carrie Keener

organization: Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area

street & number: 468 North Court Street

city or town: Florence state: AL zip code: 35630

e-mail: Bmurphy3@una.edu MSNHA@UNA.EDU

telephone: (716) 570-5613 (256) 765-5028

date: June 1, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

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Name of Property

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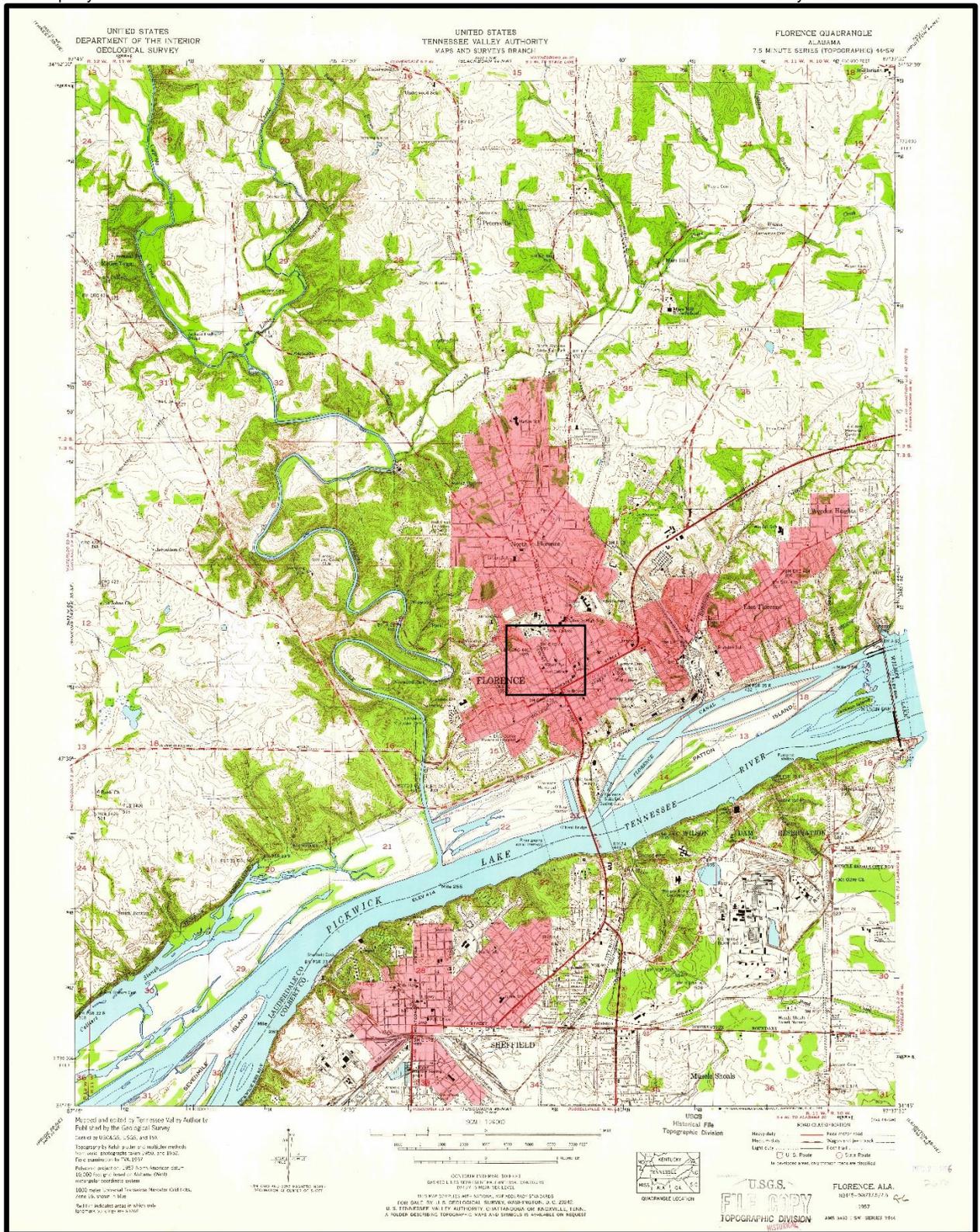
County and State

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

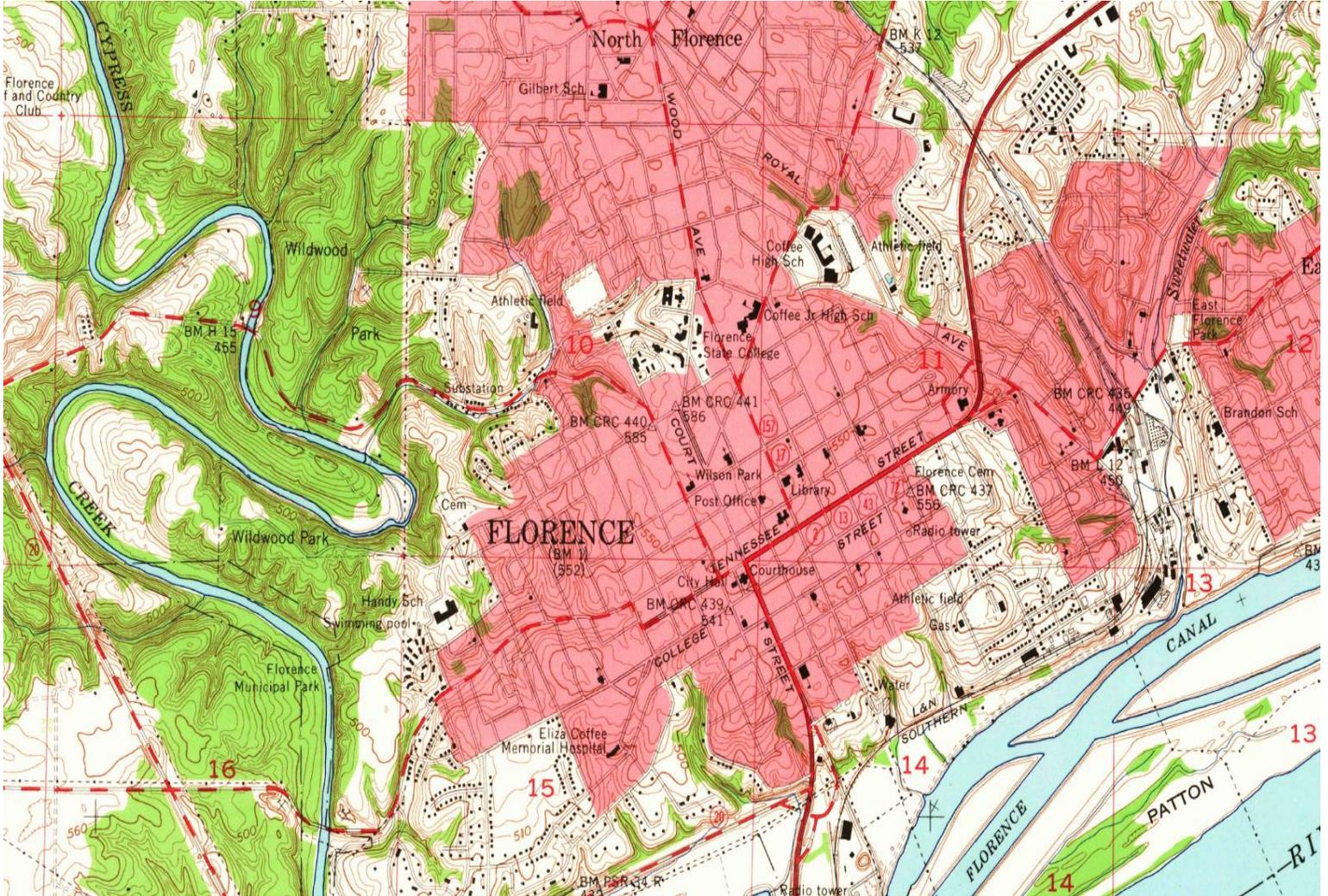
Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_



Sannoner Historic District

 Non Contributing Structures

 Contributing Structures

Name of Property

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## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Sannoner Historic District

City or Vicinity: Florence

County: Lauderdale

State: Alabama

Photographer: Dr. Carrie Barske

Date Photographed: April 11, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

0001 of 0044: 416 North Court Street, camera facing northeast

0002 of 0044: 436 North Court Street, camera facing east

0003 of 0044: 442 North Court Street, camera facing east

0004 of 0044: 450 North Court Street, camera facing east

0005 of 0044: 458 North Court Street, camera facing east

0006 of 0044: 462 North Court Street, camera facing east

0007 of 0044: 468 North Court Street, camera facing east

0008 of 0044: 468 North Court Street, law office addition, camera facing east

0009 of 0044: 472 North Court Street, camera facing east

0010 of 0044: 500 North Court Street, camera facing north

0011 of 0044: 459 North Court Street, east elevation, camera facing west

0012 of 0044: 427 North Court Street, north elevation, camera facing south

0013 of 0044: 427 North Court Street, east elevation, camera facing west

0014 of 0044: 425 North Court Street, camera facing west

0015 of 0044: 423 North Court Street, camera facing west

0016 of 0044: 421 North Court Street, camera facing west

0017 of 0044: 417 North Court Street, camera facing west

0018 of 0044: 409 North Court Street, camera facing west

0019 of 0044: 401 North Court Street, camera facing west

0020 of 0044: 410 North Pine Street, south elevation, Rectory, camera facing north

0021 of 0044: 410 North Pine Street, south elevation, camera facing northwest

0022 of 0044: 410 North Pine Street, south elevation, stained glass window, camera facing north

0023 of 0044: 410 North Pine Street, west elevation, tower, camera facing east

0024 of 0044: 410 North Pine Street, west elevation, camera facing east

0025 of 0044: 454 North Pine Street, camera facing east

Name of Property

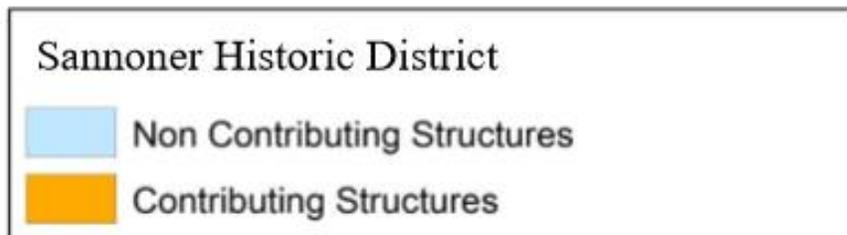
County and State

0026 of 0044: 473 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0027 of 0044: 467 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0028 of 0044: 461 North Pine Street, east elevation, camera facing west  
0029 of 0044: 461 North Pine Street, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest  
0030 of 0044: 451 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0031 of 0044: 443 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0032 of 0044: 443 North Pine Street garages, camera facing west  
0033 of 0044: 433 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0034 of 0044: 431 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0035 of 0044: 423 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0036 of 0044: 417 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0037 of 0044: 415 North Pine Street, camera facing west  
0038 of 0044: 204 West Tuscaloosa Street, east elevation, camera facing west  
0039 of 0044: 204 West Tuscaloosa Street, south elevation, camera facing north  
0040 of 0044: North Pine Street, camera looking north  
0041 of 0044: 459 North Court Street, west elevation, camera facing east  
0042 of 0044: Building on grounds of 459 North Court Street, camera facing east  
0043 of 0044: Court Street median, camera facing south  
0044 of 0044: Court Street median, camera facing north

## Photograph Key

Name of Property

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Name of Property

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**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

## Schedule of Appendices

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**Appendix A:** Sketch of John Cridland's Villa in John Haviland's *The Builders Assistant*. This sketch is believed to be the inspiration for Resource 4 in the Sannoner Historic District. Section 8, Page 43.

**Appendix B:** Photographs of fireplace surrounds, showing similarity.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| <b>B.1</b> Fireplace Surround in Conner Place, resource 5        | Section 8, Page 44  |
| <b>B.2</b> Fireplace Surround from Woodlawn Plantation, Florence | Section 8, Page 44  |
| <b>B.3</b> Fireplace Surround, Frank Perry House, Florence       | Section 8, Page 45. |
| <b>B.4</b> Fireplace Surround, James Martin House, Florence      | Section 8, Page 45. |

Name of Property

County and State

## Appendix A

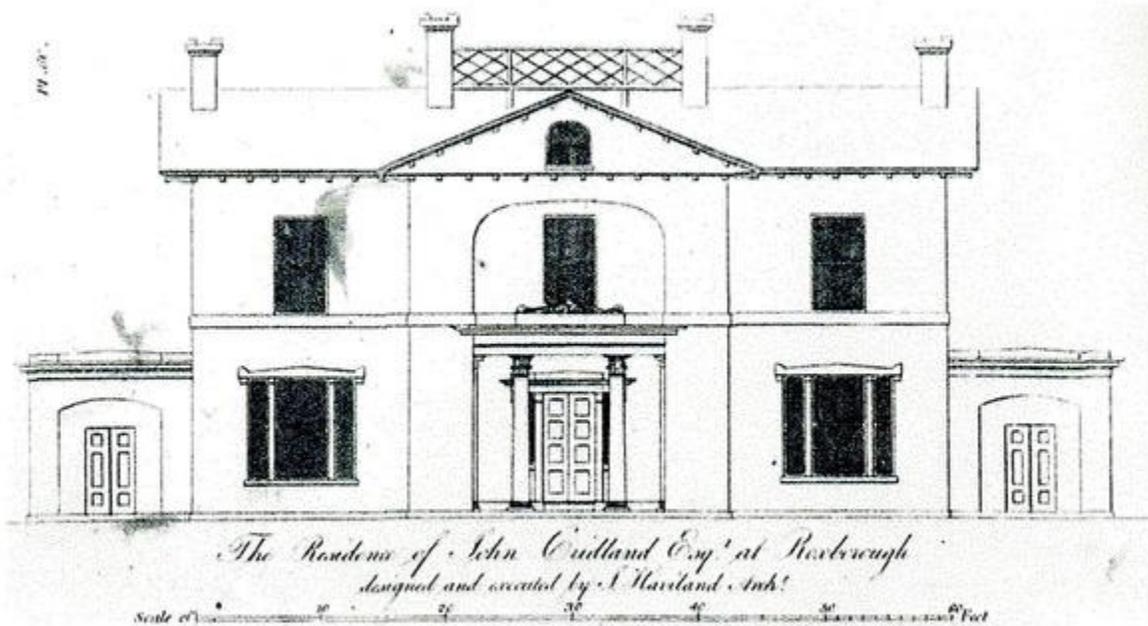


Fig. 7. Roxborough, Penna., John Cridland Villa, 1818. John Haviland, architect (courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City).

## Appendix B

Name of Property

County and State



**B.1: Fireplace Surround in Conner Place, resource 5**



**B.2: Fireplace Surround from Woodlawn Plantation, Florence (HABS)**

**Appendix B, contd.**

Name of Property

County and State



**B.3: Fireplace Surround, Frank Perry House, Florence (no longer standing) (HABS)**



**B.4: Fireplace Surround, James Martin House, Florence (Circa Old Houses.com)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State