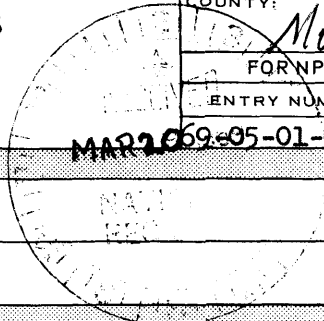


PH0010219

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Alabama</b>	
COUNTY: <b>Mobile</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
<b>69-05-01-0001</b>	<b>5/21/69</b>



**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
**Fort Conde, later re-named Fort Charlotte**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
**Fort Conde-Charlotte**

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Church Street-Royal Street Corner**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Mobile**

STATE <b>Alabama</b>	CODE <b>01</b>	COUNTY: <b>Mobile</b>	CODE <b>097</b>
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			Yes: Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>In highway</u> <u>right-of-way</u>

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNERS NAME:  
**State of Alabama (State Highway Department)**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Highway Building, Union Street**

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Montgomery</b>	STATE: <b>Alabama</b>	CODE <b>01</b>
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**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Mobile County Court House**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Mobile T4S, R1W</b>	STATE: <b>Alabama</b>	CODE <b>01</b>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **one acre or city block**

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Archaeological Investigations of the French Fort Conde, Alabama**

DATE OF SURVEY: **June 1967 to Present** Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Dept. of Anthropology, University of Alabama**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: <b>University</b>	STATE: <b>Alabama</b>	CODE <b>01</b>
------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Alabama  
COUNTY: Mobile  
ENTRY NUMBER: 69-05-01-0001  
DATE: 5/21/69  
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of Fort Conde-Charlotte is now partially covered with sub-standard wooden residential structures imboarded by several structures of historic and architectural significance, located in the outer portion of the Church Street Historic District. Preliminary reports of archaeological investigations of the area, conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, reveal that the site abounds in artifacts and contains approximately one third of the fort's outer walls.

The masonry fort, built in 1717, measured approximately 300 feet from tip to tip of the bastions. The principal part of the fort was 240 feet both in length and width. Archaeological investigations show that the foundation of the fort was of a three foot deep footing of burnt shell mortar and sandstone rocks leveling off with brick scraps. The walls of the fort were laid brick placed on this level footing. The entrance into the fort proper was constructed on the northern side. The following physical description of the fort is contained in Colonial Mobile:

Crossing the moat (about the rear of the modern jail on Church Street), one entered through the brick scarp wall. This wall was about sixteen feet from the bottom to the cordon, above which rose a thick brick parapet four and a half feet high. In the curtains of three fronts at least were brick casemates for cannon. Passing between two buildings, one of which was the officers' quarters and one the station of the guard, the visitor came to an open square, probably with staff in the centre floating the lilies of France,--the yard now of the city street department. On the east and west of this parade were two long one-story barracks for about two hundred and sixteen men, but the warehouse of Dumont's time was now up town. On the south side of the parade were two wells. Walking by the bristling cannon standing upon wooden platforms, one would notice at the northwestern and southeastern corners entrances to two subterranean rooms in these bastions. The first was a brick bakehouse and the other the powder magazine, while at the northeast corner was some outhouse on Royal Street, near the present Armory. From the eastern parapet one would look out on the single wharf of the city, narrow in part across the miry bank of the river, but wider towards the eastern end. Where it reached the river (near the present Water Street) were boats at anchor, a hundred yards from the fort but under its guns. From the ramparts on the other sides lay in full view the bark or tiled houses of Mobile.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century   
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Built with brick in 1717, the French Fort Conde was the first masonry fort constructed by white men on the Gulf Coast. Later called Fort Charlotte, this fort was the center of military, commercial, and governmental activities of the French, British, and Spanish empires in the Gulf of Mexico area for about 100 years.

Bienville built a wooden stockade on this site in 1711 known as Fort Louis de la Mobile which was rebuilt with brick in 1717 and named Fort Conde in 1720. The Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, made West Florida, including the fort, a British possession. Major Robert Farmer was placed in command of the Mobile district. The fort was renamed Fort Charlotte in compliment to the young queen of England. Interest in Fort Charlotte waned for a number of years until March 1771, when the garrison underwent many changes. Don Bernadode Galvez, the Governor of Spanish Louisiana, attacked Mobile in 1780 and laid seige to the fort which was commanded by Lt. Governor Elias Durnford. Captain Durnford and his small garrison vigorously defended the fort but his troops were finally overwhelmed by the Spanish on March 14, 1780. Spanish success at Ft. Charlotte laid the foundation for awarding the Floridas to Spain by the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Under Spanish rule the fort continued to be called Charlotte (Carlota).

The first Spanish commandant at Mobile was Jose de Espeleta, followed by perhaps a dozen others. Among them were the well-known Folch, Lonzos, and Osorno. Perez was the last.

United States President James Madison directed Major General James Wilkerson to take Mobile in the spring of 1813. Commandant Cayetano Perez did not have adequate resources to resist and after negotiations surrendered the fort on April 15, 1813, without blood shed.

During the French, British, and Spanish rule, Fort Charlotte had been the important hub of Mobile life, but now that Florida had become a part of the United States, and Mobile was growing up around the Fort, there was a feeling that it should be torn down and the ground be converted into city lots.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Carter, Clarence Edward (ed.). The Territory of Alabama, Vol. XVIII of The Territorial Papers of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Territorial Papers of Mississippi, Vols. V and VI of The Territorial Papers of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937, 1938.

Delaney, Caldwell. The Story of Mobile. Mobile: Gill Printing Company, 1953.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		30	41	18.5
SE	° ' "	° ' "		88	02	24.8
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION: Alabama Historical Commission      DATE: Feb. 24, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:  
305 South Lawrence Street

CITY OR TOWN: Montgomery      STATE: Alabama      CODE: 01

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

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

National  State  Local

Name Miss B. Howard, Jr.

Title Chairman, Alabama Historical Commission, SLO

Date February 28, 1969

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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

Conrad Allen Cooney  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date May 21, 1969

ATTEST:  
William J. Swartz  
Keeper of The National Register

Date ~~May 21, 1969~~ APR 14 1969

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Alabama	
COUNTY	
Mobile	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-05-01-0001	5/21/69

(Number all entries)

FORT CONDE-CHARLOTTE

8. Significance

Fort Although Major-General Bernard on December 23, 1817, made report to the U. S. chief engineer that of all the forts in Louisiana Fort Charlotte was the only one well built, and recommended it be retained, the sale of the old Fort was authorized by act of Congress, April 20, 1818. The Fort remained garrisoned until October 1820 when the sale actually took place. Much of the property going to a syndicate, calling itself the Mobile Lot Company.

Construction, demolition, and new construction on the demolished site of the fort between 1820 and 1960 obliterated even the exact location of the fort. Archaeological excavations authorized by the State Highway Department coordinated by the Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, have reidentified the site, established most of the outer boundaries of the structure, and uncovered many artifacts particularly those belonging to the period between 1750 and 1800.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Alabama	
COUNTY	
Mobile	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-05-01-0001	5/21/69

(Number all entries)

FORT CONDE-CHARLOTTE

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hamilton, Peter Joseph. Colonial Mobile. Revised edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1910.

Harris, Donald, et al., "Archaeological Investigations of the French Fort Conde, Alabama." Unpublished Progress Report, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, 1967-68.

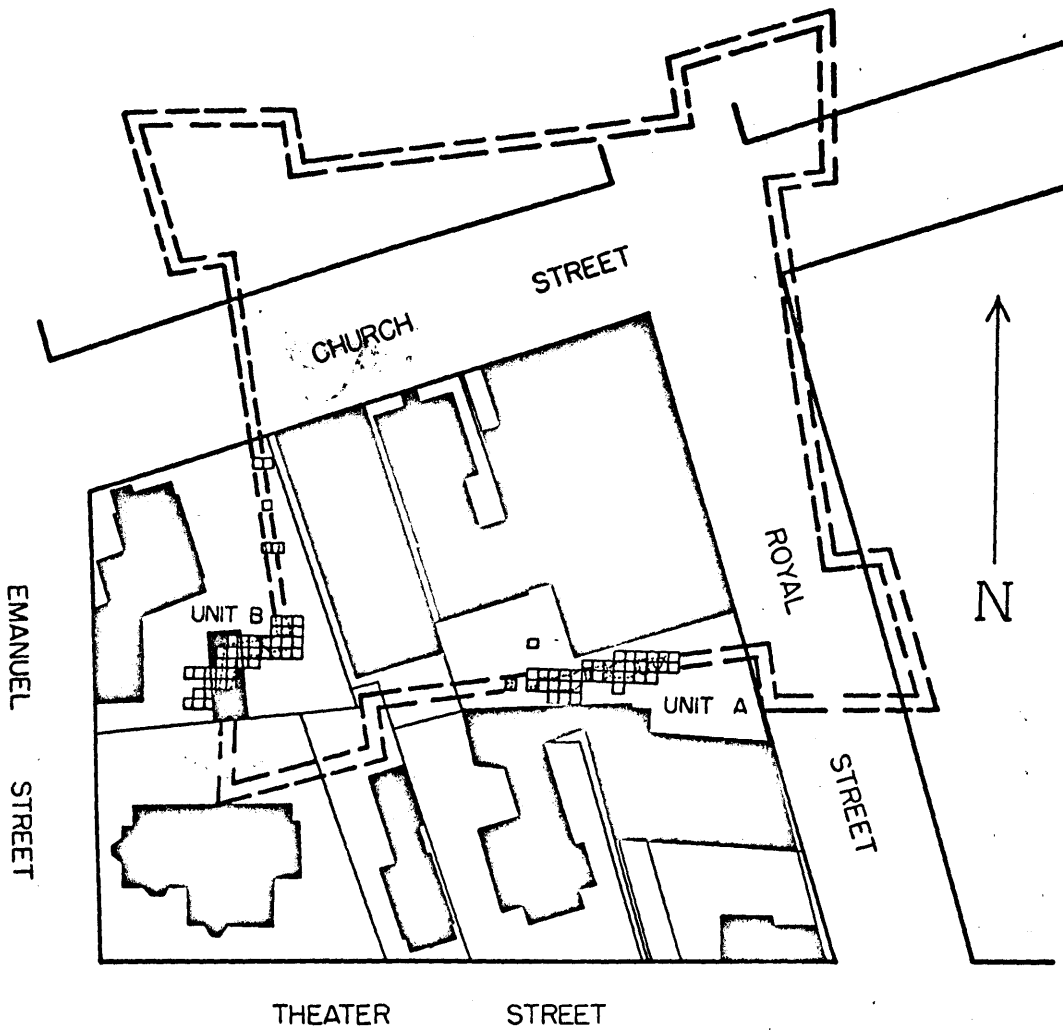
Johnson, Cecil. British West Florida. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1943

Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. 4 vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921.

Pickett, Albert James. History of Alabama. Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

de Villiers du Terrage, Marc. Les Dernieres Annees de la Louisiane Francaise. Paris: 1903.








### FORT CONDE, MOBILE, ALABAMA

SITE MAP

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA-ALABAMA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT  
PHASE II, JUNE-AUGUST, 1967

### LEGEND

-  BODIES OF PRESENT STRUCTURES
-  OUTLINE OF OUTER WALL OF FORT CONDE'
-  FOUNDATIONS FOUND IN UNIT A AND UNIT B  
(FEATURES I AND 6 RESPECTIVELY)

30° 41' 18.5" latitude  
88° 02' 24.8" longitude

### SCALE



ADAPTED FROM: (1) ALABAMA HIGHWAY MAP, DRAWING # 43,  
(2) 1733 FRENCH MAP

# HISTORIC STRUCTURE-SITE SURVEY

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

304 DEXTER AVENUE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. 36104

(also to be used for)  
NATIONAL REGISTER

INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM

(Complete Only Applicable Sections)

1.	NUMERICAL CODE	(Assigned By N.P.S. Do Not Write In This Space)		
2.	NAME	COMMON And/Or HISTORIC	Fort Conde' - Charlotte	
3.	LOCATION	STATE	Alabama	
		COUNTY	Mobile	
		TOWN	Mobile	
		STREET & NUMBER	S.E. Corner, St. Emanuel & Church Sts.	
4.	STATUS	OWNER'S NAME	State of Alabama and various sub- divisions thereof	
		OWNER'S ADDRESS (Street, Number, Town, State)	Future	
		USE	Interstate 10 Right-of-way	
		ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REMARKS	
5.	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PROPERTY TITLE RECORDED AT (Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.)	Majority of the property upon which the site is located belongs to the State of Alabama and the City of Mobile.	
		ADDRESS (Street, Number, Town, State)		
		APPROXIMATE ACREAGE	One City Block	
6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	NAME & DATE OF SURVEY (Federal, State, County, Local, Etc.)	The site is not represented on any sur- veys, except those made by the arche- ological excavation sponsored by the University of Alabama.	
		LOCATION OF SURVEY RECORDS (Holding Organization & Address)	Mound State Monument Moundville, Alabama	
7.	CLASSIFICATION	(Check One) DISTRICT	(Do Not Write In This Space)	
		SITE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		BUILDING		<input type="checkbox"/>
		STRUCTURE		<input type="checkbox"/>
		OBJECT		<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	INVENTORIED BY	INDIVIDUAL	Donald A. Harris	
		ORGANIZATION	University of Alabama	
		ADDRESS	University, Alabama	
		DATE	August 19, 1968	



9. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (Include Original & Present Condition)

Fort Conde'-Charlotte, originally constructed by the French in 1717, was basically a rectilinear structure with four corner bastions. It was constructed of brick and measured approximately 360' from bastion point to bastion point. Its walls were 20 feet in height and protected by a dry moat, log fence and a glacis. The outer limits of this glacis measured approximately 590 feet from point to point. The only access to the interior of the fort was by a gate through the North curtain wall. Inside the fort were two soldiers' barracks, quarters for the commanding officer and the command post. Three of the curtain walls, the south, east, and north, were casemated while the west curtain wall had half casemates. There were three water wells within the walls and two of the bastions contained semi-subterranean structures. A powder magazine was located in the southeast bastion and the northwest bastion held a bakery. In the center of the fort was a parade area. This description is documented in Peter Hamilton's book, COLONIAL MOBILE and is shown on various maps held by the Library of Congress and the archives in Paris, France and the archives in Seville, Spain. Presently, an archeological excavation sponsored by the Alabama State Highway Department is being conducted on the site. This investigation has uncovered the foundation of the southwest bastion, the moat outside and the foundations of the casemates along the south curtain wall. Evidence has been located revealing the half casemates along the west curtain wall, the well located near the mouth of the south bastion and the soldiers' barracks paralleling the west curtain wall. Modern construction at the corner of Royal and Church Streets including the Mobile City Hall (C.1848) and the Mobile County Courthouse (C.1958) have eliminated or made (CONTINUED)----

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (History, Personages, Events, Sources of Information, etc.)

The Bay of Mobile was first discovered in 1519 by Pineda and was visited and mapped by Bazares, DeSoto and other Spaniards and claimed by them for Charles V, and it remained for the French led by Iberville and Bienville to move into and settle the area. Though the Mississippi had been discovered almost a century before the French settled in 1702 at Twenty Seven Mile Bluff on the Alabama River north of the present City of Mobile. This settlement provided them ready access and control of the area, and they began diplomatic relations and trade with the indians in this river's basin. That town site, selected in 1702 was abandoned in 1709, and a new town of Mobile and a new Fort Louis, later to be known as Fort Conde'-Charlotte, were constructed by Iberville on the present site of the City of Mobile. Mobile as the capital of the French Louisiana Empire, became the focal point of all French activity in the Alabama and the Tombecbe' River Basins, as well as the lower Mississippi River basin from 1699 to 1722.

In 1713 Antoine Crozat leased the colony and placed De La Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, in the position of Governor, but in 1722 the capital was moved to New Orleans, and Mobile fell into relative obscurity. Though no longer the capital, Mobile still offered protection for the eastern flank of the French Louisiana Empire, which was constantly being threatened by the Spanish in Florida and the English in the Carolinas and Georgia.

(CONTINUED)

1.	NUMERICAL CODE	(Assigned By N.P.S. Do Not Write In This Space)	
2.	NAME	COMMON	Fort Conde'-Charlotte
		And/Or HISTORIC	
3.	LOCATION	STATE	Alabama
		COUNTY	Mobile
4.	MAP	SOURCE	Donald A. Harris
		DATE	8-19-68
		SCALE	6' = 1"

(Indicate Property Limits Of District, Site, Building, Structure Or Object And Indicate North Arrow)

The attached map has been drawn from sketches made during the archeological excavations on the Fort Conde' site. It only illustrates work done as of May, 1968.

The second attached map is a copy of a 1770 British rendition of Ft. Conde-Charlotte superimposed upon a 1968 street plan of the City of Mobile which further shows the proposed right of way and construction of the Interstate 10 dual tunnels under the Mobile River. Note that the portal to said tunnels is located some 170 feet east of the West edge of the outer defense wall and moat of the fort. If said portal were moved 175 feet west then the fort site could be essentially saved and reconstructed in its original location. As to that portion lying south of Church Street.

1.	NUMERICAL CODE	(Assigned By N.P.S. Do Not Write In This Space)	
2.	NAME	COMMON	
		And/Or HISTORIC	
3.	LOCATION	STATE	
		COUNTY	
4.	PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER	
		DATE	
		NEGATIVE FILED AT	
		IDENTIFICATION	

This form is to be filled out by the photographer or the person in charge of the photography. It should be filled out for every photograph taken. The information on this form is used for the identification and location of the photographs. The information on this form is also used for the identification and location of the photographs.

The information on this form is used for the identification and location of the photographs. The information on this form is also used for the identification and location of the photographs.

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The information on this form is used for the identification and location of the photographs. The information on this form is also used for the identification and location of the photographs.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2 - - - # 9.

inaccessible some of the fort and its accompanying structures, but enough remains to provide a good impression of the plan of the fort.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2 - - - # 10.

In 1763 the Colony was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris. The British held the Fort until 1780 when it was attacked and succumbed to a Spanish expeditionary force led by Galvez. The Spanish maintained control of the Fort until 1813 when General Wilkerson with an Army from New Orleans laid siege and forced the Spanish to surrender and withdraw to Pensacola. In 1820 the Fort, no longer considered militarily significant by the U. S. Government was sold to the Mobile lot company and subsequently destroyed for the development of that property.