THE STREETS OF DAUPHIN ISLAND

A Committee on Nomenclature of which Mr. Stephens G. Croom was Chairman, carefully selected names which are significant in the long, romantic and colorful history of this Island which played a vital part in the settlement of North America and which is being developed as one of America's greatest resort retirement and recreational areas.

The Boulevards, Avenues, Lanes and Places run east and west. Drives, Streets, and Courts run north and south. All names are arranged alphabetically, beginning at the Fort Gaines Park on the East and at the Sand Dunes on the South. The names of Places and Lanes begin with the same letter as the names of the streets with which they intersect—such names are arranged alphabetically southward from Bienville Boulevard. Names selected are significant to Dauphin Island.

A house numbering system was also developed whereby lots on the Avenues, Lanes and Places are given numbers corresponding with the overall numbering on Bienville Boulevard. The lots on the Drives, Streets, and Courts will be numbered in accord with the numbering system on LeMoyne Drive.

DAUPHIN ISLAND STREETS

ADMIRAL SEMMES AVENUE
named for Admiral Raphael Semmes, one of America's best known American naval officers, a respected citizen of Mobile who commanded the renowned Confederate ship, "Alabama."

ALABAMA AVENUE
named for the sovereign State of Alabama whose Governor Gordon Persons made the decision to build the Dauphin Island Bridge providing a substantial investment in the bridge was made by property purchasers on the Island thereby making this development possible.

ANNANDALE STREET
named for the ancestral home of one of those who spent years of service on behalf of Isle Dauphine.
APALACHE AVENUE
named for the Apalache Indian tribe living in the neighborhood of Mobile, which sent its chief to Isle Dauphine along with twenty-three other Indian Nations to sing their calumet of peace to Monsieur de L'Epine, Governor General of Louisiana.

AUDUBON STREET
named for the great artist, John James Audubon, who is said to have painted the hummingbird in his famous Birds of America while visiting in Mobile.

BEAUREGARD STREET
named for Pierre G. T. Beauregard, an engineer officer in the U. S. Army who as a captain was in charge of Gulf Coast defenses when Fort Gaines was built and who later became one of the ranking generals in the Confederate Army.

BIENVILLE BOULEVARD
named for Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, the founder of Mobile, who spent much of his time at his Dauphin headquarters, Dauphin Island being the port of entry from France to the New World. Bienville is said to have had extraordinary charm and real genius for diplomatic relations with the Indian Nations.

BILOXI AVENUE
named for the Biloxi Indians, a tribe living at the location Iberville chose on arrival from France as his first base for the exploration of the Mississippi River area.

BUCHANAN STREET
named for Admiral Franklin Buchanan, the first commander of the U. S. Military Academy at Annapolis, the highest ranking officer in the Confederate Navy, commander of the naval defenses of Mobile, director of the task of organizing a fleet of ironclad warships built in Selma for an attack on the Federal fleet blockading Mobile Bay.

CADILLAC AVENUE
named for Antoine de La Mothe Cadillac, appointed by the French government to succeed Bienville as second Governor of Louisiana.

CALUMET PARK
named in honor of one of America’s greatest Indian “pow-wows” or peace conferences which was held on Dauphin Island by twenty-four Indian tribes who met for sixty days with French Governor L’Epine and who smoked with him the calumet of peace. This great congress of Indian Nations was of far-reaching importance throughout the entire Mississippi Valley.
CHATEAUGUE POINT (pronounced Shatto-gay)

It is here that the bridge first touches Dauphin Island. Sieur de Chateaugue was one of the LeMoyne brothers and devoted much of his effort to the transfer of supplies from the King's Warehouse on Dauphin Island to the capital fort at Mobile. Time and new accents have reduced this geographical name on Dauphin Island to "Point Chugae" (pronounced Chu-gi).

CHAUMONT AVENUE

Named for Mme. Chaumont of France who owned a large plantation near Moss Point, and who in 1720 was one of seven plantation owners who brought over more than 4,000 persons from Europe in seven ships and established them in the Louisiana province.

CHENAULT AVENUE

An ancestral name of French significance in the development of Dauphin Island.

CLUBHOUSE ROAD

Named for the Fort Gaines Clubhouse which is situated midway along this roadway.

CONDE AVENUE

Named for the French military leader who was known as the Great Conde and who gave LaSalle and Tonty much needed support in France and help in maintaining supplies for their extensive expeditions.

CONTI STREET

Named for Prince de Conti, a French leader and also King of Poland, who actively supported the New Louisiana Province. He was especially loved in France because of his considerate personality and admired because of his courage and leadership.

DELCHAMPS AVENUE

Named for Oliver H. Delchamps, President of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce when the Gordon Persons Overseas Highway and the Dauphin Island Bridge were built.

DELUNA STREET

Named for Tristan de Luna, commander of a group of Vera Cruz colonists who in 1559 laid out a city on Mobile Bay that would have been the first city to be established within the present limits of the United States if it had lived.

DESGO AVEVUE

Named for Hernando de Soto, Spanish governor of Cuba, the most famous of the explorers of the American South and conqueror of the Mobile Indians at Mauvilla.
DEWBERRY STREET
named for J. M. Dewberry who was one of the pioneers in efforts to connect Dauphin Island with the mainland of Mobile County.

EPINET STREET (pronounced Ep-i-nay)
named for L'Epinet, successor to Cadillac as governor of Louisiana, who immediately began to repair the damage of Cadillac's governorship by making friends of the twenty-four Indian tribes which visited him at Dauphin Island.

FORNEY JOHNSTON DRIVE
named for Forney Johnston, the son of Alabama's twice governor Joseph F. Johnston, and the able and patient leader of the group which for half a century retained composite title to Dauphin Island as a requisite for its development as one of America's leading seashore recreational areas.

FORT CHARLOTTE AVENUE
named for Fort Charlotte, the English name given in 1763 to the newly acquired Fort Conde in Mobile as an honor to Queen Charlotte, the wife of King George III of England.

FORT CONDE PLACE
named for Fort Conde de la Mobile which was the name given to the enlarged Mobile fortress in 1720 and which at that time occupied the entire area between Royal, St. Emanuel, Church and Theatre Streets.

FORT GAINES TRAIL
named for Fort Gaines built on the eastern tip of Dauphin Island to protect the bay and any ships taking refuge there after President Monroe protested Europe's interference with affairs in the United States.

FORT LOUIS COURT
named for Fort Louis de la Mobile, built in 1702 at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River and established as the capital of French Louisiana.

FORT MIMS PLACE
named for Fort Mims on the Alabama River near present day Stockton, scene of a massacre by the Creek Indians in 1813, a barbaric act that aroused the entire nation.

FORT ROSALIE PLACE
named for Fort Rosalie, now the city of Natchez, a French fort on the Mississippi River built by Bienville in 1715 and named in honor of the wife of Pontchartrain.
FORT STODDERT PLACE
named for Fort Stoddert built on Mobile River just above Ellicott's Stone (near Mount Vernon, Alabama) as a stronghold for the United States as this country watched the Spaniards who then held Mobile.

FORT TENSAAS PLACE (pronounced Tensaw)
named for the fortifications on Tensas River which for many years was the most important navigable stream leading to Mobile Bay from the inland areas.

FORT TOMBECBE PLACE
named for Fort Tombecbe which was built by Bienville in 1735 on the Tombigbee River.

GENERAL ANDERSON PLACE
named for General Charles D. Anderson, commander of Fort Gaines at the time it was lost to the Federal forces in battles preliminary to the capture of Mobile near the end of the Civil War.

GENERAL GAINES PLACE
named for General George S. Gaines who operated a large Trading House at St. Stephens, an important outpost in the young United States, while Mobile was still held by the Spanish during the early days of the nineteenth century. As a trader, General Gaines was one of the first business men to see the need of the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway as he in 1810 was barging supplies down the Ohio River from Pittsburg, then up the Tennessee River to Calbert's Ferry from where his goods were carried overland to the Tombigbee River and then barged on downstream to St. Stephens.

GENERAL GORGAS STREET
named for General William Crawford Gorgas, the only native Alabamian to be placed in the American Hall of Fame, a Mobilian who destroyed yellow fever in the Canal Zone, thereby making possible the completion of the Panama Canal.

GENERAL LEDBETTER PLACE
named for General Danville Ledbetter, a West Point graduate who superintended Fort Morgan repairs and the building of Fort Gaines, who was in charge of the building of the Mobile Custom House (now a municipally owned building housing the Mobile Chamber of Commerce and other important organizations and institutions), and who later became a general in the Confederate Army.

GENERAL PAGE PLACE
named for General R. L. Page, heroic commander of Fort Morgan at the time of its surrender to Federal troops during the Civil War.
GENERAL WILKINSON PLACE
named for General James Wilkinson who occupied Mobile, seizing it from the Spanish during the War of 1812 because of Spain’s alliance with England.

GORDON PERSONS OVERSEAS HIGHWAY
named for Gordon Persons who was Governor of Alabama when the Dauphin Island Bridge was built.

GRANT STREET
named for John Grant who in 1839 secured permission from the Alabama legislature to dredge the “Cedar Point Channel” and operate it as a toll passage.

HAMILTON PLACE
named for Peter Joseph Hamilton, a great student of Mobile history, author of “Colonial Mobile,” one of the best known books on historic Mobile.

HERMES PLACE (pronounced Her-meese)
named for the British warship “Hermes” destroyed in an attack on Fort Bowyer (where Fort Morgan now stands) when a British fleet of thirty-eight warships attacked Dauphin Island and the fort after the Battle of New Orleans in the “War of 1812.” There have been seven other warships in the British Navy carrying this renowned name since then.

HERNANDO STREET
named for Hernando de Soto, Spanish explorer who set out to conquer and colonize Florida for Spain, but who instead won fame by the discovery of the Mississippi River.

HITCHCOCK PLACE
named for Judge Henry Hitchcock, secretary of the Alabama Territory and acting governor who did much of the work on the first Alabama constitution and was elected its first attorney general, later becoming U. S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama.

HOUSTON PLACE
named for General Samuel Houston, one of the greatest men in Texas history and a distinguished visitor to Mobile in the years just before the Civil War.

HUBERT STREET (pronounced Hu-bare)
named for Mare Antoine Hubert, the commissary-general of Louisiana from 1716-1720, who lived on Dauphin Island from 1716 to 1718.

HUITRES PLACE (pronounced Wee-tre)
named for Pointe-aux-Huitres, meaning Oyster Point because of the great abundance of oysters found there by the Franch, and now called Cedar Point.
HUNLEY PLACE
named for Horace L. Hunley, the financier for "The Hunley" a submarine built in Mobile and the first one credited with sinking a warship.

IBERVILLE DRIVE
named for Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, chosen by the French king to carry out LaSalle's dream of establishing a French colony on the Gulf Coast, who persuaded the French king to let him establish his colony on Mobile Bay at Isle Dauphine and on Mobile River at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff. As French Commander for the New World, he sent his young, twenty-one year old brother, Bienville, to establish the fort at Mobile and the base at Dauphin Island.

INDIAN PLACE
named for the twenty-four Indian tribes which lived peacefully near Mobile and which maintained close friendship with the French at Mobile.

INEZ PLACE

INFANTA PLACE
named for the "heir apparent" to the French throne when Isle Dauphine was first settled.

INGRAHAM PLACE
named for Joseph Holt Ingraham, rector of St. John's Church in Mobile around the year 1800, and who wrote three successful religious novels.

IROQUOIS PLACE
named for the Iroquois Indians, the French name for a once powerful Confederacy of six North American Indian Tribes that came into early conflict with the French and were a barrier to their southward advance from Canada.

IRVING PLACE
named for Washington Irving, distinguished visitor to Mobile in the years just before the Civil War.

ISABELLA POINT
named for Isabella de Bobadilla, the wife of Hernando DeSoto. Isabella is said to have waited in vain at Dauphin Island for the return of DeSoto who was killed while on one of his extensive exploration trips through the Mississippi Valley. Isabella had been escorted to the Mobile Bay area by Captain Maldonado, the Spanish fleet commander in support of DeSoto.
ITASCA PLACE
named for the U. S. ship “Itasca” of four guns which was among the fleet of wooden ships blockading Mobile Bay in the Civil War.

JEFFERIES BEACH
named for A. Beverly Jefferies who was Chairman of the Mobile County Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners when plans were formulated for building the Gordon Persons Overseas Highway and the Dauphin Island Bridge.

KEY STREET
named for Francis Scott Key, author of “The Star Spangled Banner,” who was a goodwill ambassador from the United States government to Alabama when President Jackson had enraged the Alabama governor by sending Federal troops to enforce an Indian treaty.

LACKLAND STREET
named for Samuel Houston Lackland, one of the founders of Mobile’s Azalea Trail and a staunch supporter of Dauphin Island for many years.

LACOSTE COURT (pronounced La-coast)
named for some of the early settlers and large land owners on Dauphin Island who held their title from a Spanish land grant.

LAFAYETTE PLACE
named for Lafayette who in 1825 on his visit to Mobile proclaimed Mobile women the fairest in America.

LAFITTE PLACE (pronounced La-feet)
named for Jean LaFitte, “The Pirate of the Gulf,” whose bands joined the forces of General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

LAMOTHE PLACE (pronounced La-mott)
named for Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, second Governor of the Louisiana Territory.

LASALLE STREET
named for Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, explorer for France of the Mississippi River from Canada to the Gulf, and commander of the first French attempt to colonize the Gulf Coast.

LA VENTE STREET
named for M. Henri Roulleaux de la Vente, who came to Mobile on the French Ship Pelican and was the first pastor of the church at Fort Louis de la Mobile.
LAVIGNE PLACE (pronounced La-veen-yey)
named for M. LaVigne Voisin, builder of a fort, a church and other public buildings on Dauphin Island with the permission of Bienville.

LEMOYNE DRIVE
named for the five LeMoyne brothers — Bienville, Iberville, Chateaugue, Serigny, St. Helene — who founded Mobile and served the Mobile area for many years during its early days of trial and vicissitudes; probably the most important single name in the history of Mobile and of French Louisiana when that province occupied three fifths of the North American continent.

LEVERT STREET
named for Madame Octavia Walton LeVert, the glamorous world society leader and patron of the arts; symbol of the extravagance, elegance, and refinement of Mobile in the Golden Fifties.

LOCKENBIE PLACE
an ancestral name in the history and development of Dauphin Island.

LONGFELLOW PLACE
named for Henry W. Longfellow, the famous American poet, who visited Mobile in the years just before the Civil War.

LOUISIANNE AVENUE
named for the great province of Louisiana which was founded by the French with Mobile as its capital in 1702.

MAJOR FARMAR STREET
named for Major Robert Farmar who took possession of Mobile and the Alabama-Tombigbee area for the English king when the “Peace of Paris” was signed in 1763, and governed Mobile throughout most of the English administration.

MALDONADO PLACE
named for Francisco Maldonado, one of DeSoto's favorite young officers, who came to meet DeSoto in Mobile Bay with supplies and who escorted Lady Isabella, DeSoto’s wife, but whom DeSoto failed to meet because of Indian trouble.

MARQUETTE PLACE
named for Father Jacques Marquette who along with Father Joliet discovered the source of the Mississippi River and who was a great pioneer of this entire area.

MAUVILLA PLACE
named for Mauvilla, a capital city of the Mobile Indians, located between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, a hundred miles north of present day Mobile, and scene of a battle between DeSoto and the Indians.
MCINTOSH PLACE
named for McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River where one of the first British settlements in the Gulf Coast area was established in 1763 and which was the first county seat of Washington County.

MISSISSIPPI STREET
named for the Mississippi River and the area around it which attracted so many explorers from the Old World and which, therefore, was an important factor in the development of the Mobile Bay and River area.

MONBERAUT PLACE (pronounced Mun-be-ro)
named for Montaut de Monberaut, a prominent French official in the Mobile area for several years before the coming of the English, and who made many necessary treaties for the English with the Indians from his Mobile home.

NANAFALYA PLACE (pronounced Nanna-fa-ly-a)
named for the hills of Nanafalya, meaning long bluff, where there is an Indian village on the Tombigbee River.

NAPOLEON PLACE
named for Napoleon Bonaparte who during his control of France forced Spain to return the Louisiana territory to France, and who in 1803 sold the entire territory to the United States.

NARBONNE PLACE (pronounced Nar-bone)
named for one of Mobile's earliest property owners who came while the French were here and remained as a large plantation owner during the reign of the British.

NARVAEZ STREET (pronounced Nar-veth)
named for Panfilo de Narvaez, the second European known to be in Mobile Bay, a trusted lieutenant of Velazques who took up Ponce de Leon's unfinished work in Florida.

NATCHEZ STREET
named for a large tribe of highly civilized Indians living on the Mississippi River where the city of Natchez now stands and which was the site of Fort Rosalie, one of the most important French outposts during the administrations of Bienville, Cadillac, and L'Epinet.

NOTRE DAME PLACE
named for Notre Dame de la Mobile, one of Mobile's first churches. During the early days of French Louisiana, the activities of the Catholic Church for this entire area were directed from Quebec but in 1722 the Western Company of France who held a charter for the development of this area and who had pledged to build churches in Louisiana divided the Province into three missionary districts with the area from the Mississippi to the Perdido Rivers in the Mobile district.
OCTAVIA STREET
named for Octavia Walton LeVert whose home in Mobile was a gathering place of all those who had won fame in the field of politics, art, music, and literature.

OLIVE LANE
named for the “Vine and Olive” Colony, a colony established at the city of Demopolis by a group of exiled generals and noblemen from the court of Napoleon who planned to raise grape vines and olive trees from the young plants they brought with them.

OLEANDER LANE
named for the beautiful flower, Oleander, that grows so abundantly in this area.

O’HARA LANE
named for Theodore O’Hara, editor of The Register during the absence of John Forsyth in Mexico as United States Minister, and composer of the famous poem “The Bivouac of the Dead,” which is carved on the gates of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

OMEGA STREET
named in this manner as the last street among the trees on the western end of the main part of Dauphin Island.

ORLEANS DRIVE
named for Phillipe, the Duke of Orleans, nephew of Louis XIV and Regent of France when the fort at Mobile was enlarged and named Fort Conde.

OSPREY LANE
named for the sea bird that is often seen in the skies and on the beaches of Dauphin Island.

PASCAGOULA STREET
named for the Pascagoula Indian tribe who were known as “bread eaters” and whose villages were on the Singing River and Pascagoula Bay where now stand the cities of Pascagoula and Moss Point, Mississippi.

PELICAN STREET
named for both the great fishing bird of the Gulf area and for the ship “Pelican” which brought twenty-four carefully selected young ladies to Mobile to marry men in the colony who had no homes of their own.

PENALVER STREET
named for Bishop Louis Penalver y Cardenas, the first bishop of the new diocese set up in 1795 in the provinces of Louisiana and Florida.
PENICAUT STREET (pronounced Pen-e-co)
named for Penicaut, a young Frenchman who roamed French Louisiana
in the early days, a ship-carpenter by trade, probably the first Mobile
history writer and as such a valuable informer regarding life in the new
colony.

PENSACOLA STREET
named for Pensacola which was established by a Spanish expedition at
about the time d'Iberville first landed on Dauphin Island in 1699.

PEQUENO STREET (pronounced Pe-cane-yo)
named for one of the early Spanish settlers.

PERDIDO STREET
named for Perdido Bay, the boundary between Spanish Florida and French
Louisiana established in earliest colonial days.

PIRATES COVE STREET
named for the pirates of LaFitte who gave valuable aid to General Andrew
Jackson in his campaign in the Gulf area.

ponce de leon court
named for Ponce de Leon, the Spanish discoveror of Florida who be-
lieved that the "fountain of youth" existed in this part of the World.

pontchartrain court
named for Monsieur Pontchartrain, the French Minister of Marine, who
authorized the establishment of Fort Louis de la Mobile as the capital of
French Louisiana.

Portier Court (pronounced Porteer)
named for Reverend Michael Portier, the first Catholic Bishop in Mobile,
who founded Spring Hill College in 1830.

PORT ROYAL STREET
named for the Federal ship of eight guns, the "Port Royal," which was
a member of the fleet that attacked Fort Morgan and Mobile Bay at the
close of the Civil War.

president jefferson court
named for President Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at
the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and who successfully claimed
that the Louisiana Purchase included the Gulf Coast from the Mississippi
River eastward to the Perdido River.

Pushmataha Court (pronounced Push-ma-ta-ha)
named for Pushmataha, most famous of the Choctaw chiefs, given the rank
of general in the U. S. Army as a result of the services rendered by his
Indians during the War of 1812.
QUEBEC COURT
named for Quebec, the first permanent French colony in America, northern anchor (Mobile being the southern anchor) for the chain of settlements the French laid around the English colonies hoping to force the English off this continent.

RAPHAEL SEMMES STREET
named for Admiral Raphael Semmes, a resident of Mobile who as a leader in the Confederacy was the only man in the Civil War to hold the rank of both admiral and general.

RYAN COURT
named for Father Abram J. Ryan, pastor of St. Mary’s Church, the leading literary figure in Mobile in the years just before the Civil War, and “poet priest of the Confederacy.”

SAINT ANDREW COURT
named for Saint Andrew, one of the twelve apostles and patron saint of Scotland; and for the French ship, Le St. Andre which brought a cargo of food and one hundred German families to the Louisiana Province during the administration of Bienville as Governor General.

SAINT DENIS COURT
named for Louis Juchereau, Sieur de St. Denis, one of the most successful traders in the Mobile colony, sent by Cadillac to trade with the Spanish colonies of the New World. As one-time commandant of Isle Dauphine, he successfully defended the Island against an attack from a Spanish expedition. On one of his missions into Spanish territory he was captured but fell in love with a Spanish girl, whom he later married and moved to Mobile.

SERIGNY STREET (pronounced Se-reen-yé)
named for Joseph LeMoyne, Sieur de Serigny, brother of Bienville who came to the Mobile colony in 1719 and contributed much by making accurate charts of Mobile Bay, the lower Mississippi River, and other waters along the Gulf Coast.

TENNESSEE STREET
named for the “Tennessee,” pride of the Confederate fleet, which singlehandedly attacked the entire Federal fleet in the second conflict of the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864.

TOMBIGBEE STREET
named for the great river which flows through east Mississippi and west Alabama and joins with the Alabama River to form the Mobile River. This combined waterway is the second largest navigable water system on the North American Continent.
TONTY STREET

named for General Henri de Tonty, LaSalle's deputy commander and only close friend, who joined Bienville's group after LaSalle's death at which time he earned the name of Hook Hand from the Indians who feared his wrath and who knew him by an iron hook which he wore as a substitute for a lost hand. Many think that General Tonty is buried at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff where Mobile was first built and where a giant rayon manufacturing plant is now operating.