

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Pine Apple Historic District
County and State Wilcox County, Alabama

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.) | Category of Property (Check only one box.) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>54</u> | <u>13</u> buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>4</u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>59</u> | <u>13</u> Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
One

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u> | Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u> | <u>general store</u> |
| <u>RELIGION</u> | <u>church</u> |
| <u>EDUCATION</u> | <u>school</u> |
| <u>EDUCATION</u> | <u>library</u> |
| <u>FUNERARY</u> | <u>cemetery</u> |
| <u>PROCESSING</u> | <u>water works</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>hotel</u> |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u> | Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u> | <u>church</u> |
| <u>RELIGION</u> | <u>cemetery</u> |
| <u>FUNERARY</u> | <u>waterworks</u> |
| <u>PROCESSING</u> | <u>community center</u> |
| <u>SOCIAL</u> | <u>hunting camp</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS—Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS—Colonial Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY—Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls Wood—weatherboard
brick
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
Commerce _____
Education _____
Development _____

Period of Significance c. 1825-1950 _____

Significant Dates 1852 1871 1872 1903 1923 1926

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Plumb, Ezra

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

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

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

 recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property approximately 335

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 16 500300 3527370 2 16 500760 3527370 3 16 501300 3527130 4 16 501480 3526710 5 16 501490 3526220
6 16 501260 3525960 7 16 501420 3525460 8 16 501460 3524640 9 16 500890 3524890 10 16 500700 3525340
11 16 500700 3525890 12 16 500700 3526330 13 16 500700 3526850 14 16 500310 3526940

 See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Johnathan A. Farris/Survey Coordinator with Trina Binkley/NR Reviewer
organization Alabama Historical Commission date 10-29-98
street & number 468 South Perry Street telephone (334)242-3184
city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36130-0900

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

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Property Owner

=====

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

name Multiple Ownership
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Name of Property: Pine Apple Historic District
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Narrative Description

The town of Pine Apple is located in southeastern Wilcox County at the convergence of five roads, the most heavily traveled of which is state highway 10, which communicates between Camden (the seat of Wilcox County) and Greenville (the seat of adjacent Butler County). The town itself mainly gives a wooded impression, but does have occasional views opening on to adjacent pasture lands. The northern end of town is characterized by houses on large lots set back from the street. Then proceeding south one encounters the small commercial district which contains four one- and two-part commercial blocks and which is presided over by the 1937 Pine Apple water tower. East and south of the commercial area are houses set on smaller lots, usually closer to the street. At the very southern end of the town, beyond the Moore Academy, the landscape opens up and houses are once again on larger lots and set far back from the street. A few yards have fenced enclosures: however, the majority are more or less open to the street. Variable degrees of historic landscaping appear in the yards, usually in the form of stone retaining walls and/or well established trees and shrubs. A few historic outbuildings may be found behind several properties in the town. As a significant number of non-historic outbuildings occur, those structures that contribute to a property's historic significance were noted but not inventoried separately. Several cemeteries dot the town landscape. The building stock of Pine Apple ranges from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century and consists of commercial, residential, religious, and educational structures. Sixty properties contribute to Pine Apple Historic District and thirteen properties are included as non-contributing elements.

The historic commercial properties of Pine Apple include two one-part brick commercial blocks with two storefronts each and two two-part brick commercial blocks with one storefront each, as well as a frame front gabled livery stable and a frame two-story hipped roof hotel. All the commercial blocks date from shortly after 1903, when a fire consumed most of what had previously been downtown Pine Apple.¹ The Pine Apple Bank/Telephone Exchange building (inv. # 46) is the most intact of the brick commercial buildings and maintains its exterior cast iron staircase that allows direct access to the second floor, which was occupied by the telephone exchange. This dual use of a two-story building is a characteristic shared by the Patterson Bros. Store/Pine Apple Masonic Lodge (inv. #41) which, though it no longer maintains its exterior stair, had a second story that could clearly be reached directly from the exterior, as indicated by a second-story door. Both of these buildings have cast metal storefronts that were produced by G. L. Mesker & Co. of Evansville, Indiana. These storefronts are more elaborately decorated than the other metal storefronts in town, the two present on the most northerly of the one-part commercial blocks (inv. #42). Its simpler storefronts were manufactured locally by Peacock's Iron Works in Selma. The more southerly of the one-story commercial blocks (inv. #40), does not have a metal storefront, but rather a masonry arcade that ornaments its facade. Although two of these four buildings are currently with dilapidated roofs, they otherwise maintain a high degree of integrity, particularly as their storefronts are maintained in a very intact state. The livery stable (inv. # 59) faces Mt. Moriah Road directly behind downtown, and appears from the exterior to be much like a larger version of conventional equine barns in the area, but it has a substantial brick foundation and its interior Y-braced supports rest on brick pads, implying a permanence not usually found in the region's agricultural outbuildings. The Pine Apple Central Hotel (inv. #39) is adjacent the southern edge of downtown and appears much the same as any conventional two-story frame hipped roof house (easily seen as part of the domestic building tradition of the community) but the ghost of a second story door implies its former function.

Historic housing in Pine Apple ranges in date from the 1850s to c. 1950. The Hawthorne House (inv. #67) and the Powell-Grimes House (inv. #55), both commonly believed to have been built in 1852, are the earliest dated houses in the town. The National Register-listed Hawthorne House is a two-and-a-half-story frame central passage double pile plantation dwelling, and is an anomaly for the antebellum period in this end of the county in its size and elaboration. The one-story hipped roof double pile central passage Powell-Grimes House is more typical of the scale of planter's dwelling in the antebellum period of Eastern Wilcox. Though still legible, the original core of this house has been obscured by an early 1890s remodeling which added two substantial rooms to the front. Traditionally, several other houses in town may have early cores or components, but

¹Smith, Robert A. And Grimes, Francis Donald Dudley. History of Pine Apple, Wilcox County, Alabama, 1815-1989. (Privately published, 1990). p. 6.

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most have been altered to such an extent that they actually reflect the architectural predilections of the last third of the nineteenth century, an era of greater economic growth for this particular corner of the county. One other house, though altered, still reflects "first period" architecture in the area of the county. The Thigpen-Coleman-Knight House (inv. 33) was probably built in the Civil War era and with its nine over nine windows, large double doors, and central passage single pile core with sheds reflects the more modest end of surviving buildings in the area.

Pine Apple contains substantial numbers of houses dating from the 1870s through the early 1900s. These range from very traditional house forms in the 1870s and 1880s that are really a continuation of antebellum building practices, to a few examples (mostly c. 1900) of the Victorian taste for complex massing and ornament. The bulk of houses from the last third of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century are of typologies known in the county during its settlement period. Of the twenty-nine houses firmly of this period, ten are side gabled central passage houses, nine are hipped roof central passage houses, and three are coastal/creole cottage type houses. Only late in the period did the five more modish one-story T- and L-plan cottages and two large "high style" Queen Anne influenced houses come into existence. The central passage side gabled type is a fairly straightforward house that is the hallmark of 19th-century American architecture. All Pine Apple examples of this type are one story tall and both double pile and single pile examples are present in Pine Apple. The hipped roof central passage house predominates to a much greater extent in Pine Apple than in most of the rest of Wilcox County. Houses of this type in the district are universally two rooms deep, usually with a substantial rear ell. Many of the hipped roof houses have had their facades altered in the 1920s, however, two examples maintain their exterior to such an extent that they fairly precisely recall their 19th-century existence. The James Buchanan Lloyd House (inv. 63) maintains its original porch of c. 1880, complete with flat jigsaw work brackets and railings of a type found in the county typically from c. 1860-c. 1890. It also possesses front doors with paired round headed windows typically associated with the Italianate style. This sort of door predominates to a much greater extent in Pine Apple than anywhere else in the county and surely reflects the postbellum wealth and communication with the broader world which the town maintained because of its privileged position on the railroad line. The Frank Melton House (inv. 35) also maintains much of its 19th-century appearance, which however can be broken down into two distinct phases. The side porch of the Frank Melton house has a porch with two dimensional jigsaw work like the J. B. Lloyd house, round headed windows in the doors, a paneled dado on the front porch, and residual Greek Revival window surrounds which all relate to the period of c. 1875-85 within the community. However, the front porch on the house is an elaborately shingled front gabled affair with turned post supports and spindle work brackets, which is clearly a c. 1890-1900 treatment and relates more to the ornament of the T- and L-plan cottages of the region in the 1890s than any other architectural trend. The other more conservative building category that appears in the last third of the 19th century in Pine Apple includes the creole and coastal cottage types. Both of these building types share the distinctive feature of a porch that is recessed under an unbroken end gable roofline. The primary difference between these types is in the plan: whereas the coastal cottage is typically a central passage double pile building (inv. 26 & 29), the creole cottage usually has a two-room plan single pile core probably with a rear shed (inv. 71). The coastal cottage is held to have its origins in the Anglo-American Carolinas while the creole cottage is held to have its origins in the Franco-Iberian settlement of the Gulf Coast. By the time the three Pine Apple houses were built, these distinctions probably had lost all significance except the purely practical. The Mathews (inv. 29) and Hawthorne (inv. 71) houses maintain very sparse Greek Revival residual details; the Lobman-Snowden house (inv. 26) partakes in the exuberant jigsaw work of the 1880s.

Only in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century did the domestic architecture acknowledge the Victorian vogue of articulating interior rooms for more complex exterior massing. There are five L or T plan cottages whose major distinction is a projecting front gabled bay which results in a picturesque asymmetrical effect on the facade. Complex massing may further be enhanced by a projecting window bay on the projecting room bay (inv. 52) or by the addition of secondary, purely decorative gables on the roof (inv. 37). The Powell-Grimes house (inv. 55), though a hipped roof antebellum building, bears the clear influence of the 1890s in its triple-gabled two-room front addition. Ornament of this period tends to emphasize delicate turned posts, spindle work, and brackets which contrast with the more robust and vegetal jigsaw work of a decade or two earlier. Decorative shingling laid in patterns producing complex visual texture is also a clear hallmark of the 1890s cottage. Two substantial houses that follow "high-style" architectural trends at the turn-of-the-century are the 1903 Davidson-Jackson House (inv. 28) and the 1904 John Thomas Adams House (inv. 53). Both are two-story buildings, several rooms deep, with high hipped roofs and decorative cross gables, and wraparound porches with Tuscan colonettes and

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pediments over the main entrance bays. In their borrowing of elements from the classical and colonial American architectural idioms, these structures take part in a national stylistic trend often referred to as the "neo-classical" or "colonial revival" phase of the Queen Anne style. Both of these houses also suppress in their plans the central passage, which had been a characteristic of all substantial architecture to this point in the region, but from here on would be dropped from Pine Apple building practice.

A vestige of the housing of the African American agricultural labor force that partially supported the community at the turn-of-the-century remains in a tenant house on the north end of town (inv. 58). A one-story two-room central chimney board and batten house, it is a solid example of the housing of tenants in the early 20th-century Black Belt. Another, perhaps slightly later example of the same house type can be found at the rear of the Purifoy-Melton house lot (inv. 6). Most of the tenant houses related to Pine Apple, however, can be found in small clusters around the perimeter of the community, too distant to be included within the boundaries of the historic district.

The 1910s brought about the return to a more restrained, rectilinear architectural idiom in two houses. The Zeno and Viola Chapman house (inv. 20) is a two-story hipped roof house with two-story battered piers on rock faced concrete block bases. Its "four-square" solidity and overall simple massing signal the movement back towards a plain, chaste aesthetic in domestic architecture. The one-story house at 16109 Highway 10 East (inv. #18) also follows this trend, with its hipped roof, plain porch piers, and rectangular plan. It does admittedly have three decorative gables on front and side elevations, but these are centered and decorated only with tripartite staggered louvered vents, giving an overall impression of an almost radial symmetry.

The porches of the two houses of the teens point towards a 1920s trend that would change the face of domestic architecture in Pine Apple. By the mid- to late-1920s, many of the earlier houses of Pine Apple would have their porches replaced. The community largely seems to have been seized with a desire to abandon much of the decorative Victorian detail that had previously characterized the community's houses in favor of the idiom of battered wooden piers on brick bases which so characterized the vernacular bungalow elsewhere. This desire for more stylistically chaste front porches resulted in the reconfiguration of the front porches of at least thirteen houses in the district.

The several examples of domestic architecture dating from the 1920s to c. 1950 fall into two broad areas of stylistic influence, Colonial Revival and Craftsman. The Williamson House (inv. 7) is the most elaborate example of the Colonial Revival in Pine Apple. Apparently a rebuilding of an older house, the Williamson House thoroughly invokes a 1920s sense of taste with little hint of its previous incarnation. A one-and-a-half-story dormered end gabled central block with four exterior end chimneys is flanked by two small rectangular wings, the house's heavily dentilled cornice, small front pedimented doorhood on Tuscan columns; and the "Chinese Chippendale" railings on the wings of the porch are very strong references to the "Colonial Williamsburg" vogue just beginning to spread nationwide. Two other examples of the Colonial Revival influence on domestic architecture can be found in the district, but both are less elaborate, more altered, and later versions of nearly the exact same house (i.e. a one-and-a-half-story end gabled central block with wings, dormers, and a pedimented front door hood). Additionally, a c. 1940 multi-winged house (inv. #73) and a small "minimal traditional" post-war house (inv. 22) fall within the broad Colonial Revival category. These examples are, however, inspired more by the "Cape Cod" model of the early American house than the Tidewater model. They represent the last gasp of the Colonial Revival idiom before it is replaced by the ranch house.

Under the larger framework of the antiquarian attitudes that fostered the Colonial Revival style also falls an early example of preservation in Black Belt Alabama, the Purifoy-Melton House (inv. 6). This two-story central passage double pile frame c. 1850 plantation house was moved in the late 1930s from the community of Furman to the north. Its portico has been rebuilt, and though the extent of alteration is not firmly determined, it seems really to read more of 1930s Colonial Revival

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design than antebellum Alabama. The house now gives a rather formal symmetry to the town, anchoring the south end of the town much as the Hawthorne house has always anchored the north end. The attachment to symbols of a local and national past that this moved building represents falls well within the associational and patriotic motives of designers and patrons of new Colonial Revival houses.

Hints of the Craftsman style can also be seen in Pine Apple. A hipped roof house of the 1920s (inv. 14) displays several elements of the style in the low pitch of its roof, exposed rafters with s-curve cut ends, and multi-paned sash windows (i.e. twenty over one, etc.) and decorative sidelights and transom. Another house (inv. 57) does not have the elaborate hardware of the previous one, but maintains a front gabled form that is fairly typical of rural vernacular bungalows in the state. Finally, a multi-front gable brick bungalow (inv. 34) with side projecting porch on drastically battered columns on brick bases built in 1950 is the last gasp of the Craftsman aesthetic in the district.

Note that two structures dating to 1950 are included as contributing elements of the district (inv. 34 and inv. 22). These buildings are considered contributing elements of the districts, although they are slightly less than 50 years of age, because they have greater stylistic affinities with the Craftsman and Colonial Revival style buildings of the early twentieth century than with the overwhelmingly ranch style houses that compose the majority of domestic resources in the post-1950 period. Given that both structures would contribute to the district in two years, it was viewed as expedient to include them as contributing elements now.

Two church buildings contribute to the Pine Apple Historic District. Both are front gabled with centrally located steeples. The Pine Apple Methodist Church, despite being covered in recent synthetic siding, maintains a fair degree of its original turn-of-the-century appearance in its basic form, returned cornices in its gables, and fanciful bracketed steeple complete with a church bell and an elaborate cast iron finial at top. The Friendship Baptist Church was rebuilt after a 1945 fire. The current building dates to 1948 and apparently contains a fair amount of furniture, hardware, and ornament rescued from the fire. It is a fairly standard post-war brick veneer church, which is, however, largely intact and does represent the continued presence of a community institution which predates the first surviving structures in the community by twenty-five years.

Four cemeteries contribute to the Pine Apple Historic District. Three of them are (or were) related to churches, while one is a family cemetery. The Friendship Baptist Church cemetery, across the road from the church itself, is the largest and oldest of the cemeteries. Before the Civil War, it likely functioned as the cemetery for the entire community. It is certainly the most elaborate Baptist cemetery in the county. The Friendship Baptist Church cemetery is largely laid out in family plots, high profile monuments particularly commemorating the Hawthorne family. A most remarkable sculpture, traditionally imported from Italy, commemorates William Joseph Melton with a three-quarters life-size full-length portrait. The Pine Apple Methodist Church cemetery contrasts notably with the Baptist Cemetery, as all of its stones are fairly low-lying and modest with the exception of stones associated with the Lloyd family, which are rather more substantial, although generally of conventional turn-of-the-century design. The relationship of the two cemeteries reflects a social order quite different from other parts of the county—Methodists generally were more elaborate in their material culture than people of other denominations, particularly as one moves closer geographically to the Alabama River—this seems to show a Methodist modesty in the face of a Baptist ascendancy. The two other cemeteries in the district are associated with people of a third denomination, the Christians (Disciples of Christ). The Pine Apple Christian Church cemetery was originally adjacent the now-vanished Christian Church building and consists of just a few vertical slab tomb stones with conventional "hand-shake" motifs from the late 19th century. The stones display the names of families largely absent from the written history of the town. The most prominent family in the Pine Apple Christian Church, however, had their own family cemetery. The Adams cemetery contains the graves of the prolific family whose founder in the town, Dr. David Adams, was the first minister of the Christian Church in town, as well as graves associated with related families, notably the Mathesons. The earliest grave in the Adams cemetery dates from 1870 and commemorates a young son of the family. It features a now substantial cedar tree at the foot stone and a shell-covered mound extending from headstone to foot stone—notable folk burial practices. Most of the graves in the cemetery, however, are substantial slabs and obelisks from the late 19th and early 20th century that follow national trends rather than folk practices.

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Two educational buildings in Pine Apple stand out on the landscape of Wilcox County. The 1923 Moore Academy is in many respects the most substantial historic school building left in the county. A two story brick school building with a T-shaped plan, it recalls elements of Tudor, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles in its brick diaper work, round arched front door with a fanlight, and its sizable wooden brackets on stone corbels. Moore Academy also reflects standard school design of the 1920s in its T-shaped plan and large banks of nine over nine sash windows. Much more discreet in appearance but still unique in its function is the 1927 Matheson Community Library. This L-plan building is ornamented with decorative exposed rafters, a bracketed doorhood, and a siding of wood shingles. The little building displays its unique function on the rear elevation through a running band of transom-like windows which would allow for bookshelves along the back wall while still allowing siphoned light for reading into the building.

Finally, downtown Pine Apple is crowned with a gleaming steel water tower from 1937, which still possesses its quoined brick waterworks house at the base. The tower's rounded cylinder drum at the top proclaims the town's name and adds to the district a profound imagery conjuring a painterly visual ideal of "small-town America."

Although no archaeological survey work was undertaken, the potential remains for significant sub-surface remains which could yield important information on the settlement era in eastern Wilcox County and the lifeways and socio-spatial organization prevalent in immediate post-bellum railroad towns of the Deep South.

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Note: Addresses are included for buildings where they were available, but are omitted elsewhere.

- 1. Nathan Adams-J.D. Steen House**—(c. 1885) one-story frame hipped roof vinyl sided house, original flush board clads front facade, asphalt shingled roof, small monitor-type dormer of recent vintage on front, one brick interior chimney, brick foundation, recessed porch on wood piers on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, double front door with round headed "Italianate" windows and semi-circular transom light with two panes, early twentieth-century screen doors, small west side room addition. Setting includes elaborate shrub foundation plantings with monkey grass border, pecan and oak trees, a farm pond, pasture land, and a stone retaining wall in the front yard. Significant associated buildings include a square notched log barn with two frame sheds, a stone pier foundation, and a corrugated metal roof, as well as a small frame end gabled two pen tenant house with a seam metal roof, a front shed type porch, insulbrick siding over board and batten, and one exterior brick stove-type chimney. (C)
- 2. House at 16605 Highway 10 East**—(c. 1955) one-story frame end gabled house with late 20th-century board and batten type siding, brick foundation, one interior brick chimney and one exterior brick chimney, eight paned casement windows, recessed porch on wood posts on brick piers, wood plank porch floor, exposed rafters under eaves. (NC)
- 3. House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1960) one-story brick veneer ranch type house, side gabled with carport, asphalt shingled roof, modern two over two horizontal sash windows. (NC)
- 4. House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1900) one side gabled frame central passage double pile house with rear ell, seam metal roof, one exterior brick end chimney and one interior brick stove-type chimney in ell, brick pier foundation, front gabled porch over central bay with decorative shingling and jigsaw work in gable, c. 1925 wooden porch piers on brick bases and halved turned post "pilasters" (illustrating original porch supports), wood plank porch floor, brick ended concrete front steps, single leaf front door with sidelights and transom, south side screened-in shed porch, nine over nine sash windows. Setting includes historic cedars, oaks, and magnolias, a stone retaining wall, and volunteer day lilies. (C)
- 5. House at 16497 Highway 10 East**—(c. 1930) one-and-a-half-story brick veneered Colonial Revival influenced house, two room deep main block with two side wings and a rear ell, diamond-shaped asphalt shingled roof, two brick interior chimneys, asbestos shingling in gables, two front dormer windows, front pedimented porch on wood posts, modern two over two horizontal pane sash windows. Notable outbuilding: saddlebag frame weatherboarded tenant house, side gabled with central brick chimney, pier foundation, seam metal roof. Setting includes modern exotic plantings (including a pineapple tree), historic magnolia and oak trees, and peach trees of unknown age. (C)
- 6. Purifoy-Melton House**—(c. 1840s, moved c. 1938) two-and-a-half-story frame weatherboarded central passage double pile house moved to its current location from the town of Furman in the historic period, one-story central rear ell, four stuccoed brick exterior end chimneys, one small stove-type brick chimney in ell, asphalt shingled roof, full brick foundation, pilasters decorate corners of main block, dentillated cornice, flushboard cladding in front central bay behind two-story pedimented porch on wooden piers, concrete slab porch floor, recessed ballustrated balcony on second floor, "eared" Greek Revival door surrounds on both stories, double front door on first story with sidelights and transom, single leaf front door with sidelights only leads onto balcony, six over six sash windows throughout, fixed louvre wooden shutters. Complex of outbuildings presumably mostly contemporaneous with house's relocation include: one weatherboarded frame two-seater privy with corrugated metal side gabled roof; one front gabled animal shed with board and batten siding, corrugated metal roof, and full brick foundation; one front gabled frame weatherboarded outbuilding with full brick foundation and side wing with double doors suggestive of a garage; one front gabled square notch log barn (likely c. 1885, dating to previous house on site) with two frame sheds and enclosed by a plank fence with a loading ramp for quadrupeds; and at the rear of the lot, one two-room frame weatherboarded tenant house with corrugated metal side gabled roof with exposed rafters under the eaves, central stove-type brick chimney, wood plank porch floor, stone pier foundation, fenestration is door-window-window-door and includes one six over six sash window and one four over four sash window. (C)

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- 7. Williamson House**—(allegedly around an 1880s core, current appearance dates to 1928) one-and-a-half-story frame weatherboarded superb Colonial Revival house, double pile main block with single pile symmetrical side wings, two rear ells, four brick exterior end chimneys on main block, two smaller brick interior chimneys in ells, asphalt shingled roof, two gabled dormers with round-headed windows on front facade, one shed roofed dormer on rear elevation, tripartite sash windows in side gables, semi-circular louvered wooden vents in side and wing gables, heavily dentillated cornice, full brick foundation, single bay central front pedimented porch, flat roofed front porches on wings, all three front porches rest on Tuscan columns, wood plank porch floors on brick porch foundations, imitation "Chinese" Chippendale porch railings, simple screened-in shed roofed wrapping porches on rear elevation, six over six sash windows throughout, double main front door with a two pane leaded segmental fan light, single leaf front doors to wings surmounted by triple pane transoms. Outbuildings include circa 1930 vertical plank clad front gabled frame garage with seam metal roof and small frame horizontal beaded board clad shed with front gabled metal roof and one unglazed window. Setting includes a scattering of planting beds and trees of recent vintage but also some historic oaks in front yard. (C)
- 8. House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1930) one-story frame side gabled weatherboarded house, two rooms in depth, asphalt shingled roof, high brick pier foundation with brick infill, two brick exterior end chimneys, single bay front gabled porch on wood posts, wood plank porch floor, brick pier porch foundation with brick infill and cast concrete front steps, paired six over six sash windows, exposed rafters under the eaves. Setting includes historic pecan trees and ashlar retaining wall across front yard. (C)
- 9. House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1985) one-story modern prefabricated dwelling, end gabled with slight decorative central gable, metal sash windows, full concrete block foundation (NC)
- 10. Moore Academy**—(1923) two-story brick T-plan school with full basement, two slightly projecting end wings with decorative panels composed of projecting header diaper work and four small stone plaques, common bond variant brickwork used elsewhere with a five stretcher to one header row ratio, two large brick interior chimneys, large paired brackets under eaves supported by stone corbels, low pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingling, majority of windows are nine over nine sashes set in banks, round arch leads to recessed front door with fanlight, small rear brick veneer shed addition (c. 1965). Setting includes foundation planting shrubs, a possibly historic camellia, and some oak trees, as well as poured concrete front steps inscribed "New Century Club 1924." Also on Moore Academy property are two support buildings, a brick veneered gymnasium with a segmental parabolic arched asphalt shingled roof and large steel casement windows (1949) and one brick veneer end gabled support building with a low pitched aggregate roof and wooden casement windows (c. 1965). (C)
- 11. Pine Apple Methodist Church and Cemetery**—(c. 1890) frame front gabled vinyl sided church building with central steeple, steeple consists of ornamental cast iron finial, tin sheeted cone, bell, and bell pavilion with jigsaw work brackets and balustrade, rear apse, brick pier foundation with brick infill, small single bay front gabled porch on wooden posts, double front door, square stained glass windows geometrically patterned with allegorical medallions. Connected to modern Sunday School wing (frame, vinyl sided, side gabled, asphalt shingle roof, six over six sash windows, concrete block foundation, small single bay front gabled porch on wooden piers) via recent hyphen. Cemetery contains late 19th- and 20th-century monuments divided into roughly a dozen familiarly grouped plots, all stones face east, with the exception of the Lloyd family plot, most monuments are of a rather modest appearance—the cemetery is mainly significant for its Methodist modesty in the face of a local Baptist ascendancy, an inverted social display ethic with regards to much of the rest of the county. (C)
- 12. House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1955) one-story end gabled brick veneer ranch type house with south side carport and low pitched asphalt shingled end gable roof. (NC)
- 13. Feagin House at 16175 Highway 10 East**—(c. 1887) one-and-a-half-story frame T-cottage with double pile main block, asphalt shingled roof with the cross gable section being lower (not meeting the end of) the roof on the main block, two interior brick chimneys, returned cornices and decorative shingling in gables, vertical flush board articulation of cornice line, weatherboarded except for horizontal flush board under front porch, full brick foundation, front attached hipped roof porch on turned posts with jigsaw work brackets, jigsaw work porch balustrade, wood plank porch floor, single leaf front door with two paned transom, two over two sash windows throughout. (C)

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14. **House on Highway 10 East**—(c. 1915) one-story frame hipped roof Craftsman bungalow with two recessed end gabled wings to the north and south, asphalt shingled roof, exposed rafters with s-curve cut ends under eaves, one brick interior chimney, full brick foundation, attached front gabled porch with double decoratively paned windows in attic, wood porch posts on low weatherboarded railing partition, numerous elaborately paned windows, most commonly thirty pane over one pane sash windows, elaborate sash sidelights and multipaned transom around front door, several projecting bay windows, recent garage attached via breezeway. Setting includes foundation planting shrubs and historic oak trees. (C)

15. **House on Highway 10 East (Route 1 Box 14A)**—(c. 1980) one-story brick veneer house with asphalt shingled hipped roof, three brick interior chimneys, front pedimented porch on wood posts on concrete slab porch floor, six over six sash windows. (NC)

16. **Henry Melton House (16130 Highway 10 East)**—(c. 1890) one-story frame weatherboarded T-cottage, flush board cladding under porch, two stacked front gables with decorative shingles and oculi, asphalt shingled roof, four brick exterior end chimneys, brick pier foundation with brick lattice infill, front polygonal bay window on projecting bay, attached shed roofed front porch on wood posts on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, six over six sash windows throughout, double front door with lintel capped door surround and two pane transom. Setting includes foundation plantings, camellias, a well established dogwood tree, pecan trees, and a delineation of the yard perimeter with a mid-20th-century wire fence completely covered in ivy. (C)

17. **Hardy-Matheson-Adams House**—(1896) one story frame hipped roof house with a two-room deep main block, a substantial rear ell and a more recent north wing, novelty board sided on front facade and north wing while weatherboarded elsewhere, diamond-shaped asphalt shingles on roof, three brick exterior end chimneys, brick pier foundation, attached shed porch on wood posts on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, replaced front door with sidelights and transom, south side pedimented porch on wood posts on brick bases and wood plank floor, south side door with transom and double doors with round headed "Italianate" type windows, six over six sash windows throughout with peaked residual Greek Revival type surrounds. Setting includes small frame weatherboarded pyramidal roofed outbuilding, wooden picket fence with baseboard ("snakeboard" in local parlance) across front of yard, and substantial pin oak and river oak trees. (C)

18. **House at 16109 Highway 10 East**—(c. 1915) one-story frame weatherboarded hipped roof house, three to four rooms in depth, decorative gables on front and sides with tripartite staggered fixed louvre vents, four interior brick chimneys, brick pier foundation, attached shed porch on wooden piers on brick bases set into the earth in "carolina" porch manner, recessed wood plank porch floor on brick piers, nine over nine sash windows (both in banks and single) throughout, single leaf front door with multipaned transom and sidelights with two very vertical side-by-side panes, north side door with multipaned transom. (C)

19. **House at 16091 Highway 10 East**—(c. 1970) one-story brick veneer ranch type house, asphalt shingled hipped roof, two rooms deep and five wide, one brick interior chimney. (NC)

20. **Dr. Zeno and Mrs. Viola Chapman House on Highway 10 East**—(1912) two-story frame hipped roof house two rooms in depth plus a one-story one-room rear ell, vinyl sided, diamond-shaped asphalt shingles on roof, two brick interior chimneys, stone foundation capped with two brick courses in order to level sills, recessed front porch on monumental paneled battered piers resting on "rock faced" concrete block bases on a concrete slab porch floor, rounded attached north side porch on piers similar to the front porch, second story cantilevered balconies centered under porches, first and second story front doors with sidelights and transom, first floor north side door with transom, stained glass window in presumed stairwell on south elevation. Setting includes stone retaining walls and bed borders throughout yard, historic oaks, pecans, and magnolias, and a small brick front gabled shed in side yard. (C)

21. **William H. Lloyd House (at 16045 Highway 10 East)**—(1889) one-and-a-half-story frame side gabled weatherboarded house with flush board under porch on front facade, two rooms in depth plus an ell, asphalt shingled roof, two stuccoed brick exterior end chimneys corresponding to front rooms, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, decorative front central gable dormer with staggered tripartite bay window and decorative shingling, small north side single bay extension with decoratively shingled side gable, attached hipped roof porch on Tuscan colonnettes and pediment over entrance bay, wood

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plank porch floor, six over six, two over two, and one over one sash windows utilized in various locations, door and window surrounds with dentil capped cornices on front facade, slender double leaf front door with two pane semicircular transom. Setting includes historic brick front walk and front stone retaining wall, river oaks lining front of lawn, well established camellias in yard. One notable outbuilding in rear is a small front gabled frame board and batten shed. (C)

22. House on Highway 10 East—(c. 1950) one-story side gabled frame asbestos shingle sided “minimal traditional” type house, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation, multipane sash windows, vaguely Colonial Revival type front door surround. Yard is terraced and drops towards house. (C)

23. House site on Highway 10 East—contains two structures, a round brick well housing (pre-1937) and a (c. 1930) small front gabled frame weatherboarded shed with two front doors, a corrugated metal roof, and a four pane windows on the east elevation. Remaining historic landscape elements include stone front retaining wall, poured concrete front steps, notable box, redbud, juniper, and camellia plantings around what was once likely the house’s perimeter, and historic pecan and oak trees in yard. (C)

24. House at 15980 Highway 10 East—(c. 1890) one-story frame vinyl sided central passage house, original block was a single room deep but was greatly expanded by historic rear ell addition with taller roofline than main block, asphalt shingled roof, two brick exterior end chimneys, attached hipped roof front porch on wood posts on brick porch foundation, six over six sash windows, historic single leaf “Eastlake” influenced front door. Setting is mostly composed of modern plantings, but some well established oaks and dogwoods ornament lawn. (C)

25. House at 15950 Highway 10 East—(c. 1935) one-and-a-half-story frame side gabled vinyl sided Colonial Revival style house, two side wings, one exterior brick end chimney with clay chimney pots, three front dormer windows with modern metal sash windows, asphalt shingled roof, full brick foundation, six over six sash windows on main block, some modern metal replacement sash windows elsewhere, single leaf front door with fanlight and sidelights, single bay front “door hood” porch on metal replacement supports. (C)

26. Lobman-Snowden House—(c. 1870-75) one-and-a-half-story frame side gabled coastal cottage type house, decorative front dormer gable with decorative shingling and elaborate millwork “arch” in front peak, diamond-shaped asphalt shingled roof, weatherboarded except on front facade where flushboard is utilized, small rear shed addition and sizable rear ell, currently only one brick exterior end chimney (once at least two existed), brick and stone pier foundation with some concrete block replacement piers, recessed front porch on wooden posts resting on wood plank porch floor, notable jigsaw work brackets on porch as well as tiny paired brackets on cornice, six over six sash windows predominate with some two over two sashes in rear ell and as replacements, double leaf front door with two round-headed “Italianate” type windows, two paned transom, baseboard decorates front porch. Setting includes cedar and magnolia trees in yard with circular stone borders around their bases. (C)

27. House on Hwy 10 East—(c. 1895) one-and-one-half-story frame “T-cottage” variant house with hip over central block but still three end gables with returned cornices, two of the end gables also have decorative shingling, tin shingle roof, weatherboarded except flush board clad under porch, one brick exterior end chimney, three brick interior chimneys, stone pier foundation, front hipped roof porch on turned posts with jigsaw work brackets, wood plank porch floor, turned porch balustrade, rear north side wraparound shed roofed porch on chamfered posts, south side entrance with single bay porch (front gabled with returned cornices), modern metal sash replacement windows, original single leaf front door with single pane window, front door surround with bull’s-eye moldings, etched glass single pane transom, new dormer window in front, vertical flush board “skirts” around cornice line and base of elevations. Yard contains historic oaks, magnolias, and pines. (C)

28. Davidson-Jackson House (15900 Hwy 10 East)—(1903) two-story frame Queen Anne style house, hipped roof with two cross gables and diamond-shaped shingles, weatherboarded, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, two rear ells, wrap around porch with paired or clustered Tuscan columns and pediment over central entrance bay, wood plank porch floor, turned balustrade, polygonal protruding bays under cross gables on east and south elevations, gables contain decorative shingle work

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and windows with ornamental hexagonal panes, double front doors with a lintel capped door surround with acanthus leaf brackets and a large two paned transom, two over two sash windows throughout. Yard contains azaleas, camellias, magnolias, pines, a cascading set of poured concrete front steps (c. 1930), a brick retaining wall for a mid-yard terrace, and a retaining wall of cyclopean stone along sidewalk. (C)

29. Benjamin and Bethany Mathews House (on Hwy 10 East)—(c. 1870) one-and-a-half-story frame central passage “coastal cottage” house, vinyl sided, small rear ell, asphalt shingled roof, two brick exterior end chimneys with corbeled bases, brick pier foundation with brick infill, recessed front porch on wooden piers on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, rear modern deck type porch, double front door with sidelights and transom, two modern dormer windows, six over six sash windows throughout. (C)

30. House on Highway 10 East—(c. 1960) one-story side gabled brick veneer ranch type house with carport, recent metal sash replacement windows, asphalt shingled roof. (NC)

31. House at 15739 Highway 10 East—(c. 1885) one-story frame central passage double pile hipped roof house, weatherboarded except on front facade where flush board is used, asphalt shingled roof, original chimneys are absent though one has been replaced by a brick stove-type chimney, stone pier foundation, rear ell, front shed porch on wooden piers on brick bases set on earth in “carolina porch” manner, wood plank porch floor, single leaf front door with sidelights and transom, six over six sash windows throughout. Yard contains possibly historic oaks, pecans, and a fig. (C)

32. House (on Highway 10 East)—(c. 1875) one-story frame side gabled central passage single pile deep house with rear ell and rear shed, diamond shaped asphalt shingles on roof, returned cornices in side gables, decorative front gable with a four pane window and decorative shingles, weatherboarded except for in the front central bay (possibly indicating original porch was only one bay wide), two brick exterior end chimneys, full concrete block replacement foundation, attached hipped roof full facade porch on wooden piers on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, single leaf front door with transom, paired two over two sash windows. Notable outbuilding is a c. 1935 front gabled frame weatherboarded garage with corrugated metal roof, double doors, and exposed rafters under eaves. Yard contains pecan trees and is surrounded by c. 1935 wire fence. (C)

33. Thigpen-Coleman-Knight House (47 Adams Drive)—(c. 1860) one-story frame asbestos shingle clad side gabled central passage house, one room core with shed rooms on either side, two brick exterior end chimneys, asphalt shingled subtly spraddled roof, one bay shed porch on wood posts, double front door with large two light transom, two over two sash windows predominate but nine over nine sash windows can also be found. (C)

34. House at 100 Adams Drive—(1950) one-story front gabled brick bungalow with wraparound porch on radically battered wood piers on brick bases, double front gabled roof with side gables on porch, one exterior chimney, six over six sash windows. Notable outbuilding is one-story front gabled brick garage with asphalt shingled roof. (C)

35. Frank Melton House (22 Banana Street)—(c. 1885) one-story frame hipped roof double pile central passage house with half hipped roof rear ell, diamond-shaped asphalt shingles on roof, five brick exterior end chimneys with corbeled bases, brick pier foundation with brick and concrete block infill to form full basement, weatherboard clad except under front porch where horizontal flush board is used, vertical flush board “skirt” runs around base of exterior walls, front gabled front (north) porch on clustered turned wood posts on brick bases, porch gable contains decorative shingling and louvered vent, wood plank porch floor, dado paneling on front porch as well, side (south) porch emerges where main block meets ell and is front gabled with returned cornices and diagonal flush board decorative articulation, jigsaw work porch supports on wood plank porch floor, front and side doors are double doors with round-headed “Italianate” windows, front door has “post and lintel” residual Greek Revival door surround and a large two-paned transom, window surrounds have residual Greek Revival “peaks” and are more elaborate under front facade where they have a thick cornice molding and Greek Revival type “ears”, six over six sash windows throughout. Notable outbuilding is c. 1900 small front gabled board and batten sided shed with corrugated metal roof and brick pier foundation. (C)

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- 36. Keane House (54 Banana Street)**—(c. 1880) one-story side gabled frame central passage double pile house with rear shed, west end carport addition, vinyl sided, diamond-shaped asphalt shingles on roof, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, attached hipped roof porch on slightly battered piers on concrete slab porch floor, two over two sash windows in front and sides, six over six sash windows towards rear, front single leaf door with narrow sidelights and transom. (C)
- 37. House at 87 Banana Street**—(c. 1895) one-story frame "L-cottage" house with rear ell and later rear shed addition, front cross gable and secondary decorative gable both with returned cornices, decorative shingling and jigsaw and spindle work ornament in peaks, and vaguely "Carpenter Gothic" peaked louvered wooden vents, roof is clad in tin shingles, walls weatherboarded except under front porch where flush board is used, three brick interior chimneys, brick pier foundation with brick infill, attached front gabled half hip roofed porch on turned posts with jigsaw work brackets, turned balustrade, wood plank porch floor, original single leaf front door with large single paned window, single light transom, two over two sash windows throughout. Yard contains established camellias, nandina, yuccas, honeysuckle, and well developed oaks. Significant outbuilding is single pen front gabled flushboard clad crib with side shed, small loft doors, and tin shingled roof. (C)
- 38. David Adams-Simon Patterson House on Banana Street/Cherry Street**—(c. 1885) one-story frame hipped roof central passage double pile frame house with rear ell, vinyl sided, diamond-shaped asphalt shingling on roof, two interior brick chimneys, brick pier foundation with brick infill, attached shed porch on wood posts on brick bases set on the earth in the "carolina porch" manner, wood plank porch floor, front door with sidelights and transom, double front doors with round-headed "Italianate" windows, molded door surrounded with plain corner blocks (a residual Greek Revival influence), six over six sash windows. Yard contains large historic pin oak and some yuccas. (C)
- 39. Pine Apple Central Hotel (on Broad Street)**—(c. 1900) two-story frame pyramidal roofed building with rear ell, asphalt shingled roof, stone and brick pier foundation, ghosts in wall suggest there were once two exterior end chimneys, weatherboarded except for flush board siding in front central bay, suggesting that the one-bay wide hipped roof porch on jigsaw work supports illustrates the initial porch dimensions while the porch on the first floor that extends across the full facade is a c. 1920 alteration, the latter sits on wooden posts resting on brick pier bases, double front doors on both stories, main (first floor) front door has round-headed "Italianate" windows and a two-pane fanlight, ghost remains of a second story door on the north elevation, suggesting a second story entrance, a c. 1935 wire fence set on a continuous aggregate concrete base surrounds yard. (C)
- 40. Store on Broad Street**—(c. 1905) one-part brick commercial block with two storefronts and parapet roof, decorative recessed panels in parapet, fenestration consists of six round-headed double doors, attached front shed porch on wooden posts with seam metal roof of recent vintage, south side gabled concrete block/brick veneer addition of recent vintage with exposed rafters under eaves and asphalt shingled roof, rear walls (thus back rooms) are missing, perhaps due to widening of Highway 10. (C)
- 41. Patterson Bros. General Store/ Pine Apple Masonic Lodge on Broad Street**—(c. 1905) two-story brick commercial block with single storefront and second story lodge, mixed bond in yellow brick, parapet roof, jack arched second story windows originally with two over two sash windows (some now missing), south side first story double loading door, second story south side door once reached by no longer extant external stair, transom type windows on south elevation to let light in over display shelves, front facade first story iron storefront (by G.L. Mesker & Co., Evansville, Ind.), recessed entrance bay with recessed double door and original handle hardware, iron loops hint at one-time presence of front awning. Currently without a roof. (C)
- 42. Store on Broad Street**—(c. 1905) one-story brick commercial block with two storefronts, parapet roof with recessed panels and decorative corbeling, modern metal awning over north storefront, both halves maintain original iron storefronts (Peacock's Iron Works, Selma, Ala.), currently largely roofless. (C)
- 43. Smith's Garage on Broad Street**—(c. 1950) one-story concrete block parapet roofed garage/gas station building, the two fenestration bays which originally had the garage doors have been filled in and now are replaced with residential type single

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leaf doors, office room in southeast corner, one steel casement window on front, several on sides. (NC)

44. Pine Apple Post Office on Broad Street—(c. 1965) one-story brick veneered flat roofed post office building, large front picture window with gold leaf lettering, single leaf front entrance, concrete slab foundation. (NC)

45. Pine Apple Town Hall on Broad Street—(c. 1960) one-story concrete block parapet/front gabled roof building, brick veneer front facade, rear concrete block garage addition, front shed porch on steel posts bolted to parapet, corrugated metal roof cladding. (NC)

46. Bank of Pine Apple/Telephone Exchange Building on Broad Street—(1904) two-story brick commercial block with a single storefront and parapet roof, deep red brick on front, orange tinted brick on sides, small crimson colored brick one room addition to rear, original iron storefront (by G. L. Mesker & Co. Of Evansville, Ind.), three second story round-arched one over one sash windows on facade, "Eastlake" influenced finials on metal front parapet cap, cast iron exterior stairs on south side to allow direct second floor entry, segmental arches over side elevation fenestration, two two-paned casement windows on first floor of south elevation, two over two sash windows used elsewhere, first story side entrance on north elevation, three brick interior end chimneys, diminutive c. 1930 frame gabled shed addition to south side. (C)

47. Pine Apple Public Library on Broad Street—(c. 1990) one-story front gabled concrete block building which is partially vinyl sided, south side wing which houses the volunteer fire department, seam metal roof, concrete slab foundation, returned cornices in gable. (NC)

48. Pine Apple Water Tower & Water Works Building on Broad Street—(1937) water tower composed of a large rounded drum reservoir supported by four steel truss legs and a central rounded column pipe. Water works building is directly underneath and integrally functionally related to the tower, and is a small one-room hipped-roof brick building with corner quoins, east side and rear six over six sash windows, double front door in frame central bay, concrete block shed addition on west elevation. (C)

49. Dr. J. B. Adams-Dr. Erskine Donald House (21 Broad Street)—(1888) one-story frame hipped roof double pile central passage house, vinyl sided, asphalt shingle clad roof, hipped roof rear ell and rear shed, attached hipped roof front porch on wooden piers on brick bases, wood plank porch floor, brick porch foundation, brick pier house foundation with brick infill, single leaf front door with sidelights, modern north side deck addition. Yard contains well established pin oak. (C)

50. Matheson Community Library on Broad Street—(1927) one-story frame end gabled single room library building with front gabled projecting bay, asphalt shingled roof, one small stove-type brick interior chimney, stained wooden shingle clad walls, full brick foundation, exposed rafters under eaves with decorative sima cut at their ends, front door hood supported by sizable jigsaw work brackets, fixed louvre wooden vents in both side gables, paired six over six sash windows, solid row of three paned transom-type windows across rear elevation (for allowing light over bookshelves). Landscaping consists of stone front steps and symmetrical oak and azalea plantings in front. (C)

51. Adams Cemetery—(begun 1870) late-nineteenth- and early-to-mid-20th century cemetery (twenty-two out of twenty-seven monuments are over fifty years of age). Grave stones all face east, mostly composed of obelisk variant stones, horizontal slabs, and vertical slabs, surrounded by chain link fence. The earliest grave in the cemetery, that of eight-year-old Patrick Edmonston Adams, dates to 1870 and is marked by a headstone, a foot stone, a shell-covered mound, and a sizable cedar tree thereby uniting several folk elements typical of central Alabama cemeteries. The rest of the monuments, however, are mainly more "high style," though of interest is the 1916 grave of Patrick Edmonston Matheson, which consists of a horizontal slab and an obelisk inscribed, "Erected as a tribute of love by the traveling men." (C)

52. House on Broad Street—(c. 1895) one-story frame "T-cottage" type house, weatherboarded except under front porch where narrow beaded flush board is used, asphalt shingled roof, one brick interior chimney, one brick exterior chimney, front gable is ornately shingled with "Carpenter Gothic" fixed louvre vent, returned cornices and decorative shingling in all gables,

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squared off bay window in protruding bay, brick pier foundation, curving wraparound porch on turned porch posts with spindle work trim and turned balustrade, single leaf front door with single pane transom, two over two sash windows throughout. (C)

53. John Thomas Adams House on Broad Street—(1904) two-and-a-half-story frame weatherboarded Queen Anne style house, hipped roof with multiple gables, decorative shingling in two front gables, rectangular main block with rear ell, asphalt shingled roof, three interior chimneys with decorative corbeling, one large c. 1955 exterior brick chimney on small rear shed addition, brick pier foundation with brick infill, shallow polygonal projecting southernmost bay, wraparound porch on paired Tuscan columns with pediment over central entrance bay, wood plank porch floor, two oval stained glass windows on second story of facade, one over one sash windows and sash windows with multiple vertical hexagonal panes on front elevation, two over two sash windows elsewhere. Molded concrete front steps with brick parapet sides. Oaks and magnolias frame front drive of house. Notable (c. 1904) outbuildings include a cook's house (frame side gabled weatherboarded double pen house with rear shed rooms, altered front shed porch, seam metal roof, and six over six sash windows), a barn (frame, plank sided, front gabled, with side shed, loft doors, and stone pier foundation), and a carriage house/garage (one-story frame weatherboarded front gabled building with double front doors, returned cornices in gable, and seam metal roof). (C)

54. Matheson-Bennett-Grimes House on Broad Street—(present appearance c. 1882), one-story frame side gabled central passage plan weatherboarded house, rear shed and rear ell, two brick exterior end chimneys, brick pier foundation with brick infill, tin shingled roof, front gabled single bay porch on wood piers and plain pilasters, wood plank porch floor, single leaf front door with sidelights and transom, six over six sash windows throughout, double rear door with transom and secondary rear single leaf door with door hood. Notable outbuilding (c. 1925) is a frame front gabled garage with board and batten siding, corrugated metal roof, and double front door. Core of building is alleged to have been a "workshop" from the antebellum era that was turned into a newlywed cottage c. 1882 and was in about 1920 turned on its site so that it faces west.² (C)

55. Powell-Grimes House on Broad Street—(1852/remodeled c. 1893) one-story frame hipped roof weatherboarded central passage double pile Greek Revival house core with substantial turn-of-the-century front addition with miscellaneous Victorian detail, rear ell, three decorative front gables with ornamental shingles and jigsaw work, diamond-shaped asphalt shingled roof, four brick interior chimneys, foundation under main block is composed of stone piers, brick pier foundation under rear ell and front porch, attached three-bay wide front shed porch on jigsaw work supports and jigsaw work balustrade, wood plank porch floor and front steps, rear porch that wraps around ell and single bay north elevation hipped roof porch both on jigsaw work supports and with jigsaw work balustrade, rear porch incorporates a well house, double front door with sidelights and transom, six over six sash windows throughout with louvered wooden shutters, flush board cladding under porches, notable interior features include four plain Greek Revival influenced mantles and, in the front rooms (a great room and a smaller room without an intervening passage) two "sunburst" Federal/probably actually Colonial Revival mantles. Notable historic outbuildings include a brick end gabled flower pit, one additional well housing with a frame superstructure, one brick well housing without a superstructure, one c. 1925 front gabled frame weatherboarded garage with two side sheds and a seam metal roof, one mid-19th-century front gabled square notched hewn log barn (moved c. 1920 from front of lot) with two side sheds, a seam metal roof, and a six paned window in the gable, and a side gabled corrugated metal roofed cattle feed trough. Notable landscape features include a plank fence surrounding the service yard to the rear of the house, a c. 1935 decorative wire fence around front yard, a c. 1925 bird bath, a poured concrete front walk with rubble stone borders, oval floral planting beds, and well established magnolias, oaks, hollies, azaleas, and camellias in the front yard. (C)

56. Christian Church Cemetery on Broad Street—(late 19th century) small cemetery dating to the last quarter of the 19th century, now in wooded area but partitioned off by chain link fence, mainly houses the remains of Corley and Cone families, all stones are historic, all graves have slab headstones and footstones, features typical Victorian funerary motifs: handshakes, index finger pointing skyward, and rose medallions above inscriptions. (C)

57. House on Broad Street—(c. 1925) one-story frame front gabled weatherboarded bungalow, asphalt shingled roof, one

²Grimes, Francis. and Smith, Robert A., III. History of Pine Apple. p. 105.

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interior and one exterior brick chimney, decorative shingles in gables, exposed rafters under eaves, brick pier foundation, off center front gabled single bay porch on wood posts surrounded by weatherboarded partition base, single leaf front door, four over four sash windows. Notable outbuildings include a "log cabin revival" playhouse with front gabled corrugated metal roof and four over four sash windows and a brick well housing. (C)

58. House on Broad Street—(c. 1900-1930) one-story frame board and batten sided two pen tenant house, central brick chimney, seam metal clad side gabled roof. Accompanied by historic front gabled log crib with seam metal roof. (C)

59. Livery Stable on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1910) two-story frame front gabled vertical plank sided livery stable, corrugated metal roof, second story hayloft, very substantial (about 2 ½ feet wide) brick foundation, interior Y-braced wood posts on brick pads, hole in center of second story floor presumably for use as a hay drop. (C)

60. Utilities Station on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1965) one-story brick veneered utilities station, flat roof, no windows, suspended aluminum door hood over single leaf door, surrounded by chain link fence. (NC)

61. House on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1955) one-story frame asbestos shingled "minimal traditional" house, end gabled roof with seam metal cladding, concrete block foundation, exposed rafters under eaves, modern metal frame sashes, detached frame front gabled garage. (NC)

62. House on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1900) one-story frame end gabled single pile central passage house, one exterior brick end chimney with decorative corbeled cap, corrugated metal roof, narrow horizontal flush board siding, brick pier foundation, single bay wide front shed porch on wooden posts, original single leaf front door with six stacked panels, ghosts of returned cornices apparent in gables. (C)

63. James Buchanan Lloyd House on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1880) one-story frame hipped roof double pile central passage house, weatherboarded except under front porch where flush board is utilized, rear ell and side wing (the latter is perhaps a kitchen contemporary with the house but later moved up and attached to the main block), three exterior brick end chimneys, two of which have elaborate corbeling at top, stone pier foundation with some concrete block replacement piers, five fenestration bays across front, three-bay wide hipped roof porch on wooden piers with jigsaw work brackets and brick pier "carolina porch" type bases set directly into the ground, slightly recessed wood plank porch floor with jigsaw work balustrade, double front doors with round-headed "italianate" windows over panels, six over six sash windows throughout, rear enclosed screened in wraparound porch, two rear entrances with door hoods on wooden piers set on the earth in "carolina porch" fashion. Landscape includes established pines, pin oaks, azaleas, camellias, and bamboo, as well as flower beds, daffodils, yuccas, irises, nandina, and wisteria. (C)

64. House on Wilcox Co. Road 61—(c. 1885) one-story frame hipped roof double pile central passage house with rear ell now enclosed by substantial modern rear addition, tin shingled roof, three exterior brick end chimneys, weatherboarded except under front porch where flush board is used, brick pier foundation with latticed brick infill, wraparound shed porch on wood piers with brick bases, single leaf front door with sidelights and transom, six over six sash windows throughout. Two notable outbuildings are a large frame corrugated metal sided barn with front gabled seam metal roof (unknown date) and a small c. 1935 frame board and batten sided shed with front gabled corrugated metal roof, exposed rafters under eaves, and four over four sash windows. Landscaping includes a concrete block curb along front of yard, well established pine and oak trees, and old variety rose bushes along Oak Street border to property. (C)

65. Coleson House on Oak Street—(c. 1880) one-story frame single pile central passage end gabled frame house with rear shed, asphalt shingled roof, weatherboarded except flush board in front central bay (suggesting original one-bay wide porch), one brick exterior end chimney, one wood frame "mock" chimney on other gable end possibly intended as a visual replacement for previously extant chimney, stone pier foundation with latticed brick infill, attached hipped roof porch on plain wood posts on wood plank porch floor, poured concrete front steps, front door with sidelights and transom, six over six metal sash replacement windows. Notable outbuilding is a c. 1925 small front gabled frame flush board sided shed with a seam metal roof. (C)

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66. Watts House on Wilcox Co. Road 7—(c. 1868) one-and-one-half-story frame double pile central passage end gabled house, vinyl sided, standing seam metal roof, two original exterior brick end chimneys (later stuccoed), one latter brick exterior chimney, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, attached shed porch on wooden piers with brick bases, wood plank porch floor, double front doors with sidelights and transom, six over six sash windows throughout. (C)

67. Hawthorne House on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(1852) two-and-a-half-story frame end gabled central passage double pile house, weatherboarded with flush board and paneled dados under porch, asphalt shingled roof, four interior brick end chimneys, brick pier foundation, full pediment cornices in gable, two-tiered pedimented portico with wooden piers, "wheat sheaf" railings, and semi-circular fanlight in pediment, small semi-circular fanlights in peaks of side gables, triple hung doors in front and rear of first story and on front of second story, elliptical fanlight over first story front door, eight over eight sash windows on either side of first story front door, sidelights and transom around second story front door, transom over rear door, six over six sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, full facade rear shed porch with large enclosed room on west end and small enclosed vestibule on east end. Four notable historic outbuildings include a c. 1925 frame one-story novelty board sided front gabled two-room deep cook's house with a brick pier foundation, a central interior brick chimney, exposed rafters under eaves, an attached front shed porch on wooden piers on wood plank porch floor, single leaf front door, and four over four sash windows; a c. 1925 front gabled frame novelty board sided two-car garage with a brick pier foundation and exposed rafters under eaves; a c. 1925 front gabled frame flush board sided chicken house with exposed rafters under eaves and a seam metal roof; and a c. 1925 pyramidal roofed well house half of which is encompassed by a frame triangular enclosure and half of which is supported by Y-braced piers, also with a stone well housing, and surmounted by a finial with jigsaw work decoration. The lot is surrounded by a plank fence with a repeated St. Andrew's Cross pattern; the landscape also features historic oaks, hollies, magnolias, and camellias. (Previously listed on NR—C)

68. Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(mid-19th century to present) front iron fence with some concrete posts and gates for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, other sides of cemetery are surrounded by chain link. Predominantly vertical slab headstones, but also some box tombs and obelisks, inscriptionist on stones uniformly face east, some family plots are enclosed by iron fences. Notable stones include the monument to William Joseph Melton (9/29/1864-7/4/1900), which is a rather realistic full length two-thirds life size portrait of the interred apparently sculpted by an unknown artist in Italy commissioned by a daughter of the family. The base for the W.J. Melton monument is a battered marble pedestal with masonic symbols and has an inscription indicating it is the work of J.S. Clark Co. of Louisville, Kentucky. Also several elaborately carved slabs with typical regional motifs (hand descending from clouds, etc.). Two "Woodsmen of the World" monuments are present as well. An African American section of the cemetery, currently grown up with pine trees, lies outside of the fence to the west of the main section. Plantings include cedars, oaks, azaleas, and camellias. (C)

69. Friendship Baptist Church on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(1948) one-story brick veneered front gabled religious building with central steeple, full basement, front gabled porch on steel supports, six stacked panel front double doors, rectangular colored glass windows on main story, steel casement windows in basement. (C)

70. Ramsey-Stewart House on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(c. 1880/c. 1925) one-and-a-half-story frame weatherboarded end gabled house, two piles deep but with first pile extended further east and west than the second, two brick exterior end chimneys, seam metal roof, single leaf front door with sidelights and transom, attached shed porch on wooden piers with brick bases and metal screening, six over six sash windows. 19th century-core with a c. 1925 remodeling. (C)

71. Hawthorne-Finley House on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(c. 1870) one-and-one-half-story frame end gabled creole cottage type house, one and one half piles deep, two rooms wide, seam metal roof, stone pier and concrete block replacement foundation, chimneys are removed, weatherboarded except flush board under porch, recessed porch on battered wooden piers on brick bases set directly onto the earth in "carolina porch" manner, recessed wood plank porch floor, six over six sash windows throughout, two front doors. (C)

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72. Stanford-Melton House on Wilcox Co. Road 59—(c. 1890) one-and-a-half-story frame house with side-oriented jerkinhead gables, concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, multiple rear and side additions, single leaf front door, small front gabled porch on wooden piers on concrete slab porch floor, asphalt shingled roof, six over six sash windows. (C)

73. House on Old Depot Road .1 mile from jct. with Co. Road 59—(c.1940) one-story frame novelty board sided house with irregular plan, stylistically related to the "Cape Cod" tangent of the Colonial Revival, steeply pitched gabled rooflines, asphalt shingled roof, three brick chimneys, full brick foundation, enclosed front porch, wooden louvered vents in gables, six over six sash windows. Notable outbuilding is a front gabled transverse frame barn with sheds. Yard is planted in mature pines. (C)

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Statement of Significance

The Pine Apple Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for Commerce. A range of business functions accommodated by a prosperous turn-of-the-century railroad town are represented in the district. The town contains four solid examples of brick commercial blocks from the first decade of the twentieth century. While several of these structures simply accommodated general merchandise stores, a quintessential business type in c. 1900 small-town Alabama, the two-storied buildings contained dual functions (a bank and the telephone exchange in one, a general store and masonic lodge in the other) which are compellingly illustrative of how commercial functions could be combined historically. The district also contains a hotel building (essential for any travelers' and salesmen's stop along the rail lines), and a rare surviving example of a frame livery stable which recalls an era of businesses supported by the pre-automobile economy. Downtown Pine Apple burned on Christmas night 1903, so most of the commercial resources of the town can be dated very closely to the era of 1904-1906.

The Pine Apple Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for Education. The district contains two notable educational buildings, the Moore Academy and the Matheson Community Library. The Moore Academy historically attracted many students in the locality, and its present 1923 school building is probably the finest example of progressive era school design in the county. The 1927 Matheson Community Library is a fine example of a public educational institution sponsored and supported by a women's club. Both of these institutions represent a growing emphasis on availability of educational materials for the betterment of society that drew on the social consciousness of the 1920s.

The Pine Apple Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for Development, as a community which firmly represents the second and third phases of groups of people adjusting to and disposing themselves on the landscape of Wilcox County. The era of initial settlement of Wilcox County (1819-1835) is represented only by archaeological sites and a few graves, with the first extant houses built in the region being constructed at the very end of the period and the beginning of the next. The era of initial settlement in the county was largely a period of exploration and speculative investment which left few traces. The second phase of settlement in the county (1836-1865) represents the growing familiarity of the farmers and planters with the land in terms of the agricultural and living conditions which would allow their plantation system and cotton agriculture to flourish. The second phase of settlement also saw the formation and/or concretization of the major communities that are recognizable within the eastern and central part of the county (Camden, Furman, Oak Hill, and Pine Apple). Pine Apple still has a cemetery and several houses which can attest to this era, when the community first gained its current name and a post office. The most important phase of settlement that Pine Apple represents, however, is the third phase of the county's development (1866-circa 1900). With the arrival of the Selma to Pensacola Railroad Line in 1871, Pine Apple experienced an economic and social boom which allowed it to thrive throughout the late 19th and in to the early 20th century, when most communities in the Black Belt region were still attempting to recover from the end of slavery and the reorganization of the plantation economy. Pine Apple was the end of this particular railroad line from 1871 to the 1890s, which gave it a privileged position as a community which could continue to see development due to its privileged position with regards to transportation in the region. In 1872, Pine Apple became incorporated and was the first town in the eastern end of the county to do so. Many of the domestic resources illustrate this phase of settlement, giving a rare illustration of the town development and domestic resources produced in immediate post-bellum south-central Alabama. A fourth phase of development, approximately 1900-1950, saw diminishing construction, except in the realms of infrastructure and educational buildings.

The Pine Apple Historic District is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, as it contains many fine examples of domestic, commercial, and public building types, with a particular emphasis on the last third of the 19th century. Pine Apple contains multiple examples of buildings dating from 1870-1900, a period in which there were not many structures being built elsewhere in the Black Belt Region of Alabama. The district is therefore particularly valuable in its witness to architectural preferences in this little studied era. Also, the district attests to the transformations of the community that the tastes of the 1920s and 1930s wrought. New public buildings, a rediscovery of the past as architectural inspiration, and the vogue for a "cleaner" look to Victorian houses (made manifest in wholesale porch replacements) all witness to the remodeling of the community according to the architectural ideals of the third and fourth decades of the century.

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Period of Significance and Significant Dates

The period of significance for Pine Apple Historic District extends from approximately 1825, when the site of Friendship Baptist Church was first used for its current purpose (and from which unmarked burials in the Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery may date) to 1950, when the last houses in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles were built. Although two structures considered contributing are slightly less than fifty years of age, they have stylistically more in common with the buildings in Pine Apple of the earlier twentieth century than with the ranch style houses which dominate more recent domestic construction in the town. Significant dates for Pine Apple Historic District are as follows: 1852, when the earliest two surviving houses were built; 1871, when the Selma to Pensacola Railroad Line reached the town; 1872, the date of the town's incorporation; 1903, the date of the conflagration of the commercial district; 1923, the construction of the current Moore Academy building; and 1926, the date of construction of the Matheson Community Library.

Historic Summary

The first Anglo-American habitation in the area of the present day town of Pine Apple is marked by the founding of Friendship Baptist Church in 1825 by Kader Hawthorne, a noted early preacher in the Alabama River region. The rather rural community that formed around the church was initially itself called Friendship.³ The first firmly dated structures in the town, however, date from 1852, a year after the location obtained a post office and had its name officially changed to Pine Apple. These two buildings are the substantial Hawthorne House (inv. 67) and the Powell-Grimes House (inv. 55).⁴ Both of these are planter's dwellings, anomalies in this area of the county, which was predominantly populated with yeomen of more limited means.

The Hawthorne House was built for Joseph Richard Hawthorne, when he was in his late 40s. Hawthorne was by far one of the wealthiest planters in the eastern section of Wilcox County, owning \$45,000 worth of real estate and 120 slaves by 1860.⁵ J.R. Hawthorne was a kinsman of Kedar, who had founded Friendship Church, and several other prominent Baptist religious leaders.⁶ Since 1817, Hawthorne had been a planter resident in Conecuh County, Alabama, near the town of Belleville, and only moved to Pine Apple around the date of the construction of his house there. He commissioned New England born master builder Ezra Plumb to construct the building. Plumb had built Joseph Hawthorne's father's house at Belleville, a still extant I-house, in the 1830s and apparently was one of the more popular builders among the Conecuh County planter elite.⁷ The Hawthorne House is a rather substantial, if conservative, expression of the status of a mature planter's life-long accumulation of wealth.

The Powell-Grimes House, though altered in the late 19th century, possesses a clearly recognizable core of a double pile hipped roof Greek Revival structure. It was built by Gus Powell, a younger planter who owned 37 slaves and who probably fit well into the "middling planter" class found in communities like Oak Hill to the north. It is safe to assume, however, that most houses in antebellum Pine Apple were even more modest than the Powell house—in scale like the c. 1860 Thigpen-Coleman-Knight House (inv. 33) or smaller. The modest means of most of Pine Apple's early inhabitants is reflected both in census

³Smith, Robert. And Grimes, Frances. History of Pine Apple. p. 3.

⁴ibid., pp. 3, 99, 101.

⁵1860 Alabama Federal Census.

⁶Owen, Thomas M. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921). pp. 774-775.

⁷Bryant, Jennifer. Alabama Register Nomination, Hawthorne House, Belleville vic., Conecuh Co., 1993.

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records and possibly in their political leanings. While Wilcox County was largely secessionist, in the 1860 election the Kyser's Mill Beat, which included Pine Apple, was carried by John Bell and the Constitutional Unionists followed closely by northern Democrat Stephen Douglas, while the secessionist Breckenridge trailed in third.⁸ From this it might easily, and probably correctly, be inferred that the antebellum residents of the Pine Apple region had much less of a stake in the economy of the big plantation that dominated most of the rest of the Black Belt. The diversity of opinion reflected in the 1860 election would foreshadow the forward-thinking and progressive ethos that would dominate Pine Apple for much of the century following the Civil War.

A notable event of the 1860s was the arrival of the Adams family from Henry County, Georgia, who would have a notable effect on the development of the community. Dr. David Adams would become the founder of the only historic Christian denomination church in the county in 1865. He was, as an acquaintance put it, "a good man who practiced medicine for a living and preached when he had the opportunity."⁹ The sons, daughters, and grandchildren of David Adams would come to play an important role in the business, civic, educational, and social life of the town and build many of the houses that contribute to the historic district today.¹⁰

What diverted Pine Apple from simply withering to a small cross-roads post office after the Civil War was the arrival of the railroad. In 1871, the tracks between Selma and Pine Apple were complete and running as part of the Selma & Gulf Railroad.¹¹ It was the earliest arrival of a rail line in the county and would make Pine Apple a regional commercial center. The fact that in 1872 the town first was incorporated by act of the Alabama legislature attests to the immediate economic impact of the arrival of the railroad.¹² The line between Selma and Pensacola which had begun under the Selma & Gulf Line was not actually completed until 1900, after the line had been acquired by the L&N line.¹³ Pine Apple's special status as the "end of the line" for nearly 30 years undoubtedly gave it a special place in the economy of the region. Pine Apple continued to thrive well after the line was complete, but when rail transportation declined, so did the prosperity of the town.

Numerous dwellings were built in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, as Pine Apple's mercantile and professional class grew and prospered. Nearly contemporary with the arrival of the railroad in Pine Apple, Nathan Lobman built his house on one of the primary streets in town (inv. 26). At the core, the house is a very traditional coastal cottage form, but it has been ornamented with vegetal jigsaw work decoration and a large decoratively shingled front gable¹⁴, symbolizing a transition from a regional building culture to a national one. Nathan Lobman was born in New York City of German Jewish parents and raised in

⁸Woodson, Ouida Starr. Within the Bend: Stories of Wilcox County. (Privately published, 1988). p. 17.

⁹Selma Minister S.B. More as quoted in Watson, George H. and Mildred B. History of the Christian Churches in the Alabama Area. (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1965). p. 58.

¹⁰see Smith, Robert. and Grimes, Frances. History of Pine Apple. pp. 77-78.

¹¹Cline, Wayne. Alabama Railroads. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1997). p. 116.

¹²Smith, Robert. And Grimes, Frances. History of Pine Apple. p. 5.

¹³Cline, Wayne. Alabama Railroads. p. 116.

¹⁴This feature may have been added in the 1890s, but that was still within the period of Lobman residency.

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Greenville, Alabama.¹⁵ He moved to Pine Apple in 1871 and opened a dry goods store in partnership with L. Steiner.¹⁶ In 1903, after downtown Pine Apple burned, Lobman and Steiner moved to Montgomery and reopened their drygoods store there.¹⁷ Nathan Lobman would additionally become director of a cotton factory, director of the Commercial and Industrial Association, and a city alderman.¹⁸ A few years afterward, merchant James Buchanan Lloyd would also move from Greenville and build his house (inv. 63). It also maintains a traditional form, a central passage double pile hipped roof dwelling, but displays the flat jigsaw ornament so popular in the community in the 1870s and 1880s. J. B. Lloyd served as Pine Apple's postmaster in the 1890s and served as a state legislator in Wilcox County in 1911.¹⁹ Both his first and second wives were daughters of Dr. David Adams.²⁰ The 1870s and early 1880s set the pattern for Pine Apple being a good place for up-and-coming merchants to come and settle down for a while. The social and commercial activity of Pine Apple in the 1890s through the early twentieth century followed much the same pattern. Merchant William Feagin would move to town in 1887, open a store with his brother, and build a house that would follow national trends in ornament and plan, introducing the L-plan cottage (complete with more delicate, spindle work ornament) to the language of the town.²¹ John Thomas Adams, son of Dr. David Adams, co-founder of the Bank of Pine Apple, and more-or-less permanent fixture on the Wilcox County Board of Education, would build one of the most striking architectural statements of Pine Apple in 1904 with his sprawling neo-classical Queen Anne style house.²² William Joseph Melton, once known locally as the "Great Mogul of the East" due to his great influence in business and community matters in eastern Wilcox County, was upon his demise commemorated by a three-quarters life-size Italian marble full length sculpture in Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery.²³ The portrait shows a proud and stately well-fed mustached gentleman complete with walking stick, hat, and watch fob. These are just some examples of the enterprising, civic-minded business men and their families largely responsible for much of the current appearance of the town of Pine Apple. In their attitudes, ambitions, and social life, the mercantile and professional classes of the town echoed the currents of the Gilded Age in a way that stood out in stark contrast to much of the rest of still almost completely traditionalist, agrarian, plantation-oriented Wilcox County.

One of the great cultural events of Pine Apple's late 19th-century florescence was the founding of the Moore Academy in 1881. This school would be the locus of education in Pine Apple and much of the surrounding countryside, extending its influence into Butler and Monroe Counties. The school was organized by and named for Dr. John Trotwood Moore, who would do the initial organization for an institution which would last well into the mid-20th century. Dr. Moore left the town in 1885, later going on to become a horse farmer and the Director of Libraries, Archives, and History for the State of Tennessee.²⁴ Moore was the impetus for the construction of the initial school building in 1882 (a two-story frame building with a

¹⁵Owen, Thomas M. History of Alabama. p. 1059.

¹⁶ibid.

¹⁷ibid.

¹⁸ibid.

¹⁹ibid.

²⁰ibid.

²¹Smith, Robert. and Grimes, Frances. History of Pine Apple. p. 127.

²²ibid., pp. 77, 134.

²³ibid., p. 45.

²⁴ibid., p. 20.

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two-story porch with elaborate jigsaw work) and set up a Board of Trustees which would ensure the continuity of the school's success.²⁵ The public school system of Wilcox County was organized in the late 1910s and plans were made for Moore Academy to become part of it.²⁶ A new, modern building was planned and constructed in 1923. This is the building extant today (inv. 10), a two-story brick T-plan school that still is among the most notable school buildings of its vintage in the region. Many of the white professionals of Wilcox county today can still claim status as alumni of Moore Academy, although during racial integration of the 1960s, the racial and economic constituency completely changed and white students enrolled in private schools once again while the public school system became almost completely black. The subsequent divisions in the county led to an impoverishment of the public school system and the Moore Academy finally closed its doors in 1989. The divisiveness of race in the Black Belt reached even into a very civil and otherwise progressive community. This scar in Pine Apple's history is only currently beginning to heal—in the mid-1990s, Moore Academy at last became a meeting place for a biracial social group.

Another building from Pine Apple's progressive era may be unique in the state. The women of Pine Apple added a new building to the fabric of the town in 1927.²⁷ The Matheson Community Library (inv. #50) officially opened in April of that year as the result of efforts by ladies of the New Century Club.²⁸ The local ladies under the leadership of "godmothers" Mrs. E. L. Williamson and Mrs. H. L. Finklea founded this organization on April 29, 1921.²⁹ The purposes of the club were "mutual benefit for members," "intellectual culture," and "community welfare."³⁰ The idea for the library grew out of one of the club's programs, in which each member was to buy a book to donate to the club that would later be the topic of discussions in the "Reading Circle."³¹ The books the ladies acquired for this activity would later become the core of the new library. Planning for the library began in 1925, when the club was divided into 5 committees, each with a goal of raising one hundred dollars for the new building.³² Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Adams' family donated the land for the library and subsequently the building was named after Addie Adams Matheson, a prominent civic leader of the community who was elected chair of the fundraising committee.³³ New Century Club apparently sponsored several efforts aimed at community improvement. One subtle trace of the presence of these education-conscious ladies is the inscription on the concrete steps leading up to the front yard of the Moore Academy: "New Century Club 1924."

During the first half of the twentieth century, Pine Apple saw advances not only in education but also in technology. The town was one of the first communities in the vicinity to have a telephone exchange in about the year 1900.³⁴ By 1904, it occupied the upstairs of the bank building. In 1925, state highway 10 through the town was graveled and in 1935 it was

²⁵ibid.

²⁶ibid., p. 21.

²⁷ibid., p. 8.

²⁸ibid.

²⁹ibid.

³⁰ibid.

³¹ibid.

³²ibid.

³³ibid.

³⁴ibid., p. 10.

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paved.³⁵ The aggressiveness of the engineers in charge of the 1935 paving project was to be somewhat obstructed by Miss Willie Sam Snowden, who has been called "the first feminist and environmentalist of Pine Apple."³⁶ Although the surveyors wished to remove a large holly tree in the front yard of what was then the Snowden House (Lobman-Snowden House, inv. #26), Miss Willie, apparently a poetess and general "character," insisted that the tree remain.³⁷ The tree would stand, though its existence is not evident today, and at least one of the gentle curves in the town's street plan remains today to recall Miss Willie's activism. Other developments which would change the technological end of Pine Apple life would be the introduction of electricity to town in 1928 and the building of the water tower and water works (inv. #48) in 1937.³⁸

A limited amount of new house building occurred between 1910 and 1950. The new domestic construction was by and large dominated either by the ethos of the Colonial Revival or the somewhat ironically mass-produced hardware of the Craftsman style. The most elaborate new domestic construction was the reconfiguration of an older house into the Williamson House in 1928 (inv. #7). The Williamson House became the premier example of the Colonial Revival in Pine Apple, with its symmetrical wings, round-headed windows in dormers, heavily dentilled cornice, and "Chinese" Chippendale inspired railings. The Williamson House was built very much under the sway of the increasing notoriety of Colonial Williamsburg in the late 1920s. Two additional Colonial Revival houses sprung up in its wake, though they always seem to have had a lesser level of stylistic detail and are today in a state of more compromised integrity. The vogue for architectural echoing of the nation's early history in the 1920s found Pine Apple echoing national trends. Part of the "Colonial Revival mentality" also gave birth to the preservation movement in the early twentieth century. The moving and partial reconstruction in Pine Apple of the Purfoy House (inv. #6) from the Furman community in the 1930s seems to have been one of Wilcox County's earliest preservation efforts. In these buildings, a conflation of a plantation past and a progressive present seems to have occurred in the Pine Apple of the 1920s and 1930s.

The Craftsman style appears in a house (inv. #14) in Pine Apple in the mid-to-late-1910s. Exposed rafters with "s" curves cut into their ends, elaborately paned windows, and a front gabled porch on plain posts are the hallmarks of the first phase of development of the style in southern Alabama. Following it are a typical, front gabled vernacular bungalow (inv. #57) and a very late front gabled brick bungalow with a side-gabled porch (inv. #34). These houses all likely represent a desire for living in an up-to-date modern house and their stylistic characteristics are mainly the result of their owners' preferences in decorative hardware. One of the largest impacts that the Craftsman style had on Pine Apple was in the realm of remodeling rather than new construction. The 1920s and 1930s saw wholesale porch replacement on many of the Victorian era houses. The jigsaw work railing and bracketed and sometimes turned porch posts were replaced with plain wooden piers on brick bases, giving the houses a more clean, modern look to the Progressive Era eye.

In the 1930s and 1940s, it is interesting to note, the Davidson-Jackson House (inv. #28) would become a social center for the youth of the town under the residency of Frank and Georgia Jackson. The ample 1903 Queen Anne style home found a new usage to occupy its spaces as the Jacksons hosted regular dances to big band recordings (Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, the Dorsie Brothers, Duke Ellington, etc...)³⁹

The characteristic energy and optimistic progressivism of Pine Apple from the Civil War period through the first half of the 20th century is reflected in its architecture, which housed diverse commercial, residential, social, and public functions. The

³⁵ibid.

³⁶ibid.

³⁷ibid., pp. 10, 85.

³⁸ibid., p. 10.

³⁹ibid., pp. 37-38.

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activity and the up-to-date consciousness of social and stylistic trends in the town contrasts markedly with the plodding conservatism of much of the rest of a sleepy plantation county. The personality of the town in its period of significance is perhaps best summed up by the reminiscences of a regular visitor to the town in the 1940s:

"But most of all [in Pine Apple], I learned the amazing acceptance and grace of spirit in allowing individuality and accommodation to the differences in economic status, religious beliefs, racial affections, "tee totalers" and social imbibers—what an ideal of blending strengths and weaknesses in an atmosphere of love and appreciation of the human condition."⁴⁰

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA—

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Pine Apple Historic District lies completely within the town limits of Pine Apple, Alabama, and is represented on the accompanying base map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of Pine Apple Historic District were drawn to include the maximum number of historic contributing properties associated with the history of Pine Apple while taking in as few non-contributing elements as possible.

⁴⁰ibid., p. 96. Quote from Elinor Floyd Van Dyke.

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Pine Apple Historic District, Pine Apple, Wilcox County, Alabama
Johnathan Farris, photographer
Summer 1998
Negatives maintained at the Alabama Historical Commission

1. Purifoy-Melton House (inv. #6) facing southwest
2. Williamson House (inv. #7) facing east
3. Moore Academy (inv. #10) facing southwest
4. Pine Apple Methodist Church (inv. #11) facing southeast
5. Feagin House (inv. #13) facing east
6. House (inv. #14) facing west
7. House (inv. #18) facing southeast
8. Dr. Zeno and Viola Chapman House (inv. #20) facing west
9. Lobman-Snowden House (inv. #26)—detail
10. Lobman-Snowden House (inv. #26) facing east
11. Thigpen-Coleman-Knight House (inv. #33) facing north
12. House (inv. #37) facing north
13. Store (inv. #40) facing east
14. Store (inv. #40)—detail
15. Commercial buildings (inv. #40-42) facing southwest
16. Bank of Pine Apple/Telephone Exchange Building (inv. #46) facing north/northeast
17. Pine Apple Water Tower and Water Works (inv. #48) facing north
18. Matheson Community Library (inv. #50) facing east
19. Adams Cemetery (inv. #51) facing west/southwest
20. John Thomas Adams House (inv. #53) facing east
21. John Thomas Adams House (inv. #53)—barn facing southeast
22. John Thomas Adams House (inv. #53)—carriage house facing south
23. Powell-Grimes House (inv. #55) facing west
24. Powell-Grimes House (inv. #55)—well on porch facing west
25. Powell-Grimes House (inv. #55)—log barn facing north
26. Livery Stable (inv. #59) facing north
27. James Buchanan Lloyd House (inv. #63) facing south
28. James Buchanan Lloyd House (inv. #63)—detail
29. Hawthorne House (inv. #67) facing south
30. Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery (inv. #68) facing south
31. Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery (inv. #68)—W.J. Melton Monument facing west
32. Street Scene (Hwy 10), southern end of historic district looking north