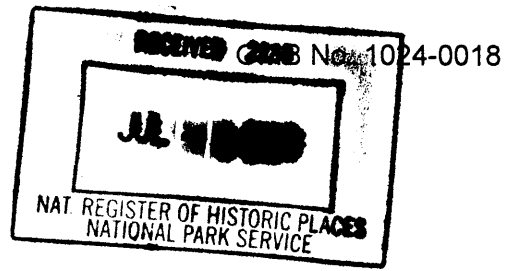


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



890

1. Name of Property

historic name Pugh, Jesse Pickens, Farmstead

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3.5 mi W of Grove Hill on U.S. 84 not for publication N/A
city or town Grove Hill vicinity X
state Alabama code AL county Clarke code 025 zip code 36451

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6-22-99
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 7/29/99

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>graves/burials</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>agricultural field</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>graves/burials</u>
<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: half spraddle roof cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE

roof METAL

walls WOOD

other GLASS, BRICK

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

- X 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.
X 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
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance c.1865 - 1929

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
[X State Historic Preservation Office
Other state agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository
Alabama Historical Commission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Pugh, Jesse Pickens, Farmstead

County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead is located approximately 3.5 miles west of Grove Hill on U.S. 84 in Clarke County, Alabama. The house and a cluster of outbuildings lie on the north side of the highway. Another cluster of outbuildings comprising an early twentieth-century farmyard and a family cemetery are sited on the south side of the highway. A large amount of historic acreage is still associated with the farmstead. Although the house is no longer inhabited, some of the acreage is still used as pasture for cattle. The bulk of the farm is in woodland, as was the case when Jesse Pickens Pugh owned this property. Brush is growing up around the house, but a cleared area remains around the outbuildings on either side of the road. Pasture lies northwest of the house and south of U.S. 84.

The Pugh house is a one-story, frame, double-pile center hall house that was built c.1865 after Jesse Pickens Pugh returned from the Civil War. The house contains four large rooms of roughly eighteen feet square. It has a broken side gable roof over an integral porch on the facade and two interior limestone chimneys with brick stacks and corbeled caps. The house is a vernacular type known in Alabama as the spraddle roof cottage because of the pitch of the side gable roof that breaks over porches on the facade and rear elevation. The Pugh house is more specifically a half-spraddle roof cottage, since the roofline only breaks over a front porch. Two small rooms (approximately 8' by 8'), called shed rooms, were enclosed on the sides of the front porch in the early twentieth century. The house rests on very high piers of flat stacked fieldstone, some of which have been replaced or supplemented with concrete block. Some piers have also been replaced with poured concrete. One near the front porch bears an inscription, "M C Dec. 13, 1937," that refers to the date the piers were replaced. Hand-hewn beams comprise the framing structure of the house. Exterior walls are composed of a variety of wood treatments. Narrow clapboards, which probably date from the 1920s-1930s, cover the exterior walls. The facade is faced with horizontal flush boards, and the walls of the shed rooms that face into the front porch are board and batten. The roof is of standing seam tin.

The south-facing facade is composed of five bays. The outermost bays have been enclosed in the shed rooms, which each contain one six-over-nine window in this elevation and are faced with narrow clapboards. The walls of these rooms reach to the window surrounds of two six-over-nine windows that flank the entrance. The window immediately east of the entrance has been boarded up. The roof of the integral front porch is supported by two slightly tapered square columns with simple caps and shelters a wood floor. A simple railing remains on the west side of the porch. The entrance was through paired doors that are now missing. The opening is surmounted by a four-pane transom and two-pane sidelights. Four-panel doors open into both of the shed rooms from the porch. The shed rooms have no access into the interior of the house, and six-over-nine windows that would have been on the exterior are now closed up within these rooms on their north walls.

The east and west sides of the house both feature the broken pitch of the gable roofline on the south side of the house. Four symmetrically placed window openings are found on both sides, although some of the windows are now either boarded up or are simply openings. The rear, or north, elevation of the house is also symmetrical. An opening parallel to the front entrance marks where paired doors would have been located. This opening would have had two six-over-nine windows on either side. As on the rest of the house, some of the windows are gone or have been boarded up.

The interior of the house is arranged around a central hall measuring approximately 10' by 36'. An east-west summer beam bisects the hall at its midpoint. Ceilings in the hall and throughout the house are board and batten, a treatment seen in other Clarke County houses from the same period. Flooring throughout the house is 6" wide heart pine. The interior fireplaces are located between rooms on the east and west sides of the hall. The four rooms open off the hall via doors that have two vertical panels on the hall side and are plain on the back side. A four-panel door connects the two rooms on the west side of the house. The southwest room retains an early twentieth-century floor cloth designed to look like an oriental rug. This floor cloth has helped preserve the floors in this room. The mantels in the southeast and southwest rooms have fluted pilasters and a plain mantel shelf. The mantels in the northeast and northwest rooms, at the rear of the house, are plain. The northwest room appears to have been used as a bedroom. It contains two closets with two-panel doors on the south wall. Walls in this room are board and batten. In the rest of the house walls are flush wide boards. The rear double doors of the

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house are missing. An exterior door in the northeast room appears to have led out to a covered porch connecting the house with a kitchen building to the north. This porch has collapsed.

The kitchen building measures approximately 34' long and 16' 6" wide. This frame building is sheathed in clapboards and has a standing seam and corrugated metal roof and wood floor. A door on the south gable end faces the house. The gable extends over the end of the building approximately 5', sheltering the passage to the house. The south facade of the building, under the shelter of the gable overhang, is board and batten. A brick stack pierces the roof in the center of the building, and parts of a limestone chimney remain around the foundations where a stove would have stood in the middle of the building. The stove has been removed, however. The building contains two rooms, apparently a kitchen and a dining room. From the south, one enters the dining room area through a late-nineteenth-century screen door. There are six-over-six windows on the east and west sides of this space. The dining room area is not presently separated from the rest of the building by a wall, but the framing structure indicates that the two spaces were separate. Also, interior walls are unfinished in the north portion of the building and are of vertical flush boards in the south dining room portion. The rear, or north, part of the building was probably constructed first c.1865 and the dining room area added at a later date in the nineteenth century. Foundation materials support this assertion, as the north portion rests on stacked fieldstone piers, and the south portion rests on hand-hewn wood piers. The north portion of the building appears to have been used as a kitchen. A pantry area is partitioned off by a wall of wide vertical flush boards. A batten door provides exterior access on the west wall, and a window with batten shutter is located on the east wall. Another window with a batten shutter is located on the north wall in the pantry area. This window also has a screen that swings open inward. **C**

A long rectangular wooden shed with a corrugated metal roof stands to the northeast of the kitchen/dining room. It was probably constructed c. 1920 and used to store farm equipment. **C**

Three farm outbuildings dating to the early twentieth century are located to the west and northwest of the house. The most northerly one has a corrugated metal roof, concrete floor, and board siding. Coal found on the floor may indicate that this shed was used for its storage. **C** To the south, the middle building in the row has collapsed, although it appears to have been constructed like its neighbor. **NC**, due to deterioration. To the south of this building, the last outbuilding in the row has a corrugated metal roof and board siding. **C**

A historic well is found south of the house at the side of U.S. 84. According to family history, Isaac Pugh dug the well the year that he came to Alabama, 1810, and settled on the Pugh property. The well wall is now made of concrete block, having been replaced in the early twentieth century. A corrugated metal roof supported by wood posts shelters the well opening. It also probably dates from the early twentieth century when Jesse Pickens Pugh constructed several outbuildings on the property. **C**

A group of farm outbuildings lie across U.S. 84 on the south side of the highway. These buildings comprise the historic farmyard of the Pugh complex. A farm roadbed lies just east of the farmyard, which is enclosed with wood fencing.

A c.1920 single crib barn forms the southeastern boundary of the farmyard. It is rectangular, has a gabled roof, and rests on stone piers. The central portion is a crib sheathed in flush boards with batten doors on the east and west sides that provide access to the interior feed storage space. A feeding rack is located on the north side of the building, under the shelter of the shed roof that projects out on the north, west, and south sides of the building. The corrugated metal roof is supported by log poles. Extensions to the shed roof on the west and south sides provide more shelter for feeding animals. The shed extension on the south side has been enclosed as a pen. There is also a wooden chute on this side of the building. **C**

Immediately west of the shed is an early twentieth-century log pen probably used as a smokehouse. This building has a gabled roof and rests on a stone foundation. There is a small board door under an overhang projection of the gable-end roof on the east side of the building. Walls are of log with board siding in the gable ends. The building has a corrugated metal roof. **C**

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The cemetery is located several yards farther south. It is surrounded by trees and consists of a small family plot enclosed by a modern chain link fence. With graves spanning nearly 140 years, the most recent burial in the cemetery is 1963. Several generations of Pugh family members, including Jesse Pickens Pugh, his father, Isaac Pugh, his grandfather, Elijah Pugh, and their wives are buried in the cemetery. The DAR has placed a marker on Elijah's grave since he served in the Revolutionary War in Georgia before moving to Alabama in 1812. The stones are generally simple, except for an 1891 obelisk marking the grave of Alfred B. Pugh, the unmarried physician son of Jesse Pickens Pugh. The family graves are a reminder of the generations of Pugh ownership, from settlement to the late twentieth century, that maintained the house and farm. **C**

Agricultural land and landscape features constitute a final contributing element of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead. Though it has grown up with brush some in recent years, the area surrounding the house and outbuildings on both sides of the highway remains cleared. A roadbed on the south side of the highway leads past the farmyard towards the cemetery and pasture. The present property boundaries of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead include a large amount of acreage associated with the agricultural history of the farm. This acreage is partially in pasture, since the present owners graze cattle there as the Jesse Pickens Pugh family did in the past. The bulk of the property is woodland as it was throughout Jesse Pickens Pugh's ownership. Continuity of land use makes the Pugh farm even more valuable for the interpretation of Clarke County agricultural history. **C**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead property, the potential for subsurface remains is high. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire property.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION A: AGRICULTURE

The Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its significance in the agricultural history of Clarke County. The house and farm complex reflects the diversified independent farming history of Jesse Pickens Pugh and his family in the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Independent farmers played a leading role in this southwestern Alabama county, comprising the majority of its population throughout much of its history. The county remains very rural. This farmstead includes a large amount of intact original acreage that is still used for agricultural purposes or has been kept in woodland. Outbuildings reinforce the sense of a variety of farm operations that contributed to the household economy of the Pughs. Although the house has been abandoned and the land is no longer owned by the Pugh family, the acreage and buildings remain as a valuable resource for understanding Clarke County farms. Changing agricultural practice, especially the conversion of cultivated lands to pine plantations, makes this opportunity increasingly rare. The fact that Jesse Pickens Pugh farmed land that was settled by his father and grandfather in the first years of Clarke County's settlement further illustrates the importance of family farms to the county. He continued to live on the farm until his death in 1929 at nearly 100 years of age. As an intact complex of a farmhouse, farm outbuildings, and land, the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead illustrates the evolution of Clarke County agricultural life from 1865 to the 1920s. The period of significance reflects Jesse Pickens Pugh's ownership, beginning with the construction of the house after the Civil War and concluding with his death in 1929.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its significance in architecture. The Pugh house is an excellent example of the locally popular spraddle roof cottage house type. This form

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spread inland from the coastal south as settlers pushed westward into lands formerly occupied by Native Americans. The Pugh family would have likely been familiar with the spraddle roof form in Georgia, where Jesse Pickens Pugh's father and grandfather lived before moving to Clarke County in 1812. Although Jesse was born in Clarke County in 1829, he was undoubtedly influenced by the kinds of houses other Clarke County farmers had built. The spraddle roof form was one of the most popular house types in the county in the early and middle nineteenth century. It was particularly associated with small farmers, who made up the majority of Clarke County's population.¹ The Pugh house is a more sophisticated example of the spraddle roof form because of the Greek Revival details on its interior, such as mantels with fluted pilasters and two-panel doors. The board and batten paneling was also used on Greek Revival-influenced buildings elsewhere in Clarke County and south Alabama in the middle nineteenth century. The date of construction for the Pugh house is late for Greek Revival details, but there is evidence that Jesse Pickens Pugh may have recycled materials from an older house. The doors, mantels, six-over-nine windows, and large sills indicate that the house may have been built using materials from an older building, perhaps Isaac Pugh's house that once stood several yards south on the property.² The board and batten paneling treatment of porch walls, interior walls, and ceilings is characteristic of Clarke County architecture in the middle nineteenth century. The Pugh house retains a large amount of this distinctive feature, which was used throughout south Alabama on residential spaces such as porches, passages, and parlors intended for more public use. The Pugh house further illustrates a common adaptation of the spraddle roof form in the two shed rooms that were added to the front porch in the early twentieth century. As on the Pugh house, these rooms were most commonly entered through an exterior door on the porch rather than through the house. Finally, the Pugh house is a variation of the spraddle roof cottage in that it only has the broken pitch of the roof on the south side. There is no rear porch, as is more common on these houses in Clarke County and elsewhere in south Alabama.

Although the Pugh house is now abandoned and has lost elements, including some windows and doors, the overall plan of the house is intact. It retains its defining features and the spraddle roof form. The line of the spraddle roof on the side elevations, and floor, wall, and ceiling treatments remain as they were in Jesse Pugh's lifetime. Historic mantels remain in the rooms although they are detached. The house also retains some original stone foundations as well as original limestone chimneys. The narrow board cladding is intact and dates from a historic period of renovation in the early twentieth century, probably the same time that the shed rooms, another defining feature, were added. The house therefore retains all the integrities that are registration requirements for residential buildings under the Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama, multiple property submission.

The outbuildings of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead illustrate common forms of agricultural outbuildings constructed in the early twentieth century. These buildings are simple variations on a wooden shed with a corrugated metal roof that could serve for a variety of uses, from storage of materials and equipment to sheltering animals. The shed on the south side of U.S. 84 is a more sophisticated variation with its extended shed overhangs, feeding rack, and other facilities for cattle.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Isaac Pugh, father of Jesse Pickens Pugh, arrived in what would become Clarke County, Alabama, in 1810 from Georgia. At this time the area, recently ceded by Choctaws, was part of the Mississippi Territory. Isaac lived for a year in central Clarke County before returning to Georgia to retrieve his family. According to family history, he dug the well on the Pugh

¹Susan Enzweiler, "Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4 December 1997), 74.

²Jesse Pickens Pugh's 1929 obituary states that in 1812 Isaac "built his home on a spot just in front of the present Pugh home, and across which now runs the public road." *Clarke County Democrat*, 14 March 1929.

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property during this year. In 1812, Isaac returned with his father, Elijah Pugh, mother, Ruth Julian Pugh, wife, and brothers and sisters. They settled on the land that is now the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead. Jesse Pickens Pugh was the last child of Isaac and Hannah Baskin Pugh, and was born on April 17, 1829. Family history claims that Jesse Pugh was educated in private schools and worked as a school teacher briefly before starting to farm. He served in the Confederate Army from 1862 to 1865 as a lieutenant in the cavalry.³ Upon his return to Clarke County in 1865, Jesse Pugh built the spraddle roof cottage that still stands on the property. This house provided room for his wife, Sophia Melissa Bettis Pugh, and four children. Their large family eventually grew to include ten children.

In the 1860 federal census, Jesse Pickens Pugh's family included only two small children. He was probably still living in his father's house with his mother, a widow. He was already establishing himself as a farmer, however, having \$1,000 real property and \$9,000 personal property to his credit. He also owned slaves. Five slaves lived in three houses in his household, and his mother owned six slaves and one slave house.⁴ Sarah Pogue was probably one of these slaves who remained with the Pugh family after emancipation as a domestic servant. She and her two children are listed as part of Jesse Pickens Pugh's household in the 1870 federal census. A single nineteen-year-old black male, probably a farm hand, was also part of the Pugh household. The family had grown to include seven children by 1870. Jesse Pickens Pugh's real property was again valued at \$1,000, but his personal estate was worth only \$700 in the aftermath of emancipation and the Civil War.⁵ Of his real property, 400 acres were woodland and 100 acres improved.⁶ By 1880 Jesse Pugh owned 652 acres of woodland, as well as 30 cultivated acres and 8 in pasture. Another 30 unimproved acres completed the growing farm.⁷

Jesse Pickens Pugh carried on a diversified farming operation during the late nineteenth century. The livestock and crops raised on the Pugh farm principally provided for the family's needs. They also provided marketable products like cotton and butter that could be sold or traded. Jesse Pugh raised cattle, sheep, and swine and grew corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes in 1870. The family made butter and molasses that year, too, for a total of \$1,237 in farm production value. Ten years later, Jesse Pugh had increased his herd of cattle from seven to thirty head and maintained the same number of sheep while keeping fewer hogs. Eighteen chickens produced twenty dozen eggs in 1880, though, and the Pugh family had added oats to their crops. The total value of farm production in 1880 was \$825.⁸ Family history also mentions that Jesse Pickens Pugh operated a blacksmith shop and worked some as a builder.⁹ Jesse Pugh must have followed his father's example, because Isaac Pugh's 1839 probate inventory lists one set of blacksmith's tools and 374 pounds of iron.¹⁰ His own labor and farm production contributed to an overall farm economy that emphasized self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency was the object of yeoman farmers in the antebellum period and continued to be their source of stability in the aftermath of the Civil War. The 1870s and 1880s marked a decrease in average farm size and an increase in the total number of farms in the state due to the rise in tenancy. Agricultural reformers urged crop diversification and, in the early twentieth century, increasing livestock

³"Elijah Pugh and His Descendants," paper in the files of the Alabama Historical Commission.

⁴1860 Alabama Federal Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

⁵1870 Alabama Federal Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

⁶1870 Alabama Federal Agricultural Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

⁷1880 Alabama Federal Agricultural Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

⁸1870, 1880 Alabama Federal Agricultural Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

⁹"Elijah Pugh and His Descendants," paper in the files of the Alabama Historical Commission.

¹⁰Will Book D, Clarke County, Alabama, 514.

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herds in order to combat the cycle of poverty and drain on the soil that accompanied the sharecropping system of cotton agriculture. Production of foodstuffs was promoted as a remedy to the ills of cotton, and farmers were encouraged to grow food crops to feed their families and livestock. In Clarke County, livestock was always at least as vital as cotton to the economy of the county. Jesse Pickens Pugh continued to be a landowner and enjoyed a degree of prosperity after the Civil War when other farmers were suffering. The size and detail of his house are an indication of the relative security of his economic position.

The amount of acreage Jesse Pickens Pugh retained in woods reflects the relatively small scale agriculture of the independent farmer as well as the significance of timber to a county in the longleaf pine belt. Although there is no record that Jesse Pugh felled his trees for profit, it is possible that he did to some extent as the lumber industry grew in importance in Clarke County from the 1880s through the turn of the century. It is highly probable, however, that Jesse Pugh used his own woods to supply boards for his house and outbuildings.

The reforms of agricultural extension programs around the turn-of-the-century included advocating breded livestock and more livestock production in general. This trend toward diversification reinforced Clarke County's historical role as a cattle-raising county. Clarke County had developed as a cattle-raising region in the early nineteenth century because of the availability of good pasture there. Despite decreases in livestock production in the late nineteenth century, Clarke maintained its position as the Alabama county having the most cattle.¹¹ The outbuildings and pasture of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead reflect the importance of livestock production in the early twentieth century. The 1900s and 1910s witnessed prosperity for farmers after the agricultural depression of the 1890s. The outbuildings were constructed in the early twentieth century during a period when farmers prospered and livestock regained importance in southern agriculture. The farmyard, smokehouse, and large shed on the south side of U.S. 84 illustrate how livestock were kept, fed, and processed on this Clarke County farm. Their separation in another area of the farm from the storage sheds around the house demonstrate how farm production was spaced out over the landscape. Unfortunately, federal agricultural censuses for the early twentieth century are not available in Alabama. Therefore, the more recent agricultural history of the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead must be extrapolated from outbuildings, county history, and aerial photographs without the benefit of numerical data.

The Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead is a valuable artifact of rural life in Clarke County because it illustrates both farm production and the domestic sphere. The integration of entire families into farm economic production was the source of security for yeoman farmers in the antebellum period. The Pughs demonstrated that this strategy could be used to their advantage in the aftermath of the Civil War as well. As the 1880 agricultural census reflects, Jesse Pugh paid no wages for farm labor in 1879.¹² Melissa Pugh and her children were undoubtedly involved in farm production. The addition of chickens to the population of livestock in the 1870s reveals that the family engaged in an area of production that was traditionally supervised by farm women. Butter making, also recorded in agricultural censuses, is another element of women's farm labor. Farm work and home life were not separated by much distance, as outbuildings are grouped around the residence. Some production, such as butter making, probably took place in the kitchen building, and wool from the flock of sheep was probably spun around the house. Still, the house on the Jesse Pickens Pugh Farmstead is no utilitarian structure. Architectural details such as board and batten paneled ceilings and walls and Greek Revival-influenced mantels reflect the Pugh family's desire to make their house a place where visitors could be received and entertained. The house is a common vernacular form but reveals the builder's awareness of nationally popular stylistic details. Fortunately, these details have survived to the present and the property has retained its rural setting. The result is a rare opportunity to better understand and preserve the rural heritage that is of primary importance to Clarke County's history.

¹¹Enzweiler, 53.

¹²1880 Federal Agricultural Census, Clarke County, Alabama.

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Name of Property: Pugh, Jesse Pickens, Farmstead
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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1860, 1870 Alabama Federal Census

1870, 1880 Alabama Federal Agricultural Census

Clarke County Democrat

Enzweiler, Susan. "Historic and Architectural Properties of Clarke County, Alabama." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 12 December 1997.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes the parcel identified as 23-07-36-0-000-003.000 in the tax records of Clarke County, Alabama. It is the western half of Section 36, Township 9 North, Range 2 East lying south of Kings Institute Road less the right of way.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This parcel comprises land historically owned by Jesse Pickens Pugh and his family. It includes both the area surrounding the house and outbuildings as well as the setting of pasturage and woodland, land uses represented in the historic agricultural census data for Jesse Pickens Pugh's farm.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Pugh, Jesse Pickens, Farmstead
Clarke County, Alabama

Photographer: Johnathan Farris
Date: February 4, 1999
Location of negatives: Alabama Historical Commission
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36130

1
Facade (south elevation), facing north

2
West elevation, facing east

3
North elevation and kitchen/dining room, facing southeast

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 8

Name of Property: Pugh, Jesse Pickens, Farmstead
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

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Pier detail

5

Foundation and chimney detail

6

West wall of porch, door into shed room, facing west

7

Interior, passage, facing south

8

Southwest room, north wall, facing north

9

Northwest room, south wall, facing south

10

Kitchen/dining room, west elevation, facing southeast

11

Kitchen/dining room interior, facing north

12

Kitchen/dining room window detail, north elevation, facing east

13

Shed outbuilding north of house, facing northeast

14

Outbuilding northwest of house, facing north

15

Outbuilding west of house, facing north

16

Well, facing east

17

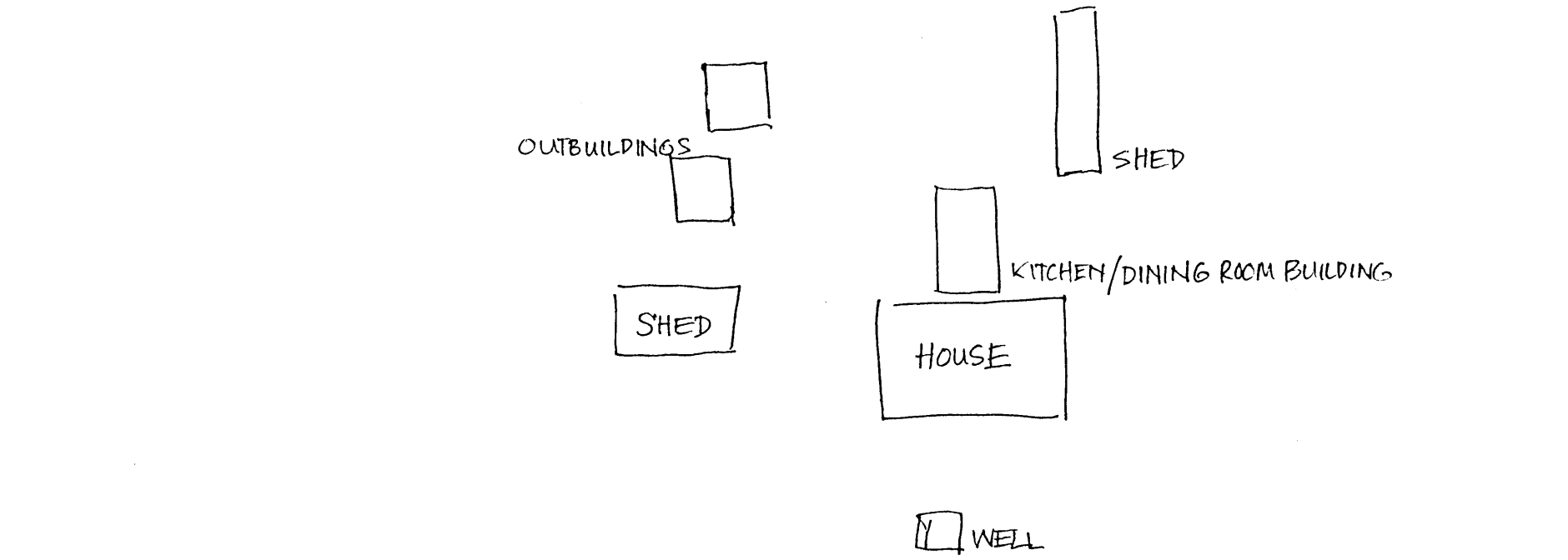
Barn south of U.S. 84, facing southwest

18

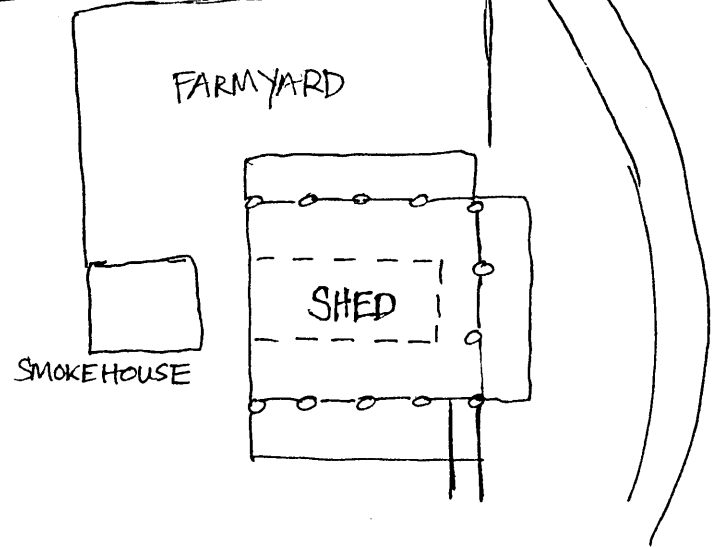
Log outbuilding south of U.S. 84, facing southwest

19

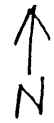
Cemetery, facing southwest



U.S. 84

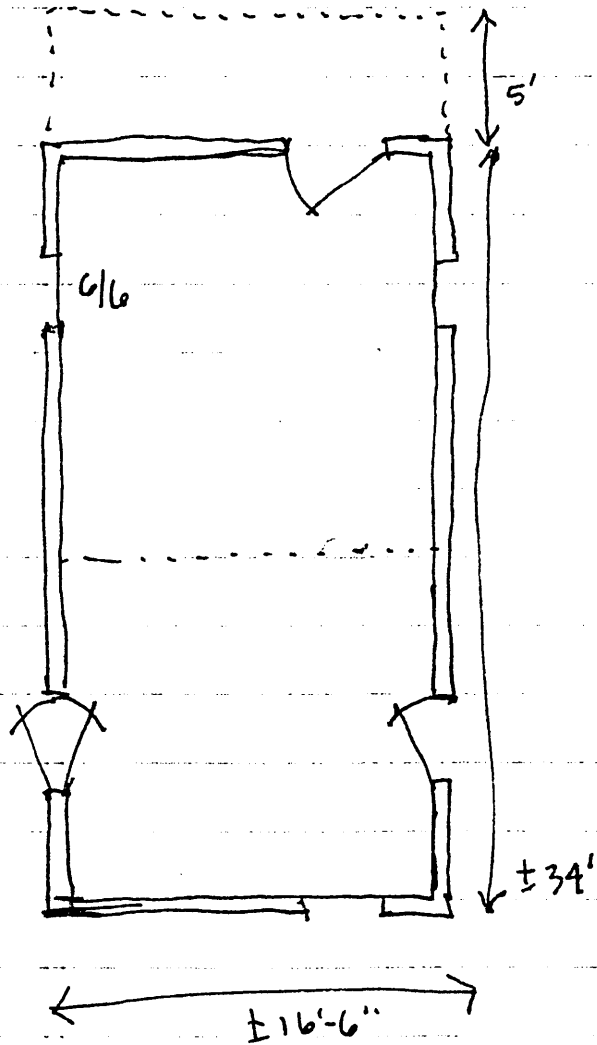


TO CEMETERY
↓



SITE PLAN
JESSE PICKENS PUGH FARMSTEAD
CLARKE COUNTY, AL

Not to scale.



KITCHEN/DINING ROOM BUILDING
JESSE PICKENS PUGH FARMSTEAD
CLARKE COUNTY, AL

Floorplan sketch by Ed Hooker
Not to scale.