

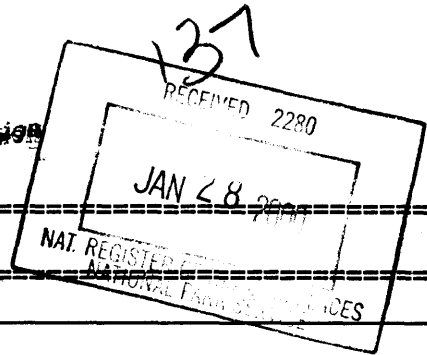
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

APR 29 1999

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

Ala. Historical Commission



1. Name of Property

historic name Uniontown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A  
city or town Uniontown vicinity N/A  
state Alabama code AL county Perry code 105 zip code 36786

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ Date 1/20/00  
Signature of certifying official

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] \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action  
Signature of the Keeper  
Edson H. Beall 2/24/00

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action  
Signature of the Keeper

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Uniontown Historic District  
County and State Perry County, Alabama

5. Classification

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

Category of Property  
(Check only one box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>104</u>	<u>34</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
<u>106</u>	<u>34</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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>	<u>      </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Queen Anne
- Tudor 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.)

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Uniontown Historic District  
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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) 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)

Community Planning and Development \_\_\_\_\_

Commerce \_\_\_\_\_

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** 1830-1949 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates** 1830 1881 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** Fowler, Theophilus Gilliam (architect) Oliver, Edwin H. (architect) \_\_\_\_\_

**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:** N/A

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Uniontown Historic District  
County and State Perry County, Alabama

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property approx. 140 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16-451760	-3591160	3	16-452000	-3590960
2	16-452000	-3591160	4	16-451020	-3591290
<u>X</u> 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.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jeff Mansell and Trina Binkley, AHC National Register Coordinator

organization Mansell and Company, Inc. consultants date April 28, 1999

street & number 4 Windsor Drive telephone 205 556-9286

city or town Tuscaloosa state AL zip code 35404

**Additional Documentation**

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)

**Property Owner**

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

name multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Name of Property: Uniontown Historic District

County and State: Perry County, Alabama

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**Section 2.**

**Location**

Parts of Broadway Street, East Avenue, Faunsdale Street, Franklin Street, Front Street, Green Street, North Street, Pitts Street, Taylor Street, Washington Street and Water Avenue.

**Section 7.**

**Architectural Classification (cont'd.)**

Neo-Classical

Colonial Revival

Late Gothic Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Side gable cottage

T-cottage

L-cottage

I-house

spraddle roof cottage

pyramidal

minimal traditional

ranch

English arts and crafts

one story commercial block

multiple story commercial block

**Materials (cont'd.)**

foundation stone: sandstone

walls stone: sandstone

wood: shingle

roof metal: tin

metal: aluminum

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Name of Property: Uniontown Historic District  
County and State: Perry County, Alabama

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**Uniontown Historic District**  
**Narrative Description**

The Uniontown Historic District contains residential, religious, and commercial resources which clearly reflect the development of Uniontown, Alabama during its period of significance, 1830-1949. Located at the highest point between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Uniontown lies on the watershed that drains eastward into the Alabama River and westward into the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers. Once part of Marengo County when that county was organized in February of 1818, Uniontown became part of Perry County when that county was created on December 13, 1819. Originally called Woodville, Uniontown also lies on the western boundary of an area of Alabama known as the Canebrake, a portion of the Black Belt Prairie that has traditionally been recognized as one of the richest farming areas in the state. Historically, Uniontown has served as a local trading and shipping center for area planters and farmers. The architectural resources located within its boundaries are typical of other Alabama Black Belt communities such as Demopolis, Greensboro, Camden, Selma, and Marion.

In 1833, the United States Government established a post office called Uniontown at the area known as Woodville. Three years later, on December 23, 1836, the Alabama legislature approved incorporation of the town stating "all the territory lying and being within one quarter of a mile of the square formed by the crossing of the two principal streets in said town, and that the northeast corner of which square is hereby declared to be within the limits of the city." The first streets of Uniontown were Water Avenue and Washington Street. Water Avenue, the major north-south axis, connects Uniontown with Newbern and Greensboro to the north. To the south, Water Avenue became the Prairie Bluff Road, an important transportation route for farmers who shipped crops to Prairie Bluff, a river landing on the Alabama River in Wilcox County. The first twelve blocks of Uniontown, which today are located along Broadway, East, Franklin, Front, Washington, Water, and West Streets, were laid in a fairly uniform grid pattern; lots have a street frontage of approximately 37.5' and a depth approximately 150'. All of the blocks are bisected by a common alleyway. Later developers, such as entrepreneur John Henry White, created a less uniform street plan with lots of random size and form. Lots along Faunsdale, McCorkle, North and northern Water Streets, range in size from 205' x 480' to 73' x 75'. Rosemont Cemetery, located along the northern edge of town on Water Street, contains almost 15 acres.

Today, Water Avenue remains the town's most important commercial district. Water Avenue has suffered from some demolition and new construction, particularly along the blocks between Front and Franklin Streets. For this reason, that particular area lies outside of the district boundaries. The 28 commercial buildings that are included in the district are typical of the common one and two-story commercial buildings constructed throughout Alabama in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-to-mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Uniontown's downtown commercial area was destroyed by fire in 1881 and most of the contributing commercial resources date from this period. Of particular note are Structures #20, the Canebrake Herald Office, and Structure #21, Dickerson Grocery, both c. 1890 and located on Broadway. These structures have flat roofs hidden behind a low parapet, denticulated cornices and radiating voussôirs. The Planters and Merchants Bank (#126), c. 1890, is the district's most imposing commercial building with *in antis* Doric columns, brick stringcourses and plate glass windows.

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Name of Property: Uniontown Historic District  
County and State: Perry County, Alabama

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Five churches, each reflecting a different architectural style, are located in the historic district. The Uniontown Methodist Church (#120), c. 1857, is the oldest surviving church and one of the few Greek Revival structures located within the city limits. Designed and constructed by local master builder Theophilus Gilliam Fowler, this one story brick "temple" form structure rests on a full basement. The façade is embellished with full height pilasters, a triangular louvered vent, and a double leaf entrance set in an elaborate arched enframing with quatrefoils and decorative paneling. The First Colored Missionary Baptist Church (#67), c. 1906, is a fine example of the Late Gothic Revival style with its cross gable roof, pent roofed corner tower, Gothic pointed arched stained glass windows, buttresses, and decorative stringcourses. Both the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches are Neo-Classical in style. The First Presbyterian Church (#123), c. 1914, is a large, one story, cream-colored brick structure resting on a full basement of rough dressed stone. The structure is embellished with Doric columns, decorative quoins, brick stringcourses, pedimented window hoods, and stained glass windows. The Uniontown Baptist Church (#24), c. 1949, is a modern Neo-Classical church with a red brick veneer exterior, simple gable roof, and four Tuscan columns supporting the porch roof. Certainly Uniontown's most picturesque church is Holy Cross Episcopal (#43), c. 1901, which, according to architectural historian Robert Gamble, is one of Alabama's best examples of the English Arts and Crafts style.

Edwin H. Oliver, designed the church along a crucifix plan with a bell tower located at the juncture of the cross gables. The lateral walls contain Gothic arched stained glass windows, small flying buttresses and shed and gable roof dormers. The Uniontown Middle School (#96), c. 1925, is one of Uniontown's largest and most imposing structures. The three-story building reflects the early 20<sup>th</sup> century trend in American architecture to apply elements of classical architecture to academic and educational buildings.

The primary residential areas of the district are located to the north, northeast, and northwest of Water Avenue and the commercial district. Houses are, for the most part, uniformly set back from the street, creating a pleasant unbroken view of dwellings reflecting the various American architectural styles from 1830 to 1949. The basic form of construction is braced frame with the exterior wall materials being primarily wood siding or brick veneer. Sidewalks and curbs are found throughout the district. Species of oak, pecan, dogwood, and cedar trees are prevalent throughout the town. The magnolia, however, which fares poorly in the acidic soil of the Canebrake, is conspicuously absent. Also prevalent are varieties of camellias, azaleas, nandina, sweet shrub, tea olive, and sasanqua. Occasionally, one will find surviving elements of a Victorian garden, including cast iron fencing, granite coping, urns, and statuary.

Of the 140 resources located within the district boundaries, 104 can be classified as single family dwellings. Although founded in 1833, Uniontown's greatest concentration of historic residential architecture dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district includes excellent examples of such architectural styles as Queen Anne (9), Colonial Revival (9), Tudor Revival (6), Neo-Classical Revival (6), Bungalow/Craftsman (5), Ranch (4), and Minimal Traditional (12).

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Of the nine houses which can be classified Queen Anne, certainly the most notable is the Tayloe House (#97), c. 1898, located at the corner of Washington and East Streets. Although abandoned and deteriorating, this house still retains most of its original fabric, including roof cresting, a conical roofed three-storied tower, paired Ionic colonettes, fishscale shingles, wraparound porch, and beveled glass transom and sidelights. The Haynesworth-Dickerson House (#9), c. 1906, is a large rambling Free Classic Queen Anne house, combining the Queen Anne form with classical elements such as the Palladian windows, denticulated cornice, and classical columns supporting the wraparound porch. Other examples of the Queen Anne style are the Coleman-Ford House (#2), c. 1880; the Davidson-Terry House, (#36), c. 1901; the Coleman-Long House (#44), c. 1909, and Pake-Williams House (#88), c. 1890.

The Vaiden-Reynolds House (#60) and the Marx House (#121), both c. 1880, are embellished with the exuberant detailing typically found on mid-nineteenth century architecture. Both of these one-story dwellings are embellished with pierced wooden supports, bay windows, asymmetrical facades, and decorative bargeboard. The Marx House, a T-cottage form dwelling, still retains a semi-detached dining ell while the Vaiden House features a three-part plan with flanking one-story wings.

The Uniontown Historic District also contains numerous dwellings that reflect the popular revival styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Coleman-Brunson House (#37), c. 1909, and the Hardie-Coleman House (#81), c. 1918, are two large and imposing examples of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The Coleman-Brunson House is covered with a brick veneer embellished with decorative stone quoins. The two-story portico is supported by pairs of elaborate fluted Corinthian columns and is flanked by one-story porches with Ionic colonettes. The Hardie-Coleman House is a wooden frame dwelling with a three-quarter width pedimented portico supported by four large fluted Ionic columns. A semi-circular fanlight rests above the central double leaf entrance and a semi-circular vent is located in the tympanum of the portico. The White-Littrup House (#45), c. 1901, combines the picturesque qualities of late Victorian architecture with Neo-Classical detailing such as the fluted Ionic colonettes which support the flat-roofed wraparound porch. Featuring an asymmetrical façade, bay windows, beveled glass transom, and towering chimneys, the White-Littrup House is embellished with decorative stick-work on the front facing gable.

The Pride-Eskew House (#32), c. 1935, the Sitzer House (#114), c. 1925, and the Cobb House (#3), c. 1940, exemplify the Tudor Revival style with brick veneer exteriors, decorative stick-work, and dominant front facing gables with exaggerated eaves. The Poellnitz House (#119), c. 1915, and the Hinton-Hogg House (#84), c. 1930, have minimal stylistic details of Prairie School architecture, namely the wide overhanging eaves and the bands of double hung sash windows. The best example of the five dwellings that could be classified as Bungalow/ Craftsman style is the Brown-Soloman House (#47), c. 1912, with its cross gable roof, partial width porch, low stone balustrade, and tall patented stone supports.



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The Coleman-Vaughan House (#8), c. 1922 is an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture with its gambrel roof and full width shed roof dormer. The other examples of Colonial Revival architecture reflect the influence of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian and Federal styles on 20<sup>th</sup> century American residential architecture. For example, the McCorkle-Belcher House (#34), c. 1908, is a large rambling two-and-a-half storied frame dwelling with Palladian windows, wraparound porches, roof top balustrades, and classical colonettes. The Cromer House (#35), c. 1938, is a more restrained two-story frame dwelling with flanking one-story wings and a simple pedimented overhang over the single leaf entrance. The Stollenwerck-McCray House (#38), c. 1929, is a two-story red brick "Federal-style" dwelling with a semi-circular fanlight over the single leaf entrance.

Also included in the district are good examples of vernacular architectural forms such as the side gable cottage (8), T-cottage (13), L-cottage (3), I-house (1), spraddle roof cottage (1), and pyramidal roofed cottage (12). The Bush-Meyer House (#50), c. 1840, is one of the earliest structures in the district and is an excellent example of a spraddle roof cottage, a dwelling whose broken gable extends out over the front and rear of the structure. A one-and-a-half storied dwelling, this particular spraddle roof cottage has a central hall with two rooms on each side. The singular example of an I-House is the Hudson-Carr House (#27), c. 1850. True to the I-house form, this structure is embellished with a two storied hipped roof porch supported by pierced woodwork supports and banisters, reflecting mid-19<sup>th</sup> century decorative detailing.

The Harewood-Sistrunk House (#14), c. 1890, and the Ernest-Lewis House (#15), c. 1888, are examples of T-cottages, dwellings with T-shaped plans. Both of these wooden frame houses have front facing gables and half-hipped roof porches. The façade of the Ernest-Lewis House is enlivened with decorative shinglework, a pointed arched vent, and decorative dormers. The Kirkham House (#10), c. 1889, is an L-cottage with a front facing gable wing and side rear ell.

The pyramidal roofed cottages, such as the Chambers-Kynard House (#17), c. 1884, and the Craighead-Hallmark House (#28), c. 1890, range in size from small frame cottages to large dwellings with wraparound porches, bay windows, and roof cresting. These dwellings reflect the more modest interpretations of the Queen Anne style in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. All twelve pyramidal roofed cottages have steeply pitched hipped roof and the basic square or rectangular plan. Two dwellings, the Welch-Mosley House (#12), c. 1889, and the Bernheim-Tanner House (#16), c. 1890, have two front facing gable wings over bay windows and cross gable roofs. These two dwellings are embellished with a variety of Victorian detailing, such as shinglework, bargeboard, bay windows, and stained glass.

Two of the eight side-gable roof cottages (#5 and #6) date from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and were built by the Buckeye Cottonseed Oil Mill. These simple frame dwellings with three bay facades and central single-leaf entrances, are good examples of post World War II company housing. The other side-gable roof cottages, such as the Ware-Mosley House (#13), c. 1889, date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are simple, modest frame cottages.

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Twelve houses can be classified as minimal traditional, dwellings that have some characteristics of a prevailing architectural style, such as the Colonial or Tudor Revivals, but are not "true" interpretations of any one style. These dwellings are typically one-story with three-bay facades, side or cross gable roofs, partial width porches, and single leaf entrances. A traditional one-and-a-half storied cottage with dormers, interior chimneys, and front facing gable wing, the Coleman House (#69), c. 1946, is an rare example in the district of concrete block construction.

Eighteen dwellings located within the district are considered to be non-contributing resources. These include five ranch-style houses, six modern dwellings, four minimal traditional houses constructed after 1949, and two T-cottages that have been radically altered. Rosemont Cemetery, c. 1830, is also located within the district boundaries. Located on land given by James Harris Fitts, Rosemont Cemetery actually predates the creation of Uniontown. Filled with imposing examples of funerary art, sculpture, and monuments, the cemetery is well maintained. A cemetery also surrounds Holy Cross Episcopal Church and therefore, the cemetery and the church are considered as one contributing site.

Today, the Uniontown Historic District contains a significant collection of residences as well as commercial, religious, and educational buildings which clearly reflect the development of the town during the period of significance, 1830-1949. The nomination includes 140 resources, including 104 contributing and 34 non-contributing resources and 2 contributing sites.

**Archaeological Component**

Although no formal archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface material remains is good. Properties of this type have the potential to yield information about various styles, form, and trends in history and prehistory.

**Inventory Information**

The following inventory contains a list of resources located within the boundaries of the Uniontown Historic District. These resources are arranged alphabetically by street names. The City of Uniontown has never assigned street numbers and therefore, it is not possible to list the resources in an alpha-numerical sequence.

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**Uniontown Historic District**  
**Historic Resource Inventory**

The designation of (C) and (NC) after each inventory listing denotes contributing or non-contributing resource.

**Broadway Avenue**

1. **Morgan-Epperson House**, c. 1910, Colonial Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, moderately pitched hipped roof, three bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, upper floor features a central small triple-light flanked by paired 6/6 double-hung sash windows, first-floor windows are tripartite with 12/12 central sashes flanked by 6/6 double-hung sashes, central gable roof entrance porch supported by Doric columns and pilasters, porch floor extends into flanking terraces, side sun room. (C)
2. **Coleman-Ford House**, c. 1880, Queen Anne. Originally a two-story dwelling, this one-story house was remodeled c. 1920 after a fire destroyed the upper floor. Moderately pitched hipped roof with decorative gable roof dormer located to the right, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom, 2/2 double-hung sash windows, projecting bay windows onto porch, full width half-hipped roof porch supported by turned posts with brackets connected by bands of spindlework and turned balustrades. (C)
3. **Cobb House**, c. 1940, Tudor Revival. One-and-a-half storied brick veneered dwelling with side-gable roof, exterior end chimney, dominant front-facing gable porch with decorative stickwork and two small lights, porch gable flanked by gable roof dormers, three-bay facade with central single leaf entrance, paired 9/9 double-hung sash window and paired French doors, side of porch extends with flat roof into porte cochere supported by tall brick piers. (C)
4. **Long-Brault House**, c. 1935, Neo-Classical Revival. Two-story brick veneered dwelling with side gable roof, two end chimneys, five-bay central block with flanking porte cochere and two-story flanking single bay wing, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, full height semi-circular portico supported by classical columns, second floor balcony. (C)
5. **Residence**, c. 1948, side-gable roof cottage. One of two identical houses constructed for employees of the Uniontown Cotton Seed Oil plant. Side gable roof, three-bay facade, central single leaf entrance, paired 6/6 sash windows, brick pier foundation. (C)
6. **Residence**, c. 1948, side-gable roof cottage. Second of two identical houses constructed for employees of the Uniontown Cotton Seed Oil plant. Side gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 6/6 sash windows, brick pier foundation. (C)
7. **Residence**, c. 1975, modern. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-hipped roof with central interior chimney, slightly projecting end hipped roof pavilions, central single-leaf entrance recessed in archway. (NC)

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8. **Coleman-Vaughan House**, c. 1922, Dutch Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, gambrel roof with full-width shed-roof dormer, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, flanking casement windows, sunroom located on the south elevation, porte cochere added to the north elevation. (C)
9. **Dickerson-Haynesworth House**, c. 1906, Free Classic Queen Anne. Large two-story frame dwelling, truncated hip-with-cross-gable roof, decorative front-facing gables on west and south elevations, gables contain Palladian-style windows and arched lunettes, hipped-roof dormer on facade, two interior chimneys, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, smaller secondary entrance located to the right of primary entrance, single-leaf secondary entrance has transom and sidelights as well, full wraparound denticulated porch with semi-circular pavilion located on northwest corner, flat porch roof supported by classical columns connected by low-lying wooden balustrade. (C)
10. **Kirkham House**, c. 1889, L-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, L-shaped with cross gable roof, front-facing gable wing contains a two-bay facade consisting of a single leaf entrance to the right and a 2/2 double-hung sash window, a half-hipped-roof porch extends the length of the projecting wing and is supported by four tapered wooden posts connected by a wooden balustrade, the rear wing contains a single-leaf entrance bay and half-hipped roof porch supported by posts similar to those on the facade. (C)
11. **Crocker House**, c. 1890, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front projecting gable over a bay window, gable is embellished with decorative shingle work and diamond-shaped vent, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, half-hipped roof porch supported by five tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
12. **Welch-Mosley House**, c. 1889, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with two front-facing gable wings, two interior chimneys, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts, flush boarding found on the portion of the facade protected by the porch. (C)
13. **Ware-Mosley House**, c. 1889, side-gable roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, three-quarter-width shed-roof porch supported by four tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
14. **Harwood-Sistrunk House**, ca. 1890, T-plan. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with rear gabled ell with the gable projecting above the center of the main roofline, the gable contains a small single light set in an Eastlake enframement, the five bay facade contains a double-leaf entrance and 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, a half-hipped roof porch spans the facade and is supported by six classical colonettes. (C)

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15. **Ernest-Lewis House**, c. 1888, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front facing gable-wing over bay window, projecting gable is embellished with decorative shinglework and pointed arched vent, decorative gable roof dormer, interior and exterior end chimneys, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, partial-width shed-roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
16. **Bernheim-Tanner House**, c. 1890, One story frame dwelling with Victorian detailing, cross-gable roof with two front-facing gable wings over bay windows, gables embellished with shinglework and pointed arched vents, bay windows contain single leaf panes surrounded by panes of stained glass, two interior chimneys, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance containing single lights, full transom and sidelights, partial-width shed roof porch supported by classical colonettes. (C)
17. **Chambers-Kynard House**, c. 1884, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof, two decorative gables, two interior chimneys, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, full transom and sidelights, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, wraparound half-hipped roof porch, ironwork supports, porch partially enclosed. (C)
18. **Ogletree-Kynard House**, c. 1890, side-gable form. Small one-story frame cottage, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single entrance with transom, full width half-hipped roof porch supported by four classical colonettes. (C)
19. **Carr-Kynard House**, c. 1880, L-cottage. One-story frame, side-gable roof with rear ell, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, small gable-roof overhang above entrance. Early house which was remodeled after fire in 1934. (C)
20. **Canebrake Herald Office and Print Shop**, c. 1890, one-story commercial block. One-story brick commercial building, flat roof hidden behind low-lying parapet, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance to left, double-leaf entrance with transom in third-bay position, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, all bays have radiating voussoirs. (C)
21. **Dickerson Grocery**, c. 1890, one-story commercial block with two store spaces, flat roof hidden behind low-lying parapet with decorative anthemions denticulated cornice above four recessed rectangular panels, six bay facade with slightly arched lintels, twin double-leaf entrances flanked by 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed-roof awning supported by simple metal posts. (C)
22. **Brown-Sims House**, c. 1890, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front projecting gable wing, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired windows, full-width half hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)

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23. **Britton-Kynard House**, c. 1890, Queen Anne. Two-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof, front-facing gable over two-story bay window, interior chimneys, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
24. **Uniontown Baptist Church**, c. 1949, Neo-Classical Revival. One-story brick veneered religious structure resting on a full basement, gable-roof extending out over full-width recessed porch supported by four Tuscan columns, three-bay facade, twin double-leaf entrances flank a central stained-glass window. (C)
25. **Baptist Parsonage**, c. 1970, split-level ranch. Two-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, two-story section with one-story wing, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, partial-width shed-roof porch supported by three colonettes. (NC)

**East Avenue**

26. **Osborne House**, c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling with cross-gable roof of standing seam metal, four-bay facade with single-leaf entrance and 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, gable-roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, small window located in porch gable. (C)
27. **Hudson-Carr House**, c. 1850, I-house. Two-story frame dwelling with one-story rear ell, low hipped roof with two interior chimneys, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, simple weatherboard exterior wall material, two-storied hipped roof porch supported by pierced woodwork supports and banisters. (C)
28. **Craighead-Hallmark House**, c. 1890, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, weatherboard exterior wall material, hipped-with-cross-gable roof, front projecting gable over cutaway bay window, decorative gable located to right, two interior chimneys, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with transom, 2/2 double-hung sash windows, partial-width shed roof porch supported by simple classical supports, decorative spindlework on eaves of gable and shinglework and vents in gables. (C)
29. **Jeffries-Wilson House**, c. 1870, side-gable-roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with dominant front-facing decorative gable with shinglework and vent, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by six classical colonettes. (C)
30. **Jeffries-King House**, c. 1880, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof of tin shingles, plain weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay facade, projecting gable-with-bay window, decorative shinglework with spindlework located under eaves of roofline, single-leaf entrance, partial-width shed roof porch supported by three posts. (C)

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31. **Harwood-Reynolds House**, c. 1880, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, front-facing projecting gable wing, three-bay facade, small side addition, partial-width shed roof porch, simple weatherboard exterior wall material. (C)
32. **Pride-Eskew House**, c. 1935, Tudor Revival. One-story brick veneered Tudor Revival dwelling, cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable roof dormer, front-facing chimney with decorative arch, entrance located in gabled roof projecting, side screened-in porch supported by tall end brick piers. (C)
33. **Wrenn-Long House**, c. 1850s remodeled c. 1920, Neo-Classical Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with dominant side gable section with rear ell, three-bay facade, off-centered single leaf entrance with transom flanked by 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, full-height shed roof gallery supported by four paneled columns. (C)

**Faunsdale Street**

34. **McCorkle-Belcher House**, c. 1908, Colonial Revival. Large two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof composed of tin shingles, three gable-roof dormers, larger central gable with arched window, two interior chimneys, three-bay facade with central single-leaf entrance with transom, flanking tripartite windows, bay window projecting onto porch, second floor central bay is a Palladian-style window, full-width wraparound porch with flat roof extending into porte cochere on east facade, paired classical porch supports. (C)
35. **Cromer House**, c. 1938, Colonial Revival. Two-story frame dwelling with flanking one-story wings, side-gable roof, exterior end chimneys, main block features a five/three bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with pedimented overhang. (C)
36. **Davidson-Terry House**, c. 1901, Queen Anne. Two-story frame house, hip-with-cross-gable roof, front-facing two-story gable wing with bay window, three-bay facade, recessed first-bay, central single-leaf entrance with fanlight and sidelights, full-width porch supported with classical posts with brackets and banisters. (C)
37. **Coleman-Brunson House**, c. 1909, Neo-Classical Revival. Large two-story brick veneered dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof with central hooded dormer, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, second floor central bay features a fanlight and sidelights, dominant full-height portico with paired Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof, balcony, and wide cornice, full-width one-story porch is supported with small Corinthian colonettes, side porte cochere, decorative quoins and exterior corbelled chimneys. (C)

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38. **Stollenwerck-McCray House**, c. 1929, Colonial Revival. Two-story brick veneered dwelling, side-gable roof, exterior end chimneys, five/three bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with classical surround surmounted by fanlight, side porch off east facade. (C)
39. **Stollenwerck-Powe House**, c. 1902, Queen Anne influence. Two-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof, projecting two-story gable over bay window, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrances located in the recessed second bay and the central fourth bay, wraparound porch with shed roof of standing-seam metal, central gable roof entrance. (C)
40. **Sims-Burton House**, c. 1900, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof with double front-facing gables with decorative shingle-work, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, multi-pane stained glass light, two-bay addition to front on the right (west) elevation, full-width wraparound porch with nine tapered posts on low brick piers. (C)
41. **Underwood-Barton House**, c. 1916, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, multi-pane transom and sidelights, gable roof porch with two 12-pane lights, porch supported by triple classical colonettes on medium height brick piers. (C)
42. **Bradfield-Macon House**, c. 1872, Queen Anne influence. Large two-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross gable roof, four-bay facade with entrances in the recessed second bay and the third bay, fourth bay is full-height projecting gable over first floor bay window, decorative spindlework is attached to corners of gable projection, side porch originally wrapped around the front of the structure, main single-leaf entrance has a transom and is located behind part of the original porch with decorative turned posts and banisters gables are embellished with decorative shinglework and bargeboard. (C)

**Franklin Street**

43. **Holy Cross Episcopal Church**, c. 1901, English Arts and Crafts style. One-story brick religious building, front-facing gable roof, crucifix plan with bell tower located in the juncture of the cross, three-bay facade with central double-leaf entrance, entrance porch with gable-on-hip roof supported by tall brick piers, lateral walls contain Gothic-arched stained glass windows, small flying buttresses are located on exterior side walls, shed and gable-roof dormers also contain stained glass windows, interior features Tiffany glass window. Edwin H. Oliver, architect. Located at the terminus of Franklin Street and surrounded by a small but beautiful cemetery, the church is an impressive local landmark. The church lot is situated at the intersection of three main roads: Franklin Street, Faunsdale Street which runs southwest and was a major transportation route to the west, and the Old Greensboro Road which runs north/northwest and connected Uniontown with Newbern and Greensboro. The surrounding cemetery contains excellent examples of mid-19<sup>th</sup> cemetery funerary art and cemetery markers. (C)



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44. **Coleman-Long House**, c. 1909, Queen Anne. One-and-a-half story patented stone dwelling, hip-with-cross gable roof of tin shingles with finials located at apex of gables, central gable-roof dormer over full-height bay window, nine-bay facade, fifth, sixth and seventh bays are located in the base of bay window, primary single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights located in third-bay, additional single-leaf entrances with transoms located in sixth and ninth bays, full wraparound porch supported by classical colonettes resting on patented stone piers culminating in porte cochere on west elevation. (C)
45. **White-Littrup House**, c. 1901, Neo-Classical Revival detailing. Two-story frame dwelling, gable-on-hip roof with front-facing gable, gable wing contains a boxed bay window with shed roof, 2/3 bay facade, double-leaf entrance located in first bay, third bay is glass enclosed sun porch, wraparound porch with flat roof supported by Ionic colonettes, decorative stick detailing applied to house. (C)
46. **Siddons-Smiley House**, c. 1898, T-cottage with 1920 additions. This structure is basically two houses, a t-cottage and a gable roof cottage, which have been joined together, creating a seven-bay facade. The t-cottage consists of a cross-gable roof with a front projecting gable-over-bay window and a three-bay wing. This three-bay wing on the eastern end connects the projecting gable with another projecting one-and-a-half storied two-bay gable wing on the western end. This two-bay gable wing has a recessed entrance and a full width half-hipped roof porch supported by turned posts, which are connected by spindlework and balusters. The three-bay main section of the dwelling has a full-width shed roof porch. Single-leaf entrances are located in the second and fifth bays. (C)
47. **Brown-Solomon House**, c. 1912, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow, cross-gable roof, interior chimney and decorative gable-roof-dormer, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, multi-pane transom, sidelights, tripartite windows with central 1/1 double-hung-sash windows flanked by decorative multi-pane single-sash lights, partial-width gable roof porch with window and shinglework in the eave, tall patented stone porch supports, low stone balustrade, flanking terrace on northeast corner. (C)
48. **Spessard-Mills House**, c. 1906, Neo-classical Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, low-hipped roof with two exterior-end chimneys, 3/3 bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, flanking tripartite double-hung-sash windows, upper bays are 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, full-width porch with flat roof and central bay projection, combination of square and round classical columns, exposed rafters, decorative brackets, and screened-in porch on the west facade. (C)
49. **Bush-Wells House**, c. 1880, side-gable roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, brick pier foundation, interior chimney, house is covered with board-and-batten siding, may have originally faced west, screened-in porch, paired windows. (C)
50. **Bush-Meyer House**, c. 1840, spraddle roof cottage. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, spraddle roof, three bay facade, central single leaf entrance, transom and sidelights, full width porch with engaged roof. (C)

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51. **Ware-Ward House**, c. 1889, side-gable roof cottage. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with multi-pane transom, flanking 6/6 windows, partial-width shed-roof porch with ironwork supports. (C)
52. **Residence**, c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with dominant front-facing gable and front-facing gable wing, five-bay facade, partial-width recessed porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, exterior side chimney, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets. (C)
53. **Residence**, c. 1960, ranch. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, low-pitched hipped roof, four bay facade, single-leaf entrance, partial-width hipped roof porch. (NC)
54. **Alabama Power Company**, c. 1970, one story commercial block. One-story brick veneered commercial building, side-gable roof, single-leaf metal door entrance. (NC)
55. **Residence**, c. 1970, modern. One-story frame dwelling, wood siding and brick veneer exterior wall material, A-frame section with side-gable roof wing, centrally placed front-facing fireplace, expanses of plate glass windows, side wing contains carport. (NC)

**Front Street**

56. **Christian-Moore House**, c. 1895, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, three-bay facade, former partial-width porch removed. (NC)
57. **Christian-Woodson House**, c. 1897, L-cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, flanking paired windows, partial-width half-hipped roof porch, four decorative ironwork supports. (C)
58. **Simms-Huckabee House**, c. 1880, remodeled extensively c. 1960, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling, concrete block and brick foundation, side-gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, small gable-roof overhang, shed roof dormer, side porch supported by decorative ironwork supports. (NC)
59. **Key-Ethridge House**, c. 1908, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, hipped-with-cross-gable roof, two gable-roof dormers, one dormer located in conical roofed projecting gable over a large bay window, four bay facade, single leaf entrances with transoms are located in the first and fourth (recessed) bays, full wraparound half-hipped roof porch supported by boxed supports connected by wooden balustrade, decorative ironwork roof cresting. (C)

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60. **Vaiden-Reynolds House**, c. 1880 with alterations c. 1900, One-story frame dwelling with Victorian detailing, three-part house with steeply-pitched gable roof central block flanked by one-story wings, six-bay facade, two-bay central block has a single-leaf entrance with sidelights and a projecting half-hipped-roof bay window, flanking two-bay wings have 4/4 double-hung-sash windows and a single-leaf entrance, flat roof entrance porch and half-hipped roof side porches are supported by pierced wooden supports and are connected by wooden balustrades and decorative arches. (C)
61. **Coleman-Barrett House**, c. 1910, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof of tin shingles, two interior chimneys, central gable-roof dormer with round vent and triple window, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, full transom and sidelights, flanking 4/4 double-hung sash windows, full wraparound porch with hipped-roof and round classical colonettes. (C)
62. **Langhorne Block**, c. 1890, one-story commercial block. One-story brick triple commercial block, flat roof hidden behind low-lying parapet, brick dentil work along the cornice, nine-bay facade, three double-leaf entrances in the second, fifth, and eighth bays, six decorative grills located near cornice. (C)
63. **Uniontown Beauty and Supply Shop**, c. 1890, one-story commercial block. One-story brick commercial building, decorative metal cornice, two recessed brick panels, central single-leaf entrance, large plate glass display windows, original cast iron storefront. (C)
64. **Commercial Block**, c. 1890, one-story brick commercial block with three store spaces, flat roof hidden behind low-lying parapet, nine-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances in second and fifth bays, last three bays have been bricked up. (C)

**Green Street**

65. **Dunklin House**, c. 1881, no style. Two-story frame dwelling, basically square, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, side ell added c. 1901, 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial width porch along ell and half of facade. (C)
66. **Residence**, c. 1994, modern. One-story brick veneered dwelling, hipped roof, five-bay facade, single leaf entrance. (NC)
67. **First Colored Missionary Baptist Church**, c. 1906, Late Gothic Revival. Large one-story brick veneered religious building, cross-gable roof with two-storied tower topped by pent on cross-gable roof, twin double-leaf entrances with pointed-arched transoms located in base of tower, each elevation features triple Gothic-pointed arched stained-glass windows, smaller double-tiered tower located on the southwest corner, exterior embellished with small buttresses and decorative concrete stringcourse. (C)

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**McCorkle Street**

68. **Abe Cohen House**, c. 1975, modern. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof, central interior chimney, two front-facing gable wings, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, partial-width porch, side carport. (NC)
69. **Coleman House**, c. 1946, minimal traditional. One-and-a-half story dwelling, concrete block construction with decorative brick trim, cross-gable roof with front-facing-gable wing with bay window, two interior chimneys, two gable-roof dormers, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
70. **Holy Cross Episcopal Church Rectory**, c. 1901, side-gable roof cottage. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, flanking 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, full-width wraparound porch supported by octagonal supports, small gable-roof entrance dormer located on porch roof. (C)
71. **Residence**, c. 1975, modern. One-story frame dwelling, vertical wooden siding exterior wall material, side-gable roof, exterior-end chimney, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, aluminum windows. (NC)
72. **Residence**, c. 1940, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, interior chimney, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
73. **Ware Residence**, c. 1960, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, central block with slightly recessed end wings, small decorative gable over paired double-hung-sash-window and single-leaf entrance, six-bay facade includes single 6/6 double-hung-sash windows and bands of four 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. (NC)

**North Street**

74. **Mosley House**, c. 1890, T-cottage. Two-story frame dwelling, t-plan, cross-gable roof, interior chimney, projecting gable, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with transom, paired windows, decorative stickwork in gables, partial-width shed-roof porch with turned posts and shinglework. (C)
75. **Tolman House**, c. 1915, Colonial Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, hip roof, exterior-end chimneys, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, small gable-roof overhang, single 6/6 double-hung sash windows, shed roof carport attached to east elevation. (C)

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76. **White House**, c. 1955, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, central block with slightly recessed end wings, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, central interior chimney. (NC)
77. **Hinton House**, c. 1948, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, central interior chimney, asbestos shingled exterior wall material, six-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with small gable overhang, single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, side screened-in porch. (C)
78. **Hatch House**, c. 1925, Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with three gable-roof dormers, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with multi-pane sidelights, full-width shed roof porch with paired square posts. (C)
79. **White-Drake House**, c. 1915, Colonial Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof with centrally-placed hipped-roof dormer with three multi-pane windows, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with multi-pane transom, flanking tripartite windows, one-story balustraded flat roof porch supported by paired square and round columns, side screened-in porch. (C)
80. **Bradford-Tate House**, c. 1903, pyramidal. Two-story frame dwelling, steeply pitched hipped-roof, three-bay facade, side-hall plan, single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, central upper bay was once a door onto full-width flat-roof porch supported by classical colonettes resting on low brick piers. (C)
81. **Hardie-Coleman House**, c. 1918, Neo-Classical Revival. Large two-story frame dwelling, hipped roof, five-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance with fanlight and multi-pane sidelights, two-story three-quarter width, gable roof portico with lunette in pediment supported by fluted Ionic columns, second floor balcony, windows are combination of French doors and 9/9 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
82. **Billingsley-Bankhead House**, c. 1930, Tudor Revival. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance recessed in arched opening, side screened-in porch with arched openings. (C)
83. **O'Sullivan-Buck House**, c. 1890, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, steeply-pitched hip-with-cross-gable roof, interior chimney, projecting bay on facade and east elevation, bays connected by wraparound porch supported by 7 classical colonettes, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights. (C)
84. **Hinton-Hogg House**, c. 1930. Two-story frame dwelling with some Prairie influence, low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, four-bay facade with paired 9/9 double-hung-sash windows, in the second-bay the single-leaf entrance with oversized transom is set in a recess with flanking columns supporting a hipped roof overhang, upper-story second bay is bay window projecting onto overhang. (C)

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85. **Haycock House**, c. 1955, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling with asbestos shingle exterior wall material, side-gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, partial-width recessed porch supported by classical colonettes. (NC)
86. **Branyon-Young House**, c. 1940, Tudor Revival. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, three-bay facade, arched single-leaf entrance set in gable roof projection, triple windows, screened-in porch. (C)
87. **Rankin House**, c. 1940, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, interior chimney, five-bay facade with central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width low-pitched hipped-roof porch supported by classical colonettes, side screened-in porch. (C)
88. **Pake-Williams House**, c. 1890, Queen Anne. Two-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof, two-story projecting gable-over-bay window, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights, central bay on second floor is a Palladian-style window, one-story wraparound porch supported by 11 classical colonettes resting on brick piers and connected by flattened arches. (C)

**Pitts Street**

89. **Sewell-Banks House**, c. 1880, T-cottage. One-story frame cottage with cross-gable roof, interior chimney, front-facing gable has decorative scalloped shinglework, four-bay facade with twin entrances with transoms in the second and third bays, full-width hipped roof porch follows the contours of the house, turned-posts are connected by spindlework and banisters. (C)
90. **Griffice-Strother House**, c. 1900, T-cottage. One-story frame T-cottage with cross-gable-roof, front-facing gable wing, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, replacement aluminum windows, attached carport and modern porch. (NC)
91. **Residence**, c. 1960, ranch. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, attached carport, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, concrete slab foundation. (NC)
92. **Smith Residence**, c. 1960, ranch. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, attached carport, single-leaf entrance, tripartite window, partial brick veneer exterior wall material, small gable-roof porch. (NC)
93. **Buck-Woodfin Residence**, c. 1960, ranch. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof, attached carport, large multi-pane windows, single-leaf entrance, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. (NC)

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94. **Coleman House**, c. 1900, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof, interior chimney, three-bay facade with recessed first bay, projecting bay window in second bay, and single-leaf entrance with multi-pane transom and sidelights in third bay, full-width wraparound porch with small Ionic colonettes. (C)
95. **Mumford-Walker House**, c. 1919, Colonial Revival. Two-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with central decorative gable, five-bay facade with single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, central entrance-width porch with flat roof supported by paired classical colonettes, sun porch located on east elevation, secondary entrance located on west elevation. (C)

**Taylor Street**

96. **Uniontown Middle School**, c. 1925. Educational Building. Large three-story brick school building which is basically divided into five-part plan, banks of five windows found in the second and fourth divisions on all three floors, first and fifth divisions are plain except for the 6/6 windows found on the first floor, two-story five-bay block with flat roof behind low parapet centered on facade in the third division, recessed single-leaf entrance in center of block on ground floor level, structure embellished with quoins and stringcourses rear gymnasium addition. Located adjacent to the school building is a contributing secondary building with hipped roof, brick veneer exterior, bands of 6/6 double-hung-sash window, small recessed porch with classical colonettes. (2C)

**Washington Street**

97. **Tayloe House**, c. 1898, Queen Anne. Large two-story frame dwelling, truncated hipped-with-cross-gable roof with three-storied conical roofed tower surmounted by elaborate iron finial located on the northwest corner, five-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance, central double-tiered portico incorporated into one-story wraparound porch, paired Ionic colonettes support the porch roof, projecting gables with bay windows on the east and west elevations, gable roof dormer is embellished with fishscale shingles. (C)
98. **Residence**, c. 1955, modern. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hip-with-cross-gable roof, central low-pitched hipped roof wing, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance exterior is covered with asbestos shingles. (NC)
99. **Residence**, c. 1940, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, small decorative gable-over-entrance, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, large plate-glass window flanked by small 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, exterior covered in asbestos shingles. (C)

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100. **Residence**, c. 1950, minimal traditional. One-story frame, brick veneered exterior wall material, side-gable roof with rear ell and central decorative wall gable above single-leaf entrance, side carport supported by brick piers, four-bay facade, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
101. **Commercial Building**, c. 1975, commercial. Basically rectangular in shape, gable brick veneered exterior wall material, gable roof porch. (NC)
102. **Quick Mart**, c. 1970, commercial. One-story commercial building, brick veneer, large plate glass windows, aluminum awning extending out over fuel station island. (NC)
103. **Laundromat**, c. 1970, commercial. One-story concrete block commercial building, flat roof, two large plate-glass windows, single-leaf plate glass entryway. (NC)
104. **Service Station**, c. 1975, commercial. Basically square in shape, metal and brick veneered commercial building, low-pitched gable roof extending over fueling station island, large brick commercial chimney on west elevation. (NC)
105. **Don-Ron Automotive Repair**, c. 1948, commercial. Former car dealership which has been turned into a garage. Two-story concrete block and brick construction, flat roof, plate glass windows, double leaf plate glass entryway, large aluminum garage doors, five bay facade. (C)
106. **Uniontown Bus Station**, c. 1955, commercial. Concrete block and steel construction, flat roof, irregular shape, two-bay facade along Washington Street, three-bay along Broadway, large plate glass openings, aluminum garage door. (NC)
107. **Amoco Gas Station**, c. 1975, commercial. One-story concrete block gas station with aluminum awnings, large plate glass windows, plate glass entrance, fuel station islands. (NC)
108. **Former Post Office Building**, c. 1870, moved 1970, no style. Reputedly, an early post office for Uniontown which was once located on East Washington Street, relocated to its present location in the early 1970s for preservation. One room, gable roof, wood frame construction. (NC)



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**Water Avenue**

109. **Rosemont Cemetery**, est. 1830. Land given by James Harris Fitts of Warren County, North Carolina. Graced by cedar and oak trees and surrounded by a cast iron fence, Rosemont cemetery has been the principal cemetery for Uniontown since it was established. Throughout the cemetery, one finds ornamental shrubs and plantings. Comprising almost 15 acres, the cemetery is divided into three sections for African-Americans, Jews, and whites. Stones and monuments throughout both sections reflect funerary art from the 1830s to the present. Materials used for monuments, headstones, and curbing include marble, granite and concrete. Tombstones are embellished with a variety of Jewish and Christian symbols, including Stars of David, angels, sheep, willow trees, draped urns, cherubs, crosses and stars. There are a number of fraternal markers embellished with Masonic symbols as well as a number of Woodmen of the World monuments. There are only a few examples of boxed monuments and table top markers. In the white and Jewish sections, lots are defined by concrete or granite curbing and are basically uniform, laid according to a standard grid plan. Burial plots in these sections often feature both head and foot markers. African-American graves, however, which lie primarily to the west of the Jewish and white areas, are randomly placed and of a simpler design. Usually composed of concrete, the markers of African-Americans are often simple rectangular slabs. Of particular significance are the Gothic Revival tombstones for members of the Fitts family. The cemetery is well maintained and continues to be used for burials. (1 contributing site)
110. **Episcopal Rectory**, c. 1851, remodeled 1920s, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable roof porch supported by tall brick piers, side porch with low hipped roof also supported by tall brick piers, three-bay facade, central single leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights. (C)
111. **Residence**, c. 1970, modern. One-story frame dwelling with wood siding and brick veneer exterior wall material, front-facing gable wing, two-bay facade, attached carport. (NC)
112. **Residence**, c. 1970, modern. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof with rear ell, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired windows, attached carport. (NC)
113. **Coleman-Corcoran House**, c. 1870, T-cottage. This two-story frame dwelling may have originally been a one-storied dwelling, the structure has a crossed clipped-gable roof, two-storied front-facing gable wing with one-story bay window, north elevation also features a one-story bay window beneath a two-storied gable end, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance bay, partial-width hipped roof porch supported by slender posts connected by bands of spindlework. (C)
114. **Sitzer House**, c. 1925, Tudor Revival. One-story brick veneer dwelling, cross-gable roof with front-facing elongated gable, front-facing chimney, shed roof dormer, three-bay facade, single leaf entrance set in recessed arched opening, gabled roofed projecting entrance bay, screened-in side porch. (C)

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115. **Hungerford-Long House**, c. 1890 remodeled 1930s, Tudor Revival. Originally a frame t-cottage, this brick veneered dwelling features a cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing and front-facing gable entrance bay, interior chimney, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, narrow tripartite 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. (C)
116. **McGuire House**, c. 1906, pyramidal. One-and-a-half-storied pyramidal form cottage with classical detailing, truncated hip-with-cross-gable roof, front-facing decorative gable-over-bay window, two gable-roof dormers located to the left of the bay window, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, wraparound hipped-roof porch with a gable-roofed entrance, porch supported by classical colonettes. (C)
117. **Morgan-Frady House**, c. 1910, pyramidal. One-and-a-half storied frame cottage, truncated hip-with-cross gable roof, decorative gable-over-bay window, interior chimneys, central hipped-roof dormer, four-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance, wraparound hipped-roof porch supported by classical colonettes. (C)
118. **Green-Tate House**, c. 1900, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, hip-with-cross-gable roof, front facing gable wing-over-bay window and front-facing decorative gable, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, full-width wraparound porch supported by 9 turned posts, decorative bargeboard and brackets. (C)
119. **Poellnitz House**, c. 1915, Prairie School influence. Two-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof with wide overhanging eaves, one interior and two exterior-end chimneys, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights, paired windows, side glassed-in sun porch, central hipped-roof porch with wide overhanging eaves supported by pairs of square and round supports. (C)
120. **Uniontown United Methodist Church**, c. 1857, Greek Revival. One-story brick religious structure, large auditorium resting on full basement, temple-form with front-facing pediment with triangular louvered vent, facade embellished with four full-height pilasters with Doric capitals, three-bay facade, central double-leaf entrance set in elaborate arched enframingent with decorative paneling and quatrefoil motif, small conical roofed steeple resting on octagonal lantern, stained glass windows. (C)
121. **Marx House**, also known as **Violet Cottage**, c. 1880, T-cottage. One-story frame dwelling with cross-gable- roof and interior chimneys, front-facing gable wing, bay window with flat roof embellished with cast-iron cresting, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with small transom, 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, semi-detached side wing with front-facing gable and interior chimney, connected to the main house by porch, side and front porches feature turned posts connected by highly decorative arches and wooden sawnwork balusters, eaves are embellished with decorative bargeboard culminating in decorative quatrefoils at apex of gable roofs. (C)

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122. **Presbyterian Manse**, c. 1950, minimal traditional. One-story frame dwelling with brick veneered exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, exterior-end chimney, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance. (C)
123. **Uniontown First Presbyterian Church**, c. 1914, Neo-Classical Revival. One-story brick veneered religious building resting on basement, basement level of rough dressed stone, hipped-roof with central cross-gable on each elevation, principal facade consists of pedimented portico supported by four fluted Doric columns, portico flanked by projecting subordinate flat-roofed pavilions, flat roofs hidden by low-lying parapets, five-bay facade, recessed central three-bay facade consists of three double-leaf arched entrances connected by brick stringcourses, first and fifth bays are located in each of the end pavilions and consist of small narrow stained-glass windows surmounted by pedimented surrounds, side elevations feature triple stained-glass arched windows. (C)
124. **Coleman-McCorkle House**, c. 1860, remodeled c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick-veneered exterior wall material, side-gable roof with two gable-roof dormers, exterior-end chimney, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with sidelights, paired 9/9 double-hung-sash windows, central hipped-roof entrance porch supported by two boxed supports. (C)
125. **United States Post Office**, c. 1970, no style. One-story brick veneered building, flat roof, basically rectangular in form, plate-glass windows, plate-glass entrance door. (NC)
126. **Planters and Merchants Bank/Compass Bank**, c. 1890, one story commercial block. One-story brick commercial building, flat roof behind low parapet, brick stringcourses, three-bay facade with central double-leaf plate glass windows, Doric columns *in antis*, plate-glass windows with three-light transoms. (C)
127. **National Bank of Commerce**, 1970, modern commercial. One-story brick, concrete block and steel construction, flat roof with shingled awning on two sides, narrow triple lights, plate-glass entrance. (NC)
128. **Clover Farm Grocery**, c. 1910, one-story commercial block. One-story brick commercial building, flat roof behind parapet, three-bay facade, double-leaf entrance flanked by large plate-glass windows, aluminum awning. (C)
129. **White Hardware/Malone's Video**, c. 1900, multiple-story commercial block. Two-story brick commercial building, flat roof behind low parapet wall, former three-bay upper facade, window openings have been bricked-in, central double-leaf plate-glass window flanked by large plate-glass display windows. (C)
130. **Commercial Building**, c. 1920, one-story commercial block. One-story back commercial building, flat roof, facade composed of large series of plate-glass windows, plate-glass double leaf entrance, false aluminum facade, altered. (NC)

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131. **Restaurant**, c. 1920, commercial. One-story brick commercial building, three-bay facade, central single-leaf plate-glass entrance, facade has been refaced with modern brick. (NC)
132. **Commercial Building**, c. 1960, commercial. One-story concrete block commercial building, full plate-glass windows along facade, double-leaf plate-glass entrance. (NC)
133. **Alabama Power Building**, c. 1960, commercial. One-story brick and concrete block building, full plate-glass windows along facade, single-leaf plate-glass entrance, aluminum entrance. (NC)
134. **Spiller Furniture**, c. 1920, one-story commercial block. One-story brick commercial block with two store areas, curved parapet above flat roof, central double-leaf plate-glass windows flanked by large plate-glass display windows. (C)
135. **Hills Grocery/Mega Sound**, c. 1900, commercial. One-story brick commercial block, flat roof hidden behind low parapet with decorative dentilated metal cornice, three-bay facade, original metal storefront partially hidden behind aluminum awning. (C)
136. **Kynard's**, c. 1900, commercial. One-story commercial block with two store areas, twin double-leaf entrances flanked by large plate-glass display windows, flat roof hidden behind low parapet walls, decorative stringcourses, original metal storefronts. (C)
137. **Carol's Discount Clothing**, c. 1920, commercial. One-story brick commercial block, flat roof behind low lying brick parapet, three recessed brick panels, double-leaf plate glass entrance flanked by large plate-glass windows. (C)
138. **The Klub**, c. 1920, commercial. One story brick commercial block, single plate-glass entrance, exterior has been covered in stucco, the building suffers from loss of integrity. (NC)
139. **Robert Anderson House**, c. 1900, pyramidal. One-story frame dwelling, high hipped-roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard wall material, three-bay facade with central entrance with transom and sidelights, porch has faux-stone foundation with four square supports. (C)

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**Statements of Significance**

**Criterion A: Community Planning and Development**

The Uniontown Historic District is significant under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development because it provides an excellent illustration of how a plantation community evolved physically, socially, and economically during the period of 1830 to 1949. After the failure of the French Vine and Olive Colony in the 1820s, wealthy planters from the eastern seaboard began buying large tracts of land in the Canebrake area, a region of the Alabama Black Belt Prairie. Along with Demopolis and Greensboro, Uniontown flourished as an important trading center for the surrounding plantations of the Alabama Canebrake. Uniontown developed around a central commercial core, primarily along Water Avenue which was also a main north-south axis which connected the city with Newbern and Greensboro to the north and the important river port of Prairie Bluff to the south. The earliest residential resources are located within close proximity of the commercial district. Additionally, three churches, a Masonic Hall (destroyed), and the city cemetery were located on Water Avenue, reflecting its significance as the town's principal thoroughfare. The cemetery, located on the western side of the north portion of Water Avenue, actually predates the creation of the city and contains funerary art and monuments reflecting the development of the town from 1830 to 1949. The Episcopal Church (#43) was constructed in 1901 at the intersection of Franklin and Faunsdale Streets and County Road 183 reflecting the emergence of the western section of the city as the primary residential area at the turn of the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the contributing residential resources date from this period and are found lying north and west of the downtown commercial core. The construction of a new school in 1925 on the northern boundary of the city limits placed the facility within closed proximity to these early 20<sup>th</sup> century neighborhoods. The railroad, c. 1857, is located to the south of the commercial center and the boundaries of the historic district, crossing the southern portions of Broadway and Water Avenues. Industrial complexes, such as King Pharr Canning Company and the Ella White Cotton Mill and Mill Village were located adjacent to the railroad to the east of town. African-American neighborhoods sprang up along the railroad, particularly in the eastern, southern, and western sections of the town, all south of Washington Street. The location of these neighborhoods probably contributed to the establishment of the First Colored Missionary Baptist Church on Green Street, south of Washington Street and just north of the railroad. These resources clearly reflect the planning and subsequent development of Uniontown from 1830 to 1949.

**Criterion A: Commerce**

The Uniontown Historic District is significant under Criterion A: Commerce because the district contains a good collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings reflecting the economic and commercial development of the town during the period of 1882 to 1949. In 1882, a devastating fire destroyed most of the business and commercial area of Uniontown. The town quickly recovered and by 1892, the downtown had been rebuilt. Also, Uniontown has a large, prominent and prosperous Jewish merchant community that played a significant role in the town's development during the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The Uniontown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. The district contains a wealth of historic resources constructed during the period of significance which reflect the development of the town from the early to mid-nineteenth century to 1949. Included within the district boundaries are examples of high style architecture, such as Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, Craftsman/Bungalow, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and English Arts and Crafts, as well as examples of vernacular forms such as spraddle roof, pyramidal roof, and T and L cottages. The district also includes five religious buildings and 34 commercial buildings.

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### Historical Summary

The following history of Uniontown, Alabama is taken from "Uniontown" by Eleanor Drake, as found in *Perry County Heritage, Vol. II*, compiled and published by the Perry County Historical and Preservation Society, 1993, pp. 1-100.

Located at the highest point between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Uniontown lies on the watershed that drains eastward into the Alabama River and westward into the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior Rivers. Originally part of Marengo County when that county was organized in February of 1818, Uniontown became part of Perry County when that county was created on December 13, 1819. Originally called Woodville, Uniontown also lies on the western boundary of an area of Alabama known as the Canebrake, a portion of the Black Belt Prairie, which has traditionally been recognized as one of the richest farming areas in the state. In 1827, an earlier settler described the land surrounding Uniontown:

"The forest is enormous and varied, oak of several varieties, red gum, ash, poplar, sycamore, walnut, red cedar, enormous cottonwoods, every known forest tree of the South exempt pine/ The trees are not only majestic in size and prodigal in supply but the earth between them up to their very bodies is possessed by towering cane whose tops droop in among the limbs, even twenty feet above the ground or higher. A rabbit even must pause in his leaps to calculate his bearing and pick his course through the cane."

The Canebrake had been the destination for French émigrés who, upon fleeing France after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, had formed a land company and purchased four townships in the western central portion of Alabama. After their failure to establish vineyards and grow olive trees, these <sup>im</sup>migrants sold their tracts of land to settlers from the eastern seaboard who were moving into Alabama in the 1810s and 1820s. A steady flow of Virginians and Carolinians arrived in the Black Belt, and particularly, the Canebrake during these decades. Uniontown's earliest settlers were probably Henry, Robert, and James Woods who arrived at the present day site of the town in 1818 or 1819. Even though the early settlers called the area Woodville (for the Woods brothers), the United States established the post office as Uniontown on March 3, 1833, with William H. Kelland being appointed its first postmaster. Tradition holds that since there were already two Woodvilles in Alabama (one in Jackson County and one in Henry County), the name was changed to Uniontown, honoring Uniontown, Maryland, the former home of Philip J. Weaver who bought and sold much of present day Uniontown. The town would be known as both Uniontown and Woodville until 1860.

By 1835, Andrew Porter and John Wilkinson were appointed as county commissioners for Uniontown, using the cabin of Henry Woods as a city hall. That same year, a military company at Uniontown was chartered by the Legislature with James Lewis Price as Captain and a Mr. Nicholson as First Lieutenant. The purpose of the company was to thwart the attempt of William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts and his conspirators to incite a universal slave rebellion, beginning July 4, 1835, throughout the South. On December 23, 1836, the Alabama legislature approved the incorporation of Uniontown, stating "all the territory lying and being within one quarter of a mile of the square formed by the crossing of the two principal streets in said town, and that the northeast corner of which square is hereby declared to be within the limits of the state." Present day land records show this "northeast

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corner" to be at the intersection of Broadway and Front Streets. Although in 1838, Uniontown was described as consisting of a barroom and a few houses without a school, the town quickly became the center for trade and religious activities, as well as the post office for the cotton planters of the area. Indeed, wealthy planters began to erect substantial residences on the outskirts of the small town in the 1840s. Around 1845, James Lewis Price constructed Westwood (NRHP 11/21/74; exp. 3/15/84 & 12/10/84), an imposing Greek Revival/Italianate house at the northern end of Water Street, Uniontown's principal north-south street. Water Street passed in front of Rosemont Cemetery (#109) which had been established in 1830 on land given by James Harris Fitts, a wealthy planter whose plantation, Roseland, was located due west of Uniontown.

The first road, other than Indian trails through the dense cane, was probably the post road from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, which ran by the cabin of Henry Woods. In 1836, the Uniontown and Cahawba Turnpike and Track Road Company was incorporated by the Alabama legislature. The legislature incorporated the Canebrake Plank Road Company in 1848, the Selma and Uniontown Plank Road Company in 1850, and the Cahaba and Woodville Plank Road Company in 1852. At first these plank roads were seen as all-weather roads, but warping from winter rains, boring insects, and dry rot in summer made them soon impractical. The State Auditor's report in 1861 shows the receipt of \$10,386 from the Cahawba and Woodville Plank Road Company, a loan from a trust fund held by the state.

There were many efforts to establish railroads in the area beginning with the Woodville, Daletown, and Greensborough Railroad Company in 1832. Other railroads created by legislative acts included the Lexington and Woodville Railroad Company in 1836, the Demopolis and Woodville Railroad Company in 1838, the Greensboro and Uniontown Railroad Company in 1854, and the Uniontown and Jackson Railroad Company in 1858. The first known successful railroad was the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad, chartered in 1850 and started by Uniontown residents James Lewis Price, Joseph R. John, and Richard Henry Adams. By 1858, this railroad connected Uniontown to Selma, and in 1861, the Confederate Government extended the line to York, where it joined Will's Valley Railroad that had been completed from Meridian. After the Civil War, this railway line was known as the Selma and Meridian Railroad until 1894 when it was absorbed by the Southern Railroad. Uniontown was also connected BV railroad to the town of Newbern in southern Greene (now Hale) county. This railroad was never successful and failed in the late nineteenth century.

Religious and educational institutions were also formed in Uniontown during the late 1830s and early 1840s. Congregations began to erect houses of worship and educators began to form both male and female academies. The Methodists obtained Lot 1 from Philip and Anne Weaver on February 11, 1842 and soon erected a wooden building. In 1857, Theophilus Gilliam Fowler and his brother, John Douglas Fowler, erected a brick building for the Methodists that is still in use today (#120). Records for the Episcopal Church note that members of that congregation held their first service in the old Methodist Church during the summer of 1844. The Episcopal church was organized locally as Union Parish in 1844 and the members of that congregation erected a building in 1848 on a lot donated to them by Dr. Richard Clarke. During the mid-1850s, the Episcopal churches at Uniontown and nearby Faunsdale were separated into two different parishes with the one at Faunsdale being known as St. Michael's. In

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1864, the church in Uniontown was dedicated as the Church of the Holy Cross. The present Episcopal Church was built in 1901 (#43) on the same lot as the 1848 building. The Presbyterian Church was organized at The Slopes, the Marengo County plantation home of John Howard Davidson, but the congregation moved to a brick building in Uniontown in 1854. The Presbyterian Church was originally located on Green Street, but a new building (#123) was constructed on Water Street in 1914.

The earliest documented schools in Uniontown were the Canebrake Female Academy and the Uniontown Masonic Academy that operated during the 1850s and 1860s. The Alabama Legislature created the Female Literary Institution at Uniontown in February of 1850. The Institution was a college with the prime objective to provide the young women of the Canebrake the opportunity of collegiate training "free from the evils of large boarding schools." Young men and boys attended school at the Masonic Hall which was once located on Water Street across from the Methodist Church. Unfortunately, this building was torn down in the 1970s.

In his *Chronicles of the Canebrake*, John Witherspoon Dubose describes Uniontown in 1860 as having "several churches, two school houses, two blacksmith shops, and several department stores. They were all on one main street across from Westwood, Mr. Price's home." There were also several physicians and one hotel. The department store of Ware and Hudson had stock worth \$100,000. Uniontown also boasted a newspaper, *The Canebrake Herald*, and the merchant firms of Adler & Bros., A. R. Coleman & Co., Houston & Booker, and Jefferies & Ware. By 1859, tax assessments reflect that the telegraph had arrived in Uniontown with the establishment of the office of Western Union Telegraph Company.

After the Civil War, Freedmen in Uniontown held several important local and state political positions. Richard Terrell served as postmaster while Green W. S. Lewis and John Dozier were state representatives. Lewis also served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. In August of 1865, black members of the Uniontown Baptist Church petitioned for their letters of dismissal to form the Uniontown African Baptist Church, which later became known as the First Colored Missionary Baptist Church. This congregation erected their present building in 1906 (#67). The first quarterly meeting of the Uniontown Station (Methodists) met on June 3, 1866. This congregation was the forerunner of the present day Quinn Chapel Church, erected in 1902.

During the period from about 1870 until the early 1900's, Uniontown had a large Jewish population. They were the owners of many of the large businesses and mercantile concerns. Jewish businesses in 1877 included Hirsch Brothers, Ernst Brothers, S. Pake, A. S. Nordlinger, E. Lowengards, and R. Cohen. On June 9, 1877, Louis Morgan sold to the trustees of the Uniontown Hebrew Association "B'nai Israel" a section in Rosemont Cemetery for their use as a burial ground. According to the May 17, 1879 issues of *The Uniontown Press*, the B'nai Israel held services quarterly on the first Sunday. The Jewish families also established a social club, The Concordia Lodge No. 512. In the late nineteenth century, many of these Jewish families would build substantial homes along Uniontown's principal streets, including Violet Cottage (#121), the Ernst- Lewis House (#15), the Bernheim-Tanner House (#16), and the Proskauer-Drinkard House (#).



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After Reconstruction, Uniontown prospered as a local agricultural trading center. The Canebrake Agricultural and Mechanics Association was incorporated September 9, 1880, with the stated purpose of holding an annual agricultural and mechanical affair and promoting the pursuits and interests of such industries. Although the Canebrake had become known as the "breadbasket of the Confederacy," by the mid 1880s, the soil had become severely depleted by decades of exhaustive cotton cultivation. Because this was the state's single largest agricultural region, its rehabilitation was of primary concern to the state's farmers and politicians. A branch Agricultural Experiment Station was authorized by an Act of the State Legislature on February 17, 1885 and in 1887, the Canebrake Agricultural Experiment Station came into being. Located on a former plantation north of town, the experiment station worked diligently in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to improve agricultural production by encouraging area farmers to diversify their crops. After the boll weevil infestations in the early 1910s, Canebrake farmers turned their attention to raising cattle, vegetables, and grain. The experiment station published bulletins on such things as drainage, forage crops, wheat, oats, meteorology, cattle feeding, pig feeding, and soil temperatures. Cotton, however, continued to be the area's most important cash crop.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a boom period for Uniontown. In addition to dry goods establishments, banks, saloons, restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, and drug stores, Uniontown boasted a cotton compress, grist mill, a cotton oil mill, numerous cotton gins and livery stables, a lumber company, and two telegraph offices. Unfortunately, in 1881, a fire swept through downtown Uniontown, destroying practically all of the downtown commercial district. The town quickly recovered, however, and Sanborn Maps of 1892 illustrate that once again, the streets were lined with one and two story commercial buildings.

In 1902, John Henry White, president of the Planters and Merchants Bank, founded the Lillie Tayloe Land Company (named for Judge Tayloe's wife, a major shareholder). The company advertised the rich lands surrounding Uniontown as an ideal location for the establishment of small farms by foreign immigrants. White and a group of prominent Uniontown businessmen, endeavoring to broaden the economic base of the town established the Ella White Cotton Mills on the eastern edge of the city limits in 1899. The cotton mill and its owners were responsible for a mill village, which provided housing, stores, churches, and schools for mill workers. Although the textile mill closed in the 1930s, the former mill housed other industries until the actual building burned in the 1970s. The mill village remains including the company store, church, and scores of worker houses. By 1899, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show the following support industries for the cotton mill: Uniontown Warehouse, Cotton Rope and Grist Mill, Uniontown Warehouse Company and Gin, Robertson Cotton Warehouse, E. R. Glass Cotton Gin, and Uniontown Cotton Oil Company and Cotton Seed Oil Mill. In addition to his commercial and business interests, John Henry White developed a number of lots within the Uniontown city limits. His imposing, rambling Victorian home originally stood at the corner of Water and Franklin Streets where the present U. S. Post Office (#125) now stands. White owned vast acreage behind his home, along Franklin and North Streets, and in time, during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, he sold a number of lots and constructed homes for his children, such as White-Littrup House (#45), the Spessard-Mills House (#48), and the White-Drake House (#79).

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With the arrival of city services, such as electricity and telephone, farmers and planters from the outlying areas began to move into town to take advantage of these latest innovations. Leaving Windsor Plantation near Prairieville, Judge W. H. Tayloe and his wife, Lilly Langhorne, completed and moved into their Queen Anne home (#97) around 1889. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas McCorkle moved from Faunsdale plantation into their rambling Colonial Revival house (#34) in 1908. A new school was built in 1925 (#96) and during the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, three churches were erected, including Holy Cross Episcopal Church (#43), c. 1901; First Colored Missionary Baptist Church (#67), c. 1906; and Uniontown First Presbyterian Church (#123), c. 1914.

In the 1920s, the Ella White Cotton Mills were sold to the California Cotton Mill Company, an enterprise that also operated a similar mill in nearby Selma. This mill would eventually close its doors in the mid-1960s. The actual mill burned in the 1970s but the surrounding mill village still exists. Buckeye Oil Company purchased John Henry White's Uniontown Cottonseed Oil Mill in the 1930s and constructed a number of houses (#'s 5, 6, and 72) for its workers during the post-World War II years. The King Pharr Canning Company set up an operation in Uniontown in the 1950s to take advantage of the bountiful okra crops raised on the numerous small farms owned and operated by African-Americans. Although passenger rail service ended in the 1950s, the completion of U. S. Highway 80 (connecting Demopolis with Montgomery) ensured that Uniontown would continue to serve as an important local trading and shipping center through the 1950s and 1960s.

In the 1960s, however, the town began to slip into an economic decline, which today, affects most of the Alabama Black Belt. Although the town contains a wealth of historic architecture, many dwellings and businesses are abandoned and some are suffering from demolition by neglect. Fortunately, few structures have been torn down and today, Uniontown contains a significant collection of resources dating from its period of significance, 1830 to 1949.

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**Section 9**  
**Bibliography**

Drake, Eleanor. "Uniontown." *Perry County Heritage*. Vol. II. Marion, Alabama: Perry County Historic and Preservation Society, 1993.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps of Uniontown, Alabama. 1884-1912. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

**Section 10**

**UTM Coordinates (cont'd)**

	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
5.	16	451020	3591600

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary lines of the Uniontown Historic District are delineated on the accompanying tax map at 1" = 100 ft.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary lines were drawn to include as many contributing and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible within the historic core of Uniontown, Perry County, Alabama.

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**Uniontown Historic District**

The information in items #1-5 is the same for all photographs.

1. Uniontown Historic District
2. Uniontown, Perry County, Alabama
3. Jeff Mansell, photographer
4. August, 1998
5. Negatives on file, Cahaba Trace Commission
6. Photo #1
7. McCorkle-Belcher House (#34), camera facing north
  
6. Photo #2
7. Coleman-Brunson House (#37), camera facing north
  
6. Photo #3
7. Holy Cross Episcopal Church (#43), camera facing west
  
6. Photo #4
7. Coleman-Long House (#44) camera facing north
  
6. Photo #5
7. White-Littrup House (#45), camera facing north
  
6. Photo #6
7. Vaiden-Reynolds House (#60), camera facing north
  
6. Photo #7
7. First Colored Missionary Baptist Church (#67), camera facing southeast
  
6. Photo #8
7. Tolman House (#75), camera facing south
  
6. Photo #9
7. Hatch House (#78), camera facing south
  
6. Photo #10
7. Hardie-Coleman (#81), camera facing south

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- 6. Photo #11
- 6. Hinton-Hogg (#84), camera facing south
  
- 6. Photo #12
- 7. Pake-Williams House (#88), camera facing west/northwest
  
- 6. Photo #13
- 7. Hungerford-Long House (#115), camera facing west
  
- 6. Photo #14
- 7. McGuire House (#116), camera facing west
  
- 6. Photo #15
- 7. Poellnitz House (#119), camera facing west
  
- 6. Photo #16
- 7. Uniontown Methodist Church (#120), camera facing west
  
- 6. Photo #17
- 7. Marx House (#121), camera facing east/southeast
  
- 6. Photo #18
- 7. Uniontown First Presbyterian Church (#123), camera facing south/southeast