

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED AUG 7 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Glennville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5 of Pittsview

CITY, TOWN

Pittsview

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Alabama

X VICINITY OF

CODE

01

3

COUNTY

Russell

CODE

113

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- X DISTRICT
- __ BUILDING(S)
- __ STRUCTURE
- __ SITE
- __ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- __ PUBLIC
- X PRIVATE
- __ BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- __ IN PROCESS
- __ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- X OCCUPIED
- X UNOCCUPIED
- __ WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- X YES: RESTRICTED
- __ YES: UNRESTRICTED
- __ NO

PRESENT USE

- X AGRICULTURE
- __ MUSEUM
- __ COMMERCIAL
- __ PARK
- __ EDUCATIONAL
- X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- __ ENTERTAINMENT
- X RELIGIOUS
- __ GOVERNMENT
- __ SCIENTIFIC
- __ INDUSTRIAL
- __ TRANSPORTATION
- __ MILITARY
- __ OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Records since 1866: Russell County Courthouse, Phenix City, Alabama
Records prior to 1866: Barbour County Courthouse, Clayton, Alabama

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

Glennville Plantation (Elmoreland) (#1) AND Quarles Place (#5)

DATE

1935

X FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington, D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE: 1939
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		17a. St. John's Methodist Church

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Glennville Historic District contains 32 primary structures, six cemeteries, and 27 dependent structures dating from around 1840 to the present. Ten of the structures and four of the cemeteries date from the mid-19th century, the period during which the community achieved its greatest significance. One structure appears to have been built in the late-19th century but possibly contains a core from the earlier period. 12 outbuildings and two cemeteries date from the early 20th century, and nine structures were built after 1930.

The district encompasses approximately 544 acres which make up the rural community, located on a high ridge along a small stretch of U.S. 431 and extending off of the highway along three unpaved roads. The boundaries were drawn to encompass the entire community and to exclude the undeveloped rural countryside and farmland surrounding the district. A portion of U.S. 431 was omitted from the district because it does not date from the mid-19th century community and remains undeveloped to the present.

Every primary structure except the Glennville Plantation, which is two stories, is a single story in height, and the large majority (65.6%) are frame. Four buildings (12.5%) have aluminum siding, four (12.5%) brick or brick veneer, two (6%) shingle siding, and one (3%) brick and frame. An overall rural appearance dominates, with the structures being widely spaced and, for the most part, located along unpaved roads.

The primary structures are categorized into five groups determined by their dates of construction and visual appearance. The most significant group contains ten structures built in the mid-19th century, including six homes and a church which have retained a high degree of period character, one home altered during the Victorian Period, one converted to a barn in the mid-20th century, and one which has deteriorated beyond recognition. All of those which retain their period character depict the strong preference for the Greek Revival in mid-19th century Alabama. One, the Glennville Plantation, is a particularly fine example of the style, while the others are vernacular structures which incorporate various elements of the style. According to local traditions, an itinerant craftsman named Octanaully constructed many of the Glennville homes.

The remaining contributing structures fall into two categories: one house appearing to date from the late-19th century but which possibly contains a mid-19th century core and 12 structures built in the early 20th century which include six small farm or tenant houses, two sheds, one barn, one store, and two churches. They are categorized as contributing structures because they depict the architectural and historical evolution of the community.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Settled in 1835 by the itinerant Methodist minister James Elizabeth Glenn, Glennville was the first permanent community in what is now Russell County, Alabama. It was built along a ridge surrounded by fertile cotton-producing land and, by the 1850's, became one of East Alabama's leading agricultural and educational centers. This settlement pattern, whereby planters built their homes close together along a high ridge rather than on the lower-lying, isolated farmland, was common in central and east Alabama. Very often these small villages became important cultural centers. In its heyday, the community of Glennville consisted of 80 or more structures, including plantation houses and dependencies, a Methodist church, three schools, and several stores. Though many of the structures have been demolished and the cultural significance has diminished, Glennville remains as an important architectural and historical document of the mid-19th century plantation era, and its period ambience, agricultural economy, and physical layout are virtually unaltered.

Today the community contains 32 primary structures, six cemeteries, 27 dependencies, and includes two mid-19th century homes listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey (Glennville Plantation and Quarles Place). Its primary significance is derived from its collection of antebellum structures, though later construction is historically significant in reflecting the changing economic and agricultural trends. Glennville Plantation, the focal point of the district, is one of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in the state, and a church and five other homes remain as less elaborate vernacular examples of the style. These latter structures are similar in being single-story frame houses built on a central hall plan, and the majority of them have a full-width portico, hipped or pyramidal roof, and box columns. The combination of the hipped or pyramidal roof with the Greek Revival style appears most frequently in the eastern part of the state, and only one of the Glennville structures varies from its use. Of the cemeteries, four date from the mid-19th century and, if not presently, were at one time related to a church or home of the period. The majority of structures built since the antebellum period are small farm or tenant houses dating from the early 20th century which depict the changing economic and agricultural trends since the breakup of the plantation systems. The dependencies date from periods ranging from the antebellum to the present and, as a whole, reflect the changing needs and lifestyles of the residents.

Glennville, a small rural community, is located near the eastern border of the state, in the Chattahoochee River Valley. The area was opened to settlement by the Creek Cession of 1832 and aided therein by its location in the vicinity of the Old Federal Road. Reverend James Elizabeth Glenn, an itinerant Methodist minister who aimed to found a mission in the Alabama wilderness, arrived in Barbour County in 1835.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alexander, Mrs. George. Personal communications, Spring, 1979.

Brannon, Peter A. "Old Glennville: An Early Center of East Alabama Culture." The Alabama Review, Vol. XI, No. 4. University, Alabama: The University of Alabama Press, October, 1958.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 544 acres

UTM REFERENCES see continuation sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Sally Moore
ORGANIZATION

Alabama Historical Commission
STREET & NUMBER

725 Monroe Street
CITY OR TOWN

Montgomery

DATE

May 22, 1979

TELEPHONE

(205) 832-6621

STATE

Alabama 36130

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Wills B. Howard Jr.

TITLE

SHPO Alabama

DATE

May 22, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAELOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Caryl Shurl

DATE

8-7-79

ATTEST:

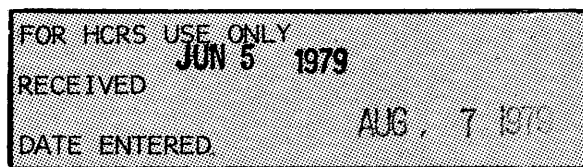
Elizabeth J. ...

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

Aug 6 '79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

Richard J. Comer
Route 1, Box 50
Pittsview, Alabama

Robert Lee Hall
Route 1, Box 57-A
Pittsview, Alabama

Frank Comer, III
Route 1, Box 50
Pittsview, Alabama

Thomas Patrick Geary
Route 1, Box 59
Pittsview, Alabama

Winnie B. Davis (Dec)
c/o Joyce Lechtenbaum
1812 Crew Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Earl L. Walker
Route 1, Box 60-C
Pittsview, Alabama

Frank Burke (Dec)
c/o Susie Menboza
1314 Buckingham
Toledo, Ohio 43607

W. H. Worrell
Route 1, Box 44
Pittsview, Alabama

St. John AME Church
c/o Abraham Foster
Route 1
Pittsview, Alabama

Cedar Heights Plantation
c/o Louis Holmes, III
Pittsview, Alabama

Uley Gene Jacobs
Route 1, Box 55-A
Pittsview, Alabama

Felix Daniel
c/o Josephine Daniel
2534 19th Street, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35209

Irwin & Addie B. Upshaw
Route 1, Box 53
Pittsview, Alabama

Mrs. Mary Lou Rivers
Route 1, Box 61
Pittsview, Alabama

Youth Opportunity Ranch, Inc.
P. O. Box 1331
Phenix City, Alabama 36867

ZIP CODE FOR PITTSVIEW IS 36871

Mount Olive Baptist Church
Route 1, Box 53
Pittsview, Alabama

Cecil Williams
Route 1, Box 54
Pittsview, Alabama

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 7 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

Four of the structures built after 1930, including a small farm house, two tenant houses, and a store are similar in appearance to the early 20th century buildings and, therefore, are categorized as non-contributing rather than intrusive. Five other structures built after 1930, including two tenant houses, two school buildings, and a youth center, have been categorized as intrusive because their building materials, overall scale and style do not blend well with the remainder of the structures. The tenant houses are prefabricated homes which have a modern appearance, the school buildings are large-scale modern buildings which have been allowed to deteriorate, and the youth center is a flat-roof contemporary structure.

In addition to the primary structures, six cemeteries are considered to be contributing elements of the district. Four of these date from the mid-19th century and have been or continue to be associated with a church or house from that period. One cemetery dates from an early-20th century church and the other dates from the removal of the Methodist Church to its present site in the mid-20th century.

The district also contains 27 dependent structures which date from the ante-bellum period to the present. Though they were not all built in the same period as the primary structures to which they are related, the large majority of them are considered to be integral elements of the district which provide for the ongoing existence of the farming community and do not detract from the overall visual integrity. They include a number of garages, barns, sheds, and offices which are commonly found adjacent to rural houses. However, two mobile homes located adjacent to structures #18 and #35 are considered to be detractive because of their distinctly modern appearances.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY		
RECEIVED	JUN 5	1979
DATE ENTERED		

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

STRUCTURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE DISTRICT:

1. Glennville Plantation: 1840; Greek Revival; two stories, frame, pyramidal roof, aluminum siding, full-width portico supported by six fluted Doric columns, four interior end chimneys, entrance through three-panelled double doors surrounded by Doric entablature with transom and sidelights, five-bay facade, 6/6 sash windows; central hall plan, wide arch supported by panelled columns divides front and rear halls, curvilinear stair with panelled wainscot in rear hall, wide pine flooring, original mantels with various Greek entablature motifs, one original ceiling medallion; rear wing added in mid-20th century; octagonal dining room and kitchen wing built as apartment in mid-19th century; rose garden over-grown, grape arbor remains; listed on Historic American Buildings Survey as Elmoreland.

Outbuildings: (a) c. 1940 bunk house, (b) c. 1940 water tank, (c) c. 1940 dog house, (d) 1939 wood shed, (e) c. 1920 chicken house, (f) c. 1910 tenant house, (g) 1947 garage, (h) c. 1910 shop, (i) c. 1910 office, (j) c. 1960 main shop, (k) c. 1950 blacksmith shop, (l) c. 1950 wood shop, (m) 1947 barn and implement shed, (n) c. 1960 cattle shed.

2. Episcopal Church: 1926; slight Gothic influence; one-story, frame, L-shaped, steeply pitched gabled roof, steeply pitched porch, bargeboard, porthole and recessed panels in gable ends, entrance through double doors, buttressed porch; not in use at present time.
4. Baptist Cemetery: dates from mid-19th century; established in conjunction with the Glennville Baptist Church formerly located near the site of structure #3.
5. Quarles Place: c. 1845; Greek Revival; one-story, frame, hipped roof, aluminum siding, five-bay facade, originally U-shaped with L-shaped porch extending across facade and north side, addition on rear and transfer of columns from rear of north side to front of south side has formed T-shaped structure with U-shaped porch, 6/6 sash windows, two interior chimneys, fluted Doric columns, entrance through four-panelled double doors surrounded by entablature with fanlight and sidelights, unusual scroll ornament in spandrels of fanlight, porte cochere added on north, ornamental ceiling medallion in central hall reproduction of original, library mantel from Federal period house, other mantels original, wide pine flooring; listed in Historic American Buildings Survey.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 5 1979

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Outbuildings: (a) c. 1950 garage, (b) 1958-62 poolhouse, (c) c. 1950 playhouse.

6. Barn: originally mid-19th century house, converted to barn mid-20th century; one story, frame, gabled roof, metal roof, five-bay facade.
7. Tenant House: c. 1920; one story, frame, gabled roof, three-bay facade.
8. Barn: c. 1920; one story, frame.
9. Ivey House: c. 1840; Greek Revival; one-story, frame, hipped roof, central hall plan, aluminum siding, metal roof, full-width portico supported by Doric box columns, four-panelled double doors surrounded by entablature with transom and sidelights, five-bay facade, 6/9 floor-length sash windows on facade, 6/6 sash windows on remaining sides, U-shaped, minor interior alterations consist of installation of plumbing and baths, original mantels with Greek entablature motifs, wide pine flooring.

Outbuildings: (a) mid-19th century private cemetery, (b) c. 1940 garage, (c) c. 1900 barn, (d) c. 1930 tenant house.

10. Daniels House: c. 1840; Greek Revival; one-story, frame, pyramidal roof, two interior chimneys, central hall plan, five-bay facade, full-width portico supported by Doric box columns, four-panelled double doors surrounded by entablature with transom and sidelights, 6/6 sash windows, tongue and groove facade, clapboard on remaining sides, metal roof covering wood shingles, wide pine flooring; currently vacant but maintained in good condition.

Outbuildings: (a) c. 1970 shed.

11. Tenant House: c. 1920; one story, frame, partially deteriorated.

Outbuilding: (a) c. 1920 barn.

13. Shed: c. 1920; originally tenant house; one story, frame, gabled roof, exterior end chimney, shed-roof porch; partially deteriorated.

14. Shed: c. 1900; one story, frame; partially deteriorated.

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

FOR HGRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

15. Vacant house: c. 1900; one-story, L-shaped with shed-roof porch filling in L, gabled roof, metal roof, frame; partially deteriorated.
16. Browder Cemetery: mid-19th century, private cemetery.
- 17a. St. John's Methodist Church: c. 1850; one-story, gabled roof with pyramidal bell tower, frame, clapboard siding, metal roof, moved from original site (vicinity of Methodist Parsonage #28, and Methodist Cemetery #26) c. 1939, alterations include adding porch and bell tower.
 - b. St. John's Cemetery: c. 1939-present.
- 19a. Mount Olive Baptist Church: c.1900-1910; one-story, frame, gabled roof, clapboard siding, metal roof, shingles in gable end, shed-roof porch supported by box columns with cubiform capitals and flanked by pyramidal-roof towers, entrance through double doors surmounted by three-section traceried transom.
 - b. Mount Olive Cemetery: c. 1900-present.
20. McDonald House: c. 1840; Greek Revival; one-story, frame, gabled roof, full-width portico supported by slender box columns, balustraded porch, double doors surrounded by entablature with sidelights and transom, five-bay facade; deteriorated condition; formerly used by Glennville Colored School, now used as Masonic Lodge.
24. Tenant House: c. 1920; one-story, frame and brick, gabled roof, metal roof, shed-roof porch with exposed eaves.
25. Tenant House: c. 1920; one-story, frame, gabled roof, central interior chimney, shed-roof porch, incorporates mid-19th century panelled doors and box columns.
26. Methodist Cemetery: dates to mid-19th century, established in conjunction with Glennville Methodist Church (originally located between #26 and #28).
28. Methodist Parsonage: core dates from c. 1840, additions from mid- to late-19th century; one-story, frame, combination gabled and hipped roof, full-width screen porch with Victorian trim, metal roof.
30. Perry House: c. 1840; deteriorated condition.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 7 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 6

32. Raiford House: c. 1850; Greek Revival; one-story, frame, originally L-shaped, additions form U, combination gabled and hipped roof, central portico supported by slender fluted Doric columns, double doors surrounded by transom and side-lights, five-bay facade, 6/6 sash windows, two interior chimneys.

Outbuildings: (a) early 20th century barn.

33. Store: c. 1920; one-story, brick, gabled roof, full-width porch supported by brick posts; currently vacant.

34. Farris House: late-19th century, possibly contains core dating from mid-19th century; one-story, L-shaped, gabled roof, screened porch with Victorian trim.

Outbuilding: (a) late 19th century barn.

35. Tenant House: early 20th century; frame, gabled roof, one-story.

Outbuilding: (a) c. 1970 mobile home.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

3. Tenant House: c. 1948; one-story, shingled siding, gabled roof.
12. Tenant House: mid-20th century; one-story, frame, shingled siding, gabled roof, metal roof, exposed rafters, 3/4-width shed-roof porch, four-bay facade.
29. Warehouse: c. 1946; one-story, brick, flat roof, five-bay facade, small rectangular windows; originally store.
31. House: c. 1950; one-story, frame, gabled roof, half-width porch; possibly incorporates materials of mid-19th century house.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 7 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 7

INTRUSIVE STRUCTURES:

18. Tenant House: c. 1970's; prefabricated home; one-story, gabled roof, three-bay facade, off-center gabled porch.
Outbuilding: (a) c. 1970 mobile home.
21. Glennville Colored School: c. 1950; one-story, brick, gabled roof; currently vacant and deteriorated.
22. Glennville Colored School: c. 1946; one-story, frame, gabled roof; currently vacant and deteriorated.
23. Youth Opportunity Ranch: 1953; one-story, brick, flat roof.
27. Tenant House: c. 1960; one-story, aluminum siding, gabled roof.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 7 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

After building a log house and church, he attracted a handful of settlers to the area. In 1836, an Indian uprising forced them to retreat, but they returned within a year and rebuilt the settlement. It remained a part of Barbour County until 1866, when it was transferred to Russell County.

A decade after its founding, Glennville had become a thriving agricultural community and soon achieved the status of being one of East Alabama's well-known centers of culture. It was favorably located near the Chattahoochee River on a high ridge surrounded by fertile cotton-producing land, and its deeply religious founder attracted many important Methodist families and educational leaders. During the pre-Civil War years, the community consisted of approximately 80 structures built on a single street which followed the ridge. The religious buildings were the Methodist Church and parsonage, located adjacent to a cemetery dating from the first year of settlement. Three schools, the Male and Female Academies and the Weyman School for Girls, were established during the 1840's and drew students from as far away as Charleston, they were popular centers for training in the Classical curricula as well as in religion and the social graces. In 1852, the School for Girls became the Glennville Female College, and in 1860, the Male Academy became the state-supported Glennville Collegiate and Military Institute which was established to train young men for Confederate service. In addition to the religious and educational buildings, the town had a post office, several stores, a Masonic Lodge, a 40-room inn, and two stage lines. Residences included "town" homes such as the Dr. John Raiford and Captain Ed Perry houses and plantation houses such as the Ivey House and Glennville Plantation.

In 1854, a group of citizens incorporated their community as the Glennville Railroad Company, hoping to attract new business by routing a rail line through the town. However, many planters in the area opposed this intrusion on their way of life, so the railroad was lost to a community north of Glennville. This, and the fact that there was no real industry in the town, firmly entrenched Glennville's dependence upon agriculture. When the affluence of the antebellum plantation system was diminished by the Civil War and Reconstruction, Glennville's cultural and educational attractiveness also diminished. After the 1870's, the thriving cotton economy and fine schools were gone, though agriculture continued to provide the only income to the area.

Today the physical layout of the town and the agricultural economy have changed very little, and the community remains as a significant architectural and historical document. Glennville Plantation, which was built in 1840 by the planter Americus Mitchell, is the highlight of the district and one of the state's finest Greek Revival homes. The other antebellum homes are less elaborate examples of the style. The town as a whole documents mid-19th century community life and, with the structures built since that time, depicts changing agricultural and social trends. In the early

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

20th century, a number of small farm and tenant houses were built, as well as a few stores, warehouses, and churches. The principal crops and patterns of land holding have changed over the years, but the rural lifestyles have been maintained. Today cattle and timber have replaced cotton as the major argicultural products.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 7 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Beginning at the northwest corner of the southern intersection of U. S. 431 and the Old Glennville Road, go approximately 1200 feet in a northwesterly direction along the southwestern boundary of U. S. 431 to the true point of beginning; thence proceed due west approximately 1200 feet; thence due south approximately 1310 feet to the northern boundary of the road running between the Glennville Plantation (1) and the Episcopal Church (2); thence in an easterly direction approximately 1000 feet along said boundary line to a point approximately 500 feet west of the western boundary of Continuation Street; thence in a generally southerly direction approximately 6568 feet parallel to and approximately 500 feet west of said boundary line to a point due west of the end of said road; thence continuing in a generally southerly direction approximately 500 feet; thence due east approximately 1030 feet; thence in a generally northerly direction approximately 500 feet to a point 500 feet due east of the eastern boundary of the end of Continuation Street; thence continuing in a generally northerly direction approximately 5740 feet parallel to and approximately 500 feet east of said boundary line to the southwestern boundary of U. S. 431; thence in a generally easterly direction approximately 5383 feet across U. S. 431 and parallel to and approximately 500 feet south of the southern boundary of the Florence Landing Road to a point due south of the end of said road; thence continuing in a generally easterly direction approximately 172 feet; thence turning due north approximately 1030 feet; thence due west approximately 500 feet; thence due south approximately 500 feet to the northern boundary of the Florence Landing Road; thence approximately 5256 feet along said boundary line to the northeastern boundary of U. S. 431; thence curving in a generally northeasterly direction approximately 3200 feet parallel to and approximately 500 feet from the outer boundary of the Old Glennville Road; thence in an easterly direction approximately 1100 feet; thence in a northerly direction approximately 850 feet; thence in a westerly direction approximately 1250 feet to a point parallel to and approximately 500 feet from the outer boundary of the Old Glennville Road; thence along said parallel line approximately 3900 feet in a curving generally northwesterly direction to a point approximately 500 feet due east of the northeastern boundary of U. S. 431; thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 2724 feet parallel to and approximately 500 feet from said boundary line; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 500 feet along the northern boundary of the tenant house (35) property to the northeastern boundary of U. S. 431; thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 275 feet along said boundary line; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 540 feet across U. S. 431 and continuing along the northern boundary of the Store (33) property; thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 2758 feet parallel to and 500 feet from the southwestern boundary of U. S. 431 to a point due west of the southeastern corner of the northern intersection of U. S. 431 and the Old Glennville Road; thence due east approximately 540 feet to said corner of said intersection; thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 1200 feet along the northeastern boundary of U. S. 431; thence curving in a generally southeasterly to southwesterly direction approximately 3556 feet parallel to and approximately 1200 feet from the inner boundary of the Old Glennville Road and across U. S. 431 to the point of beginning.

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

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 5 1979
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

A.	16/672/020	3556/560	544 acres
B.	16/673/400	3555/180	
C.	16/673/400	3554/900	
D.	16/672/780	3554/200	
E.	16/674/080	3554/520	
F.	16/674/230	3554/510	
G.	16/674/230	3554/200	
H.	16/672/620	3553/700	
I.	16/672/680	3552/320	
J.	16/672/000	3552/320	
K.	16/671/980	3554/680	
L.	16/671/720	3556/420	