

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fairhope Plantation
other names/site number Fairhope Plantation

2. Location

street & number U. S. Highway 80 - 1 mile east of city limits
city, town Uniontown
state Alabama code AL county Perry code 105 zip code 36786

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal
Category of Property: [] building(s), [X] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 7, Noncontributing 1 buildings, 1 sites, 1 structures, 1 objects, Total 8

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 4-7-92
State or Federal agency and bureau: Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- [X] 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): _____

Entered in the National Register
[Signature] 5/29/92
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence:agricultural outbuilding
Other: water tower

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agricultural/subsistence
Other: water tower
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls Wood

roof metalother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Fairhope Plantation is located near Uniontown in the southern panhandle of Perry County on the fringes of Alabama's historic Canebrake region. The Canebrake is a portion of the Black Belt prairie which stretches roughly from Demopolis to Uniontown and Linden to Greensboro. The Black Belt prairie is the agricultural heartland of the state and large numbers of settlers from the eastern seaboard were attracted to the rich fertile land in the mid-1800s. The Canebrake area was, therefore, the site of a large number of slave-run cotton plantations in antebellum Alabama. On their plantations, Canebrake planters constructed elaborate dwellings in the variety of styles popular before 1860. Constructed between 1857 and 1861, the main house of Fairhope Plantation is a significant example of Carpenter Gothic architecture.

The approach to Fairhope today is from the rear, passing by the remnants of three early 20th century tenant house which were erected on the site of the original slave quarters. Fairhope rests on a small rise, faces south and the railroad, one of the principal reasons for the location of the structure in the mid-1800s. The original approach drive was to the west along the railroad along an avenue of cedar trees.

The main house of Fairhope features a two and a half story central block with a rear projecting one story wing. The platform frame structure is covered with aluminum siding on the upper floors while the first floor retains its original clapboard exterior wall material. The central block features a steeply pitched hip roof composed of sheet metal with central cross gables and twin octagonal chimneys. The wall surface of the house extends into the cross gables without interruption. The chimneys are brick, covered with stucco, and contain decorative dentil work. The eaves of the roofline of the central block and the rear wing are decorated with exuberant vergeboard with cross bracing while carved finials are located at the crest of each gable.

The front (south) elevation features a three bay symmetrical facade with a central double leaf entrance framed by a full transom and sidelights of colored (red) glass. The first and third bays on the first floor are bay windows which contain central 2/2 sash windows with paneled jib doors. The flanking windows are 1/1 pane configuration. The bay windows have flat roofs and decorative moldings and brackets along the cornices. The three bays on the second floor contain tripart windows with a central 6/6 sash window flanked by four-pane side lights. All exterior windows and doors on the structure, with the exception of the two bay windows, feature heavy decorative drip moldings.

The south gable features a tripart Gothic window with triple pointed lights. The central sash is 6/6 configuration flanked by narrow four pane side lights. Once again, decorative drip moldings frame the window. The north, east, and west gables feature a single 6/6 sash window with a pointed light.

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An outstanding feature of Fairhope is the one story wraparound porch which embraces the south, east, and west sides of the central block. The porch features a metal canopied roof with decorative ironwork supports and railings. The canopied roof rests on delicately crafted braces; each brace is composed of three narrow strips of bowed wood. The canopied porch roof was covered with a simple metal shed roof in the early 1900s. The porch flooring features tiny wooden strips which have been fashioned to create a fan-like effect on the southeast and southwest corners.

The west facade of the central block features four bays on both floors. All bays are 6/6 sash windows and are vertically aligned. Located to the left of the central block is the west elevation of the rear projecting wing. The west elevation of the rear wing is flush with the edge of the porch and contains three 6/6 sash windows. A half-width Gothic window with pointed light is located at the point where the gable roof of the rear wing meets the central block, allowing light into the attic space above the wing. An octagonal chimney is located on the roofline of the wing.

The east facade of the central block features a four over five bay facade. The first four bays on both floors are 6/6 sash windows, vertically aligned. The fifth bay on the first floor is a single leaf entrance. Originally, flights of wooden steps were located in the center of the east, south, and west facades but they have been removed.

The north (rear) facade of the main block contains a three over three bay facade with a central double leaf entrance framed by a full transom and side lights. The gable roofed, rear wing projects from the northwest corner of the north facade and features an end, two bay facade with a central 6/6 sash window and a single leaf entrance to the left. A small Gothic window with pointed light is centrally located in the gable. The east elevation of the wing contains three bays with a single leaf entrance which opens onto the rear porch and two 6/6 sash windows.

Originally, a corresponding wing projected from the northeast corner of the north facade but this wing was removed in the early 1900s to construct a nearby barn. This wing reputedly contained the nursery, servants rooms, and possibly a school room. Today, a small shed roof addition is located at the point where the wing originally joined the main house. The two wings were connected by the shed roof porch with square posts which runs along the north wall of the central block.

To the left of the entrance is an exterior stair which is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof with Gothic window. The interior of the stairwell is plastered while the exterior is covered with paneled woodwork siding. This staircase joins the main interior staircase at the first landing. The central bay of the second floor is positioned slightly lower than the flanking bays as it is located to provide light to the first landing for the interior staircase.

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The floor plan of the central block of Fairhope is a common, central hall plan with two rooms located on either side on the first and second floors. Throughout Fairhope, the rooms are finished in plaster and feature wide cornice moldings. The floors are wide heart pine. The four main rooms of the first and second floors are 20' square and have 14' ceilings. The four main rooms open onto the central hall. The 15' wide hallway features a spectacular seemingly unsupported staircase which rises along the west and east walls for three flights, culminating in a small Juliet balcony. Decorative wooden paneling covers the side of the staircase on the first floor. The ceiling in the first floor hallway contains decorative moldings with a wide circular molding framing a plaster medallion. All interior woodwork on the first floor of the main block has been painted white.

The drawing and dining rooms are located to the left of the central hall and are divided by sliding pocket doors. The fireplaces are located along the east wall and contain white marble mantels with decorative shell motifs and arched openings. The drawing room contains a bay window on the south wall which is framed with wide but simple molding.

The parlor and a bedroom are located to the right of the hall. The lathe work in the parlor was constructed so that when plastered, the room appears to be oval in shape. The parlor fireplace is centered along the west wall and the mantle is a pink shade of marble with an arched opening. A bay window is located along the south wall and is framed with the same molding found in the drawing room. The parlor and the bedroom are connected by a single leaf door which was added around 1900. The bedroom features a white marble mantle at the fireplace along the east wall. A modern bathroom is located off the north wall.

The rear wing projects off the northwest corner of the house. Doors from the rear porch and the dining room open onto an L-shaped hallway. Along the right side of the hall are two small pantries. The first pantry contains built-in cabinets which feature beautiful decorative wood graining. The second pantry was originally intended for the storage of meat. Visible today are the braces for the original shelves. Today this room is used as a breakfast room. At the end of the hallway is the kitchen. This room was originally a holding room since the kitchen, as was customary, was located a short distance from the house. The holding room features a built in closet next to the fireplace on the south wall. The wooden fireplace mantle has very simple lines.

The second floor of Fairhope was devoted to bedrooms as is the case today. Here, however, the decorative wood graining, which was probably used throughout the house, is still evident. All doors and window moldings exhibit beautifully executed graining techniques which transformed the appearance of simple woods such as pine into seemingly more expensive materials such as oak, walnut, and mahogany. The southeast bedroom contains the most elaborate graining with pine woodwork given the appearance of rich walnut. This bedroom also contains a small closet which is believed to be original to the house. The two southern rooms feature the white marble mantles with shell motifs.

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The two rear bedrooms, which are connected to the front rooms by single leaf doors, are somewhat simpler in decoration. These rooms were reserved as family bedrooms. The mantles here are wooden as opposed to the marble used elsewhere. The northwest bedroom has a small door which opens onto a modern bath above the rear service wing. This room is original and was probably an early dressing room and storage space. A similar room was located off the northeast bedroom before the nursery wing was removed. The door remains but the exterior has been covered with siding.

The third floor of Fairhope remains unfinished. The central hall divides two large rooms which have exposed framing timbers. Visible in either room is the elaborate brick work where the twin chimneys cross to form a single flue.

None of the original outbuildings of Fairhope Plantation from the 19th century have survived. Located on the grounds are three early 20th century tenant houses, three frame agricultural buildings, a water tower, and a modern metal garage/shed structure. Included in the nomination are 89 acres of the original plantation that formed Fairhope at the time of construction.

Contributing : 1 Building - main house
 3 tenant houses
 3 agricultural buildings
 1 structure - water tower

Noncontributing: 1 garage/shed

Integrity

The main house of Fairhope Plantation retains its original location, setting, workmanship, and feeling. Despite the removal of the northeast wing and the application of aluminum siding to the upper floor, the structure still presents a visual sense of its original appearance. Contributing outbuildings, while not of the period of significance, date from the early 20th century and are located on the sites of original structures. The non-contributing garage/shed is located a distance from the house and does not obscure nor detract from the overall sense of place.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains may be high. Properties of this type were sited within a constellation of dependencies such as kitchens and other outbuildings. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire property.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1857-1861

Significant Dates
1857-1861

Cultural Affiliation
None

Significant Person
None

Architect/Builder
Theophilus G. Fowler

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Criteria C: Architecture

Fairhope Plantation is an outstanding Carpenter Gothic dwelling and represents the emerging popularity of the romantic styles of architecture between 1840 and 1850 in Alabama. The structure exhibits the break, which was occurring on towns and plantations throughout the state during this time, with the prevailing Greek Revival style. At the time of completion, Fairhope was a sophisticated country villa reflecting the prevailing fascination with the English Middle Ages and the emphasis on rural picturesque dwellings. Featuring a popular central hall plan embellished with exuberant Gothic detailing, Fairhope illustrates the influence and the use of pattern books by builders. Somewhat overlooked, Fairhope is one of the most significant Carpenter Gothic structures in the historic Canebrake area of Alabama.

Historical Summary

In the 1830s, the rich fertile croplands of Alabama's Black Belt prairie region attracted large numbers of settlers from the eastern seaboard, particularly from Tidewater Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. A portion of the prairie, known commonly as the Canebrake due to the thick undergrowth of cane indigenous to the area, was an early destination for many of these settlers. Stretching roughly from Demopolis to Uniontown and from Greensboro to Dayton, the lands of the Canebrake were uniquely suited for raising long staple cotton and quickly became a major cotton producing region of the state. In his *Chronicles of the Canebrake*, historian John Witherspoon Dubose noted that "the wealth, culture, and power of the planters was unmatched throughout the state." (Dubose, p. 580-581)

Joseph Selden came to the Canebrake region in the early 1850s from Charles City County, Virginia where his family owned and lived at historic Westover plantation, the great Georgian dwelling built by William Byrd in 1734. Records indicate that Selden married Elizabeth Minge, only child of George W. H. Minge, on February 15, 1854. The Minges were also from Charles City County, Virginia and had settled near Faunsdale in the early 1840s. For a short time after their marriage, Joe and Elizabeth Selden lived at Weyanoke Plantation, the imposing Classical Revival dwelling of George Minge. In 1855, Minge began to purchase a number of tracts of land

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Dubose, John Witherspoon. "Chronicles of the Canebrake, 1817-1869." Alabama Historical Quarterly 9:4 (Winter 1947):474-613.
- Gamble, Robert. The Alabama Catalog. The University of Alabama Press. University, Alabama, 1987.
- Downing, Andrew J. The Architecture of Country Houses. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968.
- "The Westover Journal of John A. Selden, Esq." Smith College Studies in American History. Northampton, Mass: July, 1921. 303-304.
- Thompson, Allan Smith. Gothic Revival Architecture in Alabama. Diss., University of Alabama 1963.
- Fowler, Theophilus. "Memoirs." unpublished manuscript. nd.
- Freight Book. Uniontown and Selma Railroad, 1858-1861.
- Alabama Census. Perry and Marengo Counties, 1840, 1850, 1860.
- Records of St. Michael's Church, 1855-1900. unpublished.
- Lane, Mills. Architecture of the Old South: Mississippi/Alabama. New York: Abbeville Press, 1989.
- Demopolis Times. "Selden Query brings info." December 28, 1978. P. 6.

See continuation sheet

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:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 89 acres

UTM References

A 1 6 4 5 3 6 1 0 3 5 9 0 2 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 6 4 5 3 6 1 0 3 5 8 9 6 3 0

B 1 6 4 5 4 2 6 0 3 5 9 0 2 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1 6 4 5 4 2 2 0 3 5 8 9 5 7 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

All that part of NE 1/4, lying South of U.S. Highway #80, Section 17, Township 17N, Range 6 E and a portion of the East 1/2 of South East 1/4 lying north of the Southern Railroad, comprising approximately 89 acres as described in Will Book J page 422. The northern boundary is Highway #80, the eastern boundary is the section line, the southern boundary is the Southern railroad and the western boundary is the western section line of Section 17.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the property are drawn to include the remaining acres of the original plantation which comprise the present Fairhope site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeff Mansell/Historian; Melanie Betz/AHC Reviewer

organization Cahaba Trace Commission date 12-8-91

street & number Route 1, Box 147 telephone 205-665-7982

city or town Brierfield state Alabama zip code 35035

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near and east of Uniontown, close to the line of the soon to be completed Uniontown to Selma Railroad. These purchases formed the nucleus of Fairhope Plantation which he presented to Joe and Elizabeth Selden in 1856. Selden operated Fairhope as a cotton plantation run by slave labor; according to census records, Selden owned 82 slaves in 1860. (*Demopolis Times*, p. 6, December 28, 1978; Perry County Deed Records, Chambers to Minge, Jan. 4, 1855; U. S. Census Records, Perry County 1860; St. Michael's Parish Marriage Records, Feb. 15, 1854)

In 1857, Selden hired a local builder, Theophilus Fowler, to begin construction of a large dwelling house. According to his autobiography, Fowler, another native Virginian, had received his training as a bricklayer and builder in Richmond where he helped construct a number of structures and in Christianburg near New River in present day West Virginia. In 1854, Fowler joined with Thomas Key, a brick mason and contractor, and moved to Alabama arriving first in Prairieville, but soon relocating to Demopolis. While living with the William Lyon family, Fowler notes that he was soon "contracting and building from the neighborhood of Uniontown (then Woodville) up to Scoober (sic), Mississippi." By 1857, Fowler claimed as his list of accomplishments the Uniontown Methodist Church and the dwellings of Dr. Richard Clark, Charles Walker (Cedar Grove Plantation -HABS), and Joseph Selden. While Fowler was most likely the builder of Fairhope, it is doubtful that he prepared the actual design. The remaining examples of his work reflect a Classical or Greek Revival influence rather than the Gothic Revival style of Fairhope. (Fowler, "Memoirs," p. 7.)

Gothic Revival Architecture

Gothic Revival architecture first appeared in fully developed domestic form in the United States in 1832 with Glen Ellen, a dwelling in Baltimore, Maryland, designed by Alexander Jackson Davis. Davis is credited with being the first champion of Gothic domestic buildings and his 1837 book, *Rural Residences* (the first house plan book published in the country), was filled with examples of Gothic architecture. Many of the ideas espoused by Davis were expanded upon by Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing published in 1842, *Cottage Residences*, and in 1850, *The Architecture of Country Houses*. Downing was soon recognized as the popularizer of the style and his pattern books were widely dispersed.

Downing, in regard to domestic Gothic Revival buildings, stressed its suitability as a rural style. Recognizing that there was no equivalent to the English aristocracy in the United States, he knew that many Americans wanted and could afford country estates. Downing, therefore, included designs for elaborate rural estates in his work. Gothic style dwellings soon began appearing throughout the United States, especially in the northeast along the Hudson River Valley. (Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*.)

In Alabama, Gothic Revival architecture first appeared in the details of the Masonic Lodges of Huntsville and Athens and the First Presbyterian Church in Tuscumbia. The Protestant Episcopal Church contributed to the popularity of the style in the state by erecting about a dozen small rural churches between 1850 and 1861. Interestingly, three of these were located in the

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Canebrake region, St. Andrews at Prairieville, St. Michael's at Faunsdale, and St. John's in the Prairies at Forkland.

In regard to domestic architecture, the Gothic Revival did not have the success that it found in churches and educational buildings. Talledega and Oxford boast small groupings of Gothic inspired dwellings and Selma, Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee, Huntsville, and other cities possess some examples of the style. In the Black Belt prairie, specifically in the Canebrake region the Gothic Revival had somewhat more success. Since the cotton planters of this region viewed themselves as southern aristocracy, along the same lines of the British country gentleman, the Gothic Revival suited this sophisticated ethos. Forest Hill near Demopolis and the Wemyss House near Greensboro, with finials, bay windows, and bargeboard were classic examples of the style while Ashe Cottage in Demopolis and the Howze-Whitman House in Marion, based on a crucifix plan with beautifully detailed chimneys, remain as regional examples. Another Canebrake dwelling, Waldwic (HABS), at Gallion near St. Andrews, was remodeled in the Gothic Revival style in the mid 1850s after the owners returned from a tour of the Hudson River Valley. (Gamble, p. 80-92; Thompson, p. 145-161)

Fairhope bears the influence of A. J. Downing's work, featuring several of his recommendations for southern villas, such as bay windows, wraparound porches, rear service stairs and wings. Fowler directed the construction crew, probably Selden slaves, from 1857 through 1861. According to a railroad freight book of the Uniontown and Selma railroad, lathes and plaster work arrived in 1859 while sashes, hardware, marble, blinds, and tin for the canopied roof porch were unloaded in early 1860. The house was probably nearing completion in mid-1860 when crates of furniture began to arrive. Nevertheless, John Selden from Westover noted in this diary for April 10, 1860, "found son Joe and his wife at home. He has a fine estate and beautiful dwelling, not quite finished." (Selden, p. 303-304; Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad Freight Book, Uniontown, Alabama)

In 1861, Joseph Selden outfitted and equipped at his own expense, a Confederate artillery company, Selden's battery, composed of men chiefly from Marengo, Perry, Dallas, and Shelby Counties, defended Mobile and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kennesaw, New Hope, Peachtree and Jonesboro. Due to his ill health, Selden resigned his captaincy and returned to Fairhope. Elizabeth Selden died on Nov. 11, 1868 and was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery. Joseph Selden continued to live at Fairhope for part of the year but due to the sheer size and the difficulty in heating the structure during the winter months, he began to take an apartment at the Pickering Hotel in Uniontown. There on Nov. 3, 1900, he was fatally burned when the mosquito netting in his bedroom caught fire. (Dubose, p. 580-581; Demopolis Times, p. 6, Dec. 28, 1978)

Selden willed the Fairhope Plantation to three of his daughters and subsequently, the portion containing the main house was sold. In 1920, Benjamin Harrison Wilkins, Selden's grandson purchased the property and in 1981, he willed Fairhope to his nephew, Sam Westbrook. Today, owned and occupied by Mrs. Sam Westbrook and family, Fairhope consists of 89 acres of the original tract which is leased to area farmers. (Perry County Records, Will Book J, p. 422)

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Information in items 1-5 is the same for photographs 1-16.

1. Fairhope, approx. 1 mile east of city limits of Uniontown on U. S. Highway 80.
2. Uniontown v., Perry County, Alabama
3. Jeff Mansell
4. February 1991
5. Cahaba Trace Commission
6. Facade (south) of Fairhope, facing NW
7. Photo no. 1.

6. Facade, south of Fairhope, facing NW
7. Photo no. 2.

6. Facade, porch detail, facing E.
7. Photo no. 3.

6. Facade, porch detail and ironwork facing NE.
7. Photo no. 4.

6. East elevation, facing W.
7. Photo no. 5.

6. West elevation, facing E.
7. Photo no. 6.

6. Rear (north) elevation, facing S.
7. Photo no. 7.

6. Rear elevation, facing SW.
7. Photo no. 8.

6. Elevation of rear wing, facing W.
7. Photo no. 9.

6. Detail of exterior staircase, facing SW.
7. Photo no. 10.

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6. Detail of exterior stair on north elevation, facing E.
7. Photo no. 11.

6. Detail of door and window surrounds, rear wing.
7. Photo no. 12.

6. Pump house, contributing outbuilding, facing NW.
7. Photo no. 13.

6. Water tower, facing NE.
7. Photo no. 14.

6. Outbuilding, facing N.
7. Photo no. 15.

6. Contributing tenant House, facing NW.
7. Photo no. 16.

For photos 17-21 the information in items 1-5 is the same.

1. Fairhope, approx. 1 mile east of city limits of Uniontown on U. S. Highway 80.
2. Uniontown v., Perry County, Alabama
3. Christine Rottmeir
4. January, 1990
5. Alabama Historical Commission
6. Interior, central hall facing S.
7. Photo no. 17.

6. Second floor staircase landing, note door to outside staircase, facing S.
7. Photo no. 18.

6. Drawing and dining rooms, first floor, facing S.
7. Photo no. 19.

6. Detail of curved plaster work in parlor, detail of window moldings, facing N.
7. Photo no. 20.

6. Detail of marble mantel in parlor, facing W.
7. Photo no. 21.

Fairhope Plantation
Perry County
Uniontown Vicinity
Alabama
January, 1991

U. S. Highway 80

Approach Drive

Tenant Houses

(#16)

Ag. Blds

Garage/Shed

Water Tower

(#15)

(#14)

(#13)

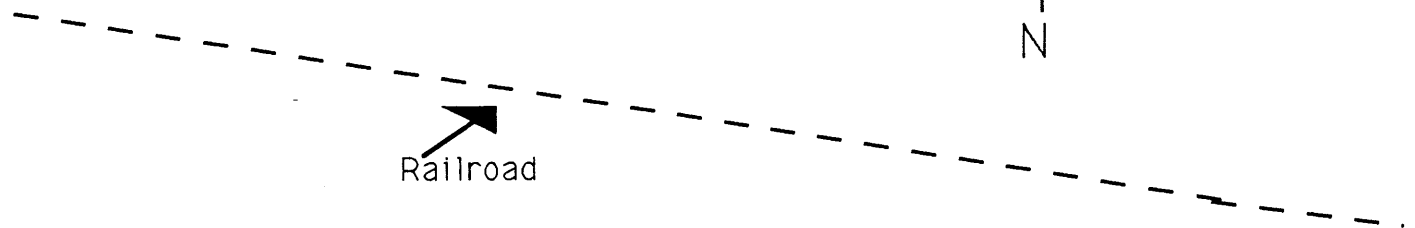
Main House

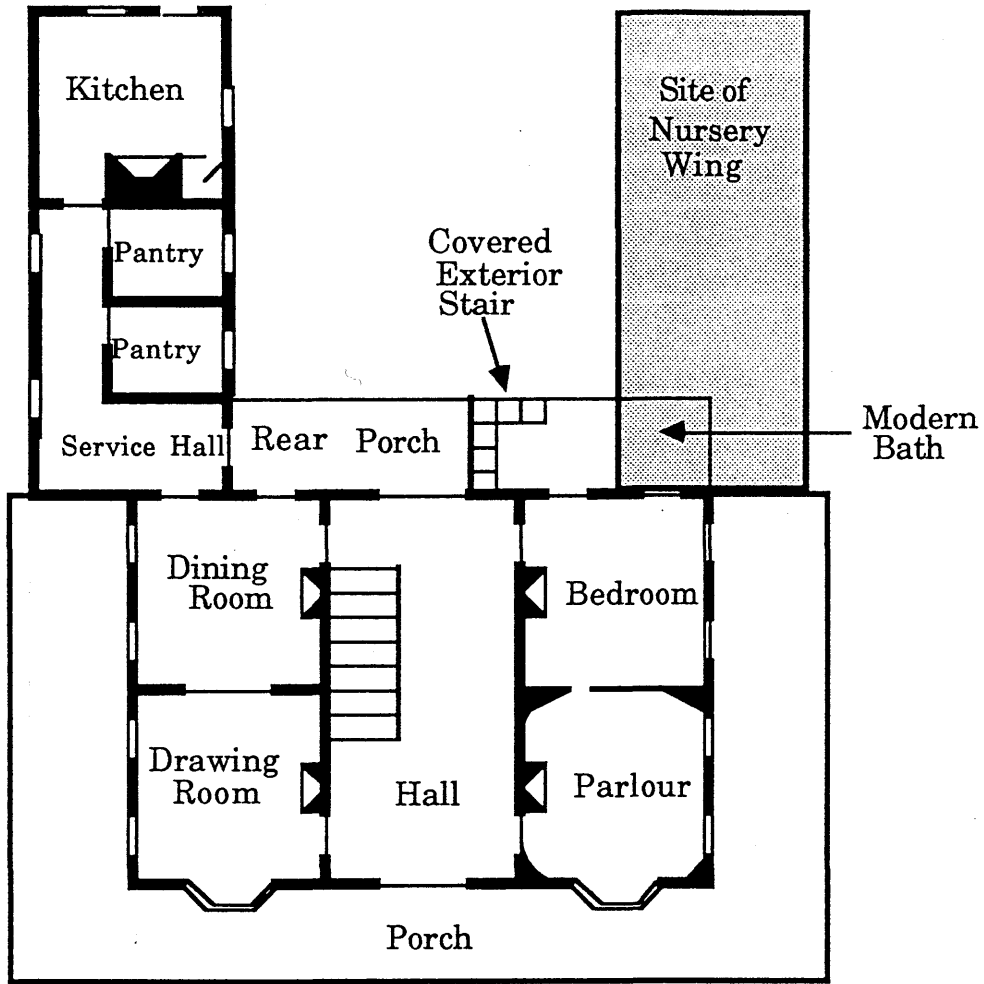
(photos #1-12

& #17-21)

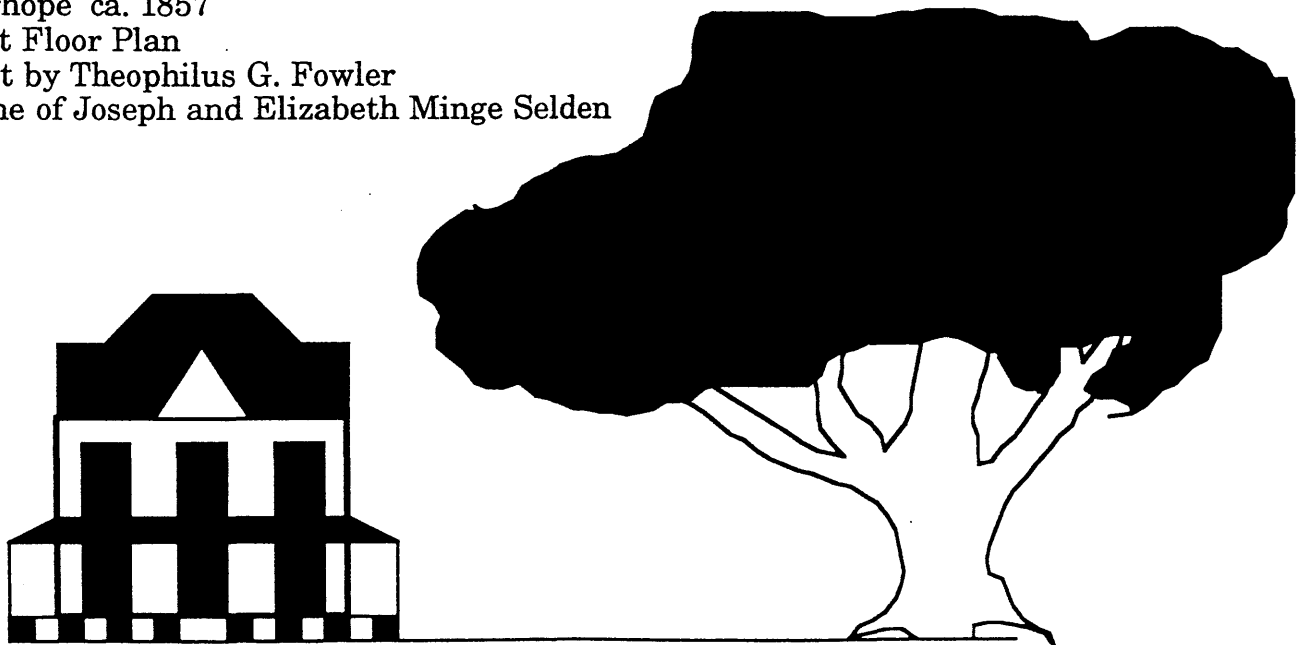


Railroad

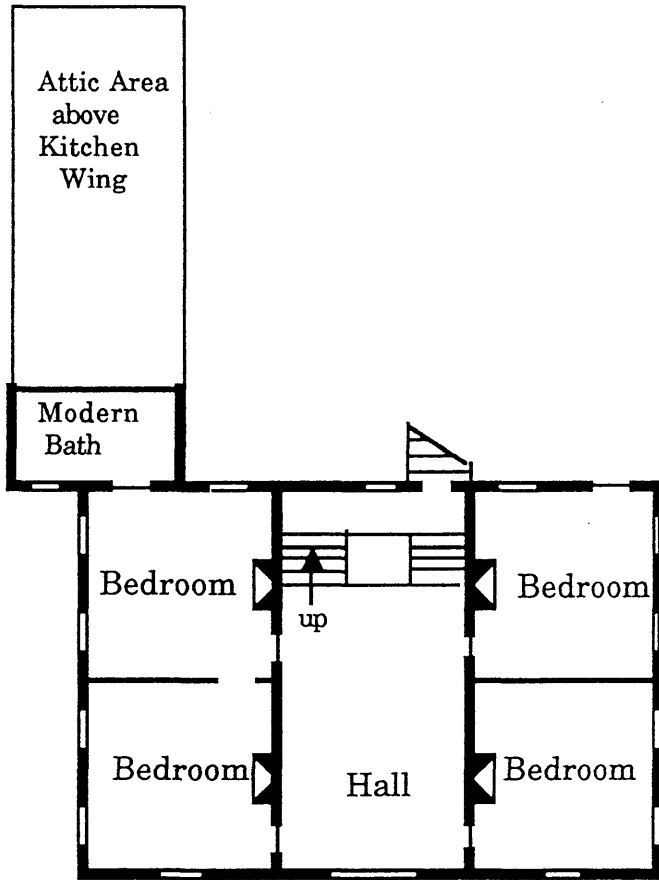




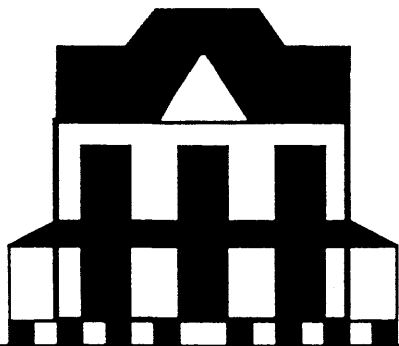
Fairhope ca. 1857
 First Floor Plan
 Built by Theophilus G. Fowler
 Home of Joseph and Elizabeth Minge Selden



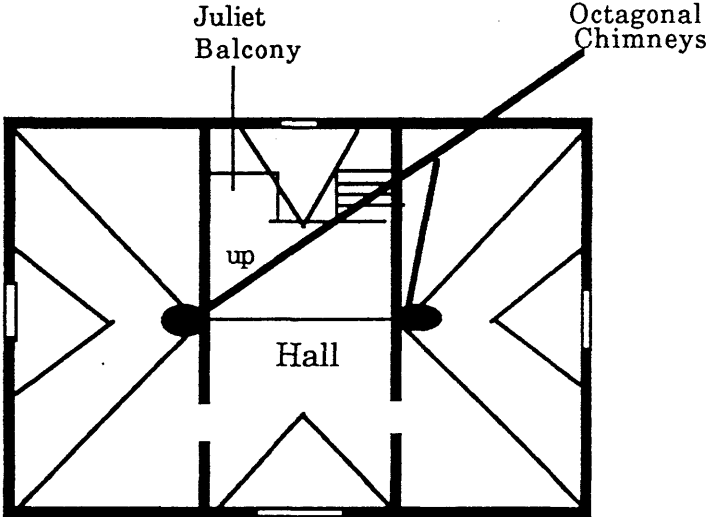
Fairhope Plantation
Perry County, AL



Second Floor Plan



Fairhope Plantation
Perry County, AL



Third Floor Plan and Roof Configuration

