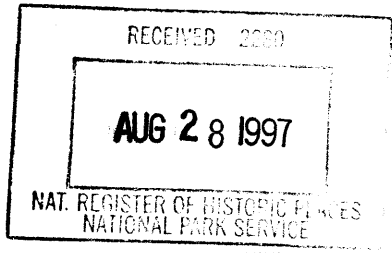


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Henry, Charles B., Barn
other names/site number Henry Farm Barn

2. Location

street & number west of State Route 21, south of Branscomb Dr. & north of Henry Road in the NE 1/4 of section 26 not for publication N/A
city or town Jacksonville vicinity X
state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36265

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official

8/21/97

Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9/26/97

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Henry, Charles B., Barn

County and State Calhoun County, Alabama

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check only one box.)

Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	_____
_____	_____
<u>2</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<u>4</u>	_____

Number of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Agriculture/Subsistence Sub: Animal facility
Agriculture/Subsistence Storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant/Not in Use Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
 roof Tin
 walls Concrete
 other Weatherboard

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Henry Charles B. Barn

County and State Calhoun County, Alabama

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.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance c. 1915

Significant Dates c. 1915

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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)

- X 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 Henry, Charles B., Barn

County and State Calhoun County, Alabama

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 10

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>614160</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3738990</u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>4</u>	<u> </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 Susan Enzweiler and Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer
organization Alabama Historical Commission date May 28, 1997
street & number 468 South Perry Street telephone 334-242-3184
city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36130-0900

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 Ron Stancill
street & number 1430 Quintard Avenue telephone
city or town Anniston state AL zip code 35201

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1 Henry, Charles B., Barn Calhoun Co., Alabama
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VII. DESCRIPTION

The Henry Farm Barn is an imposing, three story, U-shaped dairy barn constructed of concrete. Built circa 1915 on a farm on the outskirts of Jacksonville, the barn and its bucolic location have been encroached upon by suburban, civic and recreational development for at least the last twenty to thirty years. To its west is a subdivision and golf course, to the north an airport and recreational areas, and to the east, are a hospital, an armory and a highway patrol station.

The barn was far more technologically advanced than any similar facilities in the area, containing automatic feeders, elaborate lifting devices for hay, and sophisticated water and drainage systems. The C. B. Henry dairy barn has concrete floor areas in which cows could be milked, with stanchions to hold the cows in place at their individual stations all the while. As many as 40 cows at a time could be serviced in this manner. When the milking was complete, these cows would be removed and another group moved into place. All floors and walls in the barn are constructed of concrete, including the upper levels. The barn also has intact sliding doors and chamfered posts. Furthermore, the main block of the barn and its east wing retain complex rafter systems to support their gambrel roofs. These rafter systems are not only sophisticated examples of roof supports but are also aesthetically well designed.

The main body of the barn is the "bottom" of the U and faces north with an east wing and a west wing extending off its rear elevation. The west wing is connected to the main body of the barn by a breezeway and giant twin silos stand at its southern end. There is a paved concrete yard between these wings. Just south of the barn is a concrete milk house.

The main block of the barn faces north to Branscomb Road. It consists of a raised basement and two stories that are crowned by a side gambrel roof clad in metal shingles. This section of the barn is more than 95 feet long and displays concrete piers. The gambrel ends are clad in weatherboard and each has a rectangular window near its peak. The basement has three entrances, one (7 ft wide x 6.5 ft high) on each end of the building and one of the same dimension in the center of the south side of this section of the barn. On the first story, the north elevation has ten small rectangular windows interspaced with the concrete piers. There are four windows on the second story of this facade. Each side elevation has a central entrance on the first and second stories flanked by windows. On the east elevation, it appears that an earthen embankment leads up to the first story entrance.

On the east and west ends of the first floor are concrete platforms on each side, with entrances at each platform which are 9 feet high and 8 feet wide. To either side of these entrances are large windows 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. In the concrete floor of this level are three (3) 5' x 4' openings into the basement area, approximately 15 feet apart. Waste and/or hay was dumped into the basement through these openings. This level contains remnants of 20 stalls and several concrete feeding troughs for the

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cows, and an overhead conveyor system by which empty buckets and buckets full of milk were passed through the building. The conveyor system is rusted and has several missing pieces, but enough of it remains to make its operation and former appearance quite evident. The opposing wall of this level of the building contains three doorways: the easternmost door (8' x 8') exits into the lower level of the east wing of this U-shaped structure; the middle door (9' x 7') exits into the courtyard or bay area; and the western end door exits into a breezeway which allows one to enter the milking area.

The two story, concrete east wing is similar in design to the main block. It is approximately 67' x 25.5'. Its concrete first story features piers interspaced with windows. There are three windows on each long elevation but some of these were enclosed with cement block during the 1980s when the local Jaycees used the building as a haunted house. The second story of the east wing is encompassed by a gambrel roof with flared eaves. The gambrel end is clad in weatherboard. In the northwest corner of this wing, a 10-step staircase once led to the third story of the main block of the barn, but these steps have been partially destroyed by vandals in recent years. The interior of the east wing consists of large, open spaces. Concrete chamfered posts are located in this wing but there is no evidence of stalls, troughs or a conveyor system. The cows may have lived in a "loose housing dairy arrangement" in this wing which means they were sheltered and slept in an open barn or shed with free access to a paved yard and a paved feeding area (Portland Cement Assoc. 1953:12). Or this wing may have been primarily used for storage.

A breezeway connects the west wing, which housed the milking area, to the main body of the barn. Three entrances access the wing from the breezeway. The breezeway also provides access from the paved concrete yard between the wings to the pastures lying west of the barn. It has a concrete floor similar to the paved yard. A long, gable roof covers both this breezeway and the west wing.

The west wing is a long, one story, concrete structure with concrete piers interspaced with windows and doorways. It is approximately 84 feet long and 39 feet wide and about 20 feet high at the apex of its ceiling. On each long elevation of the wing are one large door (in addition to the breezeway entrance) and seven regularly spaced windows. The south elevation displays one central entrance (6' x 7') and no windows. Two detached, concrete silos flank this entrance.

The interior of the west wing contains the most evidence of the conveyor system, the stanchions, the feeding troughs and the gutters. The troughs and gutters were formed along with the concrete floor when it was poured. The stanchions and the conveyor system consist of metal components, many of which are gone, but enough remains to enable us to understand how this milking area operated.

Directly south of the barn is a small concrete milkhouse where dairy products were stored so they wouldn't spoil. The basement of the building contained a certain level of water and cans of milk and

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other dairy products were placed in the water to keep fresh. This building is approximately 25' x 12'. The front of the building faces north.

There are four steps leading to the front door (7' x 3.5'), and, to the left of the front door, 5 steps leading down to the basement entrance. There are two rooms on the upper level of the building, one room contains a small fireplace. Two large windows (6' x 3.5') are on either side of the front door, one window (3.5 x 4') is located on the south side, and a small basement window (2' x 3') is visible from the front of the building.

At present, the Charles B. Henry Dairy Barn and its milkhouse are in a dilapidated state. Practically all of the windows have lost their glass panes. Some of the weatherboards in the gambrel ends are missing. Vandals have splattered the exterior and interior of the barn with graffiti and also done worse damage. Nevertheless, these concrete buildings are structurally sound and retain their architectural integrity. They represent the most progressive ideas in the design of agricultural outbuildings for the period. The current owner has ambitious plans for the rehabilitation of these buildings, hoping to return them to productive use as a restaurant complex.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the Charles B. Henry Barn site, the potential for subsurface remains may be good. Buried portions may contain information that could be useful in interpreting this site.

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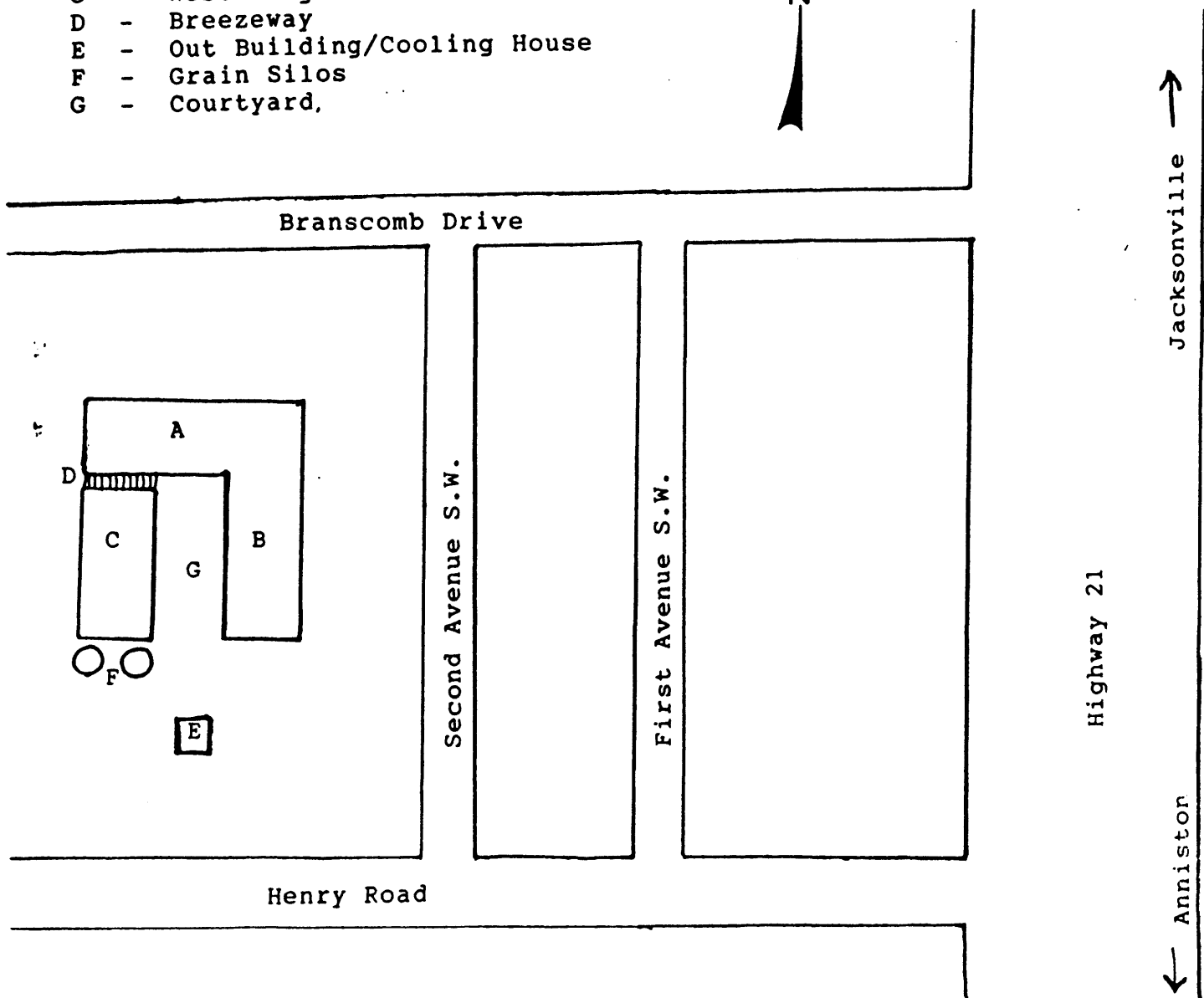
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Henry, Charles B., Barn

Calhoun Co., Alabama

- A - North (Main) Building
- B - East Wing
- C - West Wing
- D - Breezeway
- E - Out Building/Cooling House
- F - Grain Silos
- G - Courtyard



not to scale

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VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Charles B. Henry Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture for its distinctive typology as an excellent example of a Progressive era dairy barn and its particular method of construction, concrete. Constructed in circa 1915 the Henry barn, in conjunction with its milk house and silos, expressed the latest in Progressive agricultural ideals in terms of its layout, the design of its buildings and structures, its equipment, and its building material, concrete. It is one of the best and most intact examples of such a complex identified so far in Alabama. All components of this dairy farm complex retain a fairly high degree of architectural integrity and contribute to one's understanding of dairy farming in early twentieth century Alabama.

This U-shaped, concrete barn articulated the latest in design and technology for dairy barns during the Progressive era. U. S. Department of Agriculture farmers bulletins and other agricultural information in the early twentieth century outlined the appropriate features of a dairy barn. Many of these were incorporated into Charles Henry's barn.

Apart from its size, the Henry Farm Barn's most noticeable feature is its concrete construction. It was one of the earliest concrete farm buildings of this scale to be built in Alabama. Concrete was strongly promoted for the construction of farm outbuildings in the first decades of this century. The Portland Cement Association encouraged farmers to build with concrete because it was economical, sanitary, easy to clean and long-lasting. It was somewhat fire-proof and also offered protection against rats and mice. Concrete was particularly well suited for dairy barns, according to the association, because it made for a warm, cozy barn. This would help increase the cows' milk production (PERM. FARM CONSTRUCTION, c. 1925: 68). An Alabama newspaper reported in 1915 on the great amounts of cement being used by southern farmers in the construction of "concrete silos, dipping vats, feeding floors, water tanks" and other general improvements on the farm (CCD 8/12/1915). By 1923, concrete had "become well established as the best material in alleys, driveways, gutters, and mangers, as it is durable and may be kept clean with the least amount of labor and expense. . . . also commonly used for the cow-stall floor" with plenty of bedding for the cows (USDA Bulletin #1342:12, 15). Fruit and vegetable storage cellars and silos were the most common, all-masonry farm structures. But by the late 1920s, experimental research had progressed to the point where all-masonry barns were being constructed in Iowa. Next to the farmhouse, the barn was the most complex farm building to construct. Up to this time, barns were either built of frame or a combination of frame and masonry (FRAME BLDGS 1928:75-76). The Henry Barn is an excellent example of a frame and masonry combination barn.

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Experts of the day recommended that the barn have a north-south orientation so that the maximum amount of sunlight would come through the side windows which faced east and west. Sunlight was believed to be an excellent disinfectant that killed tuberculosis germs and other diseases. The experts also suggested that there be a "sheltered yard" to the south of the barn and that it be sited in such a way that surface water ran away from the barn. A concrete barnyard was cited as one of the easiest to keep clean (USDA Bulletin #1342:1-2 & JAMES WAY 1917:15). The Charles B. Henry Barn has a north-south orientation. Additionally, its concrete barnyard lies south of the main block of the barn between the two wings which shelter it.

The top priorities in building a dairy barn were the cows' comfort and overall cleanliness. According to K. E. Parks writing in USDA Bulletin #1342, the rigid wooden stanchions to which cows were usually "pilloried" for part of each day should be replaced with swinging stanchions of either steel or wood. Steel was seen as more sanitary but could be cold against a cow's neck, so a wood liner could be placed over the steel (USDA Bulletin #1342:11-12). Other modern conveniences found in a progressive dairy barn included carriers of various types. Most of the carriers were comprised of a system of containers, track and removable track sections, hangers, switches and a swinging steel crane. Some carriers removed manure from the barn. Others delivered feed to the cattle. Still others were milk can or harness carriers. It is known that by 1917 at least one company, the James Manufacturing Company, had installed its carrier systems on farms near Birmingham, Mobile, Seale, Summerdale and Tuscaloosa in Alabama. Although the stanchions and carrier system at the Henry Barn are only partially intact, enough remains to indicate that Charles B. Henry was as progressive in outfitting his barn as he was in designing and constructing it (JAMES WAY 1917:n.p.).

It was recommended that no more than fifty or sixty cows should be housed in one barn. In barns with more than thirty cows, a cross alley in the center of the barn was advised in addition to the end alleys. These alleys provided for a smooth traffic flow for the farmer and his equipment around the cow stalls and for easy access to the cows (USDA Bulletin #1342:15).

The dairy barn should also be sited in conjunction with the feed barn, silo, milk house and manure pit in such a way that would save time and labor for the farmer. In particular, a milk house was essential to a well-run dairy. There was some disagreement, however, over its proper location. K. E. Parks of the USDA believed it was best connected to the barn by a closed passageway that had window sash on its south side. Other experts argued that the milk house should be separate from the barn so that the milk would not absorb stable odors. Concrete, either poured or block form, was recommended for milk house construction. The manure pit should be at least 100 feet away from the dairy barn and on the opposite side of the barn from the milk house (USDA Bulletin #1342:1-2, 20 & PERM FARM CONSTRUCTION c. 1925:68). Charles Henry opted for a poured concrete milk house and located it just south of his barn. It is not known at this time where the manure pit was located.

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Silos were generally found very close to the barn. By the mid 1920s, the majority of silos were constructed out of concrete. The three most common types were concrete stave, concrete block and poured concrete. Henry chose to construct two poured concrete silos near the west wing of his barn.

Overall, C. B. Henry's dairy complex is a physical manifestation of the agricultural Progressive ideas of the period. Consisting of a barn, a milk house and two silos, the complex is one of the most intact and earliest examples of a commercial dairy operation in Alabama. It retains enough integrity to be nominated for architectural significance.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Charles B. Henry Barn represents one of the earliest attempts at commercial dairying in Alabama. Modern commercial dairying began in the state about 1915 (Alabama Markets Journal April 1920:2). The evidence indicates that this concrete barn was built c. 1915. It articulated the latest design ideas for dairy barns in agricultural Progressivism.

Commercial dairying in Alabama came about during the Progressive Era in the early twentieth century. The state's dairy industry was both a response to cries for agricultural diversification and also an attempt to circumvent the ravages of the boll weevil. One Alabama dairy expert wrote in 1916 that "the boll-weevil came and now the crying need for protection is felt by almost every one. No longer can cotton be relied upon. It is an UNCERTAIN crop. Boll weevil insurance is called DIVERSIFICATION. . . . [there is] a great variety of policies in boll weevil insurance, but the best one is DAIRYING." He added that farmers who had already gone into dairying relied upon it for a ready supply of cash (The Piedmont Journal 8-11-1916:n.p.).

This dairy movement in Alabama corresponded with a new beginning for the industry nationwide. By 1916, the industry was becoming more organized and professional and some animal health issues had been resolved. Dairy interests were now represented by the National Dairy Council. Dairy breed organizations began to work together to achieve their common goals. Additionally, the eradication of the foot and mouth disease epidemic led to the reinstatement of the National Dairy Show which had been stopped due to the quarantine of cows (Seymour 1916:48).

But even before the Civil War, Alabama planters were engaged in developing cattle herds, including dairy cattle (Alabama Jersey News c. 1944:5). John D. W. Guice, an historian of American cattle culture, contends that cattle raising was the "first really profitable and lasting agricultural industry" in parts of the Old Southwest. He contends that throughout the antebellum period "more free persons probably sustained themselves by herding than by any other commercial means" (Guice 1977:177).

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Alabama's livestock industry was decimated by the Civil War and Reconstruction. During the latter period, individual households kept dairy cows only for their own use. However, as cities developed in Alabama in the late nineteenth century, some farmers began to produce and sell dairy products to supplement their income (Alabama Jersey News c. 1944:5).

Some of those involved in the dairy industry wanted to build up the state's herds with better cattle. Jersey cattle were imported into Alabama for this purpose. On December 1, 1888 Auburn University, the state's agricultural school, began its dairy herd. It consisted of "13 purebred Jersey cows, 2 Jersey bulls, 1 Holstein bull with several Jersey heifers and yearlings" (Alabama Jersey News c. 1944:5,7). Thirty years later, a concrete floor was added to Auburn's dairy milking barn. This was a Progressive agricultural advancement for the day. Around the same time, Tuskegee Institute constructed new dairy barns valued at \$6,500.00 (John Parrish Presentation 12-12-1967).

The dairy industry in early twentieth century Alabama concentrated mostly on ice cream manufacturing (John Parrish Presentation 12-12-1967). As late as 1920, central milk processing plants were unusual because each large dairy farm distributed its own milk (William Hunt Eaton Papers). The industry, however, was really beginning to expand around this time. Professor W. H. Eaton, Head of Auburn University's Dairying Department, reported that in 1920 over three million pounds of butter were produced and sold whereas in 1914 not a single pound of creamery butter was produced. There were nineteen creameries operating in the state in the latter year. Milk and cooling stations had been set up to supply the creameries. By 1920, the dairy industry was well established in Dallas County. It was also making a good beginning in Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Autauga and Baldwin Counties (CCD 8-11-1921).

Experts believed that the South would become a great dairying region. In other parts of the country, lands suitable for dairy operations were scarce and quite expensive, ranging from three hundred to five hundred dollars per acre. Such land and other start-up costs for a dairy made it impossible for small farmers to participate in the industry. But in the South, inexpensive land was still available and winters were short and mild. This meant that feed crops could be grown almost all year long and there was no extra expense for housing cattle in the winter months. By the spring of 1920, model dairy farms were operating in almost every Alabama county. A number of creameries were open and plans were underway for more. There were great opportunities for expansion because, despite all this growth, Alabama's dairy farmers were not meeting the state's demand for dairy products (Alabama Markets Journal April 1920:2).

When he came South, Charles B. Henry perhaps saw an opportunity to play the country gentleman and make a profit at the same time. He purchased the former James Ainsley Stevenson property which had an antebellum mansion known as Hill Crest and enough acreage on which to establish a dairy

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operation. The Charles B. Henry Barn is located on land that was once part of a 1400 acre tract. This tract was purchased in 1852 by Stevenson, a native of South Carolina, who built an antebellum mansion here on his plantation. The Stevenson family lost this property after the Civil War. Henry purchased the site in the early twentieth century (NR nom draft 10-10-1995).

It is not known exactly when C. B. Henry acquired the property because many of the deed records from this period were destroyed in the Calhoun County courthouse fire of 1931. The Henry family does not appear in the 1910 census but is recorded in the 1920 census. In the latter year, 44-year-old Charles B. Henry owned his farm outright and was a cotton yarn manufacturer. According to local tradition, he was a partner in the Profile Cotton Mill in Jacksonville, Alabama. His household was comprised of his wife Katherine S., his 16-year-old daughter Katherine E., a 16-year-old niece Cathrine E. and a private tutor named Miss E. Wilde. All of the Henrys were born in New Hampshire and Miss Wilde was from Massachusetts (NR nom draft 10-10-1995 & 1920 Census).

Local historians contend that Henry was a lumberman who came South and purchased the Stevenson property around 1910. The antebellum mansion Hill Crest became his family's vacation home. The size of his concrete barn and its sophisticated conveyor system clearly indicate that his dairy was a commercial enterprise. This information combined with the fact that commercial dairying did not begin in Alabama until around 1915 suggests that the barn was constructed c. 1915.

C. B. Henry lived in Calhoun County for several years, but eventually sold his share in the mill and returned to New England. W. I. Greenleaf purchased Henry's farm and his family owned the property until 1971. The mansion burned in the early 1950s. The Greenleaf family sold 269 acres to the City of Jacksonville in the early 1970s (NR nom draft 10-10-1995). The barn is now sited on ten acres.

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IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

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X. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The legal description of the land associated with the C. B. Henry Barn is as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot No. 7, Block D of the Jacksonville Medical Center Subdivision Addition No. 2 and rearrangement of Addition No. 1, as recorded in Plat Book Z, page 92, in the Calhoun County Probate Office, and run easterly along the south lines of Lots No. 7 and 1 a distance of 295 feet; thence deflect left and run northeasterly along a curve to the left, having a tangent length of 15 feet and Delta-91 deg. 21 min. 00 sec., a distance of 20.96 feet measured along the chord of said curve, having a deflection angle of 45 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. left from the chord of said curve and run northerly along the east lines of Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of said Block D a distance of 503 feet to the northeast corner of said Lot No. 5; thence deflect 88 deg. 25 min. 00 sec. left and continue westerly a distance of 710.92 feet along the southerly right-of-way line of Branscomb Drive; thence deflect 89 deg. 55 min. 00 sec. left and run southerly a distance of 519.90 feet to a point on the northerly right-of-way line of said Henry Road southwest a distance of 535.25 feet to the southwest corner of said Lot No. 7, also being the point of beginning.

Said parcel of land being a portion of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4, Section 26, Township 14 South, Range 8 East, lying and being in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Charles B. Henry Barn National Register nomination were drawn to include the extant standing historic resources (barn, silos, and cooling house) and their associated land still remaining in a parcel of land under single ownership. These are the boundaries currently associated with the property.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 12 Henry, Charles B., Barn Calhoun Co., Alabama
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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information in items 1 through 5 is the same for all the photographs:

1. Charles B. Henry Barn
2. Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama
- 3 & 4. Camille Bowman (Sept. 1996), photos 1-4, 7, 9-10, 12
Nathan Farris (Aug. 1997), photos 5-6, 8, 11
5. Alabama Historical Commission

Photo 1: N elevation of central block of the barn; looking S

Photo 2: 1st floor of the central block; looking E

Photo 3: 1st floor of the central block; looking W

Photo 4: Central block, 1st floor feeding trough

Photo 5: E & W wings of the barn; looking W

Photo 6: E wing; looking NW

Photo 7: 2nd floor of the E wing; looking N

Photo 8: Twin silos at the end of the W wing; looking NW

Photo 9: W wing & breezeway where they join the central block; looking NW

Photo 10: W wing; looking S

Photo 11: Front & side elevations of milk house; looking SW

Photo 12: Salt container in the front room of the milk house