

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



566

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number AL Highway 14, intersection of Perry County Route 23 (Webb Road) not for publication

city or town Marion vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Perry code 105 zip code 36756

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

12 July 2011
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Alabama Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8.24.11
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- X private
public - Local
public - State
public - Federal

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type. Rows include buildings, district, site, structure, object, and Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

processing

animal facility

storage

agricultural outbuilding

animal facility

RECREATION & CULTURE:

agricultural outbuilding

Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE BLOCK

walls: WOOD, METAL, COMPOSITE

roof: ASPHALT, METAL

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is a working farm complex located along both sides of Alabama Highway 14 approximately six miles northwest of the city of Marion within the Black Belt region of west central Alabama. The complex includes an extensive collection of outbuildings dating from ca. 1835 through the 1980s that are interspersed with a pasture, vegetable garden, and pecan grove and surrounded by timberland. The nominated plantation encompasses approximately 299 acres and includes 55 resources of which 54 are contributing and 1 is noncontributing.

Narrative Description

The contributing resources of the Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation line both sides of Alabama Highway 14 as well as a farm lane that extends eastward from Highway 14 just south of its intersection with Perry County Route 23 (Webb Road). Additional resources are located on both sides of Webb Road. The resources illustrate a wide variety of farming activities that occurred on the site from the time of its settlement circa 1829; through its development into a large cotton plantation between 1840 and 1932; through its transition into a diversified farm that grew a variety of crops, raised livestock, and grew and harvested timber from 1932 until 1981; and that continues today as a livestock and timber farm. While the plantation at one time grew to encompass some 30,000 acres, the nominated acreage retains the principal concentration of the plantation's agricultural and residential buildings along with pastureland, a vegetable garden, a pecan grove, and a visual buffer of timber.

A grouping of buildings extends along the west side of Highway 14 and the south side of Webb Road and the buildings are clustered at the intersection of the two roads. The grouping includes (generally from south to northwest) a market house (Inv. #1), two stores (Inv. #s 2-3), a grist mill (Inv. #4), a machine shop (Inv. #5, circa 1935, Photos #1 and 7), a bell tower (Inv. #6, circa 1925, Photos #1-2), two outhouses (Inv. #s 7-8), a barn (Inv. #9, circa 1925, Photos #8 and 9), and an equipment shed (Inv. #10). Two additional resources are located to the north of Webb Road and west of Highway 14 at opposite ends of a large open pasture: a tenant house (Inv. #11) and a corn crib (Inv. #12, circa 1955, Photos #10 and 11).

Residential buildings are scattered along the east side of Highway 14 and include the site of the original, plantation house that burned in 1927 (Inv. #45), the Hogue/Scott House (Inv. #13, circa 1835, Photos #11, 12 and 13) that became part of the plantation in 1897, an Overseer's House (Inv. #50, 1923, Photo #32), and two tenant houses (Inv. #s 44 and 55). A small grouping of outbuildings surrounds the Hogue/Scott House at the northern end of the complex and includes a chicken house (Inv. #14), a barn (Inv. #15), a sweet potato house (Inv. #16), and a grouping of four metal grain bins (Inv. #17). A larger grouping of agricultural outbuildings extend in an arcing line that starts along Highway 14 to the south of the Hogue/Scott House grouping and extends southward along the highway and then arcs along the north side of the farm lane to an open pasture and pecan grove at the east side of the overall site. This grouping contains (generally from north to southeast) an equipment tool building (Inv. #17) shed (Inv. #18), an equipment shed (Inv. #19), two more grain bins (Inv. #20, circa 1955, Photos # 14 and 16), a fire house (Inv. #22, circa 1935 Photos #13, 14, 15, and 20), a shed (Inv. #s 23), a seed cleaning house (Inv. #24), a seed house (Inv. #25, circa 1935, Photos #6, 15, 17, 20, and 22), a cotton gin (Inv. #26, 1934-1935, Photos #6, 15, 18, 20, and 22), a cotton gin boiler shed (Inv. #27), a log seed house (Inv. #28, circa 1835, Photos #6, 19, 21 and 22), a stable/carriage house (Inv. #29, circa 1840, Photos #6, 21, and 23-25), a pecan house (Inv. #30, circa 1935, Photo #25), a weaving house (Inv. #31, circa 1850, moved circa 1910, Photos #21, 23, and 25), a smoke house (Inv. #32, circa 1840, Photo # 25), a chicken house (Inv. #33), a potato house (Inv. #34, circa 1840, Photo #23), a well house and well (Inv. #35, circa 1840/1925, Photos #23, 26, and 29), a log corn crib (Inv. #36, circa 1835, Photo #35), a mule trough (Inv. #37), a noncontributing blacksmith shop (Inv. #38), a grain storage barn (Inv. #39, circa 1935, Photo #37), and a

silage pit (Inv. #40). A historic vegetable garden is located to the northeast of the buildings at the intersection of Highway 14 and the farm lane.

Additional outbuildings are clustered around the site of the original plantation house along the south side of the farm lane and the east side of Highway 14. From the east to the southwest, the resources include a barn (Inv. #41), a mule barn (Inv. #42, circa 1935, Photo #36), a dairy and saddle house (Inv. #43, circa 1925, Photos #23, 26, and 27), a tenant house (Inv. #44, circa 1935, Photo #30), the house site (Inv. #45), a canning house (Inv. #46, circa 1923, Photo #23), a well (Inv. #47, circa 1850/1935, Photos #6 and 21), a night watchman's stand (Inv. #48), a water tower (Inv. #49, circa 1950, Photo #31), an Overseer's House (Inv. #50, 1923, Photo #32), 2 sheds (Inv. #s 51-52), and an outhouse (Inv. #53). A spring house (Inv. #54, circa 1920, Photo #33) is located in a wooded area to the southeast of these buildings and another tenant house is located along the east side of the highway some distance from the complex (Inv. #55, circa 1935, Photo #34).

Open lawns generally extend around and between the buildings, with dense timberland forming a visual boundary around most of the overall complex. The open areas of the complex have scattered mature trees and shrubs. The topography is generally flat where the primary concentration of buildings is located and to its west, slopes upward at the pasture northwest of the intersection of Highway 14 and Webb Road, and slopes downward to undulating timberlands to the east of the complex of buildings.

With few exceptions, all of the buildings are in good condition.

Inventory

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| 01 | Market House | ca. 1900 | Contributing |
| | One story frame building with a front-facing gable patterned metal shingle roof; faces east, 1x1 bay core with a 1-bay deep rear extension; less than full façade shed porch with wood posts; central entrance at façade, single windows at side elevations with vertical board shutters, entrance at north elevation of rear extension; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photos #1 and 2). | | |
| 02 | Old Store | ca. 1845 ⁱ | Contributing |
| | One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof; faces east, 3x1 bay core; full façade gable porch with wood posts; central entrance at façade flanked to either side by single windows with vertical board shutters; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photos #1 and 3) | | |
| 03 | New Store | ca. 1875 | Contributing |
| | One story frame building with a front-facing gable patterned metal shingle roof with an interior brick flue; faces east, 3x1 bay core with a 1-bay deep rear extension and a rear L addition that extends to the north (ca. 1950); full façade gable canopy with cast iron columns; central entrance at façade with double leaf doors flanked to either side by single windows with vertical board shutters, entrance at rear bay of south elevation with shed awning, similar windows at the rear extension and addition; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation with continuous brick at rear extension and addition (Photos #1, 4 and 7). | | |
| 04 | Grist Mill | ca. 1915 | Contributing |
| | One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and a shed extension to the south; faces east, 3x1 bay core with a 3-bay wide shed extension to the south with a smaller shed extension to its south; full façade gable porch with wood posts with shed extension to the south, full-width shed canopy supported by wood posts along north elevation; central entrance at the façade of the core with double leaf doors flanked to either side by single wood 6-light single sash windows, single wood 4/4 double hung sash windows at extensions; plain weatherboard siding; continuous brick foundation (Photos #1, 5 and 7). | | |

ⁱ Family tradition holds that the core of this building was constructed circa 1835, while in its present form its architectural features appear to be somewhat later (ca. 1845).

- 05 Machine Shop ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and a brick flue; faces east, 2x2 bay core with a 1-bay deep rear shed extension, small shed addition at north elevation of the extension; full façade suspended shed canopy, full-width shed canopy supported by wood posts along north elevation of the core; paired garage doors at the façade clad with corrugated metal, double wood 9/9 double hung sash windows at the south elevation with a garage door at the rear extension, 3 single wood 6/6 double hung sash windows at the north elevation; applied composite shingle siding (ca. 1955) at façade and south elevation, plain weatherboard siding at north elevation; continuous concrete foundation (Photos #1 and 7).
- 06 Bell Tower ca. 1925 Contributing
Metal bell tower with four splayed angle iron supports with x-bracing and cross members; small platform with conical bell structure (Photos #1-2).
- 07 Outhouse ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a side gable pressed metal shingle roof with exposed rafter ends; faces north, 2x1 bay core with a rear 1-bay deep shed extension; full façade extended eave canopy; paired single doors at the façade, single wood 4-light single sash windows at side elevation with louvered gable vents; plain weatherboard siding; continuous concrete foundation (Photo #2).
- 08 Outhouse ca. 1925 Contributing
One story frame building with a shed V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces north, 2x1 bay core; paired single doors at the façade, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding; foundation not visible.
- 09 Fertilizer and Seed House ca. 1925 Contributing
One and one-half story frame barn with a front-facing V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces south, 2x1 bay core with flanking enclosed outsheds; entrances with batten doors at both bays of the facade and west outshed,ⁱⁱ smaller loft door centered at gable end, similar door centered at the east elevation, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding; tapered concrete pier and brick pier foundation (Photos #8 and 9).
- 10 Equipment Shed ca. 1925 Contributing
One story frame equipment shed with a front-facing V-crimped metal composition shingle roof with exposed rafter ends; faces south, 1x1 bay core; full width shed canopy supported by posts along the west elevation; open garage bays at gable ends, lower level of side elevations also open with siding terminating in a decorative saw tooth pattern; vertical board siding; concrete pier foundation (Photo #8).
- 11 Tenant House ca. 1915 Contributing
One story frame tenant house with a side gable V-crimped metal roof; faces east, 2x1 bay core; off-center entrance flanked to the south by a single window with no remaining sash, similar single windows at side and rear elevations; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation; a portion of the rear wall has collapsed and the house is in severely deteriorated condition.
- 12 Corn Crib ca. 1955 Contributing
One story frame corn crib with a gable on hipped V-crimped metal roof with a raised rear gable section and flanking outsheds; cargo doors at south elevation; wood plank siding (Photos #10 and 11).
- 13 Hogue/Scott House ca. 1835 Contributing
Two story log house with a side gable composition shingle roof with flanking exterior end brick chimneys; faces southeast, 5x1 bay rectangular core with one bay deep L addition (ca. 1890) at the western bays of its rear elevation and a 1-story hipped extension at the eastern bays of its rear

ⁱⁱ The term "batten doors" used throughout this nomination will refer to doors with vertical exterior planks with interior horizontal and/or diagonal battens.

elevation; full height entrance bay pedimented portico with an intermediate balcony; central entrance at the first floor of its façade with transom and sidelights flanked to either side by wood 9/9 double hung sash windows, similar 6/6 windows in all corresponding bays at the upper level, similar windows at the side and rear elevations; plain weatherboard siding with flush board siding between the windows and entrance at the first level suggesting that the house may have had an earlier one story less than full façade porch; and a brick pier foundation (Photos #11, 12 and 13).

- 14 Chicken Coop ca. 1925 Contributing
One story frame chicken coop with a gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and extended gable ends; single entrances at long axis elevations, short axis ends are open; vertical board siding.
- 15 Barn ca. 1925 Contributing
Two story frame barn with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and outsheds; single cargo entrances at short axis elevation with corresponding loft doors above; plain weatherboard siding.
- 16 Sweet Potato House ca. 1945 Contributing
One story frame building with a gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; full facade recessed canopy; central entrance with wood door in a chevron pattern; no other openings; plain weatherboard siding.
- 17 Grain Bins (4) ca. 1955 Contributing
Grouping of four round corrugated metal grain bins with conical roofs below central conical ventilators; raised concrete block foundations; single entrance doors with rounded metal doors.
- 18 Equipment Shed 1961 Contributing
One story frame equipment shed with a gable V-crimped metal roof; open at all sides; vertical board siding at gable ends.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 19 Equipment Shed ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame equipment shed with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with outsheds; open at gable end sides, walls without openings at long axis sides; vertical board siding at side elevations and plain weatherboard siding at gable ends; tapered concrete piers (Photos #13 and 16).
- 20 Grain Bins (2) ca. 1955 Contributing
Grouping of two round corrugated metal grain bins with conical roofs below central conical ventilators; raised concrete block foundations; single entrance doors with rounded metal doors (Photos #14 and 16).
- 21 Tool Building ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces west, 3x1 bay core with rear shed extension; entrance bay gable canopy supported by pipe columns; central entrance at façade with double wood board and batten doors in a chevron pattern flanked to either side by a double wood 9/9 double hung sash window; cargo entrance at south elevation and 2 small 6-light windows at north elevation of the core with cargo openings at the side elevations of the rear shed extension; wood weatherboard siding; foundation concealed by metal skirting (Photos #13, #14 and 16).
- 22 Fire House ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof; faces west, 1x3 bay core; double leaf wood batten garage doors at west façade, single wood 6/6 double hung sash window at

ⁱⁱⁱ The shed was constructed in 1961 to house the farm's first cotton picking machine.

west bay of south elevation with paired entrances at eastern bays; similar windows at side and rear elevations; composite shingle siding; concrete block foundation (Photos #13, 14, 15, and 20).

- 23 Shed ca.1935 Contributing
Small low-height one-story frame shed with a shed corrugated metal roof; corrugated metal door at north end of west elevation, no other openings; corrugated metal siding (Photo #15).
- 24 Seed Cleaning House ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces west, 3x1 bay core; full façade shed awning; central double leaf wood board and batten doors at west façade flanked to either side by a single wood 4/4 double hung sash window; similar windows at side and rear elevations; plain weatherboard siding; tapered concrete pier foundation.
- 25 Seed House ca. 1935 Contributing
Tall, one story frame building with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends, central raised gable roof ventilator, open gable ends; faces west, 1x1 bay rectangular core with long axis running north-south; the long axis walls are battered; central double leaf wood board and batten doors at west façade, similar off-center door at east elevation, no other openings; battered exterior walls with plain weatherboard siding; tapered concrete pier foundation (Photos #6, 15, 17, 20, and 22).
- 26 Cotton Gin 1934-1935 Contributing
Two story frame building with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with two raised gable roof ventilators; full façade recessed canopy supported by pipe columns and wood posts; faces west, 6x1 bay rectangular core with long axis running north-south with a small one-story gable extension at the east bay of its north elevation and an off-center one-story rear shed extension; off-center double sliding wood doors at west façade flanked to the north by a single wood 4/4 double hung sash window and to the south by four similar windows, sliding cargo door at the south elevation, single 6/6 window at the north elevation of the extension; corrugated metal siding; concrete slab foundation; formerly attached metal shed to east covers the historic boiler that powered the mill (Photos #6, 15, 18, 20, and 22).
- 27 Cotton Gin Boiler Shed 1934-1935 Contributing
Partially collapsed open metal shed with front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof covering a large cast-iron boiler with a brick housing.
- 28 Seed House ca. 1835 Contributing
One story log building with a gable V-crimped metal roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends, central raised gable roof ventilator, open gable ends; single window opening with no sash centered at the gable end elevations, no openings at the long axis side elevations; exposed log exterior at south, east, and west elevations with square notched corners, corrugated metal siding applied to north elevation; brick pier foundation (Photos #6, 19, 21 and 22).
- 29 Stable/Carriage House ca. 1840 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with enclosed outsheds and extended front eave; faces south; central entrance with double leaf doors flanked by similar doors at the outsheds; plain weatherboard siding at the core, vertical board siding at the outsheds; brick pier foundation (Photos #21, and 23-25).
- 30 Pecan House ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces south; single central entrance with shed hood supported by angle brackets flanked by single wood 4/4 double hung sash windows; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photo #25).
- 31 Weaving House ca. 1850/ca. 1910 Contributing
One story frame building with a side gable pressed metal shingle roof and one interior end brick chimney; faces south; single off-center entrance with shed hood supported by angle brackets, two

- wood 6/6 double hung sash windows at the north and east elevations, no openings at the west elevation; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photos #21, 23, and 25).^{iv}
- 32 Smoke House ca. 1840 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal with an extended front gable supported by angle brackets; faces south; central entrance at the facade, single window opening (now enclosed) centered at rear elevation, no openings at side elevations; plain weatherboard siding; raised continuous brick foundation (Photo # 25).
- 33 Chicken Coop ca. 1840 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal; faces south; central entrance at the facade, single window opening with awning shutter to west of door, no other openings; vertical board siding with narrow openings between boards above a low apron wall clad with plain weatherboards; brick pier foundation.
- 34 Potato House ca. 1840 Contributing
One story brick building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with open gable ends; faces south; central entrance at the facade, no other openings; painted brick exterior walls and continuous brick foundation (Photo #23).
- 35 Well House and Well ca. 1840/1925^v Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable corrugated metal roof with partially exposed rafter ends; faces west, 1x 2 bay core; full facade recessed canopy supported by wood posts; brick well head on concrete slab underneath the canopy; off-center entrance at facade, single wood 6-light single sash window at front bay of the south elevation with an entrance at its rear bay, no other openings; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photos #23, 26, and 29).
- 36 Corn Crib ca. 1835 Contributing
One story log building with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends; single window opening with no sash centered at the front elevation, no other openings; exposed log exterior with square notched corners; brick pier foundation (Photo #35).
- 37 Mule Trough ca. 1850/ca. 1945 Contributing
Round stuccoed brick trough with a modern metal cap; bricks are hand made and the stucco cap was added later (ca. 1945) to stop water leakage.
- 38 Blacksmith Shop ca. 1975 Noncontributing
One story frame building with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; full shed canopy supported by wood posts along front; open front with exterior walls at sides and rear; vertical board siding; foundation not visible.
- 39 Grain Storage Barn ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame barn with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; 2 entrances at facade with gable hoods supported by angle brackets, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding with lower boards removed; tapered concrete pier foundation (Photo #37).
- 40 Silage Pit ca. 1960 Contributing
Long open trench with earthen sidewalls and a concrete floor; the trench is approximately 450 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet deep.

^{iv} According to family tradition, this building was attached to the front porch of the farmhouse (Inv. #45) until it was remodeled in 1910. It was then relocated to its present site. Construction and design details indicate that it was constructed circa 1850.

^v The building and well were constructed circa 1840 according to family tradition and some of their architectural features and fabric are consistent with that date. However, the roof appears to have been replaced and other modifications (including possibly the canopy) appear to date from circa 1925.

- 41 Grain Storage Barn ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame barn with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with shed extensions and exposed rafter ends; 2 bay wide core with flanking enclosed outsheds; rear shed canopy supported by wood posts; 2 doors at facade with board and batten shutters, similar doors at each outshed, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding; tapered concrete pier foundation.
- 42 Mule Barn ca. 1935 Contributing
Two story frame barn with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with a two low-height gable ventilators; faces north, rectangular core with an enclosed outshed along its east elevation; cargo openings centered at the front and rear elevations with loft doors above, similar openings at the outshed, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding; tapered concrete pier foundation (Photo #36).
- 43 Dairy and Saddle House ca. 1925 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with a shed extension to the south, one interior brick flue; 4x5 bay rectangular core with long axis running east to west, open outshed along south elevation of core, attached 1x3 bay saddle house at northern bay of west elevation; pedestrian entrances at outer bays of east elevation of the core flank 2 small central windows with no sash, 4 wood 4-light single sash windows at the north elevation of the core, similar windows at the south and west elevations of the core with a single door at the south bay of the south elevation; open bay at the east bay of the south elevation of the saddle house flanked to the west by 2 similar windows, single off-center entrance at its west elevation; plain weatherboard siding; continuous concrete foundation (Photos #23, 26, and 27).
- 44 Tenant House ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame saddlebag house with a side saltbox gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and one central brick chimney; full façade hipped porch with wood posts; faces west, 4x2 bay core; 2 widely spaced entrances at the façade flanked to either side by single wood 4/4 double hung sash windows, similar window at west bay of north elevation flanked to the east by a single entrance, similar openings at the south elevation with a gable stoop at the entrance, 2 similar windows at the east elevation; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photo #30).
- 45 House Site ca. 1830-1835 Contributing
Site of the original main farmhouse that was destroyed by fire in 1927; 2 tapered concrete piers from an addition remain, otherwise the site is contributing for its potential for significant archaeological information; the house was originally a five-room log dogtrot house with three rooms on its north side and two rooms on its south side, it burned down in 1927.
- 46 Canning House ca. 1927 Contributing
One story frame house with a side gable corrugated metal roof; faces east, rectangular 3x1 bay core; full façade shed canopy supported by wood posts; pedestrian entrances at the outer bays of the façade flank a wide window opening with insect screening and no sash, similar window extends across the entire rear elevation, no other openings; wood novelty siding; stone pier foundation (Photo #23).
- 47 Well ca. 1850/ca. 1935 Contributing
Circa 1850 well with later ca. 1935 concrete well head and a modern open shed enclosure with a gable V-crimped metal roof supported by wood posts (Photos #6 and 21).^{vi}
- 48 Night Watchman's Shed ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and an off-center brick flue; faces west, rectangular 2x1 bay core; entrance at the north bay of its façade with a shed hood supported by angle brackets flanked to the south by a single wood 6/6 double hung sash window, similar windows at the side elevations, single central entrance at the rear elevation; composite shingle siding; brick pier foundation.

^{vi} This well served the first cotton gin on the property that was torn down when the highway was re-aligned circa 1935.

- 49 Water Tower ca. 1950 Contributing
Round wood water tower with a conical composition shingle roof with a finial that rests upon a round platform with a simple metal railing supported by 4 splayed angle iron supports with cross and X bracing (Photo #31).
- 50 Overseer's House 1923 Contributing
One story frame house with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with one interior brick chimney and one brick flue; faces west, rectangular 3x2 bay core with a small secondary gable wing at the southern bay of the rear elevation flanked to its north by a shed extension to the core; less than full façade gable porch with tapered wood pillars; central entrance at the façade flanked to either side by single wood 4/4 double hung sash windows, similar single and double 6/6 and 4/4 windows at the side and rear elevations; wood novelty siding siding; brick pier foundation (Photo #32).
- 51 Shed ca. 1923 Contributing
One story open pole shed with a side gable corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter ends; enclosed side gable extension to the north with vertical board siding; foundation not visible.
- 52 Shed ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame shed with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; single entrance at northern bay of west elevation, no other openings; board and batten siding; foundation not visible.
- 53 Outhouse ca. 1923 Contributing
One story frame building with a shed V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends; faces west, 2x1 bay core; paired single doors at the façade, no other openings; plain weatherboard siding; concrete foundation.
- 54 Spring House ca. 1920 Contributing
One story frame rubble stone and concrete block building with a front-facing gable V-crimped metal roof with a side shed extension; faces south, 1x1 bay rubble stone core with an enclosed frame outshed to the west and a concrete block extension to the east; two single doors at the façade, no other openings; concrete foundation (Photo #33).
- 55 Tenant House ca. 1935 Contributing
One story frame saddlebag house with a side saltbox gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends and one central brick chimney; full façade shed porch with wood posts; faces west, 4x2 bay core; 2 widely spaced entrances at the façade flanked to either side by single wood 4/4 double hung sash windows, similar windows at the side elevations; plain weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation (Photo #34).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...
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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Archaeology

Period of Significance

Circa 1829 - 1961

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American (Southern)

Architect/Builder

Moore, William

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation extends from circa 1829, the time of its initial settlement, to 1961, the fifty-year National Register eligibility limit. While the earliest buildings on the site likely date from no earlier than the 1830s, there are potential historic archaeological resources dating from its earliest settlement. As the plantation continues to operate as a cattle and timber farm, both aspects of its historic operation, the fifty-year cutoff reflects the continuation of its farming activities.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is significant locally under National Register criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its role as the nucleus of an extensive and successful plantation that was settled circa 1829; developed into a large cotton plantation between 1840 and 1932; transitioned into a diversified farm that grew a variety of crops, raised livestock, and grew and harvested timber from 1932 until 1981; and that continues today as a livestock and timber farm. The plantation is representative of the changing patterns of agricultural activities in the Black Belt area of Perry County. The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is also of statewide significance under National Register criterion C in the area of Architecture for its large and diverse collection of farming-related buildings. The collection of buildings is the largest documented agricultural complex within the Black Belt region and is one of the largest known in the state of Alabama. The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is also locally significant under National Register criterion D: Archaeology. While no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains is high and could yield significant information about the changing agricultural practices on the site as well as its pre-Civil War slave population.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)**Agriculture**

The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is significant under National Register criterion A in the area of Agriculture as being representative of the changing patterns of agricultural activities that occurred in the Black Belt area of Perry County from the time of its white settlement to the present day. Settled by William Moore beginning circa 1829, the farm was initially a subsistence level operation designed to provide food, shelter, and income for Moore and his family. As the Black Belt, an area of rich soil that extends across central Alabama, evolved into a major cotton-producing district from the 1840s until the early 1930s, Moore's plantation grew from a mid-sized cotton plantation to one of the largest farms in the county. In the 1930s, the plantation was operated by the Webb brothers, descendants of William Moore, who were university trained in agriculture and who took a statewide leadership role in farm diversification and soil conservation practices then being promoted by the federal government. The Webbs transformed the plantation into a diversified agri-business that not only grew a wide variety of crops, including cotton, but also became a major livestock and timber operation. With the discontinuance of cotton production in 1981 and the gradual elimination of most other crops, the plantation primarily continues as a cattle and timber farm under the ownership of the current generation of Moore's family.

Architecture

The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is significant under National Register criterion C in the area of Architecture for the extensive and diverse collection of agriculture-related resources that it retains and that reflect all of the major development on the site as well as the evolution of its farming practices. With 54

contributing resources, including 45 buildings, one site, and eight structures, the complex is the largest historical grouping of farm buildings documented in Perry County and one of the largest in the state.

Archaeology

Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation is locally significant under National Register criterion D: Archaeology. While no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains is high. In addition to its extensive collection of agricultural buildings, other buildings are known to have been erected on the site, notably including a circa 1830-1835 farmhouse and a pre-Civil War cotton gin. Archaeological remains of slave cabins whose locations are as yet unknown may also be found within the proposed boundaries. Buried portions of these structures, and perhaps others, may contain significant information that might be useful in interpreting the site. Likewise, the potential for other non-building archaeological remains may provide information about both domestic and agricultural activities on the property.

Developmental history/additional historic context information(if appropriate)

Historical Narrative

William Moore (1799-1873) came to Alabama from Newberry, South Carolina, in 1819, the same year Alabama gained its statehood. At the first session of the Alabama legislature held on December 13, 1819, six new counties, including Perry County, were created from the 150,000 acres of land ceded by the Creek Indians in 1814. Moore initially obtained a grant for forty acres of land to the west of the subject property but returned to South Carolina prior to homesteading the land. He led a wagon train of settlers back to Perry County in 1821, only to find that someone else had settled his land grant.^{vii} He obtained a land grant and homesteaded land east of his original settlement and this formed the nucleus of what would eventually become a 30,000-acre farm by the 1970s. The core area of this farm, on which some 53 buildings and structures were constructed between circa 1835 and 1961, represents the subject property.

The historical narrative for Perry County Alabama: An Inventory of Significant and Historic Structures states:

It was to this southern area [of Perry County] with thousands of acres of fertile soil, that scores of planters from Virginia and the Carolinas raced, searching for cheap land on which to raise cotton, the staple crop made profitable by the invention of the cotton gin and the institution of slavery. These planters brought with them new customs, great wealth, and a highly developed social order, as well as a strong conviction of the legitimacy of slavery. The production of cotton became the chief interest for the planters in Perry County and it played a major role in Alabama's rise as one of the foremost cotton producing states in the South. From 1830 to 1835, planters and land speculators purchased almost all of the 112,565 acres of Black Belt land located in Perry County.^{viii}

The lands on which the farm buildings at the plantation core are sited on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 20-N, Range 7-E were first patented to William Marr at the land office at Cahaba on July 7, 1829. By 1830, William Moore was amassing the land to the east of his original holding and purchased the land from Marr, along with several hundred acres in the vicinity. According to sheepskin deeds still in the possession of the family, Moore purchased his original tract in 1829 and made subsequent purchases in 1830, 1832, 1834, and 1835, with four additional purchases in 1837. All of these transfers were recorded in Cahaba, the state's first capital. The land was purchased either from the government or from other landholders including

^{vii} Charles A. Holmes (current property owner) e-mail to Susan Enzweiler (Alabama Historical Commission), June 8, 2009 .

^{viii} Jeff Mansell, Perry County Alabama: An Inventory of Significant and Historic Structures (Brierfield, AL: Cahaba Trace Commission, 1990). pp. 4-5.

Jabez Evans, Nathan Reed, and William Marr. The 1832 acquisition came from George Tubb, William Moore's father-in-law. William Moore married Sarah Tubb on August 12, 1821.^{ix}

According to the 1832 document that transferred the large track from George Tubb to William Moore, Moore was then engaged in the wagon-making business.^x As he settled his land and began to improve it, he most likely constructed what are now the earliest buildings in existence on the plantation circa 1835, a log seed house (Inv. #28, Photos #6, 19, 21 and 22) and a corn crib (Inv. #36, circa 1835, Photo #35). Although the foundation is not original to the structure, the hewn logs most likely are. While the nature of the seeds originally stored in the building are undocumented, the house was being used to store cotton seed by the middle of the 19th century, by which time cotton had become the staple crop for the plantation.

William Moore and his wife Sarah had eleven children, ten boys and one girl. Moore is recorded in the 1830 census as part of a family of eight whites and four black slaves and in the 1840 census in a family of ten whites and fifteen slaves. The 1850 census for the Polecat Beat in Perry County records him as a farmer with property worth \$4,000 living with his wife and seven children. The slave schedule for that year indicates that he owned 37 slaves. The present owners of the property have two documents from 1856 that record the purchase of two slaves, Henry, a male about 23 years old for \$1,200, and Molly, a female about 16 years old for \$1,100. The 1850 agricultural census records the plantation as then consisting of 570 improved and 230 unimproved acres with a cash value of the land at \$4,000 and farm machinery and implements worth \$600. The farm included 4 horses, 8 mules, 12 milch cows, 3 working oxen, 15 other cattle, 50 sheep, 100 swine, and other livestock worth \$2,810, 75 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of Indian corn, 1,200 bushels of oats, 25 bales of ginned cotton, 150 pounds of wood, 300 bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 50 bushels of barley, 500 pounds of butter, 5 tons of hay, and 320 animals slaughtered. Comparison of the holdings of 54 surrounding farms indicate that the plantation was larger than all but four of its neighbors in terms of size but that its cash value was only within about the top one-fourth, with several valued in excess of \$6,000 and one at \$10,500.^{xi}

By the time of the 1860 census, the then 61-year old Moore's holdings had increased and he was then in possession of land worth \$19,500 and personal property worth \$35,885. The agricultural census indicates that the plantation included 800 acres of improved land and 1,183 acres of unimproved land with a cash value of \$10,000 and implements worth \$925. The slave schedule of that year records that he owned 31 slaves.

The increasing number of Moore's slaves during the period is consistent with other farmers in Perry County whose demand for labor grew in proportion to the county's increasing importance as a cotton producing area. Of the 131 slave owners recorded in Perry County in 1830, more than 67 percent held less than 19 slaves. The percentage of the county's population represented by slaves grew from 38 percent in 1830, to 54 percent in 1840, to 62 percent in 1850, and finally to 66 percent in 1860.^{xii} During this time, Perry County became one of the seven largest cotton-producing counties in the state. Its white population grew from only 7,149 to 9,479, while its slave population jumped from 4,341 to 18,245.^{xiii} Moore's 31 slaves in 1860 placed him in the lower range of the county's slaveholders, substantially below the 304 slaves owned by the county's largest slaveholder, Lucius DeYampert, and less than the average of 68 slaves owned by the 148 largest slaveholders.^{xiv}

A carriage house (Inv. # 29, circa 1845, Photos #6, 21, and 23-25), a smokehouse (Inv. # 32, circa 1845, Photos #20 and 25), and the building that became the plantation store (Inv. # 2, circa 1845, Photos #1, 2, 3,

^{ix} Perry County Judge of Probate, Marriage Book 1820-1832, Lic. #28.

^x Copy of deed in possession of the property owner.

^{xi} The Seventh Census of the United States, Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, Polecat Beat, Perry County, Alabama.

^{xii} W. Stuart Harris, *Perry County Heritage*. (N.P.: By the Author, 1991), p. 119.

^{xiii} Mansell, pp. 4-5.

^{xiv} Tom Black, transcriber, "Perry County, Alabama, Largest Slaveholders from 1860 Census Schedules and Surname Matches for African Americans on 1870 Census," Rootsweb, <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ajac/alperry.htm>, February, 2002

and 7) and the two earlier log structures were all constructed before William Moore's death in 1873 at the age of 74.

Eight of William Moore's sons served as privates in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. One son, John Calhoun Moore (1839-1911) rose to the rank of Captain and, according to family tradition, returned from the Civil War to find "that his stock had been stolen and his gardens stripped by the Yankee troops, a spin off of Wilson's Raiders after the Battle of Selma. He determined to get them back and followed the marauding Yankees to their camp at Buck Snort near Greensboro. Although he was captured, he was able to talk an officer into releasing him and giving him two scrawny colts. With these two animals, he began the rebuilding of the plantation with the aid of his faithful servants."^{xv}

After William Moore's death in 1873, John C. Moore purchased the interests of his other heirs and operated the farm. By that time, the plantation had grown to 5,000 acres.^{xvi} Moore opened a general store on the property and, in 1902, organized the Peoples Bank of Marion and served as its President until his death. One of the older structures on the farm became part of the property with the purchase of 200 acres by John Calhoun Moore from Margaret Scott in 1897.^{xvii} The Hogue/Scott house (Inv. #13, circa 1835, Photos #11, 12 and 13) as it is still known, comprises the only farmhouse still standing in the nucleus that comprises this part of the farm. Because 1,500 people lived on the land at one time, the plantation opened up a post office around 1895. The area was incorporated as Folsom in 1897 and was named for Grover Cleveland's wife's maiden name. The post office, which was located in the New Store (Inv. #3, circa 1875, Photos #1, 4 and 7), closed in 1903. Moore and his second wife, Castero Jane Harris Moore, had two children, John Marvin and Mary Elizabeth. These children inherited the plantation after John C. Moore's death in 1911.

Mary Elizabeth ("Ms. Bessie") and her husband Charles A. Webb, Sr. moved to the plantation in order to assist her brother J. Marvin in the operation of the farm. They lived in the original farmhouse (Inv. #45) prior to its destruction by fire in 1927. Mary Elizabeth ("Ms. Bessie") insisted that the farm be self-sufficient. Accordingly, they raised sheep for wool, which was spun on site, leading to the construction of the weaving house that still stands and contains the original loom, as well as spinning wheels. The vegetable garden that sustained the family is still cultivated by the current owners of the land. The chicken coop and dairy also illustrate the self-sustaining nature the farm. Not only were chickens raised for eggs and meat, but turkey and geese were kept to provide feathers for mattresses, pillows and comforters.

J. Marvin Moore (1877-1936) had joined his father in managing the farm and operating the general store after graduating from the Marion Institute in 1897. He went to work in the bank in 1902 as a bookkeeper and eventually became its President.^{xviii} He was elected to the State Senate in 1919, served as a member of the Marion City Council for six years, and served as President of the Board of Trustees of Marion Military Institute.

The original home on the plantation was a five-room dogtrot with two rooms on one side and three on the other. At some point the hallway was enclosed and a second story was added around 1910 as the family fortunes grew. The structure burned in 1927, but the family had purchased a home in the town of Marion as a winter home for the children to attend school, so they moved into that structure, now known as Magnolia Hill.

The plantation turned to raising cattle after the boll weevil began to affect its crops about 1914. In doing so, the Moore family was participating in the earliest stages of what would eventually transform the Black Belt from a major cotton-producing region to one dominated by cattle and timber. Unfortunately, the family's initial efforts to raise cattle were not successful and the family experimented with raising sheep. However, that effort failed due to a worm infestation.

^{xv} Holmes to Enzweiler.

^{xvi} Kenneth Copeland, "Original Site Homesteaded in 1819, Hereford Journal, July 1974, p. 405.

^{xvii} Copy of original deed from Rusk County, Texas, in possession of the property owner.

^{xviii} History of Alabama and Her People (Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, Inc. 1927), P. 731.

The transition of the Black Belt region from cotton to cattle began before World War I, gained momentum during the war, and then accelerated during the Great Depression. The state created the Black Belt Substation at Marion Junction in 1930, one of five regional substations of its agricultural experiment station. The substations were charged with promoting agricultural diversification in their area and each adopted its own set of priorities based on local conditions. Where the other substations focused on corn, poultry, truck crops, peanuts, etc., the Black Belt Substation promoted the raising of cattle. The substation experimented with the testing of forage crops and conducted training sessions for local farmers. Another major stimulus for raising cattle in the Black Belt was the founding in 1929 of the Selma Stockyard, an auction house that provided a market for cattle in close proximity to farmers in the region. Brooks Blevins, in Cattle in the Cotton Field: A History of Cattle Raising in Alabama, also notes that:

Depression era measures and government agents increased interest in cattle raising. Extension service policies and New Deal legislation initiated an agricultural revolution that World War II and postwar era technological and economic changes carried out. The cotton-reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the drought-cattle relief program, soil conservation efforts, and cooperation between the extension service and the Farm Bureau all combined to speed the transition from cotton to livestock that had started some two decades earlier. Once again, the process reflected blurred lines between public and private initiative and illustrated government agencies' traditional practices of serving the most prominent agriculturists.^{xix}

In 1931, the Webbs' two sons Charles Alexander Webb, Jr. and John Calhoun Moore Webb took over operation of the farm from their parents. Both men had been forced to discontinue their studies at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) because of the economic conditions during the Great Depression.^{xx} The brothers again turned to cattle as a way to diversify the farm's production. The family purchased fifty stock cattle and two Hereford bulls in 1932 and began to develop a successful cattle business on what has been referred to as "one of the Black Belt's largest diversified plantations."^{xxi} In 1940, Katherine C. Webb Holmes, daughter of Mary Elizabeth Moore and Charles A. Webb, became a Trustee of the Webb Trust that then owned the property.

By 1941 the herd had grown to 500 head, of which 100 were Herefords. "Webb animals dominated livestock shows on the eve of the Second World War, claiming grand champion bull honors at the 1939 and 1940 Alabama State Fairs in Birmingham."^{xxii} In 1933, they also began to harvest and saw timber. Charles Webb was elected secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Hereford Breeders Association in 1939 and by the following year the family's Hereford herd had grown to fifty brood cows.^{xxiii} Blevins continues:

Soil conservation programs affected decisions on the plantation. By 1941 the Webb brothers had decreased their cotton crop to 1,500 acres, and this was relegated to sandy, non-Black Belt soils. In addition to their 2,000 acres of corn and 250 acres of oats, the Webbs followed Soil Conservation Service recommendations by planting large acreages in crimson clover, vetch, cowpeas, and soybeans. Furthermore, the plantation also contained 335 acres of kudzu and twenty-five acres of sericea lespedeza, both first introduced by SCS representatives. The Webbs terraced 7,000 acres of pasture lands in the late 1930s and began applying nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers to hayfields of Johnson grass and oats. The API-educated brothers also experimented with new fertilization methods in conjunction with research programs at Auburn.

^{xix} Brooks Blevins, Cattle in the Cotton Field: A History of Cattle Raising in Alabama (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1998), p. 92.

^{xx} Copeland, p. 408.

^{xxi} Blevins, p. 108.

^{xxii} *Ibid.*

^{xxiii} Copeland, p. 414.

The Webb brothers' other agricultural activities reflected a knowledge of university-related diversification programs. To utilize their 12,000 acres of timberland and idle tenant farmers in the winter months, the Webbs operated their own sawmill and cotton gin. They also maintained a private lake stocked with bass and bream from government hatcheries, small grain patches for feeding the quail released on their lands, and a grove of 125 pecan trees. Elsewhere on the plantation were fields of wheat and sweet potatoes, sheep, hogs, turkeys, chickens, mules, and saddle horses.^{xxiv}

The family continued to expand their holdings and were widely recognized for the quality of their Hereford cattle, which grew to 1,200 head of cattle by 1972, and for raising walking horses. The plantation was also renowned for its timber farming. An article entitled "Progressive Forest Farming" in the August 1947 issue of *American Forests* magazine highlighted the family's farm:

Half of the Webb plantation, or 10,000 acres, is woods. Each year there is hauled from these woods 1,500,000 feet of lumber—750 truckloads—a harvest that is expected to continue indefinitely without decline. Thick stands of loblolly pine, good harvesting methods, and well organized fire protection—all this the Webbs have. And they have something more—something invaluable in farm forestry. Woods work has been closely dovetailed with the full schedule of exacting farm operations. It is organized to take up the slack that, because of the nature of their crops, settles down on most southern farms with blighting weight for several months of the year.^{xxv}

The Webbs' integration of their timber operations within the annual schedules relating to the plantation's planting and cattle operations, allowed them to offer farm workers year-round employment. Timber was harvested and the plantation sawmill was in operation during the winter months. The timber operations employed between twenty and thirty workers in the 1940s. By 1947 the plantation was supporting 100 families of sharecroppers and tenants.

The *American Forests* article also noted that:

This plantation seems to go the limit in diversification. In a typical year it will have 10 major crops led by 750 bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 bushels of oats, and a good lot of hay. Nine tractors and 160 mules and horses are used in cultivating more than 6,000 acres. Livestock and timber are very much in the picture, too.^{xxvi}

The article also notes that "without the sharecroppers and tenants whose houses are dotted over field and forest, the plantation would not be as productive as it is." The plantation was able to largely escape the labor shortages that plagued many of its neighbors throughout World War II largely because it offered full-time employment and, as Jake Webb is quoted as saying "the pro rata production of all our hands will probably run twice the average of other farm workers in the county." The article describes the typical sharecropper arrangement on the farm:

Sharecroppers are referred to as "halfers." The landlord gets half their production of three crops: cotton, corn, and syrup. Income from calves, chickens, potatoes butter and other items are the croppers'. The landlord furnishes house, garden, pasture and fuelwood for the "halfer," and everything that goes into the share crops except labor and half the fertilizer.^{xxvii}

^{xxiv} Blevins, p. 108.

^{xxv} Charles R. Ross, "Progressive Forest Farming," *American Forests*, August 1947, p. 381.

^{xxvi} Ibid.

^{xxvii} Ibid, p. 383.

The article discusses one of the sharecroppers:

Boyd Lapsley, a Negro sharecropper, who was highest the previous year: 25 bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of potatoes, an ample quantity of sorghum syrup. He had a good size family and kept three milking cows, selling several calves. Other production would include such items as hogs, chickens, eggs, many foods from the home garden, fruits and nuts. This sharecropper's own cash income from farming was over \$2,000 on 1944 prices. In addition, he had the equivalent of about \$1,000 in milk, meat, vegetables and other food which he grew and did not have to buy.^{xxviii}

Sharecropping on the farm continued until circa 1961. The Webb family purchased a cotton picker about that time for \$15,300 and were able to pay for it with the first year's crops.

Charles A. Holmes, the son of Katharine C. Webb Holmes, joined the plantation in 1972 managing the cattle and timber on the land. The plantation continued to plant cotton until 1981. The land was held in trust until it was divided among the heirs in 1998 and Holmes acquired the subject property, now known as the Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation. While only a couple of barns are in current use in their original capacity, the plantation is still functioning as a cattle and timber operation. The current owners maintain the buildings and open them for educational purposes to school groups and other tours. The property has been designated as both a Century Farm and a Heritage Farm by the Alabama Department of Agriculture in recognition of its continuous ownership by descendants of William Moore for more than one hundred years and for its historical and agricultural associations within the state. In 1997, the farm received the Environmental Stewardship Award from the National Cattlemen's Beef Association. The award recognizes cattlemen whose natural resource stewardship practices contribute to the environment and enhance productivity and profitability.

^{xxviii} *ibid.*

Architecture

The Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation retains an extensive and diverse collection of agriculture-related resources that reflect all of the major development on the site as well as the evolution of its farming practices. With 44 buildings, one site, and eight structures, the complex is the largest historical grouping of farm buildings documented in Perry County and one of the largest in the state. All of the buildings are primarily utilitarian in character and each is typical and reflective of its original purpose within the overall farm operation.

As it was originally developed in the period from 1821 through circa 1840, the farm was typical of others in the region in that its primary function was the subsistence of William Moore's family. The earliest surviving buildings in the complex are two log structures that appear to have been constructed circa 1835. The first was built as a seed house (Inv. #28, Photos #6, 19, 21 and 22) and the second as a corn crib (Inv. #36, Photo #35). Both were constructed with square notched corners, a relatively rare construction detail in Alabama, and are reflective of the early settlement period of the region.

The main plantation house burned in 1927 and its only above ground remains are concrete piers for one of its additions (Inv. #45). Family tradition holds that the house was constructed by William Moore as a two room log dogtrot cabin, possibly as early as circa 1825. The house was later remodeled with the addition of a second floor, weatherboard siding, and rear additions. The weaving house (Inv. #31, circa 1850, moved circa 1910, Photos #21, 23, and 25) was a later addition to the main plantation house that was salvaged after the fire and moved to its present location where it served as a house for the nanny of the Webbs' children. It was later converted for use as a weaving room by the family where quilts, doll outfits, and other fabric products were produced.

The farm transitioned into a cotton plantation in the 1840s and that remained its primary activity until the early 1930s. As this transition occurred, additional resources were added that related both to cotton production and processing as well as the many other activities that were associated with a plantation that grew to support as many as 1,500 people such as a general store, a grist mill, a dairy, and a variety of other agricultural outbuildings. Early frame buildings from this period include the stable/carriage house (Inv. #29, circa 1840, Photos #6, 21, and 23-25) and the older of two store buildings (Inv. #2, Photos #1 and 3), both of which appear to date from circa 1845. The former building was constructed to house gear for mules and horses and as a shelter for the family's carriages and is reflective of the family's growing affluence. In the early twentieth century, Marvin Moore used the building as a garage for his new Model T Ford. The store was originally located on the east side of Highway 14 but was relocated to its present site when the highway was widened circa 1935. Also dating from the early portion of this period is a smokehouse believed to have been constructed circa 1840 (Inv. #32, circa 1840, Photo # 25).

A new store building was added in 1875 (Inv. #3, Photos #1, 4 and 7). The building served as a general store for the plantation community and housed the post office for the community of Folsom from 1897 until 1903. The store continued to operate until 1986. The family acquired the Hogue/Scott House (Inv. #13, ca. 1835, Photos #11-12) at the north end of the present complex as part of a larger land purchase in 1910. The core of the house is constructed of logs but the house was later expanded with a second floor and covered with weatherboard siding. A grist mill was constructed next to the store circa 1915 (Inv. #4, Photos #1, 5 and 7). Other agricultural buildings constructed during this period include the dairy barn with a market house (Inv. #1, circa 1910, Photos #1 and 2), a pecan house (Inv. #30, circa 1935, Photo #25) used for the storage and processing of pecans, two chicken coops (Inv. #s 14 and 33, circa 1910), a potato storage house (Inv. #34, circa 1840, Photo #23), a tenant house (Inv. #11, circa 1915), an outhouse (Inv. #8, circa 1925), two barns (Inv. #s 9 and 15, circa 1925, Photos #8 and 9), an equipment shed (Inv. #10, circa 1925, Photo #8), a well and well house (Inv. #35, circa 1840/1925, Photos #23, 26, and 29), a dairy with an attached saddle house (Inv. #43, circa 1925, Photos #23, 26, and 27), and two tenant houses (Inv. #s 44 and 55, circa 1925, Photos #30 and 34).

From the mid 1930s to the 1980s, the plantation operated as a diversified agricultural enterprise that involved the raising of a variety of crops, livestock, and timber. The continued production of cotton is represented by the construction of a new seed house (Inv. #25, circa 1935, Photos #6, 15, 17, 20, and 22) and a new cotton gin (Inv. #26, 1934-1935, Photos #6, 15, 18, 20, and 22) circa 1935. A seed cleaning house (Inv. #24), where the cotton seed was cleaned and graded, was also built about that time. In 1941, the Webbs added a large steam boiler (Inv. #27) to the east of the gin to supply power to the gin and other buildings. The gin continued to operate until 1965, when a new gin was constructed in Marion.

Other buildings constructed during the 1930s included a mix of farm buildings and those designed to provide services to the plantation community. Among the former are a machine shop (Inv. #5, circa 1935, Photos #1 and 7), a bell tower (Inv. #6, circa 1925, Photos #1-2), two outhouses (Inv. #7 and 53, Photo #2), an equipment shed (Inv. #19, circa 1935, Photos #13 and 16), a tool building (Inv. #21, circa 1935, Photos #13, #14 and 16), two barns (Inv. #s 39 and 41, Photo #37), a mule barn (Inv. #42, circa 1935, Photo #36), a canning shed (Inv. #46, circa 1923, Photo #23), an Overseer's house (Inv. #50, 1923, Photo #32), three sheds (Inv. #s 23, 51, and 52), and a spring house (Inv. #54, circa 1920, Photo #33). The latter group includes a night watchman's shed (Inv. #48) and a firehouse (Inv. #22, circa 1935 Photos #13, 14, 15, and 20) that still houses its original 1939 fire truck.

Additional buildings and structures continued to be added after 1940. Among this group are a sweet potato storage house (Inv. #16, circa 1945), a well (Inv. #47, circa 1850/1935, Photos #6 and 21), a trough for watering mules (Inv. #37, circa 1945), a corn crib (Inv. #12, circa 1955, Photos #10 and 11), two groupings of metal grain bins (Inv. #s 17 and 20, circa 1955, Photo #16), and a large open silage pit (Inv. #40, circa 1965).

The present blacksmith house (Inv. #38, noncontributing) was constructed in recent years to replace an earlier blacksmith house that had been destroyed.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 #AL-142, 153, 154

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 142 ac.

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>461271</u>	<u>3616266</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>462427</u>	<u>3615577</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>462827</u>	<u>3616284</u>	5	<u>16</u>	<u>461271</u>	<u>3615577</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>16</u>	<u>462827</u>	<u>3615089</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the core area of the historic Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation including all of its documented historic resources, adjacent pasturelands, vegetable garden, and pecan orchard plus a surrounding visual buffer of timber land. The nominated acreage is sufficient to experience the complete collection of buildings and structures within their historic setting and the surrounding timberlands provide a natural visual termination to the land surrounding the building complex. The north, west, and east boundaries are defined by the boundaries of the two current tax parcels on which the nominated acreage is located. The southern boundary is defined by the centerline of Perry County Route 23 (Webb Road) from the western boundary to a point 600 feet west of Webb Road's intersection with Alabama Highway 14, a line that parallels Highway 14 for 350 feet and then jogs eastward to a line parallel runs parallel and 300 feet west of the centerline Highway 14 to the south line of the nominated parcel. The latter arbitrary lines were sited to include all of the buildings on the complex west of Highway 14 and south of Webb Road plus a sufficient buffer of timberland to maintain the viewsheds within the nominated property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider /Susan Enzweiler (reviewer)organization Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC/Alabama Historical Comm.date 3/23/2011street& number 411 E. 6th Streettelephone 256-310-6320city or town Anniston

state

ALzip code 36207e-mail dbschneider@bellsouth.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Marion
 County: Perry County
 State: AL
 Name of Photographer: David B. Schneider
 Date of Photographs: December 2010
 Location of Original Digital Negatives: 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0001)
 View of building complex (Inventory #s 1-5, L-R), camera facing northwest

Photo #2 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0002)
 View of building complex (Inventory #s 2, 1,6 , & 7, L-R), camera facing southeast

Photo #3 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0003)
 Old Store (Inventory #2), camera facing northwest

Photo #4 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0004)
 New Store (Inventory #3), camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0005)
 Grist mill (Inventory #4), camera facing northwest

Photo #6 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0006)
 View of building complex (Inventory #s 25, 26, 47, 28, L-R), camera facing north

Photo #7 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0007)
 View of building complex (Inventory #s 3-5, L-R), camera facing south

Photo #8 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0008)
 Site view (Inventory #s 9-10, R-L), camera facing west

Photo #9 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0009)
 Barn, (Inventory #9), camera facing northeast

Photo #10 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0010)
 Site view, pasture with corn crib at right (Inventory #12), camera facing northwest

Photo #11 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0011)
 Site view, north along Hwy. 14 corn crib at right (Inv. #12), Hogue/Scott House at right (Inv. #13), camera facing northwest

Photo #12 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0012)
 Hogue/Scott House, (Inventory #13), camera facing northwest

Photo #13 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0013)
 Site view, camera facing northeast (Inventory #s 13, 19, 21, & 22, L-R)

Photo #14 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0014)
Site view, camera facing southeast (Inventory #s 20-22 & 25-26, L-R)

Photo #15 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0015)
Site view, camera facing southeast (Inventory #s 22, 23, 25, & 26, L-R)

Photo #16 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0016)
Site view, camera facing north toward tool building, grain bins, and equipment shed (Inv. #19-21, L-R)

Photo #17 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0017)
Seed House (Resource #25) camera facing southeast

Photo #18 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0018)
Cotton gin (Resource #26), camera facing southeast

Photo #19 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0019)
Log seed house (Resource #28), camera facing north

Photo #20 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0020)
Site view, camera facing northwest (Inventory #s 22, 25, & 26, L-R)

Photo #21 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0021)
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 28,47,29,31, L-R)

Photo #22 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0022)
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 25, 26, and 28 L-R)

Photo #23 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0023)
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 29,31,34,35,43, and 46 L-R)

Photo #24 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0022)
Stable/carriage house (Inventory #29), camera facing northwest

Photo #25 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0025)
Site view, camera facing northwest (Inventory #s 29, 31, 30, and 32, L-R)

Photo #26 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0026)
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 35 and 43, L-R)

Photo #27 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0027)
Dairy/Saddle house (Inventory #43), camera facing northeast

Photo #28 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0028)
Site view, vegetable garden at right, camera facing northwest

Photo #29 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0029)
Well house and well (Inventory #35), camera facing northeast

Photo #30 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0030)
Tenant house (Inventory #44), camera facing southeast

Photo #31 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0031)
Site view, camera facing northeast toward water tower (Inventory #49)

Photo #32 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0032)
Overseer's house (Inventory #50), camera facing southeast

Photo #33 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0033)
Spring house (Inventory #54), camera facing north

Photo #34 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0034)
Tenant house (Inventory #55), camera facing southeast

Photo #35 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0035)
Log corn crib (Inventory #36), camera facing north

Photo #36 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0036)
Mule barn (Inventory #42), camera facing southeast

Photo #37 (AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbHolmesPlt_0037)
Site view, camera facing northeast toward barn (Inventory #39)

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Charles and Jenny Holmes

street& number Rte. 1 Box 260

telephone 334-683-9955

city or town Marion

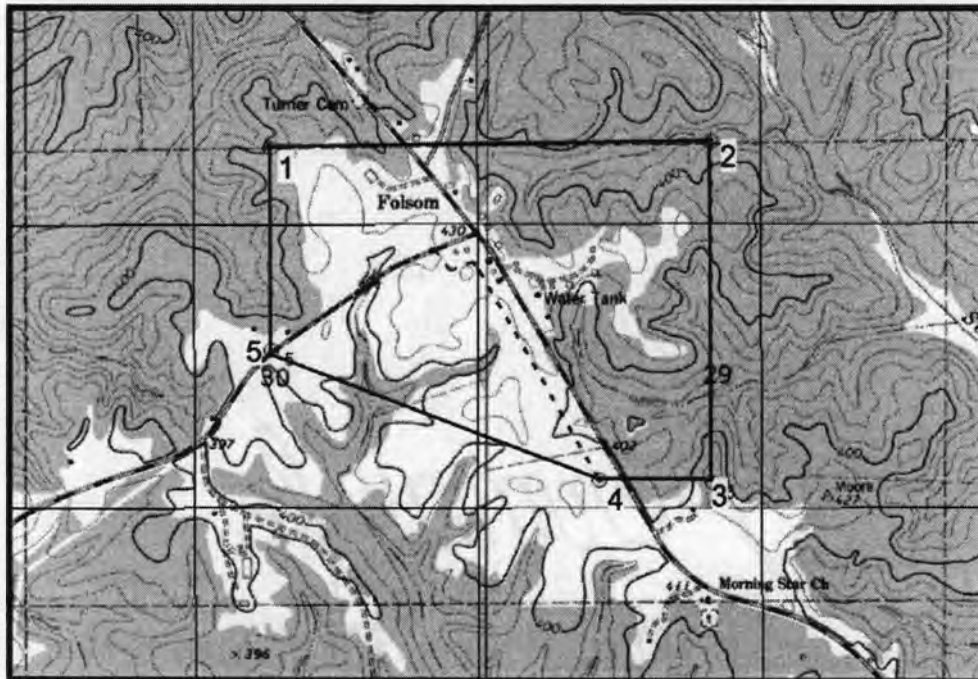
state AL

zip code 36756

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

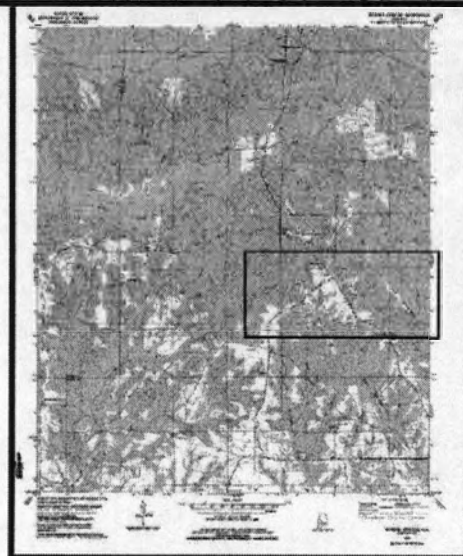
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

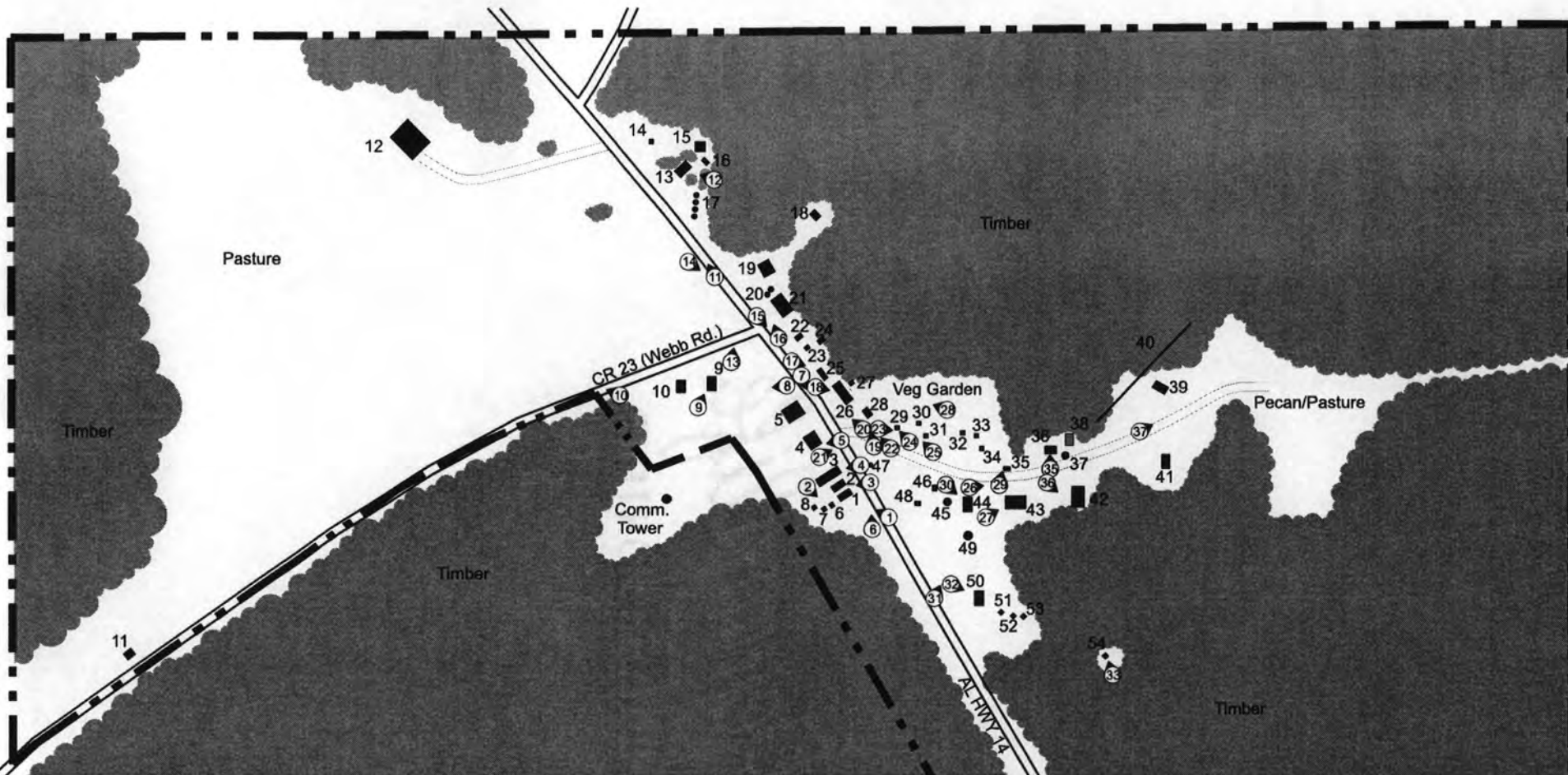
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map



U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Morgan Springs Quadrangle

#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	461271	3616266
2	16	462827	3616284
3	16	462827	3615089
4	16	462427	3615098
5	16	461271	3615577





Moore-Webb Plantation

Marion Vicinity
Perry County, Alabama

SITE PLAN

March 23, 2011 297 acres



Graphic Scale

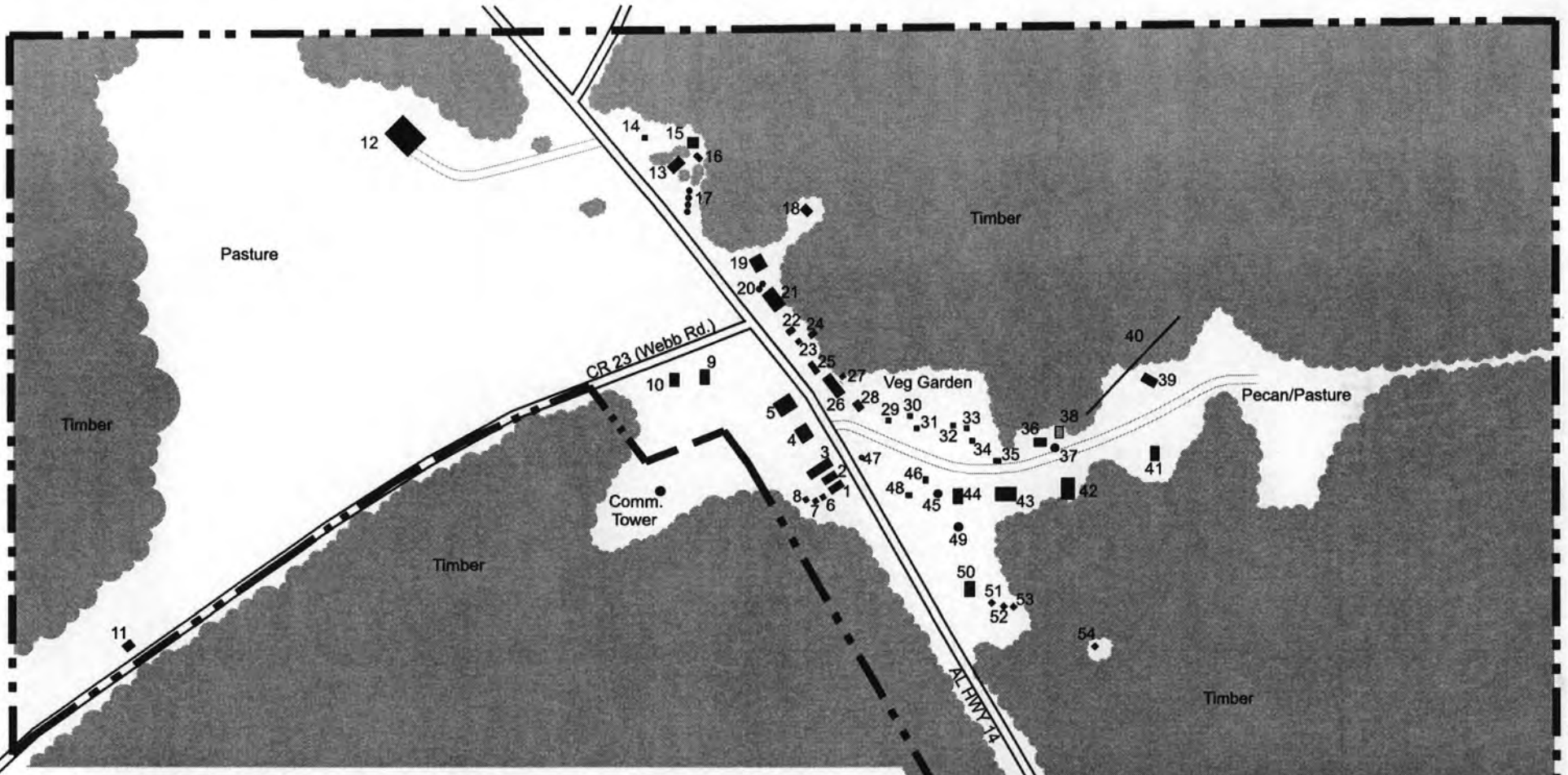
Original Based on Satellite Image and USGS Map
Electronically Reduced, Reduction Scale Not Determined

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Market House [C] | 22 Fire House [C] | 43 Dairy/Saddle House [C] |
| 2 Old Store [C] | 23 Shed [C] | 44 Tenant House [C] |
| 3 New Store [C] | 24 Seed Cleaning House [C] | 45 House Site [C] |
| 4 Grist Mill [C] | 25 Seed House [C] | 46 Canning House [C] |
| 5 Machine Shop [C] | 26 Cotton Gin [C] | 47 Well [C] |
| 6 Bell Tower [C] | 27 Cotton Gin Boiler Shed [C] | 48 Night Watchman Shed [C] |
| 7 Outhouse [C] | 28 Log Seed House [C] | 49 Water Tower [C] |
| 8 Outhouse [C] | 29 Stable/Carriage House [C] | 50 Overseer's House [C] |
| 9 Fertilizer/Seed House [C] | 30 Pecan House [C] | 51 Shed [C] |
| 10 Equipment Shed [C] | 31 Weaving House [C] | 52 Shed [C] |
| 11 Tenant House [C] | 32 Smoke House [C] | 53 Outhouse [C] |
| 12 Cattle Barn [C] | 33 Chicken Coop [C] | 54 Springhouse [C] |
| 13 Hogue/Scott House [C] | 34 Potato House [C] | 55 Tenant House [C] |
| 14 Chicken Coop [C] | 35 Well House & Well [C] | |
| 15 Barn [C] | 36 Log Corn Crib [C] | |
| 16 Sweet Potato House [C] | 37 Mule Trough [C] | |
| 17 Grain Bins (4) [C] | 38 Blacksmith Shop [NC] | |
| 18 Equipment Shed [C] | 39 Barn [C] | |
| 19 Equipment Shed [C] | 40 Silage Pit [C] | |
| 20 Grain Bins (2) [C] | 41 Barn [C] | |
| 21 Tool Building [C] | 42 Mule Barn [C] | |



SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC

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Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: drc@schneiderhistoric.com

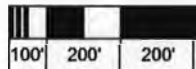


Moore-Webb Plantation

Marion Vicinity
Perry County, Alabama

SITE PLAN

March 23, 2011 297 acres



Graphic Scale



NORTH

Original Based on Satellite Image and USGS Map
Electronically Reduced, Reduction Scale Not Determined

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Market House [C] | 22 Fire House [C] | 43 Dairy/Saddle House [C] |
| 2 Old Store [C] | 23 Shed [C] | 44 Tenant House [C] |
| 3 New Store [C] | 24 Seed Cleaning House [C] | 45 House Site [C] |
| 4 Grist Mill [C] | 25 Seed House [C] | 46 Canning House [C] |
| 5 Machine Shop [C] | 26 Cotton Gin [C] | 47 Well [C] |
| 6 Bell Tower [C] | 27 Cotton Gin Boiler Shed [C] | 48 Night Watchman Shed [C] |
| 7 Outhouse [C] | 28 Log Seed House [C] | 49 Water Tower [C] |
| 8 Outhouse [C] | 29 Stable/Carriage House [C] | 50 Overseer's House [C] |
| 9 Fertilizer/Seed House [C] | 30 Pecan House [C] | 51 Shed [C] |
| 10 Equipment Shed [C] | 31 Weaving House [C] | 52 Shed [C] |
| 11 Tenant House [C] | 32 Smoke House [C] | 53 Outhouse [C] |
| 12 Cattle Barn [C] | 33 Chicken Coop [C] | 54 Springhouse [C] |
| 13 Hogue/Scott House [C] | 34 Potato House [C] | 55 Tenant House [C] |
| 14 Chicken Coop [C] | 35 Well House & Well [C] | |
| 15 Barn [C] | 36 Log Corn Crib [C] | |
| 16 Sweet Potato House [C] | 37 Mule Trough [C] | |
| 17 Grain Bins (4) [C] | 38 Blacksmith Shop [NC] | |
| 18 Equipment Shed [C] | 39 Barn [C] | |
| 19 Equipment Shed [C] | 40 Silage Pit [C] | |
| 20 Grain Bins (2) [C] | 41 Barn [C] | |
| 21 Tool Building [C] | 42 Mule Barn [C] | |



SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC

411 East 6th Street, Anniston AL 36207 • Phone: (256) 310-6320
Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: dschneider@bellsouth.net

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Moore--Webb--Holmes Plantation

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Perry

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000566

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-24-11 (DATE)

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1
View of building complex (Inventory #s 6, and 1-5,
L-R), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0001.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #2
View of building complex (Inventory #s 2, 1,6 , & 7,
L-R), camera facing southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0002.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #3
Old Store (Inventory #2), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0004.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #4
New Store (Inventory #3), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0004.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #5
Grist mill (Inventory #4), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0005.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #6
View of building complex (Inventory #s 25, 26, 47,
28, L-R), camera facing north
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0006.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #7
View of building complex (Inventory #s 3-5, L-R),
camera facing south
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0007.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #8
Site view (Inventory #s 9-10, **R-L**), camera facing
west

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0008.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #9
Barn, (Inventory #9), camera facing northeast
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0009.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #10
Site view, pasture with corn crib at right (Inventory
#12), camera facing northwest
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0010.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #11
Site view, north along Hwy. 14 corn crib at left (Inv. #12), Hogue/Scott House at right (Inv. #13), camera facing northwest

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0011.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #12
Hogue/Scott House, (Inventory #13), camera
facing northwest

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0012.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #13
Site view, camera facing northeast (Inventory #s
13, 19, 21, & 22, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0013.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #14
Site view, camera facing southeast (Inventory #s
20-22 & 25-26, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0014.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #15
Site view, camera facing southeast (Inventory #s
22, 23, 25, & 26, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0015.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #16
Site view, camera facing north toward tool building, grain
bins, and equipment shed (Inv. #19-21, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0016.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #17
Seed house (Resource #25) camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0017.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #18
Cotton gin (Resource #26), camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0018.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #19
Log seed house (Resource #28), camera facing
north
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0019.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #20
Site view, camera facing northwest (Inventory #s
22, 25, & 26, L-R)

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0020.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #21
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s
28,47,29,31, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0021.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #22
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 25, 26,
and 28 L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0022.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
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December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #23
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s
29,31,34,35,43, and 46 L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0023.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #24
Stable/carriage house (Inventory #29), camera
facing northwest

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0024.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #25
Site view, camera facing northwest (Inventory #s
29, 31, 30, and 32, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0025.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
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Photo #26
Site view, camera facing east (Inventory #s 35 and
43, L-R)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0026.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
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December 2010
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Photo #27
Dairy/Saddle house (Inventory #43), camera facing
northeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0027.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
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Photo #28
Site view, camera facing northwest, vegetable
garden at right
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0026.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
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Photo #29
Well house and well (Inventory #35), camera
facing northeast
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0029.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
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Photo #30
Tenant house (Inventory #44), camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPit_0030.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
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Photo #31
Site view, camera facing northeast toward water
tower (Inventory #49)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0031.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
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Photo #32
Overseer's house (Inventory #50), camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0032.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
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Photo #33
Spring house (Inventory #54), camera facing north
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0033.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
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Photo #34
Tenant house (Inventory #55), camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0034.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
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Photo #35
Log corn crib (Inventory #36), camera facing north
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0035.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
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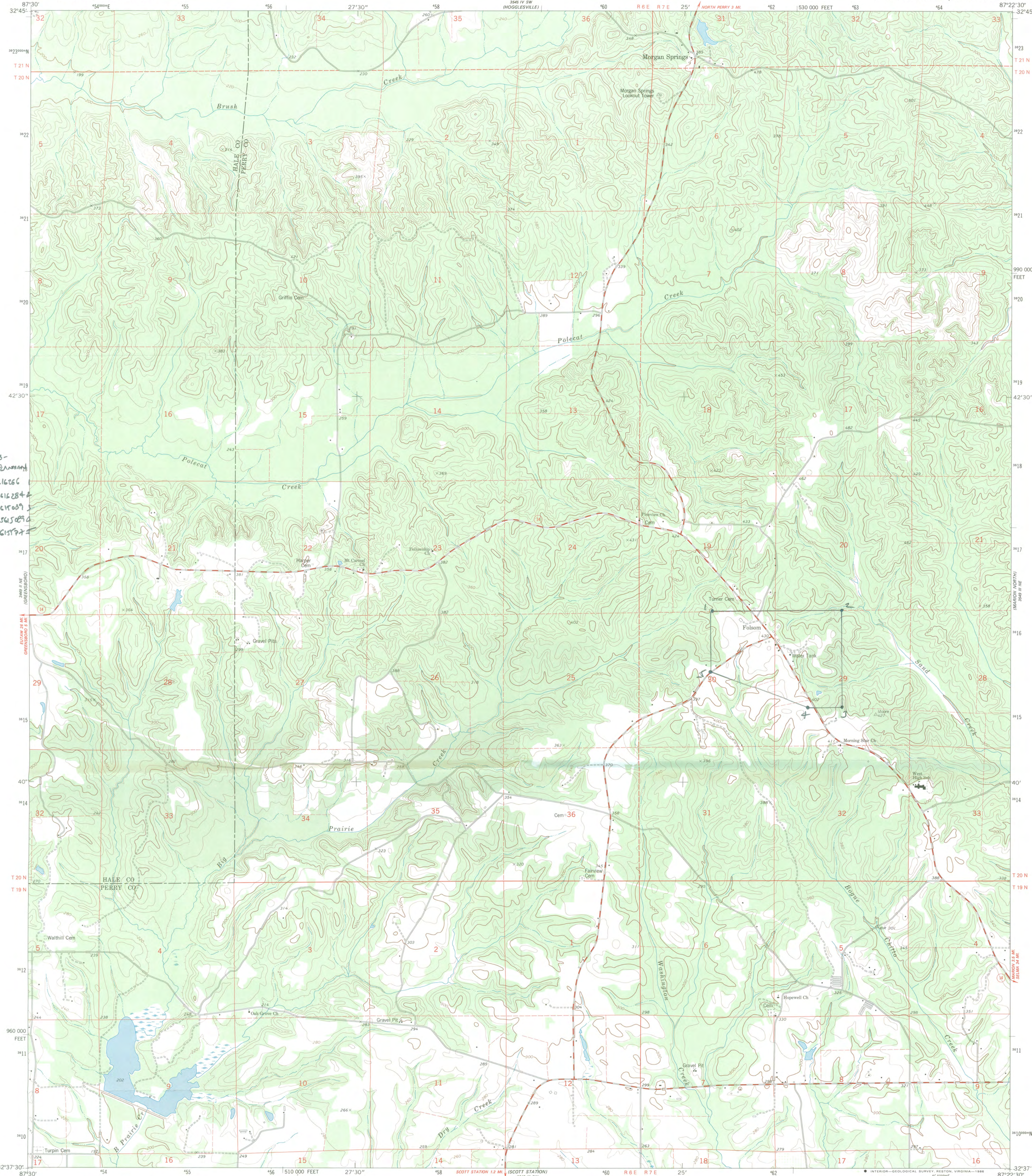
Photo #36
Mule barn (Inventory #42), camera facing
southeast

Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0036.tif
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



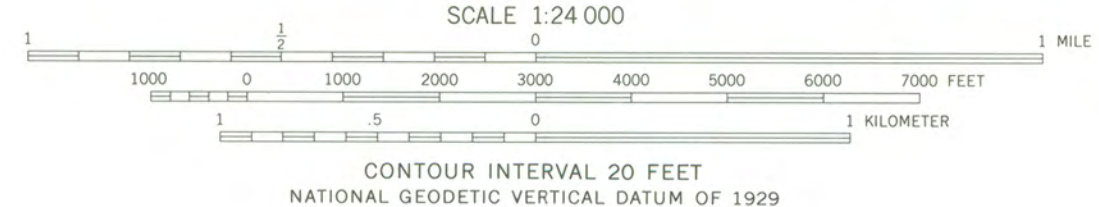
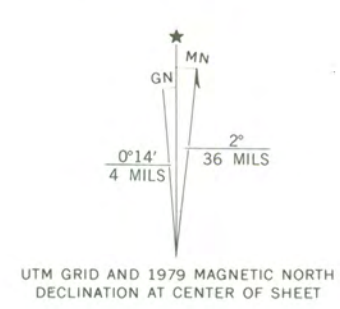
Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion Vicinity, Perry County, AL
David B. Schneider
December 2010
411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #37
Site view, camera facing northeast toward barn
(Inventory #39)
Image: AL_PerryCo_MooreWebbPlt_0037.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



MOORE-WATTS-
HOLMES PLANNING
6/16/27/361626
6/16/27/361628
6/16/27/361629
6/16/27/361630
6/16/27/361631

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1979
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Alabama coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 12 meters south as shown by
dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

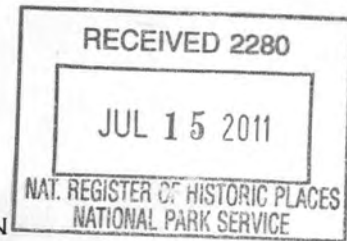
MORGAN SPRINGS, ALA.
32087-F4-TF-024

1979

DMA 3549 III NW-SERIES V844



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 12, 2011

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull: *Carol*:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Moore-Webb-Holmes Plantation
Marion, Perry County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures