

HOLLAND FAMILY HOMESTEAD AND SLAY FARM- A CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT

JUNE 2010



White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama

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Alabama Historical Commission
Montgomery, Alabama

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The Holland Family Homestead and Slay Farm – A Cultural Resources Report

Prepared for
TowerCom Enterprises, LLC

By

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ECA Project No. K-558-5



June 2010



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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The Cultural Resource Report for both the Holland Homestead (Chambers County Resource No. 93) and Slay Farm (Chambers County Resource No. 92) was conducted as part of a mitigation effort. The survey report was funded by TowerCom Enterprise, LLC through a contractual agreement with the Alabama Historical Commission as a mitigation measure in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Under the agreement, the documentation of the two historic resources located in historic White Plains would include photographic documentation of each resource and a written narrative describing the developmental history, and surviving resources.

The overall landscape and setting of the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm are indicative of the late 19th to early-20th century family farmstead found throughout the region during a transitional period in southern agricultural history. This period was influenced by a crop-lien farming system (tenancy), the Great Depression, World War II, and the mechanization of the farm. The surviving main house on each property reflects the turn-of-the-century New South Cottage, a residential architectural type common during the New South movement. The New South philosophy included an emphasis on agricultural diversification and railroad and transportation expansion. All of these events, including New South influences, contributed to both the gradual rise and decline of the community of White Plains as well as shifts in farming practices on the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm.

The background research, field survey, and authoring of this report were conducted by Jaime L. Destefano, an SOI qualified Architectural Historian. Historical information pertaining to the general developmental history of the community of White Plains, as well as the background

information of the individual properties, was obtained through research at the Alabama Historical Commission, Chambers County Public Library, the Chambers County Courthouse, property owner interviews, and a general internet data search.

During the background research, it was discovered that Slay Farm was listed as an Alabama Heritage Farm in 2008. The Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industry began the Alabama Century and Heritage Farm program as a way to acknowledge and preserve family farms throughout the state. A Heritage Farm is one that has been operated continuously as a family farm for at least 100 years. The farm must possess interesting and important historical and agricultural aspects, including one or more structures at least forty years old. The Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industry provided copies of the 2008 Heritage Farm registration package for Slay Farm. The application package is provided in Attachment B.

Following the background research, a field survey was conducted of each property. Each resource on each property was assigned a resource number and photographed. Interior and exterior photographs of each main house were taken as well as contextual photographs of both properties. Following the field survey, photographic documentation was prepared. This documentation includes digital JPEG and RAW Format images saved to an archival quality CD-R for each property. Select photographs were color printed using archival quality ink and photo paper and inserted in clear, archival sleeves. The photographic documentation supplements this report. Proof sheets and photograph logs are included in Attachment D.



II. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Holland Homestead and Slay Farm are located in Chambers County at the historic community of White Plain. Chambers County is situated in the east-central portion of Alabama and is bounded by Randolph County to the north, the Chattahoochee River and state of Georgia to the east, Lee County to the south, and Tallapoosa County to the west. Chambers County currently encompasses 596 square miles.¹ The historic community of White Plains is situated in the north-central part of Chambers County approximately 6 miles north of the county seat at Lafayette and near the intersection of US Highway 431 and County Road 162. White Plains is characterized by a gently rolling landscape with white, sandy fields. The majority of the community consists of large, rural agricultural homesteads. No commercial-related structures survive in the historic community of White Plains.

The Holland Family Homestead and Slay Farm are both located along US Highway 431 and are identified on the 1971 (photorevised 1983) LaFayette, Alabama, USGS 7.5-Minute, topographic map. Figures 1 through 3 show the approximate boundaries of each property within the community of White Plains. The boundaries as shown are based on tax parcel maps, aerial photographs, and owner interviews. The Holland Family Homestead currently encompasses 18.9 acres. The entire property lies within Township 23N, Range 26E, Section 12 and tax parcel number 12-06-01-12-0-000-003.001. Coordinates of the main house are N32° 59' 35.59", W85° 23' 50.07". The northern portion of the Holland property is utilized by nearby Slay Farm as a hay field.

Slay Farm consists of approximately 408 acres of land on six land parcels. All surviving historic

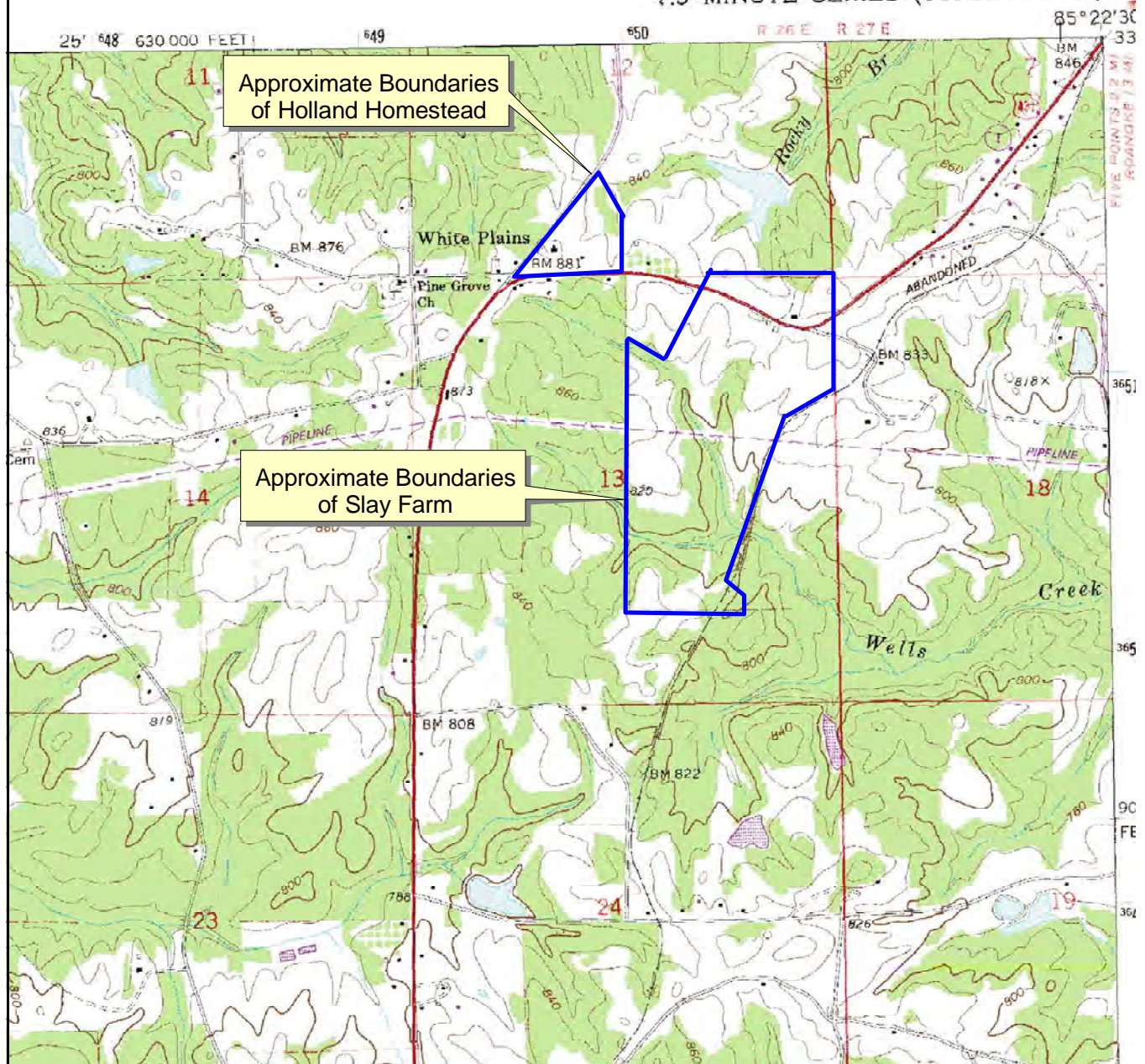
resources on Slay Farm are located within tax parcel number 12-06-06-13-0-000-001.000. Therefore, for purposes of this study, the historic property of Slay Farm refers only to the above mentioned tax parcel. This particular parcel is located within Township 23N, Range 26E, Section 13.² Coordinates of the main house are N32° 59' 26.75", W85° 23' 15.21".

¹ Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921.

² Additional parcels belonging to Slay Farm extend into Sections 12 and 18, as well as Township 27E.



LAFAYETTE QUADRANGLE
ALABAMA—CHAMBERS CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



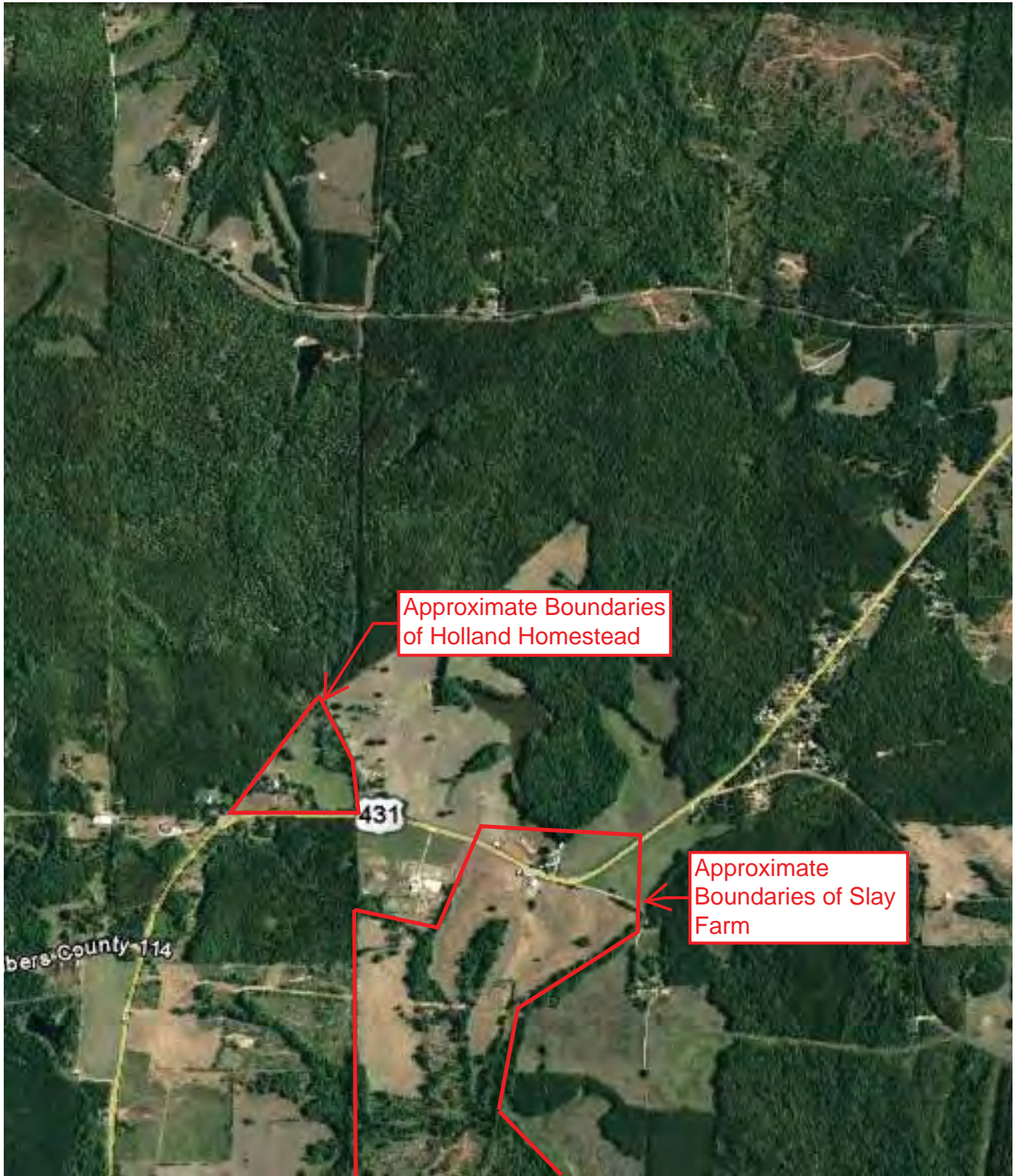
Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, 7.5 Minute Series, LaFayette, AL (1971, photo revised 1983).



White Plains Cultural Resource Report
US Highway 431
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Figure 1: Approximate Existing Parcel Boundaries



Proj. #: K-558-5



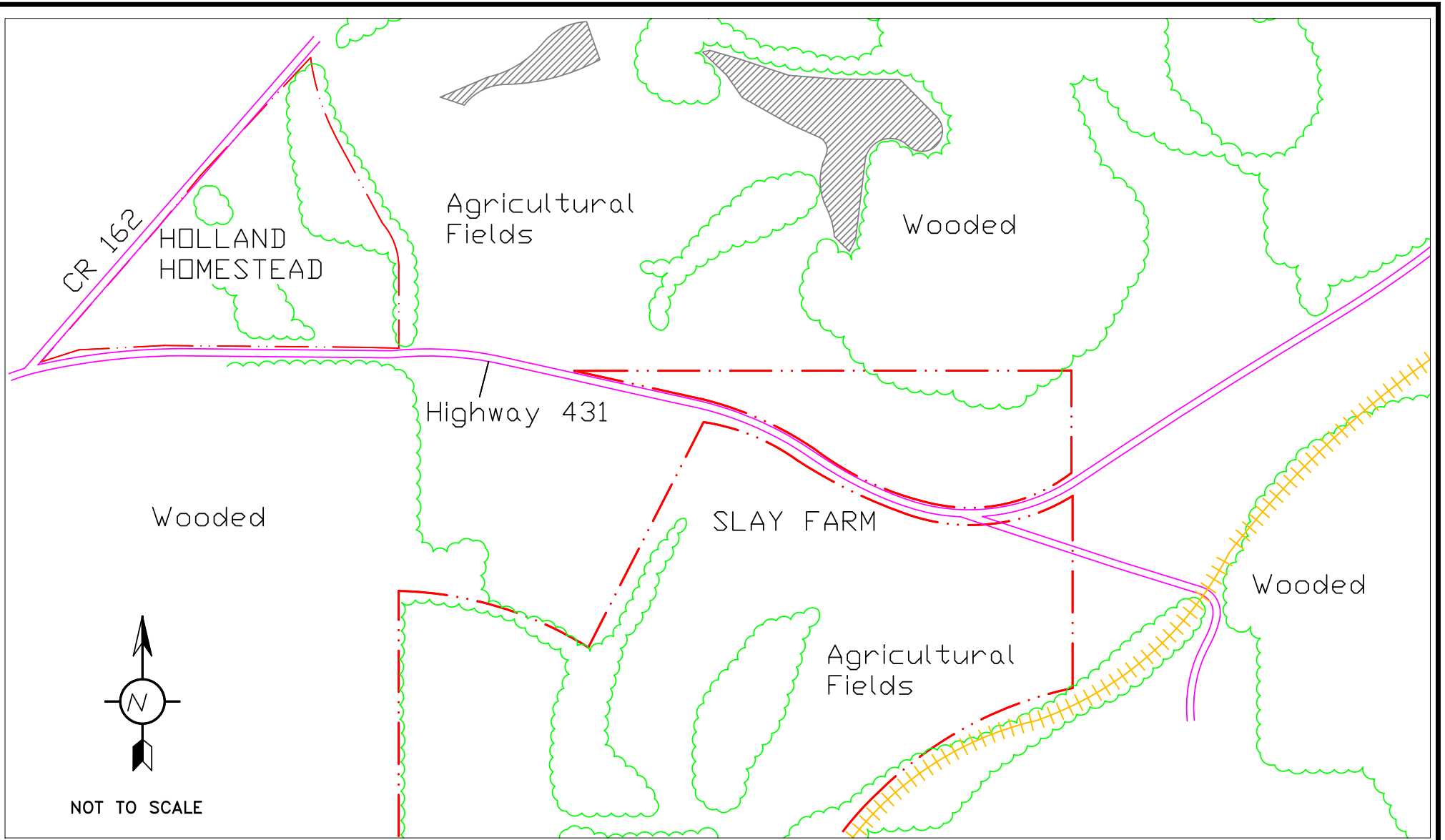
Source: 2006 Google Aerial Photograph



White Plains Cultural Resource Report
US Highway 431
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Figure 2: 2006 Aerial Photograph



ECA Proj. #: K-558-5






White Plains Cultural Resource Report
 US Highway 431
 LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
 Figure 3: Historic Properties Layout

SOURCE: ECA Site Visit, Google Earth Aerial

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LEGEND

-  TAX PARCEL LINES
-  CENTRAL OF GA RAILROAD
-  TREELINE



ECA Project K-558-5

III. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE WHITE PLAINS COMMUNITY

Documentation pertaining to the developmental history of the community of White Plains is limited. The community did not develop beyond that of a small farming village. No post office or principal church was established in the White Plains community. Available resources such as historical maps, cemeteries, oral histories, and genealogies were reviewed to help interpret the gradual growth and development of the White Plains community in an attempt to better understand the histories of the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm.

MAP STUDY

The earliest map found during the course of this research is the original land survey completed in 1832 and approved in 1834. Figure 4 is a portion of this survey identifying the approximate locations of the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm.

Later maps indicate that a railroad passed the area of White Plains as early as 1891 at which time it was operated by the East Alabama Rail Road (Figure 5). By 1899, it appears the railroad was owned by Central of Georgia Rail Road (Figure 6). Neither map identifies White Plains and neither indicates White Plains as a train depot along the track. However, the route of the railroad and location of nearby Chapel Hill, Five Points, and Buffalo indicate the approximate location of the White Plains settlement. The earliest map found indicating that a small, rural settlement had developed is a 1909 Chambers County Soil Survey Map (Figure 7). Although this map does not identify the community of White Plains, it shows the location of structures in the area, including several resources found to be extant on the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm. The soil map

also identifies the original main house once situated within the Holland Homestead. This house is no longer standing, having been replaced with the existing Main House (Resource 1). The earliest map found that identifies the community of White Plains is a 1948 Department of Commerce map (Figure 8).

EARLY REGIONAL SETTLEMENT

Although White Plains does not appear on historic maps until the mid-20th century, background research suggests that White Plains was an established community as early as 1884.³ Little information regarding the early settlement of the White Plains vicinity is available. However, it is likely that families were settling the area as early as the 1840s.

Old Tomlinson Cemetery, a small family cemetery located in White Plains, contains burials of several members of the Sharp family suggesting that this family may have been one of the earliest to settle the area. Genealogies available online pertaining to the Sharp Family confirm the family's early settlement within Chambers County and the White Plains area.⁴

According to online genealogies, Daniel Hiram Sharp (1811-1894) was born in Baldwin County, Georgia and served in Captain Cherry's Company of the Tennessee Militia in the Florida Indian's War 1837-1838. On August 1, 1854, Daniel Hiram Sharp was granted 80 acres of land in Township 23, Range 26, and Section 10 of Chambers County, Alabama. The tract of land is located just northwest of the center of the future community of

³ *Heritage of Chambers County, Alabama*. Clanton, Alabama: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 1998, Page 17.

⁴ All subsequent information pertaining to the Sharp family was obtained thru the following online genealogies: <http://sharpgenalogy.tripod.com> and the Sharpe Family of Chambers County website.



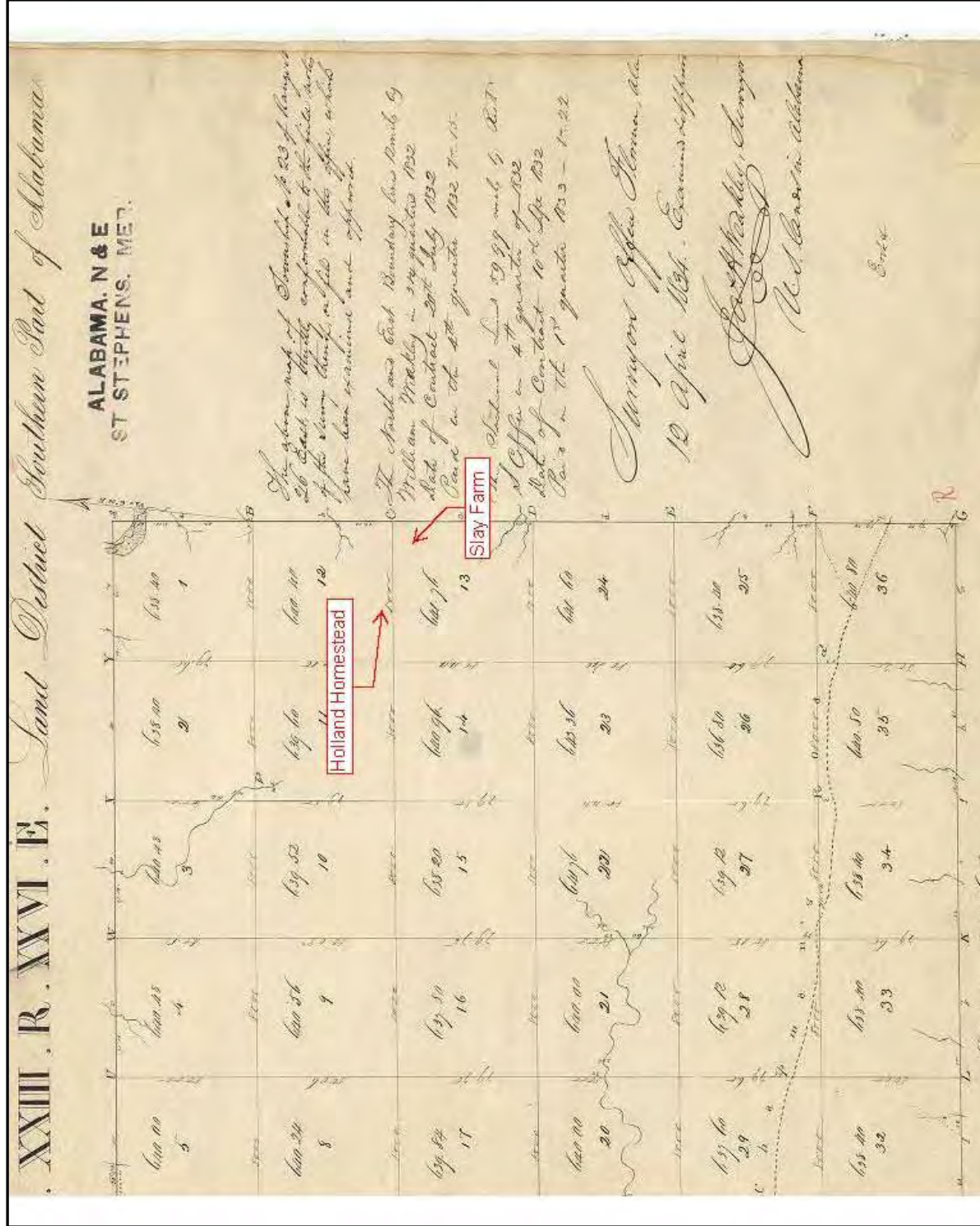


Figure 4. 1834 Original Survey of Township 23N, Range 26E Showing Approximate Locations of the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm; Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records



Figure 5: 1891 “General Map of Alabama”

Source: Alabama Department of Archives and History

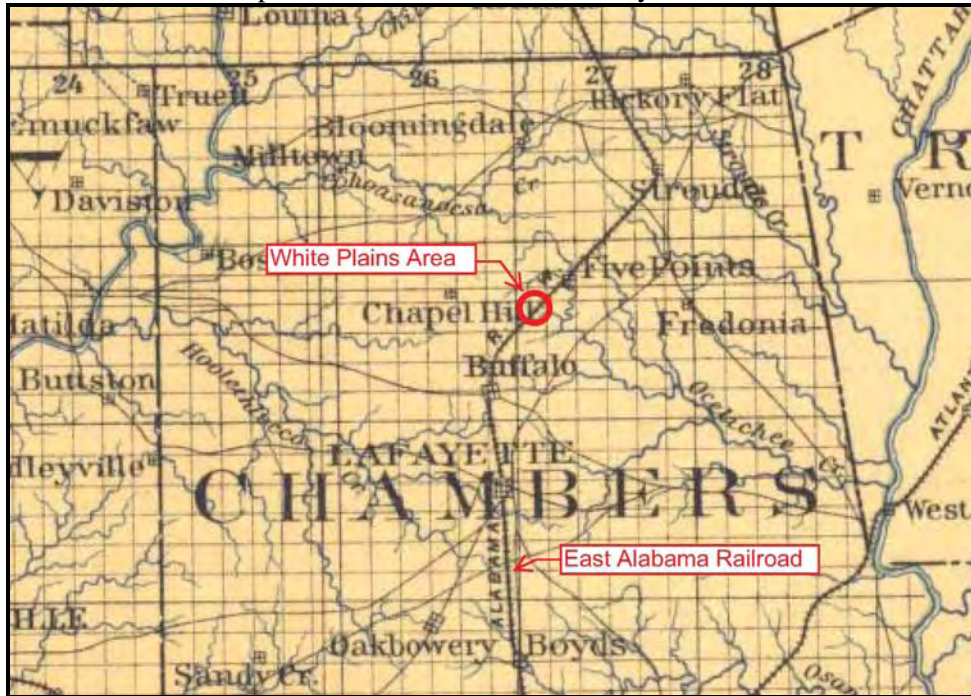
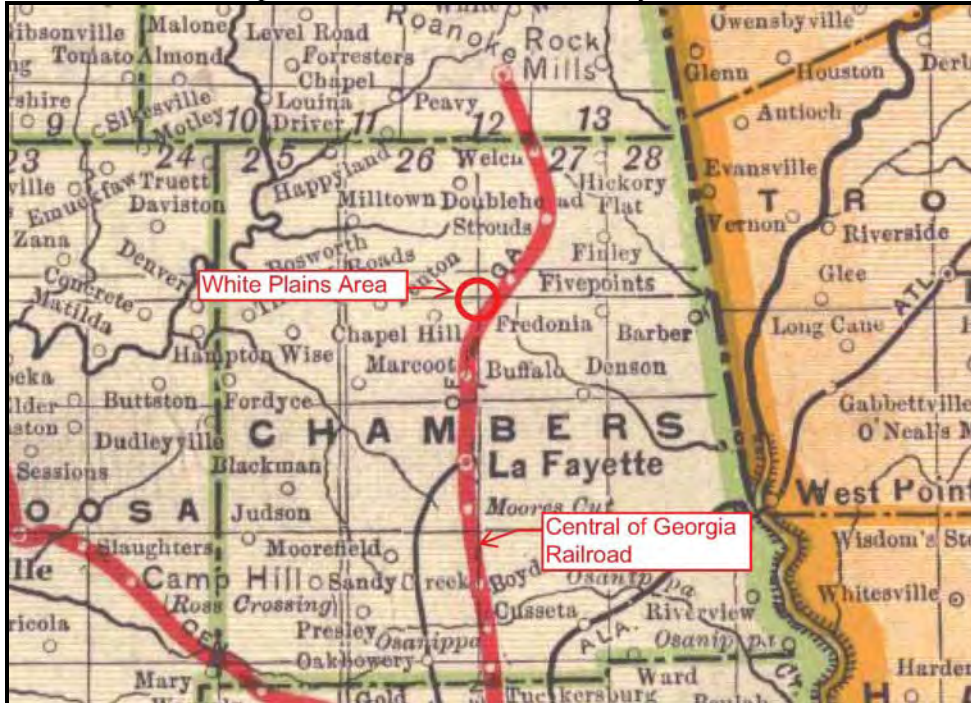


Figure 6: 1899 “Geographically Correct Map of Alabama and Georgia”

Source: Alabama Department of Archives and History



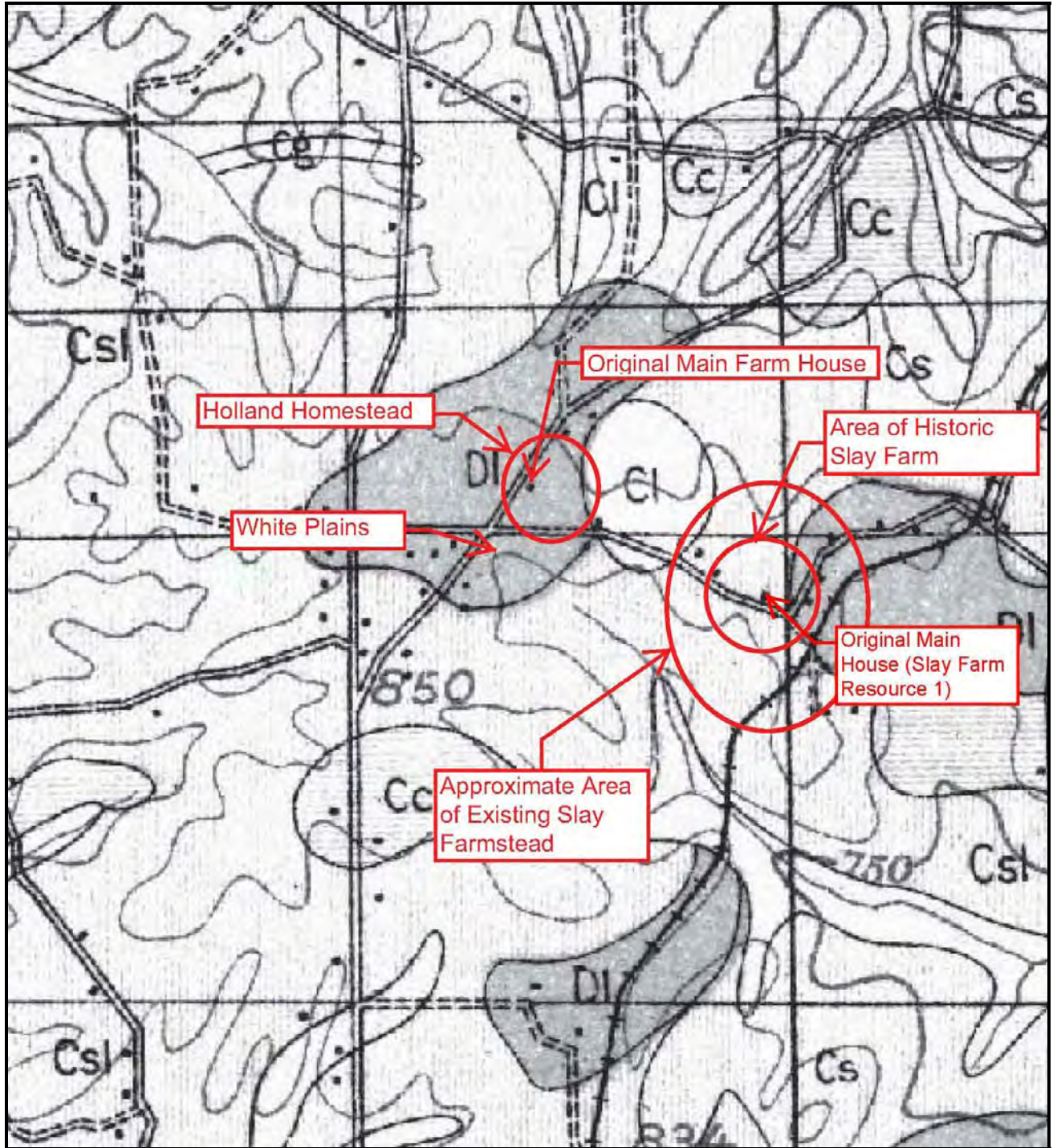


Figure 7: 1909 “Chambers County Soil Survey Map” Showing Approximate Location of White Plains and the Two Historic Properties; Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Geological Survey of Alabama



White Plains.⁵ Daniel had 18 children, the first 7 being born in Tennessee prior to 1845. The first of Daniel Hiram Sharp's children to reportedly have been born in Chambers County is Rachel Sophia Sharp in 1846. The two genealogies examined conflict as to her location of birth. One states she was born in White Plains, the other in Buffalo. Unlike White Plains, the town of Buffalo appears on the earlier maps of Chambers County and is located just south of where White Plains would later be established. Due to the close proximity of the two communities (less than 3 miles apart), it is likely that the entire region of Buffalo and White Plains belonged to a single, shared community.⁶ Furthermore, the land patent of Daniel Hiram Sharp indicates his acreage closer to White Plains than to that of Buffalo. Despite the conflicting data regarding place of birth and residence of the Sharp family, records confirm that they were residing in the vicinity of White Plains as early as 1846, 8 years prior to the 1854 80-acre land grant. In addition, during the 1840s, Daniel Sharp reportedly donated four acres of his land to the Methodist Church of Pine Grove, the only African American church in White Plains.⁷

Dewitt Clinton "Tent" Sharp, son of Daniel Hiram Sharp, was born in the area of White Plains in 1850. He married Mary Jane Tomlinson in 1868 in White Plains and had 11 children. In 1886, his wife passed and was laid to rest in the Sharp Family Cemetery/Old Tomlinson Cemetery in White Plains. According to one genealogy, a tornado destroyed his home and his daughter.⁸ Upon his death in 1894, Dewitt Clinton "Tent" Sharp was buried alongside his wife in the Sharp Family Cemetery. Many of the descendants of the Sharp family remained in the White Plains area through the 1930s.

⁵ Land Patent No.37166. Source: Bureau of Land Management

⁶ The town of White Plains was not established until 1884.

⁷ Sharp Family of Chambers County genealogy.

⁸ *Ibid.*

A review of the first land patents issued within the area of White Plains identified additional early families of the White Plains area. These names include Wiley Dormon, Hugh Strahorn, Bartholomew Weems, John Walker, among others. It is not certain whether these individuals settled the area or merely owned the acreage.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHITE PLAINS

Similar to many rural communities throughout the state, the development of White Plains was gradual, never developing beyond the scale of a small village. The community never boasted a post office, and likely relied heavily on the nearby towns of Five Points, Buffalo, and Chapel Hill for access to railroad transportation, specialized merchandise, religious and social organizations, etc. One record indicates that White Plains was established by 1884; however, there is no indication of a formal incorporation of White Plains.⁹ Historic maps dating to this period do not identify White Plains. However, it is probable that farmsteads and/or plantations were operating in the vicinity by this time. As previously stated, Daniel Sharpe had provided four acres of his land to the Methodist Church of Pine Grove for an African-American congregation as early as the 1840s. By the 1880s, the necessity for commercial and public buildings in a central location among the farmsteads is probable.

The first store in White Plains was reportedly the Plumer McCarley's commissary. The commissary began in 1883 as a supplier for the farm tenants of the McCarley farm and gradually expanded its services to the community.¹⁰ The first schoolhouse was erected in White Plains in 1885 to accommodate the farming families in the vicinity. The first schoolteacher was Ben Tysinger.¹¹

⁹ *Heritage of Chambers County, Alabama*. Clanton, Alabama: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 1998, Page 17.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*



Because there was never a white church in White Plains, a union Sunday School was held in the one-room schoolhouse through the 1910s.¹² Many members of the community would attend church services in nearby Buffalo or Chapel Hill well into the mid-20th century.

In 1887, the East Alabama Railway extended its tracks from Buffalo to Roanoke, with a depot at Five Points, located approximately 3 miles northeast of White Plains.¹³ The train passed White Plains thereby contributing to its lack of development beyond a small, rural crossroads community. Despite never developing into an established town, White Plains continued to prosper as a small farming community throughout the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

The town of Five Points was officially incorporated in 1916, covering an area of sixteen square miles. That same year, the first consolidated school in Alabama was built in Five Points. The schoolhouse was constructed to accommodate the children of not only Five Points, but neighboring school districts of White Plains, Farmers and Fairview.¹⁴ An autobiographical essay written by May Wilson Finney, raised on the Slay Farm property during the early-20th century, indicates that a cotton gin was operating in White Plains during the 1910s to support the many cotton

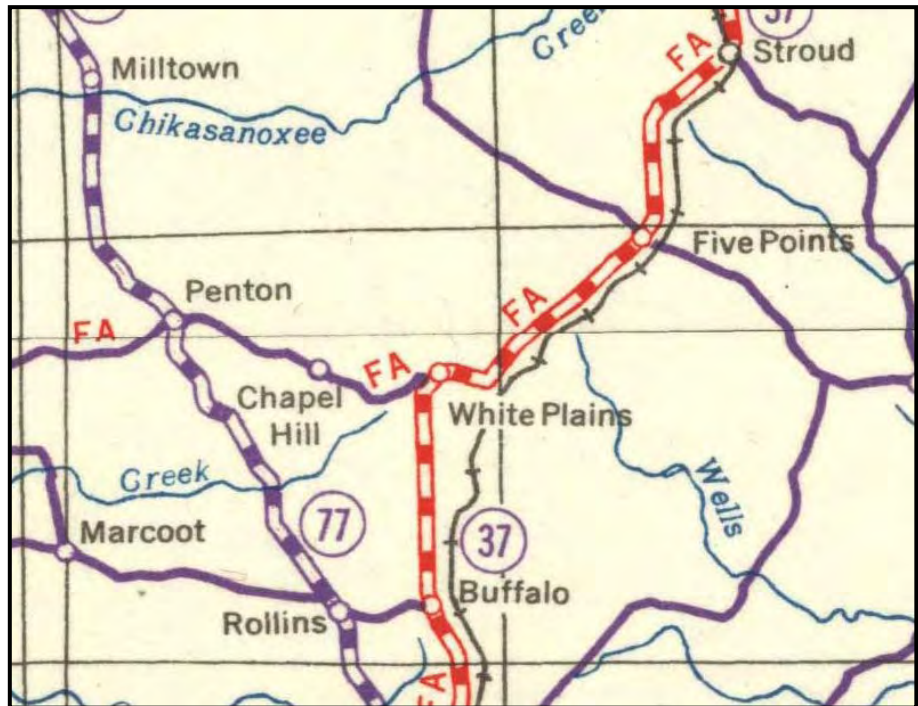


Figure 8: 1948, Alabama Transportation Map, US Geological Survey; Source: Alabama Department of Archives and History. The Map identifies the Central of Georgia Railroad and the presence of Highway 431. At the time this map was completed, County Road 162 leading north from White Plains, had not been constructed.

-producing farms in the area.¹⁵ The actual period of operation of the cotton gin is not indicated in the essay.

Although the small family farms of White Plains continued to operate throughout the early- to mid-20th century, both the commercial and public aspects of the community gradually dispersed, merging with Five Points and Lafayette. All that survives of the small community are the scattered family farms and homesteads, as well as the early- to mid-20th century residential buildings situated near the crossroads.

¹⁵ Finney, May Wilson. Finney, May Wilson. *Highlights of the Life of May Wilson Finney (The story of my life as I remember it)*. Date Unknown. This essay was included in the documentation provided for registration to the Heritage Farm Program.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Heritage of Chambers County, Alabama*. Clanton, Alabama: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 1998.



Family farms surviving throughout the White Plains area provide a glimpse into small, family-run farmsteads during a unique period in southern history. Large-scale plantations and farms were most often subdivided following the Civil War, resulting in the development of smaller, family-run farmsteads. By the early-20th century, these farmsteads tended to consist of the family homestead, associated outbuildings and barns, as well as structures for tenant farmers or sharecroppers. The Holland Family Homestead and Slay Farm each illustrate a quality of life of the families that operated the farms throughout the early-to-mid 20th century as well as transitions in farming practices and land use throughout the past century. Surviving historic resources located within each of the properties contribute to a better understanding of the family farm since the early years of the 20th century. Furthermore, the main houses located on each of the properties are excellent examples of a popular architectural type at the turn-of-the-century – the New South Cottage.

NEW SOUTH COTTAGE

Popular between 1890 and 1920, this residential architectural type was named after the New South Movement, a turn-of-the-20th century “period of great economic growth and regional confidence.”¹⁶

The New South Cottage was particularly common among middle-income families during this period and exist in both rural and urban contexts.

The New South Cottage is similar to the Queen Anne cottage in that it features a central square mass, usually with a hipped roof, and gabled projections. A significant difference, however, is its emphasis on symmetry, particularly consisting of a central hall plan. The central hall of the New South Cottage is most often flanked by pairs of rooms which may or may not project forward. A

¹⁶ Georgia Historic Preservation Division, *Historic House Types in Georgia* (Atlanta: Georgia Historic Preservation Division, 1997) Page 9.

pair of gables in the façade, further providing additional symmetry, is also common to this house type.¹⁷

The New South Cottage begins to appear in rural areas throughout the region during the late-19th century. Early-20th century examples of the New South Cottage survive in small, rural communities (Figures 9-10).



Figure 9: c.1920 Photograph of the Thomas J. Lett Home, Buffalo, Alabama (Home has since been relocated south of Buffalo); Photo Contributed by Don L. Clark; Source: theusgenweb.org.



Figure 10: 2010 Photograph of the Holland Homestead Main House, White Plains

¹⁷ *Ibid.*



TENANT FARMING AND SHARECROPPING

Throughout the late-19th to mid-20th century, tenant farming and sharecropping became an incredibly common practice on the southern farm as a result of the economic struggles caused by the Civil War and the large number of freedmen searching for work. With no land of their own and very little personal property, more than half of southern farmers fell into the category of tenant farmer or sharecropper as they were faced with the difficulties of pulling themselves out of debt or trying to make a living by working the land. In a sharecropping system, a large land owner would subdivide a portion of their land into parcels that sharecroppers farmed for a share of the crop. “Tenant farmers, who usually owned some equipment or resources that placed them in a stronger bargaining position than sharecroppers, rented the land, maintaining control of the crop until “settling up” with the landlords.”¹⁸ While both tenant farmers and sharecroppers experienced little debt relief, oftentimes propelling themselves into deeper debt due to the system’s reliance on a successful annual crop, the tenant farmer typically enjoyed a higher social status than that of the sharecropper.

By the 1890s, the tenant and sharecropper system (together often referred to as the crop-lien system) of farming dominated Alabama agriculture. By the time of the Great Depression, tenant farming reached its peak in Alabama. World War II contributed to its decline as hundreds of thousands of male tenant farmers were drafted into military service. “Of those who survived the war, few returned to sharecroppers’ shacks.”¹⁹ The Great Depression, World War II, and the rise of mechanization on farms following the War

resulted in a significant decline in tenancy. “The system helped to keep Alabama behind other states, economically and socially, far into the twentieth century. But the rise of mechanization and modern farming practices that helped end tenancy have today made Alabama among the most agriculturally important states in the nation.”²⁰

During the Finney Family ownership of Slay Farm between 1900 and 1963, the crop-lien system was likely a common practice on the farm, particularly during the cotton harvest. According to Prather and Lillian Slay, at least two “sharecropper” houses were located on their property when they purchased it in 1963. One of these is included as a contributing historic resource of Slay Farm (Resource 16). The small and modest sharecropper cottage attests to the struggles and quality of life these families faced throughout the early to mid-20th century.

The following sections include individual developmental histories for the Holland Family Homestead and Slay Farm, as well as a detailed assessment of each historic resource, including buildings, structures and features, located within the boundaries of the properties. Associated deed records and aerial photographs for each property are located in Attachments A and B.

¹⁸ Clyde, Samuel. *Sharecropping and Tenant Farming*. Online resource from bookrags.com. Retrieved 6/10/2010.

¹⁹ Phillips, Kenneth E. *Sharecropping and Tenant Farming in Alabama*. The Encyclopedia of Alabama. July 28, 2008.

²⁰ Phillips, Page 6.



IV. HOLLAND HOMESTEAD



Figure 11: Birds Eye View of Holland Family Homestead (Resource 1), c.1970s; Photograph provided by Mr. Mark Holland.

The Holland Family Homestead is located at the northeast intersection of County Road 162 and US Highway 431. The 18.9 acre property features a gently rolling landscape with open fields. Portions of the homestead consist of wooded areas and overgrown vegetation. According to the property owner, Mr. Mark Holland, the northeastern fields of the property are used by the Slay Farm for the production of hay. A chain link fence surrounds the main house (Resource 1) and frame sheds (Resources 3-5).

The Holland Family Homestead consists of a total of 6 historic resources (5 buildings and 1 feature) dating to the early- to mid-20th century (Figure 12). Historic resources include two frame

dwelling, three frame sheds/outbuildings, and one brick chimney. The historic brick chimney is reportedly all that remains of the original farm house dating to the late-19th century.²¹ All resources on the property are historic and contribute to the overall history and character of the Holland Family Homestead.

²¹ Interview with property owner, Mark Holland.



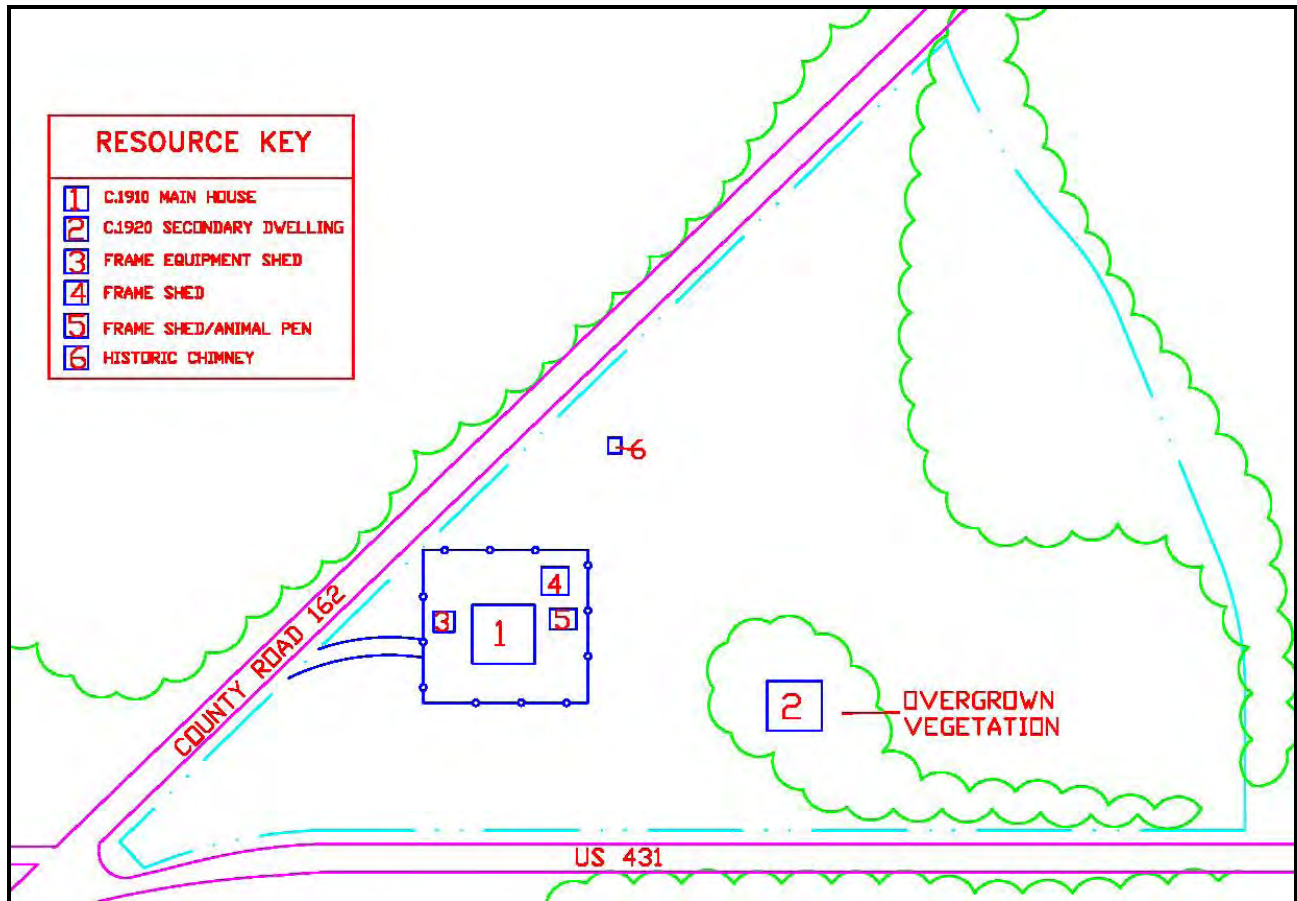


Figure 12: Holland Family Homestead Site Map and Resource Locations

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The earliest record referring to the land on which the homestead is situated is the original land patent of 1837 (Certificate No. 4007).²² According to this document, Hugh G. Strahorn purchased the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, Township 23N, Range 26E. Reference to this particular parcel does not reappear until 1915 with the conveyance of 102 acres from A.J. Ratchford, et. al. to John R. McLain in 1915. This deed indicates that the property consisted of 102 acres both north and south of US Highway 431, then referred to as the Lafayette-Rock Mills settlement road, as well as land located west of what is now

²² A general conveyance history and associated records are included in Attachment B.

County Road 162. Based on surviving deed records, it appears that the 102-acre McLain Estate remained intact until 1987 when it was conveyed to John McLain's great niece, Mary Sue McLain Ehret (Will Book 259, Pages 646-647). In 2005, Mark and Kelly Holland, current property owners, acquired a 18.9-acre subdivision of the McLain Estate located at the northeast corner of the crossroads of White Plains.

Mark and Kelly Holland confirm that the property was historically utilized as a farmstead and was part of the property located west of County Road 162. The Holland's referred to a historic barn located across County Road 162 that was once associated with the property. Although this barn no longer survives, an historic aerial photograph shows a front-gabled, frame barn fronting the road



with no setback (Figure 11). The date of this aerial photograph is unknown; however, Mr. Holland suggested that he believes it to have been taken sometime during the 1970s. Historic aerial photographs dated 1942, 1958, and 1965, retrieved from the University of Alabama's online Map Library, confirm the presence of the barn.

The historic aerial photographs (Attachment A) provide information pertaining to the mid-20th century use of the property. The 1942 aerial photograph suggests the practice of terraced farming. The same aerial photograph indicates that a cleared plot of land surrounded by hedgerows or fencing was located at the southwest corner of the property. This may have been used as a kitchen garden. Subsequent aerial photographs suggest the gradual shift from a maintained garden or crop plot to a grassed area. The 1942 aerial photograph shows a primary drive extending from the north side of Highway 431 lead directly to the main house (Resource 1). The 1958 aerial photograph indicates that this drive began to diverge from its direct path to the main house, forming a new path leading around to the west side of the house. By the 1965 aerial photograph, the direct drive visible in the 1942 aerial photograph is no longer present. A new path west of the initial drive was developed by this time. Today, the only access to the main house is a dirt drive extending from the east side of County Road 162.

The secondary dwelling (Resource 2) appears to have been well maintained at the time the 1942 aerial photograph was taken. The yard of this dwelling suggests that it may have been fenced with a semi-circular drive leading to the north side of Highway 431. Both the 1958 and 1965 aerial photographs show the same semi-circular drive with a gradual increase in vegetation growth surrounding the drive and dwelling. Today, the entire area surrounding Resource 2 is overgrown with no indication of regular maintenance.

As previously mentioned, a historic chimney (Resource 6) is all that remains of the original

main house once located northeast of Resource 1. According to the 1942 historic aerial photograph, this structure was still standing. It cannot be confirmed whether this structure survived through 1958, due to lack of resolution on the 1958 aerial photograph. However, it does appear that by 1965, the historic main house was no longer standing.

According to the Holland's, the main house had been vacant since 1985 until they purchased the property in 2005. All frame sheds currently located within the homestead were standing when the Holland's purchased the land.

There is little surviving documentation pertaining to the development of the 18.9-acre homestead. However, interviews with the property owners and an examination of the surviving historic resources provide an overview of its early- to mid-20th century development and use. Therefore, an analysis of all surviving historic resources located within the Holland Family Homestead follows.

RESOURCE 1: MAIN HOUSE, C.1910



Figure 13: 2010 Photograph of Southwest Oblique, Holland Homestead Main House (Resource 1)

The New South Cottage was most likely constructed by the Ratchford family shortly before John McLain acquired the property in 1915. However, according to the Holland's, the main house was constructed during the ownership of John McLain. Upon the death of Mary T. McLain, daughter of John R. McLain, in 1987, the house



remained vacant despite it being placed in the ownership of Mary Sue McLain Ehret.

A precise construction date of the Main House of the Holland Homestead is not known; however, according to Mr. Holland, a board found in the wall of the house had a date of 1913 etched in the wood. Whether this is the date of construction, or a board retrieved from a former structure is not certain. Based on the history of property ownership, and architectural type and style, a construction date of c.1910 is reasonable.

The Main House is an excellent example of a New South Cottage and retains significant integrity in both design and materials. Although additions and alterations have occurred, they have been done in such a way to minimize the loss of historic fabric. In addition, these alterations demonstrate the common evolution of residential architecture throughout the 20th century. Modern alterations have, for the most part, been a result of general maintenance and the rise of modern technology such as air conditioning and the incorporation of kitchens and bathrooms into the main house. The most unique feature of this house is its unaltered central hall plan, with four rooms flanking either side. Figure 14 provides a general floor plan of the house demonstrating a true central hall passage as well as its continued integrity of design and form. In addition, a general analysis of exterior and interior features further depicts the significance of this residence for its overall architectural integrity.

The primary roof is a truncated hip with a second, very low pitched hip along the top. The roof features three gables on the

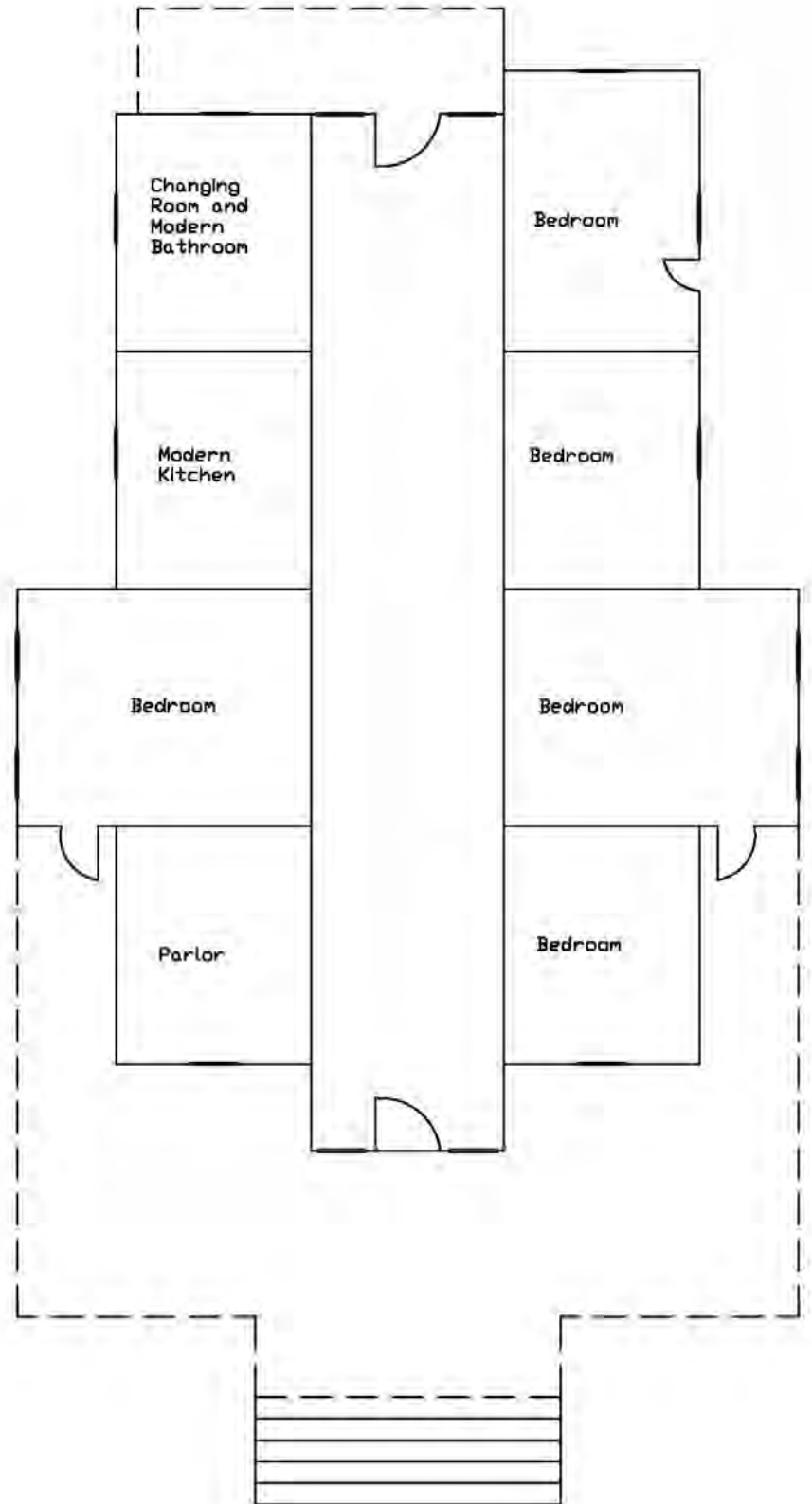


Figure 14: Current General Floor Plan of the Holland Main House (Resource 1).
Drawn by: Jaime Destefano of History, Inc.



and two symmetrical gabled bays in the rear. A projecting gabled extension is centered on the front façade and opens to the central passage of the main house. A projecting gable extension is located on both the east and west facades and extend from the second set of rooms. The house also features four symmetrical, interior brick chimneys situated along the slope of the roof. The chimneys feature corbelled brick work. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash, and according to the Holland's, are original the house. The entry door, also original, demonstrates modest Queen Anne detailing with a large single pane and elaborate, decorative detailing surrounding the panels and glass pane.

The full façade wrap-around porch features a shed roof supported by paired, square wood columns on stuccoed brick piers. A ¾-width porch addition is located in the rear ell. This porch addition features a shed roof with asphalt shingles supported by battered wood columns on brick piers. It is likely that this is an early 20th century addition and has since been enclosed with beveled siding and 1/1 modern windows. Despite the enclosure of the rear porch, it retains good integrity in design and materials. In addition, the alterations as a result of the porch enclosure appear to be reversible.

Upon entering the Holland home, the detailing in craftsmanship of the interior siding, doors, fireplaces and mantels, and the continuity of the central hall passage is impressive. The central hall features stained flush board along both the walls and 12-foot high ceilings. Floorboards are also stained. Doors leading into the flanking rooms are stained with six horizontal panels and a single light transom above. The window of the transom can be opened via a metal arm with handle. Fireplaces are original with few modifications and all feature decorative mantels are indicative of a modest Queen Anne style.



Figure 15: 2010 Photograph of the Central Hall Passage of the Holland Homestead Main House (Resource 1)

Modern Alterations and Preservation Efforts

Since the Holland acquisition of the property in 2005, they have done substantial work towards the maintenance and overall preservation of the residence. Due to modern necessity, they installed a modern kitchen. However, the kitchen does not significantly detract from the overall integrity of the house. The Holland's also installed a bathroom in the northwest corner of the house. Mr. Holland reused the original stained bead board of the rear room for the exterior walls of the bathroom. Closet space was also incorporated into the room in the northwest corner of the house. Due to the craftsmanship of Mr. Holland, he built the closets using similar materials to recreate the unique, stained bead board featured in the room. The Holland's have retained the fireplaces, doors, windows, etc. with few alterations.



RESOURCE 2 – SECONDARY DWELLING



Figure 16: 2010 Photograph of Holland Homestead Secondary Dwelling (Resource 2)

The secondary dwelling was reportedly constructed during the 1920s by the son of John McLain.²³ The Craftsman-style Bungalow is in fair condition; however, it continues to retain good integrity in design, materials, and style.

The Bungalow features a low-pitched, hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The roof is asphalt shingles over the original wood shingles. A front-facing projecting gable is centered on the front façade over a porch which wraps-around the east façade. The front gable is bevel-sided featuring a rectangular vent and knee brackets. The porch roof is supported by square wood columns. The primary window configuration is paired, 4(vertical)/1, double hung sash. The Bungalow is weatherboard-sided and rests on a concrete pier foundation.

The Craftsman-style Bungalow is indicative of early to mid-20th century residential architecture. The house retains the majority of its original materials, despite its lack of maintenance and existing condition. It does not appear that this resource is in a significant state of disrepair. There remains a good opportunity for repair and restoration without a significant loss of integrity.

²³ Interview with Mark Holland

RESOURCES 3, 4, AND 5 – MID-20TH CENTURY FRAME OUTBUILDINGS



Figure 17: 2010 Photograph of Frame Equipment Shed on Holland Homestead (Resource 3)



Figure 18: 2010 Photograph of Frame Shed on Holland Homestead (Resource 4)



Figure 19: 2010 Photograph of Frame Shed/Animal Pen on Holland Homestead (Resource 5)



According to the Holland's, all three frame buildings existed in their current locations when they acquired the property in 2005. Historic aerial photographs indicate the presence of outbuildings in roughly the same locations as Resources 3 thru 5. Based on materials and overall wear on these structures, it is likely they date to the mid-20th century, if not earlier.

Resource 3 is a simple, front gabled frame building on a concrete block foundation. The structure features a metal roof with overhanging eaves and clapboard siding. What remains of a former hinged double door contains vertical boards on the exterior. The building is currently utilized as a tractor garage and equipment shed.

Resource 4 is another front-gabled structure on a brick pier and stacked field stone foundation. The roof is partially covered with metal sheeting. The majority of the clapboard siding is in relatively good condition showing little termite or weather damage. A single entry door is located on the south façade and is simple, vertical board construction. The frame shed is currently used for limited storage due to exposure to the elements through the roof.

Resource 5 is the third frame outbuilding located on the property. Unlike the first two outbuildings, however, this resource has an overhanging shed roof. Entry doors are located on either end of the south façade. Siding is clapboard, and it appears the interior contains lathing. It is possible this structure was historically used as an animal pen or coop. The siding on the south façade contains hinges allowing for the boards to open upwards. This suggests a means to feed animals. The building is currently used as a storage shed.

RESOURCE 6 – BRICK CHIMNEY



Figure 20: 2010 Photograph of the Surviving Brick Chimney (Resource 6) of Original Main House on the Holland Homestead

The historic brick chimney is all that remains of the original farmhouse once located on the Holland property. The construction date of the original structure and chimney is unknown. However, it was most likely constructed during the latter years of the 19th century. According to the Holland's, the former farmhouse was a small residence occupied by an early farming family. As the farm grew and became more profitable, the family built a larger residence on the property (Resource 1). Despite the loss of the original house, the chimney continues to serve as a reminder of the evolution of the property from a small, family-run farmstead, to one in which the success of the farm provided the opportunity for a more sophisticated quality of life in a turn-of-the-century, middle-income style residence (Resource 1).



V. SLAY FARM



Figures 21 and 22: 2010 Photographs of Slay Farm Resource 1 (left) and 14 (right)

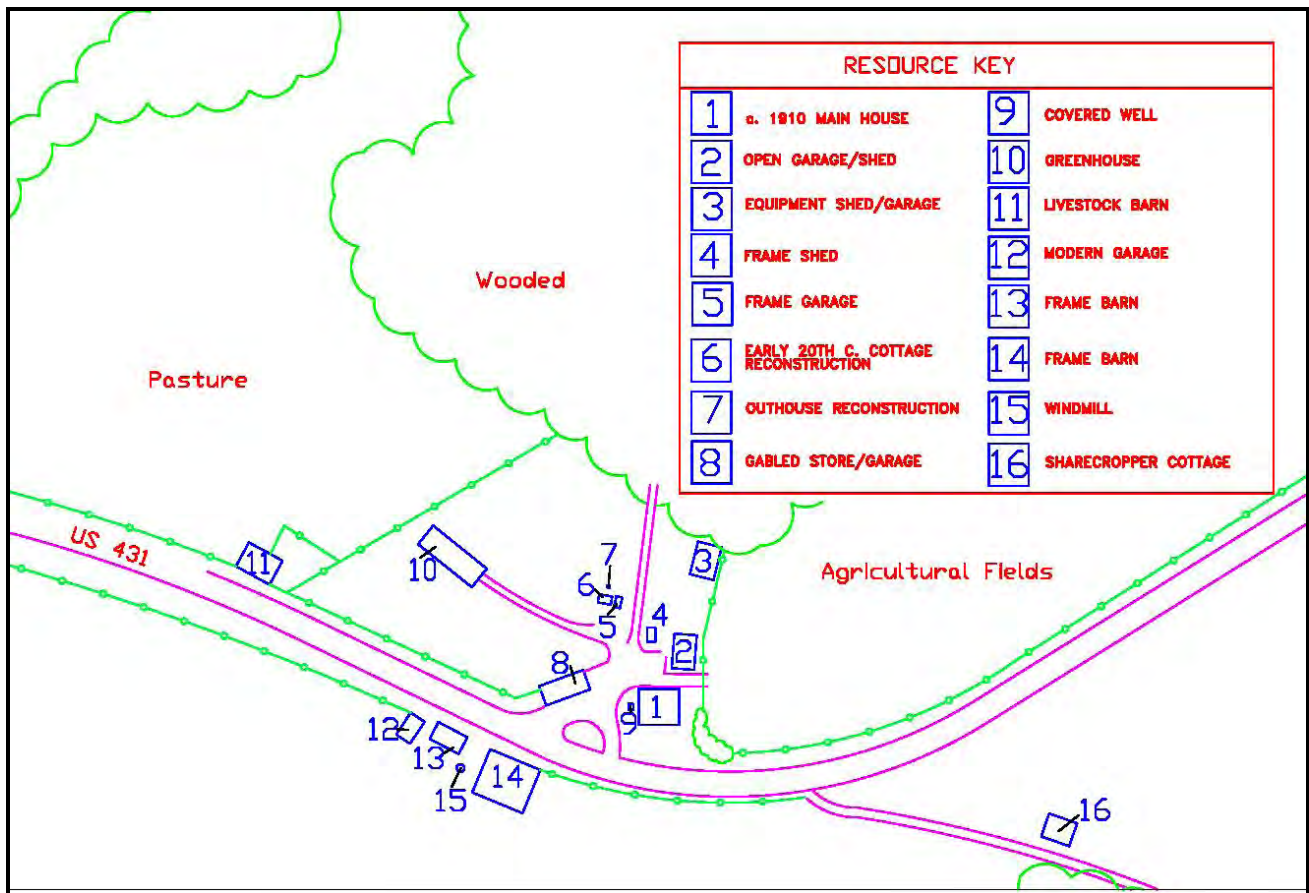


Figure 23: Slay Farm Site Map and Resources



Slay Farm is located at 24097 US Highway 431, east of the Holland Homestead. The property includes land both north and south of the highway. As previously mentioned, the entire farm consists of approximately 408 acres on six land parcels. However, for the purposes of this study, the historic property of Slay Farm refers only to tax parcel number 12-06-06-13-0-000-001.000. The approximate 177-acre land parcel contains all of the surviving resources from the historic farmstead and is situated within Section 13 of Township 23N, Range 26E. Slay Farm features a gently rolling landscape with open field used for the production of a variety of crops as well as pasture lands for animals such as sheep, alpaca, and cattle. Portions of the homestead consist of wooded areas. Slay Farm is currently owned by C. Prather and Lillian D. Slay.

Slay Farm consists of a total of 16 resources dating from the early-20th century to the 1960s (Figure 23). Of the 16 structures identified on Slay Farm, nine are older than 50 years and are considered contributing to the historic integrity of the farmstead. The remaining seven resources were constructed during the latter half of the 20th century. Although these resources are not historic, they demonstrate the evolution of the property as a continuously family-run farm and its diversification of crops and livestock since the Slay family's ownership. The historic resources include the main house and associated well, a frame shed, a frame garage, an early 20th century T-Cottage reconstructed tenant house, three frame barns, and a sharecropper house.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The earliest records referring to the land on which the homestead is situated are original land patents dated August 1, 1838 (No. 225) and October 2, 1854 (No.1354).²⁴ The 1838 record conveys fourty acres of land located in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 13, Township 23N, Range 26E, to

²⁴ A general conveyance history and associated records are included in Attachment B.

Banks Smith. According to the 1854 warranty deed, Alpheus Atkins, Private in Captain Cleveland's Company, was granted the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 13, Township 23N, Range 26E. Both parcels likely fall within the portion of Slay Farm that is examined for purposes of this study. Ownership and use of the property between these dates and the turn-of-the-century are unknown. An autobiographical essay written by May Wilson Finney details her family's' early ownership of the farmstead as early as 1900.²⁵

According to Ms. Finney's essay, her father, Charles Franklin Finney was the first of her family to own the farmstead. Her father was born May 7, 1877 on a farm in the Hootlocca community, located approximately 3 miles south of the Chapel Hill community. When her father was "financially able," he and his brother John purchased a farm in the White Plains community. According to Ms. Finney's essay, the brother's occupied a house that was existing on the farm when they purchased the land, likely in 1900.²⁶ In addition, "they engaged an elderly colored woman, Aunt Viney, who was already living on the farm, to cook and keep house for them."²⁷

Charles Franklin Finney married May Wilson, daughter of a successful farmer in nearby Chapel Hill, in 1901. The marriage took place at the Wilson home in Chapel Hill. The marriage announcement ends with the couple leaving the ceremony "for the cozy home of the groom...". It is unclear whether his brother was still residing in the small farmhouse by 1901. By 1908, Charles Franklin Finney took it upon himself to build a larger, more sophisticated house in which to raise a family. According to Ms. Finney's essay, the new house (Resource 1) was built directly adjacent to the old house. Based on this information, it can be inferred that the original land purchased by Charles Franklin and his brother is the same

²⁵ Finney, Page 30.

²⁶ Alabama Century & Heritage Farm Program Registration form.

²⁷ Finney, Page 13.



property on which the current homestead stands. Because the earlier home is no longer standing, the earliest surviving structure is that of the main house (Resource 1) constructed in 1908 by Mr. Charles Franklin Finney.

The Finney Estate remained in the family until purchased by the Slays in 1963. The Slays continue to own the farm and have since acquired additional acreage.

Historically, the farmstead was focused on the production of cotton. According to the Heritage Farm Program registration form, the Finney's also raised livestock and chickens to provide food for the family and farm workers. The form also indicates that mules were raised to assist in farm work and Charles Finney rode a horse to check on the workers. When the Finney's acquired the property in 1963, the acreage included a vacant sharecropper cottage (Resource 16) located south of the highway, adjacent to the north of the railroad right-of-way. The cottage is visible on the 1909 "Chambers County Soil Survey Map" (Figure 7). It is likely that one of the farm workers, or tenant farmers, resided in this cottage during the Finney ownership.

The essay of Ms. Finney provides a glimpse into life on the farmstead during the early to mid-20th century. The end of October marked the cotton-picking season. "Many of the kids in school at Five Points were from families that had small farms or were sharecroppers; so school would turn out at noon for a few weeks, so the kids could go home and help pick cotton."²⁸ On the Finney farm however, the children were able to spend the extra time playing in the yard while their friends and neighbors worked hard in the fields to harvest the cotton. Ms. Finney refers to the workers as "field hands." She also indicates that "each family had it's own basket to empty cotton in."²⁹ This suggests that there were several sharecropping families (or tenant farmers) working and living on

²⁸ Finney, Page 50.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

the Finney Estate. Furthermore, it is evident that the Finney family enjoyed a better quality of life than most families in the region.

The Slay family has produced cotton, cattle, hay, catfish, and sheep. Between 1965 and 2003, they became one of the larger apple-producing farms in the county. Today, they grow cattle, hay, hydroponic tomatoes in their greenhouse, and vegetables for the family. The former apple house (Resource 8) is now used to sell goods to passersby's.

Slay Farm is one of a few surviving examples of a mid-size farm that has operated as such since its early foundation at the turn-of-the-century. Historic resources on the farm are indicative not only of the rebirth of family farms during this period, but also of the difficult lifestyles of "field hands" and sharecroppers. Slay Farm, formerly the Finney Farm, has continued to operate as a family-run farmstead for over a century. Today, school children from surrounding areas visit the farm each year for an introduction to farming practices and history of the region.

The following section is an analysis of all surviving historic resources on Slay Farm.

RESOURCE 1 – MAIN HOUSE



Figure 24: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm Main House (Resource 1)



Another fine example of a New South Cottage, the Slay Farm main house was constructed in 1908 and demonstrates the early success of the Finney family and the continued maintenance of the farm under the Slay family ownership. Although many of the interior and exterior elements of the house has survived, due to the scale of additions and alterations to the design, form, and stylistic detailing, a significant degree of its historic fabric has been lost over time. Despite this, the New South Cottage continues to evoke a sense of place and associated historic feel of an early-20th century homestead on a family-run farm.

Ms. Finney’s essay details the construction of the main house and early design detailing. According to her essay, her father had cut pine and oak trees from the property, brought it to the lumber yard in Opelika and exchanged it for cured lumber. He apparently designed the house to resemble that of the home her mother grew up in at Chapel Hill. The essay also indicates that a “black man, Mr. Ware, in LaFayette did all of the plastering of the walls.”³⁰ The house reportedly cost Mr. Finney \$5,000 to build.

The house itself faces south and is approximately 75 feet from the highway. The house features a truncated, hipped roof with a “Widows Walk” featuring a turned wood balustrade. As originally designed, the floor plan of the house was almost identical to that of the Holland Homestead main house. However, the floor plan has been significantly altered over the years, and no longer features a central hall passage. Two, symmetrical gabled bays with wood shingles in the gable extend on the front. Unlike the Holland main house, the left gabled bay on the front façade extends slightly farther than the east bay, creating an ell-shape in which the entry is positioned.

Two gabled bays extend on the east and west with doors opening to the full-width wrap-around porch as seen on the Holland floor plan. The house rests

on a brick pier foundation with infill brick and concrete block. Roofing is asphalt shingles. Four interior, end wall chimneys feature brick corbelling. The wrap-around porch has a shed roof supported by metal replacement posts. The metal posts display faux-vine detailing and decorative brackets.

The entry door is original and features a transom above. Similarly, the majority of the interior doors are original with five horizontal panels, brass hardware, and a single-light transom above. These transom windows open outwards with the use of a metal arm attached to the window.

Additions and Alterations

According to May Finney, the house originally featured gingerbread detailing on the gables and the front steps. The house originally consisted of 8 rooms with 12-foot high ceilings. All of the windows were 9 feet high and 4 feet wide, 1/1 double-hung sash. Based on this description and common architectural trends during the time of construction it is evident that the original house, was in fact a central hall plan like that of the Holland home.³¹ Unfortunately, the central hall no longer extends the length of the house having been altered with the addition of rooms and closet space.

Other additions include a recessed, gabled addition on the east, a portion of the porch on the west has been enclosed, and an enclosed porch has been added in the rear ell. The gingerbread detailing on the gables and front steps have also been removed.

³⁰ Finney, Page 31.

³¹ See Figure 14 for a representation of the likely historic form and design of the main house of Slay Farm. Due to the extent of remodeling of the interior, we feel that a floor plan of its current configuration would not represent a good example of its historic design.



RESOURCE 4 – c.1908 FRAME CHICKEN COOP/SHED



Figure 25: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm Frame Shed/Chicken Coop (Resource 4)

Currently utilized as a storage shed, the front-gabled frame structure is apparently contemporaneous with that of the main house and was utilized as a chicken coop during the Finney ownership. The shed/chicken coop appears to sit on a mix of brick and field stone foundation and the roof is metal. The front and rear facades have no exterior siding, being only enclosed by horizontal boards spaced several inches apart. Exterior siding on the west façade consists of wide, semi-flushed vertical boards. Siding on the east façade is semi-flushed horizontal board. The entire structure appears to be leaning toward the east.

RESOURCE 5 – FRAME GARAGE



Figure 26: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm Frame Garage (Resource 5)

The c. 1920 equipment garage features a front facing gable with flush vertical siding. The front is open with no walls and the rear gable is open. The frame structure appears to be supported by end posts and interior beams supporting the roof. The interior floor is packed dirt and gravel. The exterior walls are flush, vertical board. A window opening is found on the west façade. The structure sits on a brick pier foundation. A large bell is situated atop a wood post directly adjacent to the garage. The bell reads “The C.S. Bell – Hillsboro.” A brief internet search revealed that the C.S. Bell Co. operated out of a factory in Hillsboro, OH between 1934 and 1969.



RESOURCE 6 – RECONSTRUCTED EARLY-20TH CENTURY TENANT HOUSE



Figure 27: 2010 Photograph of a Reconstructed Early-20th Century Tenant House Relocated to Slay Farm (Resource 6)

Often called “Momma’s Playhouse” by Lillian Slay, this simple, three-unit tenant house provides a very unique glimpse into the life of the majority of families struggling throughout the late-19th and early-20th century and the years of the Great Depression. The simplicity and scale of this cottage compared to that of the two New South Cottage main houses previously examined is significant.

The house was reportedly constructed by the Greene family during the late-19th century in the town of Red Level, located approximately 9 miles northwest of White Plains.³² Since its construction, the house has been occupied by several families including John Tom Green and Mary Green Beard who were born in the house, LaVerne Noel, Hoyt Noel, Ruth Stevens Cotney and Eleanor Clark. The Slay’s occupied the small tenant house between 1948 and 1950 following their marriage. Sometime thereafter, Lillian Slay’s father, James Daniel, dismantled the house and set it up as a tenant house on his farm in nearby Buffalo. Many tenant families occupied the little cottage until Mr.

Daniel’s death in 1995. When Mrs. Slay decided to sell her father’s old farm in Buffalo, the new owner did not want the old tenant houses that occupied portions of the property. The Slay’s decided that this tenant house was in a good enough condition to risk its relocation and moved the home to its current location on the Slay Farm.

The furnishings of the home (Figures 28 and 29) were donated by friends and families from the surrounding area. Mrs. Slay decorated the cottage in such a way as to demonstrate life during the years of the Great Depression. The little cottage is T-shaped with recessed front and rear porches situated in the ell’s under a principal roof. The front-gabled cottage features board and batten siding, 6/6 double-hung windows, and an interior brick chimney cap that extends from a historic metal stove in the parlor. The simple, three-unit cottage features a parlor, kitchen (considered the heart of the home), and a small bedroom.



Figure 28: 2010 Photograph of the Parlor of the Reconstructed Tenant House on Slay Farm (Resource 6)

³² *Home Life Exhibit to Open Sept.20*. Unknown author and date. Article is displayed in the house exhibit on Slay Farm.





Figure 29: 2010 Photograph of the Kitchen of the Reconstructed Tenant House on Slay Farm (Resource 6)

Although the cottage no longer stands in its original context, its relocation and reconstruction has become an educational and interpretative experience for school children and members of the surrounding communities.

RESOURCE 7 – OUTHOUSE RECONSTRUCTION



Figure 30: 2010 Photograph of the Outhouse Reconstruction on Slay Farm (Resource 7)

Resource 7 is a reconstruction of an early-20th century outhouse typically found behind residential dwellings. The frame outhouse has a shed roof and board and batten siding. The entry door features a crescent moon cutout. A vent opening is located on the rear. The little outhouse sits on a concrete foundation. The outhouse serves

as part of the interpretative exhibit of the museum tenant house (Resource 6).

RESOURCE 9 - WELL



Figure 31: 2010 Photograph of the Historic Hand-Drawn Well of the Slay Farm (Resource 9)

The well is situated approximately ten feet west of the main house. The formerly hand-drawn well is currently covered by a wood board enclosure. It is centered within a square-shaped plot of dirt and gravel with brick curbing around the edges. A modern roof supported by faux vine metal posts now covers the plot. The well was present when the Slay's purchased the property in 1963; however, it is not known when the well was first dug. Based on its placement, it is probable that the well was completed with the construction of the 1908 New South Cottage, if not earlier.



RESOURCE 11 – c.1940 LIVESTOCK BARN

Figure 32: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm c. 1908 Livestock Barn (Resource 11)

The livestock barn is situated along Highway 431, west of the main house. An examination of the structure as well as historic aerial photographs suggests that the barn was constructed during the mid-20th century. It is associated with the northwest pasture of the farm and houses sheep, alpaca, and other livestock. The gabled barn has a standing seam metal roof with a shed lean-to on the north façade and sits on a brick and timber foundation. Siding is vertical board. The barn has large openings on all sides with the exception of the north façade. These openings contain metal gates keeping animals in and/or out of the facility.

RESOURCE 13: c.1908 BARN

Figure 33: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm Barn (Resource 13)

The two primary barns on Slay Farm (Resources 13 and 14) are excellent examples of early 20th century farm buildings in not only Chambers County, but the entire southeastern region. Both barns are situated on the south side of Highway 431, across from the family homestead. This particular barn faces a dirt access road that leads from the highway to the fields to the south.

The 1 ½-story frame barn features a front-gabled metal roof with shed lean-to's on the north and south facades. The building sits on a mixture of stuccoed brick piers with infill, and concrete blocks. A metal shed awning extends across the front of the primary building. The primary structure contains a large opening that extends the length of the barn allowing for a vehicle to enter in from one end and exit through the other end. This opening is situated along the north side of the primary building. The remainder of the main structure is likely utilized for storage of farming equipment. A loft features a single window opening. The north lean-to is enclosed while the southern lean-to is partially enclosed and features an opening on both the east and west ends. Large paneled doors appear to slide in place in front of the entry openings. The majority of the siding of the barn is relatively wide, flush vertical board with flush horizontal boards in the gables. A weathervane decorates the roof line.



RESOURCE 14: c.1908 BARN

Figure 34: 2010 Photograph of Slay Farm Barn (Resource 14)

The most impressive outbuilding associated with Slay Farm is Resource 14, one of the two barns reportedly constructed simultaneously with that of the main house.³³ This barn is in excellent condition with a majority of its original materials intact. The primary structure is a 1 ½-story aisle barn with a front gable. A shed lean-to is located on both the east and west facades. The barn is weatherboard sided and painted red and sits on a brick and concrete foundation. The primary structure has a large central opening that leads into an aisle with enclosed units on either side. This structure was most likely used as a livestock barn. Above the entry door, a loft features a vertical board door opening to the north and two windows that open outward from top hinges. The front façade also features a door west of the main entry opening. The vertical board contains a second door directly above. Each lean-to features flush vertical board siding with large openings extending the length of the structure for large equipment.

³³ Heritage Farm Program Registration Form, 2008.

RESOURCE 16: c.1910 SHARECROPPER COTTAGE

Figure 35: 2010 Photograph of the Sharecropper Cottage Located on Slay Farm (Resource 16)

The only remaining sharecropper or tenant cottage³⁴ on Slay Farm, this simplicity and primitive design of this structure provides a glimpse into the hardships faced by both white and black tenant farmers throughout Alabama during the early- to mid-20th century. The exact date of construction of this house is unknown; however, it was likely a turn-of-the-century construction.

Similar to the majority of tenant housing across the State, this structure was a primitive frame dwelling with no indoor plumbing. Altered over time, and in an extreme state of disrepair, the sharecropper cottage on Slay Farm was likely originally a side-gabled saddlebag structure with a slightly off-centered interior field stone chimney. The top of the chimney has been repaired with brick. The cottage currently has a standing seam metal roof and a metal shed awning supported by two wood posts on the front façade (north). Siding appears to have originally been flush vertical boards with asphalt “insulbrick” siding later

³⁴ It has not been determined whether the Finney Farm operated with the help of tenant farmers or sharecroppers. Therefore, this structure may have been occupied by a tenant farmer or a sharecropper. Prather and Lillian Slay refer to this structure as a sharecropper cottage.



added, the majority of which has been lost. A rear shed extension runs along the south façade and was likely added shortly after the cottage was initially built.

The house itself sits south of the highway and east of the family homestead along a narrow dirt road. The Central of Georgia Railroad right-of-way is located approximately 400 feet southeast of the cottage. It is likely that the plot of land on which the cottage sits is the plot on which the tenant farmer worked his crops. Not only was the residential structure small and modest, it was not owned by the families that occupied it. The structure was owned by the Finney's who likely supplied the tenant with seed, draft animals, supplies, food, fuel, etc.

There are no records indicating when the house was vacated for the last time. However, according to the Finney's it was vacant when they purchased the farm in 1963.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The dwellings of the Holland Homestead and Slay Farm each illustrate a quality of life of the families that operated farms in the project vicinity throughout the early-to-mid 20th century. Following a period of Reconstruction, the first half of the 20th century in Alabama saw a significant transformation in farming practices as the former large-scale plantations that were previously subdivided, resulted in the development of smaller, family-run farmsteads. Significant events impacting the farming and lifestyle on the family farm in rural Alabama included the incorporation of a crop-lien system (tenancy), diversification of agriculture as a result of the New South movement, the Great Depression, World War II, and advances in the mechanization of the farm.

Surviving historic resources located within each of the properties contribute to a better understanding of the family farm during the early years of the

20th century and into the mid-20th century. Furthermore, the main houses located on each of the properties are excellent examples of the New South Cottage, a popular upper-middle-income residential type throughout the southeast. In addition, secondary dwellings such as the sharecropper cottage and the relocated tenant house on the Slay Farm demonstrate the various levels of status and economic standing of farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers in the region.

Based on the level of integrity of each of the properties, it is recommended that the Main House on the Holland Family Homestead be considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the substantial reduction in the historic acreage of the farmstead, the loss of integrity of the secondary dwelling, and the overall lack of significance of the associated outbuildings, it is not recommended that the current homestead be considered for National Register.

Although the main house of Slay Farm is no longer eligible for National Register listing, it is recommended that the farmstead (including all historic resources) be considered for listing as a historic district for its significance in agriculture and architecture in early-to mid-20th century Chambers County.



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Slay, Lillian and C. Prather

2010 Personal interview conducted by Jaime L. Destefano of History, Incorporated. Feb. 2010.



ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Aerial Photographs

Attachment B: Relevant Deeds and Records

Attachment C: Sketch Map with Photograph Orientations of All Contextual Photographs

Attachment D: Photograph Log and Proof Sheets



ATTACHMENT A: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

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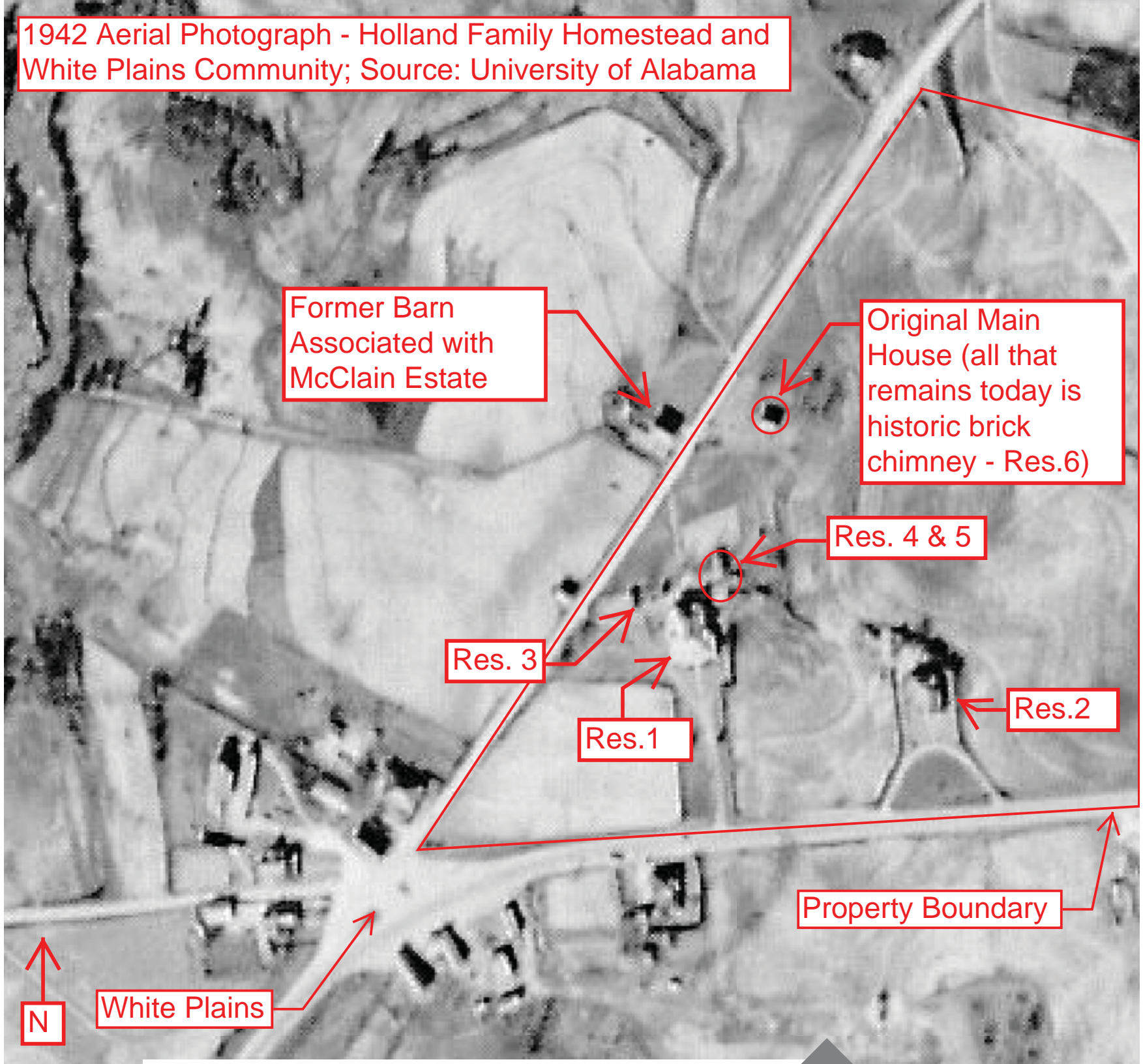
Holland Family Homestead



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1942 Aerial Photograph - Holland Family Homestead and White Plains Community; Source: University of Alabama



Former Barn
Associated with
McClain Estate

Original Main
House (all that
remains today is
historic brick
chimney - Res.6)

Res. 4 & 5

Res. 3

Res. 1

Res. 2

Property Boundary



White Plains

1958 Aerial Photograph - Holland Family Homestead and White Plains Community
Source: University of Alabama



Res.6

Res. 4 & 5

Res. 3

Res.2

Res.1

N

1965 Aerial Photograph - Holland Family Homestead
Source: University of Alabama



Res.3

Res.4 & 5

Res.2

Res.1

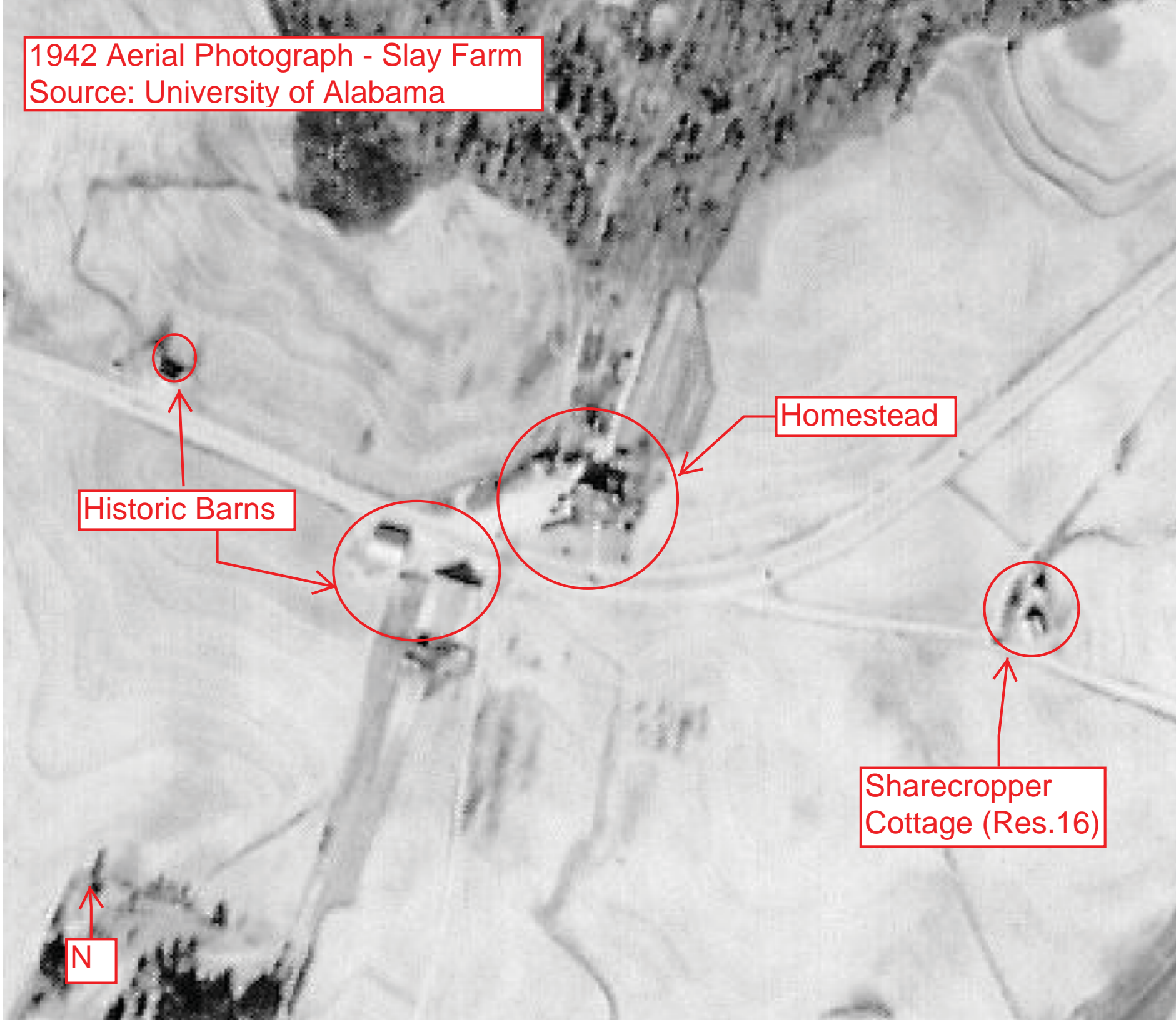
Slay Farm



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1942 Aerial Photograph - Slay Farm
Source: University of Alabama



Historic Barns

Homestead

Sharecropper
Cottage (Res.16)

N

1958 Aerial Photograph - Slay Farm
Source: University of Alabama



1965 Aerial Photograph - Slay Farm
Source: University of Alabama



ATTACHMENT B: RELEVANT RECORDS AND DEEDS



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Holland Family Homestead



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**Holland Family Homestead –Section 12, Township 23N, Range 26E
Conveyance History**

Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Record Book/Page	Description/Relevant Notes
04/05/2005	Mary Sue McLain Ehret	Holland, Mark & Kelly	002005/001544	Deed – only 18.9 acres of the former 102 acres sold to Holland
10/14/1987	Mary T. McLain	Mary Sue McLain Ehret	259/646-647	Last Will and Testament of Mary T. McLain deeds property to neice, Mary Sue McLain Ehret (same property as described in Deed Book 60/Page 58 and containing 102 acres)
Unknown	Mrs. Narcissa McLain, Widow	Mary T. McLain	60/58	Deed – refers to Highway 431 as LaFayette-Rock Mills Public Road
11/18/1918	John R. McLain	Mrs. Narcissa McLain (wife)	UK/325	Last Will and Testament – refers to parcel “including the homestead where I now live.” This may be one of the surviving Resource Nos. 1 or 2
12/2/1915	A. J. Ratchford et al	John R. McLain	Unknown	Deed – 102 acres. Refers to LaFayette-Rock Mills Road as a “settlement road”
4/10/1837	Hugh G. Strahorn	United States	Certificate No. 4007	Original Land Patent

simple upon the death of the other, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 12, T-23-N, R-26-E, Chambers County, Alabama; thence North $86^{\circ}51'05''$ East, a distance of 1475.64 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, from said point of beginning, thence North $35^{\circ}48'50''$ West, a distance of 89.52 feet to the Southeasterly right of way of Chambers County Road Number 162; thence along said right of way, North $35^{\circ}54'15''$ East a distance of 280.92 feet; thence North $37^{\circ}10'55''$ East, a distance of 1152.35 feet; thence leaving said right of way, South $13^{\circ}12'28''$ East, a distance of 146.13 feet; thence South $26^{\circ}36'37''$ East, a distance of 58.18 feet; thence South $33^{\circ}11'06''$ East, a distance of 231.46 feet; thence South $20^{\circ}49'01''$ East, a distance of 529.50 feet; thence South $02^{\circ}22'27''$ West, a distance of 305.62 feet to the Northerly right of way of U.S. Highway 431; thence along said right of way, South $89^{\circ}37'27''$ West, a distance of 240.08 feet; thence South $89^{\circ}21'03''$ West, a distance of 644.0 feet; thence South $85^{\circ}47'19''$ West, a distance of 287.17 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, according to and as shown on survey by William L. Morkes, Al Reg. No. 11846, dated November 17, 2004.

02/09/2010

This conveyance and the warranties hereinafter contained are made subject to any and

44,700

STATE OF ALABAMA)
)
CHAMBERS COUNTY.)

EXECUTRIX'S DEED

WHEREAS, Mary T. McLain, deceased, died on the 1st day of June, 1984 leaving a Last Will and Testament.

WHEREAS, the Last Will and Testament of Mary T. McLain was admitted to Probate in the Office of the Judge of Probate, Chambers County, Alabama on October 14, 1987.

WHEREAS, said Last Will and Testament nominated and appointed her neice, Mary Sue McLain Ehret as Executrix of her estate, exempting her from making bond, filing inventory of her estate or making a report to any Court and Letters Testamentary were issued to her on October 14, 1987;

WHEREAS, the said Mary Sue McLain Ehret was named as the sole beneficiary in the Last Will and Testament of Mary T. McLain at the time of her death;

WHEREAS, the said Mary Sue McLain Ehret, executrix of the estate of Mary T. McLain, desires to deed the hereinafter described property to Mary Sue McLain Ehret, this being the same property described in Deed Volume 60, Page 58 and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate, Chambers County, Alabama, now, therefore,

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That for and in consideration of Ten Dollars and other good and valuable consideration to the undersigned grantor, Mary Sue McLain Ehret, executrix of the estate of Mary T. McLain in hand paid by Mary Sue McLain Ehret, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged I the said Mary Sue McLain Ehret, as executrix of the estate of Mary T. McLain, do Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey unto the said Mary Sue McLain Ehret the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

South 1/2 of SW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres off the south east corner of the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4; 28 acres off the south side of north 1/2 of SW 1/4, less 1 acre off the SW 1/4 thereof, and less 3-41/100 off the east end thereof, and south of the LaFayette-Rock Mills Public Road, all of the above described lands being in Section 12, Township 23 North, Range 26 East, and containing in the aggregate 102 acres, more or less.

This being that same property described in deed Vol. 60, Page 58 and recorded in the Office of the Judge of Probate in Chambers County, Alabama.

02/09/2010

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the said Mary Sue McLain Ehret, her heirs and assigns, forever, in FEE SIMPLE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9 day of February, 1989.

WITNESS:

Joyce A Hunt
1135 Doncaster Road
Kenmore, N.Y. 14217

ESTATE OF MARY T. MCLAIN
BY Mary Sue McLain Ehret
MARY SUE MCLAIN EHRET-Executrix

STATE OF NEW YORK

ERIC COUNTY.

I, the undersigned authority, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, hereby certify that Mary Sue McLain Ehret, whose name is signed to the foregoing conveyance and who is known to me, acknowledged before me on this day that, being informed of the contents of said conveyance, she executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

Given under my hand the 9th day of February, 1989.

(SEAL)

Gloria J. Schiavone
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: 8/31/90

GLORIA SCHIAVONE
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Erie County
My Commission Expires 8/31/90

Grantor
136 Doncaster Rd
Kenmore NY
14217

02/09/2010

Filed this the 30 day of May
19 89 at 10:50A.m.
Emerson W. Thompson
Judge of Probate

RECORD 5.00
FILING 3.25
M. Tax NONE
D. Tax 42.00
Taxes 55.25

Will of Jno. R. Mc Laine

State of Alabama }
Chambers County }

I, John R. Mc Laine of the State of Alabama, Chamber
County, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and mindful
of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do make this my last
will and testament.

1.

This my will that all my just debts be paid

2.

I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Narciss Mc Laine all of my property,
both real and personal, to be held and owned by her during the period of her
natural life.

3.

After the death of my beloved wife Narciss Mc Laine, it is my will that
my property be divided in the following manner: I will and bequeath
unto my beloved daughter Mary Mc Laine and my beloved son Eugene Mc Laine
the S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 and 14 acres in the S 1/2 of N E 1/4 of Sec 12, T 22, R 26
Chambers County, Alabama, the same including the homestead where I
now live; unto my beloved son, G. R. Mc Laine, the E 1/2 of S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 and
about 7 1/2 acres just north of said 20 acres in N W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of said Sec
12, T 22, R 26 Chambers County, Alabama; and unto my beloved son, J. R.
Mc Laine the W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 and about 7 1/2 acres just north of said 20
acres in N W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of Sec 12, T 22, R 26 Chambers County, Alabama.

I hereby make and constitute my beloved wife Narciss Mc Laine, sole
executrix of this my last will and testament, with full and complete
powers and I hereby exempt her as such executrix from giving bond and
security, and from making any inventory of my estate and from
making returns to or settlement with the Probate Court or any other
Court of the land.

Witness My hand and seal this 18th day of November, 1912.

John R. Mc Laine L.S.

02/09/2010 15:25

H. J. Ratchford et als. Do. John R. Mc Lain.
estate of Alabama }
Chambers Co. }

Know all men by these presents, that
us, Alice Ratchford, Nannie Belcher, F. L. Belcher, Jimmie Don
Brawley and J. E. Brawley, in consideration of one dollar, in
hand paid by John R. McLain, the receipt whereof is here-
by acknowledged, do hereby remise, release, quitclaim &
convey unto the said John R. McLain, all our right, title
and interest and claims in and to the following de-
scribed real estate situated in Chambers County, Alab.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ except $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the S. E. corner
of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 28 acres off the south side of the
North half of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ less one acre off S. W. corner of said
land and 3.41 acres off of east end and south of La-
fayette and Rock Mills' road, the line being a settlement
rod - Sec. 12 T. 23 R. 26, containing 102 acres, more or less -

Do have and to hold unto the said John R. McLain
and unto his heirs and assigns in fee simple.
Witness our hands and seals this Dec. 2, 1915.
Alice Ratchford

02/09/2010

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE

No. 4007

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Hugh G. Strahorn of Chambers County, Alabama*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Montgomery*, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Hugh G. Strahorn* according to the provisions of

the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section twelve, in Township twenty three, of Range twenty six, in the District of lands subject to sale at *Montgomery, Alabama*, containing forty acres and two and a half hundredths of an acre

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Hugh G. Strahorn*

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *Hugh G. Strahorn*

and to his heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *Hugh G. Strahorn*

and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, *Martin Van Buren*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON,** the *twelfth* day of *April* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty seven* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the *eighty first*



BY THE PRESIDENT: *Martin Van Buren*

By *Martin Van Buren* - Sec'y.

Saml. D. Livingston Recorder of the General Land Office

Slay Farm



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

**Slay Farm –Section 13, Township 23N, Range 26E
Conveyance History**

Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Record Book/Page	Description/Relevant Notes
9/2/1963	W.R. Finney et al.	Lillian D. and C. Prather Slay	164/15-18	Deed – conveyance of approximately 376 acres including the parcel of land on which the historic farmstead is situated. The deed makes reference to US Highway 431 as being formerly called the Old Lafayette-Rocky Branch Road. The record also includes a plat of the Finney Estate dated 8/14/1963
NA	Charles Franklin Finney	Descendants	NA	Finney Estate remained in the Finney family until 1963 when purchased by the Slay's
c.1900	NA	Charles Franklin Finney	NA	No purchase record found for the acquisition of the land by Charles Franklin Finney. This information was obtained through the essay by his daughter, May Wilson Finney and the 2008 Heritage Farm Registration Form

333
E
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE

No. *1891*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS

Sanks Smith, of Seander County, Alabama,

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Montgomery* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

Sanks Smith,
according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for *the South East quarter of the South East quarter of Section thirteen, in Township Liberty three, of Range twenty six, in the District of Seander subject to Sale at Montgomery, Alabama, containing forty acres and eleven hundredths of an acre,*

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Sanks Smith.*

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *Sanks Smith,*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said

Sanks Smith, and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I,

Martin Van Buren

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON,** the *first* day of *August* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty eight* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the Sixty *third*

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Martin Van Buren
By *M. Van Buren* Sec'y.

Wm. M. Wilson, Acting
RECORDED of the General Land Office,
ad interim.

767410





THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ¹⁸²⁵

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved March 22d, 1852, entitled "An Act to make Bounty Land Warrants assignable, and for other purposes," Warrant No. 1354 for 40.

acres, issued in favor of *Susan H. Harris, private in Captain Clevelands Company, Georgia Volunteers, Cherokee War.*

has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the

North East quarter of the of the North East quarter of Section Thirteen, in Township Twenty three, of Range Twenty six East, in the district of lands subject to sale at Montgomery Alabama containing Forty Acres, and Eleven hundredths of an acre.

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of said Lands returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL: *Which has been assigned to Alphens Atkins.*

Now Know Ye, That there is therefore granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said *Alphens Atkins, and to his heirs.*

the tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said *Alphens Atkins and to his.*

heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, *Franklin Pierce*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the SEAL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the

Second day of *October*

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *fifty four* and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the seventy-*ninth*

BY THE PRESIDENT: *Franklin Pierce*

By *H. E. Baldwin* Sec'y.

J. M. Branger Recorder of the General Land Office.



767410

STATE OF ALABAMA
CHAMBERS COUNTY

1914 OCT 15

0055 X

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of One Hundred and NO/100 (\$100.00) Dollars and other good and valuable consideration to the undersigned grantors in hand paid by the GRANTEES herein, the receipt whereof is acknowledged, we, W. R. Finney and Reba W. Finney, John L. Finney and Mary Will C. Finney, Rebecca F. Simpson, May Finney Jacobs and Gordon J. Jacobs, Sara K. Burton and Jake C. Burton, Betty Finner Mickle and Glenn Mickle, Louis K. Finner and Marjorie Dale G. Finner, Bettie B. Finney, a widow, Fannie Gumbee Finney and Hal Finney (herein referred to as grantors) do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto C. Prather Slay and Lillian D. Slay (herein referred to as GRANTEES) for and during their joint lives and upon the death of either of them, then to the survivor of them in fee simple, together with every contingent remainder and right of reversion, the following described real estate situated in Chambers County, Alabama to-wit:

Starting at the SE corner of the SW¹/₄ of Section 7, Township 23 north, Range 27 east, thence south 87° 45' west along the Section line 1100 feet to the point of beginning of the property to be described, said point being on the northwesterly margin of the Central of Georgia Railroad, thence south 87° 45' west along the Section line 550 feet, thence north 10 10' west 1370 feet, thence north 2° 0' west 1022 1/2 feet, thence south 68° 0' west 957 feet to the west boundary line of Section 7, thence north 2° 0' west along the west boundary line of Section 7 a distance of 957 1/2 feet, thence south 88° 0' west 144 feet to the southeasterly margin of the old LaFayette-Rocky Branch Road, thence south 41° 0' west along the southeasterly margin of said road 1147 feet, thence south 56° 0' west along the southeasterly margin of said road 600 feet, thence south 70° 30' west 2263 feet to the south margin of U. S. Highway 421, thence in a northwesterly direction on the south margin of said road 663 1/2 feet to the west line of the NE¹/₄ of Section 13, thence south 1° 50' east along the one-half Section line 2660 feet, thence south 34° 30' west 58 feet, thence south 1° 50' east 1500 feet, thence south 80° 45' east 2095 feet, thence north 2° 0' west 300 feet to the Ocalicee Creek, thence continue north 2° 0' west 211 feet, thence north 62° 0' west 180 feet, thence north 27° 30' west 367 feet, thence north 70° 30' west 250 feet, to the northwesterly margin of the Central of Georgia Railroad; the intention of the last four measurements was to follow approximately the meandering of the Ocalicee Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction



along the northwesterly margin of said Railroad 4245 feet more or less to the south boundary line of Section 7 in the joint of Bee line containing 376.3 acres. Less and except a right-of-way of the Central of Georgia Railroad and U. S. Highway 431 containing 4 acres leaving in the approximate 372.3 acres more or less. Said property being a part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, and a part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12 and a part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and a part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13, Township 23 north, Range 26 east and a part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7 and a part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Township 23 north, Range 27 east. Less and except utility line easement. A plat made by Frank H. McCarley is made a part hereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to the said GRANTEEES for and during their joint lives and upon the death of either of them, then to the survivor of them in fee simple, and to the heirs and assigns of such survivor forever, together with every contingent remainder and right of reversion.

And we do for ourselves and for our heirs, executors, and administrators covenant with the said GRANTEEES, their heirs and assigns, that we are lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all encumbrances, unless otherwise noted above; that we have a good right to sell and convey the same to the said GRANTEEES, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims of all persons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 27 day of August, 1963.

W. R. Finney L.S.

Reba W. Finney L.S.

John F. Finney L.S.

Mary Wice C. Finney L.S.

Rebecca Simpson L.S.

Sara J. Burton L.S.

John C. Burton L.S.

Louis K. Finney L.S.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF Dallas

I, Lucas Dickerson, a Notary Public in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that W. R. Finney and Reba W. Finney whose names are signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who are known to me, acknowledged before me on this day, that, being informed of the contents of the conveyance they executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

Given under my hand and official seal this 26 day of Aug, 1963.

Lucas Dickerson
Notary Public

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF Harris

I, Ethleen S. Mayfield, a Notary Public in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that John L. Finney and Mary Will C. Finney whose names are signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who are known to me, acknowledged before me on this day, that, being informed of the contents of the conveyance they executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

Given under my hand and official seal this 28 day of Aug, 1963.

Ethleen S. Mayfield
Notary Public

STATE OF GEORGIA

TROUP COUNTY

I, Katherine McCoy, a Notary Public in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that May Finney Jacobs and Gordon J. Jacobs whose names are signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who are known to me, acknowledged before me on this day, that, being informed of the contents of the conveyance they executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

Given under my hand and official seal this 2 day of Sept., 1963.

Katherine McCoy
Notary Public

My comm. expires February 4, 1964

STATE OF ALABAMA

LEE COUNTY

I, Lucian Floyd, a Notary Public in and for said County, in said State, hereby certify that Bettie B. Finney, a widow, whose name is signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who is known to me, acknowledged before me on this day, that, being informed of the contents of the conveyance she executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date.

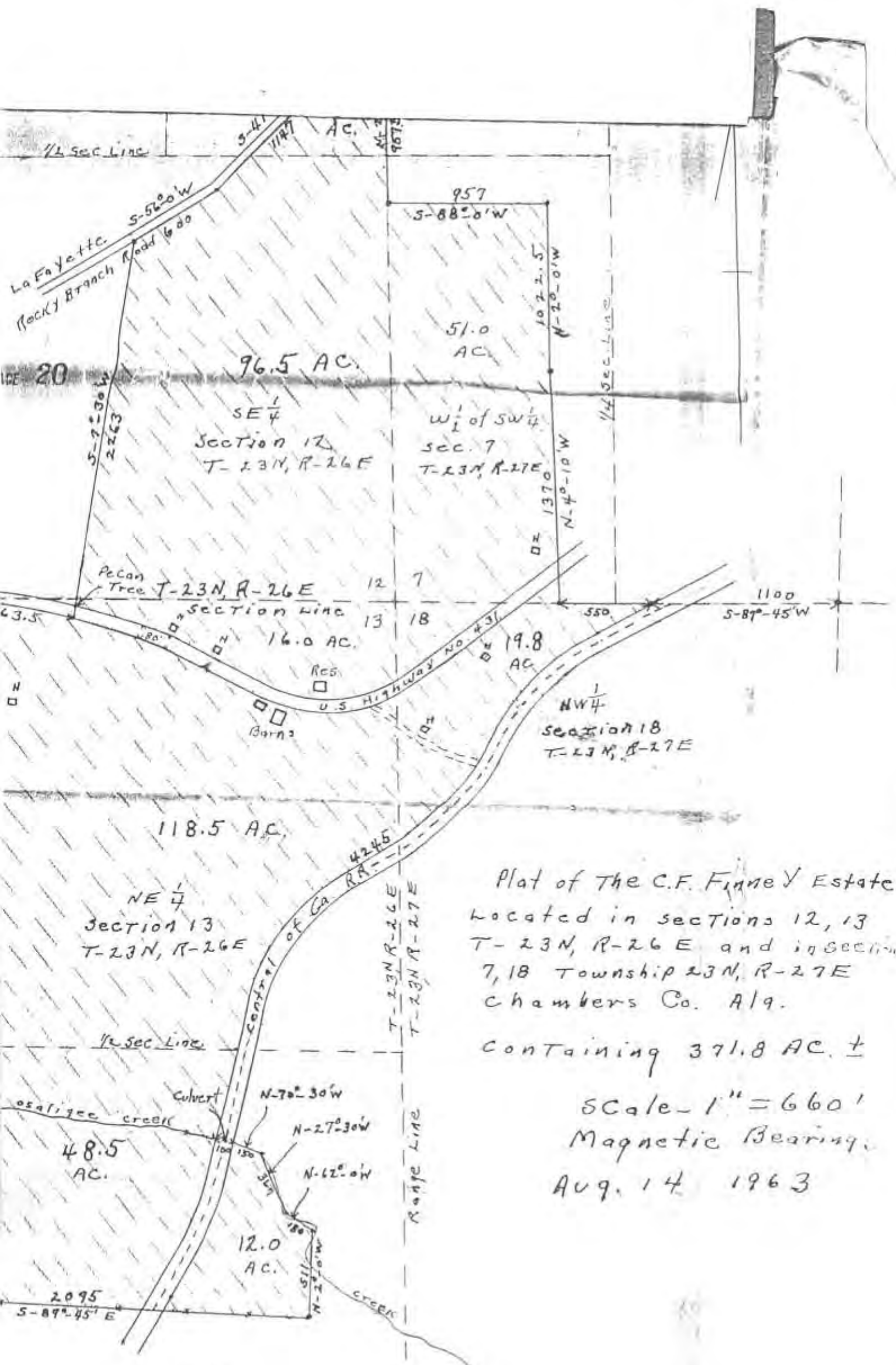
Given under my hand and official seal this 29 day of August, 1963.

Lucian Floyd
Notary Public

Record	<u>4.05</u>
Filing	<u>25</u>
M. Tax
D. Tax	<u>30.00</u>
Stamps	<u>33.00</u>
Total	<u>67.30</u>

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHAMBERS COUNTY.

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed on the 4 day of Sept 1963, at 10:45 o'clock A.M., and is recorded in Book _____ at Page _____ with the following (or the same) index thereon:
Mortgage Tax _____
Deed Tax _____
CO Alshbrook
Judge of Probate

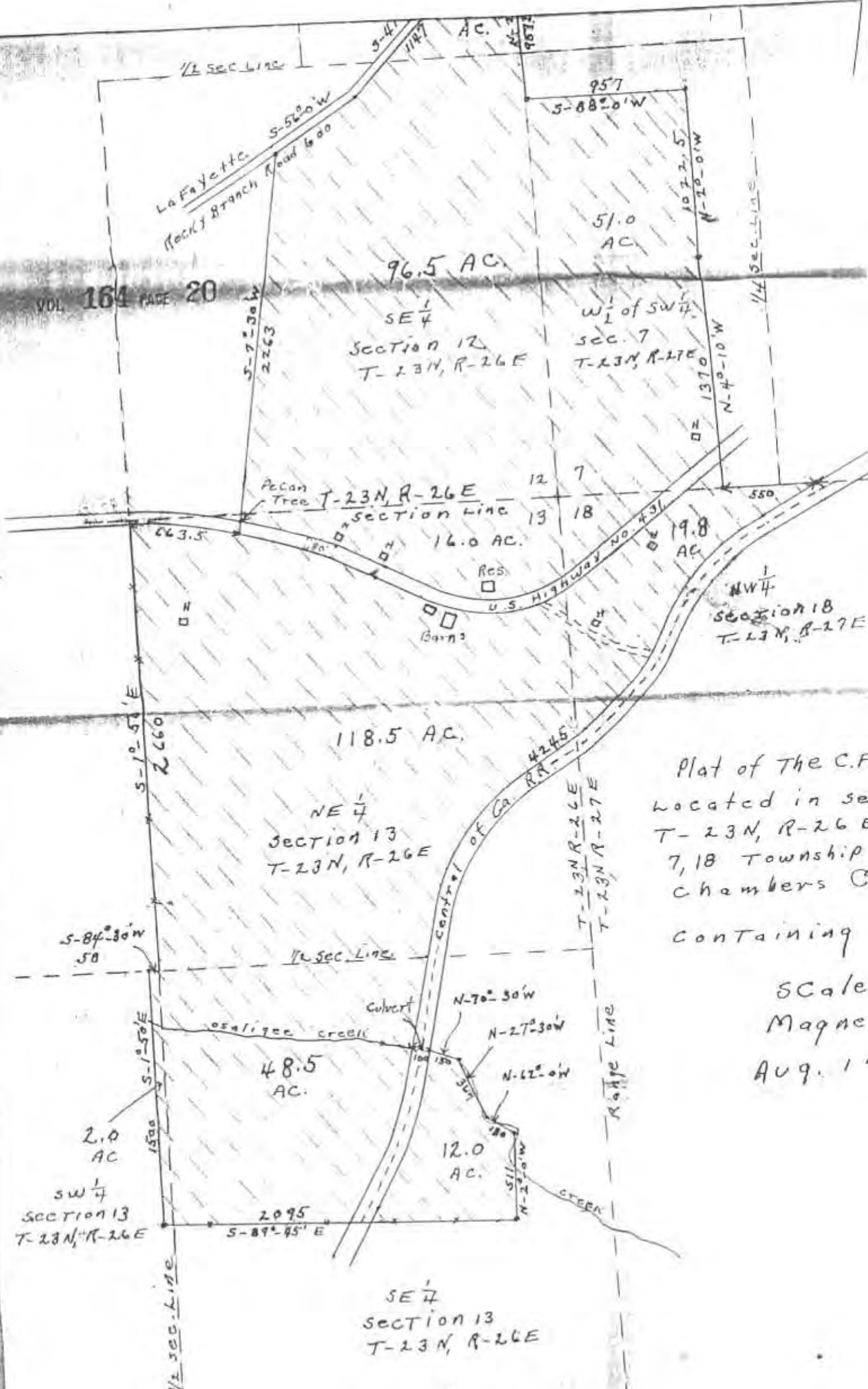


Plat of The C.F. Finney Estate
 Located in sections 12, 13
 T-23N, R-26E and in sections
 7, 18 Township 23N, R-27E
 Chambers Co. AL.

Containing 371.8 AC. ±
 Scale - 1" = 660'
 Magnetic Bearing.
 Aug. 14 1963

L. H. ...

VOL 164 PAGE 20



Plat of The C.F.
 located in se
 T-23N, R-26E
 7, 18 Township
 Chambers C.
 containing

Scale
 Magn
 Aug. 1

SE 1/4
 SECTION 13
 T-23N, R-26E

Alabama Century



2008 OWNERSHIP REGISTRATION FORM

Heritage Farm Program

Date: August 25, 2008

County: Chambers

Section I - Basic Information

Name: C. Prather + Lillian D. Slay

Farm Name: SLAY Farm

Address: 24097 US Hwy 431

Lafayette, Alabama 36862

Telephone Number: 334-864-7561

E-mail: None

Current Acreage of Farm: 414

Location of Farm: 7 miles North of Lafayette on 431 at ^{White} Plains
(Example: Henry County, 6 miles SE of Abbeville, Hwy 95)

Township, Range & Section: Township 23, Range 26-27, Section 12-13-7-18
(Available on Land Tax Assessment Records)

Year originally acquired by your ancestors: Did not acquire from Ancestor

Section II - Current Use of Farmland

1. Crops or livestock produced on the farm today: Cattle, Sheep, Tember,
(Example: Peanuts, Timber, Cattle, etc.)

greenhouse Tomatoes, produced apple 28pm
until 2003

2. Number of generations living on the farm today: 3

3. Name of individual operating the farm today and his relationship to the current owner:

C. Prather Slay (owner)

4. List of Structures over forty years old (houses, barns, outhouses, windmills, silos, etc.)
Please list approximate year each structure was built.

1. House 1908

2. 2 baths 1908, chicken house 1908?

3. Shop shed 1964; apple house 1968

4. Windmill 1965

PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS OF STRUCTURES (On Photography Paper)

DO NOT send originals. Photos submitted will be kept on file at the Department of
Agriculture & Industries for historical purposes.

Section III- Current Ownership

Name of Current Owner & Spouse: C. Prather & Lillian D Slay

Address: 24097 US Hwy 431

La Fayette, Alabama 36862

Phone Number: 334-864-7561

Year you acquired land: 1963

Your relationship to the original owner: None

Section IV - History of Owners

Original Landowner and/or Spouse: Charles F + Mary Lillian Wilson Finney

Date Acquired and Acreage: 1900 372 acres

Crops and Livestock produced: Cotton

Other Information: Raised big garden, live stock + chickens to supply family + workers. He rode a horse to check workers + mules for farm work.

Next Owner of Land and/or Spouse: C. Prather + Lillian D. Slay

Relationship to Previous Owner: None

Date Acquired and Acreage: 1963, 372 acres

Crops and Livestock produced: Cotton, Cattle, Hay, Catfish, Sheep.

Other Information: Grew apples from 1965-2003

Now grow Cattle, hay, greenhouse tomatoes, vegetables for family + sell surplus

Next Owner of Land and/or Spouse: None

Relationship to Previous Owner: _____

Date Acquired and Acreage: _____

Crops and Livestock produced: _____

Other Information: _____

*If more than three previous owners exist, please attach corresponding information on additional sheets.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LIFE OF MAY WILSON FINNEY

(The story of my life as I remember it)

Written by May Wilson Finney
(Jacobs...McKinney)

CHARLES FRANKLIN: (my dad) was born May 7, 1877. (As stated earlier), was born on a farm in the Hootlocca community, about three miles south of the Chapel Hill community, where my mother grew up. He attended school at the one-room schoolhouse at Chapel Hill. They only had six grades at that time so when he finished there his Father was not financially able to send him to LaFayette for more education. The basic subjects were all that were taught, and being in a one-room school house where all grades were together, if a student was ambitious at all, he had a better education when he left that school than a large portion of our high school graduates today. His Stepmother was well educated, and that was a big help. After his school days, Dad stayed home and helped his Dad on the farm. When he was eighteen years of age, he was riding in a wagon with his father when they passed by a little country store in the Chapel Hill community; He spied a cute little girl standing on the steps of this store, and when he asked who she was, his Dad told him her name was May Wilson, daughter of Hooker and Mollie Wilson, that lived a short distance from the store. He then said to his Dad, "Someday that little girl will be my wife." Guess his Dad was too shocked to reply, as she was only thirteen years old.

During this time while Mother was still young, her sister Sarah Myrtle, would give lawn parties and invite the young people in the area. Mother was too young to attend, but Dad told us she would hide behind a tree and watch them play croquet, horseshoes, and other outdoor games; when he could catch her eye, he would wink at her. He didn't tell us how she responded! When she about fifteen, her mother gave Dad permission to walk her home from the school functions that were held at night, (this was with other family members); it was only about 1/2 mile. It wasn't too long until they were allowed to really have a date. She said he always kept a fancy, high-stepping horse that pulled his fancy buggy.

The small school at Chapel Hill that had only six grades, was later replaced by a larger school built about 1/2 mile west, on property owned by Wiley Dorman. As Mother was the fourth of seven children, her Father, being a rather prosperous farmer, had already purchased a house in LaFayette so when school started in the fall, he moved his family to town so the kids could attend high school; he spent weekdays on the farm, and came to town by horseback to be with his family on weekends. He had a housekeeper that saw to the cooking and cleaning in the country, and also help for Grandma and the kids in town. I have a picture of the high school in LaFayette where mother and the others attended. (It was called LaFayette College.) The following fall, after Mother graduated, (about 1908) she enrolled at Montevallo College for Girls, (AL), then transferred to Troy State for her second year. Her major was Music. She was an accomplished pianist.

Dad was a farmer, (this was all he knew), and as soon as he and his brother, John, were financially able, they bought a farm in White Plains. This community is about three miles east of Chapel Hill. There was already a house on the farm, so these two bachelors moved in and started farming on their own. They engaged an elderly colored lady (Aunt Viney) who was already living on this farm, to cook and keep house for them. Before Mother finished her second year of college, Dad finally talked her into coming home so they could get married. **THEY WERE UNITED IN MARRIAGE IN 1901.**

SECTION TWO: (1901-1934)

FINNEY FAMILY HISTORY

OUR PARENTS MARRIAGE & MY LIFE ON THE FINNEY FARM

(Below is a copy of the write-up in the paper of Mother and Daddy's wedding)

BEAUTIFUL MARRIAGE AT CHAPPEL HILL

Mr. Charles Franklin Finney and Miss Mary Lillian Wilson United for Life—

“ The marriage of Mr. Charles Franklin Finney and Miss Mary Lillian Wilson on last Thursday afternoon, was the culmination of a beautiful love story that has been running since early childhood.

Amid a coterie of fair and handsome friends in the artistically decorated parlor of the home at Chapel Hill, the mystic words that made them husband and wife were impressively and beautifully spoken by Rev. S. L. Dobbs, D.D.

It was a sight to make all hearts glad, the fair young bride clad in a superb costume of blue cloth, with white trimmings, and the manly groom in the regulation black. The bride is second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Wilson and is much admired and numbers her friends by the score. The groom is the son of Mr. C. E. Finney and is a sterling young farmer. The popularity of the couple is but attested by the many exquisite and costly presents. They left immediately after the ceremony for the cozy home of the groom, bearing with them the good wishes of all.

From the above write-up of their wedding we notice there was no celebration . This is probably because when the wedding took place, Granddaddy Wilson was suffering from a stroke and Grandma *and* Mother thought it best not to celebrate.

Before writing about our experiences growing up on the Finney Farm I will give a little information about our parents. More will be given later as I continue with this story.

DADDY:

Daddy was 6 ft. tall, slender, weighed about 175 lbs (never developed a “pot”). He had black wavy hair and blue eyes; walked with his head up and shoulders straight. He always kept a tan because he stayed outside so much. His work clothes were khaki cotton pants with shirt to match. When Sara Myrtle and I were discussing how Dad dressed she agreed with me that he never wore a pair of overalls, and as far as we knew never even owned a pair. I never saw him get real dirty. He was a fast worker and sometimes joined the hands chopping cotton for a little while.(probably to speed them up) but he always managed to stay clean. When he needed to go to town (LaFayette) he would change into his “Sunday Best”, put on his good hat, get a cigar, then he was ready to go. Every two years he went to Tucker-Willingham dry-good store to be measured for his tailor-made suit; they would notify him when the man, (representing the company that made them), would be in the store to do the measuring.

him his long due diploma. He resumed his dating with Reba and in 1944 they got married.

Reba was already working at Human Resources in LaFayette, so they rented an apartment and Bobby ran Harold Hughley's Filling Station for a while. They eventually rented a house three miles north of Five Points, near Stroud. They were living here when our Mary was killed in July, 1955, (written about in a later section). John came to LaGrange for the funeral and stayed a few days with Daddy. While here he talked Bobby into going back to Texas with him and working for DuPont. Bobby and Reba agreed to give this a try, so he packed his clothes and left with John; Reba and the two kids (Kay and Bill) stayed so she could continue working, and also to be sure Bob wanted to stay in Texas. He worked in the same department John worked in (Production of Agricultural Chemicals).

After getting a job (he was staying with John & Mary Will) he liked his work and wanted to move there; so he found a place for them to live and the following January he moved his family. They were very happy in Texas, so we all felt like they had made a wise decision. In 1964 he suffered a heart attack and after getting over this he went back to work, with instructions not to lift anything heavy. One day a fire broke out in the plant and without giving it a thought he picked up a heavy water hose that brought on another heart attack; He died in the hospital a short time later...He was 40 years of age. Reba and the children remained in Pasadena for two years; then they moved back to Chambers County.

I have not mentioned Bob's athletic ability. It is summed up in a writeup that came out in the paper while he was still in school at Five Points. A copy of this article is recorded on the following page. (Please read, it is very interesting)!

(I chose to record the above information about each child before writing much about growing up on the Finney Farm, as it is impossible to write about their married life without including the children, as so much of their lives revolved around ours; having some description of each child will make "MY STORY" more interesting. Especially to those that never knew my brothers and sisters).

THE BEGINNING OF OUR PARENTS' MARRIED LIFE TOGETHER

Mother related to me that soon after the wedding, Aunt Viney (colored help mentioned earlier) had fixed her bath water, (a large zinc tub was used for baths) she was just beginning her bath when Aunt Viney heard someone coming down the hall. When she looked out the bedroom door a colored man was hurrying down the hall with an ax in his hand; Aunt Viney picked up something that was close by, and whatever she said or did, he turned and got out in a hurry. I don't think he was ever seen around the place again. Sure wish I had asked Daddy what really happened that day, who he was and what happened to him.

Shortly before Rebecca was born, Daddy decided it was time to build a bigger, nicer house. Having plenty of yard space, they chose to build the new one right next to the old one (on the east side), then they could stay put till the new one was finished. When I was a senior in high school, one of our teachers requested that we students write a paper about the house we lived in; who built it, the cost, and any information we could find out.

I sat down with Dad one night after supper and told him what I had been asked to do. He seemed to really enjoy answering all my questions. I remember quite well the information

Rebecca
Willie
904

which) he cut her all over her body. Someone heard her yelling and ran to the house for Daddy; he saw that something had to be done, and done very quickly, so he rode back to the house, called Dr. Wheeler to get there as fast as he could. Daddy had to hold her while the doctor sewed her up; it took ninety stitches to do the job, so Daddy told us! How she lived through that, I'll never know! These are some examples of the excitement that went on so much of the time. What was so remarkable was the good humor the workers were in the next day when they came to work (those that were able to work!)

COTTON PICKING TIME

When fall came around, usually the later part of October, the fields of cotton looked almost like a field covered with snow! Now it *must* be picked because if it stayed in the fields too long, especially if it rained, it would lower the grade and bring less on the market. Many of the kids in school at Five Points were from families that had small farms or were sharecroppers; so school would turn out at noon for a few weeks, so the kids could go home and help pick cotton. Those of us that didn't have to pick cotton *loved* having this extra time to play. This is another example of how those in my family lived in our own little world, not thinking about some of our friends that had to face hours of backbreaking work, then probably help with supper and then work on their lessons. I am sorry now that I was not more aware of what they were going through; I am also *ashamed* that I did not use more of my free time studying or helping someone! I remember that I never wanted to go home with any of them to play, except Mary E. and Dora Mae; I loved being at home so much I just didn't want to go anywhere else. The first thing I always did when I got home from school was find my Mother; when I saw her I was happy, and ready to get something to eat, then go play; lessons had to wait till later.

The "field hands" at cotton-picking time were always out in the cotton fields with their long sacks hanging over their shoulders, picking as fast as they could; each family had it's own basket to empty it in. Late every afternoon one of the "hands" drove the wagon with a high body (two mules pulling) down the plantation road where the picking was being done. Dad would be there with the *steelyards* (type of scales used to weigh each basket of cotton). Each family was paid so much a pound for what they had picked; then it was thrown into the wagon. When all the baskets had been weighed and emptied I would climb up (with help) and ride back to the barn on top of that soft cotton. This was one of the highlights of my day! If the wagon was completely filled one of the "hands" would take it down to White Plains to the gin to be baled. It was then brought back, unloaded in the barnyard.

These bales usually weighed around 500 lbs. When the yard had a good many bales on it we had lots of fun chasing each other as we jumped from one bale to the other. The distance between some of them was far enough it was a challenge trying to jump it. Sometimes we missed judging the distance and ended up on the ground.

Daddy watched the paper to keep up with the market price of cotton; when he felt it was time to sell he would have as many of the bales as the farm truck would hold, and haul them to the LaFayette warehouse that was close to the depot. They were kept here until someone from LaGrange or Opelika came, buy all in the warehouse (sometimes hundreds of bales) then they were carried by rail to their destination.

One day when I was quite small, I decided I wanted to pick some cotton and make me some money. Mother made me a little sack about ten inches square, with a little strap to go across my shoulder. She wouldn't let me go pick with the "hands", (I probably would

he gave me that night. He related to me how he had cut pine and oak trees from his own property, took it to a lumber yard, (probably in Opelika) and exchanged it for cured lumber. He liked the house my Mom grew up in so much he built this house almost exactly like it. I don't remember who he said did the building, but I do remember he told me a black man (Mr. Ware) in LaFayette did all the plastering of the walls. When I ask him how much actual money it cost him to build the house, he told me around \$5,000.

The following comments are a description of how I remember our house and its surroundings. Prather and Lillian Slay bought the house and farm when Dad died and are still living there (keeping it in good condition). They have helped me with much of this information, especially the dimensions. In describing this house I will usually use the word "was", even though much of it is still as it was when I was growing up:

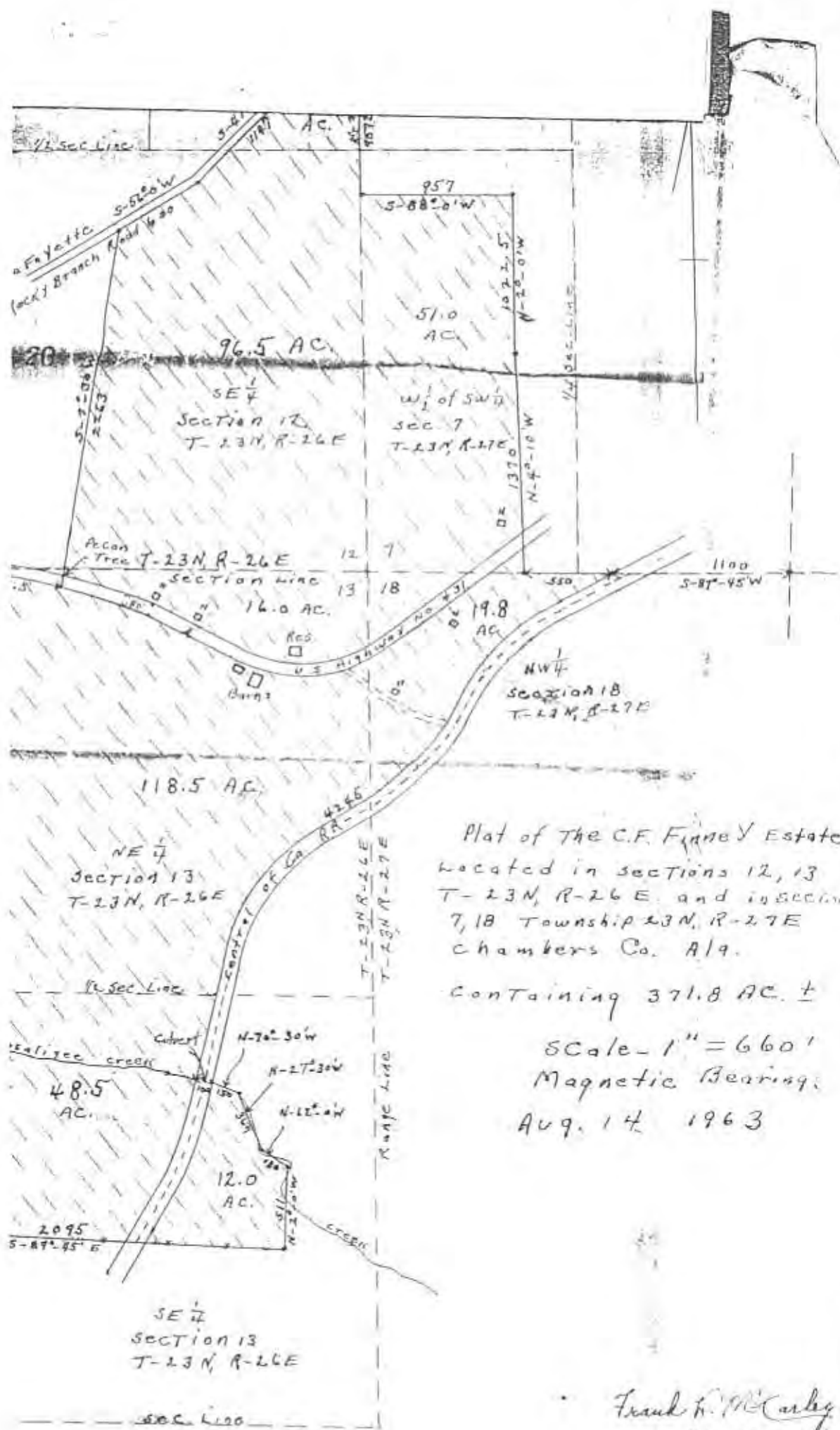
A DISCRPTION OF OUR HOUSE AND WHERE IT IS LOCATED

The house is located on what is now Highway 431, and just past the house (going NE) is a sharp curve that pretty soon became known as "The Finney Curve". There were many, many wrecks on this curve, and numbers of people killed; it was a much more dangerous curve than it appeared. I remember so vividly the morning a gas truck turned over there, and when someone got to him there was a stick lodged in his temple. (I was standing in the front yard when this happened). They brought him inside our house, put him to bed and called the doctor. He did survive and I would guess that after that he took that curve at a much slower speed. One Sunday afternoon Sara M.(after marriage) was sitting on the front porch visiting with the family. A man headed toward LaFayette took that curve SO fast by the time he got just in front of our house he was thrown out, landing in the cotton field as the car ran off the road into the field. Sara M. didn't take time to go down the steps; she just jumped from the porch and ran to see about the man. I think the man was dead or died soon after.

One night two men came around the curve headed for LaFayette driving much to fast, but was able to stay on the road till they passed our house, then they ran out in the cotton field that was across from the small barn. The man on the passenger's side was thrown so far out from the car Brother John had to get a flashlight to find him. Had the driver not still been conscious we would not have know there was another one in the car. Things like this helps one understand why there was never a dull moment around our house! When the road was paved in the mid-thirties, this curve was slanted enough to make it much safer, and warning signs were also put up; now there are much fewer wrecks; however the Slays tell me they still have too many!

(Description of the house with comments)

The house faces south and is about 75 ft. from the highway. It is a real tall wooden structure, with gables on the roof, and a "Widow's Watch" at the top. The picture shown with this story was taken when the house was only three years old, and the "Ginger Bread" on the gables and the front steps appear to be in great need of paint; Sara M. informed me that the wood used for those places was made of heart pine, and so much rosin came through that it made it impossible to hold paint. It took some time before most of the rosin was gone. (Wish I had asked Dad WHY cured wood was not used there also.) Our house had eight rooms, with ceilings 12 ft. high. All the windows were 9ft. high x 4 ft. wide. Each window consisted of two panels of solid glass that were raised up and down



Plat of The C.F. Finney Estate
 Located in sections 12, 13
 T-23N, R-26E and in sections
 7, 18 Township 23N, R-27E
 Chambers Co. Ala.

Containing 371.8 AC. ±

Scale - 1" = 660'
 Magnetic Bearing:
 Aug. 14 1963

Frank H. McCarty



Home Life Exhibit to open Sept. 20

IT'S BEEN called a lot of things: "Momma's play house, Pops' doghouse, a deluxe hunting lodge, the little house". The list goes on. What it is, is a long-time dream come true.

For years White Plains' Lillian Slay has dreamed of opening her own little on-farm museum for all the school children that tour the Slays' farm each year. "The children need to see how people used to live before they had all the modern conveniences. Learning about them is one thing, seeing is believing. They need to understand what their ancestors went through."

In 1995, she and Prather began working in earnest to make the dream a reality.

When Lillian decided to sell her father's old farm in Buffalo, the new owner didn't want the old tenant houses that had been there for so many years. Instead of seeing them either torn down or burned, the Slays decided that one of the houses was in too good a shape to be destroyed. Why not use it for Lillian's museum? Within weeks, the three-room house had been moved onto the farm.

While not the old house she had always envisioned, it turned out to be even better. It was a house with a lot of history, including hers and Prather's. Back in 1948, the little house was located in Red Level, where she and Prather set up house-keeping after they were married.

Built around 1880, the house was taken out of Lillian and Prather's granddaddy's hands by "Uncle Buddy" Slay. The house has seen many occupants.

At the recent P

Community Reunion, the Slays discovered that several people they knew had also lived in it at one time including John Tom Greene and Mary Greene Beard, who were born in it, LaVerne Noel, Hoyt Noel, and Ruth Stevens Cotney, who grew up in it, and Eleanor Clark, who also lived in it for a while after her marriage.

After the Slays moved into a bigger home around 1950, the house remained unoccupied (except for a few chickens) for several years until Lillian's father, James Daniel, decided to dismantle it and set it up as a tenant house on his land in Buffalo. Many families lived in it from that time up until just weeks before it was moved to White Plains.

Friends and family heard about the little house, and from there the idea caught hold. Lillian began pulling things out of the top of the barn, from the attic, and out of the darkest corners of her closets. Folks would ask about what she was doing, the next thing she knew, donated items began to trickle in.

with fresh-baked apple pies lined up neatly on its shelves.

Maybe this is why the kitchen is her favorite room in the house; it's obvious to anyone that this was the heart of the little home. You can walk in and almost smell those hot biscuits coming out of the stove. The cookbooks are even laid out as if someone had just finished using them, and an apron is hanging ready nearby as if the occupant had just left.

Each room has its own special charm — Great-grandma Jones' nightgown hanging from a nail in the bedroom, a hand-pieced quilt, pillowcases edged with quilt, tablecloths and doilies filed with exquisite embroidery, nostalgic old prints framed and hung upon the walls, a hand-hooked rug faded to a beautiful pastel color. The list goes on.

And the little museum is true to 1930's home life down to little details like a gourd dipper in the well bucket and a Sears-Roebuck catalog (though not that old) all ready for the next occupant of the little outhouse (yes, it even has a moon cut in its door).

Future plans are to convert the house into a museum.



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Lou Finney

by **Doug Skipper**

Lou Finney was a tough man to strike out. A fast, feisty left-handed hitter with line-drive power, Finney made contact often enough and was versatile enough in the field to play an important role first for Connie Mack's Depression-era Philadelphia Athletics and later for Joe Cronin's World War II-era Boston Red Sox.

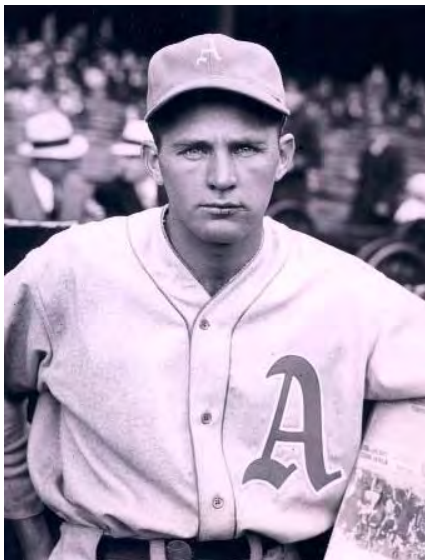
A scrappy, curly-haired Alabaman who spoke with a Southern drawl, Finney stood 6 feet tall and weighed 180 pounds; batted from the left side; and threw from the right. He spent 15 years in the major leagues between 1931 and 1947, and fanned just 186 times in 4,631 at-bats, or only once for every 24.9 official turns, one of the 50 best ratios in major-league history.

A .287 career hitter who hustled whenever he was on the field, the fiery Finney slugged just 31 big-league home runs, but hit 203 doubles and 85 triples. Although he could scamper around the bases, he was not a strong basestealer and swiped just 39 sacks in 84 tries. A top-of-the-order slap hitter, Finney scored 643 runs and drove in 494. He collected 1,329 career hits and walked 329 times to post a .336 on-base percentage.

At his best in his natural position, right field, Finney also played first base for Mack and Cronin. "What almost clinches a post for Finney is the fact that he can play first base like a regular," James Isaminger wrote for *The Sporting News*. "He is great on ground balls and handles all kinds of throws. He really is an artistic first sacker. A man who can play both first and the outfield as Finney does is too good to be turned loose." Most often a reserve, Finney still appeared in 100 or more big-league games in seven seasons.

He was highly competitive – Jimmie Foxx once said, "He's a guy that'll cut your heart out to win a ballgame" -- and loved to needle opponents. *Sporting News* editor J.G. Taylor Spink recalled in a story about player superstitions, "Bobo Newsom, the garrulous Senator slinger, also has an allergy for small pieces of paper. It was worked to the limit one day by Lou Finney, who, along with the rest of the Athletics, was being mesmerized by Bobo's fast ball. As he took the field one inning, Finney stuffed a newspaper in his pocket. Out in right field, he tore the thing to little bits, and spilled them all over the mound as he came into the dugout after the third out. Newsom went into a tantrum; park attendants had to be called to clean up the wind-blown bits before Buck would agree to pitch again. By that time he was well cooled out again and the A's hitters knocked him out of the box."

A fine all-around athlete "who never has any winter weight to melt,"



Given Name: **Louis Klopsche**

DOB: **8/13/1910**

DOD: **4/22/1966**

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Finney continued his career as a passionate player-manager in the minors when his major-league career ended. Later, he returned home to Alabama to run a small business with his older brother, Hal, a former National League catcher.

Louis Klopsche Finney was born on August 13, 1910, in Chambers County, Alabama, the fifth of Charlie and Mary (Wilson) Finney's 10 children. The Finney family came to America from Scotland before the Revolutionary War and members of the clan served under the Stars and Bars on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Charlie and Mary were of Scottish and Irish descent, were both native Alabamans, and were both educated. They married in 1902. A year later, daughter Ida was born. Their first son, Harold, nicknamed Hal, followed in 1905 (though some sources list 1907). Jack was born in 1906, daughter Rebecca arrived in 1908, and Louis (listed in both the 1920 and 1930 United States Census as "Lewis"), two years after that. Mary had read an inspirational biography of German author Louis Klopsche, a German immigrant who founded the *Christian Herald*, and tagged her son with the unwieldy moniker. After Louis arrived, Sarah, John, May, Bettie, and finally William, who was born in 1924, followed.

Lou's birthplace is listed as Buffalo, and Hal's as La Fayette (often spelled "Lafayette"), though it is possible both were born on the 1,200-acre cotton and oats farm the family owned in White Plains, a short distance from each town. Buffalo, a half-mile north, was the Finney family's mailing address and La Fayette, five miles to the south, is the Chambers County seat and the 1914 birthplace of boxing legend Joe Louis. Chambers County is located in the middle of the eastern edge of Alabama, along the Georgia border, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia. Charles and Mary's children attended school five miles north and east at Five Points. Oldest brother Hal went on to play baseball at Birmingham Southern College, about 120 miles west and north of the family home. Jack, perhaps the finest athlete in the Finney family, played football for Birmingham Southern, though injuries cut his career short. Lou left high school to follow his brothers to the college, but quit after he fractured both legs in a football game. He returned home and earned his diploma from Five Points High, where he starred as a third baseman for the baseball team and lettered in football and basketball.

Finney played semipro baseball at Akron, Ohio, in 1929, but when the 1930 Census reached the Five Points Hamburg Region of Chambers County in April, "Lewis" was back on the family farm and at work at a rubber plant. Legend suggests that he was seated behind two mules in late June 1930, when a neighbor informed him that the Carrollton (Georgia) Champs of the Class D Georgia-Alabama League needed an outfielder. Finney answered the call. Just 19 years old, he launched a barrage on the league in his first season in organized baseball. He batted .389 with 17 doubles and 7 home runs before Carrollton and Talladega, the league's cellar dwellers, disbanded on August 14.

By that time, he had been spotted by Ira Thomas, a scout for Connie Mack's Athletics. Philadelphia purchased Finney's contract after the 1930 season and assigned him to the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Senators of the Class B New York-Pennsylvania League for 1931. However, he failed to impress the Harrisburg manager and was transferred to the York (Pennsylvania) White Roses in the same league. At York, he resumed his assault on minor-league pitchers. He batted .347 for manager Jack Bentley and earned *The Sporting News'* All-NYP honors.

Mack purchased the young Alabaman's contract for the season's final weeks. Just a month past his 21st birthday, Finney made his big-league debut for the Tall Tactician on September 12, 1931, against the St. Louis Browns. The Athletics were in the midst of a 19-game home stand, and Finney appeared in nine games – all at Shibe Park – and rapped out nine hits, including a triple, in 24 at-bats. He scored seven runs and drove in three in his three-week stint.

Finney spent the 1932 season with the Portland Beavers of the highly competitive Pacific Coast League. Often called the Third Major League, the PCL boasted a number of future and former major leaguers. Two of the best in 1932 were Finney and fellow Philadelphia farmhand Michael Franklin "Pinky" Higgins, both of whom made *The Sporting News'* All-PCL team. One or the other was among the league leaders in every offensive category to propel Portland to the PCL pennant with a 111-78 record. Finney slugged 268 hits and batted .351 with 7 triples, all team highs, and finished third in the league's Most Valuable Player voting. *Sporting News* correspondent "Beaver-Duck" reported that "Lou Finney is just about the sensation of the league in right field. In batting, fielding, and throwing, but above all in pepper and hustling spirit, this 22-year-old looks like a certain major leaguer. He loves to play, does his best work in the pinches, and does it with the eager enthusiasm of a youth to whom winning the game for his team means much more than base hits for his individual average."

Still 22 years old, Finney rejoined the Athletics and his Portland teammate Higgins, who was Philadelphia's third baseman in 1933. Finney enjoyed a splendid spring training and was viewed as a replacement for Al Simmons, one of baseball's all-time great outfielders, whom Mack had traded to Chicago before the season. Finney was "emulating Ty Cobb of a quarter-century ago with his base-running," Bill Dooley gushed in *The Sporting News*.

"I think Finney will not be long in making Mack forget Simmons," Dooley wrote. "Not a slugger like the great Milwaukeean, Finney is none the less a sharp hitter and a lot faster than Simmons. Here is a lad whose baserunning will open a lot of eyes. He is not only fast on the basepaths, but alert and daring. Any fielder who loafs in returning one of Finney's hits to the infield will find him taking an extra base."

Dooley was also impressed by the "Alabama flychaser's" desire to improve. "Finney didn't know how to slide into a bag when he reported to the Athletics this spring. One of the first requests he made of the coaching staff was a sliding pit. He practiced in it day after day until he learned." When the regular season started, Finney was still hot. But he was nervous and quickly cooled off, and Mack sold his contract with the right to recall the outfielder on 24 hours' notice, to Montreal of the Double A International League. There, Finney hit .298 with 23 extra-base hits in 65 games. His second home run for the Royals came on his last at-bat, on August 15, after Mack notified Montreal to return Finney to Philly. The sudden recall derailed the Royals' playoff hopes and created friction between Montreal and Mack. Back in Philadelphia, Finney continued to hit well.

For the season, he played 63 games as an outfielder, appeared in 11 additional games as a pinch hitter, and batted .267 with 12 doubles and 3 home runs in 240 at-bats.

Between seasons, there were rumors that Mack would trade the youngster to Boston, but when the 1934 season opened; he was Philadelphia's fourth outfielder behind Indian Bob Johnson, Doc Cramer, and Ed Coleman, and sometimes spelled slugger Jimmie Foxx at first base, roles he reprised the next year. Finney played in 201 games in 1934 and 1935, batted .276, and though he hit just one homer in the two seasons, he smacked 22 doubles. In the early summer of 1934, he fell ill and while he was away from the team, and rumors circulated that he was really a Polish player named Louis Klopsche. Finney felt compelled to assure his teammates on his return that the reports were errant and writer James Isaminger told for the first time the story of Finney's naming. The Alabaman was a valuable stopgap for Mack in those two seasons. When Higgins was hurt in 1934, Foxx moved to third and Finney held down first, and when rookie Wally Moses crashed into a fence and was injured in 1935, Finney moved back to the outfield. In 1935, Mack sent Foxx behind the plate 26 times and played Finney at first, but a spate of Athletics injuries nixed the experiment.

In June 1935, soon after teammate Merritt "Sugar" Cain was traded to St. Louis, he and Finney fought fiercely before a game at Sportsman's Park. Cain, a Georgian, first knocked Finney down, and then the Scotsman from Alabama bounced up and decked Cain twice, then pounced upon him. *The Sporting News* described the intensity, but not the reason for the brawl. Shortly after the grudge match between the two – who had been teammates not only with the A's but with Carrollton -- Finney was hit by a batting-practice line drive that fractured his left thumb and he missed 10 days.

Mack continued to feel the effects of the Depression and declining attendance at Shibe Park, and dealt the powerful Foxx to Boston before the 1936 season for players and cash. Rookie Alfred "Chubby" Dean (77 games) shared the first-base duties with Finney, who also played the outfield in 73 games. Playing nearly every day for the first time, he batted .302 in 151 games and collected 37 extra-base hits, though just one was a home run – an inside-the-park effort. The AL leader in at-bats with 653, he scored a career high 100 runs and drove in 41. On July 27, he collected five hits in a 15-8 win over the White Sox. Finney's fifth hit came in the ninth when the Athletics scored seven runs off two Chicago pitchers, the second his old nemesis Cain. Erroneously, the Associated Press article in the *New York Times* reported that it was Hal Finney (who didn't manage a single hit that summer in 35 at bats for the Pirates in his fifth and final major-league season) who collected the four singles and a triple for Philadelphia.

Despite Finney's fine season, he and Dean split the first base duties in 1937. (Dean, a lifetime .274 hitter, later unwisely moved to the mound and compiled a 30-46 record and a 5.08 ERA as pitcher.) Finney did play 50 games at first in 1937, made the only appearance of his career at second base, where he recorded an assist, and played 39 games in the outfield. Bouncing around the lineup and battling an ailment he picked up in Mexico in spring training, a hernia, a chronic sinus infection, and later, appendicitis, he saw his average slip to .251. He hit another round-tripper, again inside the park, his sixth home run in six major-league seasons. With 10 days left in the regular season, Finney, with Mack's consent, returned home to Alabama and underwent surgery on his sinuses, had a hernia repaired, had the inflamed appendix that had bothered him for months extracted, and had his tonsils removed.

Healthy in 1938, the 27-year-old "Alabama Assassin" enjoyed a power surge when he slugged 10 home runs – with nine of them clearing the fences. He finished fourth in the AL with 12 triples and smacked 21 doubles. He split time at first base with Dick Siebert, Nick Etten, and others, served as a fourth outfielder behind Johnson, Moses, and Sam Chapman, and played in a total of 122 games.

In 1939 Siebert started at first base and Finney batted just .136 in nine games before Mack sold him to Boston on May 9. Detroit and Boston had both claimed Finney on waivers; Mack dealt him to the Red Sox, who paid \$2,500 more than the \$7,500 waiver price. He joined a Boston team that boasted former teammates Foxx, Cramer, and Lefty Grove, along with 20-year-old Ted Williams, who had made his big-league debut 18 days earlier. The Alabaman enjoyed great success as a pinch-hitter – he led the AL with 13 pinch hits in 40 at-bats -- then finished the season at first base after Foxx underwent an appendectomy.

For the Red Sox, Finney flourished under manager Joe Cronin and veteran scout and hitting instructor Hugh Duffy. He credited Duffy, the legendary New Englander, for teaching him to snap his wrist. The results were immediate. Finney batted .325 in 249 at-bats in his 95 games with Boston, with 22 extra-base hits, including a pinch-hit home run at Sportsman's Park. The next spring, he praised Duffy to the *Boston Traveler's* John Drohan, among others: "I was with the Red Sox for a week or so when Hughie Duffy, who led the National League in batting way back in 1894, asked me if I were willing to take some advice from a 76-year-old man (Duffy was actually 72 at the time). As I realized I was not going anywhere, I told him I was more than willing. Consequently,

Hughie, who was one of the Red Sox coaches and batted grounders in the infield practice despite his age, converted me from a choke hitter into a batsman who grabbed his bat way down at the end and swung from the hip. He also changed my stance in the batter's box, spreading my feet a trifle further apart. He also told me to put more wrist into my swing like Ted Williams. Well, I was not hitting my weight when I left the Athletics and I wound up the 1939 season with a mark of .310, the best I ever had." The Red Sox posted an 89-62 record and finished second to the Joe DiMaggio-led Yankees, who methodically captured their fourth straight AL pennant despite the loss of Lou Gehrig to the illness that would tragically cut short his life.

In spite of a broken finger in spring training, courtesy of Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer, and a nagging cold, Finney enjoyed another fine season in Boston in 1940. He played in the outfield in place of the injured Dom DiMaggio, and hit so well that the Red Sox postponed DiMaggio's return, before Finney himself suffered a leg injury. When he came back, he moved to first when Foxx injured his knee in a collision. When Double-X returned, Cronin asked his team captain to play catcher for the injured Gene Desautels, which allowed the Boston manager to keep both Finney and DiMaggio in the lineup. In either position, Finney hit well. He was the first major-league player to record 100 hits that season, ranked among the league batting leaders through the summer, and finished with a .320 average, ninth best in the AL. Finney and New York's Charlie "King Kong" Keller tied for second in the league with 15 triples, four behind league leader Barney McCosky of Detroit. The 15 triples were a career best for Finney, who also achieved personal highs with 31 doubles and 73 runs batted in. He scored 73 times and was the AL's toughest man to strike out, fanning just once per 41.1 at-bats, well ahead of runner-up Charlie Gehringer of Detroit, who struck out once every 30.2 AB's. "Finney has been tremendous for us," Cronin said in June. "His hitting has won him the right-field job and I'm going down the line with him. He's a great team player. Never squawks and does a great job every day."

Finney continued to credit Duffy, and attributed some of his success to a trip to the Louisville Slugger factory. "I never had a bat I liked in my life," Finney told United Press writer George Kirksey. "So last May when the Red Sox played an exhibition game in Louisville, I went out to the bat factory to get the kind of stick I wanted. I saw some old Max Bishop models stuck away and I picked up one of them. I liked the feel of them so I had a model made up with a few minor changes. Right away I began to hit better. Then I began to watch Ted Williams and with coaching from Hughie Duffy, I learned to copy Ted's wrist action and follow-through." Duffy, who had hit .440 for the Boston Beaneaters in 1894 (SABR members' research resulted in the figure being raised from .438), was somewhat modest. "Finney goes around telling everybody I made a batter out of him, but he's exaggerating," Duffy told the *Traveler's* Jack Broudy. "It's true I saw several things he was doing wrong when he came to the Red Sox and we worked on them together until he straightened them out, but that doesn't mean I should get the credit for it. Lou is a fine boy and very appreciative." Duffy told another writer, "Sure I told him about the bat swing, but he worked hard in changing his style and it was by his own perseverance that he improved."

In July, Finney made his only All-Star Game appearance, and coaxed a walk from Carl Hubbell in the NL's 4-0 win. On May 11, he hit one of his two career grand slams, off Marius Russo at Yankee Stadium, to help Boston send New York to a defeat, the Bronx Bombers' eighth straight. Though never again an All-Star, he continued to provide valuable depth for the Red Sox the next two years. In 1941, Finney banded out 24 more doubles and 4 home runs, and batted .288. In 1942, he hit .285 in 113 games for the Red Sox at the age of 31. He was particularly adept in night games, collecting 14 hits in 35 after-dark at-bats between 1939 and 1941 -- a .400 average, even better than the .324 mark Williams posted in 34 at-bats.

By 1942, World War II was changing the face of baseball. Players began

to leave the game to enter the military or to work in industries vital to the war. After the season, Williams entered the Navy, where he served as a fighter pilot. Finney, who had applied for a chief specialist rating in the Navy at one point, returned home to the 171-acre cotton farm near White Plains, Alabama, that he and his wife, the former Margie Griffin, owned in Chambers County. Finney, who was 32 years old and had no children, had received his draft notice, and had to choose between entering military service and staying on his farm to grow food, an occupation deemed critical to the war effort. On January 11, 1943, the *New York World Telegram* reported, "Lou Finney, Red Sox outfielder, was told by his Alabama draft board to remain on his farm or be inducted." He voluntarily retired from the game and sat out the entire 1943 season and the first months of the 1944 campaign. In June, two weeks after the Allies invaded France on D-Day, Finney left Alabama and returned to baseball and Boston, though *The Sporting News* noted he weighed a hefty 225 pounds when he reported. After a week of conditioning, Finney was activated on June 25, and batted a respectable .287 in 68 games. At the end of the season, his teammates voted him a full share, \$241.87, of their fourth-place money.

However, his Alabama draft board tracked Finney to Boston in August, and delivered notice that he had been called to active duty and was required to report for a medical examination. Again Finney returned to his farm. *The Sporting News* reported, "Now Lou must stay on the farm until the war is over, which may be too late for him to resume his play."

While Finney farmed through the first half of the 1945 season, the Allied nations subdued Germany in May, and moved closer to victory in the Pacific over Japan. Once again, Finney journeyed north to rejoin the Red Sox. Cronin, who broke a leg on April 19 and hadn't played since, inactivated himself to open a roster spot for Finney on July 15, but used the Alabaman just twice, both times as a pinch hitter, before the Red Sox sold his contract to the defending American League champion St. Louis Browns on July 27, 1945. Finney spent time at first base and in the outfield, though Pete Gray, who had lost an arm in a childhood accident, served as the fourth outfielder for manager Luke Sewell. Finney also played one game at third base, and handled one of two chances successfully. In 58 games, he collected 59 hits, including 8 doubles, in 213 at-bats, a .277 average. On August 1, he smacked a grand slam off Dizzy Trout at Briggs Field (later called Tiger Stadium), and on September 9, he scampered around the bases for the final home run of his major league career, an inside-the-park circuit clout against Washington's Alex Carrasquel at Griffith Stadium.

At 35, he returned to the Browns at the start of the 1946 season. But the war had ended the previous year, and many of the veterans had started to return to organized baseball. And though Finney collected nine singles in 30 at-bats, a .300 average, the Browns released him on May 29.

That summer, Finney returned to his roots and played 45 games at first base and in the outfield for the last place Opelika Owls and later the second-place Valley Rebels, who represented the tri-city area of Valley and Lanett, Alabama, and West Point, Georgia, in the Georgia-Alabama League. He batted .299 and clubbed six home runs for the two teams.

Finney took one more shot at the brass ring when he pinch-hit unsuccessfully four times for the Philadelphia Phillies, his only at-bats in the National League, before the Phillies released him on May 13, 1947, at the age of 36.

Less than a week later, with his major-league career done, Finney returned to the minors, this time with St. Petersburg in the Class C Florida International League. With the Saints floundering in last place and 17 games behind in the standings, his old teammate Jimmie Foxx was fired on May 17. Finney took over a few days later as a player-manager and guided St. Pete to a 71-80 record, good for fifth in the eight-team league. Primarily a first baseman, he continued to spray the

ball around. He hit .308 with 26 doubles, 9 triples, and 2 home runs.

Before the 1948 season started, Finney visited the Red Sox spring training camp, where he watched rookie lefty Mickey McDermott pitching. *The Sporting News* reported that Finney said, "I remember hitting against him last spring. He loaded the bases in the first inning with none out, then fanned the side. I was the third one. I worked him down to 3 and 2 and took a toe-hold for what I expected to be the fast one. He broke off a Bob Feller jug that nearly unhinged my back when I swung. He fanned seven of us in the three innings he worked. I wonder if Cronin would let me have him? I'd guarantee St. Pete a pennant."

Though he didn't land McDermott or win a pennant, the Saints posted a 78-73 record in 1948 and improved to fourth with a full season under Finney. St. Petersburg's attendance of nearly 137,947 was more than 23,000 better than the year before, the second best in the league behind league champion Havana. Finney played first base and in the outfield. He hit .314, with 27 doubles, 4 triples, and 8 homers. The fiery Finney not only drew fans to the park, he got them fired up. After a 1948 doubleheader, *The Sporting News* reported, "The fans' ire was fanned when manager Lou Finney was tossed out of both contests. The umpires were given a police escort to their quarters, but some 500 gathered outside and refused to leave. Finally, the arbiters rode out in a police car, while policemen made way with a flying wedge through the crowd."

At the baseball meetings after the season in Minneapolis, wealthy new West Palm Beach owner Lucius B. Ordway lured Finney away from St. Petersburg, which then slumped to seventh under four different managers in 1949. Finney piloted West Palm Beach to a fifth-place finish in the league, which had moved up to Class B. The Indians posted a 74-78 record, 4½ games better than the previous year, and enjoyed an attendance increase of 8,000. Finney played in the outfield, more sparingly than in the previous year, but still batted .286 with 14 extra-base hits. And in 226 plate appearances, he did not strike out once.

Despite his success, when Ordway entered into a working agreement with Philadelphia, the Athletics picked a new manager for West Palm Beach for 1950. The Indians finished seven games worse than in 1949 and attendance fell by more than 24,000. Finney managed to catch on with Temple (Texas) of the Class B Big State League. Temple had finished last the year before, and Finney again turned things around on the field and at the gate. The Eagles improved by 17½ games, to 74-70 in 1950 and attendance leapt up to 105,081, nearly 32,000 more than the year before and the best in the league. Finney batted .345 in 68 games for the fourth-place Eagles, who lost in the playoffs to regular-season champion Texarkana.

In December 1950, Finney was appointed to manage the Raleigh Capitals of the Carolina League, but resigned in February 1951 to devote time to his business in Chambers County and was replaced by Joe Medwick.

Two years later, Finney left Alabama to manage the Lincoln (Nebraska) Chiefs, a Milwaukee Braves farm team in the Class A Western League. The Chiefs managed nine more wins than they had the previous year and drew 26,000 more fans, but in the final month of the season, Finney resigned in order to again to join his brother Hal in the family feed and grain business, and was replaced by Walter Linden.

With that, Finney's baseball career came to an end. Lou ran the family firm for the remainder of his life with Hal. Like Lou, Hal broke into the major leagues in 1931. That year he played 10 games; six at catcher and four as a pinch-hitter, for the Pirates. He played 31 games the next year, and 56 in 1933, when he hit his lone homer and drove in 18 runs. He played in five games in 1934, spent the rest of that season in the minors with the Albany (New York) Senators in the International League, missed the 1935 season because of a fractured skull and an eye injury suffered in a tractor accident and started the 1936 season without

a hit in 35 at-bats before the Pirates released him. The brothers worked together in Chambers County until April 22, 1966, when Lou, at the age of 55, suffered a coronary thrombosis, a blockage of a coronary artery, and died at the Chambers County Hospital in La Fayette. He was buried in the Finney family plot of the Chapel Hill Cemetery, just outside of White Plains. Hal, who died on December 20, 1991, is also buried at Chapel Hill.

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ATTACHMENT C: SKETCH MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH ORIENTATIONS OF
CONTEXTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

Holland Family Homestead

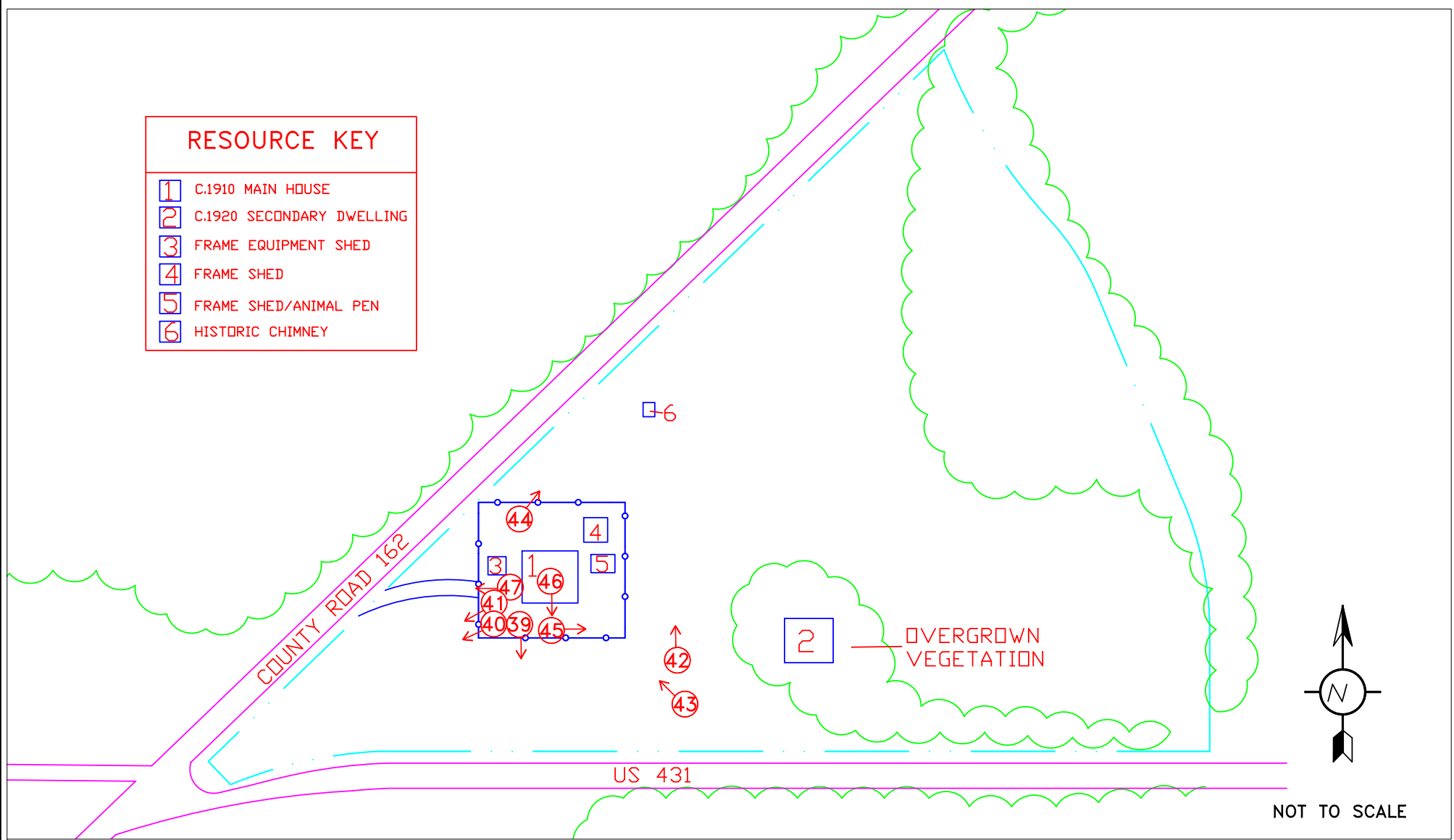


ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

RESOURCE KEY

- 1 C.1910 MAIN HOUSE
- 2 C.1920 SECONDARY DWELLING
- 3 FRAME EQUIPMENT SHED
- 4 FRAME SHED
- 5 FRAME SHED/ANIMAL PEN
- 6 HISTORIC CHIMNEY



LEGEND

- EXISTING RESOURCE
- ① → PHOTOGRAPH ORIENTATION
- — — — — PROPERTY LINE
- ~~~~~ TREELINE

White Plains Cultural Resource Report
Holland Family Homestead
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Site Vicinity Plan: Contextual Photograph Orientation

SOURCE: ECA Site Visit, Google Earth Aerial, & Tax Parcel Map DRAWN BY: ETJ DATE: 03/31/10
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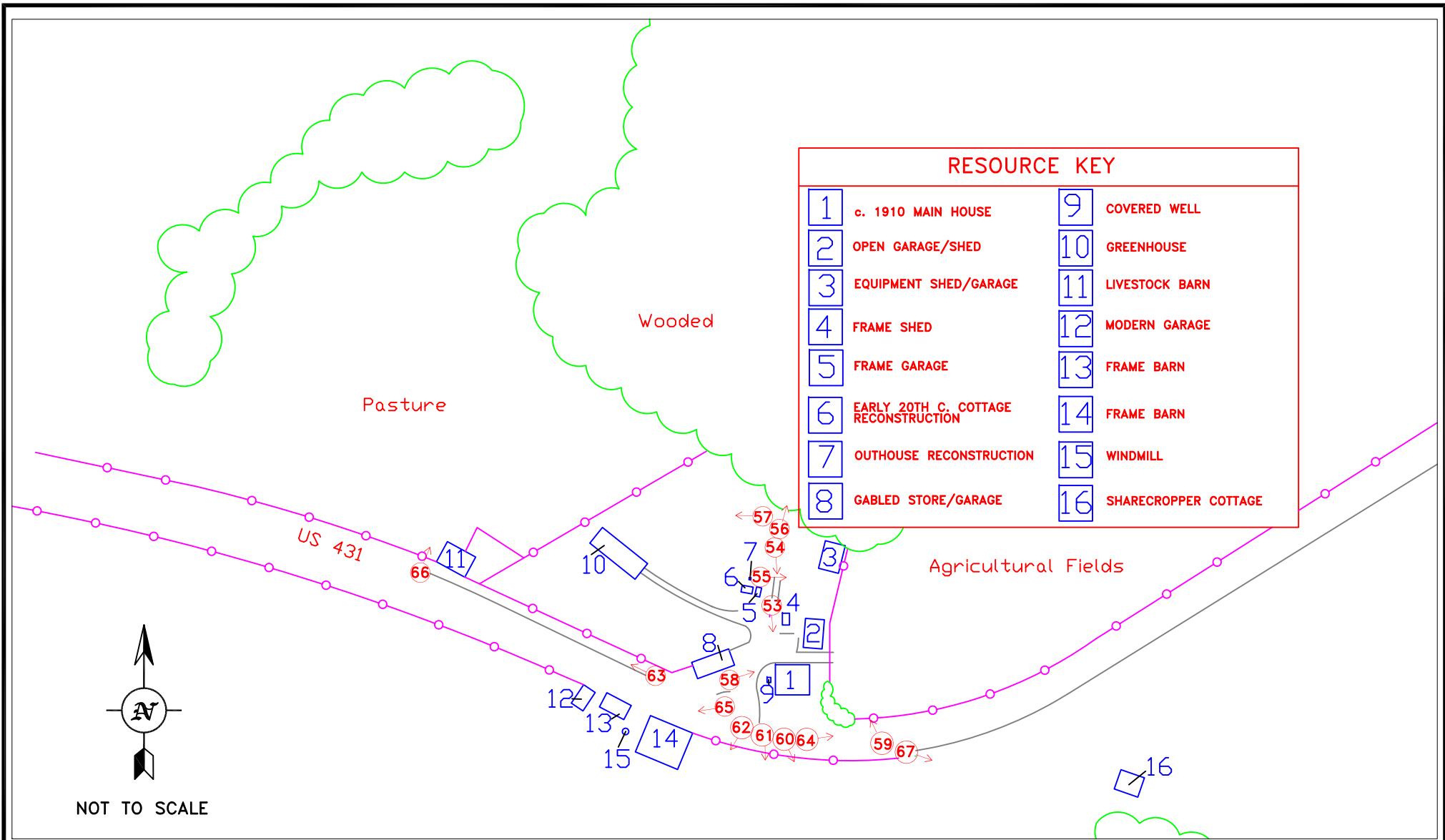
Project K-558-5

Slay Farm



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES



RESOURCE KEY			
1	c. 1910 MAIN HOUSE	9	COVERED WELL
2	OPEN GARAGE/SHED	10	GREENHOUSE
3	EQUIPMENT SHED/GARAGE	11	LIVESTOCK BARN
4	FRAME SHED	12	MODERN GARAGE
5	FRAME GARAGE	13	FRAME BARN
6	EARLY 20TH C. COTTAGE RECONSTRUCTION	14	FRAME BARN
7	OUTHOUSE RECONSTRUCTION	15	WINDMILL
8	GABLED STORE/GARAGE	16	SHARECROPPER COTTAGE

NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND	
	EXISTING RESOURCE
	PHOTOGRAPH ORIENTATION
	EXISTING FENCELINE
	TREELINE

White Plains Cultural Resource Report
Slay Farm
 LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
 Site Vicinity Plan – Contextual Photograph Orientation

SOURCE: 03/10/10 ECA Site Visit, Google Earth Aerial
 DRAWN BY: ETJ DATE: 03/16/10
 FILE NAME: F:\%L576.dwg

HISTORY
INCORPORATED
 Project K-558-5

ATTACHMENT D: PHOTOGRAPH LOGS AND PROOF SHEETS



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

Holland Family Homestead



ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

ENVIRONMENTAL | GEOTECHNICAL | WETLANDS | ECOLOGY | CULTURAL RESOURCES

Holland Family Homestead
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Photographer: Jaime L. Destefano
Photos Taken: February 16, 2010

Image Number	Resource No./Name	File Name	Description
1	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_001	Front (South) Façade
2	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_002	Southwest Oblique
3	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_003	West Façade
4	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_004	West Façade
5	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_005	Northwest Oblique
6	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_006	Rear (North) Façade
7	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_007	Northeast Oblique
8	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_008	East Façade
9	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_009	East Façade
10	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_010	East Façade - Porch Detail
11	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_011	Southeast Oblique
12	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_012	Porch Detail
13	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_013	Porch Detail
14	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_014	Entry Door Detail
15	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_015	Porch Detail
16	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_016	Historic Interior Door - Restorations
17	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_017	Interior View - Central Hall
18	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_018	Interior View - Central Hall, Wall Detail
19	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_019	Interior View - Central Hall
20	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_020	Interior View - Central Hall Rear Exit Door Leading to Enclosed Porch
21	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_021	Interior View - Fireplace
22	1 - Main House	Holland Farm_Resource 1_022	Interior View - Master Bedroom, Fireplace and Exterior Door
23	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_023	Front (South) Façade
24	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_024	Southwest Oblique
25	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_025	West Façade
26	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_026	Northwest Oblique
27	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_027	Porch Detail
28	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_028	Porch Gable and Brackets
29	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_029	Porch Gable Detail
30	2-Secondary Dwelling	Holland Farm_Resource 2_030	Porch Detail
31	3-Frame Equipment Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 3_031	Southeast Oblique

Holland Family Homestead
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Photographer: Jaime L. Destefano
Photos Taken: February 16, 2010

Image Number	Resource No./Name	File Name	Description
32	3-Frame Equipment Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 3_032	Northeast Oblique
33	4-Frame Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 4_033	West Façade
34	4-Frame Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 4_034	Southwest Oblique
35	4-Frame Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 4_035	Front (South) Façade
36	5-Frame Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 5_036	Front (South) Façade
37	5-Frame Shed	Holland Farm_Resource 5_037	Southwest Oblique
38	6-Historic Homeplace Chimney	Holland Farm_Resource 6_038	Northeasterly View Toward Chimney
39	Contextual - 1	Holland Farm_Contextual_001	Southerly View Toward Surviving Structures of Historic White Plains
40	Contextual - 2	Holland Farm_Contextual_002	Southwesterly View Toward Surviving Structures of Historic White Plains
41	Contextual- 3	Holland Farm_Contextual_003	Southwesterly View Toward Surviving Structures of Historic White Plains
42	Contextual - 4	Holland Farm_Contextual_004	Northerly View Towards Fields
43	Contextual- 5	Holland Farm_Contextual_005	Northwesterly View Toward Main House
44	Contextual - 6	Holland Farm_Contextual_006	Northeasterly View Toward Fields
45	Contextual - 7	Holland Farm_Contextual_007	Easterly View Along Existing Fencing
46	Contextual - 8	Holland Farm_Contextual_008	Southerly View From Porch of Main House
47	Contextual - 9	Holland Farm_Contextual_009	Westerly View Toward Drive and Grassed Parking Area

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 001
Resource 1 – Main House
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 002
Resource 1 – Main House
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique



Photograph 003
Resource 1
Easterly View of West Façade



Photograph 004
Resource 1 – Main House
Easterly View of West Facade



Photograph 005
Resource 1 – Main House
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique



Photograph 006
Resource 1 – Main House
Southerly View of Rear (North) Facade

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 007
Resource 1 – Main House
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique



Photograph 008
Resource 1 – Main House
Westerly View of East Facade



Photograph 009
Resource 1 – Main House
Southwesterly View of Front Façade



Photograph 010
Resource 1 – Main House
Westerly View of East Façade Porch Detail



Photograph 011
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique



Photograph 012
Resource 1 – Main House
Porch Detail

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 013
Resource 1 – Main House
Porch Detail



Photograph 014
Resource 1 – Main House
Entry Door Detail



Photograph 015
Resource 1 – Main House
Porch Detail



Photograph 016
Resource 1 – Main House
Historic Interior Door Restorations

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 017
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View of Central Hall



Photograph 018
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View of Central Hall Woodwork



Photograph 019
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View of Central Hall



Photograph 020
Resource 1 – Main House; Interior View of Central Hall Rear Exit Door Leading to Enclosed Porch



Photograph 021
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View – Fireplace Detail



Photograph 022
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View – Master Bedroom and Exterior Door

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 023
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 024
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique



Photograph 025
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Easterly View of West Facade



Photograph 026
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique



Photograph 027
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Porch Detail



Photograph 028
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Porch Gable Detail

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 029
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Porch Gable Detail



Photograph 030
Resource 2 – Secondary Dwelling
Porch Detail and Condition



Photograph 031
Resource 3 – Frame Equipment Shed
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique



Photograph 032
Resource 3 – Frame Equipment Shed
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique



Photograph 033
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Easterly View of West Facade



Photograph 034
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 035
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Northwesterly View of Front (South) Façade



Photograph 036
Resource 5 – Frame Shed
Northerly View of Front (South) Façade



Photograph 037
Resource 5 – Frame Shed
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique



Photograph 038
Resource 6 – Historic Chimney
Northeasterly View Toward Brick Chimney

Holland Family Homestead
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February 16, 2010



Photograph 039
Southerly View Toward Surviving Structures of Historic White Plains



Photograph 040
Southwesterly View Toward Surviving Structures and Intersection of Historic White Plains



Photograph 041
Southwesterly View Toward Surviving White Plains Structures



Photograph 042
Northerly View of Towards Fields



Photograph 043
Northwesterly View Toward Main House



Photograph 044
Northeasterly View Toward Fields

Holland Family Homestead
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 16, 2010



Photograph 045
Easterly View Along Existing Fencing



Photograph 046
Southerly View From Front Porch of Main House



Photograph 047
Westerly View Toward Drive and Grassed Parking

Slay Farm



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Slay Farm - Homestead and Working Farm
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Photograper: Jaime L. Destefano
Photos Taken: February 17, 2010

Image Number	Resource No./Name	File Name	Description
1	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_001	Front (South) Façade
2	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_002	Front (South) Façade
3	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_003	West Façade
4	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_004	Front (South) Façade
5	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_005	Southeast Oblique
6	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_006	Southeast Oblique
7	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_007	East Façade
8	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_008	Entry Door
9	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_009	Front Porch Detailing
10	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_010	Southeast Oblique
11	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_011	Southeast View Toward House
12	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_012	Interior View of Dining Room
13	1 - Main House	Slay Farm_Resource 1_013	Interior View of Fireplace Detail
14	2-Open Garage/Shed	Slay Farm_Resource 2_014	Southwest Oblique
15	3-Equipment Shed/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 3_015	Front (South) Façade
16	3-Equipment Shed/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 3_016	West Façade
17	4-Frame Shed	Slay Farm_Resource 4_017	Front (South) Façade
18	4-Frame Shed	Slay Farm_Resource 4_018	West Façade
19	4-Frame Shed	Slay Farm_Resource 4_019	Northwesterly View Toward Resource 4
20	5-Frame Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 5_020	Front (South) Façade
21	5-Frame Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 5_021	Southeast Oblique
22	5-Frame Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 5_022	Northwest Oblique
23	5-Frame Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 5_023	Bell Hanging from Resource 5
24	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_024	Southeast Oblique
25	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_025	Rear (North) Façade
26	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_026	Front (South) Façade
27	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_027	Interior View of Entry Hall and Entry to Kitchen and Bedroom
28	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_028	Interior View of Bedroom
29	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_029	Interior View of Kitchen/Stove
30	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_030	Interior View of Kitchen
31	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_031	Interior View of Kitchen/Stove
32	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_032	Interior View of Entry Hall
33	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_033	Interior View of Wood Stove

Slay Farm - Homestead and Working Farm
LaFayette/White Plains, Chambers County, Alabama
Photograper: Jaime L. Destefano
Photos Taken: February 17, 2010

Image Number	Resource No./Name	File Name	Description
34	6-Early 20th C. Cottage Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 6_034	View of Well Reconstruction
35	7-Outhouse Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 7_035	Front (South) Façade
36	7-Outhouse Reconstruction	Slay Farm_Resource 7_036	Northerly View of Reconstructed Outhouse
37	8-Gabled Store/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 8_037	Northeasterly View of Resource
38	8-Gabled Store/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 8_038	Southwesterly View of Garage End
39	8-Gabled Store/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 8_039	Southwesterly View of Garage End
40	8-Gabled Store/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 8_040	Southwesterly View Toward Resource and Adjacent Fields
41	8-Gabled Store/Garage	Slay Farm_Resource 8_041	Interior View of Tomatoes for Sale
42	9-Well	Slay Farm_Resource 9_042	Northerly View of Covered Well
43	10-Greenhouse	Slay Farm_Resource 10_043	Southwesterly View Toward Greenhouse and Adjacent Fields
44	11-Livestock Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 11_044	Southwesterly Oblique
45	13-Frame Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 13_045	Northeast Oblique
46	13-Frame Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 13_046	Northeast Oblique
47	14-Frame Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 14_047	Front (North) Façade
48	14-Frame Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 14_048	Northeast Oblique and Front Façade
49	14-Frame Barn	Slay Farm_Resource 14_049	Northeast Oblique
50	15-Windmill	Slay Farm_Resource 15_050	Southwesterly View Toward Windmill
51	16-Sharecropper Cottage	Slay Farm_Resource 16_051	Front (Northwest) Façade
52	16-Sharecropper Cottage	Slay Farm_Resource 16_052	Southwest Façade
53	Contextual - 1	Slay Farm_Contextual_001	Southeasterly View Toward Main House
54	Contextual - 2	Slay Farm_Contextual_002	Southeasterly View Toward Main House
55	Contextual - 3	Slay Farm_Contextual_003	Easterly View Toward East Fields
56	Contextual - 4	Slay Farm_Contextual_004	Northeasterly View Toward Wooded Area
57	Contextual - 5	Slay Farm_Contextual_005	Westerly View Toward West Fields and Patures
58	Contextual - 6	Slay Farm_Contextual_006	Northeasterly View Toward Main House and Garage/Shed
59	Contextual - 7	Slay Farm_Contextual_007	Northwesterly View Toward Homestead and Adjacent East Field
60	Contextual - 8	Slay Farm_Contextual_008	Southeasterly View Across South Fields
61	Contextual - 9	Slay Farm_Contextual_009	Southerly View Across South Fields
62	Contextual - 10	Slay Farm_Contextual_010	Southwesterly View Across South Fields
63	Contextual - 11	Slay Farm_Contextual_011	Northwesterly View Toward Livestock Barn
64	Contextual - 12	Slay Farm_Contextual_012	Northeaterly View Toward East Fields from Main House
65	Contextual - 13	Slay Farm_Contextual_013	Southwesterly View Toward Resources 13-15
66	Contextual - 14	Slay Farm_Contextual_014	Northerly View of Livestock and West Fields Towards Distant Pond
67	Contextual - 15	Slay Farm_Contextual_015	Southeasterly View Toward Resource 16 (Sharecropper Cottage)

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 001
Resource 1 – Main House
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 002
Resource 1 – Main House
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 003
Resource 1 – Main House
Easterly View of West Façade



Photograph 004
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 005
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique



Photograph 006
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 007
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of East Façade



Photograph 008
Resource 1 – Main House
Entry Door



Photograph 009
Resource 1 – Main House
Front Porch Detail



Photograph 010
Resource 1 – Main House
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique



Photograph 011
Resource 1 – Main House
Southeasterly View Toward Main House



Photograph 012
Resource 1 – Main House
Interior View – Dining Room

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 013
Resource 1 – Main House
Fireplace Detail



Photograph 014
Resource 2 – Open Garage/Shed
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique



Photograph 015
Resource 3 – Equipment Shed/Garage
Northerly View of Front (South) Façade



Photograph 016
Resource 3 – Equipment Shed/Garage
Easterly View of West Façade



Photograph 017
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Northerly View of Front (South) Façade



Photograph 018
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Easterly View of West Façade

Slay Farm
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 17, 2010



Photograph 019
Resource 4 – Frame Shed
Northwesterly View Toward Resource 4



Photograph 020
Resource 5 – Frame Garage
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 021
Resource 4 – Frame Garage
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique



Photograph 022
Resource 5 – Frame Garage
Southeasterly View of Northwest Oblique



Photograph 023
Resource 5 – Frame Garage
Bell Hanging on Corner



Photograph 024
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Northwesterly View of Southeast Oblique

Slay Farm
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 17, 2010



Photograph 025
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Southerly View of Rear (North) Facade



Photograph 026
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 027
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Interior View of Entry Hall and Adjacent Rooms



Photograph 028
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Interior View of Bedroom



Photograph 029
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Interior View of Kitchen/Stove



Photograph 030
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Interior View of Kitchen

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 031
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Kitchen Stove



Photograph 032
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Entry Hall and Furnishings



Photograph 033
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Wood Stove



Photograph 034
Resource 6 – Early 20thc. Cottage Reconstruction
Exterior Well Reconstruction

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February 17, 2010



Photograph 035
Resource 7 – Outhouse Reconstruction
Northerly View of Front (South) Facade



Photograph 036
Resource 7 – Outhouse Reconstruction
Northerly View From Porch of Resource 6



Photograph 037
Resource 8 – Gabled Shop/Garage
Northeasterly View of Resource



Photograph 038
Resource 8 – Gabled Shop/Garage
Southwesterly View of Garage End



Photograph 039
Resource 8 – Gabled Shop/Garage
Southwesterly View of Garage End



Photograph 040
Resource 8 – Gabled Shop/Garage
Southwesterly View Toward Resource and Fields

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 041
Resource 8 – Gabled Shop/Garage
Interior View of Produce



Photograph 042
Resource 9 - Well
Northerly View



Photograph 043
Resource 10 – Greenhouse
Southwesterly View Toward Resource & Fields



Photograph 044
Resource 11 – Livestock Barn
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique



Photograph 045
Resource 13 – Frame Barn
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique



Photograph 046
Resource 13 – Frame Barn
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 047
Resource 14 – Frame Barn
Southerly View of Front (North) Façade



Photograph 048
Resource 14 – Frame Barn
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique



Photograph 049
Resource 14 – Frame Barn
Southwesterly View of Northeast Oblique



Photograph 050
Resource 15 - Windmill
Southwesterly View Toward Windmill



Photograph 051
Resource 16 – Sharecropper House
Southeasterly View of Front (NW) Façade



Photograph 052
Resource 16 – Sharecropper House
Northeasterly View of Southwest Oblique

Slay Farm
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February 17, 2010



Photograph 053
Southeasterly View Toward Main House



Photograph 054
Southeasterly View Toward Main House



Photograph 055
Easterly View Toward East Fields



Photograph 056
Northeasterly View Toward Wooded Area



Photograph 057
Westerly View Toward West Fields and Pastures



Photograph 058
Northeasterly View Along Driveway

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February 17, 2010



Photograph 059
Northwesterly View Toward Homestead and Field



Photograph 060
Southeasterly View Across South Fields



Photograph 061
Southerly View Across South Fields



Photograph 062
Southwesterly View Across South Fields



Photograph 063
Northwesterly View Toward Livestock Barn



Photograph 064
Northeasterly View Toward East Fields

Slay Farm
Photographed by: Jaime L. Destefano
February 17, 2010



Photograph 065
Southwesterly View Toward Resources 13-15



Photograph 066
Northerly View of Livestock and West Fields



Photograph 067
Southeasterly View Toward Sharecropper House