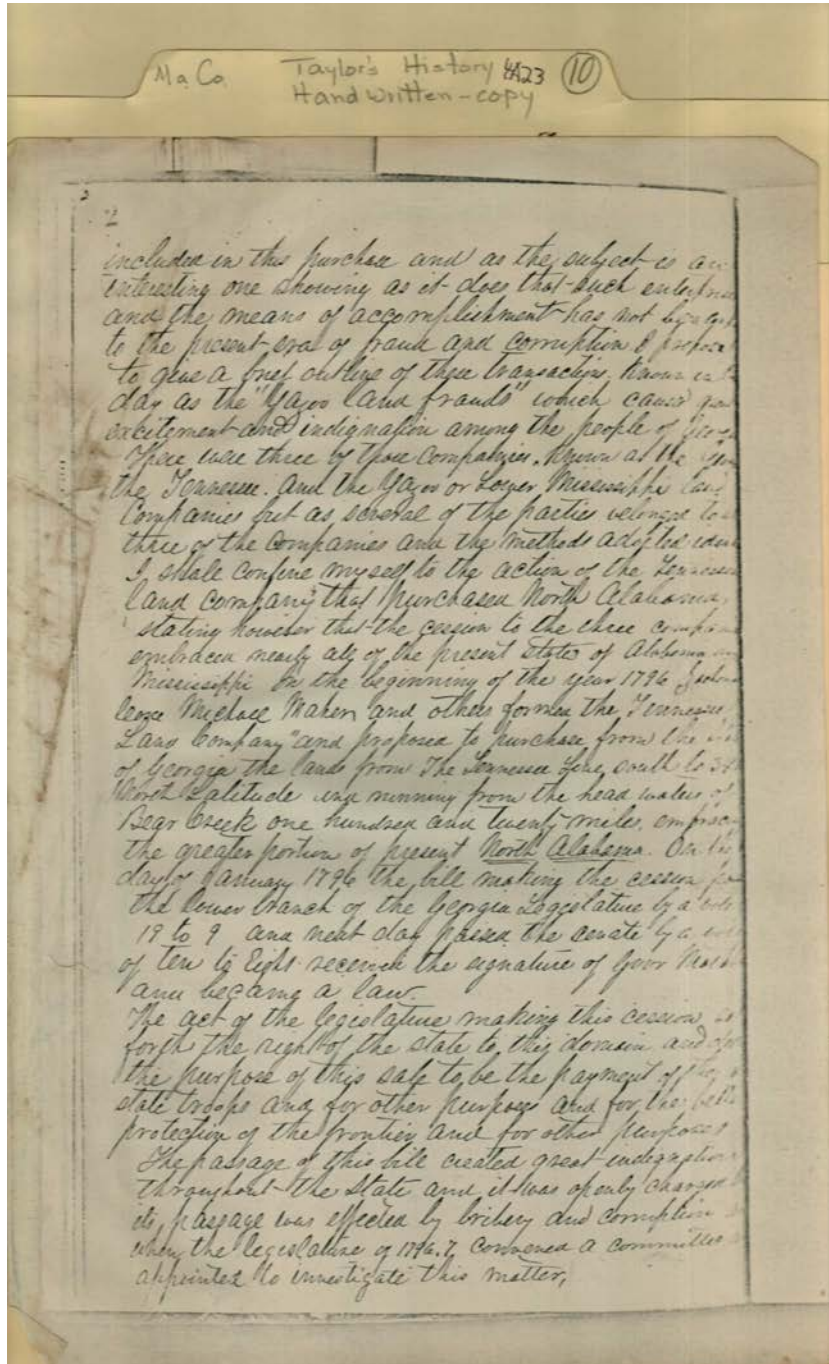


Ma Co Taylor's History #23 (10)
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Madison County
The first white persons who claimed by treaty including Madison County by purchase were the men of the "Savannah Land Company" deriving their claim from a cession of the Georgia Territory, August 7, 1795, to General Oglethorpe's Charter from the British government, included all Mississippi and Alabama except the portion south of the 31st parallel of latitude which was claimed by Spain. The United States based its claim to this territory on the following grounds, 1st That when Georgia surrendered the Oglethorpe Charter to the crown that it surrendered all right to jurisdiction of the Territory beyond the limits of Georgia Colony proper being the present state of Georgia and the Territory of Alabama and Mississippi reserved to the Crown and was ceded to the United States in the treaty of 1783. But Georgia claimed that the war left the state separate and sovereign and as the result of the war Georgia was left in possession of the Territory to the north-west as Virginia retained title in the great Northwest Territory. These questions involved rights of the state and the extent of State Sovereignty but were amicably settled by legislation and compromise. The United States while claiming jurisdiction and control of the Indian lands in the limits of the treaty of 1783 yet acknowledged the right of the Indian as original occupants of their territory and this title the government extinguished by purchase and conquest. But before the Indian title was extinguished and while Georgia claimed this territory certain corporations were formed in the state of Georgia that induced the Georgia Legislature to cede them the territory including nearly all of the State of Alabama and Mississippi and a Madison County in



Names:

Lower Mississippi
Land Co.

Maker, Michael
Tennessee Land Co.

Yazoo Land Co.

Types:

essay

Ma. Co. Taylor's History #423 (10)
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3

The committee of which James Jackson was chairman after taking evidence in the case made the following report

Resolved That all such proofs relating to the fraud and corruption practiced to obtain the sale for the disposal of the Western Territory of this State be entered by the Clerk on the journals of the House in order that the testimony so taken may be perpetuated as well for the satisfaction of the Legislature and to the ground on which they proceeded as to have done to future Legislatures the base means by which the rights of the people were attempted to be bartered away and this report was adopted by the Legislature

Although the preceding Legislature was so severely rebuked and this whole transaction repudiated as a fraud by the Legislature of 1791 yet these land companies holding a deed under the seal and sign manual of Governor Matthews did not relinquish their claims but bought sold and conveyed their lands until the year 1810. When Georgia ceded these lands to the general government in 1802 and the United States began to exercise ownership over them these companies memorialized Congress for relief Georgia sent up the papers of the committee which show conclusively the fraud and corrupt practices and in March 1803 the Secretary of State Secretary of Treasury and Attorney General were appointed a committee to adjust these claims. After the repudiation of this sale by the State of Georgia many of the parties relapsed for claims on the land any money had been paid by them to the State of Georgia was repaid. By the act of 1803 proof of purchase was required to be filed in the land office except by parties claiming in lands belonging to the Indians whose titles had not been relinquished but by legislation of different periods the looks of selling claims was considered as the

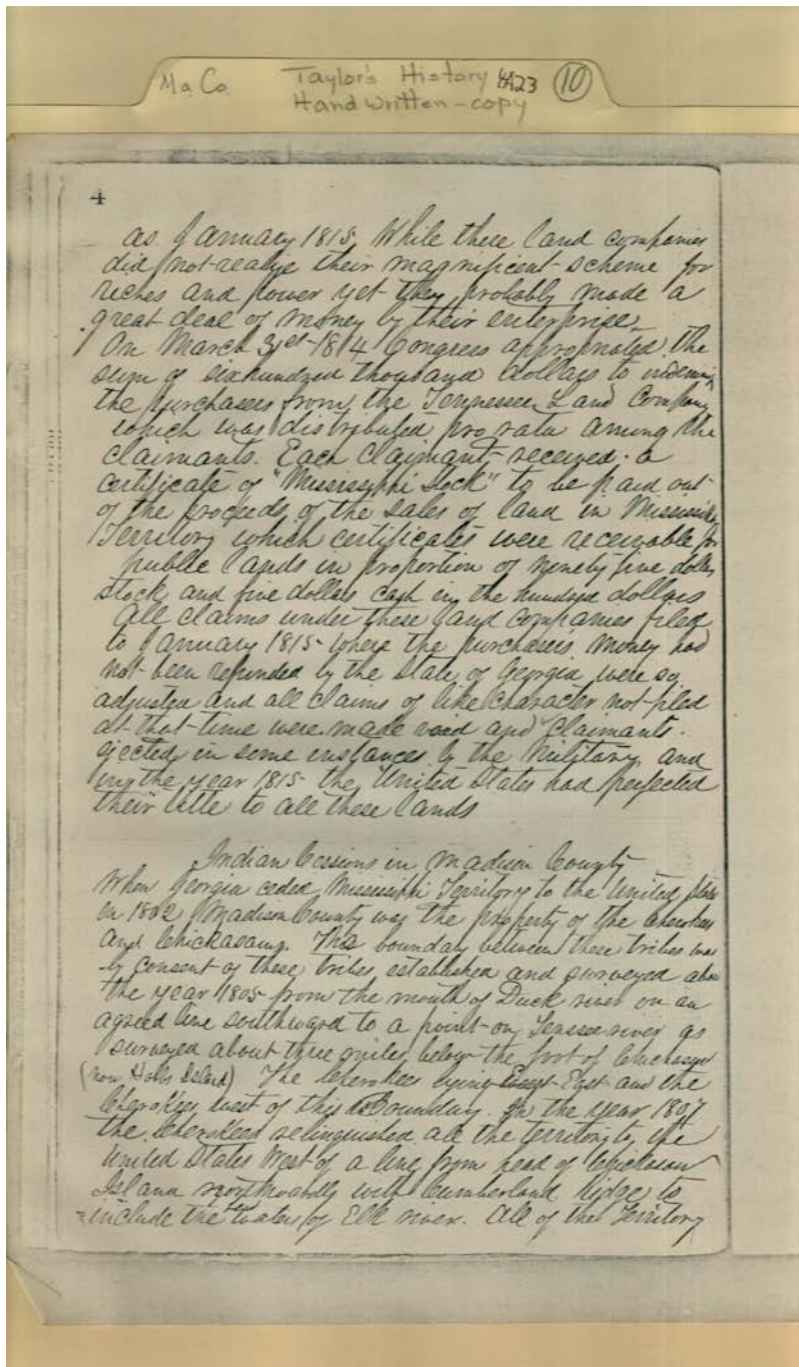
Names:

Jackson, James

Matthews, Governor

Types:

essay



Names:

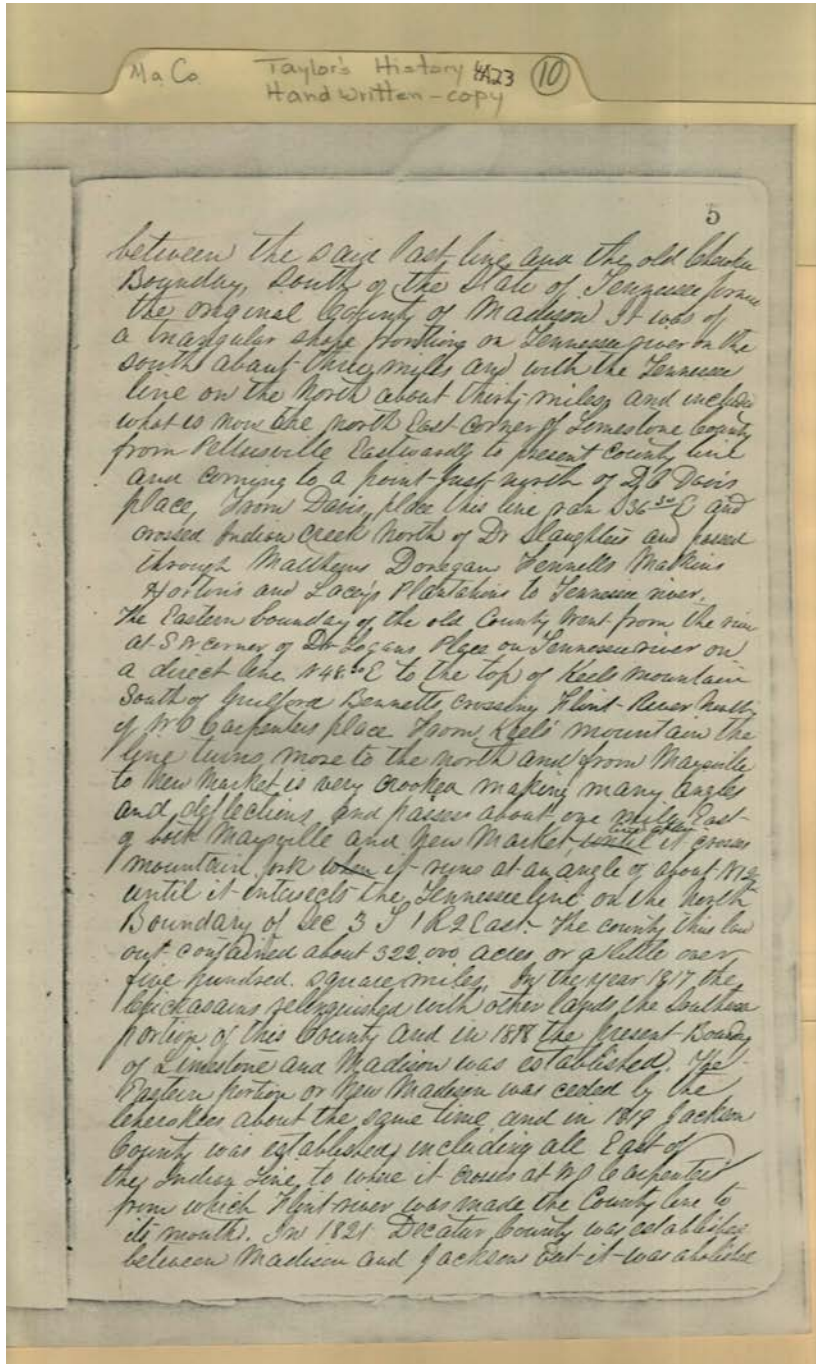
Cherokees
Chickasaws

Mississippi Stock
Tennessee Land Co.

Indian Cessions

Types:

essay



Names:

Bennett, Guilford
Carpenter, W. D.
Davis, D. O.

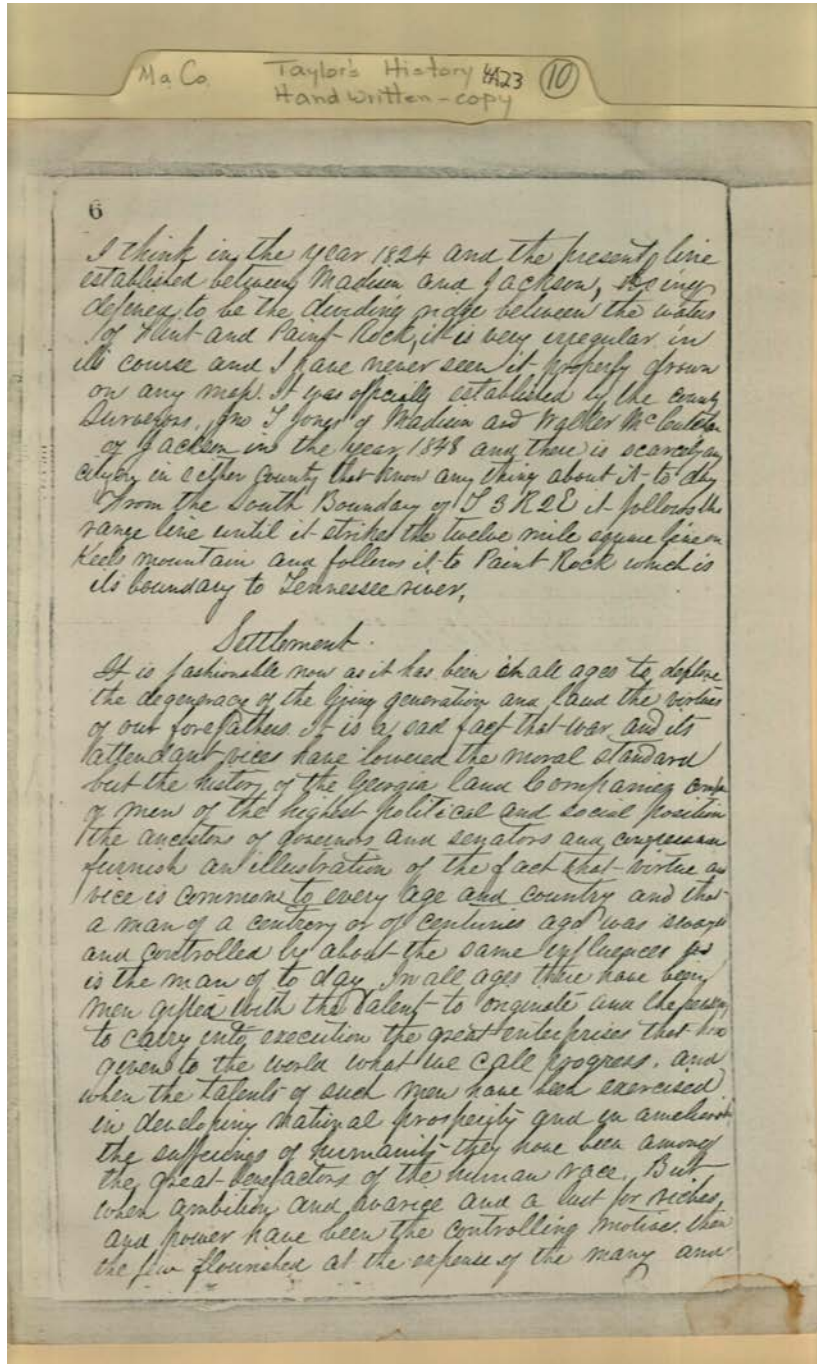
Donegan,
Fennells,
Horton,

Lacey,
Logan, Dr.
Matthews,

Slaughter, Dr.
Watkins,

Types:

essay



Names:

Jones, John T.

McCutcher, Walker

Settlement

Types:

essay

7

Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10)
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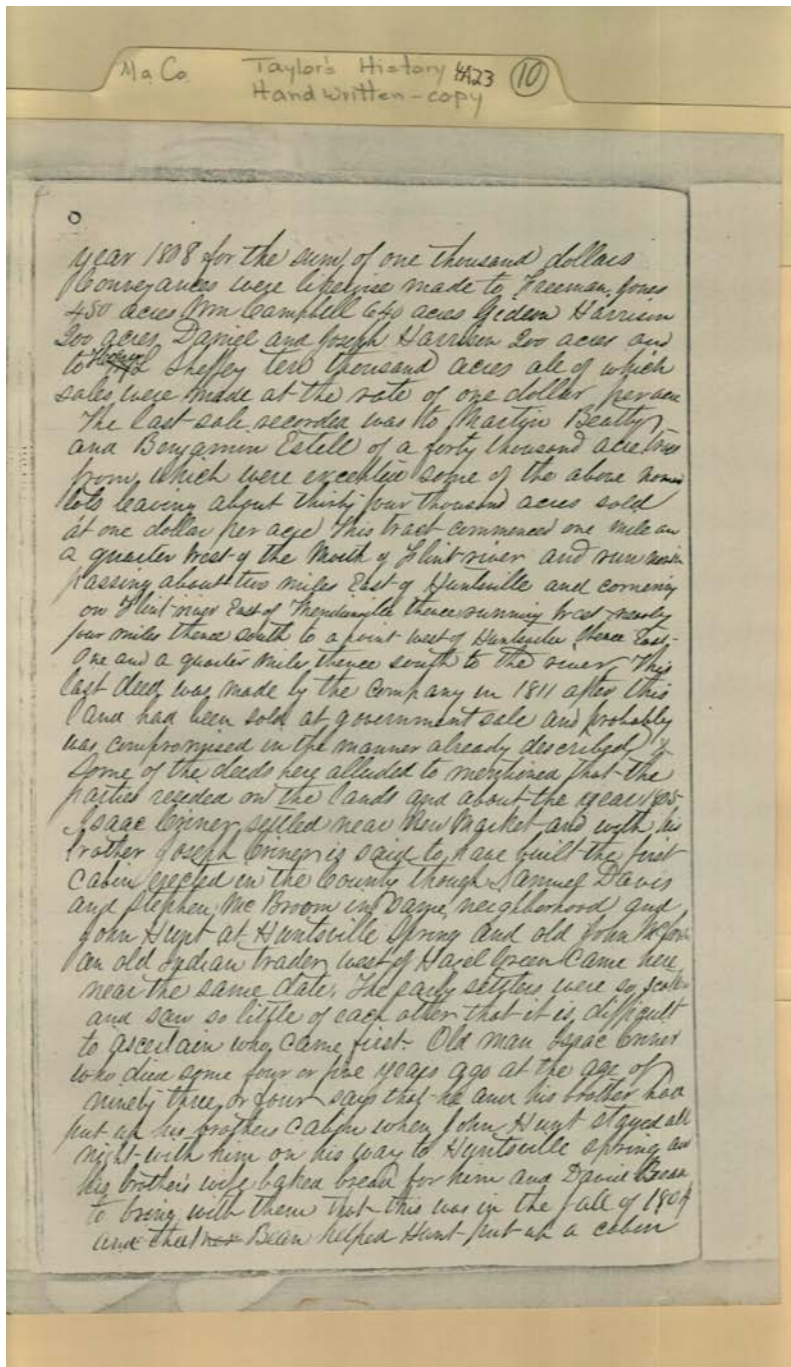
monopolies dangerous to liberty are established, but in all time no monopoly or prescription of right has ever become so strong or so sacred as to withstand the assaults of the masses when they desire to suppress an evil that has become odious and intolerable. So it was in the State of Georgia. The people rose against this monopoly and crushed it in its birth but then it took nearly twenty years to eliminate their great conceptions. The motive that actuated the originating of these schemes is not clearly known. (Many of them had fought in the war of the revolution and bore high reputation as honorable men and true republicans. Whether it was intended as a mere money making scheme or to open this vast territory to settlement and protect the frontier by forcing the Indian back and towards the Mississippi is an unsettled question. We know that these old frontiersmen were of heroic strain and had known and experienced much suffering from Indian depredation and in the Indian war and that they had little idea of an Indian right and it is probable that they intended to assert their rights by force of arms and it is possible that the result of their schemes created a great deal of bloodshed. This land was divided into townships and the townships into lots of six thousand acres each and were placed in the market. The original holders had to pay subscriptions and then bought lots for acre cash, and a stockholder's share in the future sales of the Company. The portion sold in this County seems to have been in townships eight and nine but how many of these thousand acre lots made a township I have not been able to ascertain. At the time of the survey and sale of the Public Lands in this County in 1808 many tracts had been sold by this conspiracy, the oldest of which was the sale of a tract of one thousand acres including the town of Huntsville to one Martin Beatty in the

Names:

Beatty, Martin

Types:

essay



Names:

Bean, David
 Beatty, Martin
 Campbell, William
 Criner, Isaac

Criner, Joseph
 Davis, Samuel
 Estell, Benjamin
 Harrison, Daniel

Harrison, Gideon
 Harrison, Joseph
 Hunt, John
 Jones, Freeman

McBroom, Stephen
 McCartney, John
 Sheffey, Henry

Types:

essay

9

Ma Co Taylor's History 423 (10)
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and then Bean came back and settled on Bean's
Creek near Salem Tenn and Hunt went to East
Tennessee with his family and returned with them
in the Spring of 1805. If there were any other settlers
in the county by the Spring of 1805 except those
mentioned Mr Criner had not heard of them. This
is the substance of the statement Mr Criner made
to me and has often made to others and as he was
a man of remarkable memory and undoubted
veracity I am disposed to give his statement credit.
I do not think there is any doubt of John Hunt being
the pioneer in the settlement of Huntsville. It is
quite probable that were several settled in the
county who came here about this time. The settlement
in Tennessee in 1805 had reached down to Bell near
in the neighborhood of Winchester and several of the
old pioneers claimed to have come across the line into
this county in the year 1805. But taking Mr Criner and
Mr Hunt as the original pioneers there was this difference
in their cases Mr Criner came here before he attained
his majority, settled in a remote corner of the
county stayed at home and worked hard and
when he died left a large body of the lands near
where he settled to his children. John Hunt came
here in the full meridian of life with very little of
this world's goods and the lands at the public
sales brought prices beyond his reach and became
the property of richer men and all that he possessed
of the vast domain on which he was the first to
settle was a half acre town lot in the city that
bears his name and a name that will be remembered
as long as the city of Huntsville marks the place
where he built his cabin and commenced to battle
with the wilderness. We generally make considerable
allowance for tales of the olden time but to the man
who is now intimately acquainted with Madison
and has closely studied its topography and who makes

Names:

Bean, David

Criner, Isaac

Hunt, John

Types:

essay

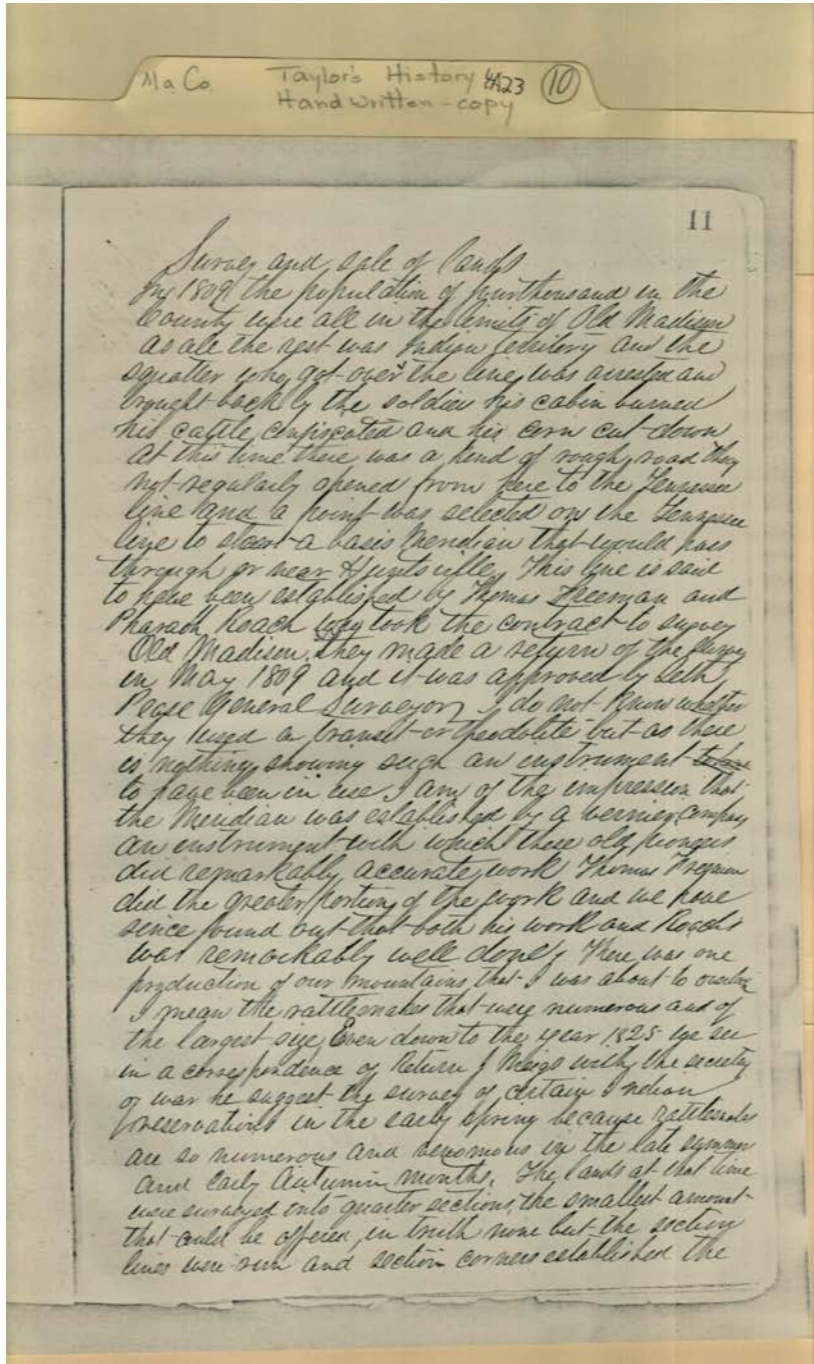
Ma Co Taylor's History 4423 (10)
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10

proper allowance for seventy years since, and that their glowing pictures of the wondrous fertility of this country (well not seem exaggerated) and that when first settled it must have been one of the most fertile countries ever trodden by the footsteps of man. The old settlers tell us there was an abundance of fish and game, our creeks and rivers were as clear as crystal, in which trout and sea horse perch and salmon literally swam. The woods were full of squirrels, pigeons, and wild turkeys, Bear and Deer were abundant. In woods the lakes and sloughs teemed with wild geese and ducks that fattened on the abundant mast along our waters. The lands once cleared with new little labor, ^{afforded} support to man and beast. They could be so good, and forest was so abundant that cattle and hogs thrived with very little care. The country was healthy, water abundant and of the best quality, drought never visited them but at the beginning of each year they could safely calculate the result of the coming year well. They so seldom failed in their crops that a good crop was almost a matter of certainty.

Another proof of the truth of these statements is the in that day unprecedented emigration to the new region from 1805 to 1809. Population of four thousand here in 1816 there were ten thousand and above and four thousand two hundred Colonies in the county and in 1820 our population had reached 19,000. ^{and} Colonies and the County was making about ten thousand bales of cotton a year. In the year 1808 Madison County was organized and in 1809 the lands up the old County were surveyed and put upon the market. And I will take up the settlement as it was in 1809, and will in the history of the land sales be able to give some idea of the settlements at that time.

Types:
essay



Names:

Freeman, Thomas

Meigs, Return J.

Pease, Seth

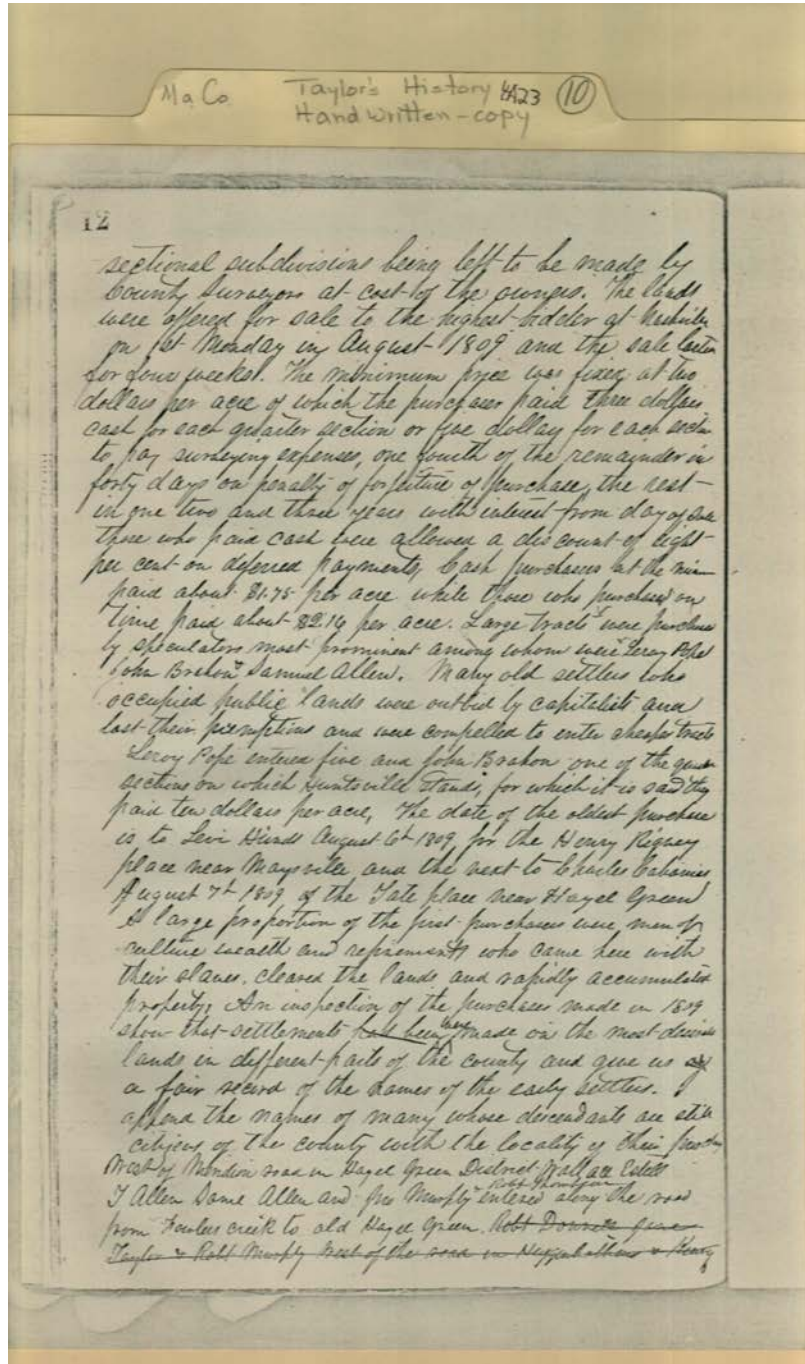
Rattlesnakes

Roach, Pharaoh

Surveys of land

Types:

essay



Names:

Allen, Samuel
 Allen, T.
 Brahan, John
 Cabaniss, Charles

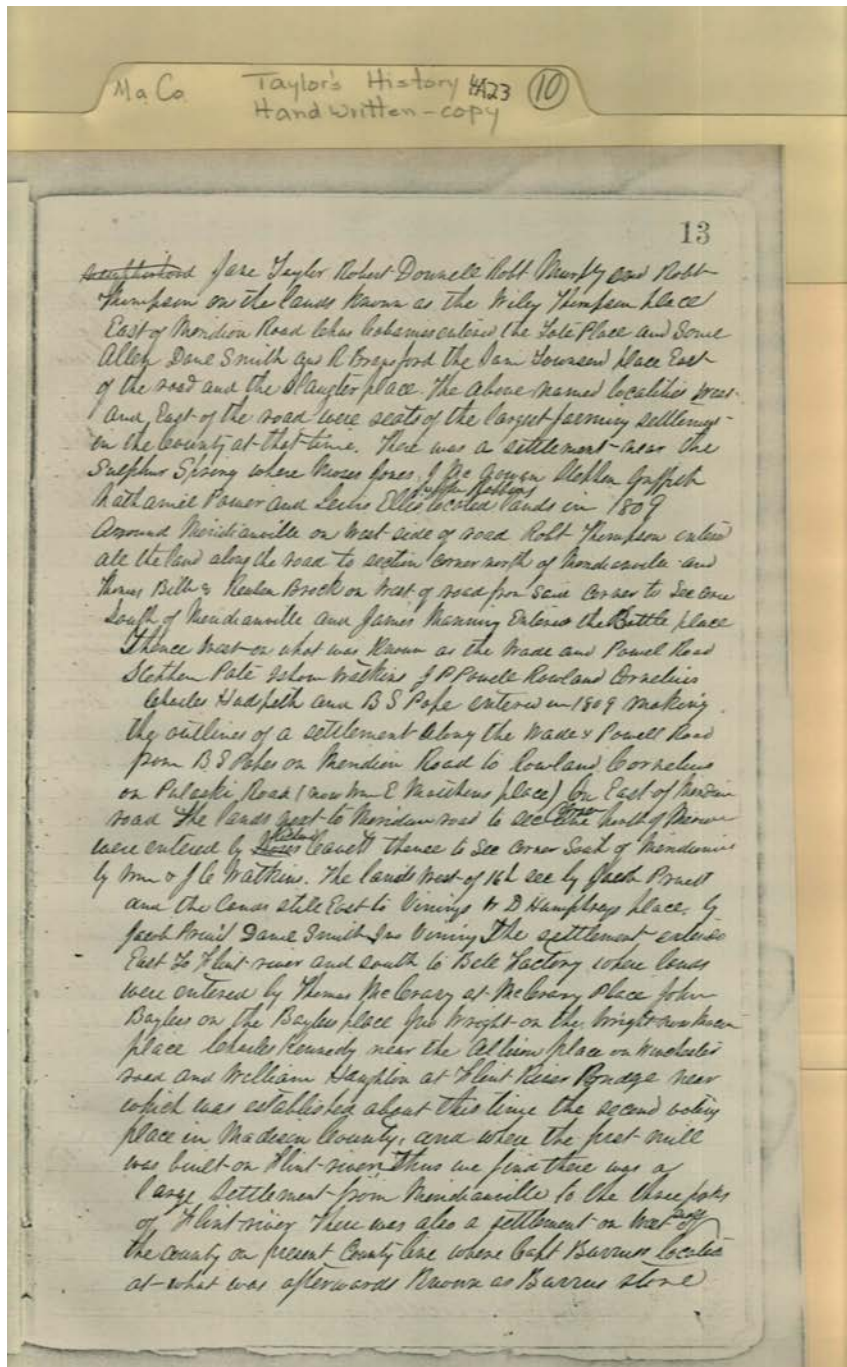
Downell, Robert
 Higginbothams,
 Hinds, Levi
 Keary,

Murphy, John
 Murphy, Robert
 Pope, Leroy
 Rigney, Henry

Tate,
 Taylor, James
 Wallace, Estell

Types:

essay



Names:

Allen, Samuel
 Allison,
 Barrus, Captain
 Battle,
 Bayless, John
 Bell Factory
 Bibb, Thomas
 Bransford, R.
 Brock, Reuben
 Cabaniss, Charles
 Cavett, Richard

Cornelius, Rowland
 Downell, Robert
 Ellis, Moses
 Griffith, Stephen
 Hadpeth, Charles
 Haughton, William
 Humphreys, D.
 Jones, Moses
 Kennedy, Charles
 Manning, James
 Matthews, William E.

McCrary, Thomas
 McGowen, J.
 Murphy, Robert
 Pate, Stephen
 Pope, B. S.
 Powell, J. P.
 Power, Nathaniel
 Pruett, Jacob
 Robbins, John
 Slaughter, Dr.
 Smith, Dave

Taylor, James
 Thompson, Robert
 Thompson, Wiley
 Townsend, Sam
 Watkins, Isham
 Watkins, J. C.
 Watkins, William
 Wright, John

Types:

essay

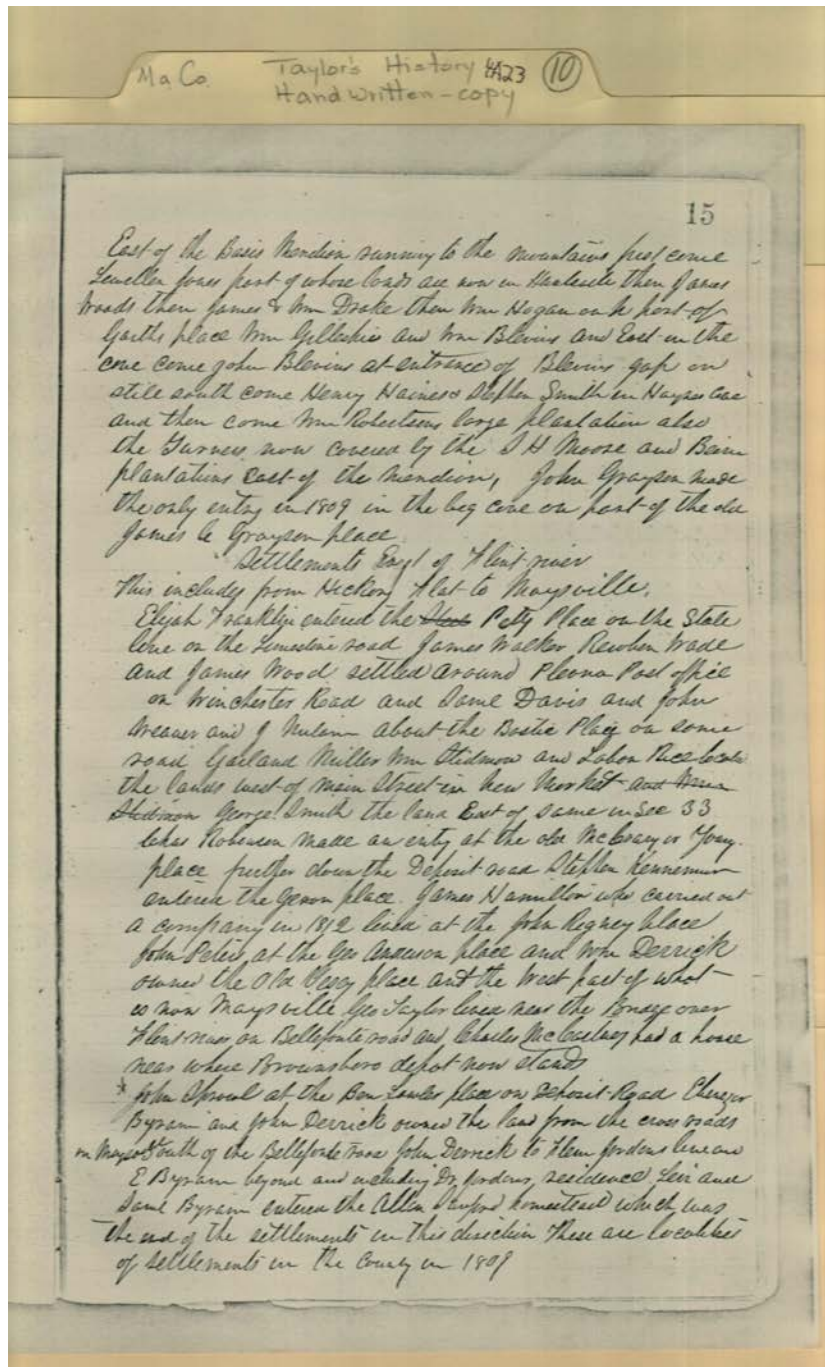
Ma Co. Taylor's History #23 (10)
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14
Coming south from Popo Place we cross the bridge and see
Sec 13. Now the new place settled by Peyton large tract
Harris and pro Mr Leake running back to the Blue
Spring on Harris land where the road around was located
pro W Walker entered the Madison place East of
the road down to the Horton place then Leake's land
owned down to the Stokes now Hadden place, Robert
The Way came in and owned down to Brecken or Calhoun
North Boundary West from Nantawille along the townshab
or others road over Russell's Hill West to Beasley place
along which George Dilworth was on Aleck Jones place
and Edward Ward on North part of the Bradford place.
On East side of the Madison Road along the road come
John Hodges John Connally Henry Love and David ^{Hodges}
Lambert Robert's Mary Vincent John Brecken and Leroy Pope to
the S^W corner of the townshab East of the Basie Meridian
just across the Mountain on present Kelly's place Parret Steger
located the present Madison or Wiley place part of which is on the line
Francis C Harris Henry Harris Henry Harris and others located
part of the Madson and D. L. Mosses places around which
was a considerable settlement running out to Wilsons
Ward's place on that river. South of this on East of that
river was the Brownsboro settlement where John Lamberson
Solomon Massengale Mr Harlett made cabins at which time
also lived Geo Taylor Charles McCartney John Brown and
others who located their lands in 1810-11. South of Hartin
and West of the Basie Meridian the land was taken up
in large tracts by Leroy Pope John Brecken Wm Lanier
Thomas Bibb Robt Lanford and Egbert Harris. Andrew
Dixie entered part of the Dixie place at Dixie old mill and
Thomas Anderson Archie McDonnell Peregrine Palmer
Wm Holmsson Thomas Foreman Samuel and Joseph
Acklen entered large tracts of valuable land
West of the road towards White's bay. The lands
on the river were entered some time afterward and
there were but little few settlers on West of
Basie Meridian, except the negroes.

Names:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Acklen, Joseph | Coxe, Henry | Jordan, W. H. | Nashlean, David |
| Acklen, Samuel | Dilworth, George | Lamberson, John | Pope, |
| Anderson, Frances | Falconer, Peregrine | Lanford, Robert | Pope, Leroy |
| Beasley, | Freeman, Thomas | Lanier, William | Robertsen, Mr. |
| Bibb, Thomas | Harless, Henry | Leake, John M. | Sivley, Andrew |
| Brahan, | Harris, Egbert | Massengale, Solomen | Steger, Parret |
| Brahan, John | Harris, Francis E. | McCartney, Charles | Tayler, George |
| Brown, John | Harris, Henry | McDonnell, Archie | Vincent, Moses |
| Cabaniss, Charles | Harris, Richard | McMahon, | Walker, John W. |
| Calhoun, | Hewlett, J. W. | McVay, | Ward, Edward |
| Connally, John | Hodges, John | Moores, D. L. | Wilson, |
| Cox, Peyton | Jones, Aleck | Moss, | |

Types:
essay



Names:

Anacuan, George
 Beirne,
 Blevins, William
 Bostie,
 Byram, Ebenezer
 Byram, Samuel
 Davis, Samuel
 Derrick, John
 Derrick, William
 Drake, James
 Drake, William
 Franklin, Elijah

Garner,
 Garth,
 Geron,
 Gillespie, William
 Grayson, James C.
 Grayson, John
 Haines, Henry
 Hamilton, James
 Hogan, Mr.
 Jones, Lewellen
 Jordan, Dr.
 Jordan, Flem

Kennemer, Stephen
 Lawler, Ben
 McCartney, Charles
 McCrary,
 Milam, J.
 Miller, Garland
 Moore, S. H.
 Peters, John
 Petty,
 Rice, Labon
 Rigney, John
 Roberson, Charles

Robertson, William
 Smith, George
 Smith, Stephen
 Sprowl, John
 Stedman, William
 Stenford, Allen
 Taylor, George
 Vesey,
 Wade, Reuben
 Walker, James
 Weaver, John
 Wood, James

Woods, James

Young,

Types:

essay



Names:

Madison County in
1809

Types:

map

17

Ma Co Taylor's History 423 (10)
Handwritten - copy

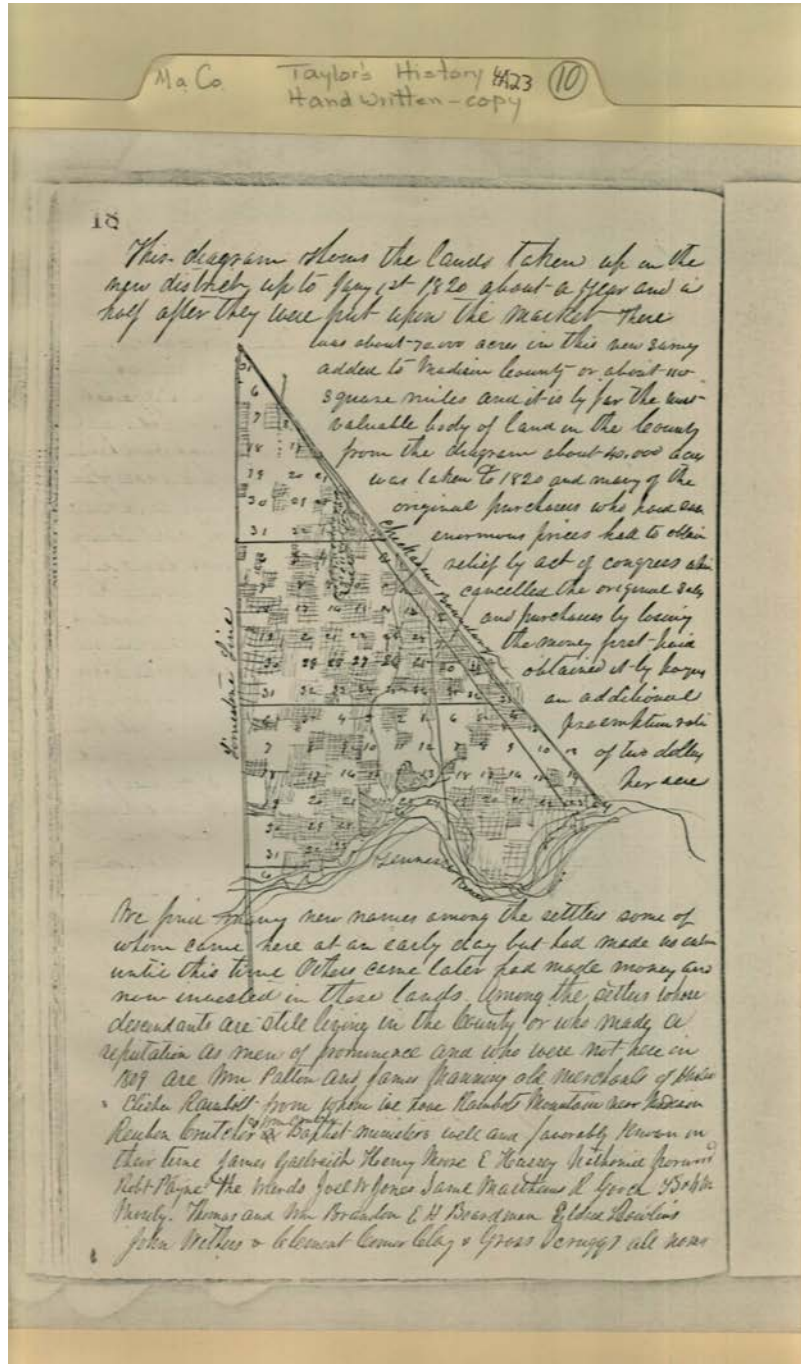
The diagram on the opposite page gives the location of the settlement in the year 1809 there were of course many settlers who did not buy lands until later but the settlements were located as I have given them on the opposite page. The war of 1812 checked for awhile the tide of emigration as Tecumseh united the southern tribes and endeavored to rouse them against the whites. His eloquence does not seem to have had much effect on our nearest neighbors the Chickasaws and Choctaws they had come in contact with the white men often enough to become satisfied and in fact years 1812 & 13 many of them joined his forces as scouts. But many who had indulged emigration and purchased lands here did not bring their families here until after the war of 1812 was virtually ended by the extermination of the old Creek tribe. On proclamation of peace in 1815 the tide of emigration set in anew and was greater than ever. An inspection of the diagram will convince any one acquainted with the topography of the County that these old fellows knew how to select good land but they could not buy it all and by the year 1816 most of the best of the first quality in the old County was taken up. Some four thousand settlers to have been on the lands spoken to be settled in 1809 and then imagine ten thousand more to have come here and occupied the land by 1816 and we can form an idea what a vast difference it would make. The result was that except the land taken up by the barren mountains and rivers it would make the diagram nearly solid red and indicate nearly the same lands entered in Old Madison as the maps now indicate. But in 1818 the rich lands in the foot of the County were surveyed and placed in the market and came out at an enormous price some of it being bid in at as high as one hundred dollars per acre. The diagram on the next page will show how rapidly these lands were taken up after which I will give the names of purchasers that come in after 1809.

Names:

Tecumseh,

Types:

essay



Names:

Boardman, E. H.
 Brandon, Thomas
 Brandon, William
 Clay, Clement Comer
 Crutcher, Reuben
 Crutcher, William

Gailbraith, James
 Gooch, R.
 Jones, Joel W.
 Manning, James
 Massey, E.
 Matthews, Samuel

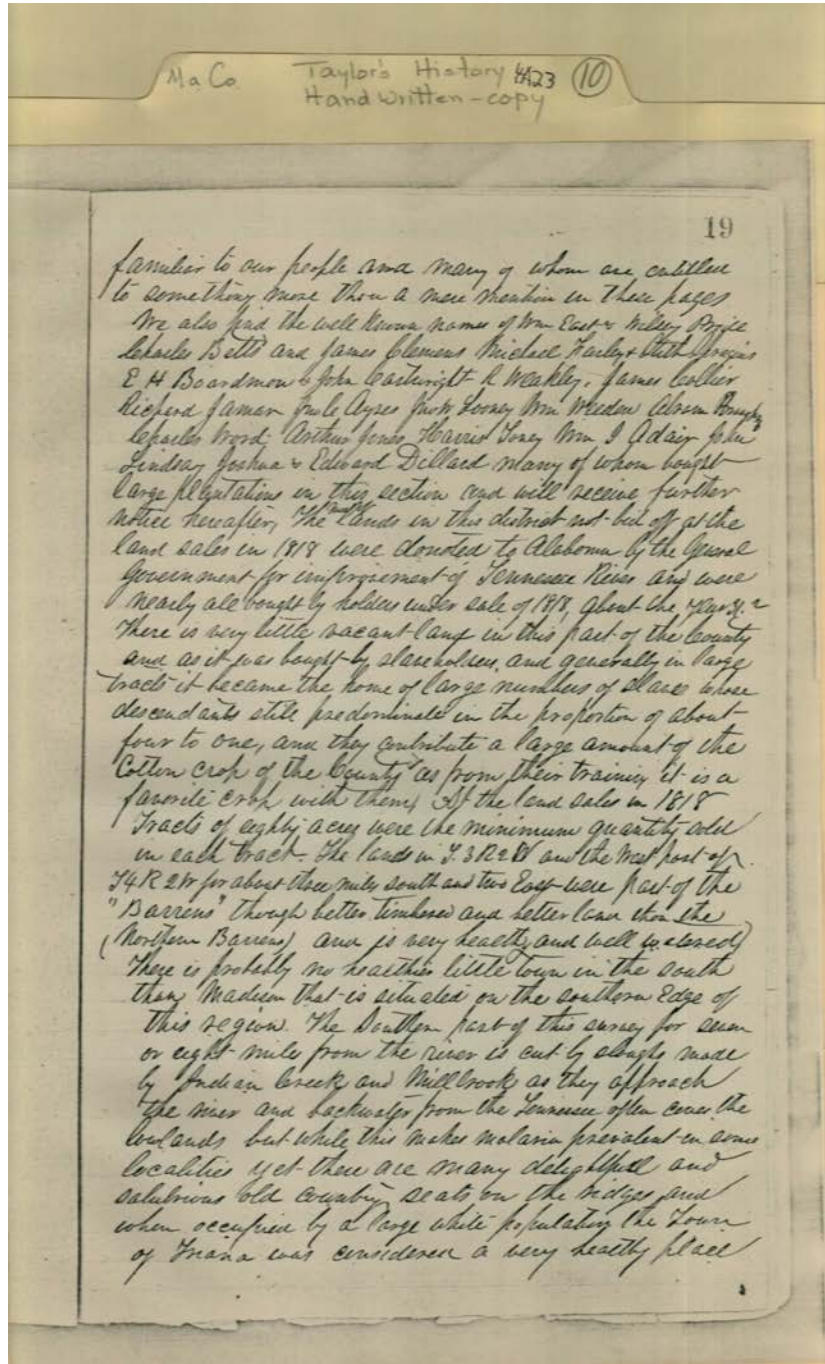
Moore, Henry
 Mosely, T.
 New District Madison
 County
 Norwood, Nathaniel
 Patton, William

Payne, Robert
 Rainbolt, Elisha
 Rowlins, Eldred
 Scruggs, Gross
 Withers, John

Types:

essay

map



Names:

Adair, William J.
 Ayres, John
 Betts, Charles
 Boardman, E. H.
 Broghles, Abram
 Cartwright, John

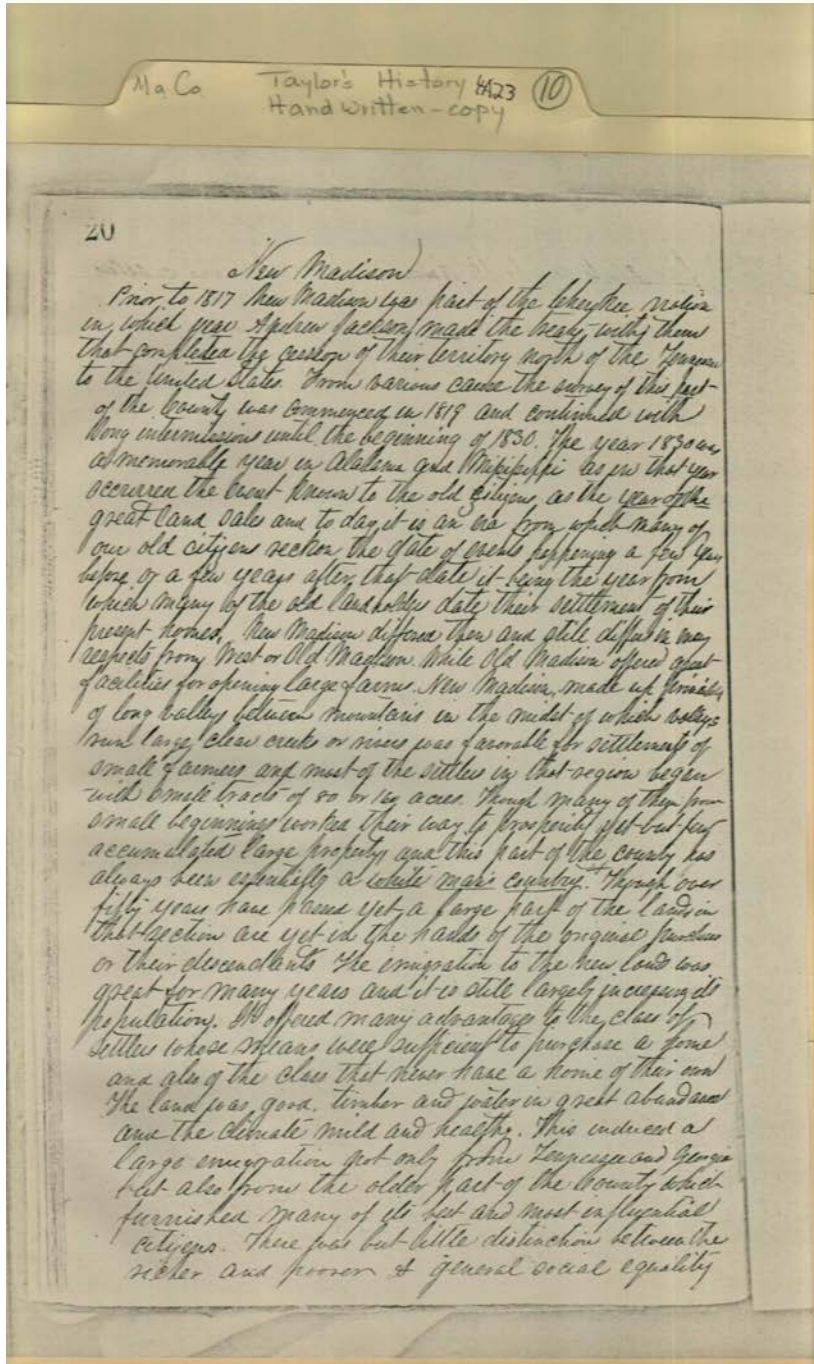
Clemens, James
 Collier, James
 Dillard, Edward
 Dillard, Joshua
 East, William
 Farley, Michael

Jamar, Richard
 Jones, Arthur
 Lindsay, John
 Looney, John W.
 Pride, Wiley
 Spragins, Steth

Toney, Harris
 Weakly, R.
 Weeden, William
 Word, Charles

Types:

essay

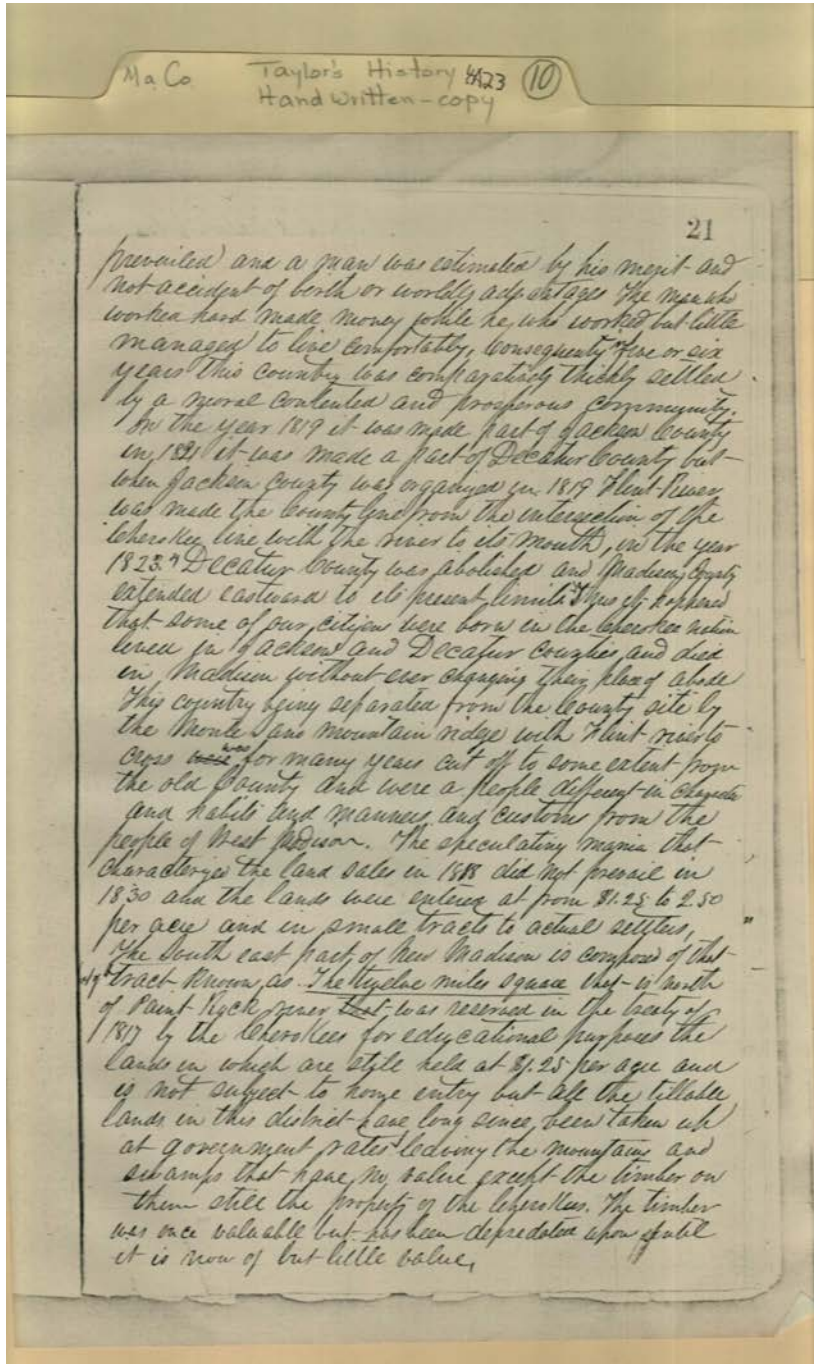


Names:

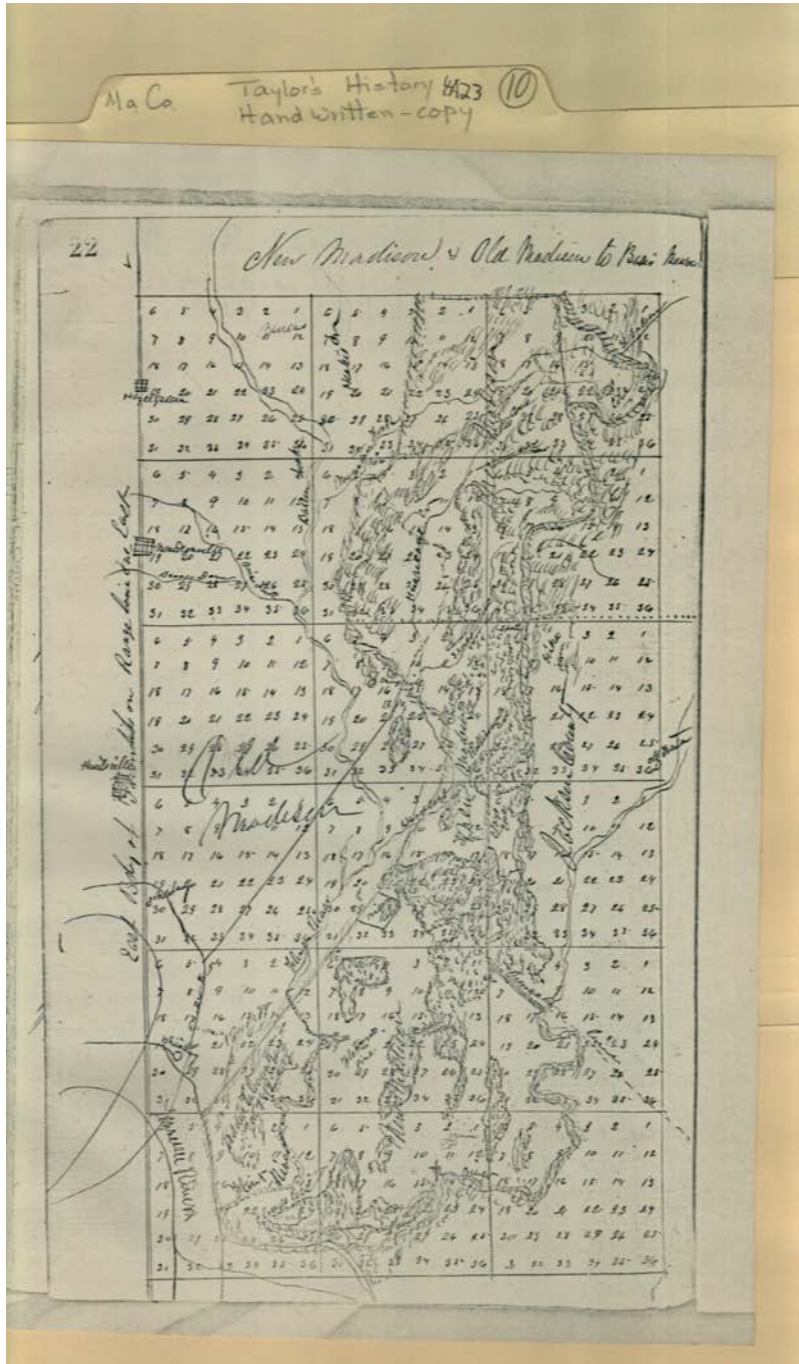
Jackson, Andrew

Types:

essay



Types:
essay

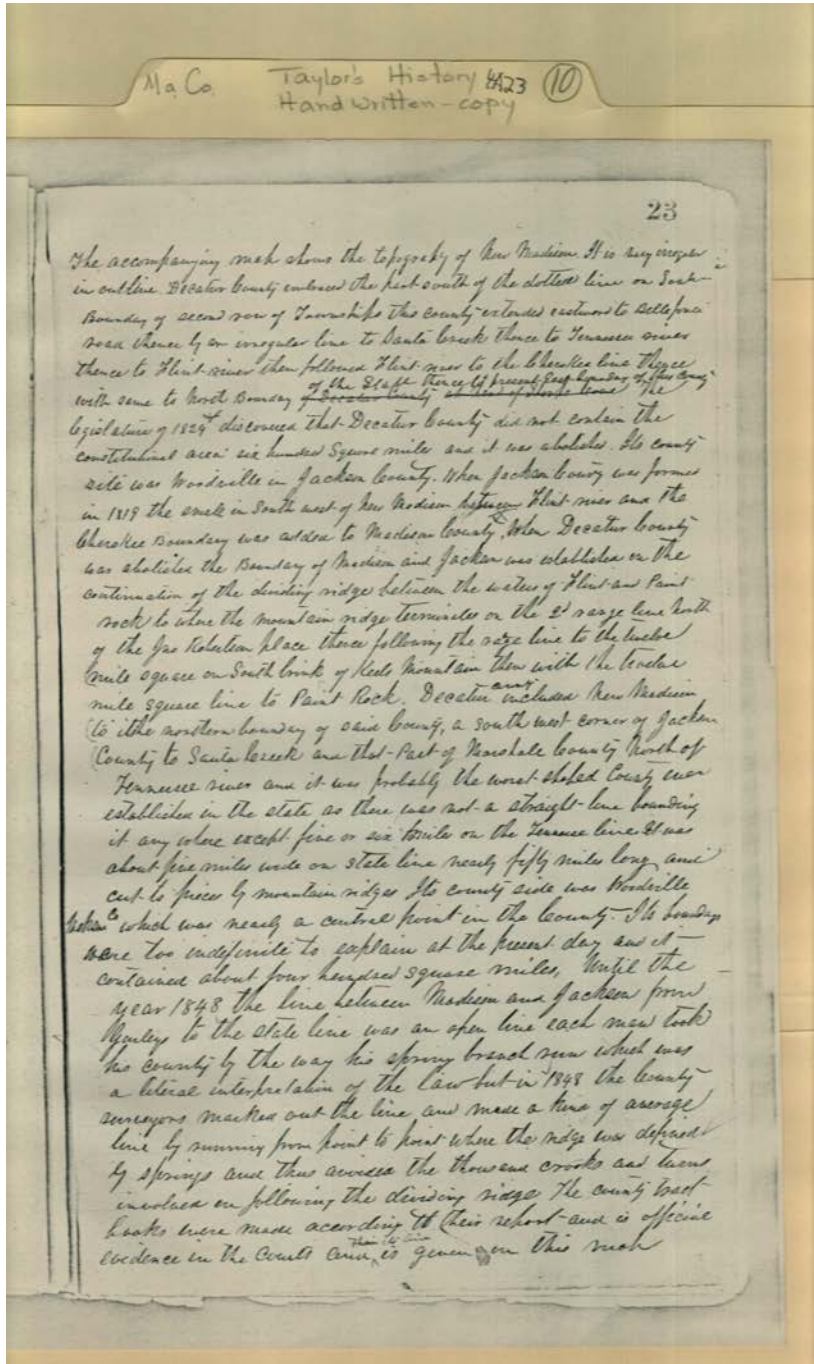


Names:

New Madison County

Types:

map



Types:
essay

Ma Co Taylor's History #123 (10)
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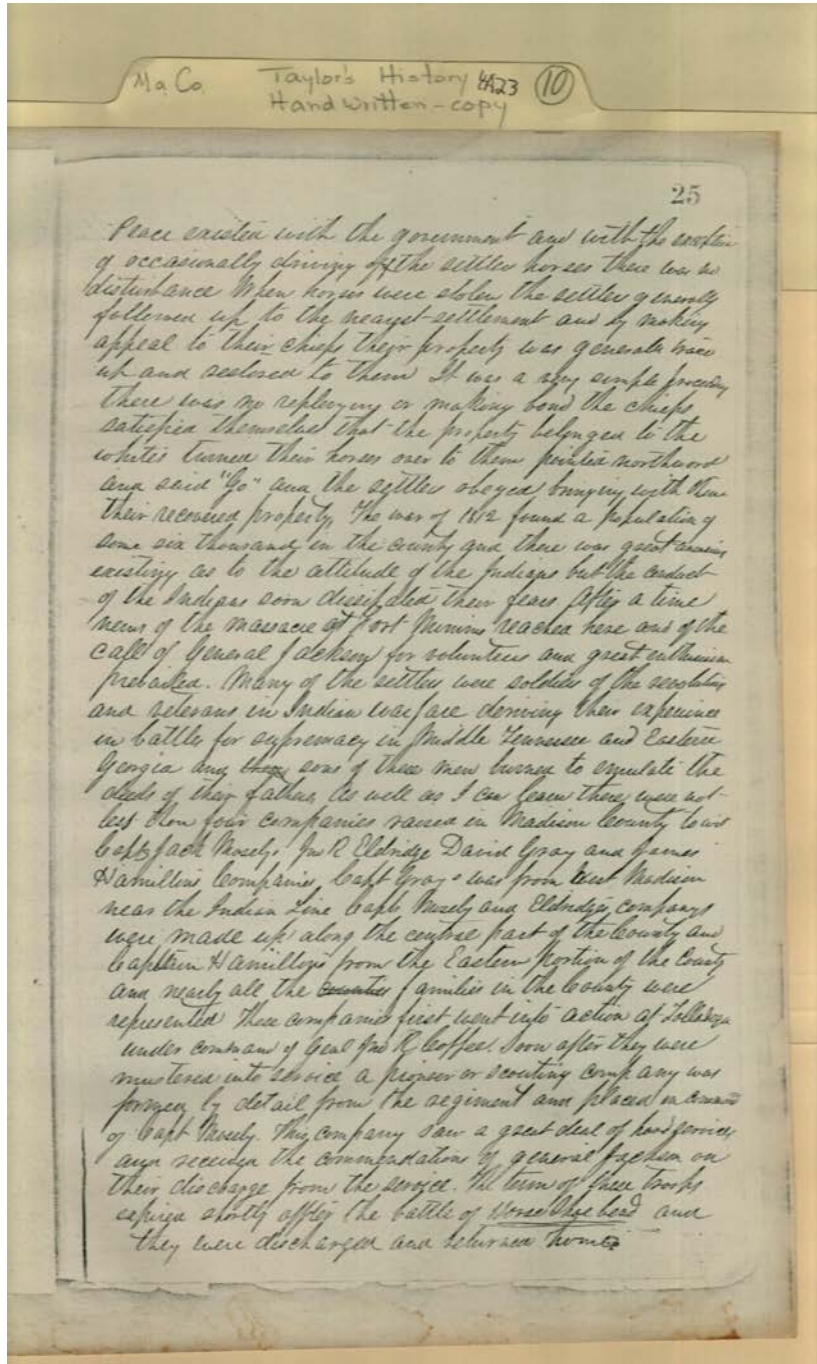
24

The date of the settlement of the Madison being the year 1780 it is hardly necessary to give a circumstantial account of the progress in this region as they are well remembered by the older settlers who still survive. It will be seen from the map that this part of the county is mountainous and while the mountains occupy considerable area of the county yet there are many fine farms in this section and it is especially adapted to the raising of stock and the provisions from the state lead down to the Fayetteville country it bears the name of Egypt on account of the enormous amount of grain and pork it produces and during the war the Federal government pronounced it as one of the best foraging ground they needed in the south.

Madison County

I have given a detail of the settlement of the different parts of the county from the first settlement until the county attained its present dimensions and I now propose to consider it as a whole instead of in separate parts. This has always been a land of peace until the civil war. The Chickasaw and Cherokee claimed the limit of the hunting ground passes somewhere through this county and as they had no settlement nearer than their own towns near the region has no tradition of any conflict with hostile tribes. It is said that neither tribe had any permanent habitation in the county away from their towns. It is probable that other localities were more congenial for their towns. The immense canebrakes in the river bottoms and the heavy forests all over the county the rough mountains inhabited by wolves bears and panthers and large venomous serpents was not a suitable permanent abode for the Indians. But while there is no indication of towns or villages yet it was doubtless a place of resort for great hunting parties who came here in summer and autumn and as winter approached returned to the neighborhood of Quartersville or to Tusculum (old Lebanon) laden with game. The only settlers in East Madison saw some Indians and they were not troublesome.

Types:
essay



Names:

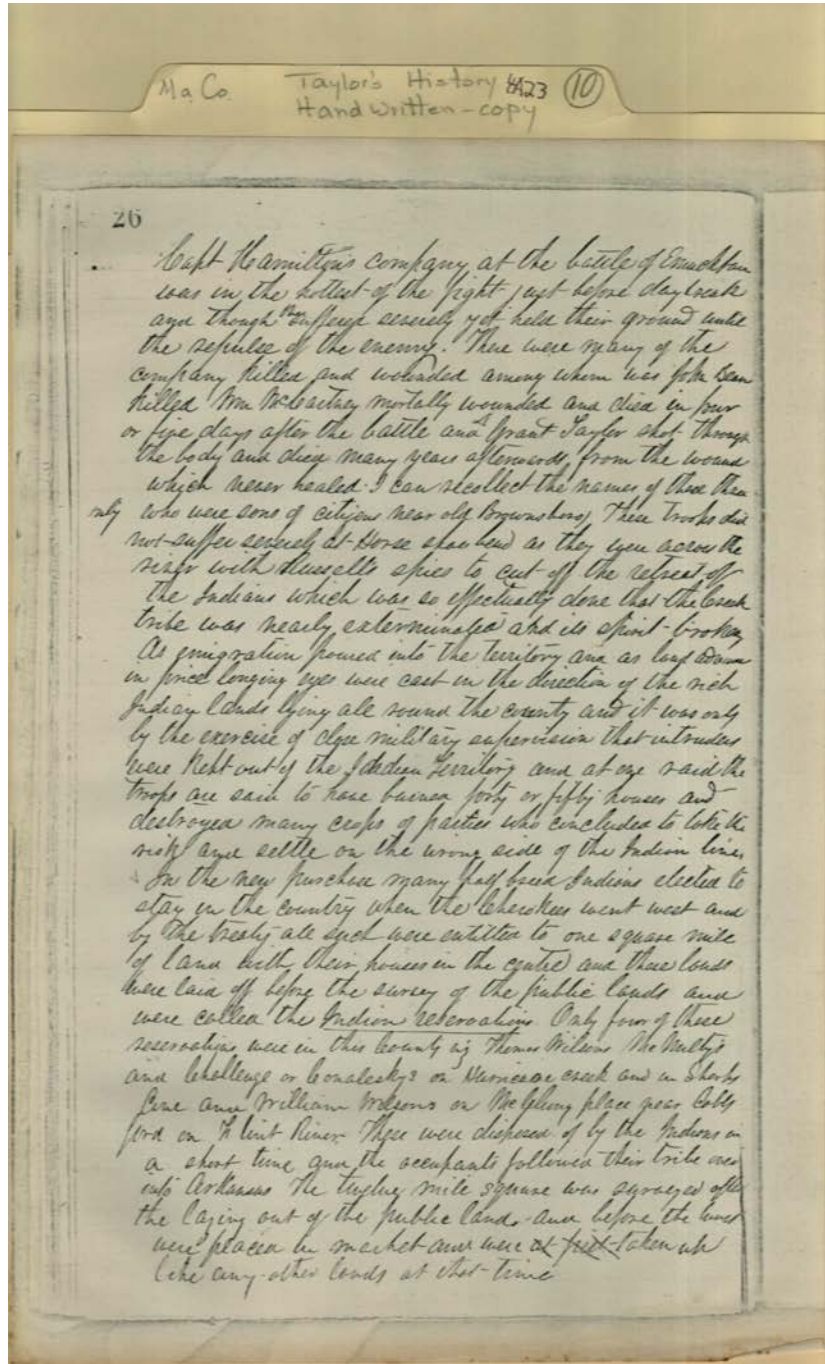
Coffee, John R.,
General
Eldridge, John R.

Fort Mimms
Gray, David
Hamilton, James

Jackson, Andrew,
General
Mosely, Jack, Captain

Types:

essay



Names:

Bean, John
Challenge,
Conalesky,

Hamilton, James,
Captain
Indian Reservations
McCartney, William

McClung,
McNulty,
Russell,
Taylor, Grant

Wilson, Thomas
Wilson, William

Types:

essay

27

Ma Co Taylor's History 4423 (10)
Hand written - copy

It is something remarkable that in 1820 when the population of this county was restricted by the old laws that the population was as heavy as at any time prior to the year 1860. Population was as follows in 1816 4,200 1820 4,500 1824 4,800 1828 5,100 1832 5,400 1836 5,700 1840 6,000 1844 6,300 1848 6,600 1852 6,900 1856 7,200 1860 7,500 1864 7,800 1868 8,100 1872 8,400 1876 8,700 1880 9,000 1884 9,300 1888 9,600 1892 9,900 1896 10,200 1900 10,500 1904 10,800 1908 11,100 1912 11,400 1916 11,700 1920 12,000 1924 12,300 1928 12,600 1932 12,900 1936 13,200 1940 13,500 1944 13,800 1948 14,100 1952 14,400 1956 14,700 1960 15,000 1964 15,300 1968 15,600 1972 15,900 1976 16,200 1980 16,500 1984 16,800 1988 17,100 1992 17,400 1996 17,700 2000 18,000 2004 18,300 2008 18,600 2012 18,900 2016 19,200 2020 19,500

Thus it will be seen that the population reaches its ante Bellum limit between the years 1850 and 1860 the increase in population in the two decades being nearly equal and up to 1860 there had been a slight decrease. In 1869 the vote for James H. Williams for Bellum 12,444 and in the year 1870 when in an exciting local election when every effort possible was made to bring out a full vote there was polled a vote of 2,300. This shows but little increase in the white vote, in the year 1870 the population was a little over 50,000 and in 1880 about 58,000 showing that from the war until the present time the increase in population has been equal to any like period since the year 1816. There was a heavy increase in population to 1860 in consequence of the rapid settlement of new territory but the other part of the county held its own by the increase in the Colored population up more than made up for the white who remained to the war part of the County. Between the years 1850 and 1860 came the financial crisis that wrecked the fortunes of so many of our old citizens making a marked decrease in population at that point. Cotton had dropped down to a low ebb and many who had bought on credit found it impossible to meet their obligations many of the banks that had under the banking system of that time advanced largely in excess of their assets suspended payment and large tracts of land were sold under execution. This did not materially affect the Eastern portion of the County which steadily increased in population but in the Western portion where large capital was invested and heavy liabilities incurred the prostration in business was universal and but few escaped financial embarrassment or ruin.

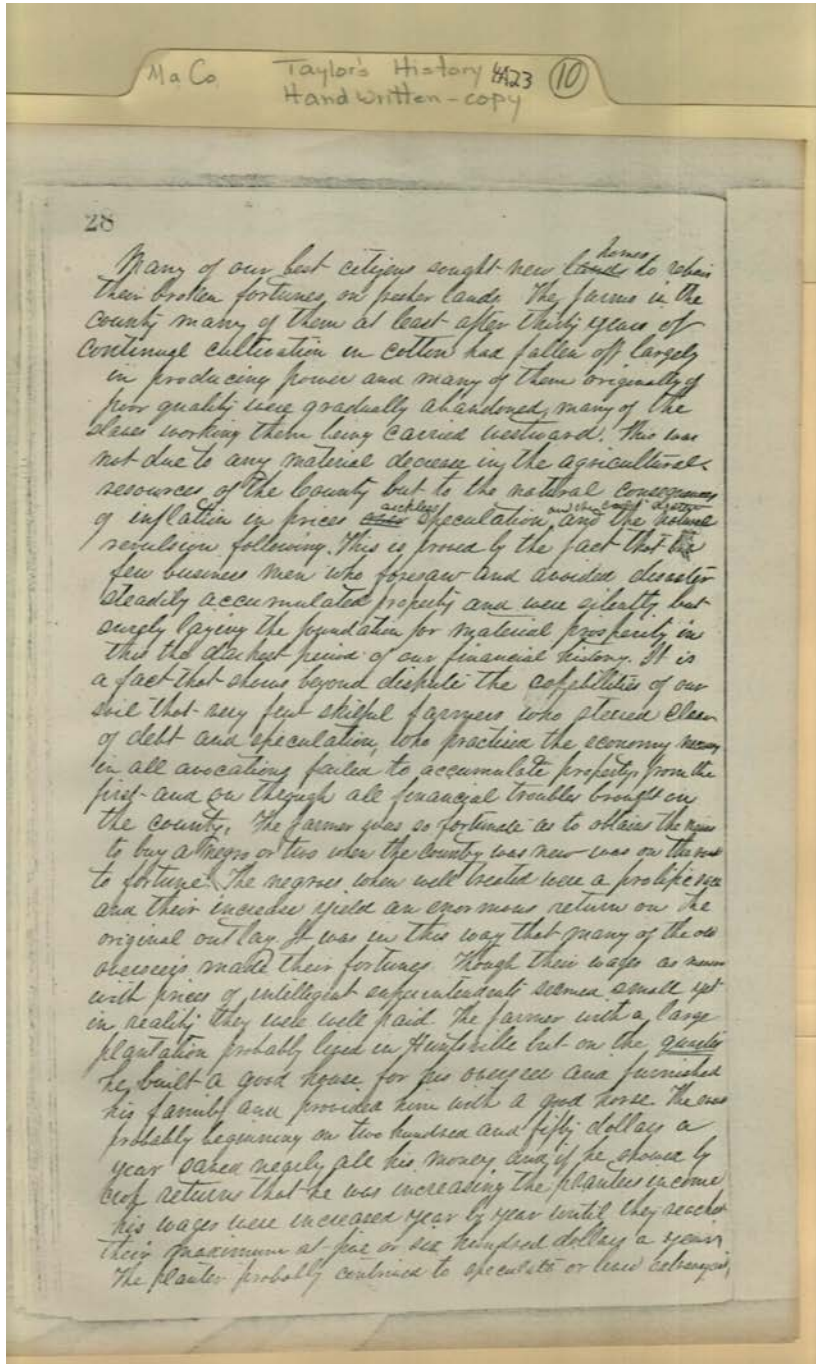
Names:

Bibb, Governor

Williams,

Types:

essay



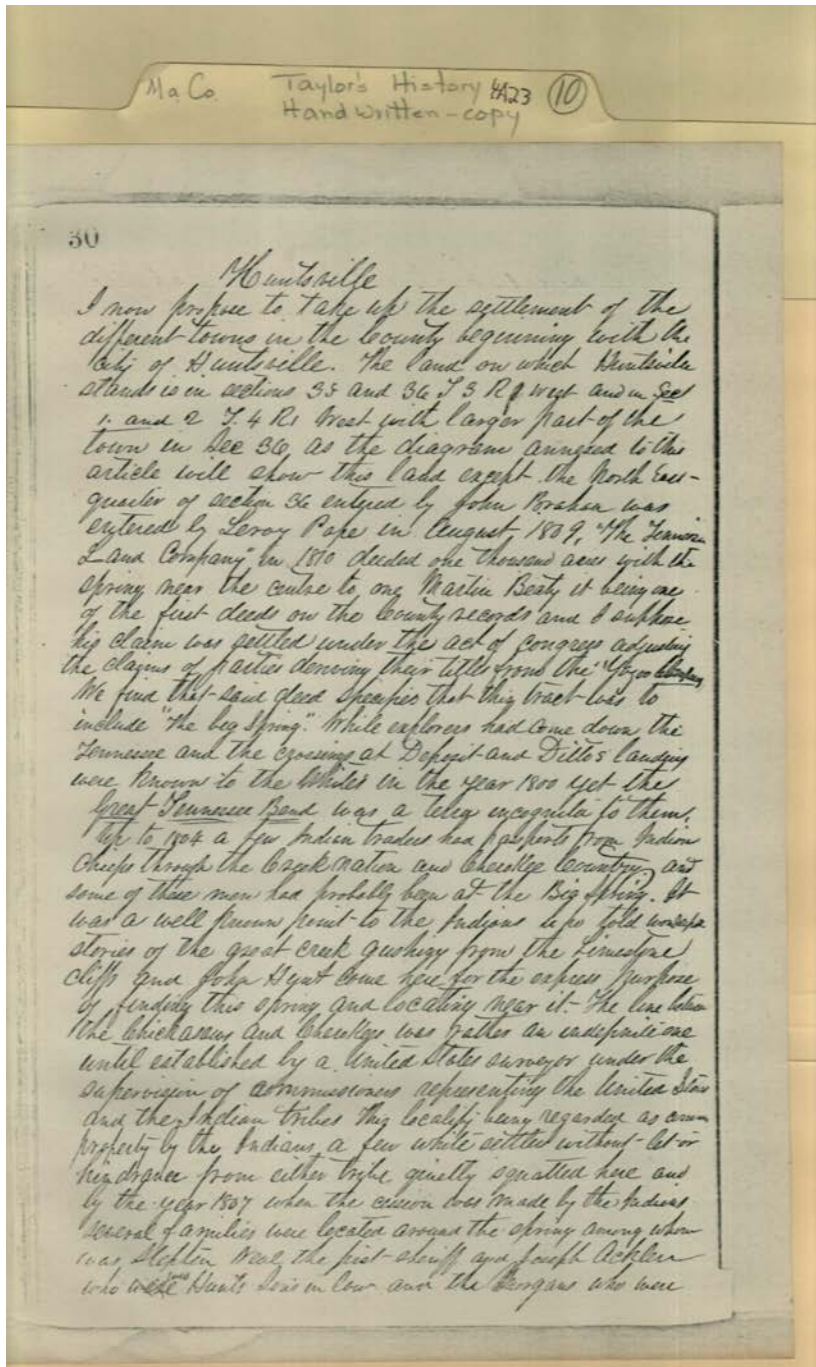
Types:
essay

29

Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10)
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Made a rule in bank and finally settled up with
 success by paying him in progress or land. The owner
 became a planter he was successful in good crops he
 has bought two or three young negro families husbands
 and wives that increase in arithmetical proportion
 he cultivates his land in the best style and works
 side by side with his slaves that receive good
 treatment every year his working force increases and
 he adds to it little by little until he finds in working
 middle age that he is an extensive land holder and
 slave owner. By this time negro families probably a mother
 and one or two children have developed into a very many cases
 of eight or ten splendid well trained field hands worth
 several thousand dollars which represent the profits
 after deducting expenses and taxes. By the end of the labor
 of the original families he very likely purchased others with
 like results I have known many cases of a slave mother
 and twelve or fifteen children many of them good field
 hands the property of the original owner who bought the mother
 when a young woman and had raised the entire family.
 Fortunately these slaves settled knew how to work for
 they and their wives had a hard time when they had a
 young family of their own and a young family or two
 of negroes to keep up. When they owned the wife and
 not the husband which was often the case the husband's
 labor was of no benefit to his family as they compare the
 owner of his wife generally had to feed them from Saturday
 night until Monday morning. But then the white man
 and his wife were stimulated by the prospect of future riches
 the good wife waited on her husband's needs as she usually
 requires attention. took care of the colored children with her
 own when the woman was able to help do out door work probably
 getting one day's service in the week for washing and doing
 the ironing herself. Her life was one of arduous toil but the
 women of that day were a patient, steady, economical and
 industrious wives and did their whole duty in providing for
 their households.

Types:
 essay



Names:

Acklen, Joseph
Beatty, Martin
Brahan, John

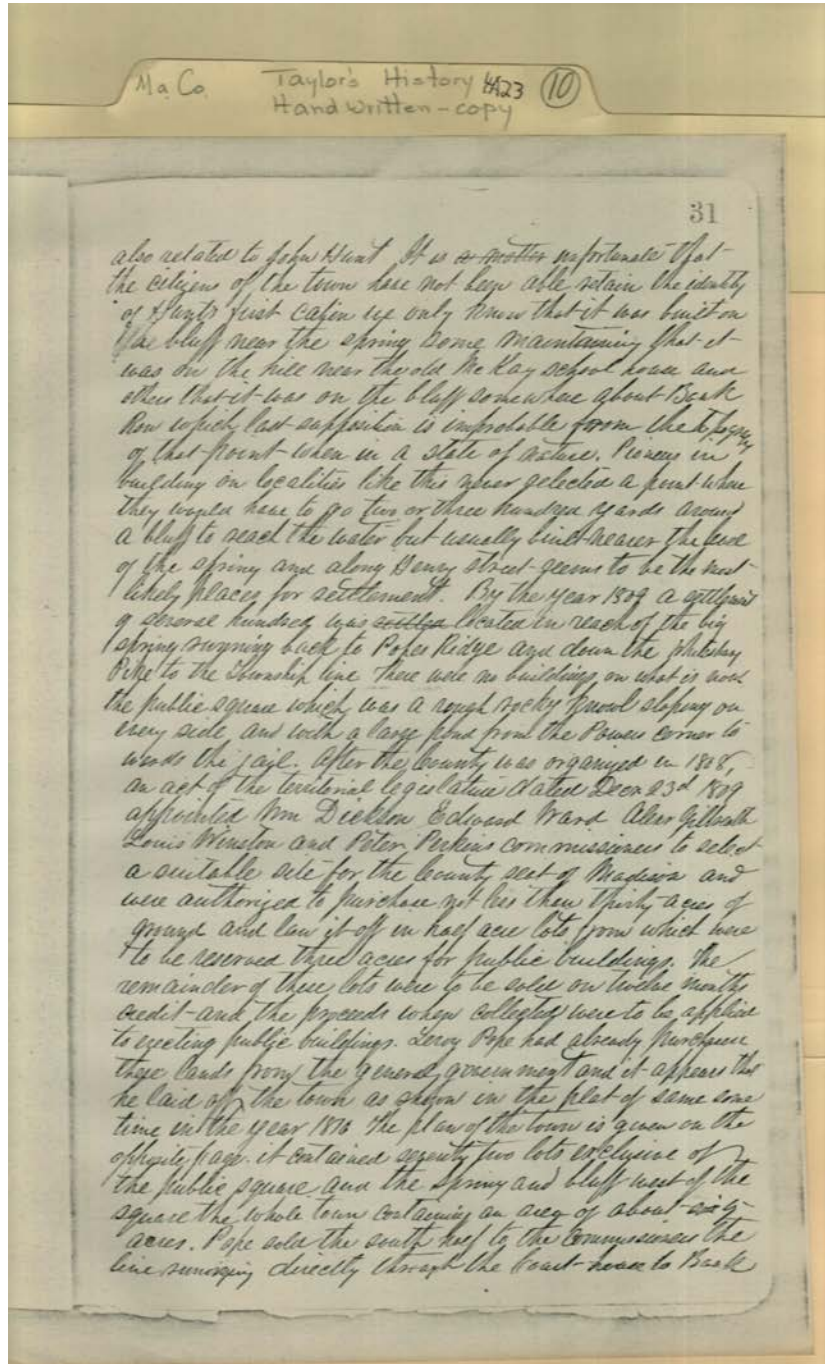
Hunt, John
Morgan,
Neal, Stephen

Pope, Leroy
Tennessee Land Co.
Yazoo Land Co.

Huntsville is Settled

Types:

essay



Names:

Dickson William
Gilbreath, Alex

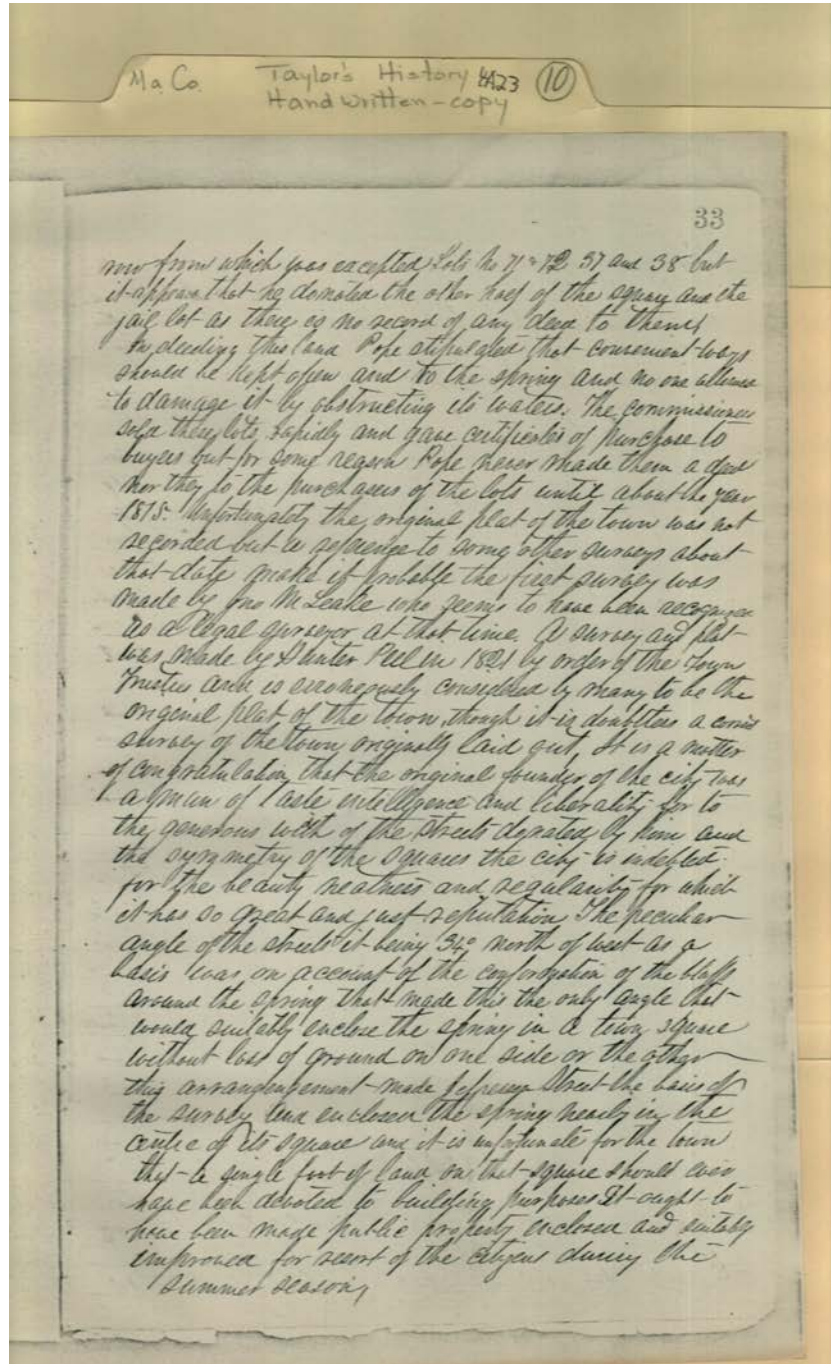
Hunt, John
McKay,

Perkins, Peter
Pope, Leroy

Ward, Edward
Winston, Louis

Types:

essay



Names:

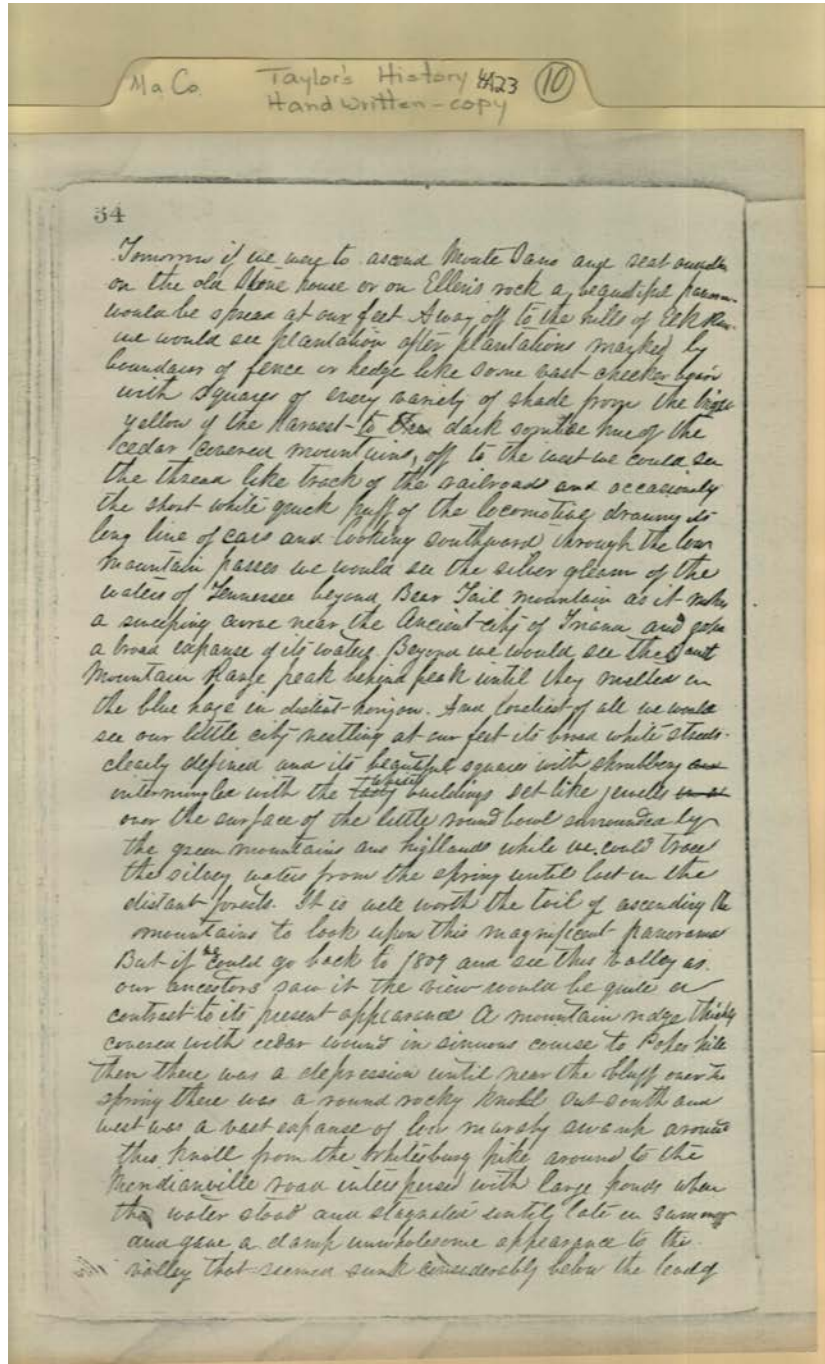
Leake, John M.

Peel, Hunter

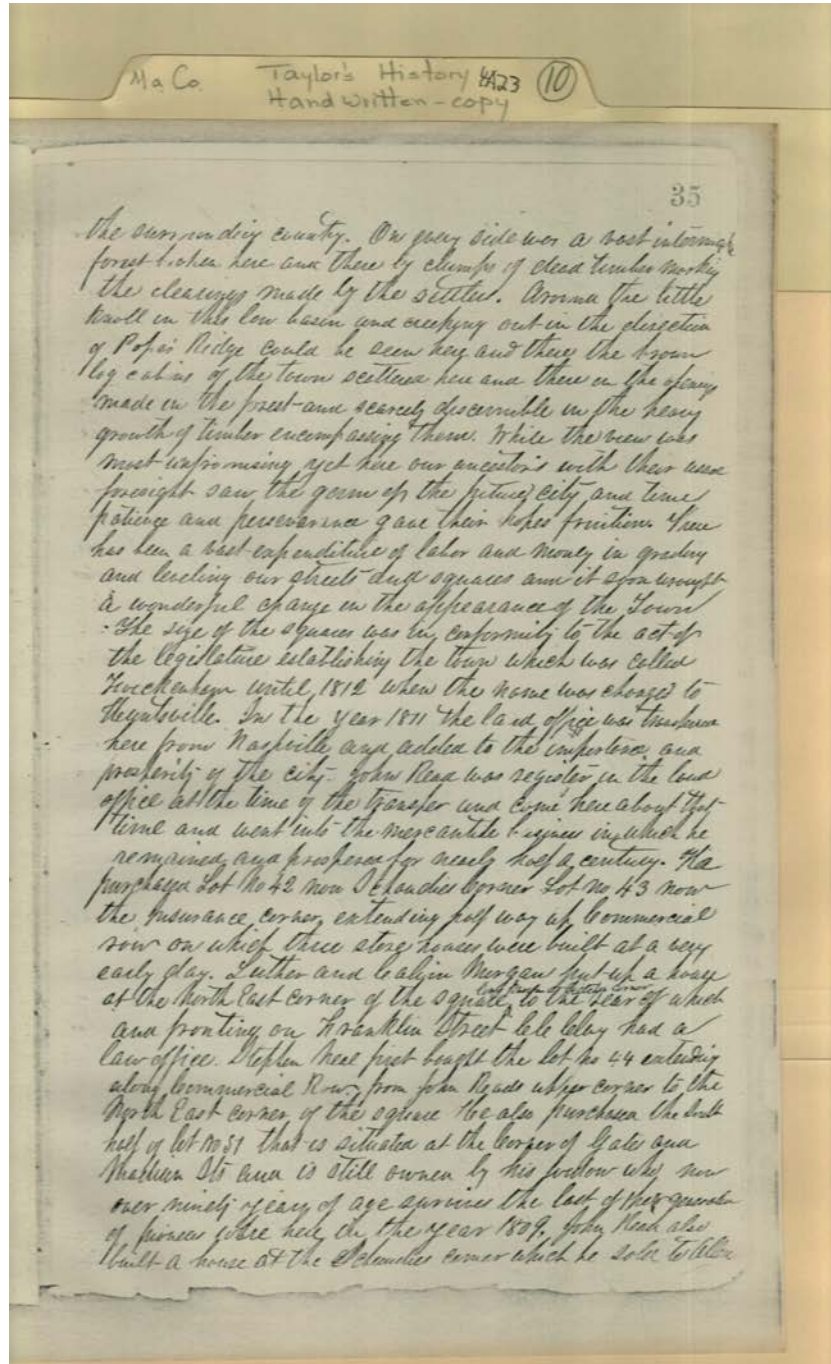
Pope,

Types:

essay



Types:
essay



Names:

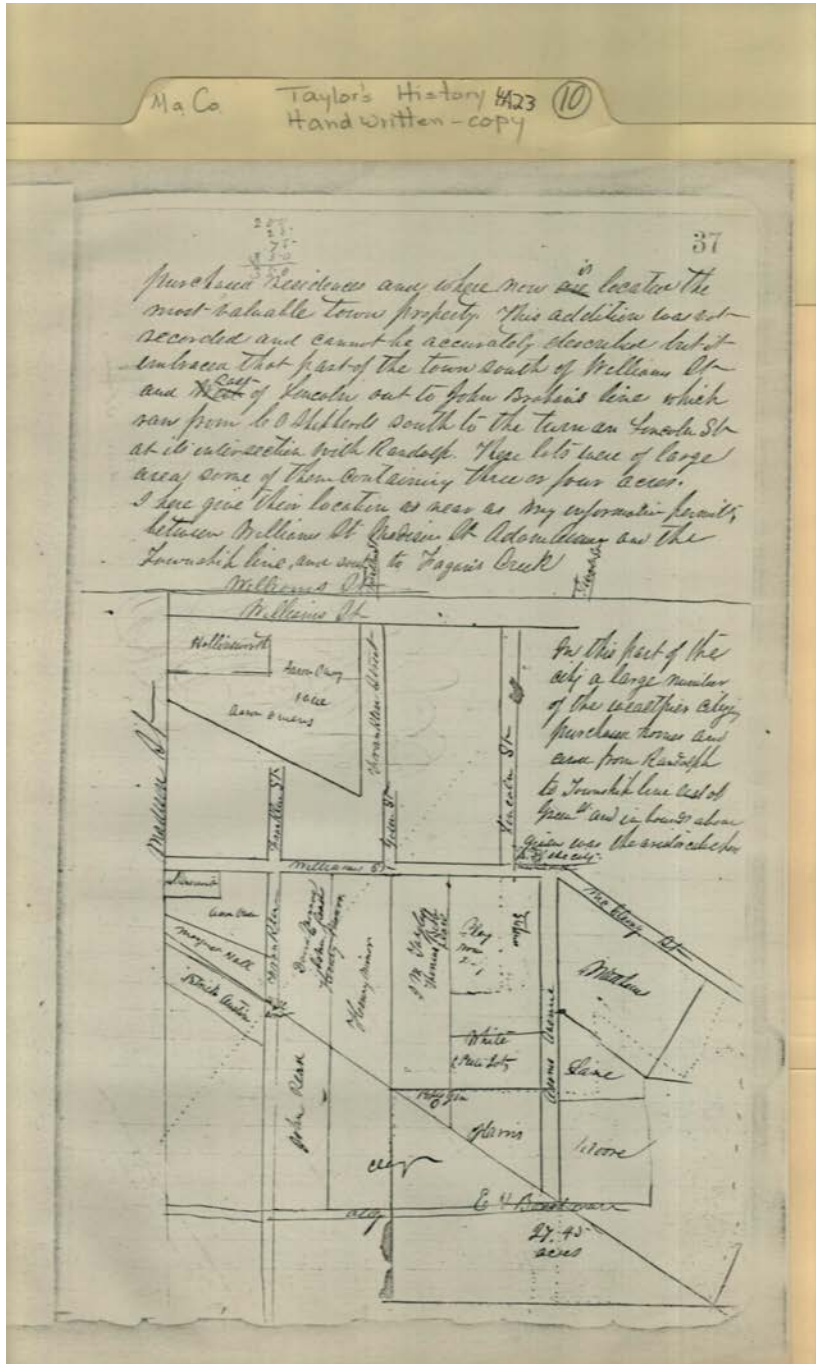
Clay, C. C.
Morgan, Calvin

Morgan, Luther
Neal, Stephen

Read, John

Types:

essay



Names:

Brahan, John

East Huntsville

Shepherd, C. O.

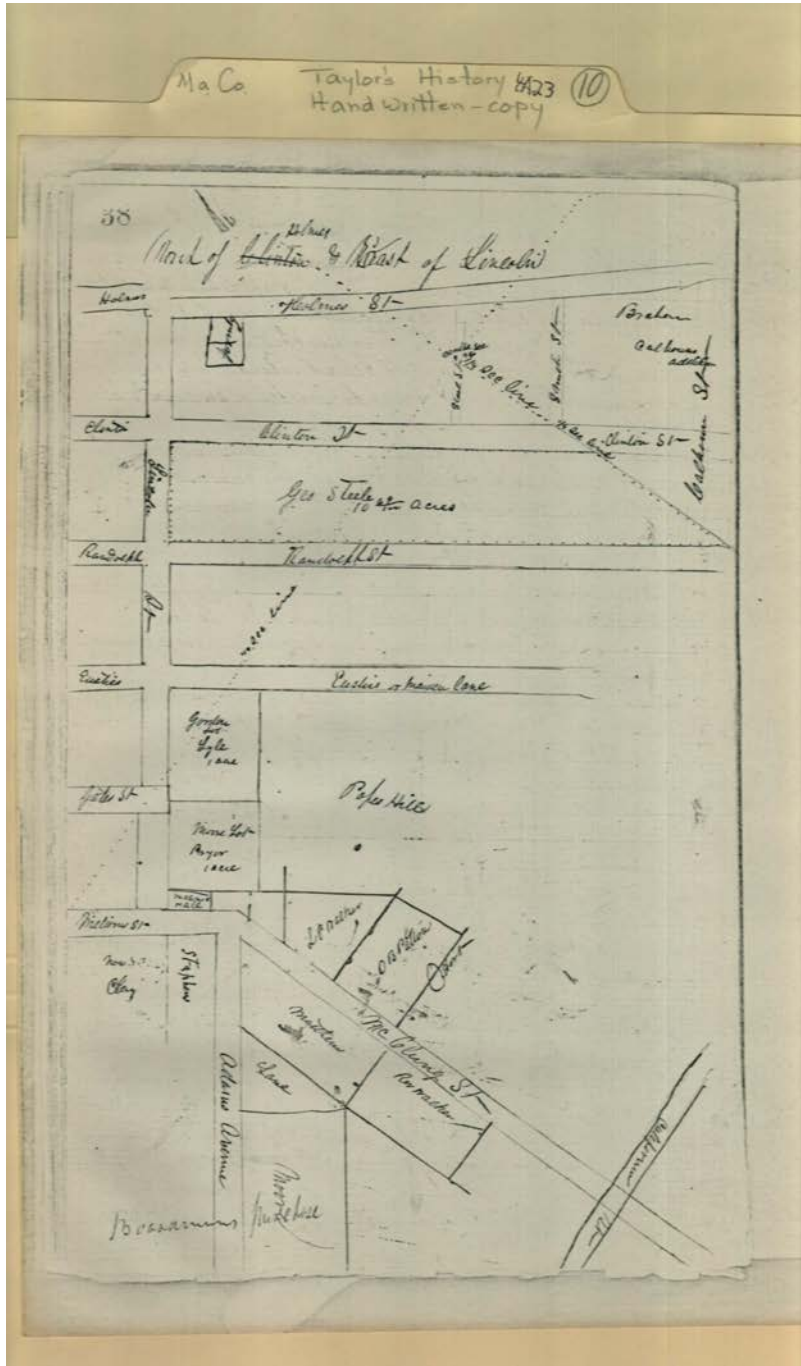
Types:

essay

map

Taylor History of Madison County (handwritten)

Image 37 r04a23-10-000-0186 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

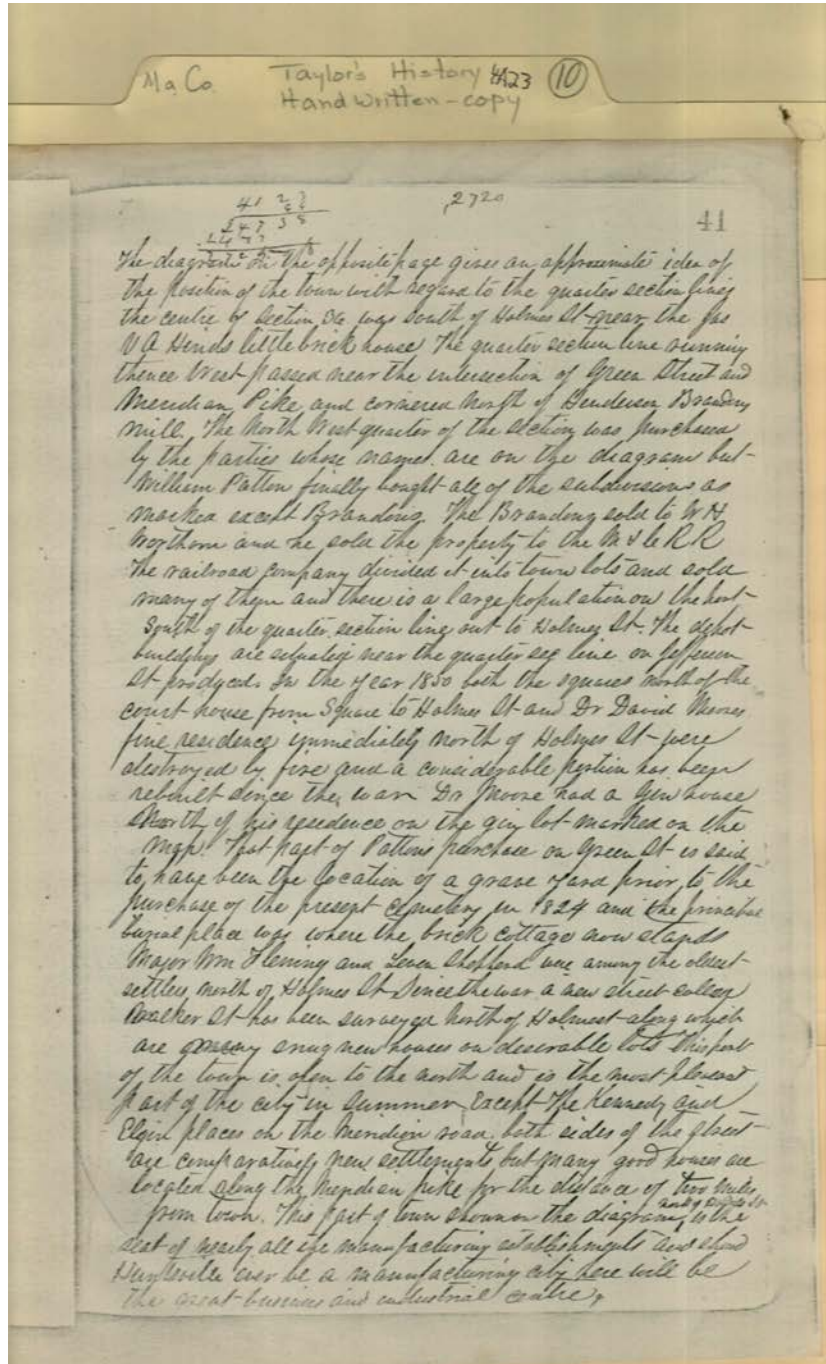


Names:

East of Lincoln

Types:

map



Names:

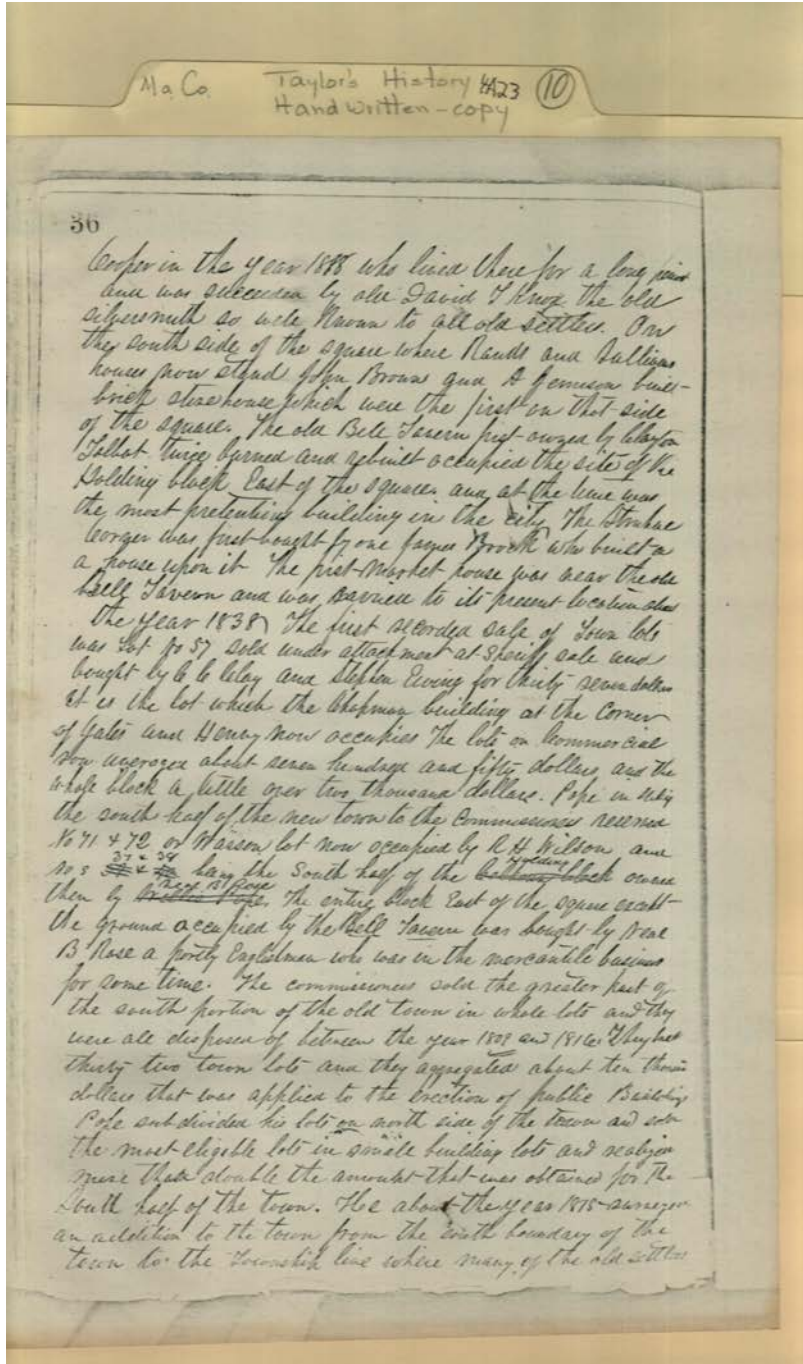
Elgin,
Fleming, William,
Major

Hinds, V. A.
Kennedy,
Moore, David, Dr.

Patton, William
Shepherd, Leven
Wortham, W. H.

Types:

essay



Names:

Bell Tavern
Brock, James
Browne, John
Clay, C. C.

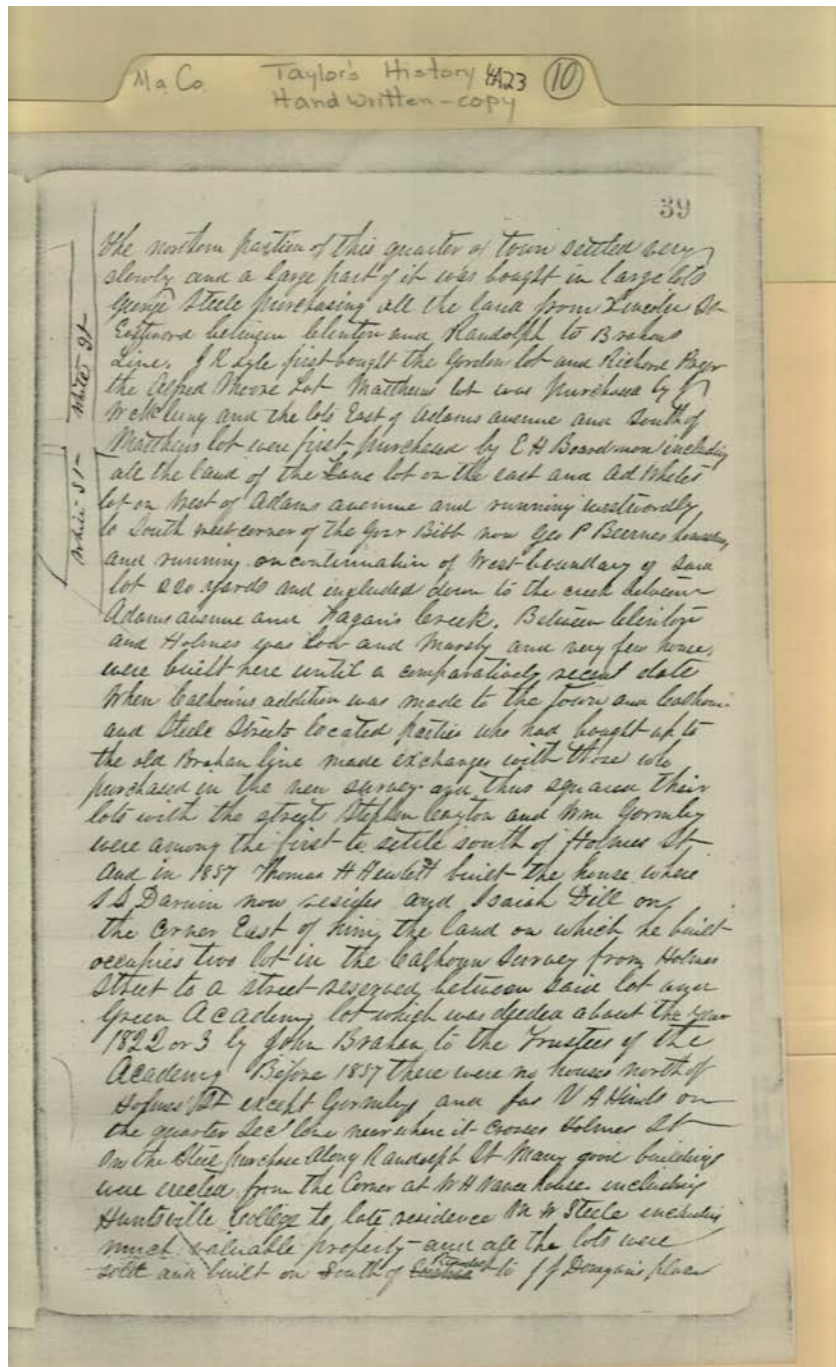
Cooper, Allen
Ewing, Stephen
Holding, V.
Jemison, A.

Knox, David T.
Rand,
Rose, Neal B.
Sullivan,

Talbot, Clayton
Wilson, R. H.

Types:

essay



Names:

Beirne, George P.
 Bibb, Governor
 Boardman, E. H.
 Brahan, John
 Calhoun,

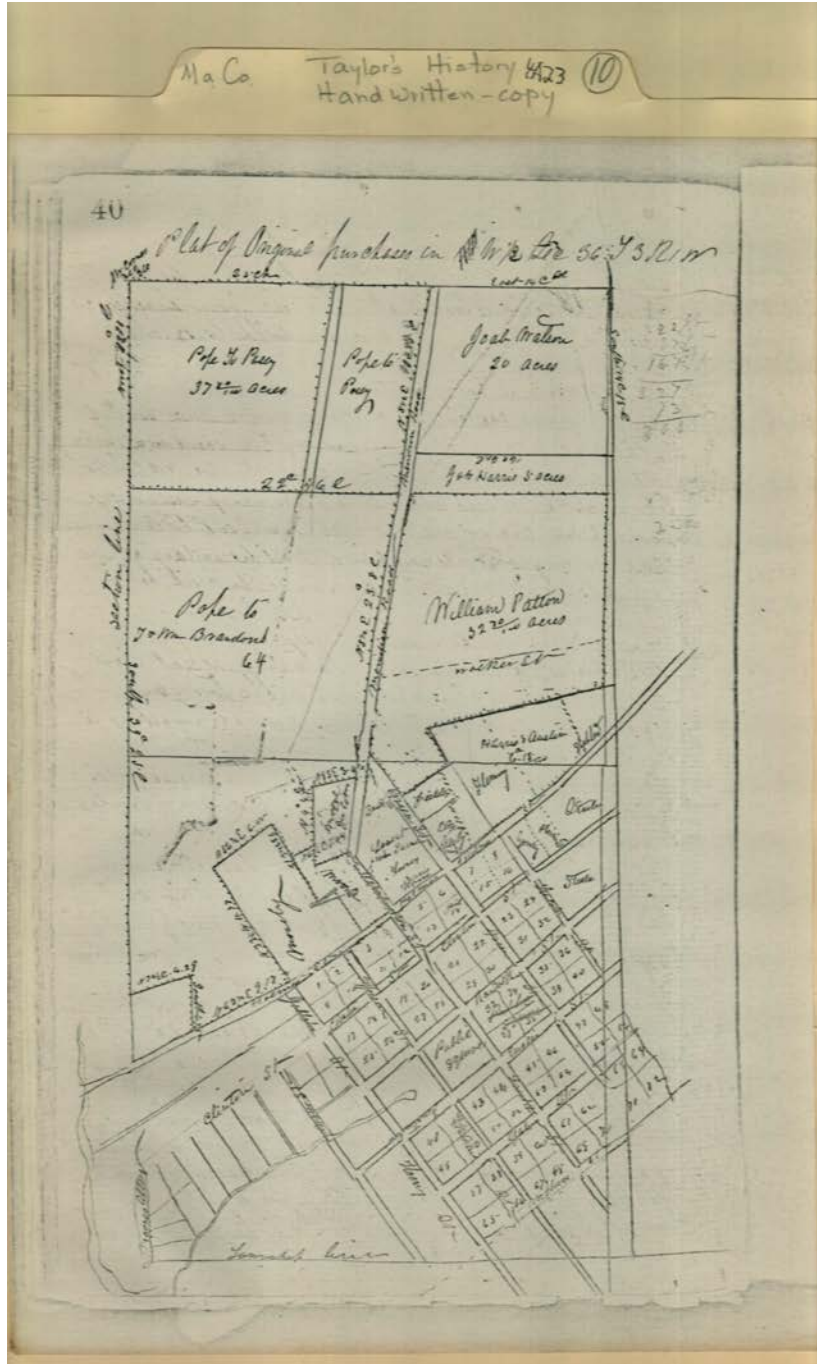
Clayton, Stephen
 Darwin, S. S.
 Dill, Isaiah
 Donegan, J. J.
 Gormley, William

Green Academy
 Hewlett, Thomas H.
 Hinds, V. A.
 Lyle, J. K.
 McLuney, W.

Moore, Alfred
 Preyr, Richard
 Steele, George
 Steele, M. W.

Types:

essay



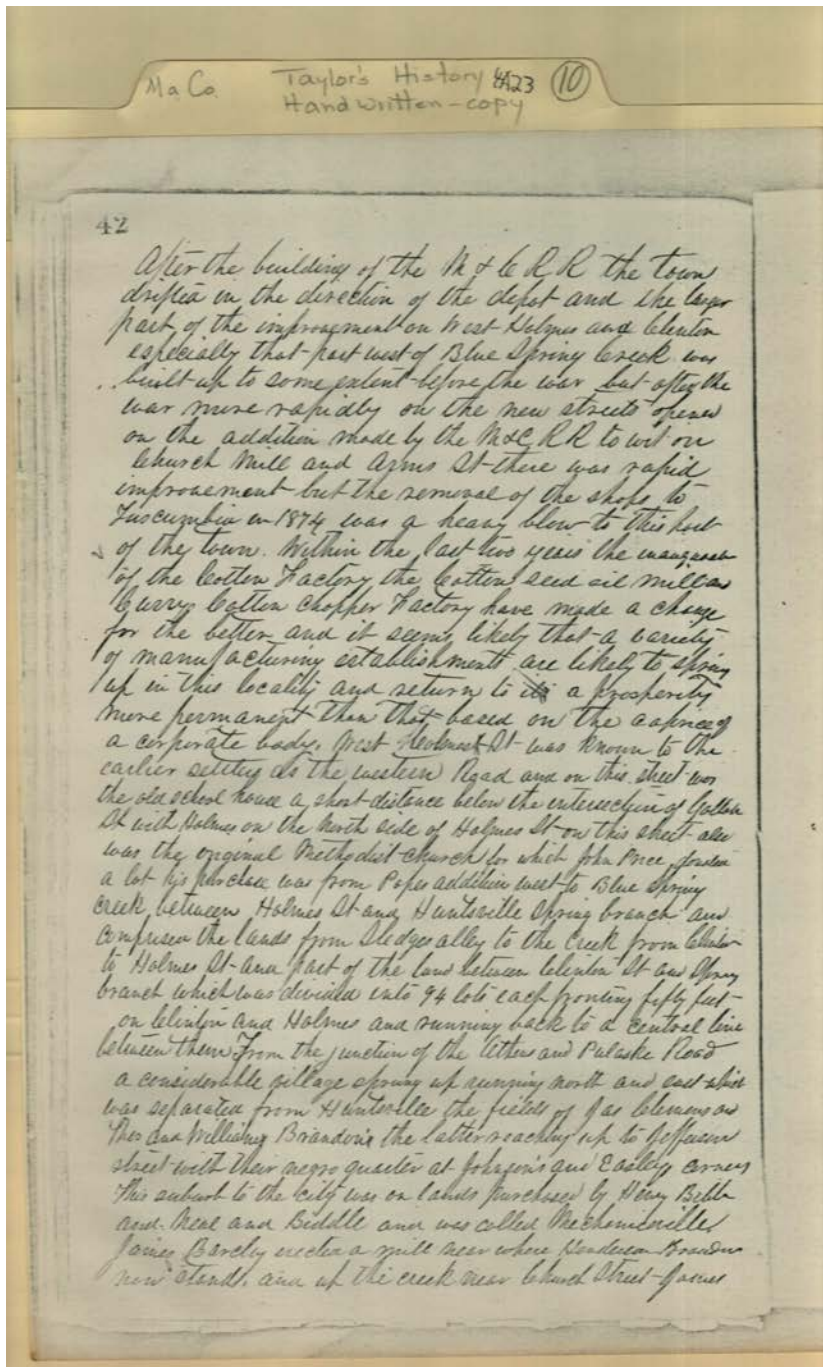
Names:

Purchases in Section

36

Types:

map



Names:

Barclay, James
Bibb, Henry
Brandon, William

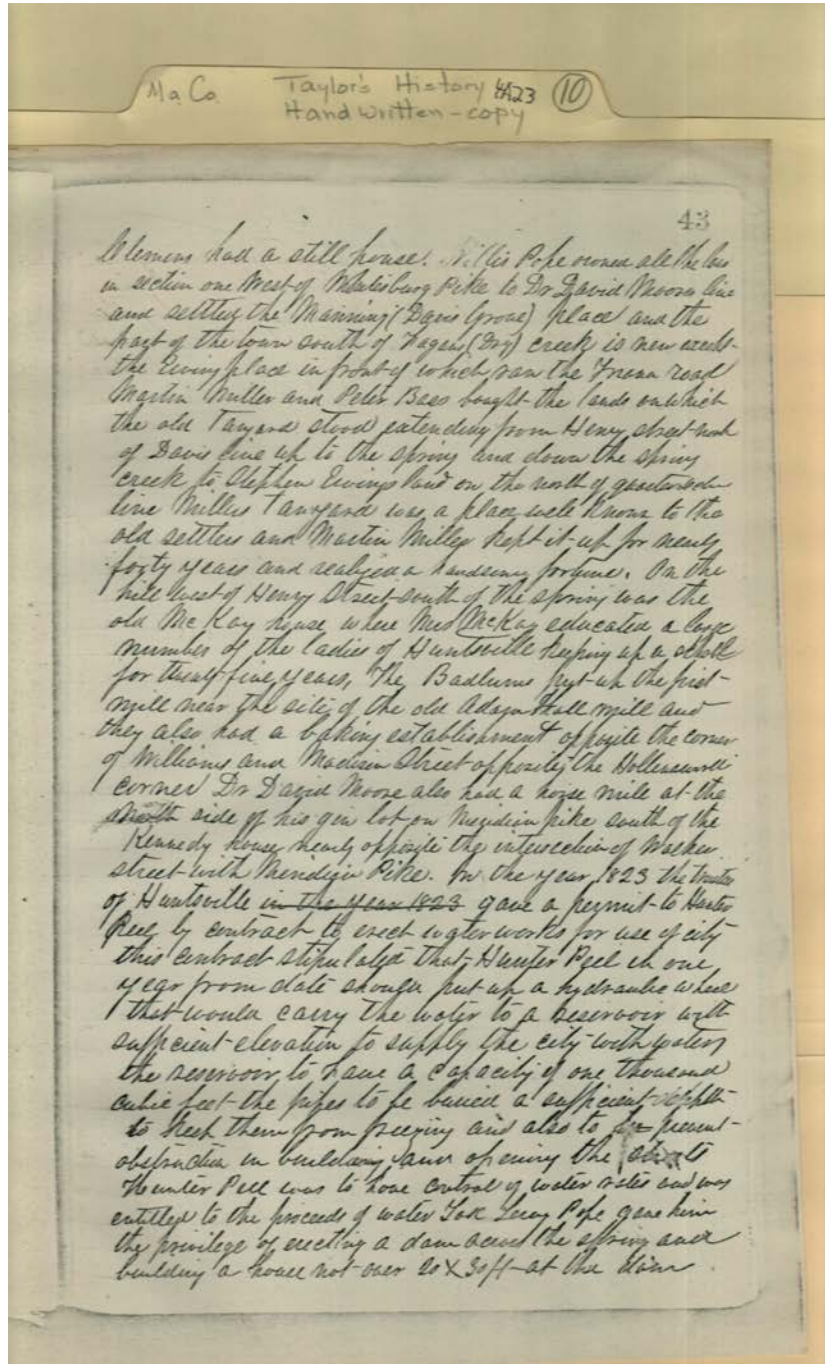
Clemens, James
Cotton Seed Oil Mill

Memphis &
Charleston RR
Price, John

Curry Cotton
Chopper Factory

Types:

essay



Names:

Bass, Peter
 Clemens, James
 Ewing, Stephen

Manning, James
 Miller, Martin
 Moore, David, Dr.

Peel, Hunter
 Pope, Leroy
 Pope, Willis

Types:

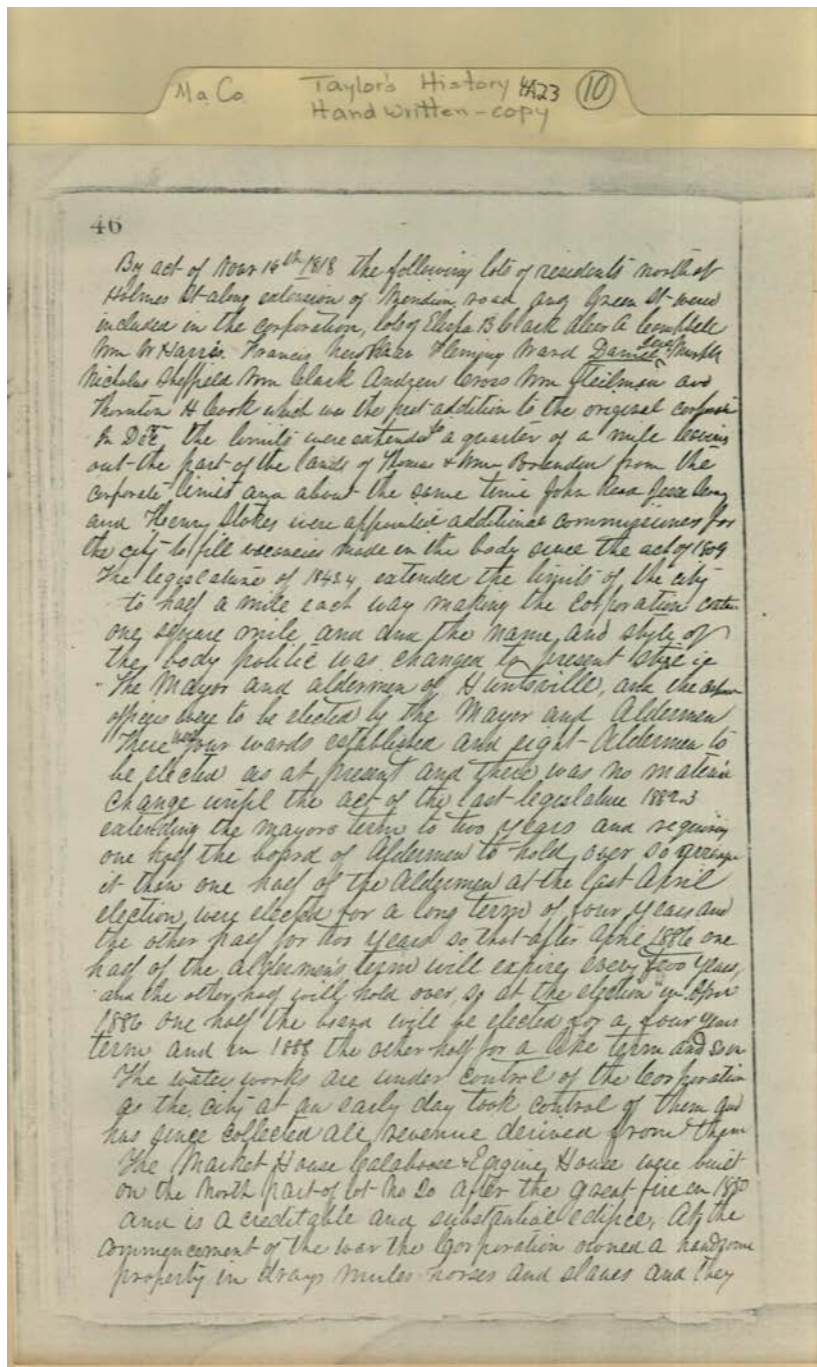
essay

45

Ma Co. Taylor's History #423 (10)
Handwritten - copy

The corporation was extended one mile in a square from the court house which in 1873 was rededed by the Legislature to its present limits. The section laws were laid off by dotted lines at full number of sections on these entries which show that the first corporation was the greater part of the same corporation was in Sec 36. The present corporation includes nearly the whole of Sec 36 & 37 R1 W. Also portions of Sec 31 & 32 Sec 4 & 5 Sec 6 and 11 of Sec 25 & 26 - 27 R1 W and of Sec 1 & 2 R1 W and contains an area of 440 acres by the act of 1809 appointing commissioners to select and purchase a site for public building it was enacted that the county seat should be called Huntsville by which name Huntsville was known until 1811 when it received its present name. The act of 1809 incorporated the town with five trustees to govern it who were required to elect a town constable to collect the revenues and for other duties incident to the office. The trustees were empowered to assess a tax from the property holders to raise a certain amount of revenue by taxation not to exceed ten hundred dollars. On 1st November 1815 the charter was approved by the Territorial Legislature and it was enacted that five trustees should be elected annually by the qualified voters at some time election the people elect a town treasurer according to the charter and constable to serve one year and the day after their election the trustees elect one of their number president of the board who constitutes a body corporate and politic under the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the town of Huntsville" said corporation to have a common seal and to be perpetual in them and their successors. The Corporation is limited to a tax of two pence and a half cents in the hundred dollars unless increased by vote of the property holders they were also empowered to levy a tax on all carts drays and wagons and other vehicles for their rotation used for commerce or hire in the town also to appoint a clerk of corporation and the market and publish their laws and ordinances by presenting in a newspaper or posting in a conspicuous place.

Types:
essay



Names:

Black, Elisha B.
 Brandon, Thomas
 Brandon, William
 Campbell, Alexander
 A.

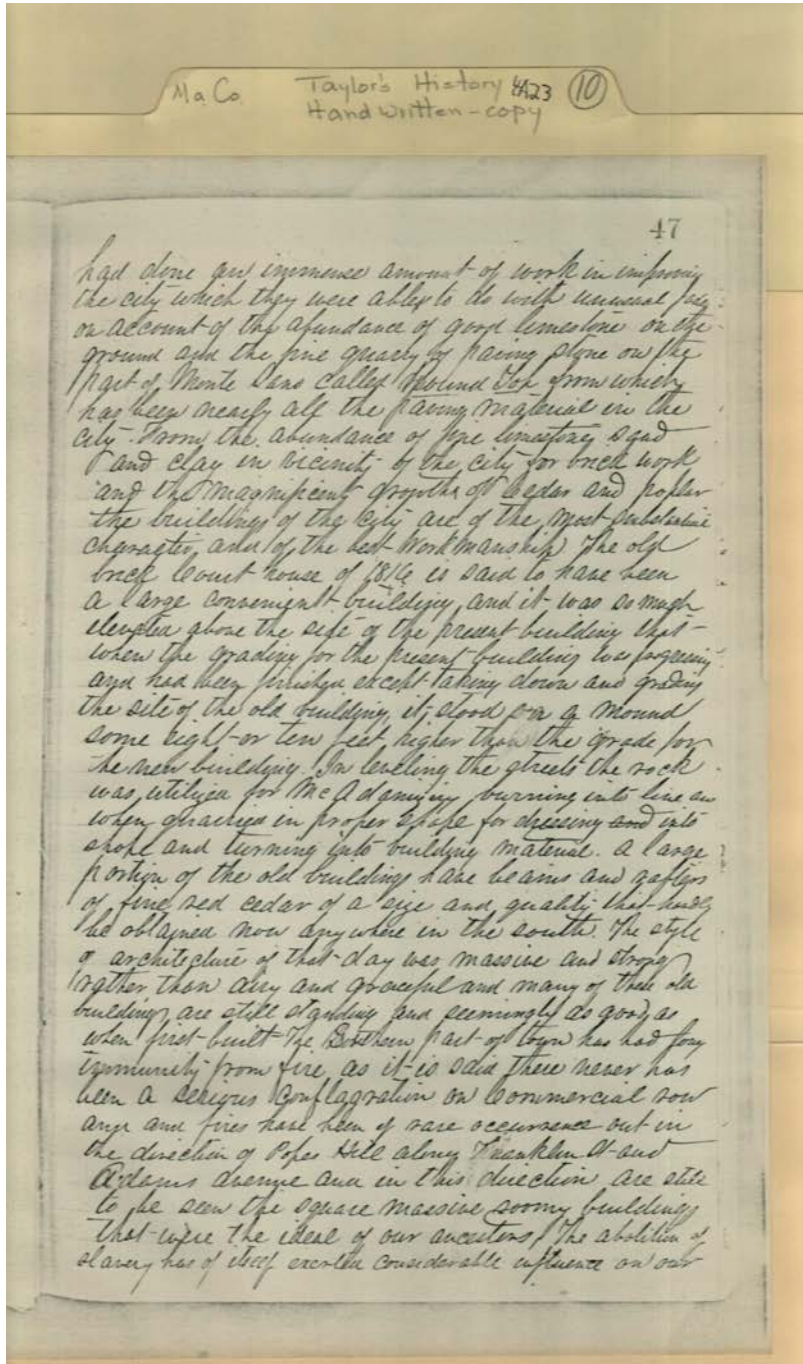
Clark, William
 Cook, Thornton H.
 Cross, Andrew
 Harris, William W.
 Hewplac, Francis

Murphy, Daniel
 Murphy, Jere
 Read, John
 Seay, Jesse
 Sheffield, Nicholas

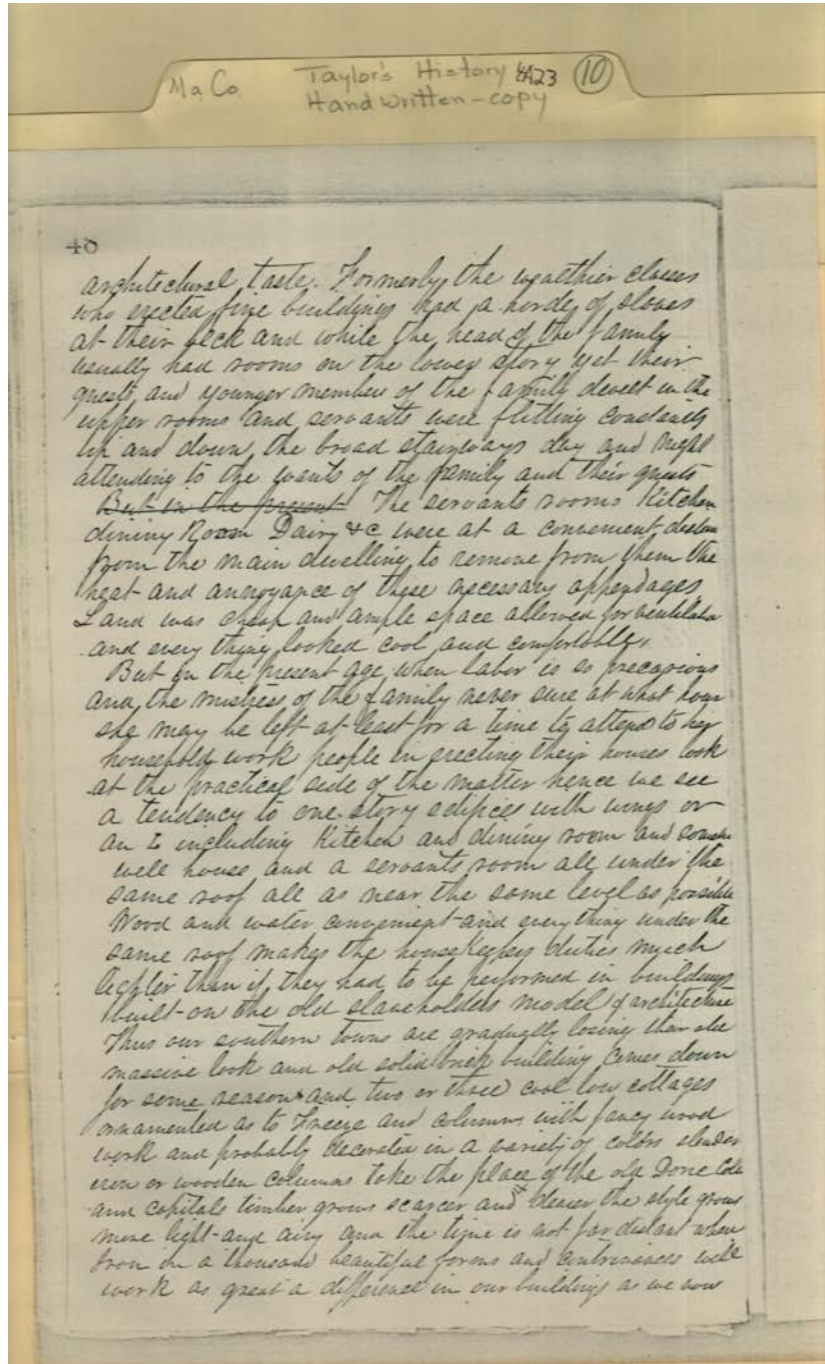
Steilman, William
 Stokes, Henry
 Ward, Fleming

Types:

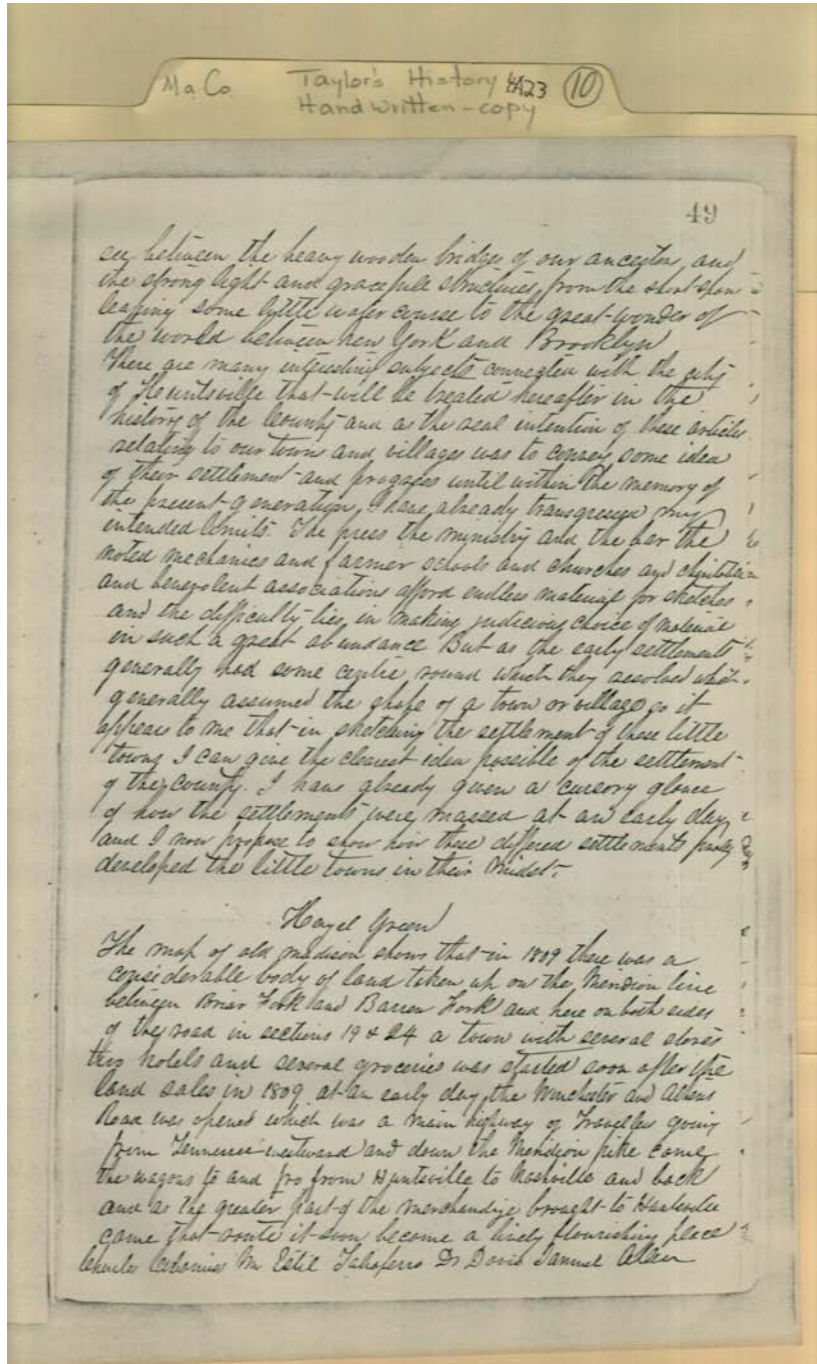
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Types:
essay



Types:
essay



Names:

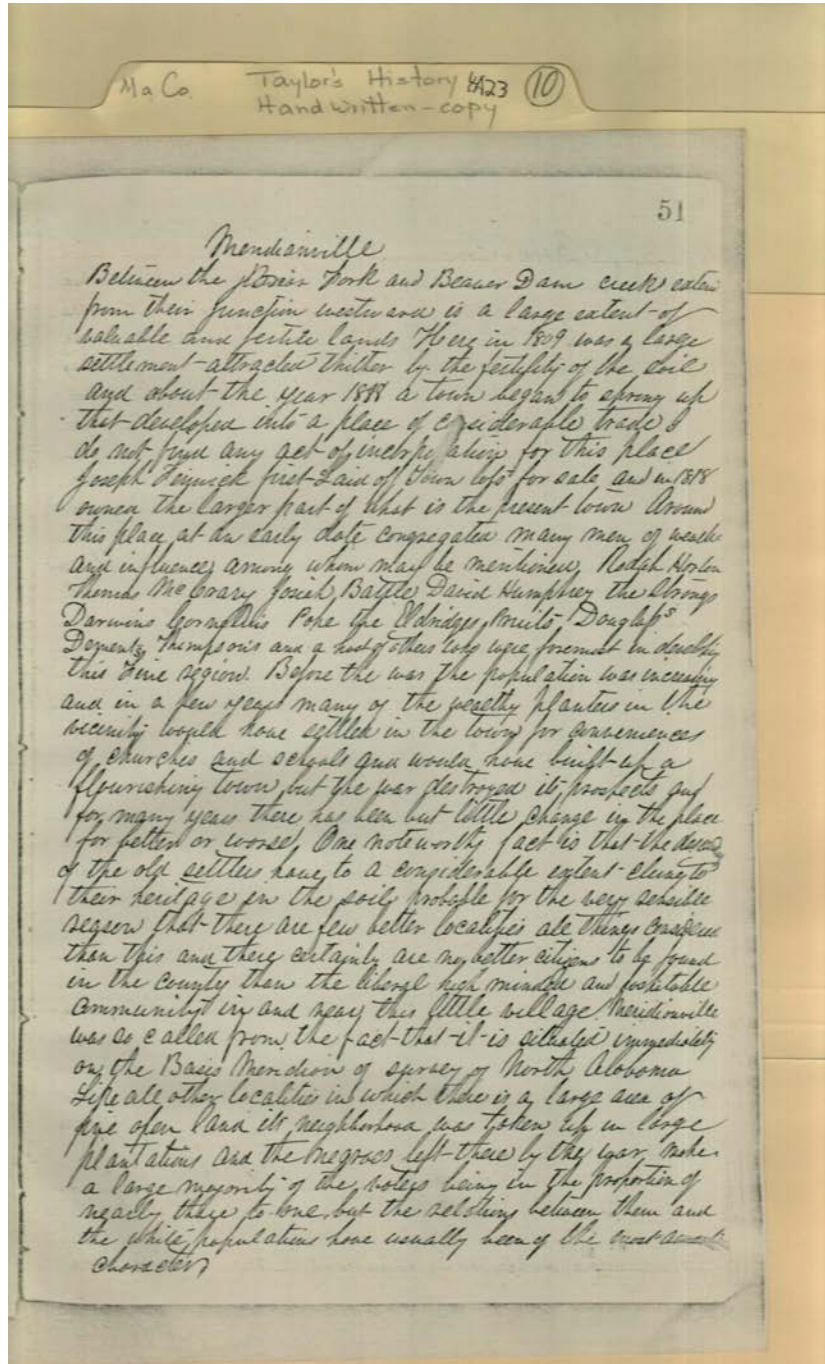
Allen, Samuel
Cabaniss, Charles

Davis, Dr.
Hazel Green

Taliaferro, William
Estil

Types:

essay



Names:

Battle, Josiah
 Darwin,
 Dement,
 Douglass,

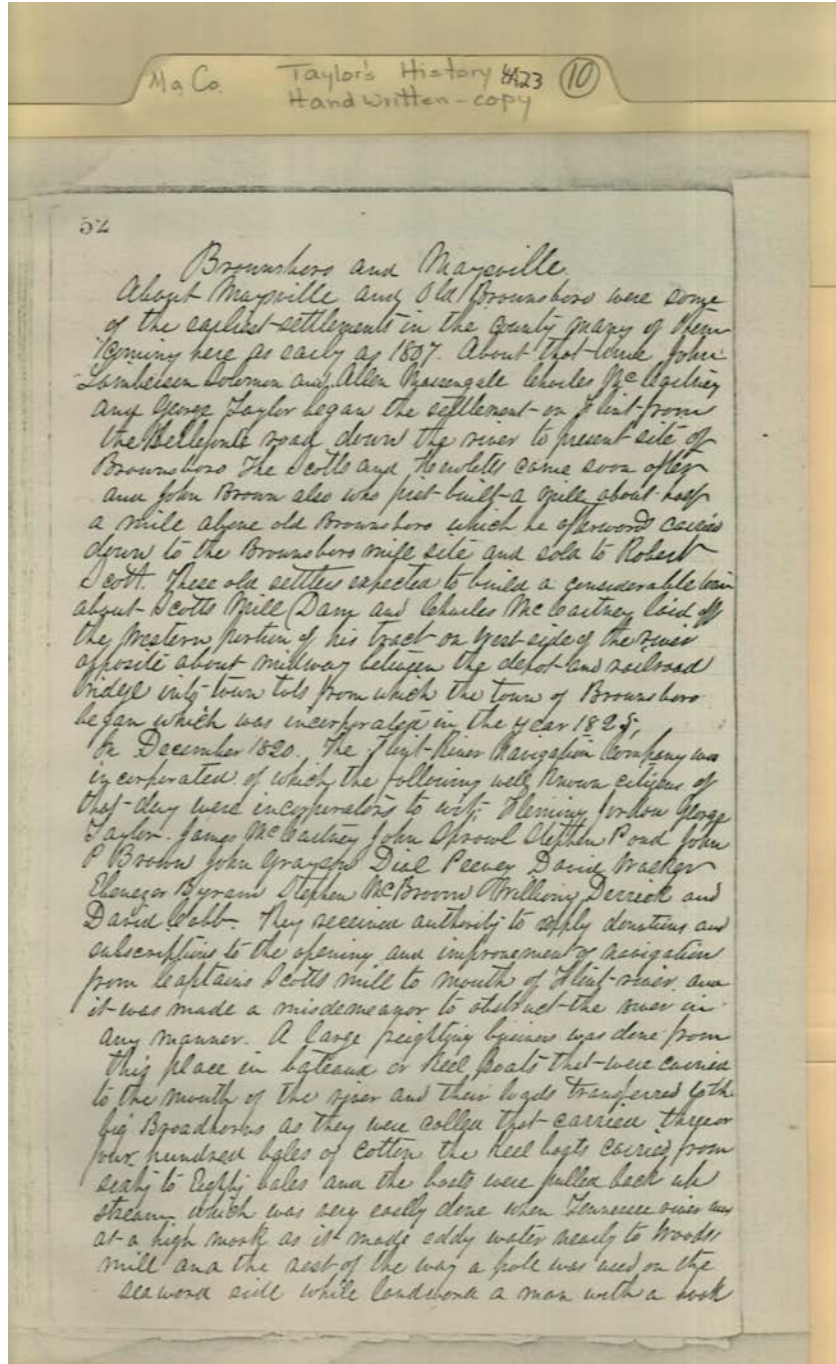
Eldridge,
 Fenwick, Joseph
 Horton, Rodah
 Humphreys, David

McCrary, Thomas
 Pope, Cornelius
 Pruitt,
 Strong,

Thompson,
 Meridianville

Types:

essay



Names:

Brown, John P.
 Byram, Ebenezer
 Cobb, David
 Derrick, William
 Fleming,
 Grayson, John

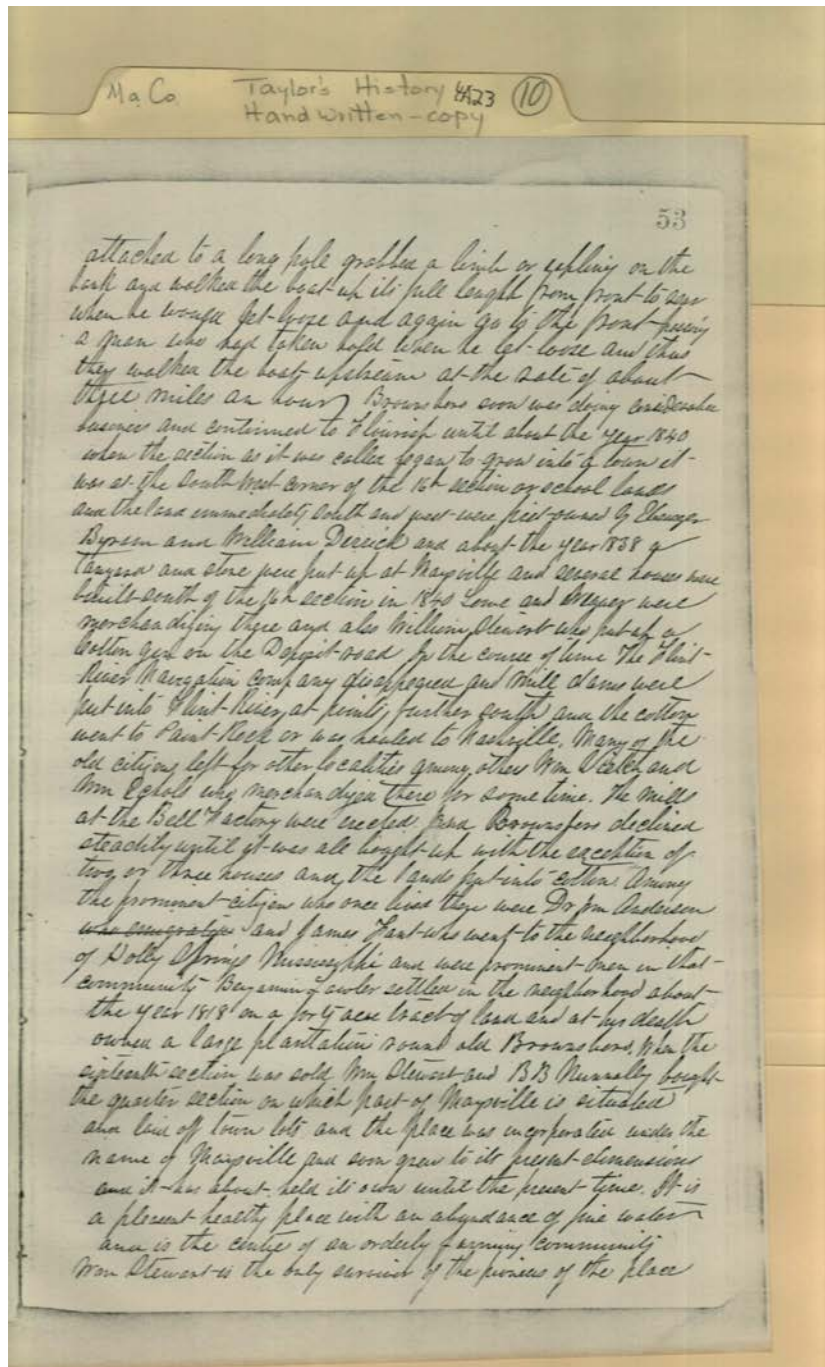
Hewlett,
 Jordan,
 Massengale, Allen
 Massengale, John
 Massengale,
 Lamberson

Massengale, Solomen
 McBroom, Stephen
 McCartney, Charles
 Peevey, Dial
 Pond, Stephen
 Scott, Robert

Sprowl, John
 Taylor, George
 Walker, David
 Brownsboro
 Maysville

Types:

essay



Names:

Anderson, William
Dr.
Bell Factory

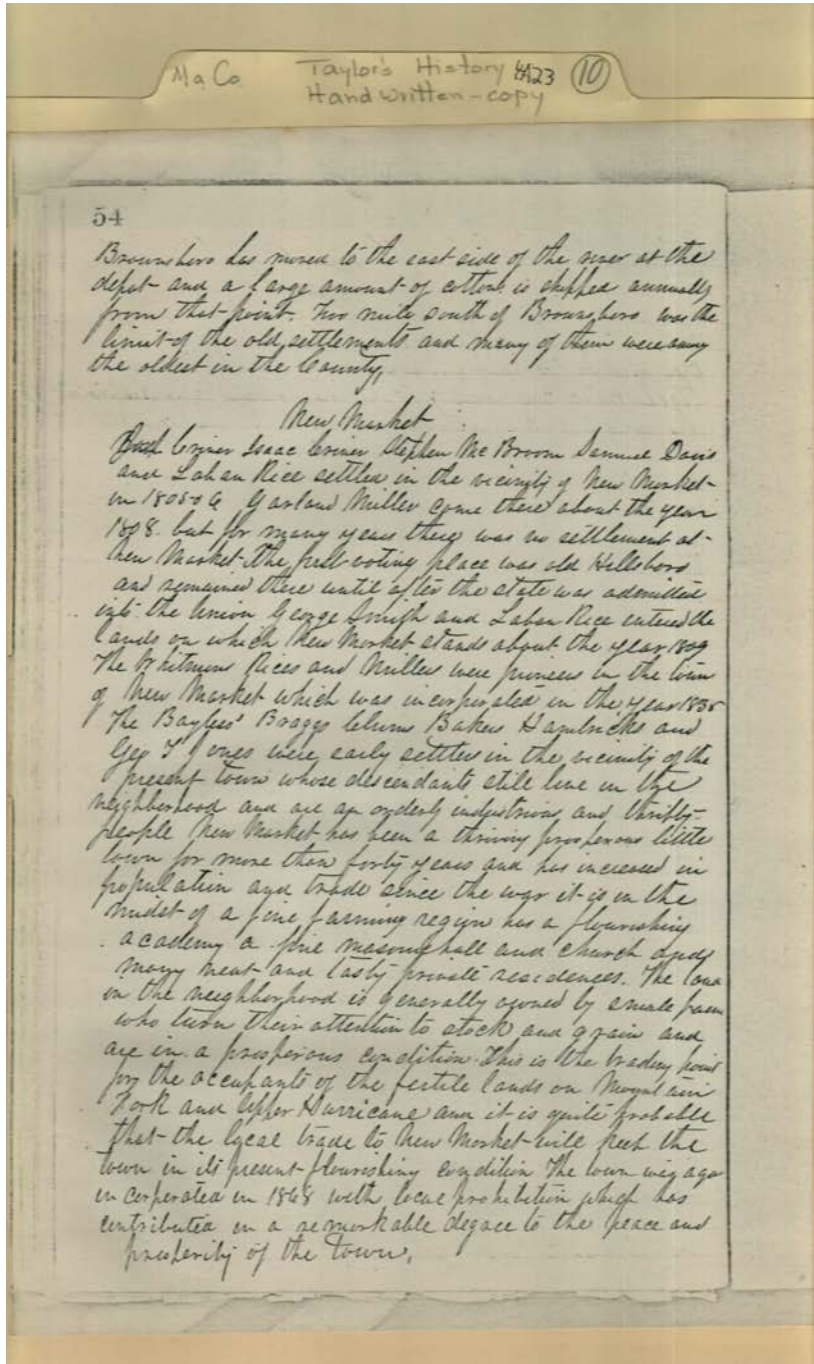
Byram, Ebenezer
Derrick, William
Echols, William

Fant, James
Lawler, Benjamin
Nunnally, B. B.

Stewart, William
Vietch, William

Types:

essay



Names:

Baker,
Bayless,
Bragg,
Clum,

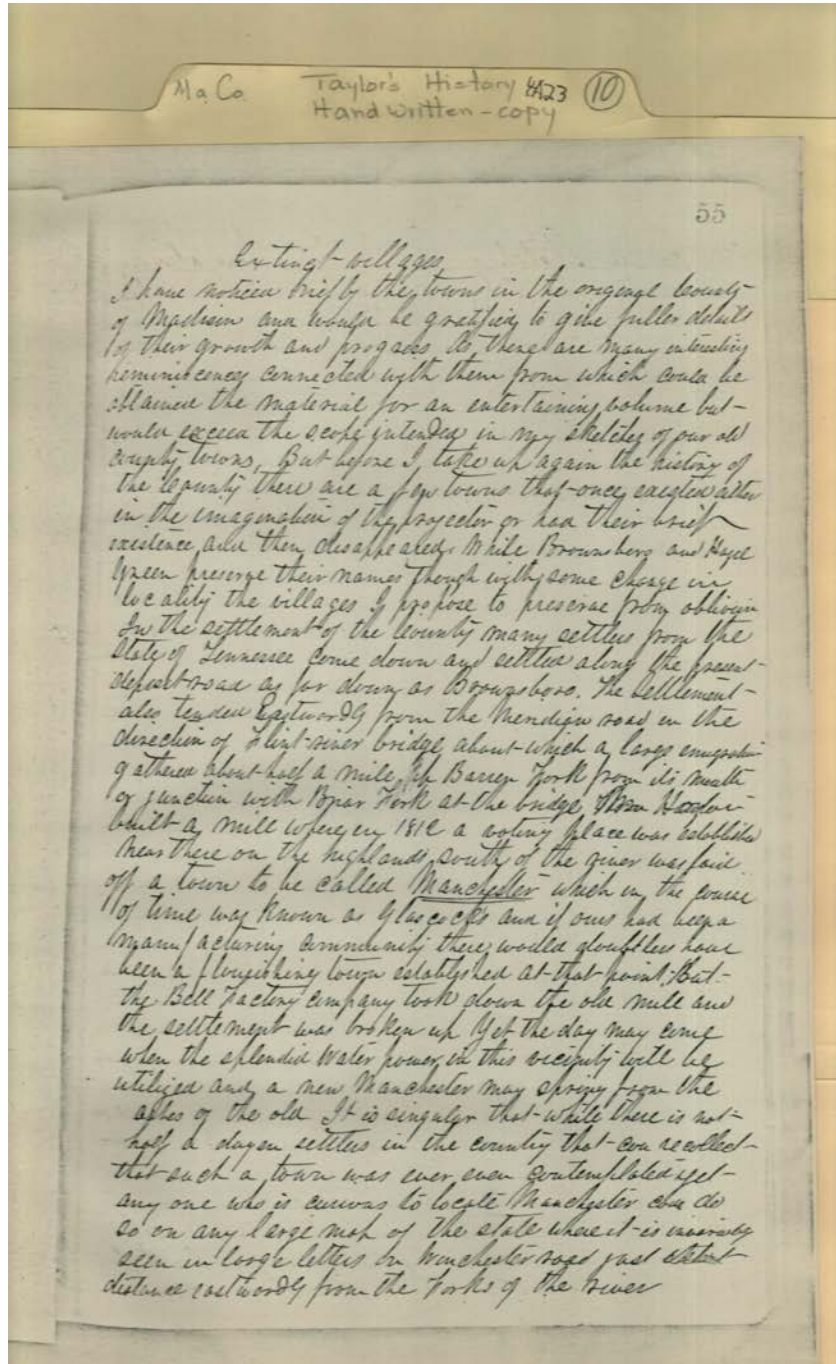
Criner, Isaac
Criner, James
Davis, Samuel
Hamrick.

Jones, George T.
McBroom, Stephen
Miller, Garland
Rice, Laban

Smith, George
Whitman,
New Market

Types:

essay



Names:

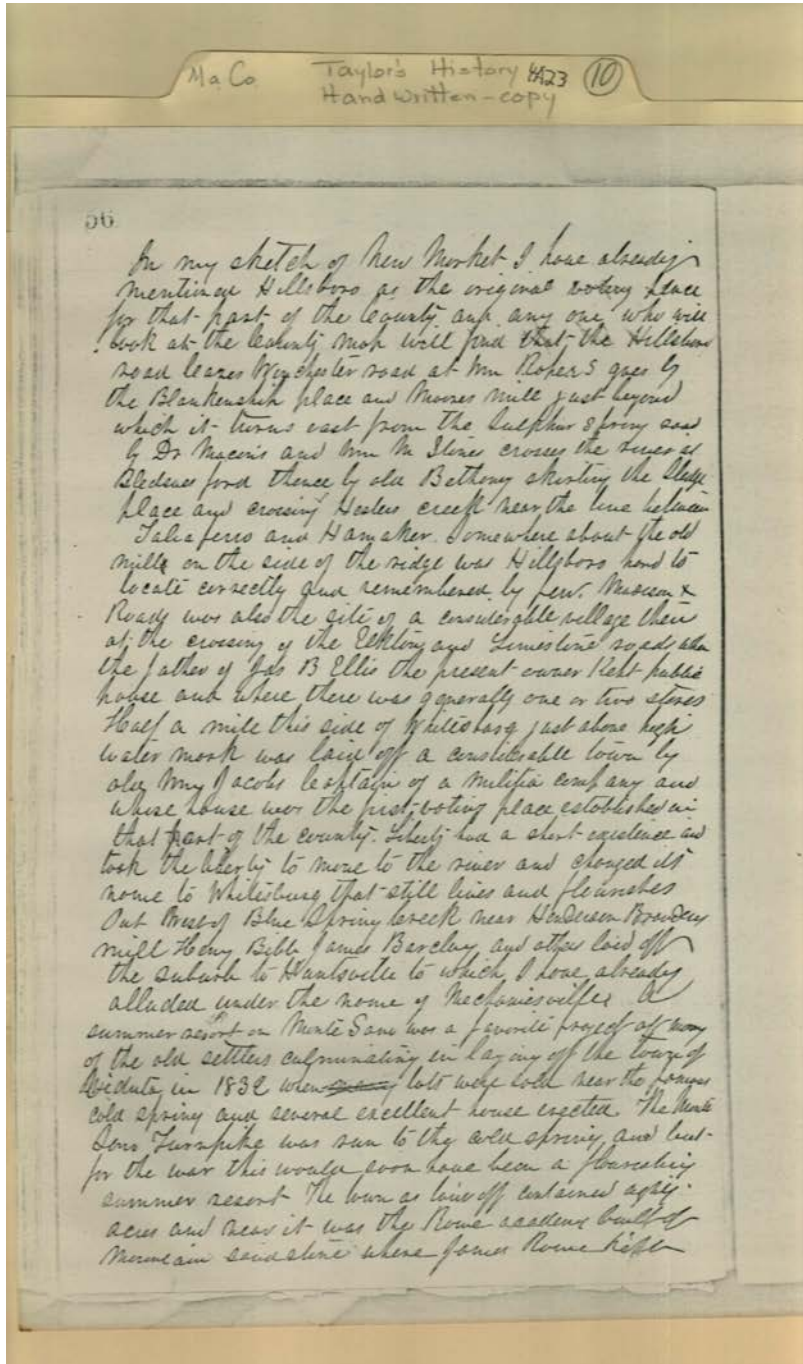
Bell Factory

Horton, William

Extinct Villages

Types:

essay



Names:

Barclay, James
Bibb, Henry
Blankenship,

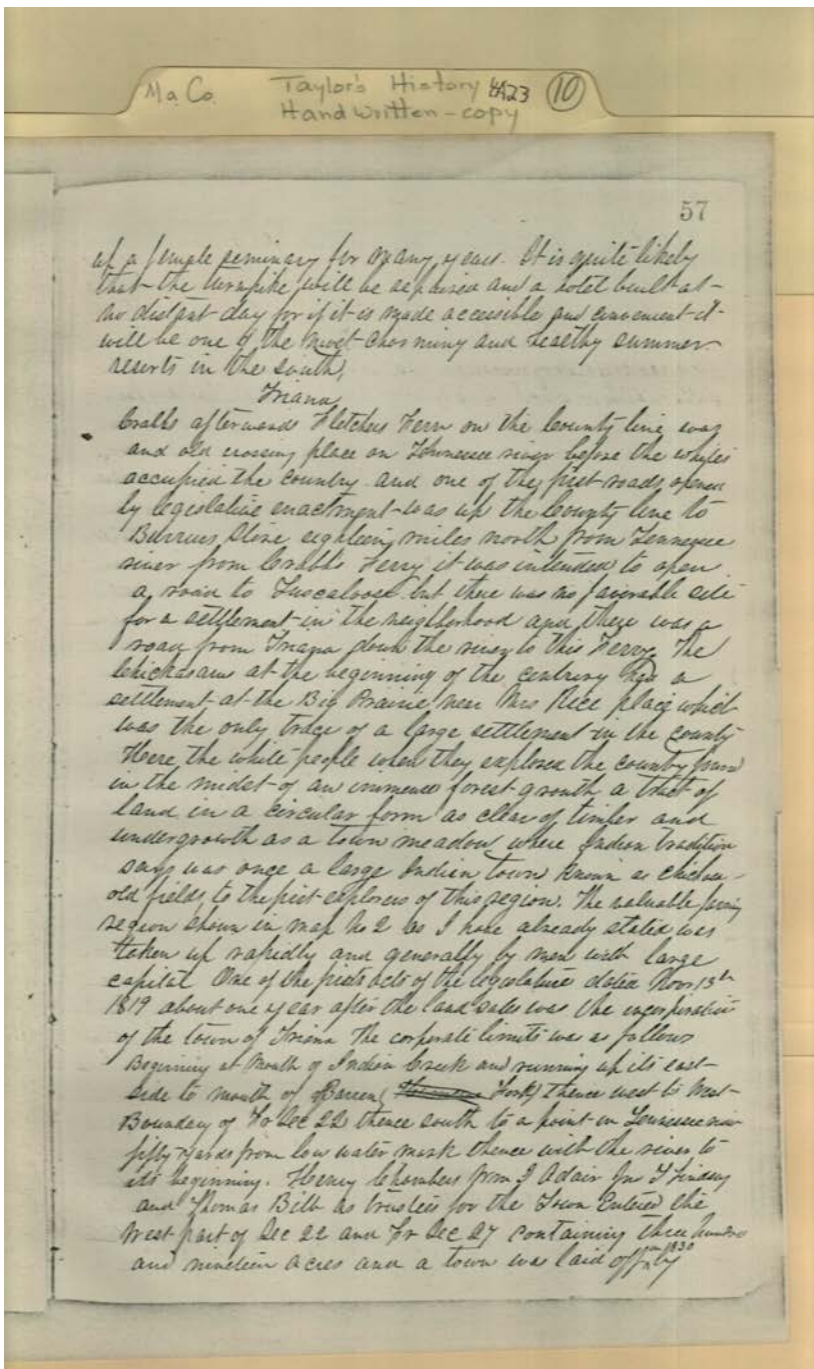
Brandery, Henderson
Ellis, James B.
Hamaker,

Jacobs, M.
Macon, Dr.
Roper,

Rowe, James
Stone, William M.
Taliaferro,

Types:

essay



Names:

Adair, William J.
Bibb, Thomas

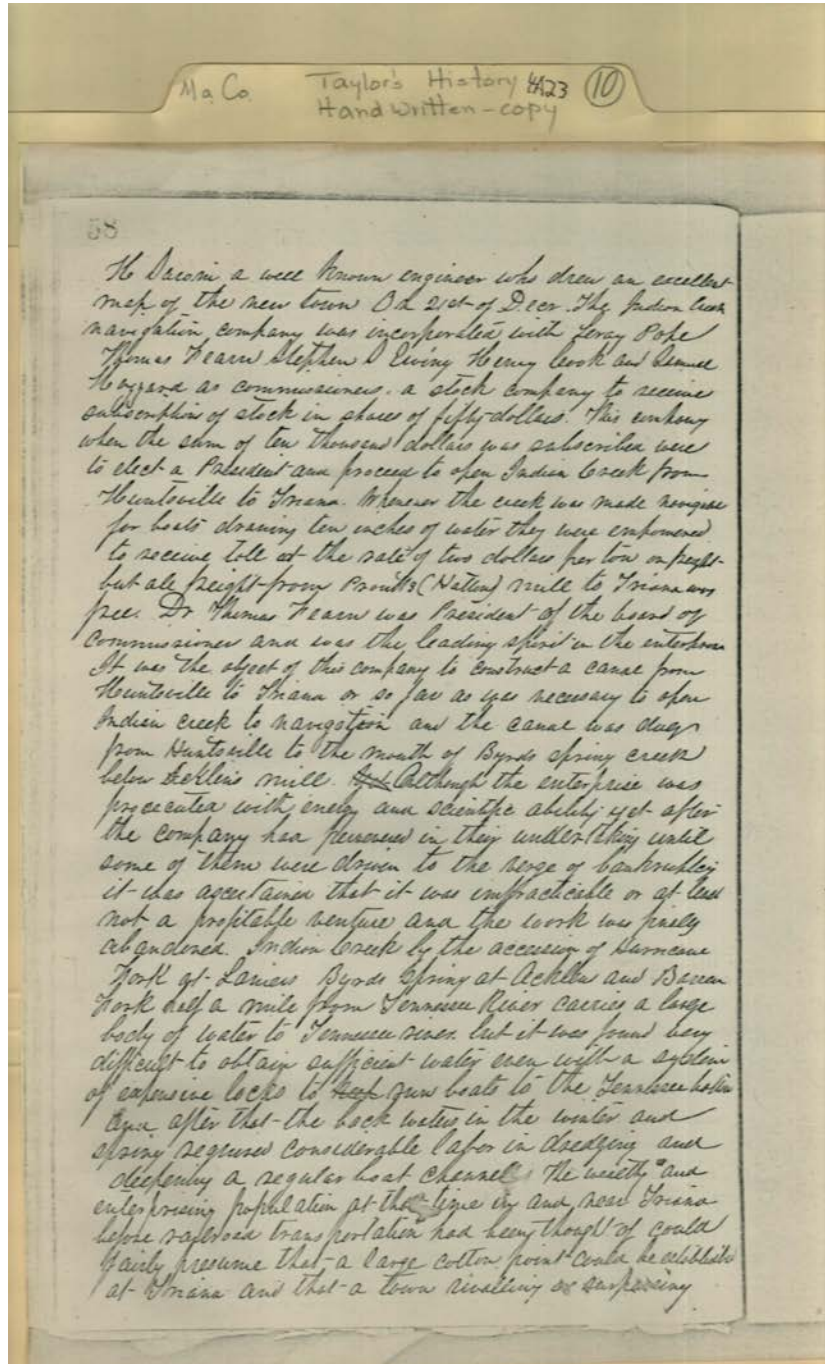
Chambers, Henry
Fern, Fletcher

Lindsay, John T.
Rice, Mrs.

Triana

Types:

essay



Names:

Cook, Henry
Ewing, Stephen D.

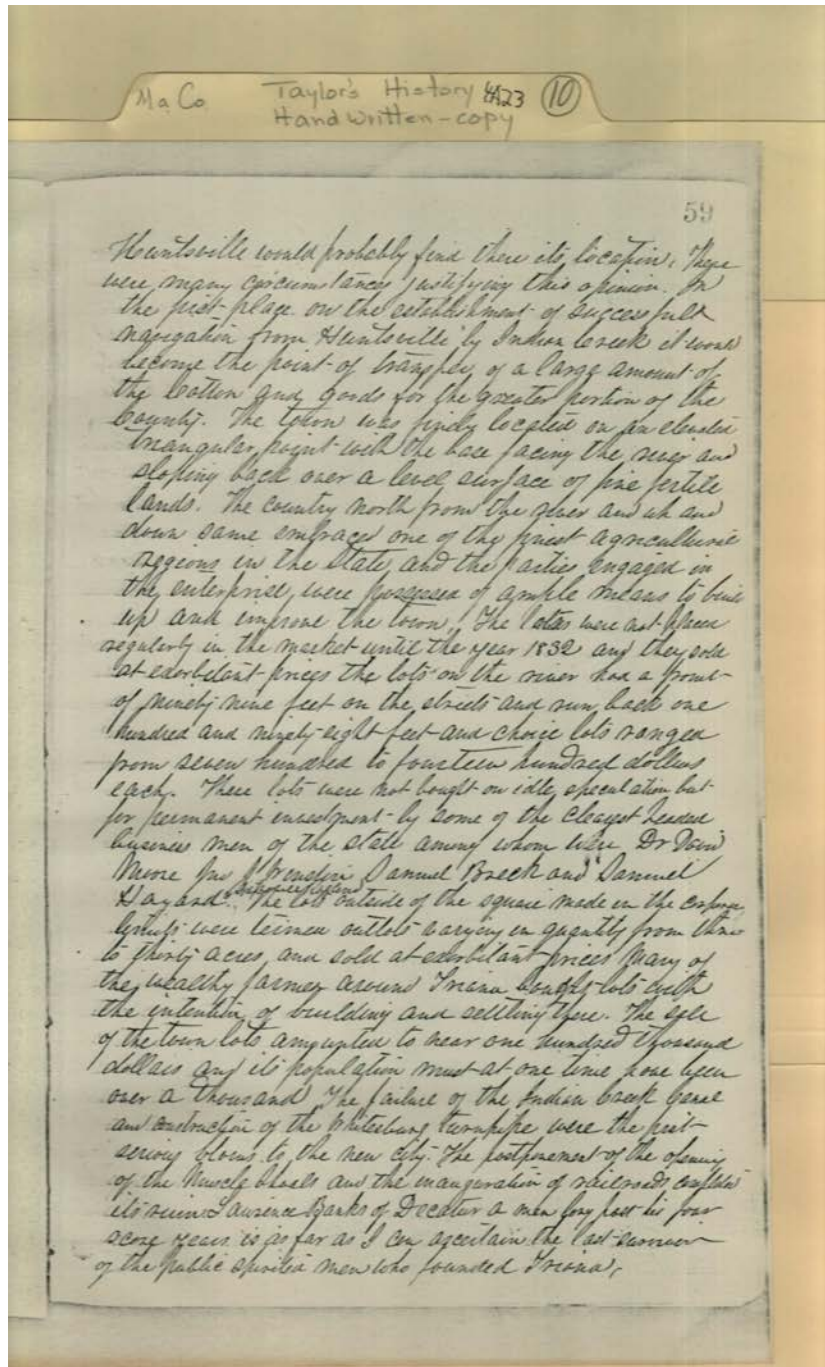
Fearn, Thomas, Dr.
Hazzard, Samuel

Indian Creek
Navigation Co.

Pope, Leroy

Types:

essay



Names:

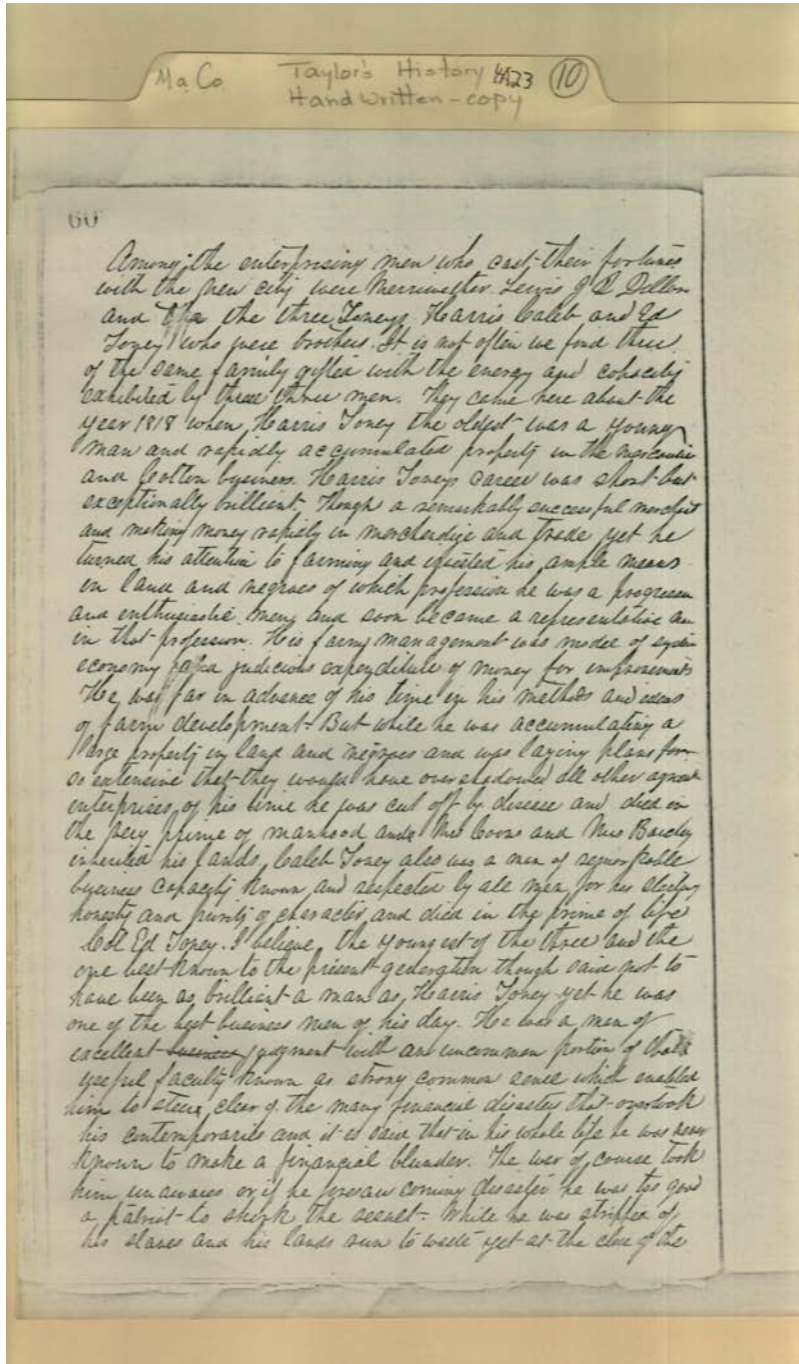
Banks, Laurence
Breck, Samuel
Hayard, Samuel

Moore, David, Dr.
Ragland,
Railroads

Whitesburg Turnpike
Winston, John J.
Failure of Canal

Types:

essay



Names:

Barclay, Mrs.

Coons, Mrs.

Dillon, J. B.

Lewis, Merriwether

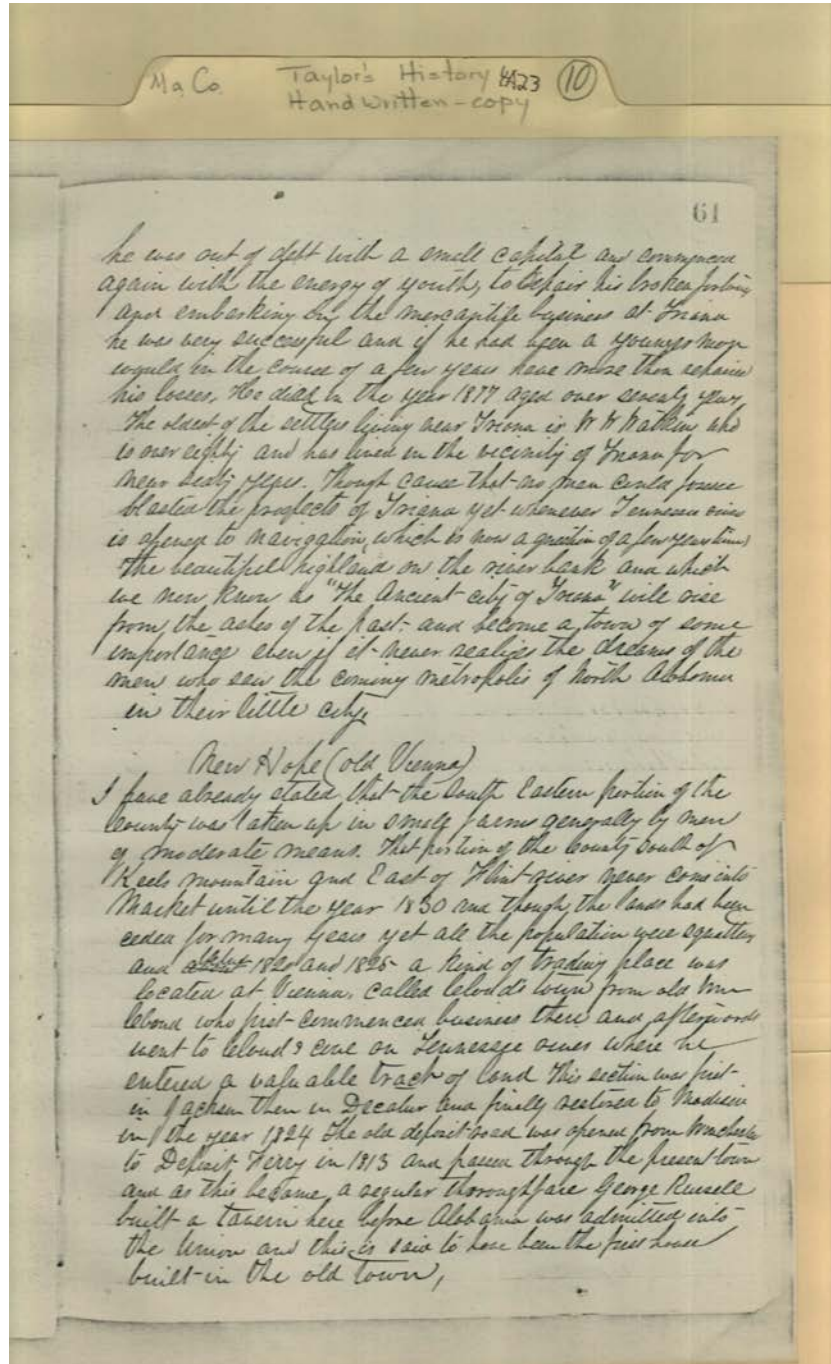
Toney, Caleb

Toney, Ed, Colonel

Toney, Harris

Types:

essay



Names:

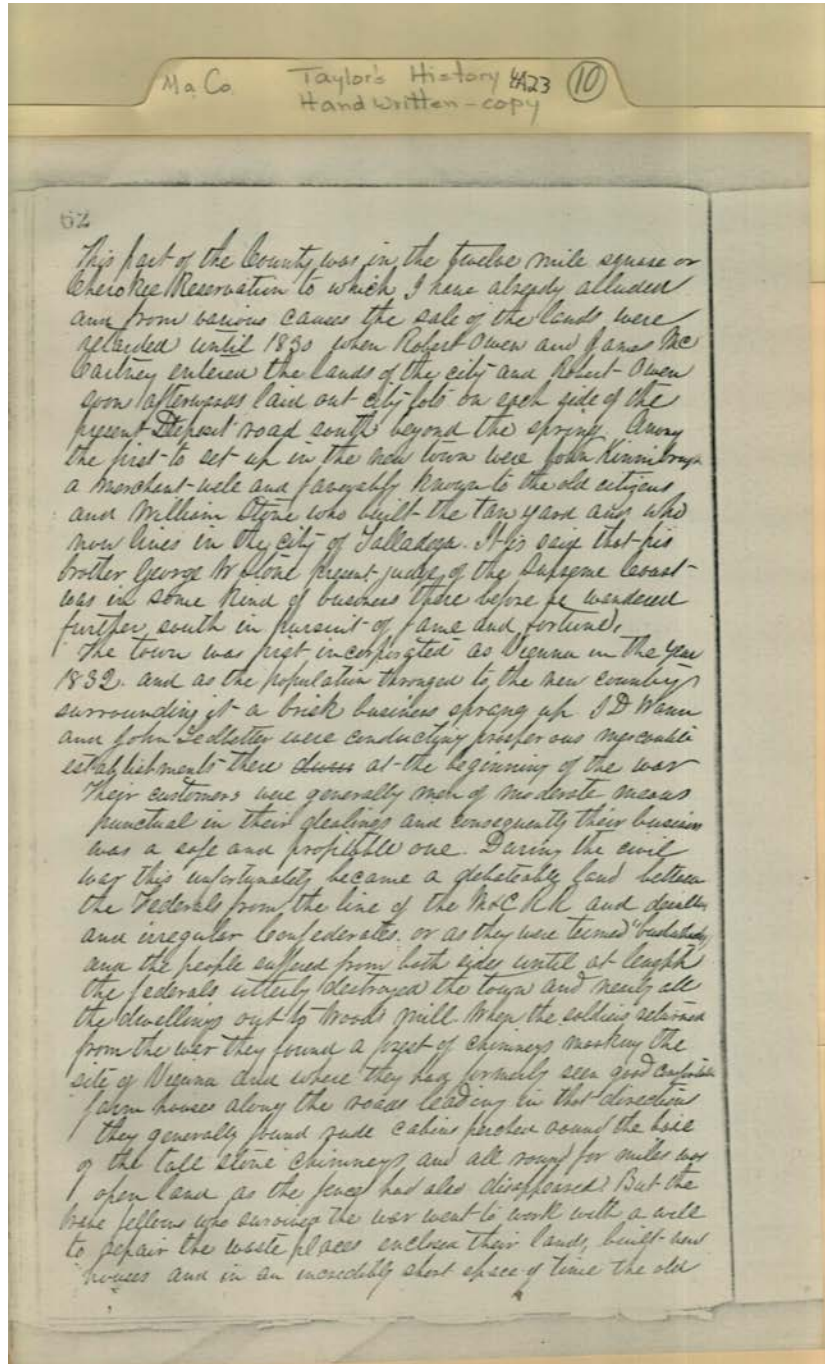
Cloud, Mr.
Russell, George

Watkins, W. W.
New Hope

Vienna

Types:

essay



Names:

Kinnibrough, John
Ledbetter, John

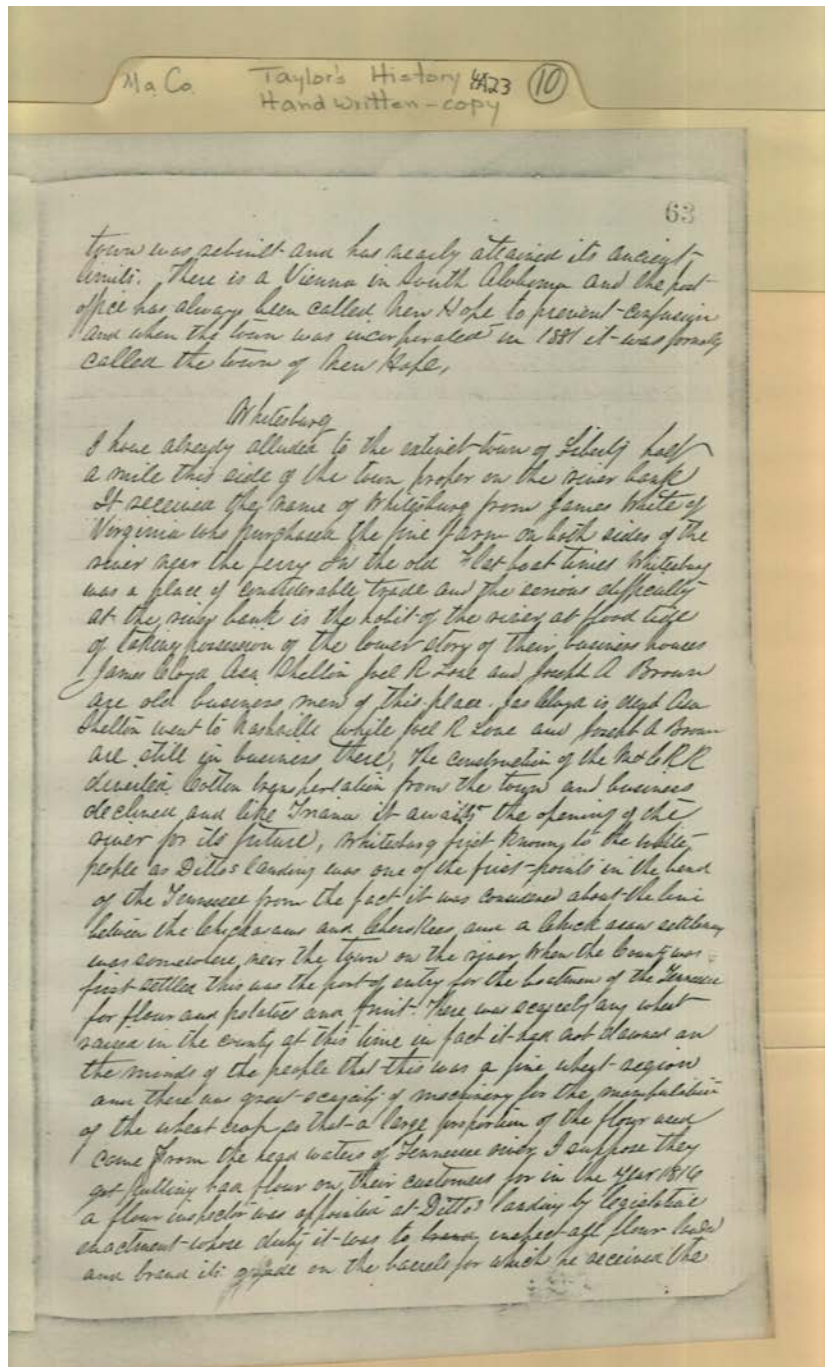
McCartney, James
Owen, Robert

Stone, George W.
Stone, William M.

Wann, J. D.

Types:

essay



Names:

Brown, Joseph A.

Cloyd, James

Ditto's Landing

Love, Joel R.

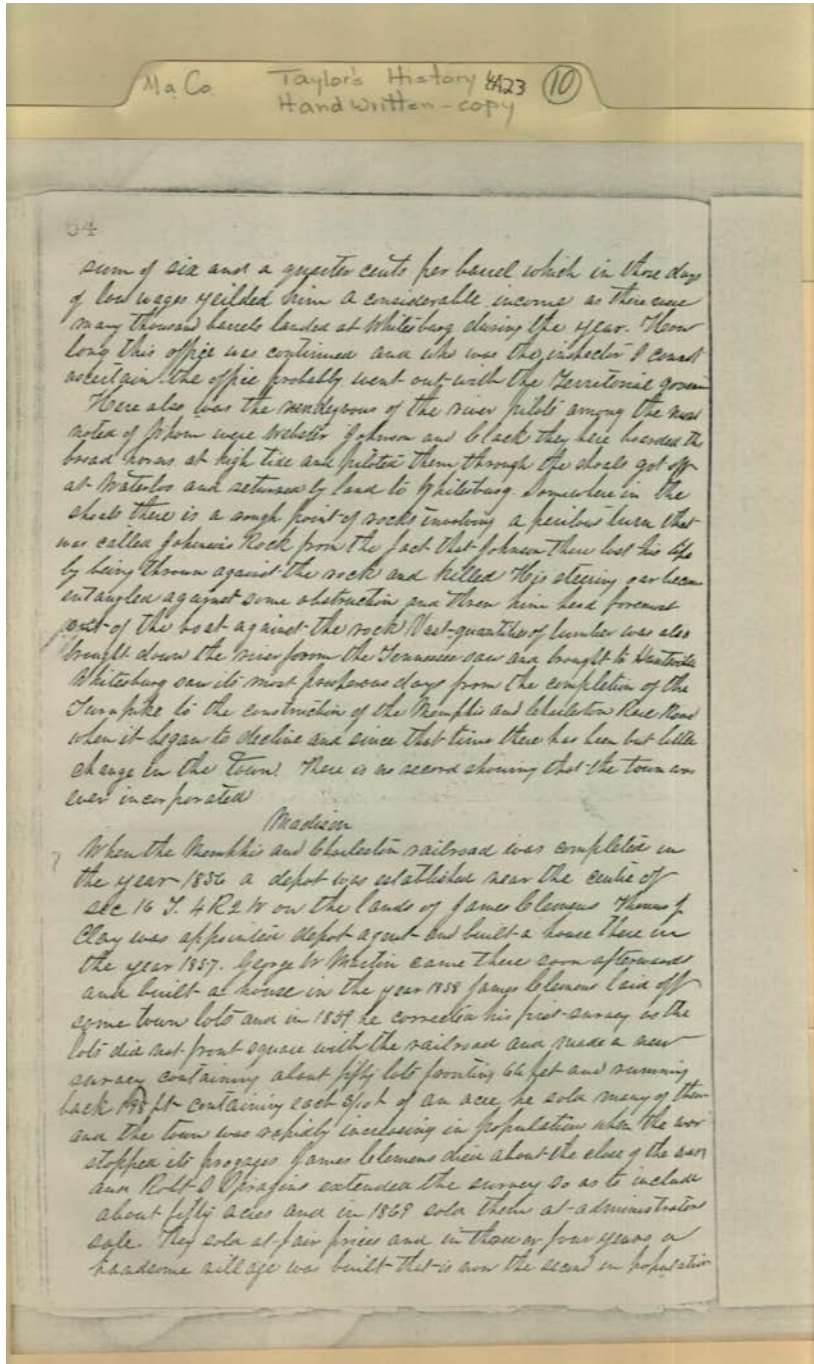
Shelton, Asa

White, James

Whitesburg,

Types:

essay



Names:

Clack,
Clay, Thomas J.

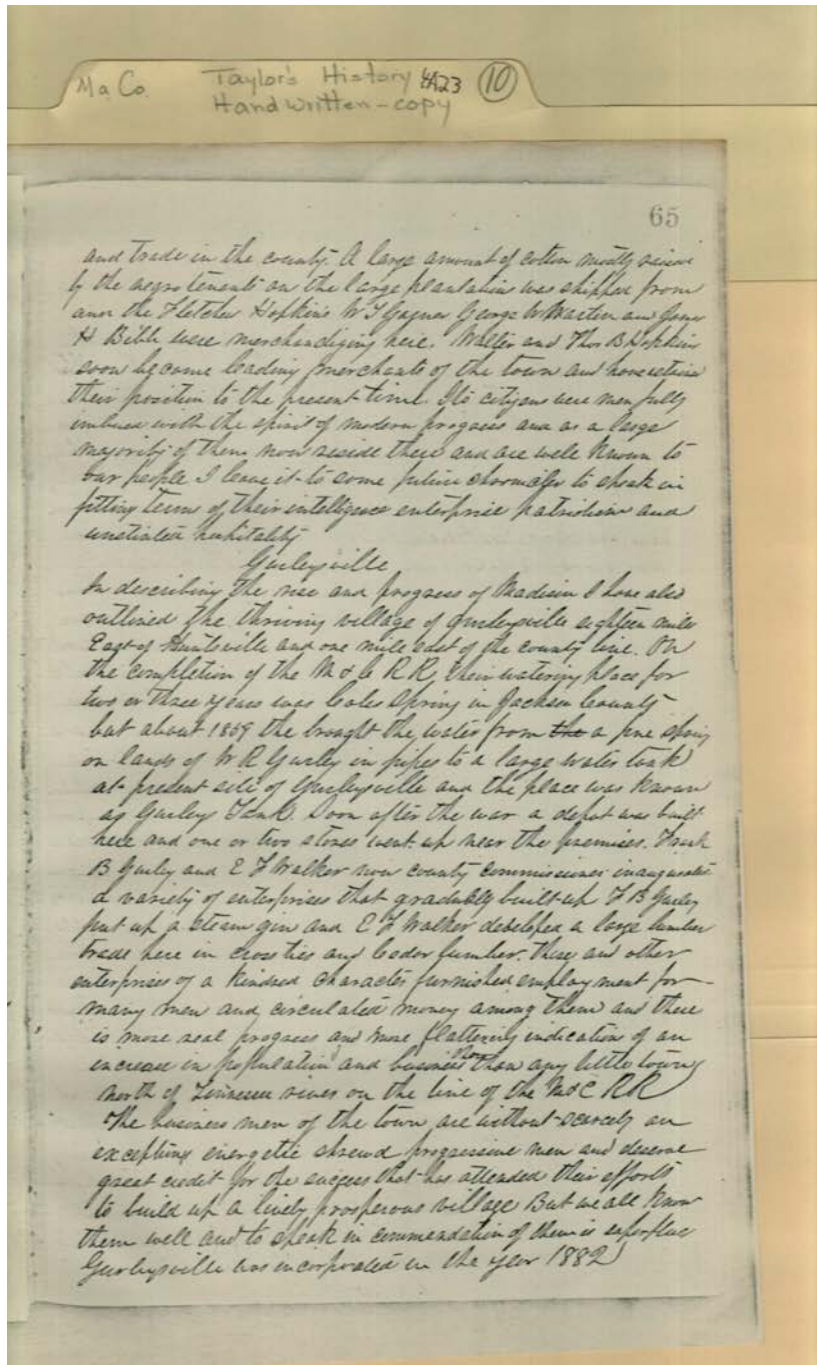
Clemens, James
Johnson, Webster

Madison,
Martin, George W.

Spragins, Robert S.

Types:

essay



Names:

Bibb, James H.
 Garner, W. T.
 Gurley, Frank B.

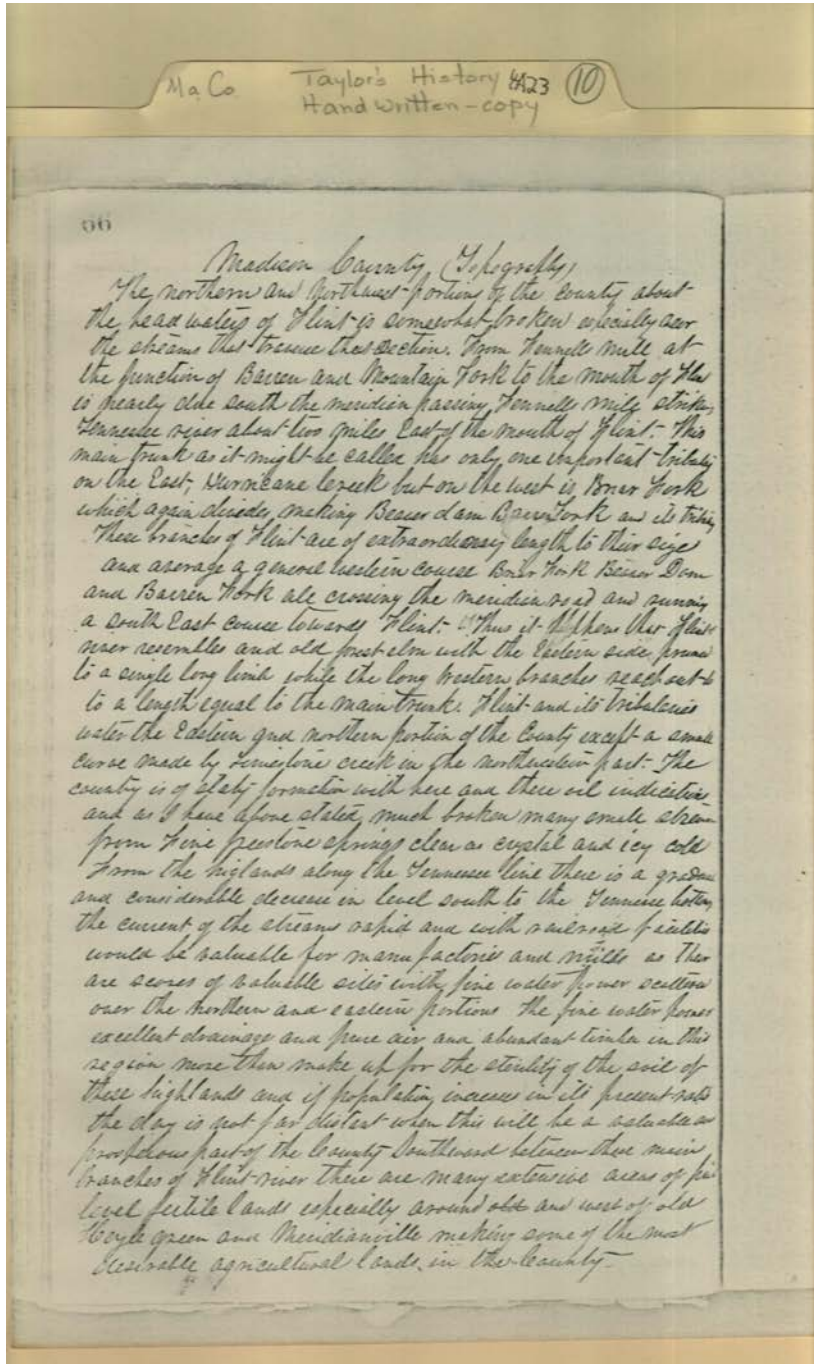
Gurley, T. B.
 Gurley, W. R.
 Gurleysville

Hopkins, Fletcher
 Hopkins, Thomas B.
 Hopkins, Walter

Martin, George W.
 Walker, E. J.

Types:

essay

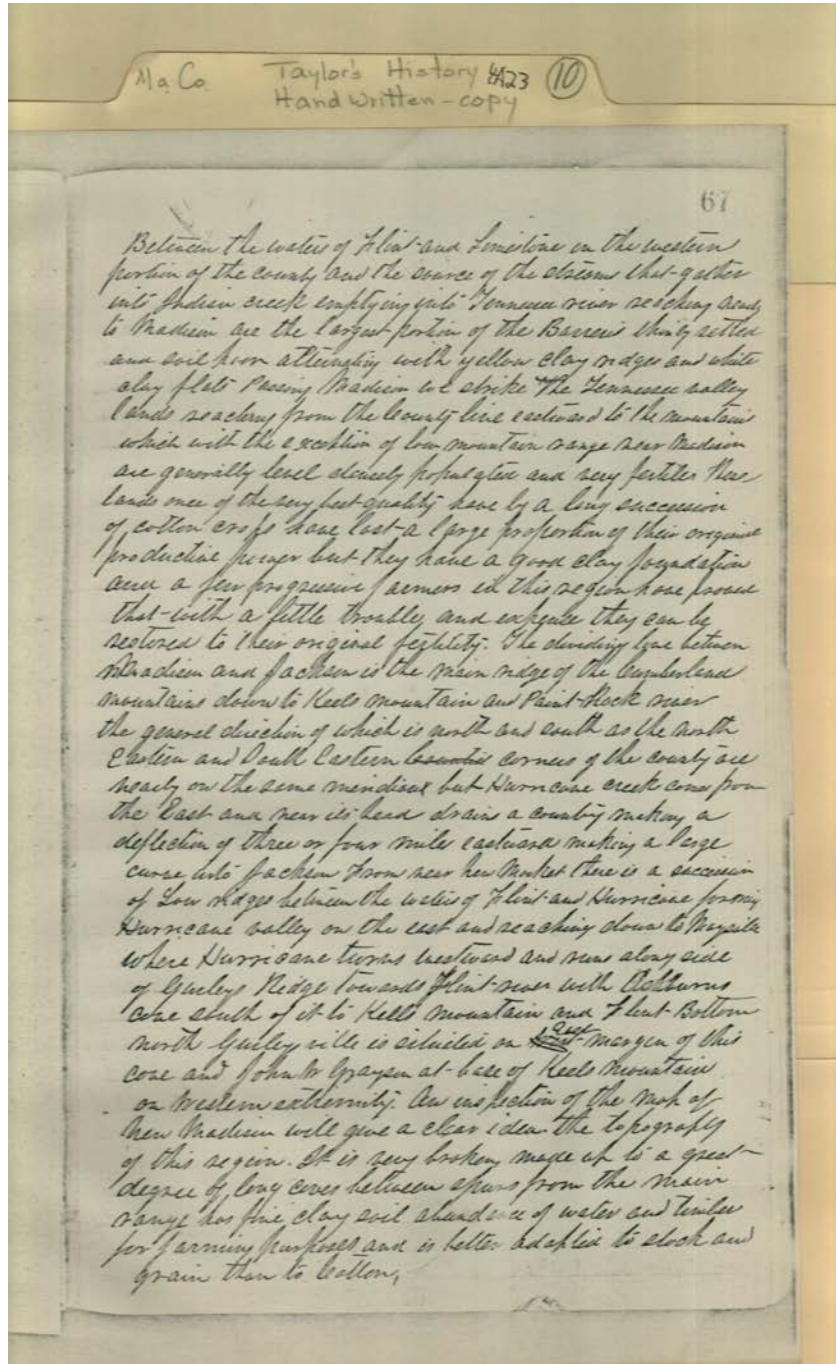


Names:

Topography

Types:

essay



Names:

Grayson, John W.

Types:

essay

Ma Co. Taylor's History #23 (10)
Handwritten - copy

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Mill Bone or Mountain Fork Beckers or Harrison
 Shaps Bone on Middle's Branch. Killisworth Bone on
 the Bone Branch are the principal valleys east of the western
 of main stream of Flint-river between Bone is not a ridge
 but a parallel from two to three miles across from
 between Hancock and Keels mountain. The second main
 Mountain range and the western limit of the mountains region
 begins a little north east of Huntsville and runs southern
 to Lawrence river two miles below Whitesburg. The ridge
 runs between Huntsville and Flint-river which passes
 from it from three to five miles but west of Huntsville
 there are mountain spurs that tend easterly striking
 Flint-river two miles below Brownsboro and making
 Childers Bay and the northern limit of the Big Bone
 south of this range and between the main range and the
 which strikes the mountain two miles below Woods Hole
 is the Big Bone is the Big Bone found east by Flint-River. The
 lands west to the mountain in the core are considerably worn
 and raise rotation of crops and get the large body of bone
 on Flint is comparatively newly opened and produces fine crops
 of grain and would make excellent pasture land.
 Just south of Huntsville Keels mountain stands which
 immense range east across the part of the county east of the
 river reaching from Paint-Rock to Flint-river approaching
 at nearest point within half a mile of Paint-Rock and con-
 out a point at four to six miles to the waters edge of Flint
 This mountain including spurs and cones south it here
 covers an area of about twenty five square miles that is a
 square with a side of about five miles in length the eastern
 side of its base is in Jackson County the line running on top
 of the mountain about a mile from foot of the cliffs until it
 strikes the strata boundary which follows one of its ridges
 to within half a mile of the corner of the County on Paint-
 Rock river. There are several fine springs on the mountain
 The most potent of which is the chalybeate spring on the pe-
 side at the old keep settlement owned by Dr. A. H. Blair to the
 origin of Madison who is successfully experimenting in culture

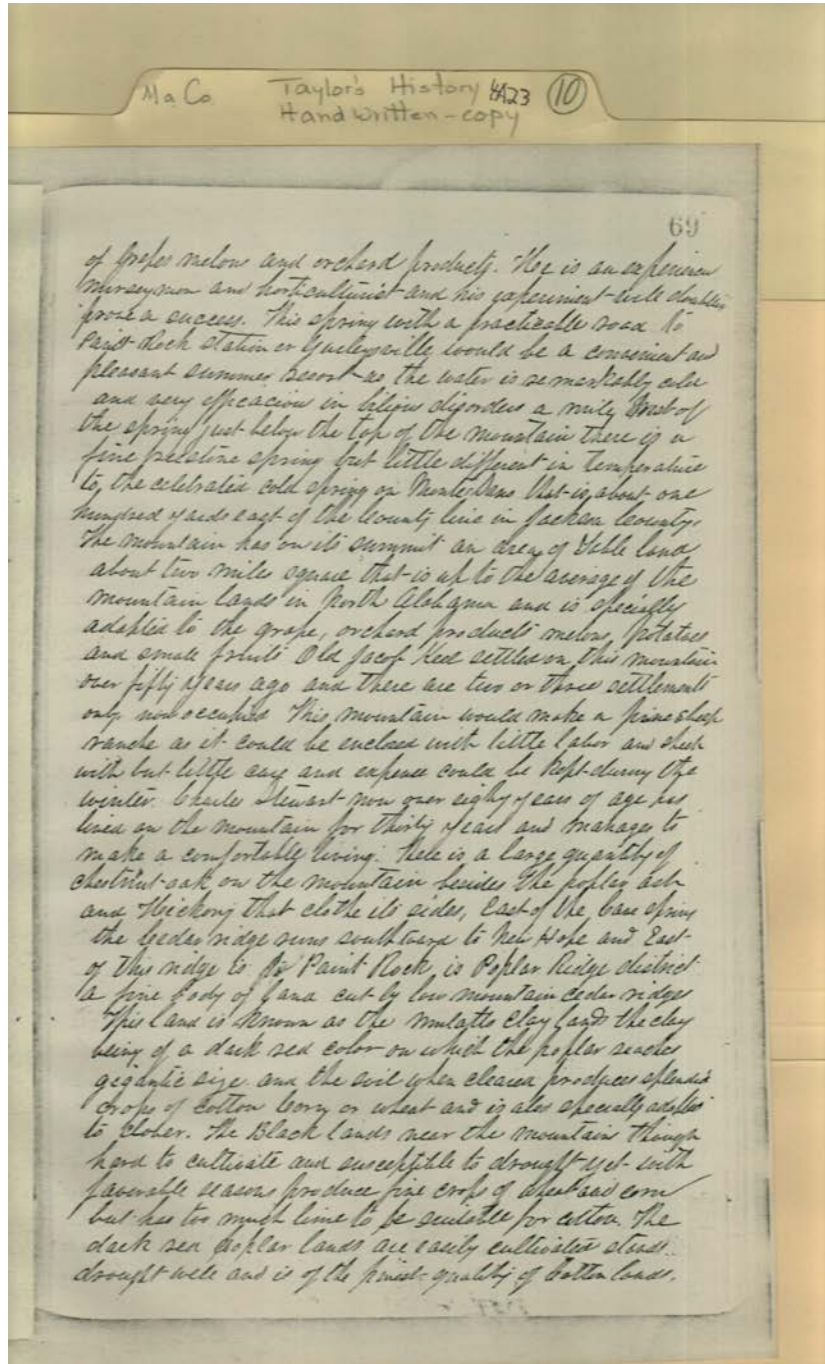
Names:

Blair, A. F., Dr.

Grayson, John W.

Types:

essay



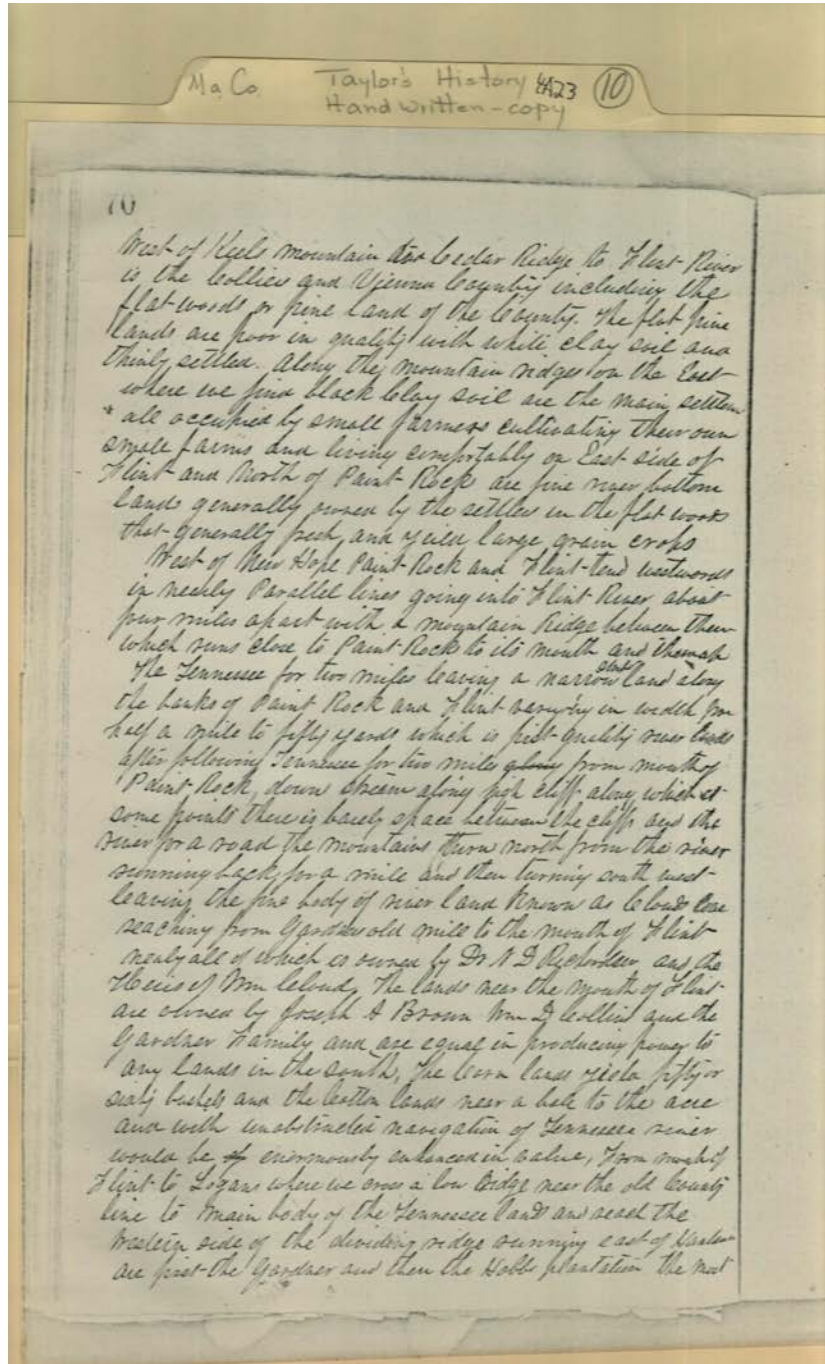
Names:

Keel, Jacob

Stewart, Charles

Types:

essay



Names:

Brown, Joseph A.
Cloud, Mr.

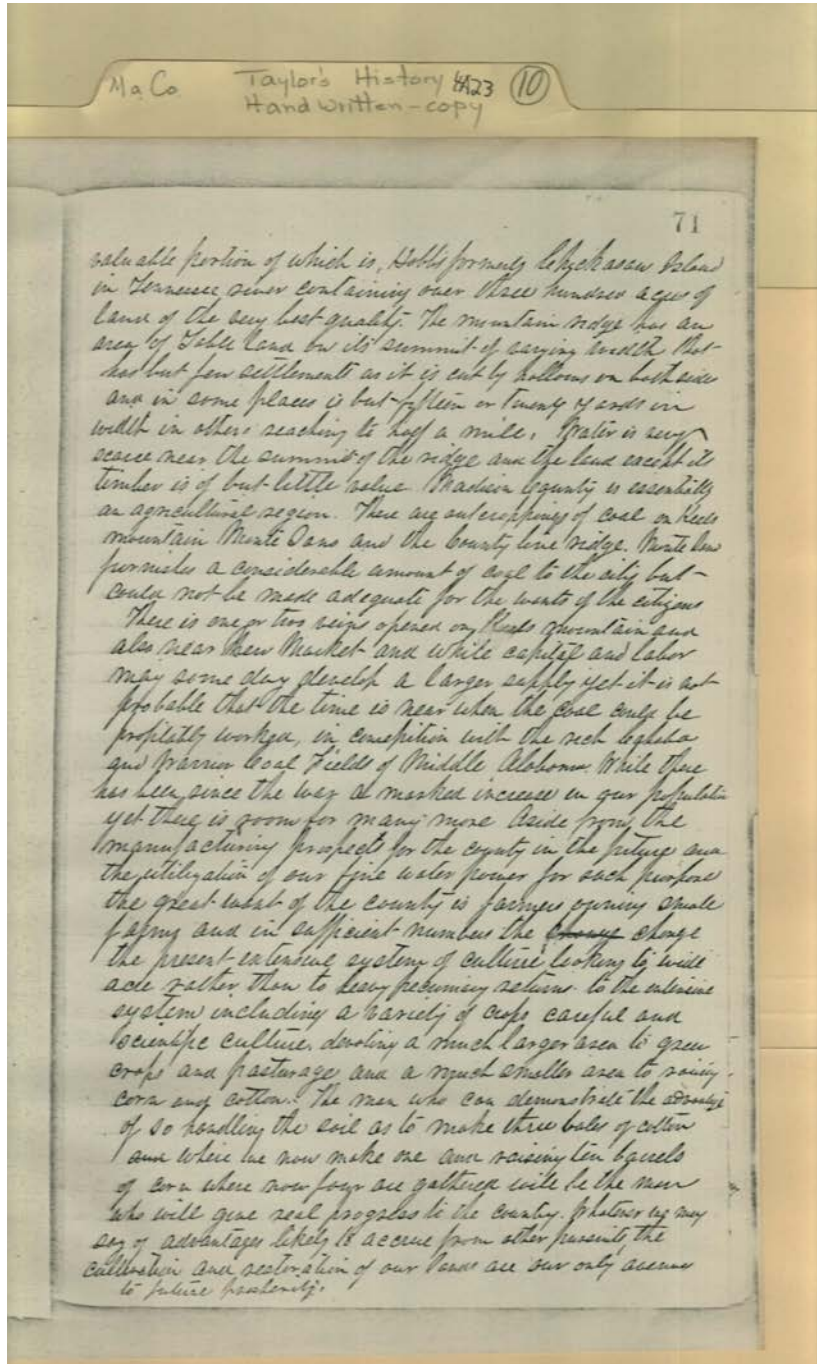
Collins, William D.
Gardner,

Hobbs,
Logan,

Richardson, N. D.,
Dr.

Types:

essay



Names:
Hobbs,

Types:
essay

Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10)
Handwritten - copy

Climate

The thirty-fifth parallel of latitude is the northern limit of Madison. The medicinal of our waters and our pleasant summers have always been the great inducement to Northern emigrants who find that they cannot have health and long life except in the long gold latitudes of high latitude. It is true that we do not have in summer the pleasant sea breeze of the Gulf neither do we have their pathological excitation nor their rainy disagreeable winter. The Pacific Coast with its climate not varying in some localities more than ten or fifteen degrees throughout the year would convey an idea of perpetual spring but it really has during the year a wet and a dry season which means a country of Chills and Rheum. Persons who are severely threatened with pulmonary disease in Florida flee and the west can find a climate more to their health but to a person enjoying average health and who seeks a country where he should industriously engage in outdoor occupations without injury to his health no country can offer more advantages. Our temperature rarely reaches over ninety in summer or to zero in winter and there are few days during the year that the weather interferes with agricultural plans in field and farm. Many citizens of the north state habitually winter in North Alabama and find the climate most desirable. There has been considerable change in the seasons since the first settlement of the County. Our springs are two or three weeks earlier and winter later and less rainfall than in former days which is owing to the clearing of the forest. Our forefathers planted corn in the early part of March below about the last and generally had a killing frost before the tenth of October. Now very little corn is planted in March cotton from tenth of April to first of May and summer frequently lingers until November with many seasons of fine pleasant weather while still. While spring is more capricious and changeable than formerly Autumn is a protracted season of pleasant fair weather especially favorable for gathering

Names:
Climate

Types:
essay

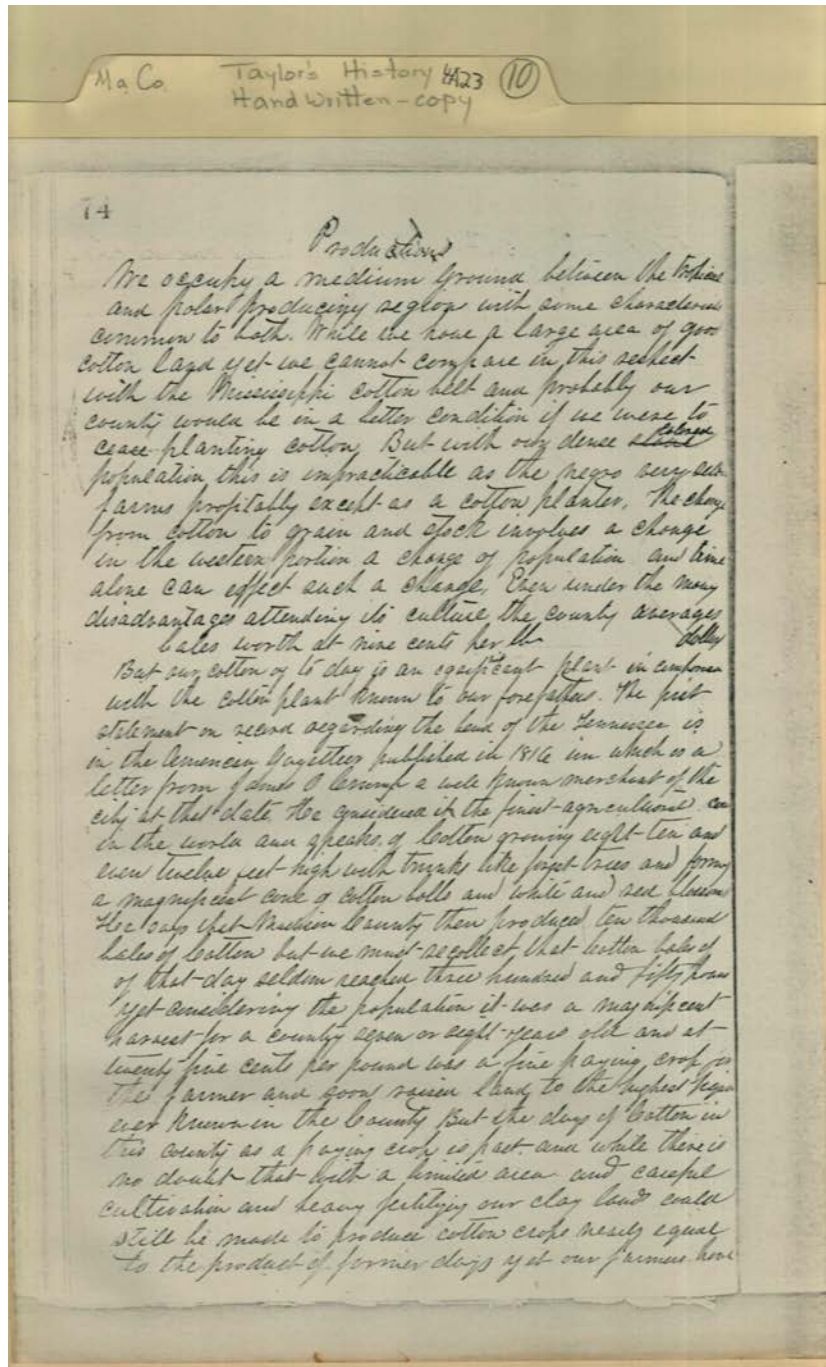
75

Ma Co Taylor's History #23 (10)
Handwritten - copy

the cotton crop. Our winters are milder and less severe than there is any little snow which soon melts away and does not materially interfere with travel or labor, though many persons from local causes in some places get the proportion of malarial disease is less than formerly and our country generally healthier. The destruction of the immense forests in clearing up our lands once was the source of malarial febrile diseases. This cause has ceased with the destruction of the old forest trees from our fields and streams the disease is unobtrusive and the health of the country has gradually improved. In the greater portion of the country there is no local cause for sickness and the people are healthy along our creeks and rivers the sources of disease are being gradually removed by drainage of ponds and sloughs that fell up from the higher lands and became fit for cultivation.

The death in the memory of the present generation on the 1st of January 1878 averaged a depth of fourteen inches, a depth of three or four inches is considered here a heavy snow fall. In the autumn with but few exceptions we have had a summer in all its beauty after the slight October frosts have touched the foliage. The mountains become a landscape with nature's choicest colors mellowed by the soft hazy atmosphere. It lingers sometimes for weeks frequently until near the close of the year. The woods are in their most gorgeous colors until a heavy frost changes them like the touch of magic to the brown uniform hue of winter. Our winters are frequently so mild a character that sheep and cattle can live through them in fair condition with little or no loss from the winds and rains of their owners. It has been remarkable that summers of exceeding drought have generally been succeeded by mild winters that were of inestimable advantage to farmers in keeping up their stock when their crops were cut short by unpropitious seasons. When the whole of us have closely proved that our climate is peculiarly favorable to health and longevity and to the labor in the open air.

Types:
essay



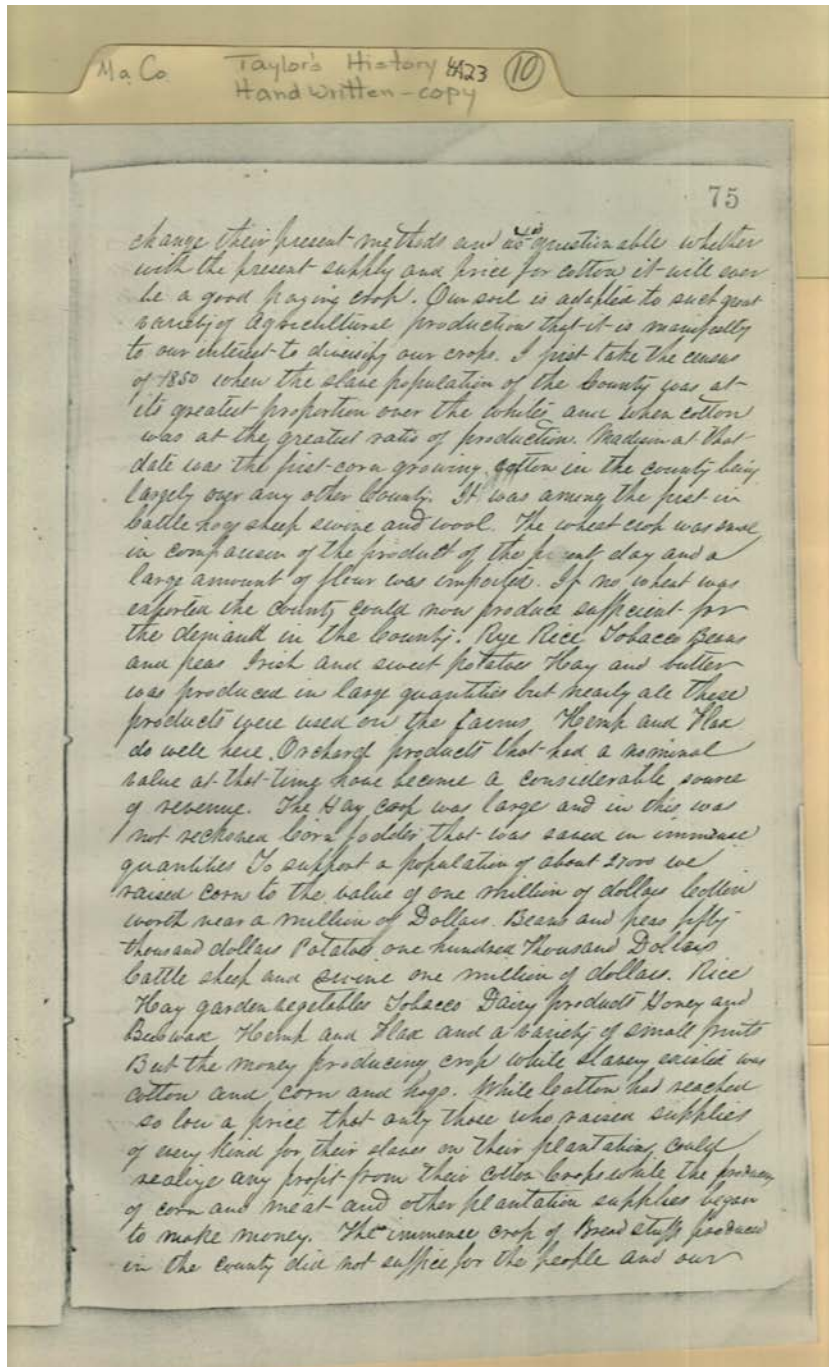
Names:

Crump, James O.

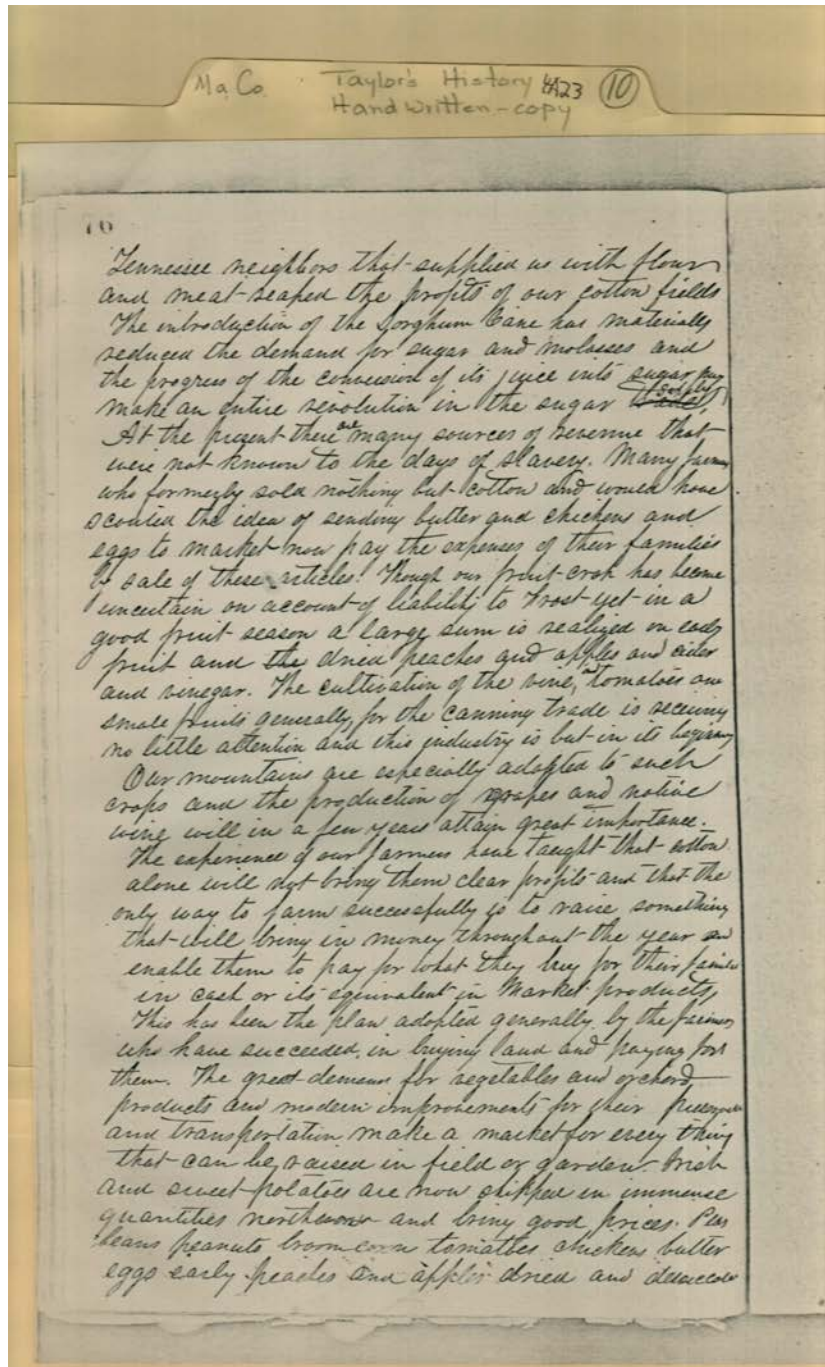
Productions

Types:

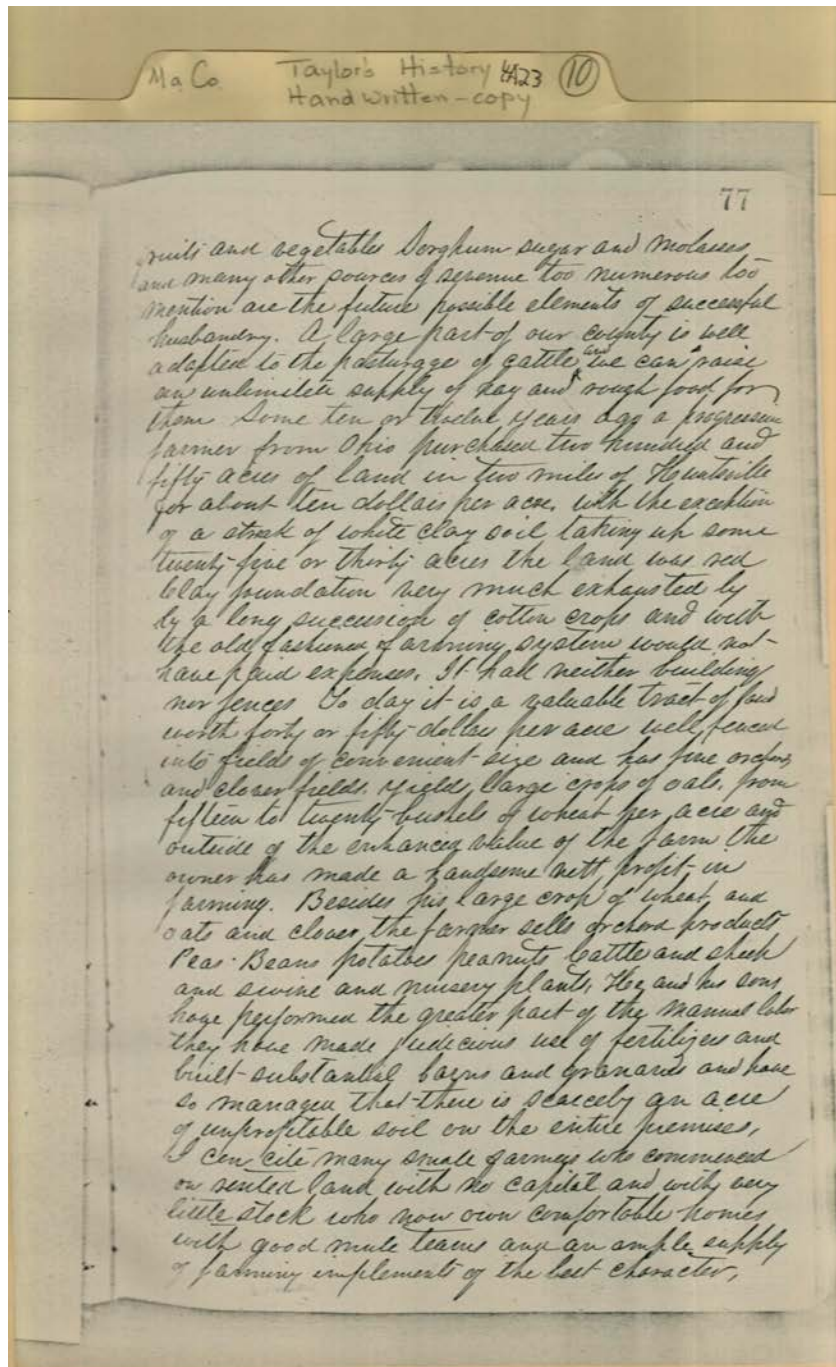
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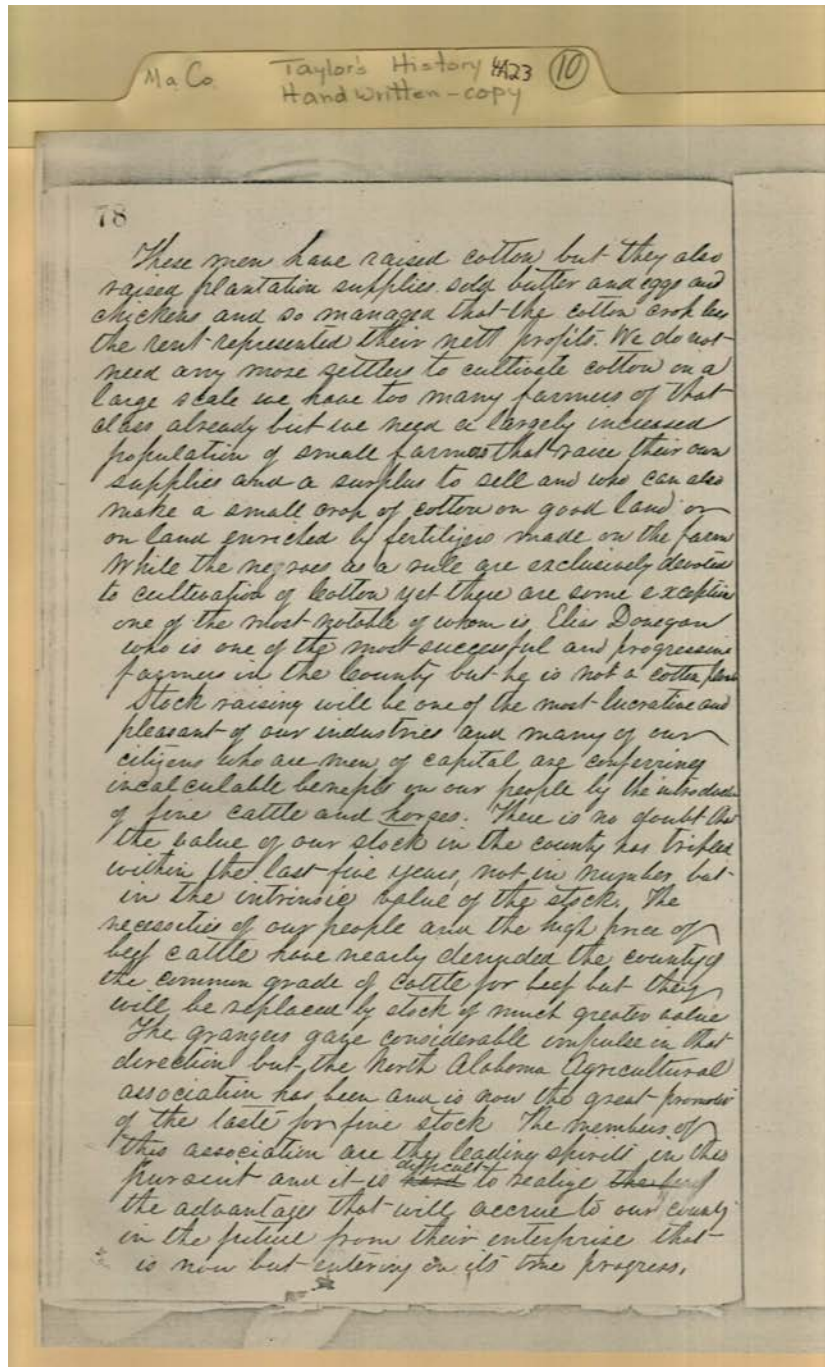
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essay



Types:
essay



Types:
essay



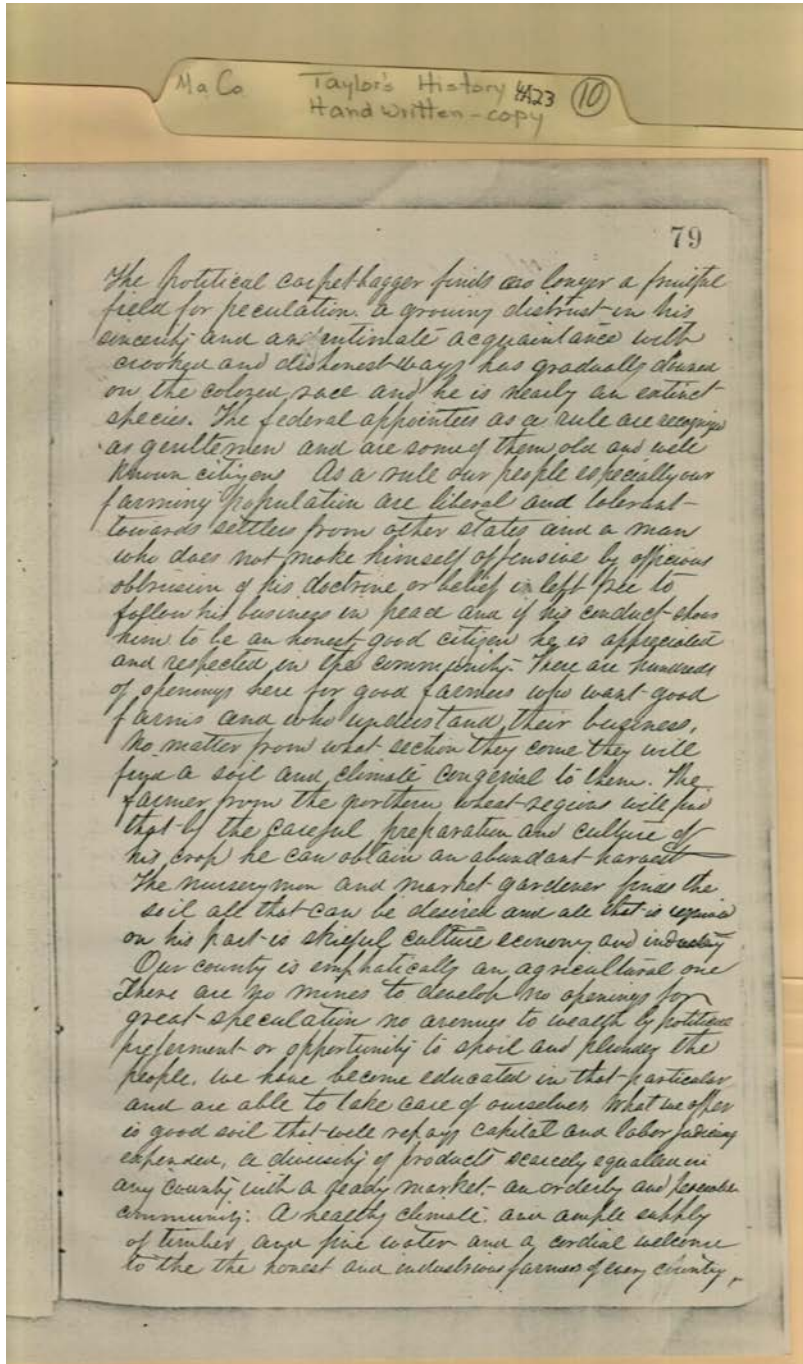
Names:

Donegan, Elias

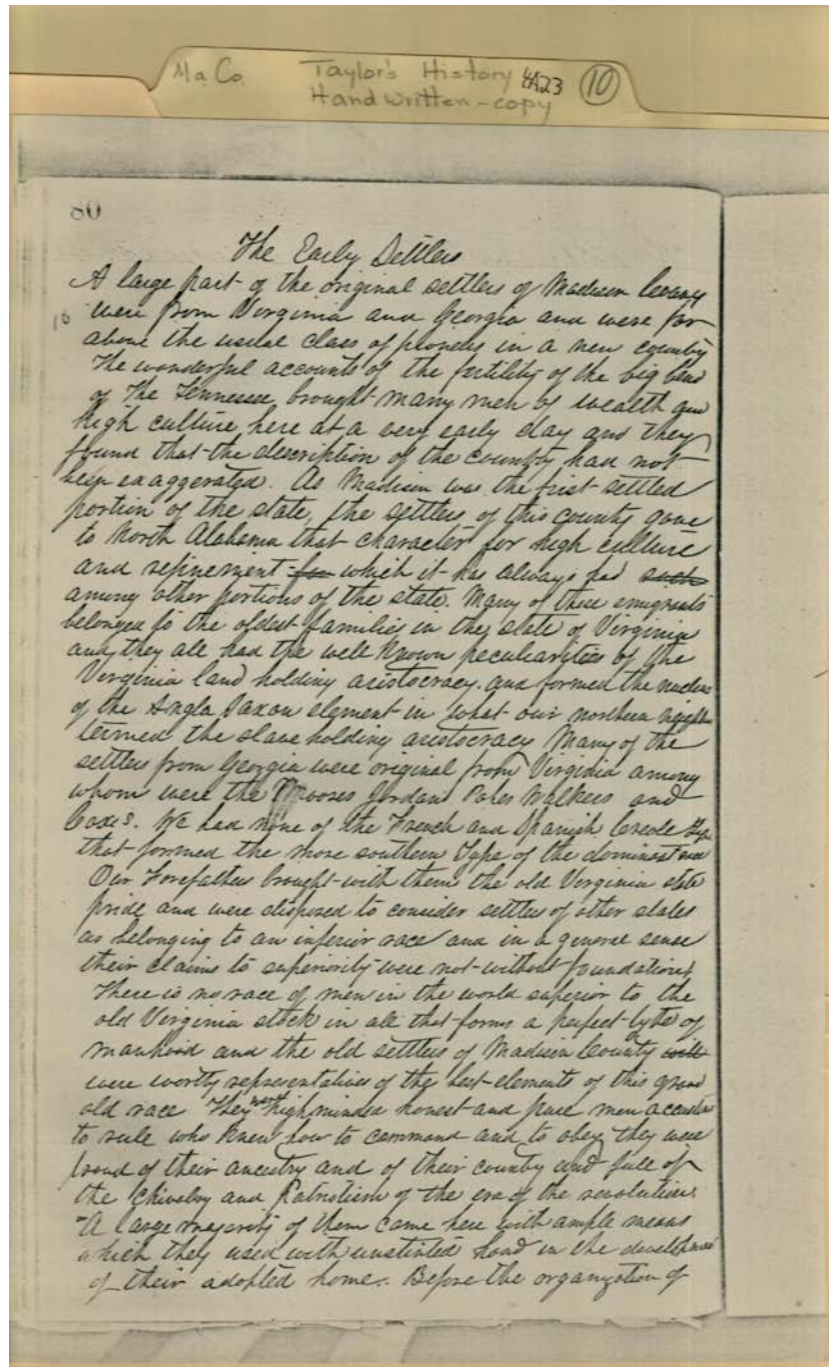
North Alabama
Agricultural Assn

Types:

essay



Types:
essay



Names:

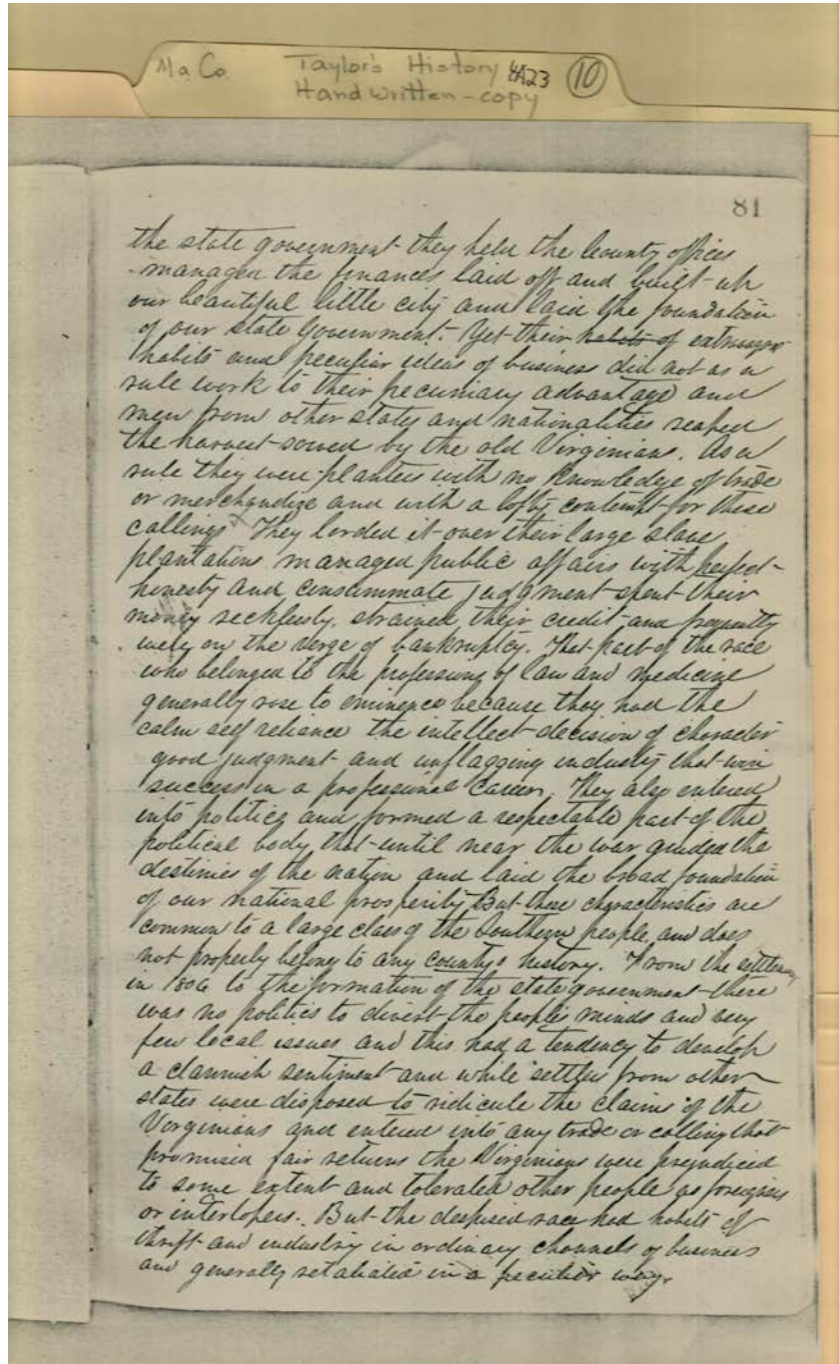
Coxe,
Jordan,

Moore,
Poles,

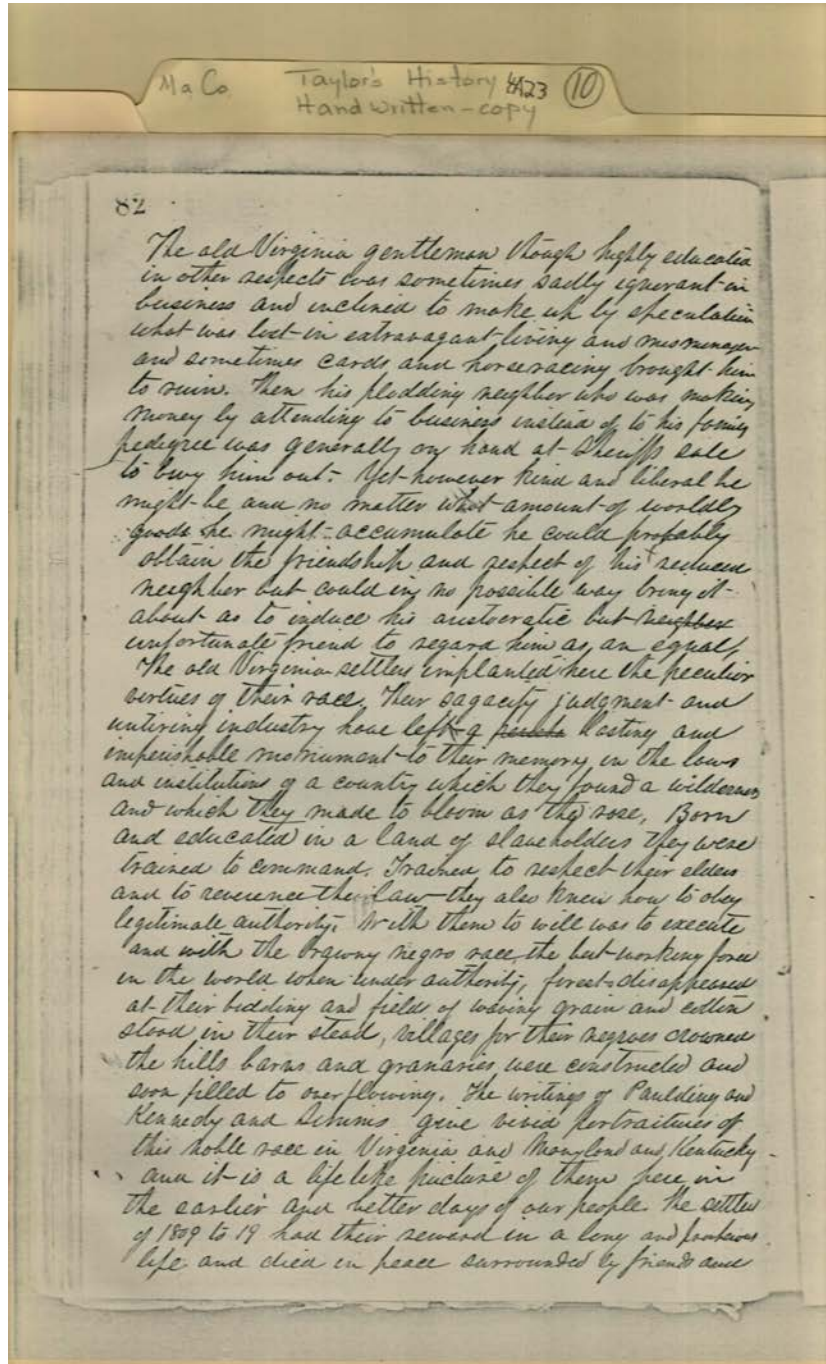
Walker,
Early Settlers

Types:

essay



Types:
essay



Names:

Kennedy,

Paulding,

Simms,

Types:

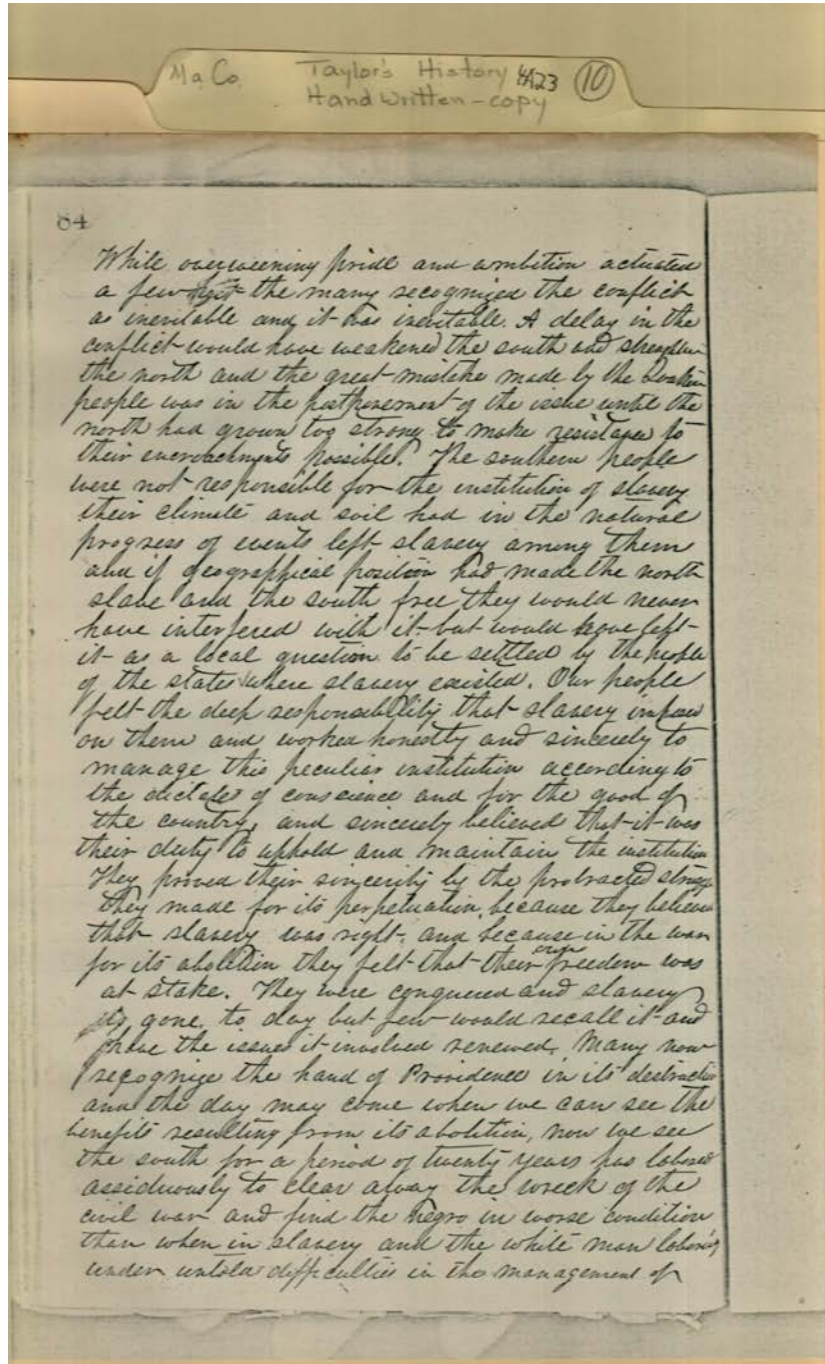
essay

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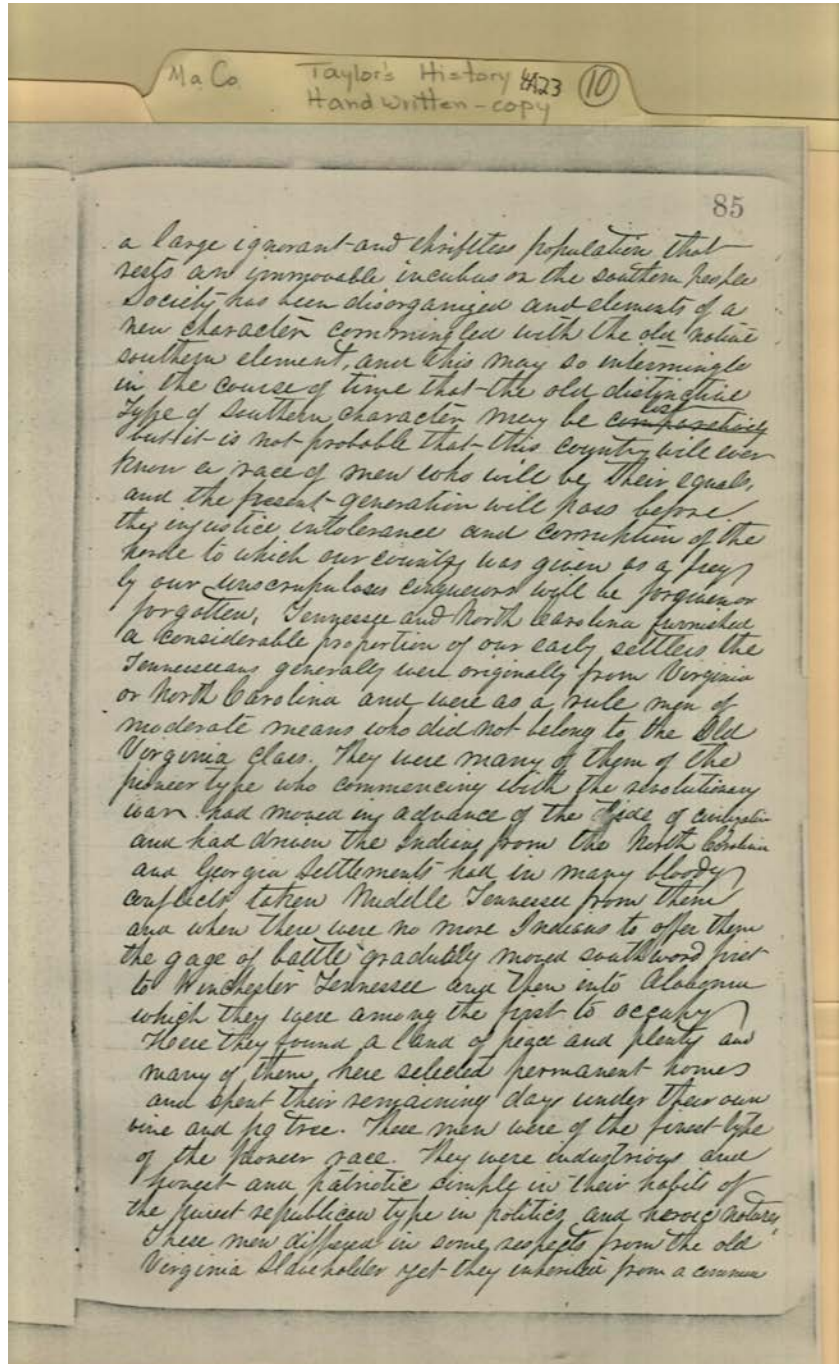
Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10) Handwritten-copy

relatives. His was the crown of a busy and useful life and a fitting close to an honorable and glorious career. They left ample means for their families their sons gave the husbands of their daughters occupied high places of political preferment or were leaders in their professions. Happy and fortunate were they different has been the fate of their sons and how little they discerned the misfortunes that were visited upon them. It was one of the mysterious dispensations of Providence beyond human ken that such sons Solomon's befell so pure and noble a race, we have heard so much degrading hypocritical cant in those latter days about the cause of slavery being visited on the descendant of the slaveholder that if true we should lose faith in divine justice. The noble race of men who sent their sons to die for their country gave them to human freedom and not to slavery. Generations with the best looking the wisdom of slavery, at the time of the revolution slavery ceased through the known and the declaration of Independence that laid down the doctrine that all men were created free and equal would unanimously have sided down the proposition that the African is the equal of the Caucasian. It was their broad and lofty bearing their natural aptitude from nature and training, to govern, a cause in itself of grave offence to equal relations, a hatred for the slaveholder personally but no innate love for freedom or the cause that was the major motive that inaugurated the war on the slaveholder. The large foreign immigration to the north, of an element professedly ignorant of the workings of slavery in the south and knowing them only by highly colored portraits from the writings of fanatic gave the north a preponderance that was unfortunately made use of to overwhelm. The sons of the old slaveholders died by thousands on the battle field, their fathers starved and lost all, they gave their property and their children to a specious cause and when all was lost in death and humiliation they died broken hearted.

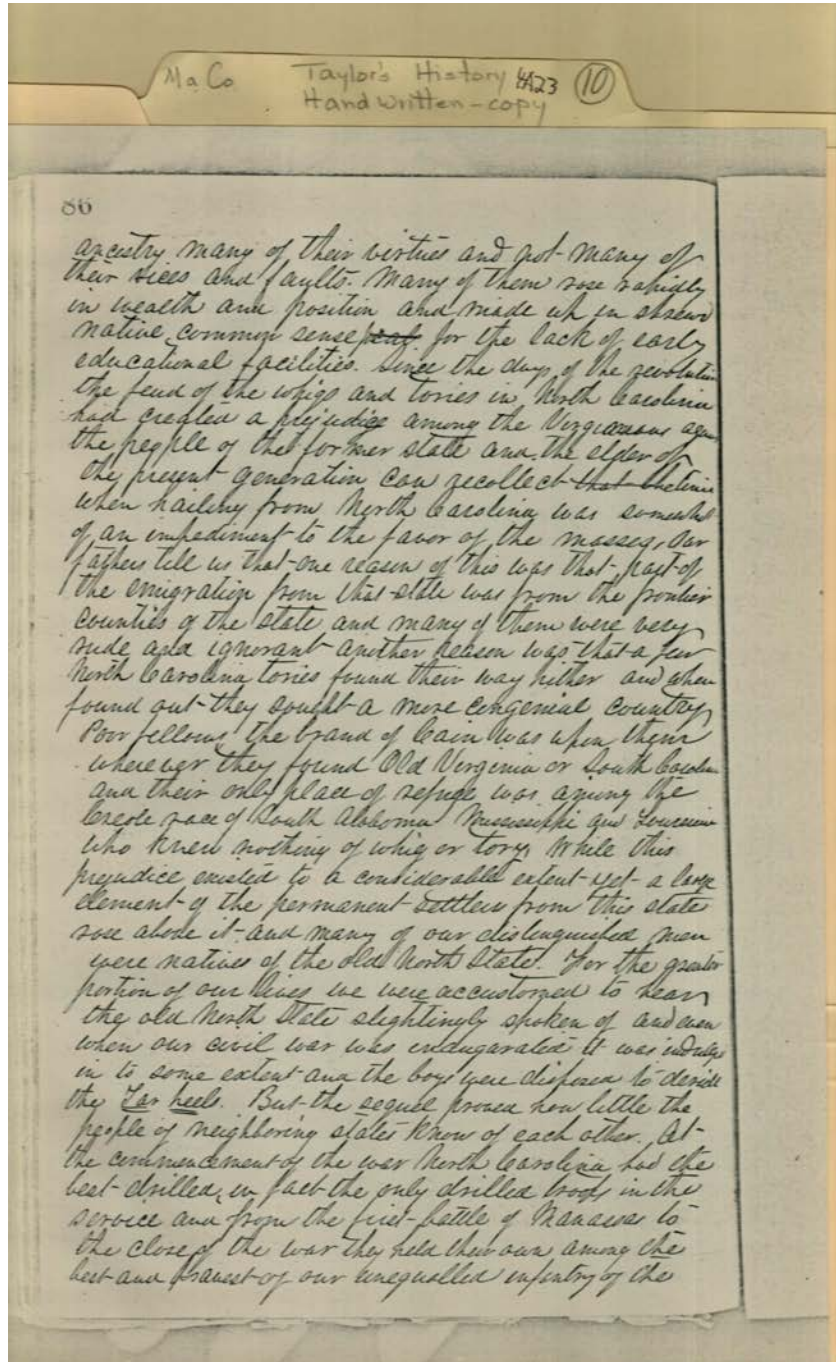
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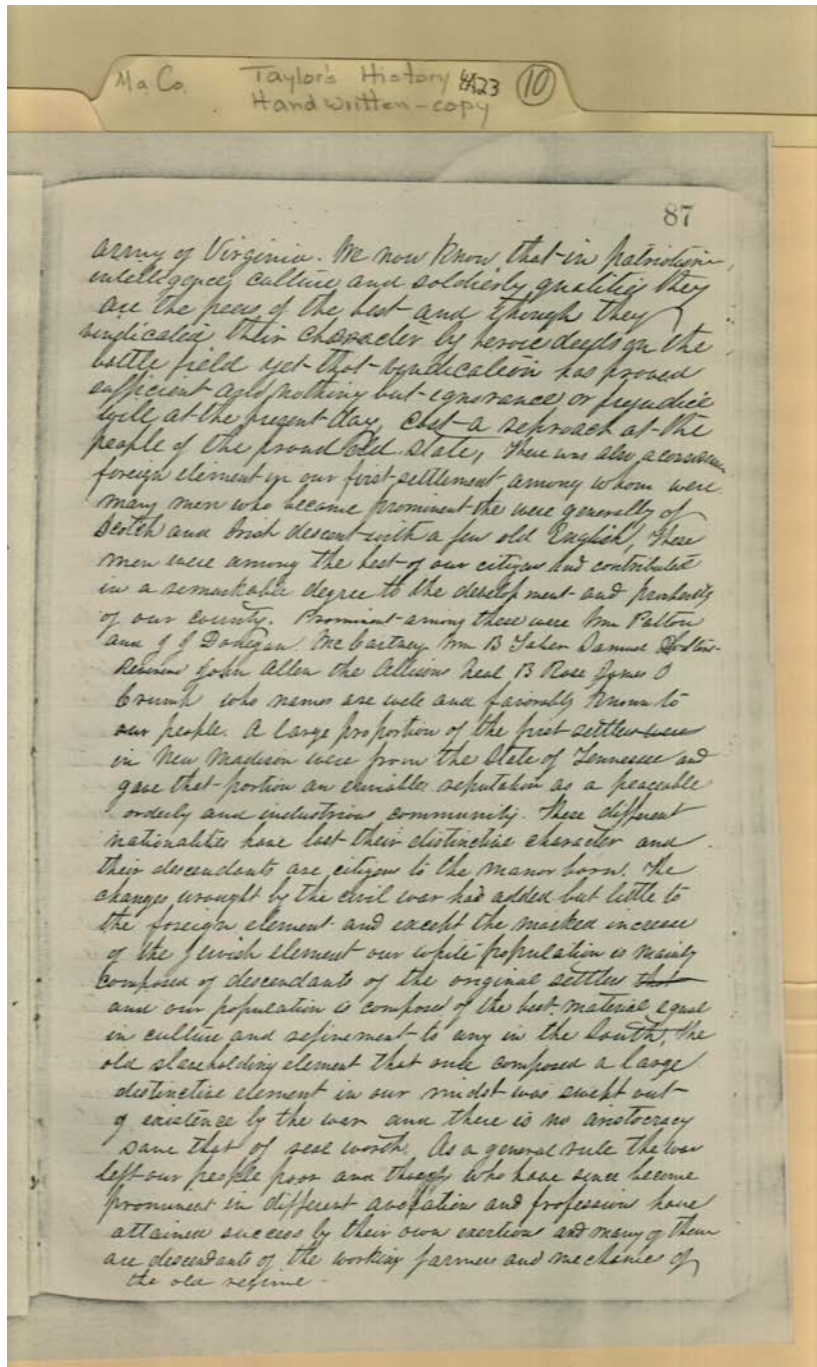


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Names:

Allen, John, Rev.
Allison,

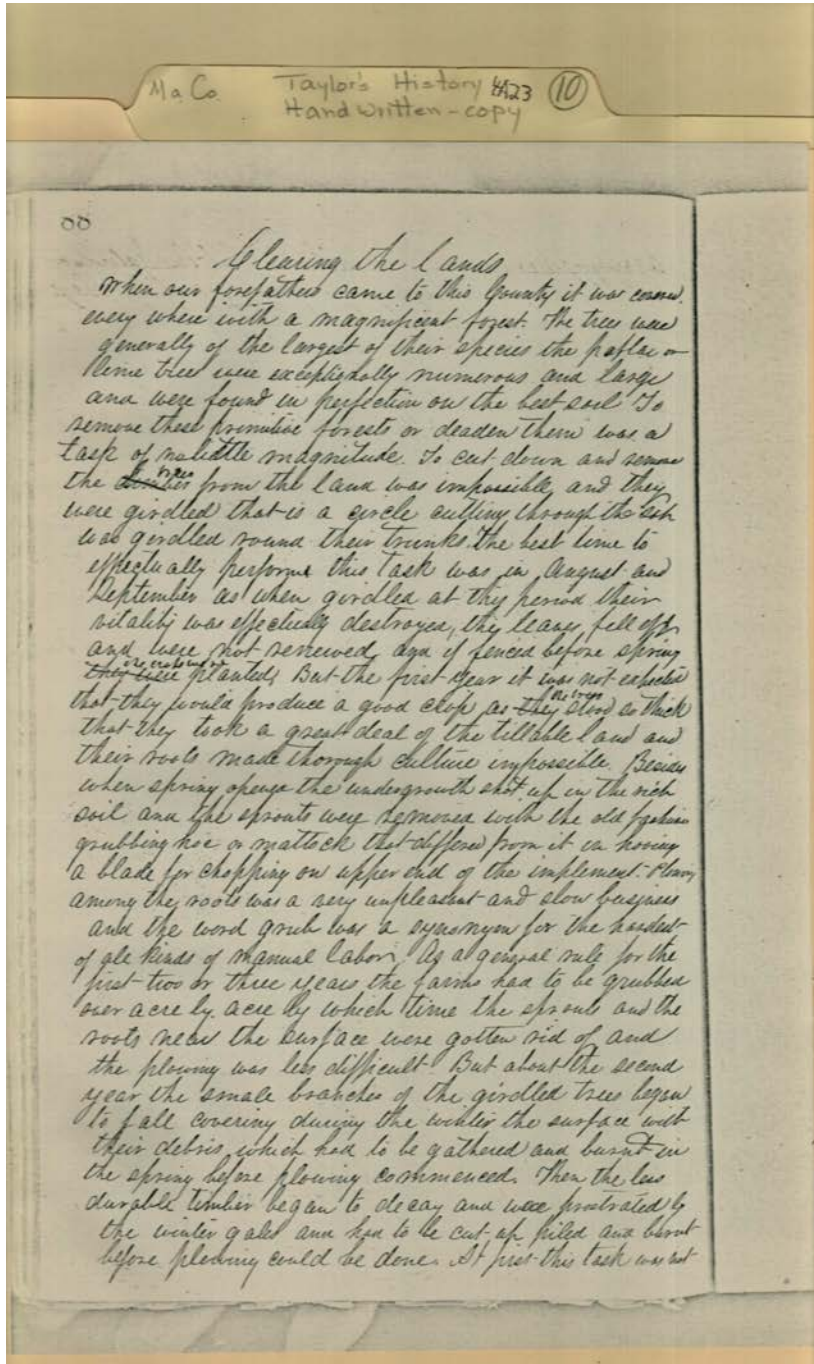
Crump, James O.
Donegan, J. J.

McCartney,
Patton, William

Rose, Neal B.

Types:

essay

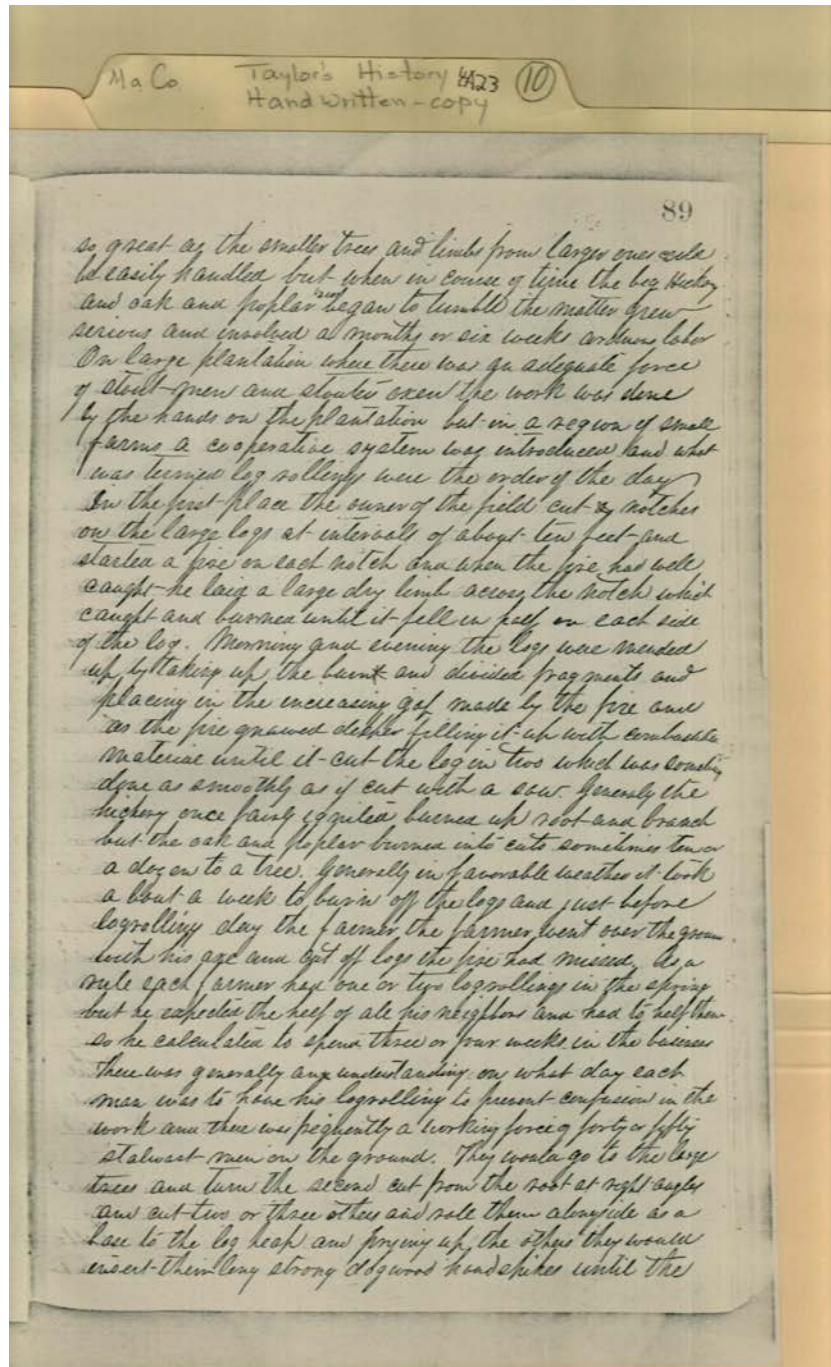


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Clearing Lands

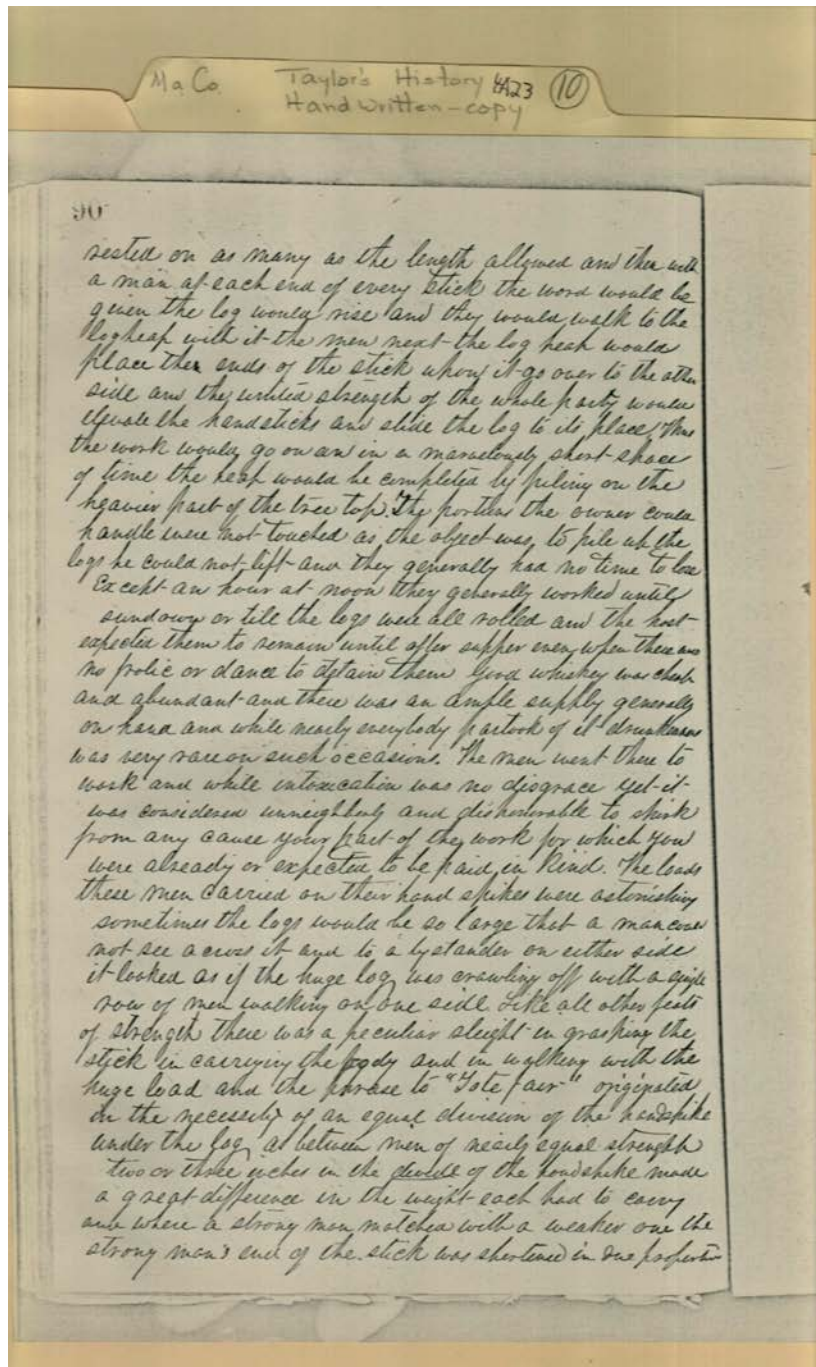
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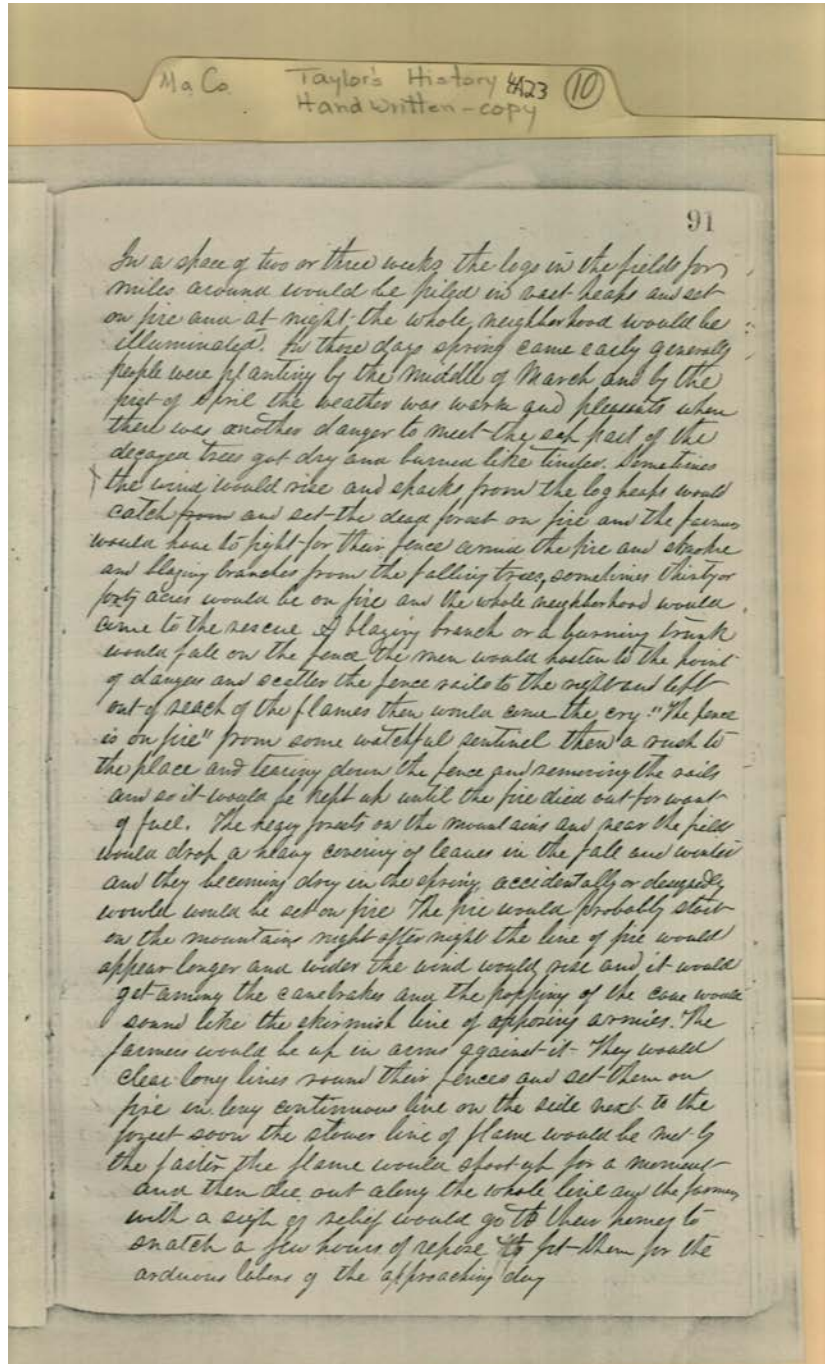


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Outside of the labor of preparing felling and burning the logs there was a vast amount of building and fencing to be done and the men of that day were among the best accen in the world. Whenever buildings were erected it was necessary to cut down and remove a considerable portion of the forest. The houses were generally made of logs and covered with boards and in the earlier settlements the boards were held down by bent poles and the doors hung on wooden hinges and the old fashioned door-bags were used instead of gates. It generally was seven or eight years before the land was cleared generally of timber the oak and poplar trees generally being burnt and were sometimes destroyed by fire as they stood. While the felling and removal of the forest involved a vast amount of labor and no little injury annually to the growing crops yet it is maintained that the mass of rubbish falling from the trees contributed materially to keeping up the land. The value of the timber destroyed by fire in clearing our land is immense and if on the basis to day would be quadruple in value of the land at the highest value they ever reached and it is unfortunate for the country that the poorer spots had not been left in timber as the value of the land would be greatly enhanced thereby. Timber at that time was of little or no value and far as could be foreseen the supply seemed inexhaustible. Our country had reached its crowning point of agricultural prosperity about the year 1850 when pretty well all the available lands on the old farms had been cleared up and put into cultivation and at that time very little cleared land was lying idle. But in the newer portions of the county especially on Flat and Paint rocks, the new lands were considered of very little value have been cleared since the war and is the main reliance of those parts of the country for corn and grain.

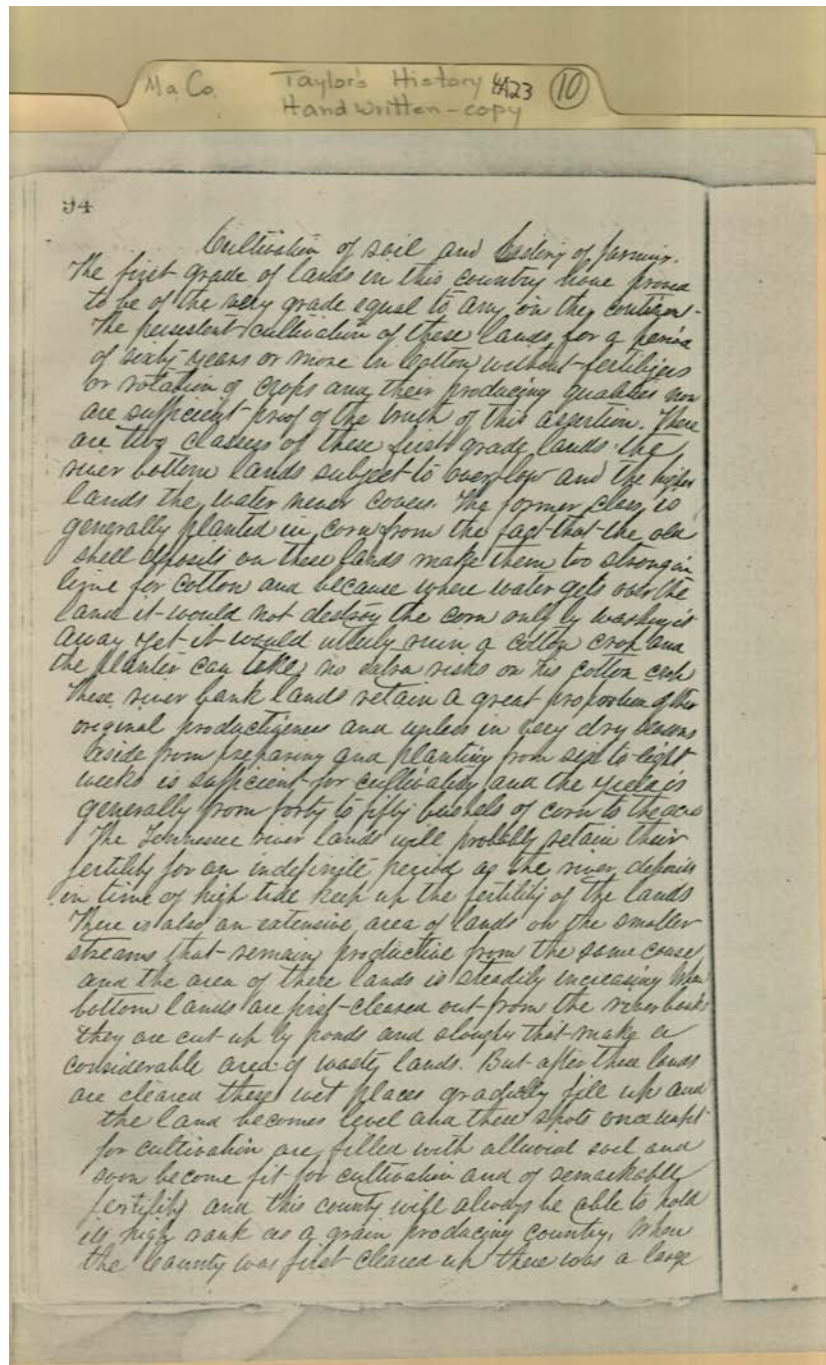
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93

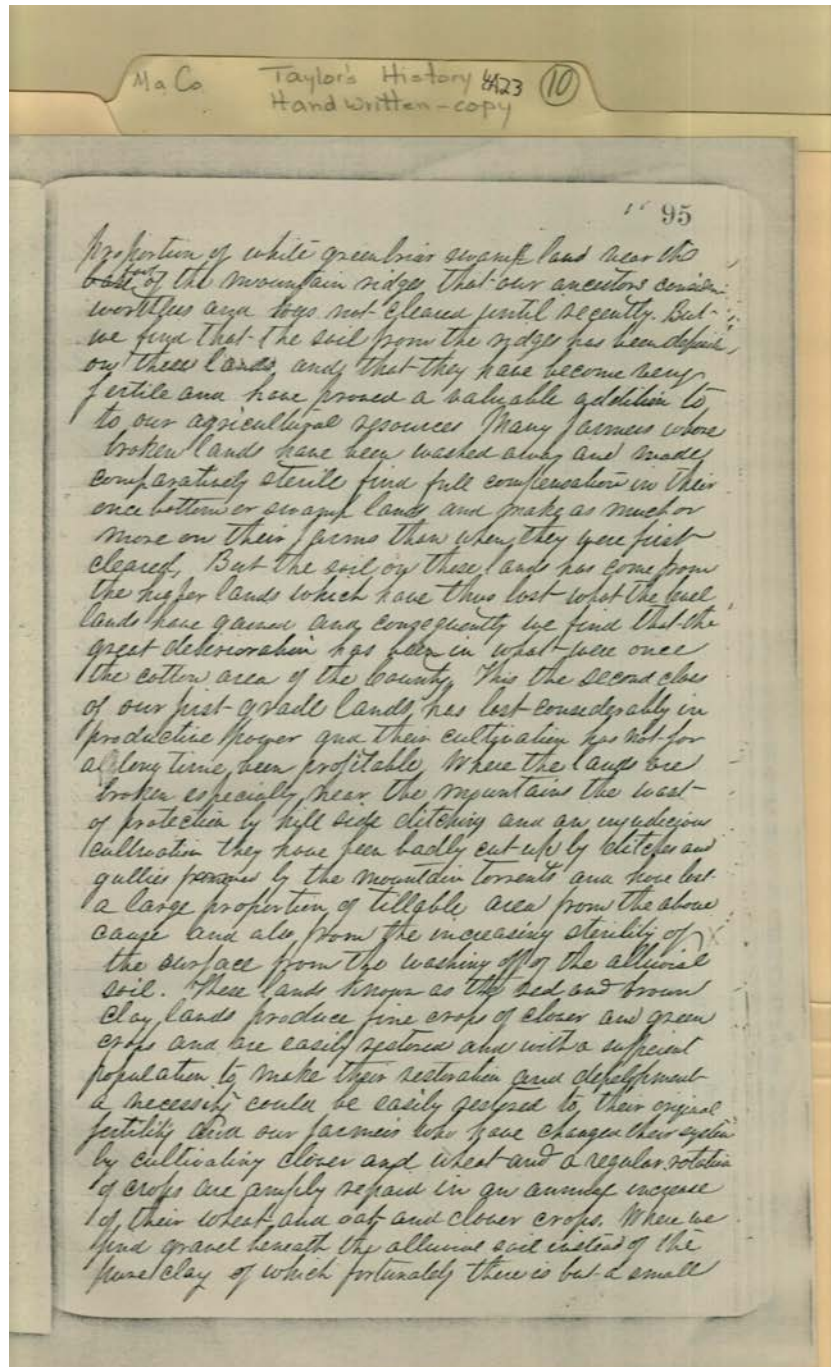
Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10)
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While the disappearance of the timber from the fields has rendered them more liable to the washing of the heavy rains and they have greatly depreciated in producing power the country is undoubtedly healthier. There is less deposit of vegetable matter in the sloughs and bays and have filled up and are in cultivation. There is less obstructions to the creeks and rivers and the drainage of the country is materially improved. But with the diminution of the forest area, the seasons have become more uncertain. The rain fall decreases and droughts more frequent. Many fine springs which forty or fifty years ago furnished water the year round have either totally disappeared or run only part of the season only. Nearly all of our lands that are worth cultivating have been cleared and a considerable area of the older lands turned out as worthless. While as a rule we have a sufficient supply of timber for fuel yet good timber for fencing and building is growing scarce. The worn out lands in the county ought to be planted in good timber forest and better care of until the saplings could take care of themselves. A country shorn of its timber is likely to become a desert and there is no greater benefit we could confer on coming generations than the inauguration of timber culture. The timber on land is its most valuable production and its destruction ought to be stopped and its area extended. The western prairie when thirty years ago a strip of timber could not be seen for miles now have extensive areas of young forests planted by the present generation that will soon be sufficient for ordinary purposes. And it is our task not to remedy the evil of a timber famine when it is upon us but to prevent it by taking measures to preserve the present supply as well as to utilize our worn out fields by making them the source of future supplies.

Types:
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Ma Co Taylor's History 423 (10)
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36, 1

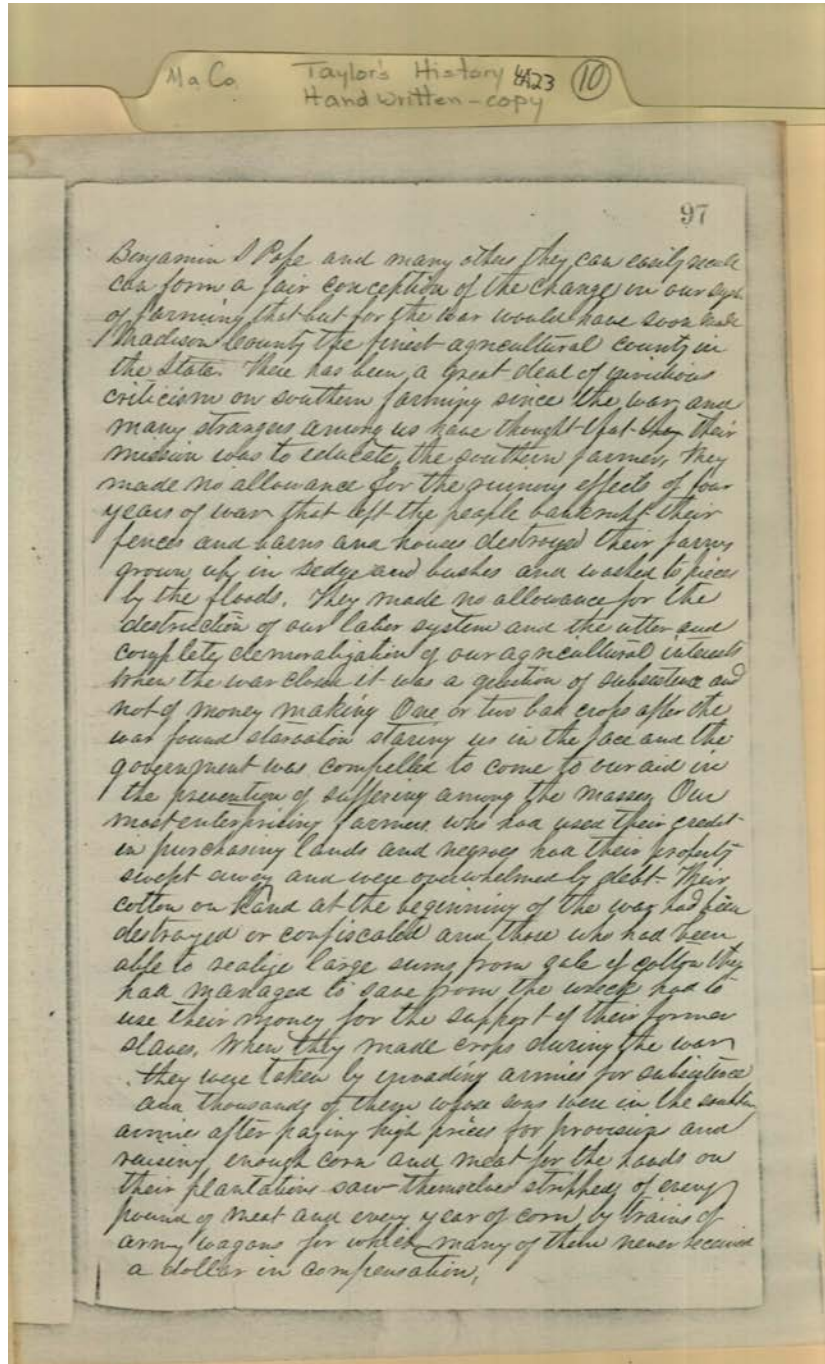
proportion the task of reclamation is nearly hopeless and they will either be idle or the crops will be kept up by the use of artificial fertilizers. Unfortunately a considerable part of these sterile lands have been cleared and badly cultivated the little alluvial soil washed away and yellow grass has remained, the fields have been turned out and covered with a stunted growth of bushes and briars and they should remain uncultivated except to try to renew the growth of timber upon them. The clay lands require intelligent culture restoration of the elements of production and a rotation of crops. The cheapest and best method of restoration is sowing green crops and plowing them under. About the year 1850 the agricultural production of Madison County reached their maximum. Nearly all of the best available upland for cotton had been put into cultivation and the bottom lands were new and fresh and their yields enormous. Our best farmers while they raised large crops of cotton, also raised corn and put in large quantities and were also raising considerable crops of wheat oats beans and peas. The decline in the price of cotton made it the interest of the farmer to raise cotton crops on his best land and support his plantation on the rest of his farm. About this time planters whose negroes were multiplying rapidly began to look westward to Mississippi basin for a new field of labor and to gradually pave the way for a new system of labor and farming. They had the sagacity to foresee that North Alabama except on Tennessee River could not compete in cotton with Louisiana and Mississippi and Arkansas and began to make investments in the cotton producing area South and west and to turn their attention to glass and small grains, to the drainage and improvement of the home farms, and the reform in farming was fairly inaugurated at the beginning of the civil. Any man who visited the condition of the farm of Dr Thomas Fearns and

Names:

Fearn, Thomas, Dr.

Types:

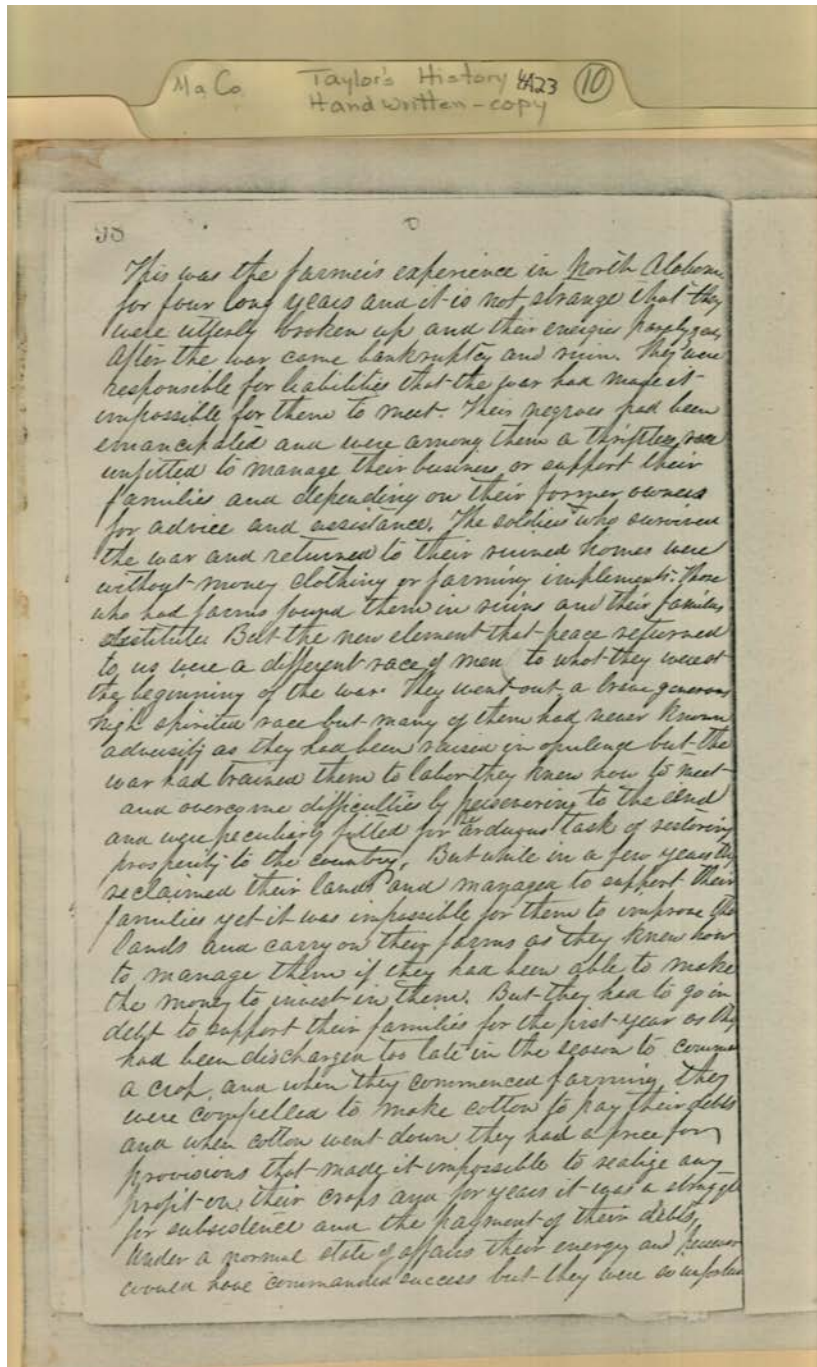
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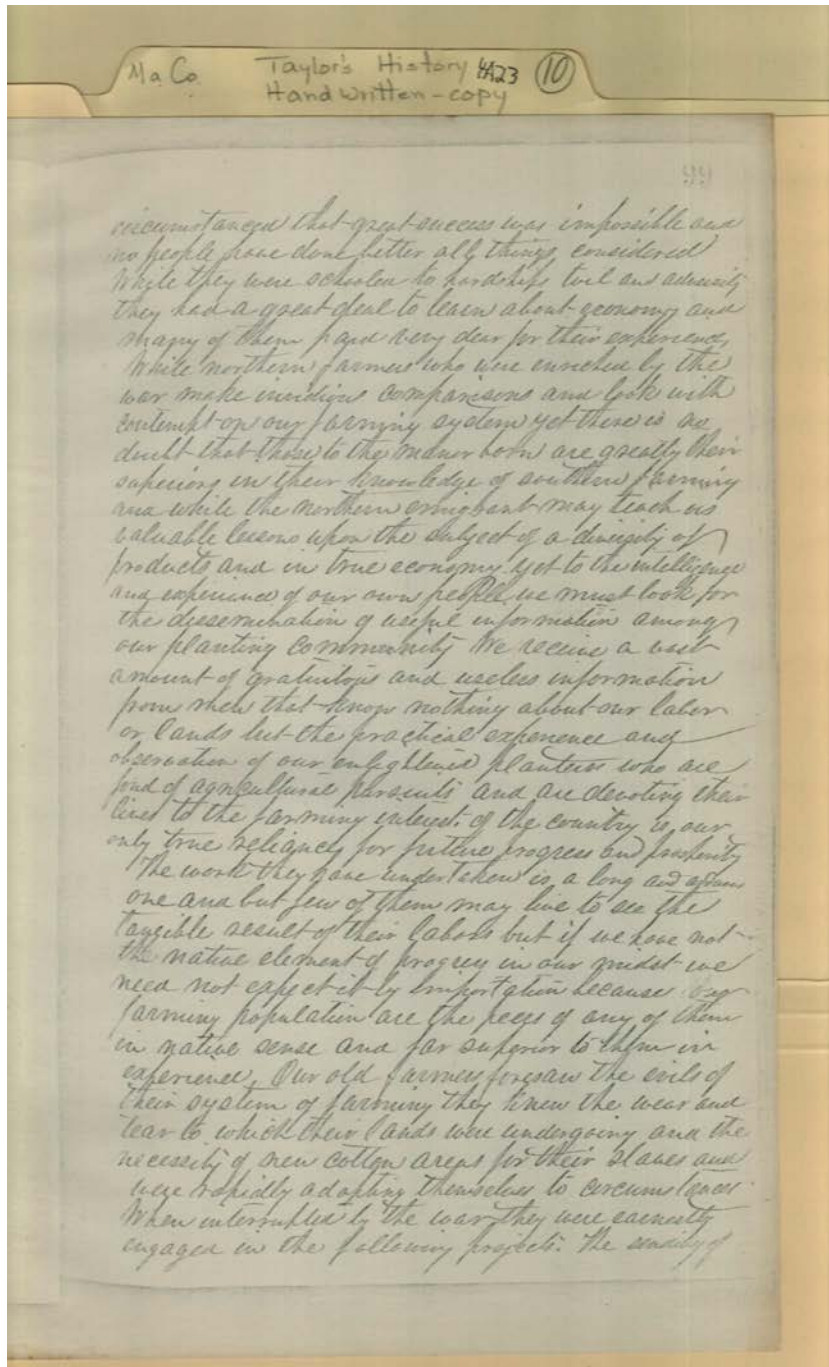
Pope, Benjamin S.

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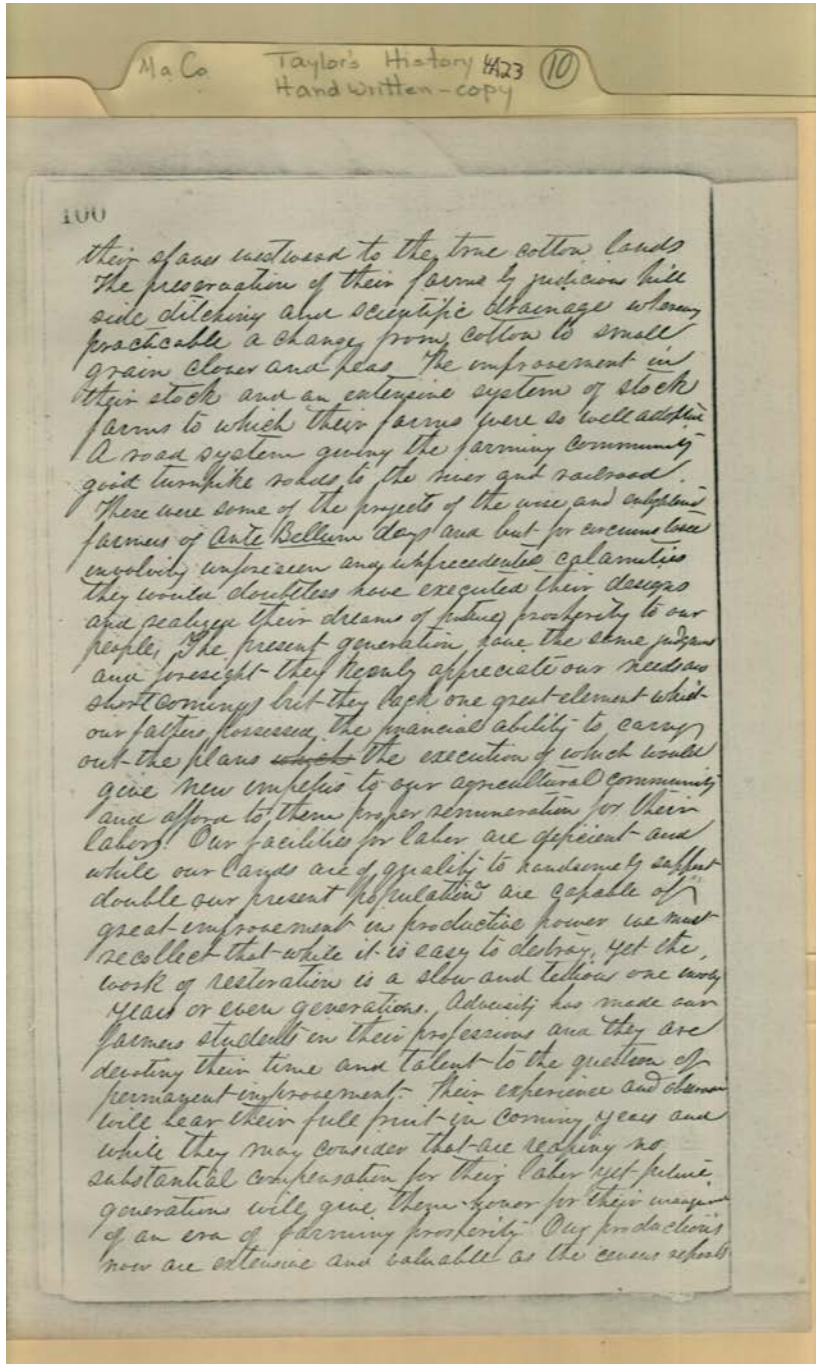
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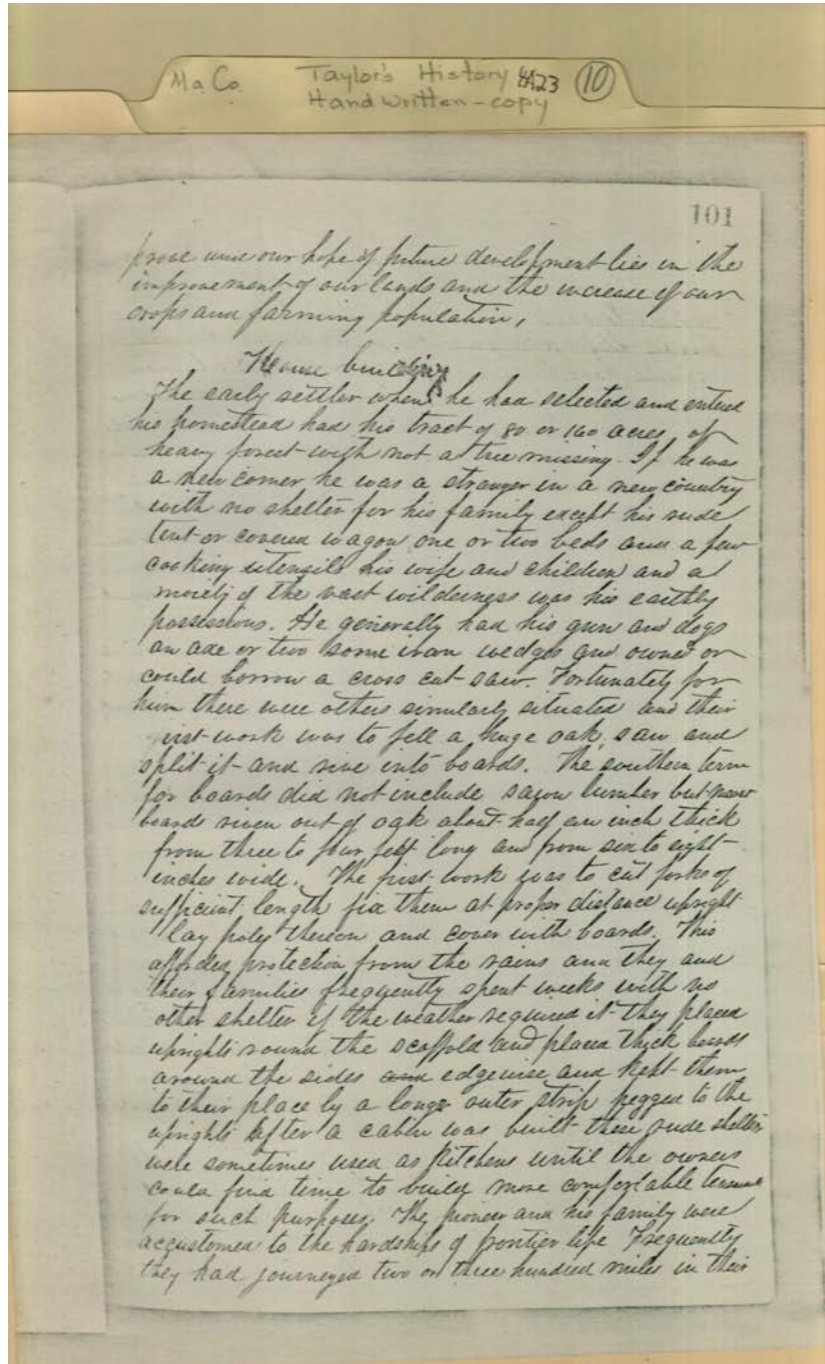
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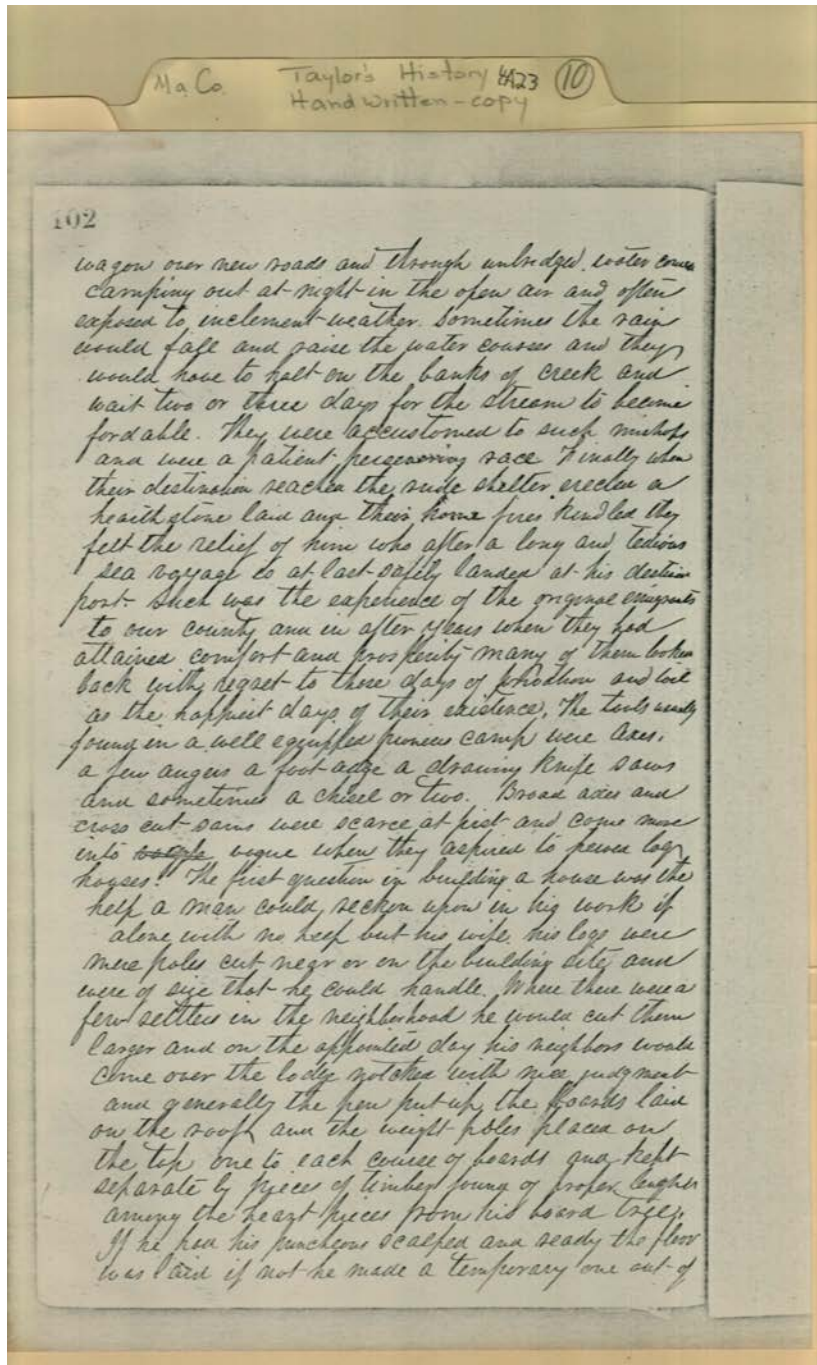


Names:

House Building

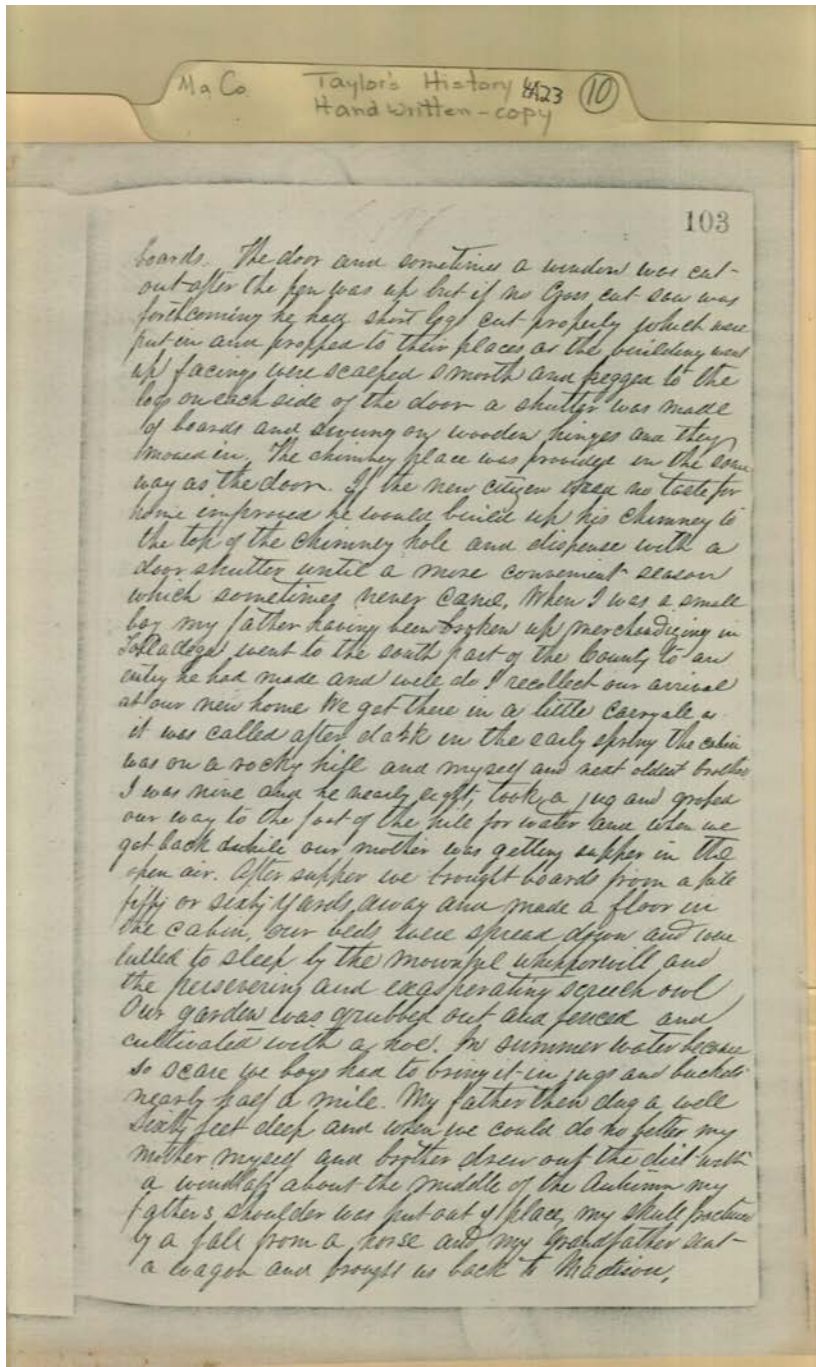
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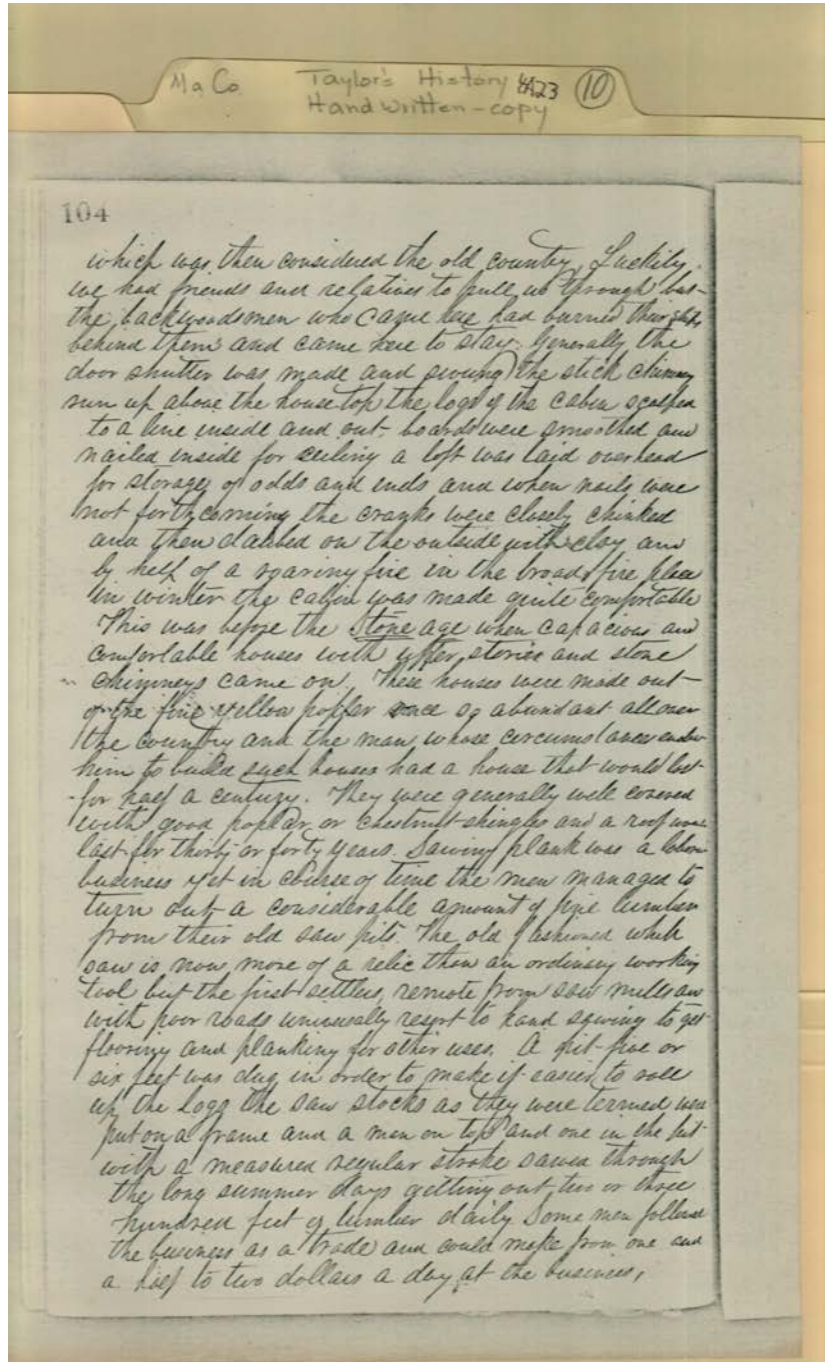


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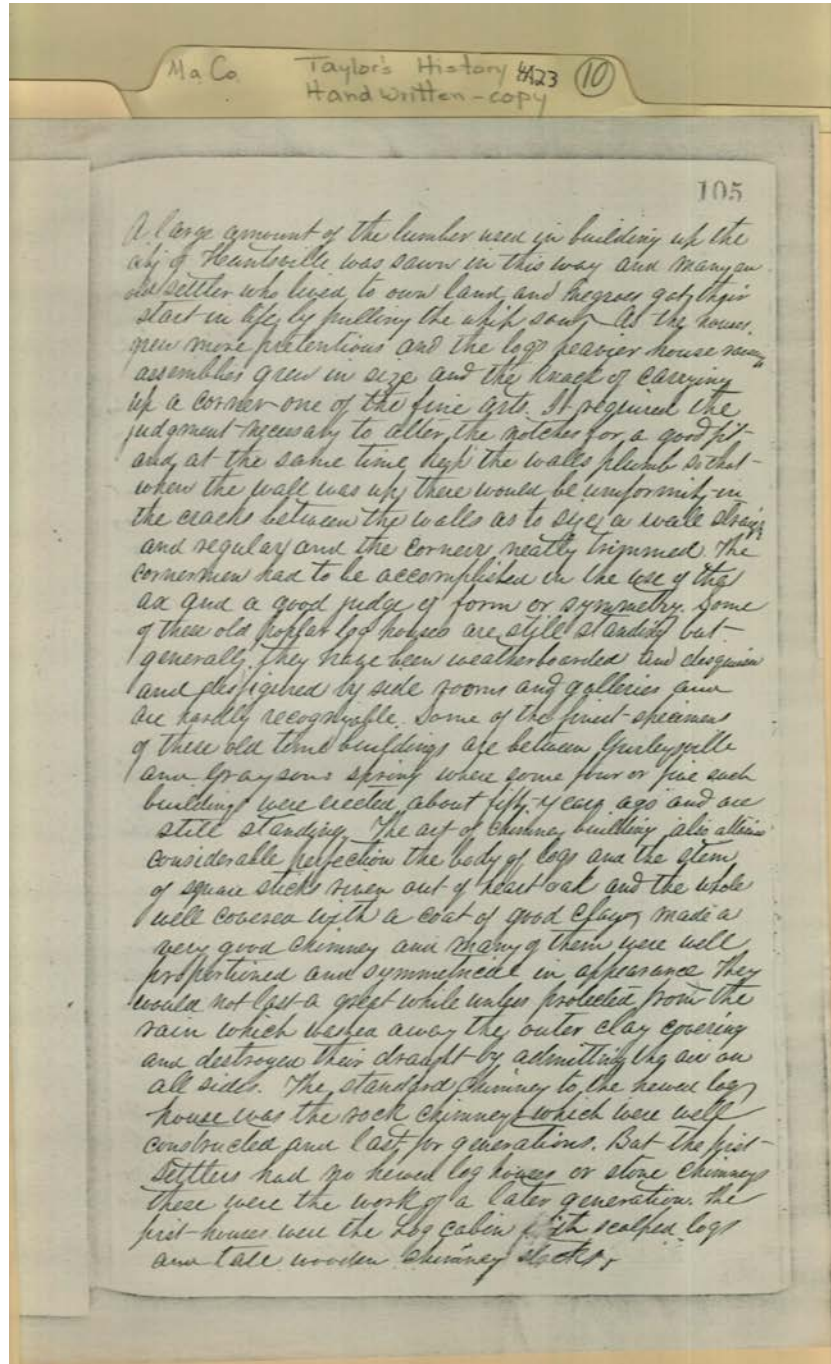
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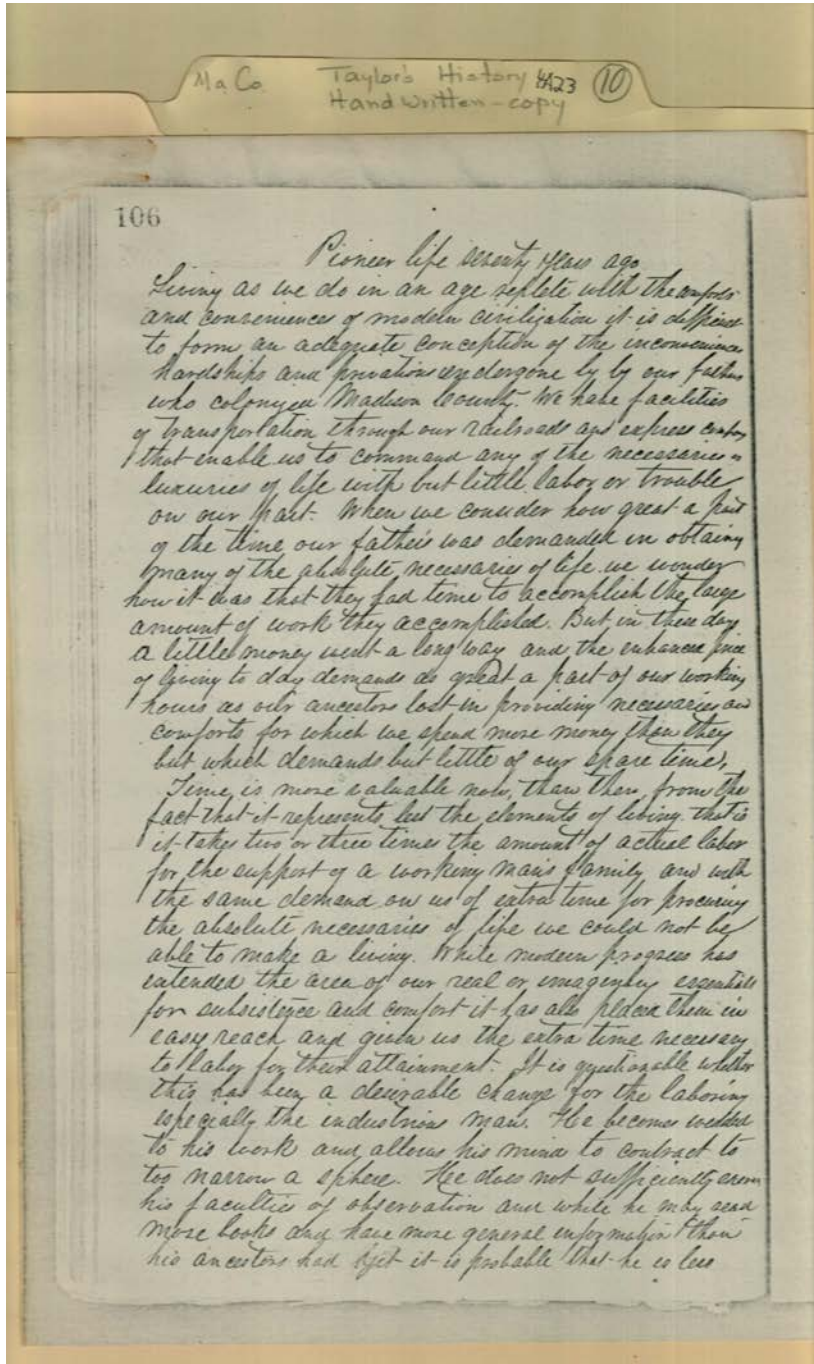
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Types:
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Types:
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Names:

Pioneer Life

Types:

essay

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acquainted with nature and her laws has her self reliance
 and independence of thought and her mature common sense
 these with leisure for culture and observation have
 a great advantage over the man who is compelled
 to devote his time to manual labor especially where
 the laboring man becomes completely merged in his pecuniary
 occupation and the result is that the dividing line
 between mental and physical labor is becoming more
 pronounced and in the same society more closely
 divided on the point of culture and talent than on
 rich and poor. Wealth may be suddenly attained
 yet the fortunate man is not so much different
 from his former co-worker. Culture and refinement
 is the product of long years of civilization and the
 real aristocracy of the land is its foremost writers
 and thinkers. But I set out to picture the life of our
 earlier settlers with regard to the ordinary necessities
 of life. If asked, what were the first necessities of life
 most of us would say bread and salt and it is natural
 to suppose the producing of these articles was the first care
 of our ancestors yet they were sometimes compelled to
 live for a time without either. Unless the emigrants happened
 to settle near an Indian village which was not done
 in this county because they had no permanent settlement
 here, the procuring of these articles frequently involved
 a journey of fifty or a hundred miles and the transport
 of these articles on pack horses. When my grandfather
 settled at Catlets Factory near Winchester in the beginning
 of the present century he brought his breed from near
 Nashville the first year and although the early settlers
 had to go up to the neighborhood of Winchester for
 their first supplies yet that involved a journey
 of from forty to fifty miles, which took a large
 amount of time and labor and if their bread gave
 out they substituted jerked venison. They made it
 an object the first year to raise corn enough for
 bread and as there were no mills, ~~not with~~ ~~inquire~~

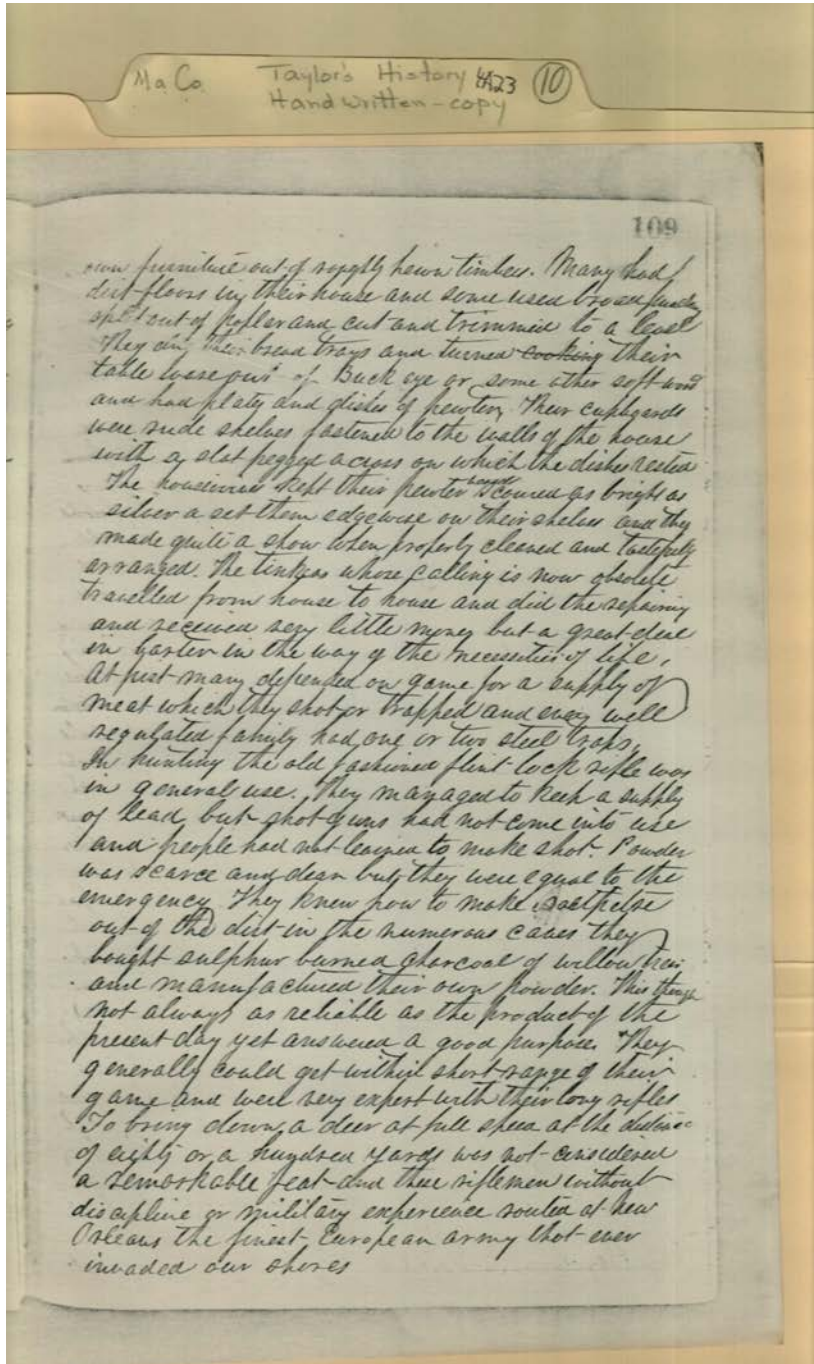
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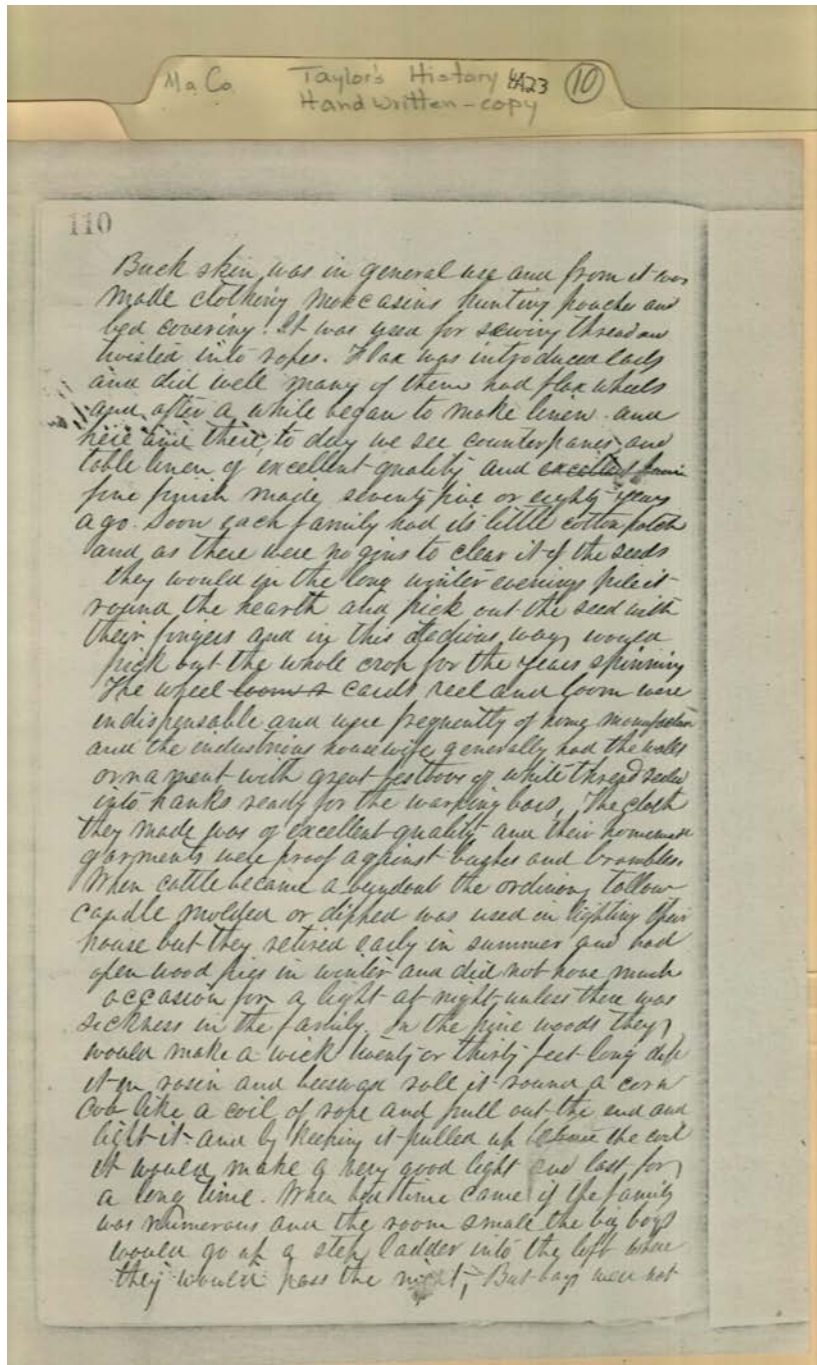
108

family made a hominy mortar by burning and cutting a large bowl in the end of a large stick of tough timber and using a large wooden pestle used then by a race and many of them who were far from the mills used bread made in this way for many years. After they had made a corn crop they used different substitutes for bread. The hominy was one of the best and most common flours every body could make clean wood ash for the purpose and there are but few better preparations of Indian Corn than a good batch of the hominy. Flour or wheat bread was but seldom seen and was brought from Tennessee and Virginia. At first very little of it was ever seen, but as the country increased in population the most of the flour was brought down the Tennessee to Dello's Landing where there was a flour inspector appointed to see that the flour was properly graded and branched. About meat there never was any great trouble for game especially deer were abundant but to keep a supply of salt was a matter of serious difficulty. Salt first came from Tennessee and Virginia and was sometimes hauled all the way from the Virginia salt works to Huntsville and before Huntsville was a town the settlers went to Nashville after it and brought it down on pack horses. When the population had increased the demand of salt was brought down in flat boats or land barges as they were called and became comparatively abundant when it had to be brought in sacks on pack horses a two bushel sack was not ^{an} early supply for a long time. The salt manufactures at the head waters of the Tennessee were soon abundantly able to supply the country and it was hauled from the river in wagons over the rough roads to all parts of the county and sometimes the flat boats that carried cotton down Paint Rock and that brought back a load of salt but it was very hard work to pull a boat up the current with even a light cargo. Iron was scarce and high any many of the first houses built did not have a nail in them. They made their

Types:
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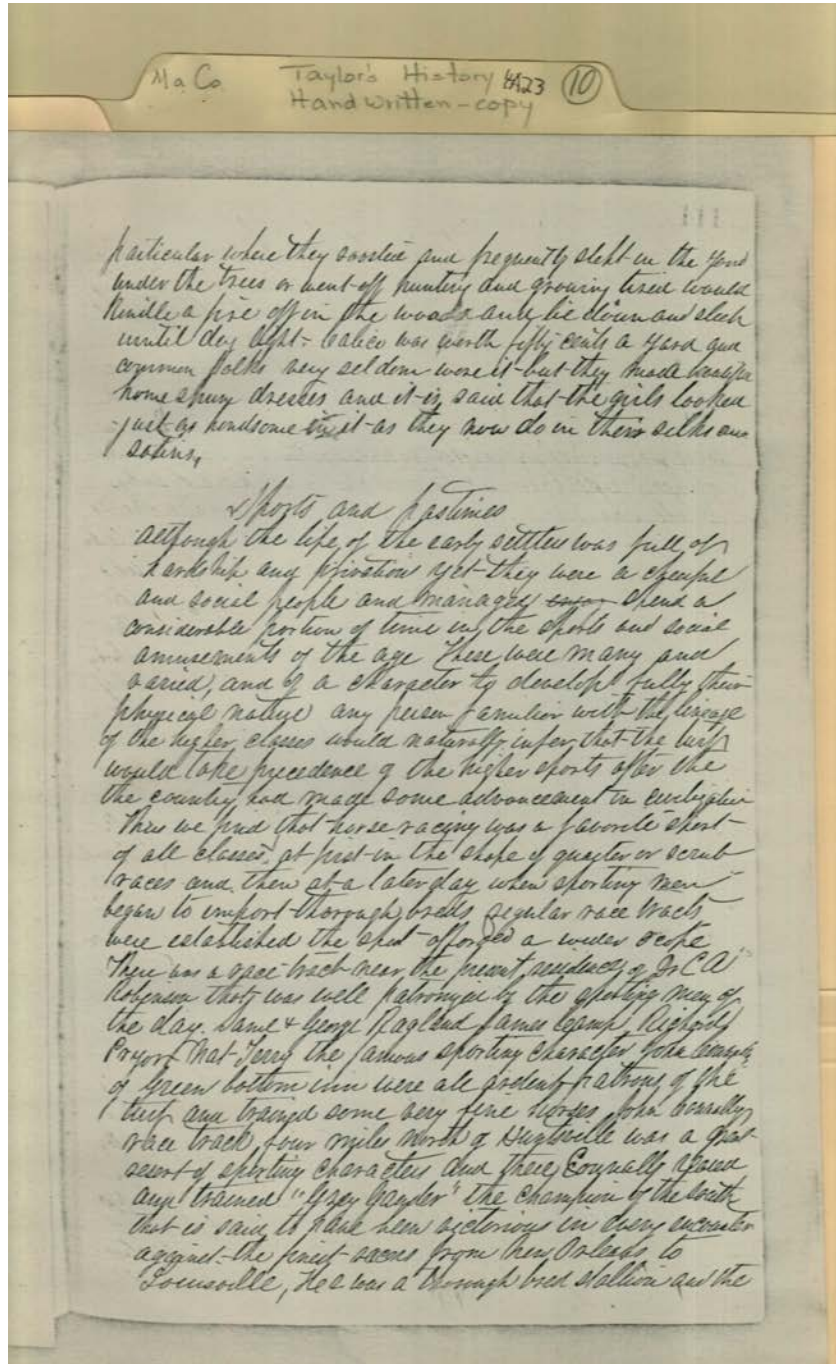


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Names:

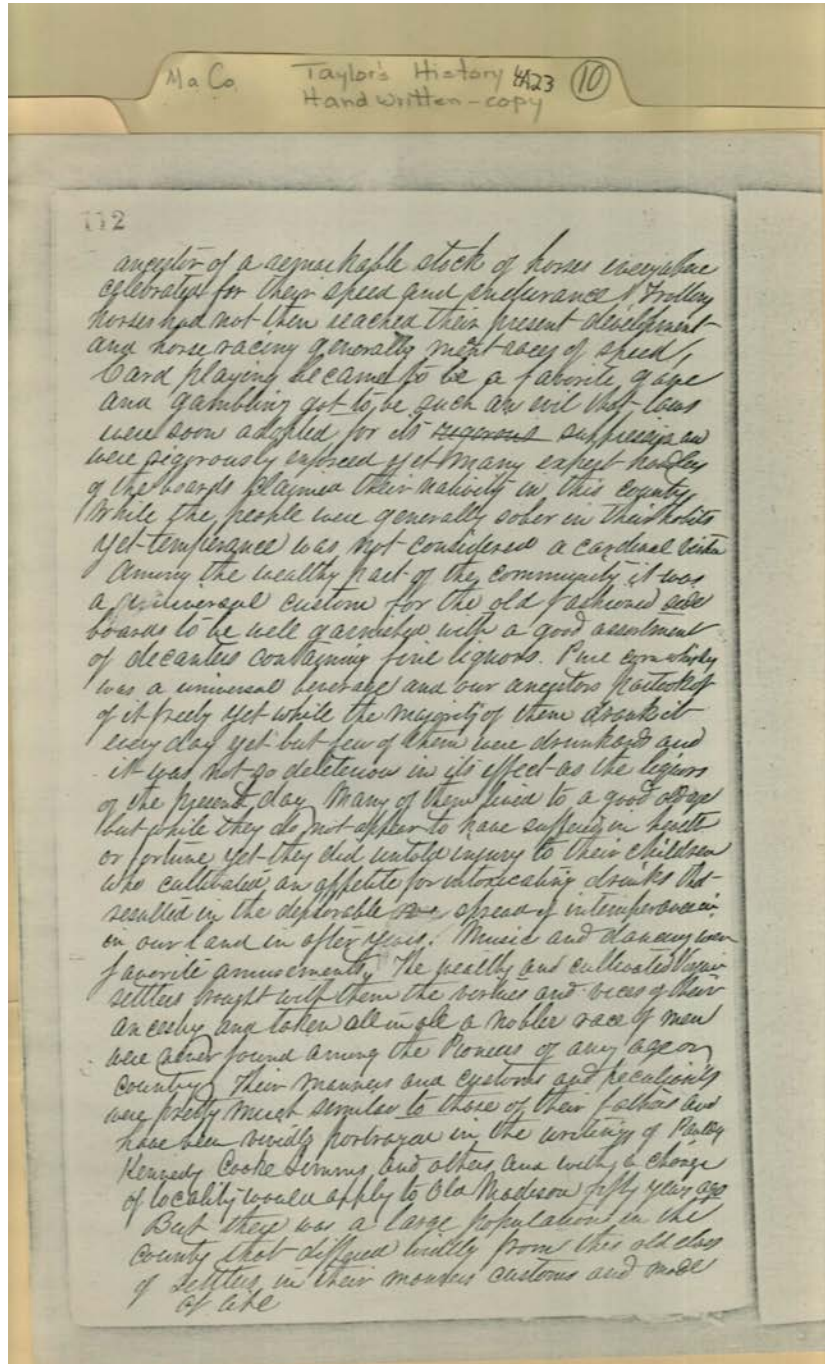
Camp, James
Connally, John
Pryor, Richard

Ragland, George
Ragland, Samuel
Robinson, C. A., Dr.

Terry, Nat
Grey Gander
Sports and Pastimes

Types:

essay



Names:

Cooke,

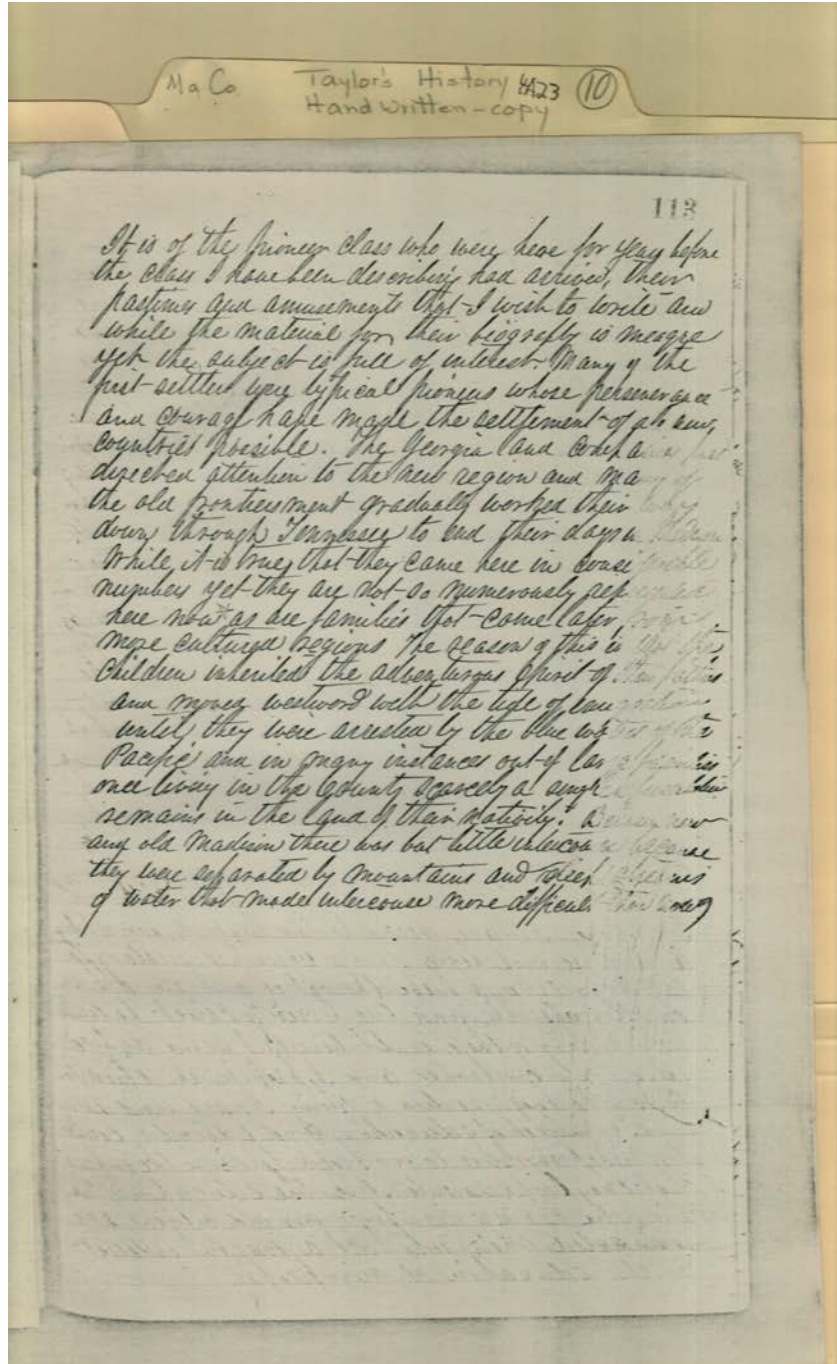
Kennedy,

Plady,

Simms,

Types:

essay



Types:
essay

Ma Co Taylor's History 423 (10)
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I propose to limit the ¹⁸⁰⁷ history of Madison County to the session of the first territorial legislature of the state held at Huntsville in the winter of 1819-20. At this time Madison County was North Alabama and I have to the best of my ability traced the rise and progress of the settlement of the Tennessee valley to that time. Should I become satisfied that out of the material at my disposal I may be able to prepare a history of the County from the year 1820 to the present that will be of sufficient interest to our people to prepare and publish, I will continue these sketches. I am not prepared at present to determine whether out of the abundance of material to select from whether I will be able to educe a history of the County satisfactory to myself or to the public.

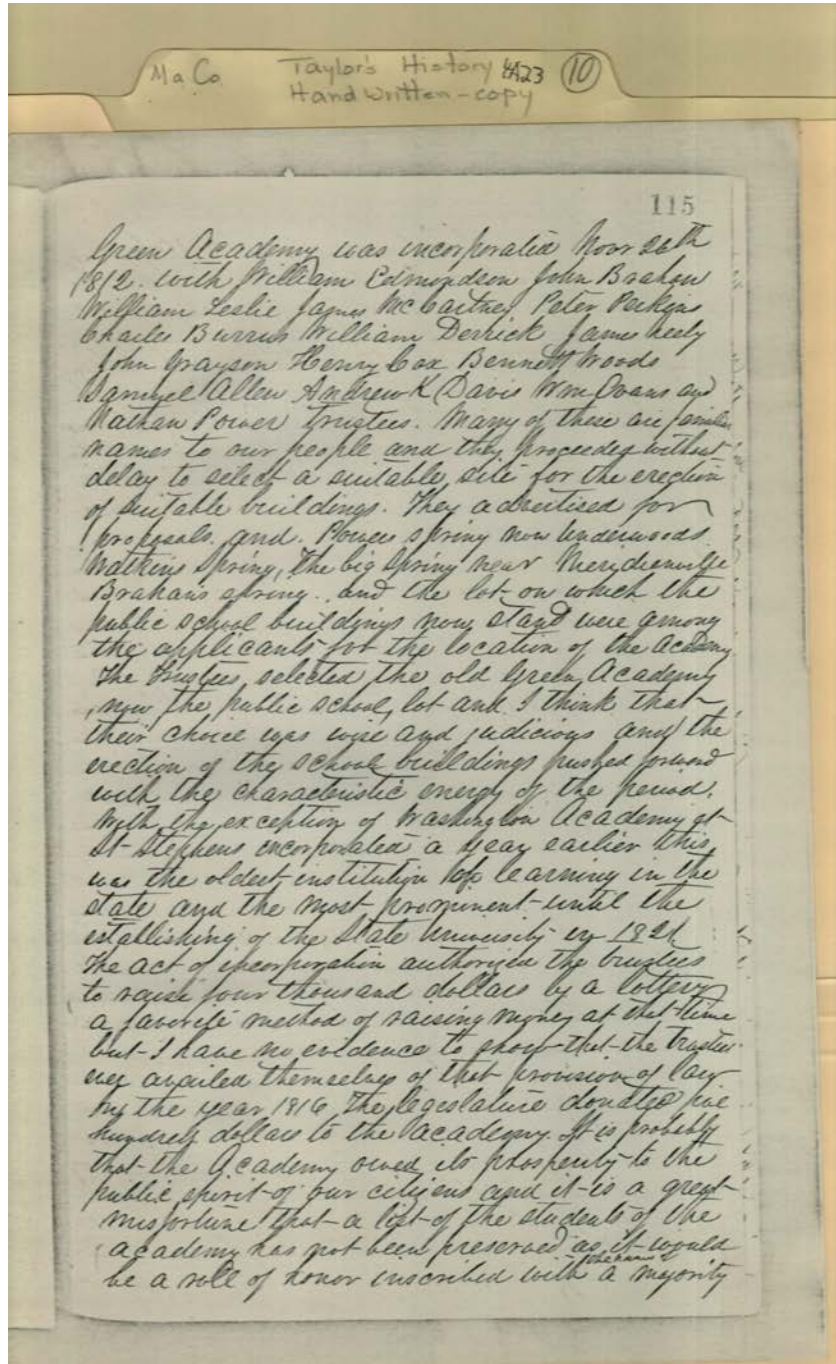
I have passed briefly over many things that would be interesting to our people and which if treated more fully would be valuable contributions to a complete history of the County and I hope some of our citizens qualified for the task will at no distant day lend their talents to the task of perpetuating our early history before its details are forgotten or have become mere traditions. I have given to the best of my ability a concise outline of our County's history to the year 1820. I have thought of best in the way on Huntsville and the County Court to enable my history of these institutions but some subjects have been overlooked and I propose in this action to make brief mention of them. I have said nothing on the subject of education and I would consider it a great injustice to our people to leave the impression that they took no interest in the education of their children. A large number of our old citizens were neglected when, who felt a warm interest in the education of our people.

Names:

First Session Limit to
History

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Names:

Allen, Samuel
Brahan Spring
Brahan, John
Burrus, Charles
Cox, Henry

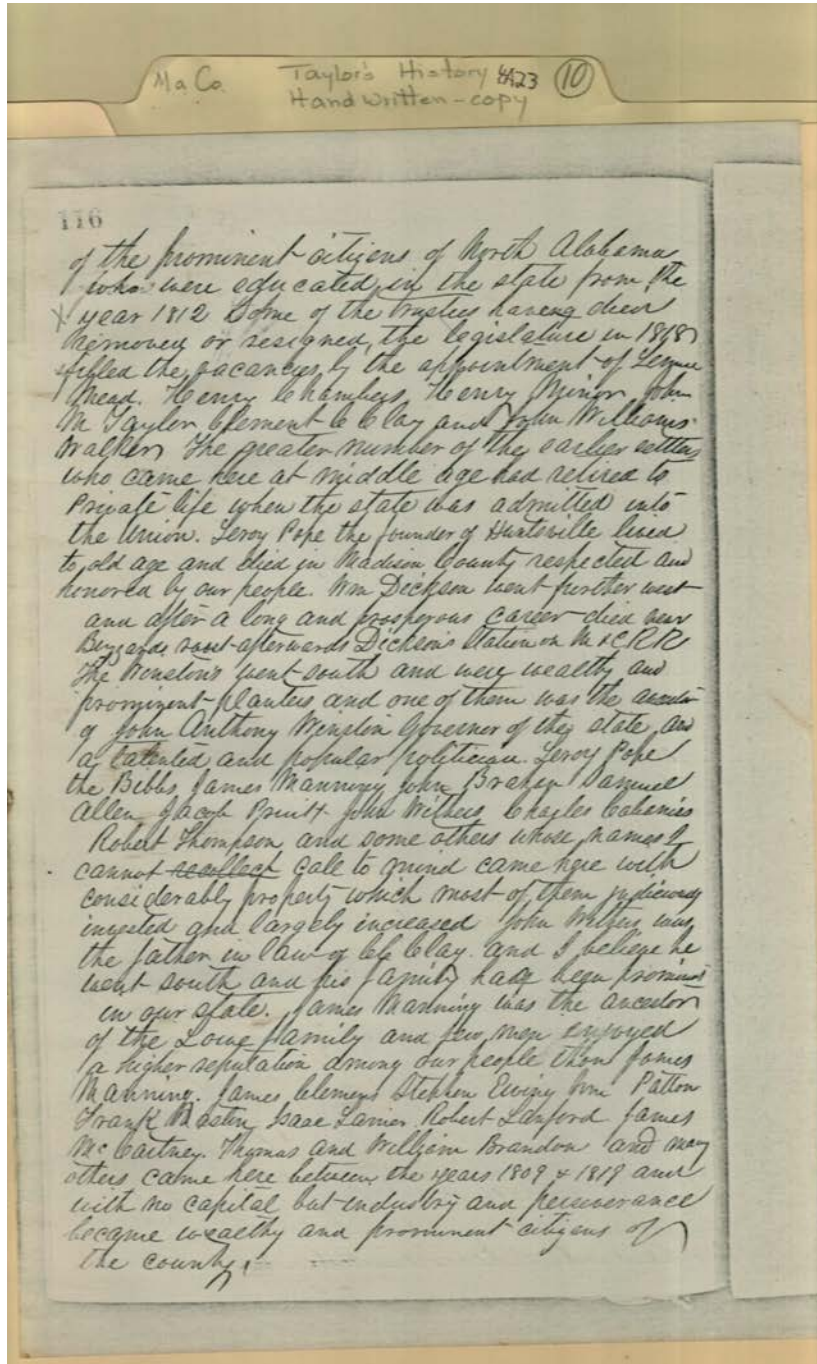
Davis, Andrew K.
Derrick, William
Edmondson, William
Evans, William
Grayson, John

Green Academy
Leslie, William
McCartney, James
Meridianville Spring
Neely, James

Perkins, Peter
Power's Spring
Watkins Spring
Woods, Bennett

Types:

essay



Names:

Allen, Samuel
 Bibb,
 Brahan, John
 Brandon, Thomas
 Brandon, William
 Cabaniss, Charles
 Chambers, Henry
 Clay, Clement C.

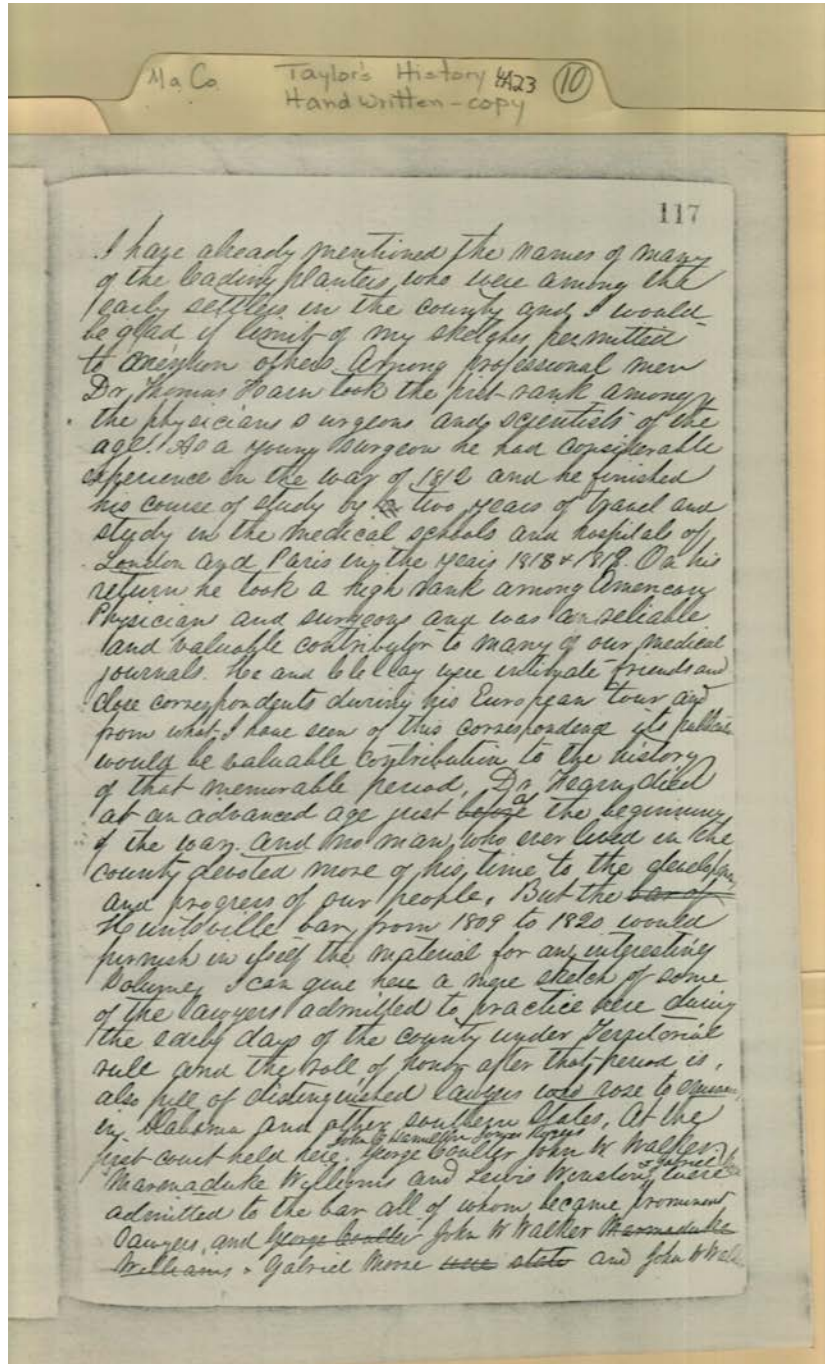
Clemens, James
 Dickson, William
 Ewing, Stephen
 Lanford, Robert
 Lanier, Isaac
 Lowe,
 Manning, James
 Mastin, Frank

McCartney, James
 Mead, Lemore
 Minor, Henry
 Patton, Jim
 Pope, Leroy
 Pruitt, Jacob
 Taylor, John M.
 Thompson, Robert

Walker, John
 Williams
 Winston, John
 Anthony
 Withers, John

Types:

essay



Names:

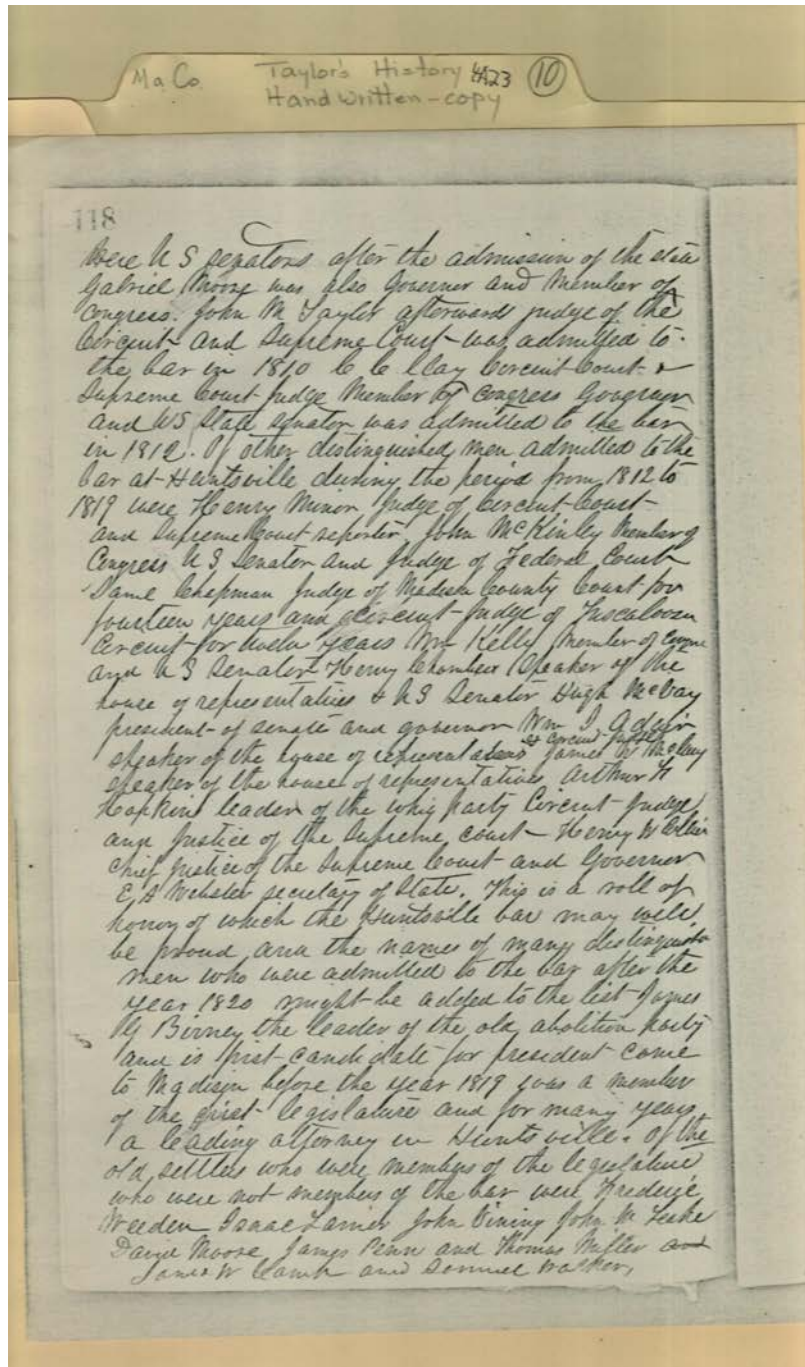
Coulter, George
Hamilton, John
Jones,

Moose, Gabriel
Rogers,
Walker, John W.

Williams,
Marmaduke
Winston, Lewis

Types:

essay



Names:

Adair, William J.
 Birney, James G.
 Chambers, Henry
 Chapman, Samuel
 Clamp, James W.
 Clay, C. C.

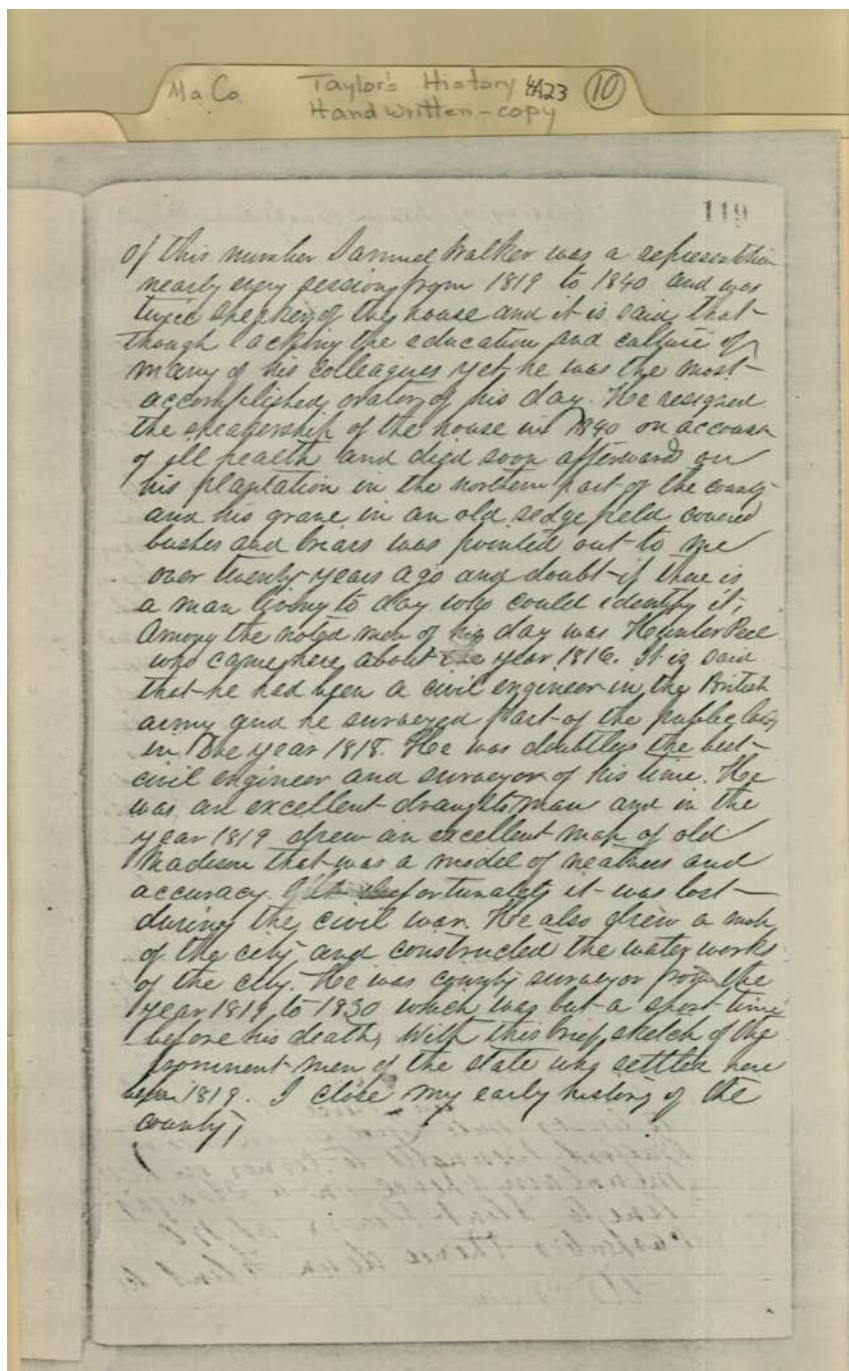
Collier, Henry W.
 Hopkins, Arthur G.
 Kelly,
 Lanier, Isaac
 Leake, John M.
 McKinley, John

McLary, James S.
 McVay, Hugh
 Miller, Thomas
 Minor, Henry
 Moore, David,
 Penn, James

Taylor, John M.
 Vining, John
 Walker, Samuel
 Webster, E. A.
 Weeden, Frederic

Types:

essay



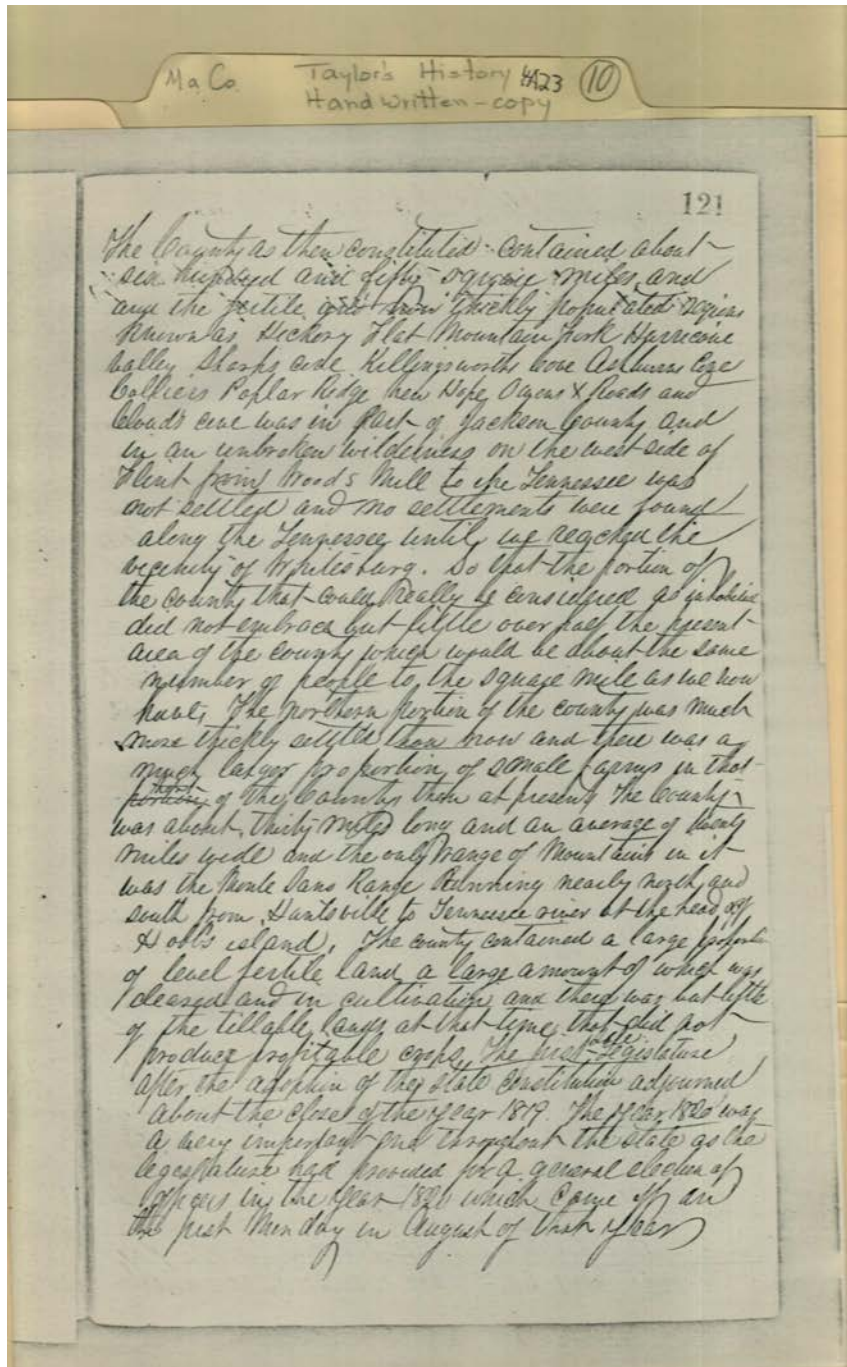
Names:

Peel, Hunter

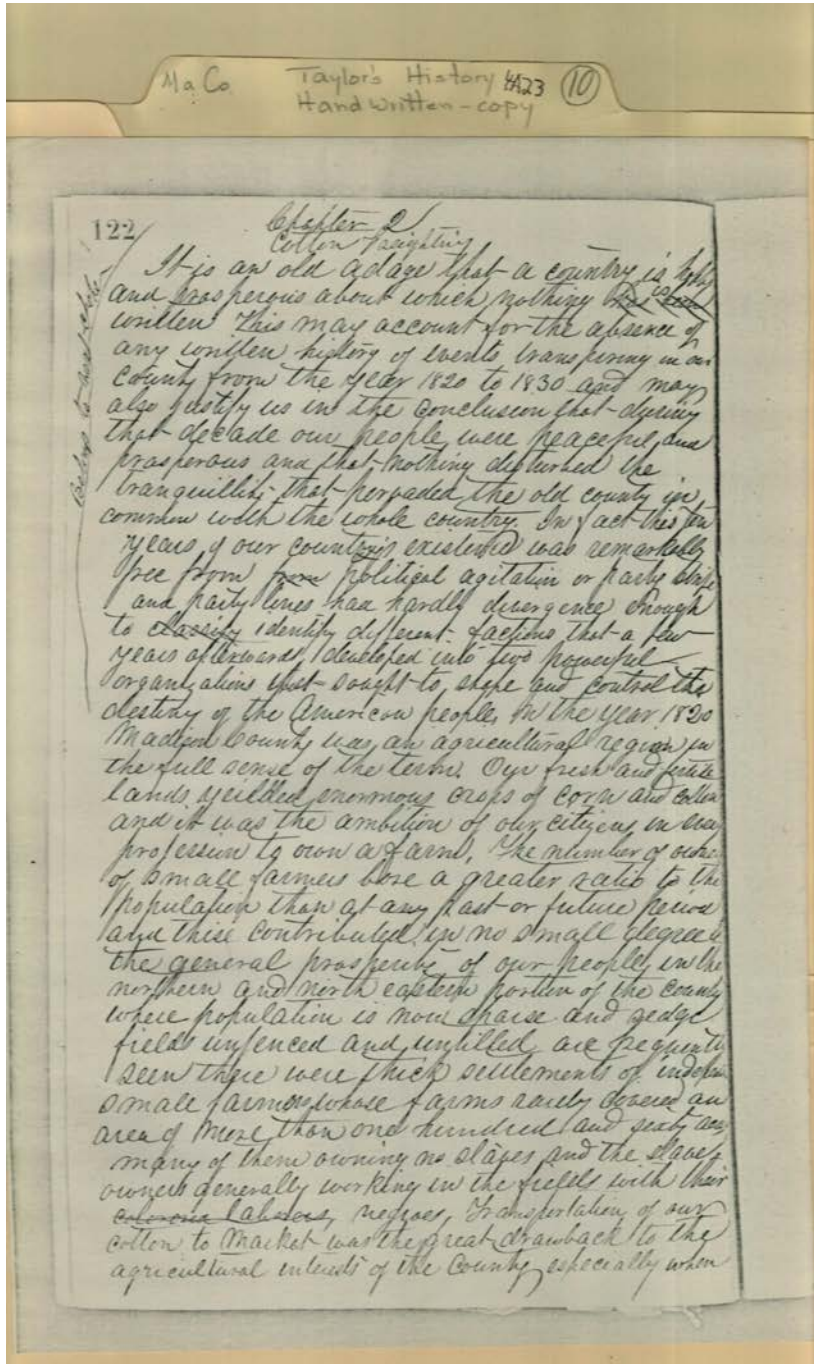
Walker, Samuel

Types:

essay



Types:
essay

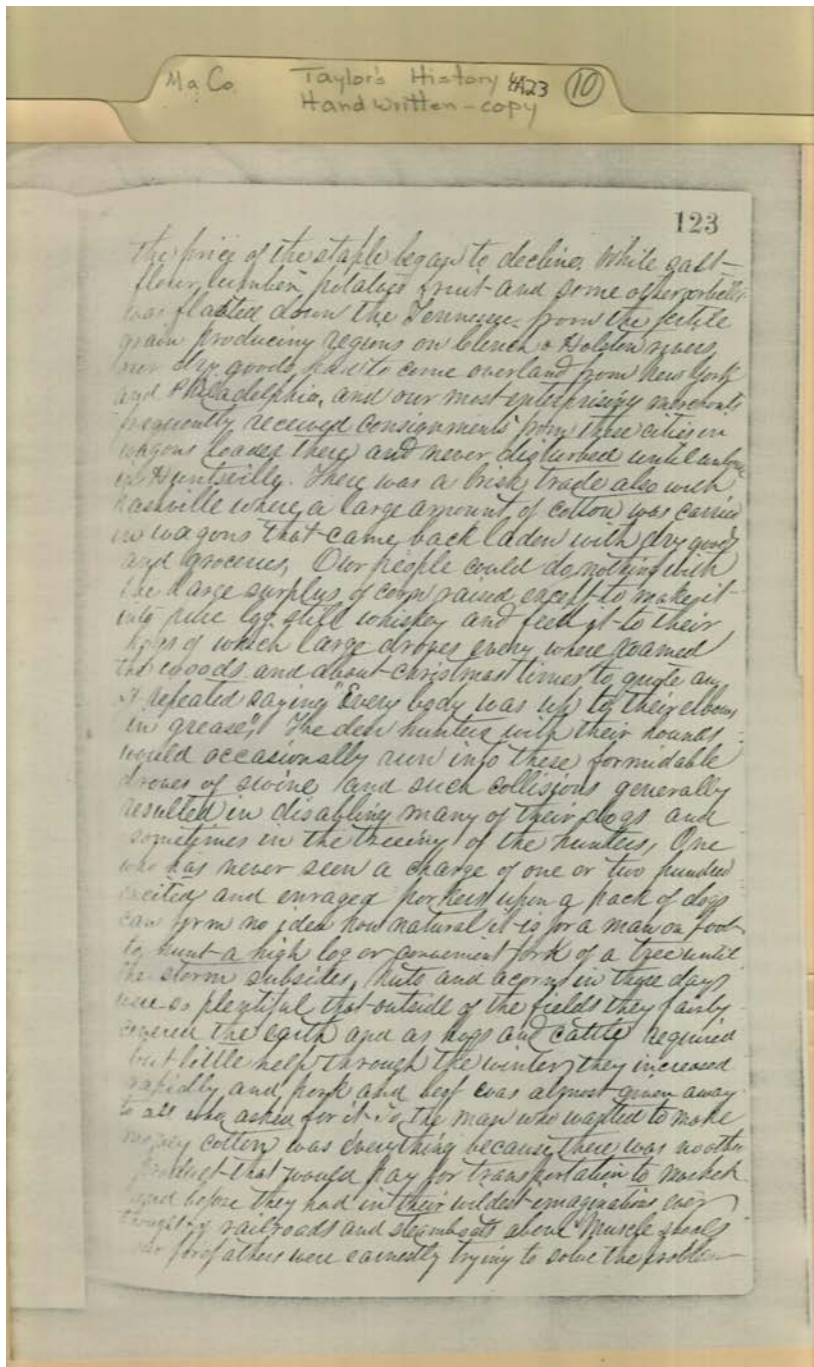


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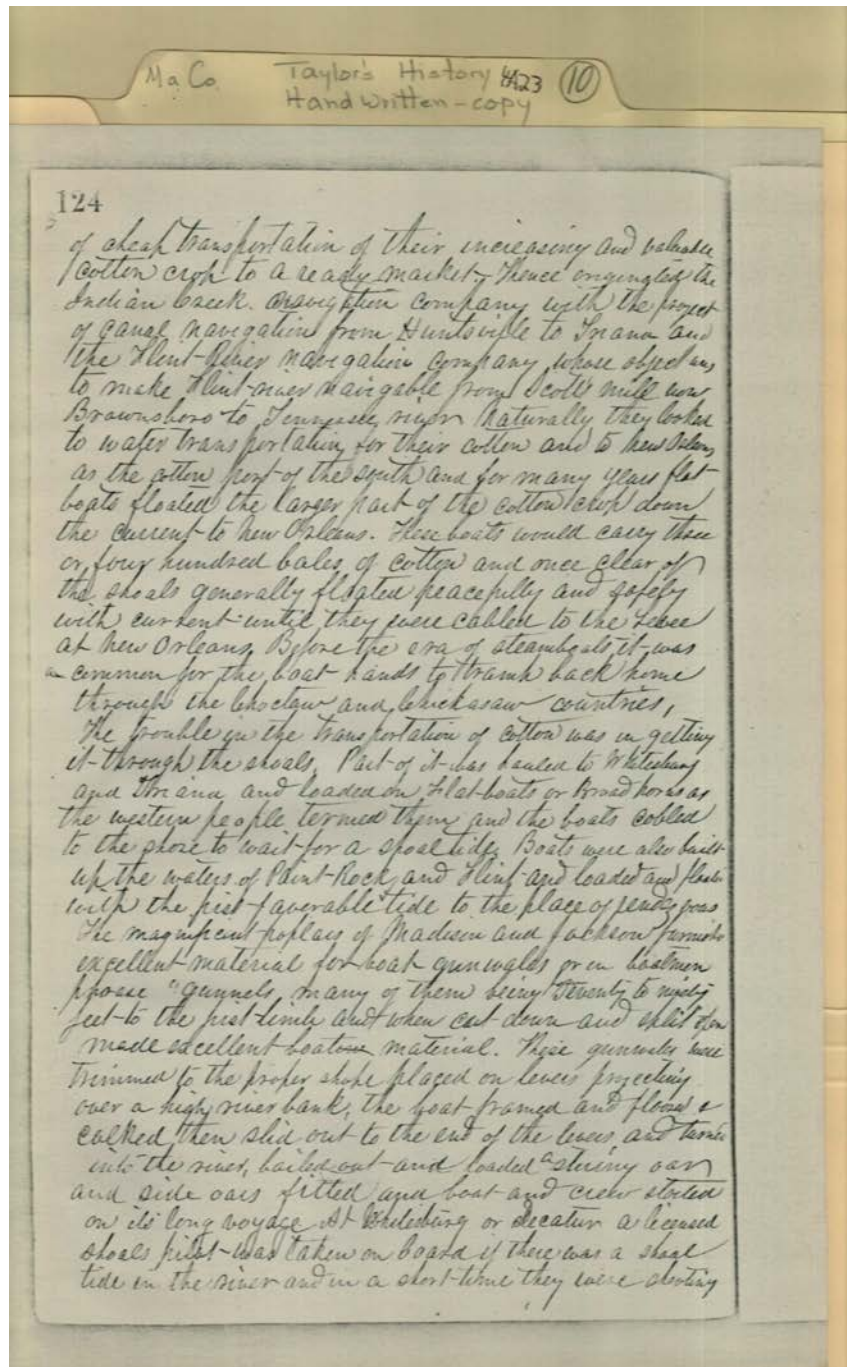
Cotton Freighting

Types:

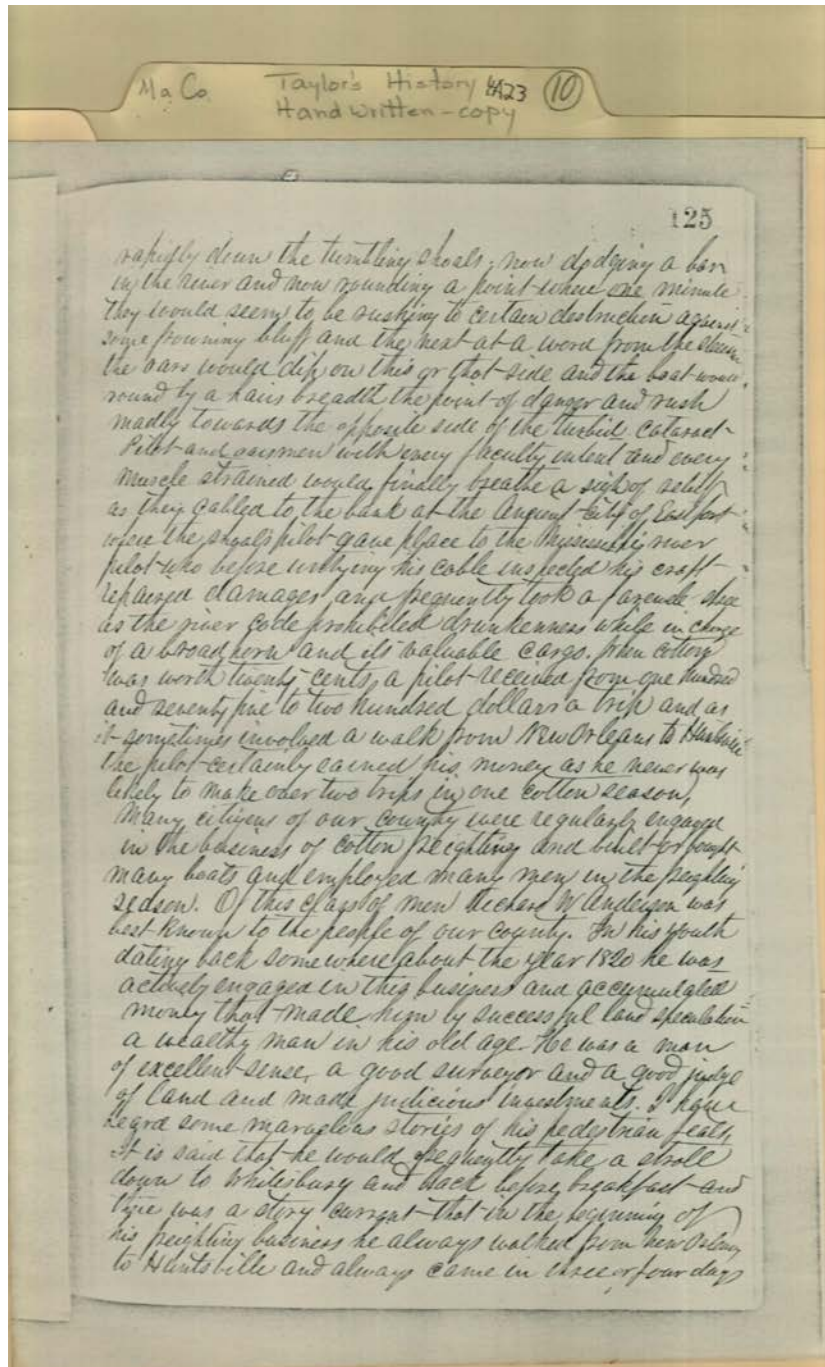
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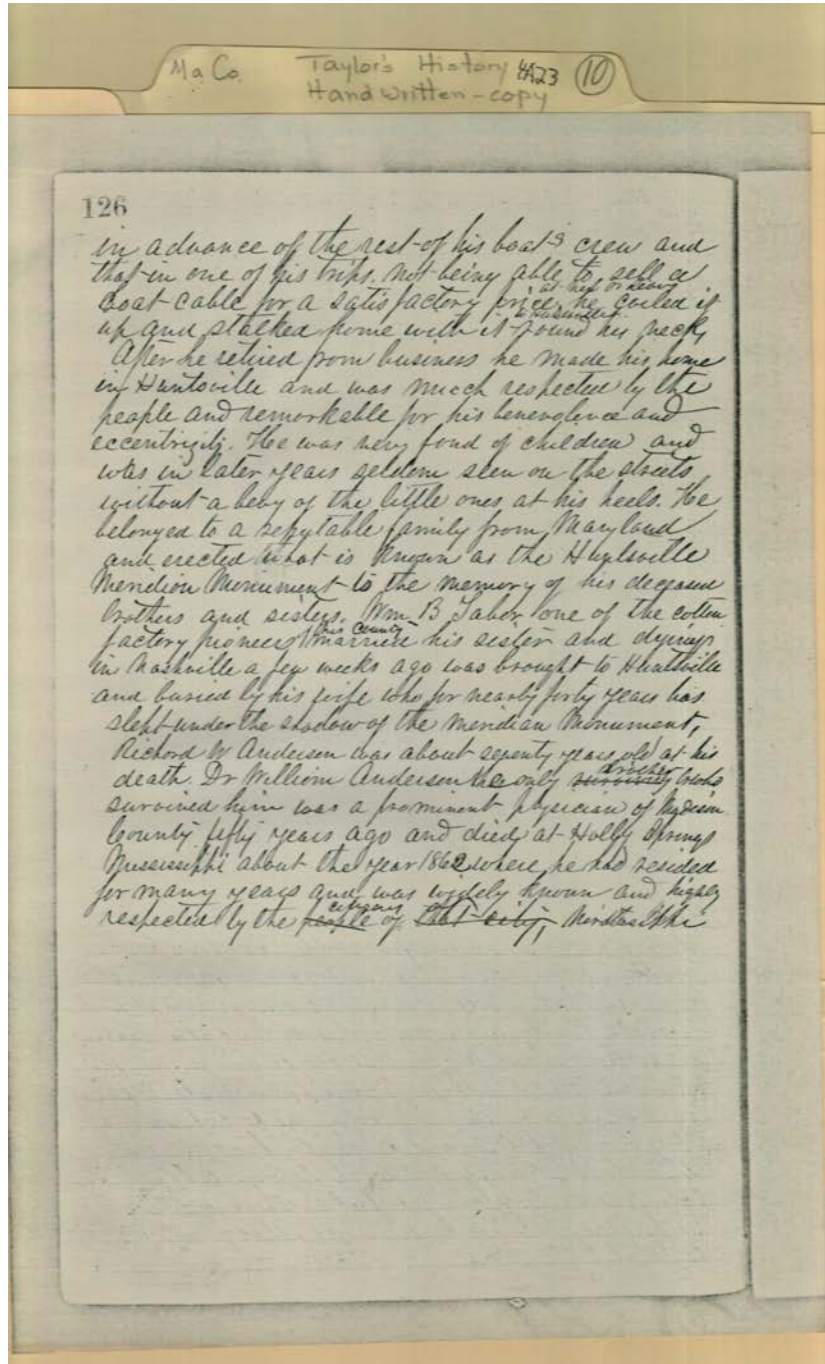


Names:

Anderson, Richard W.

Types:

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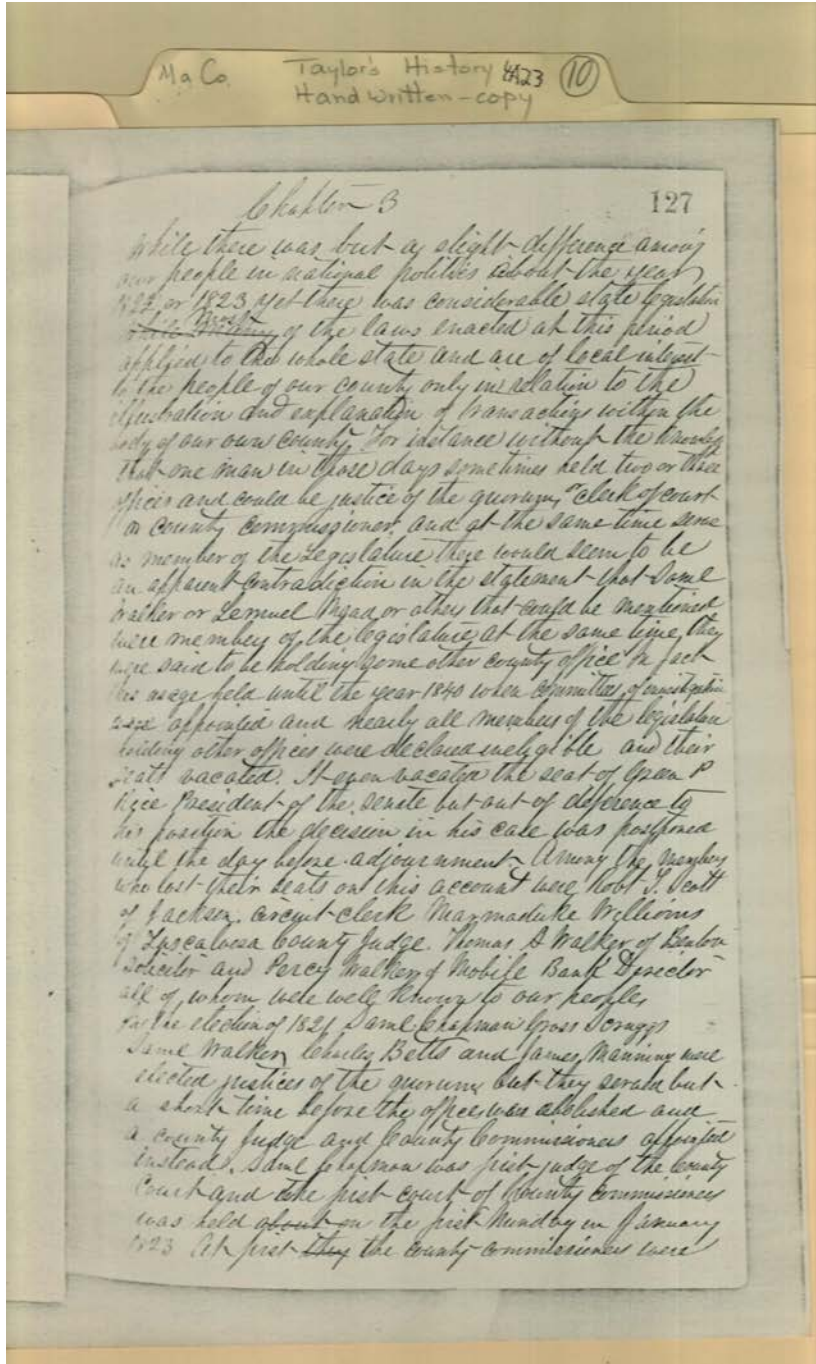
Names:

Anderson, William,
Dr.

Taber, William B.

Types:

essay



Names:

Betts, Charles
Chapman, Samuel
Manning, James

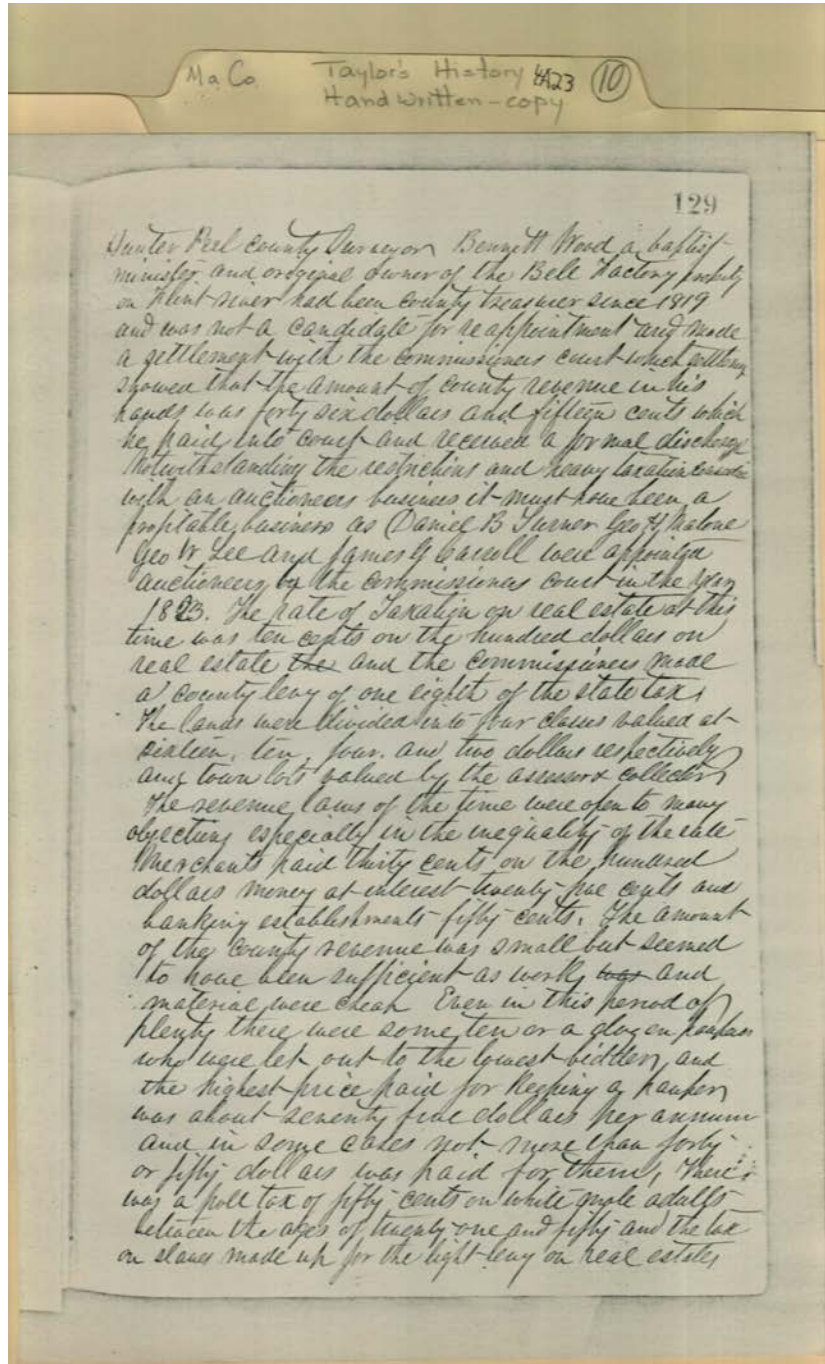
Mead, Lemuel
Rice, Green P.
Scott, Robert T.

Scruggs, Gross
Walker, Percy
Walker, Samuel

Walker, Thomas A.
Williams,
Marmaduke

Types:

essay



Names:

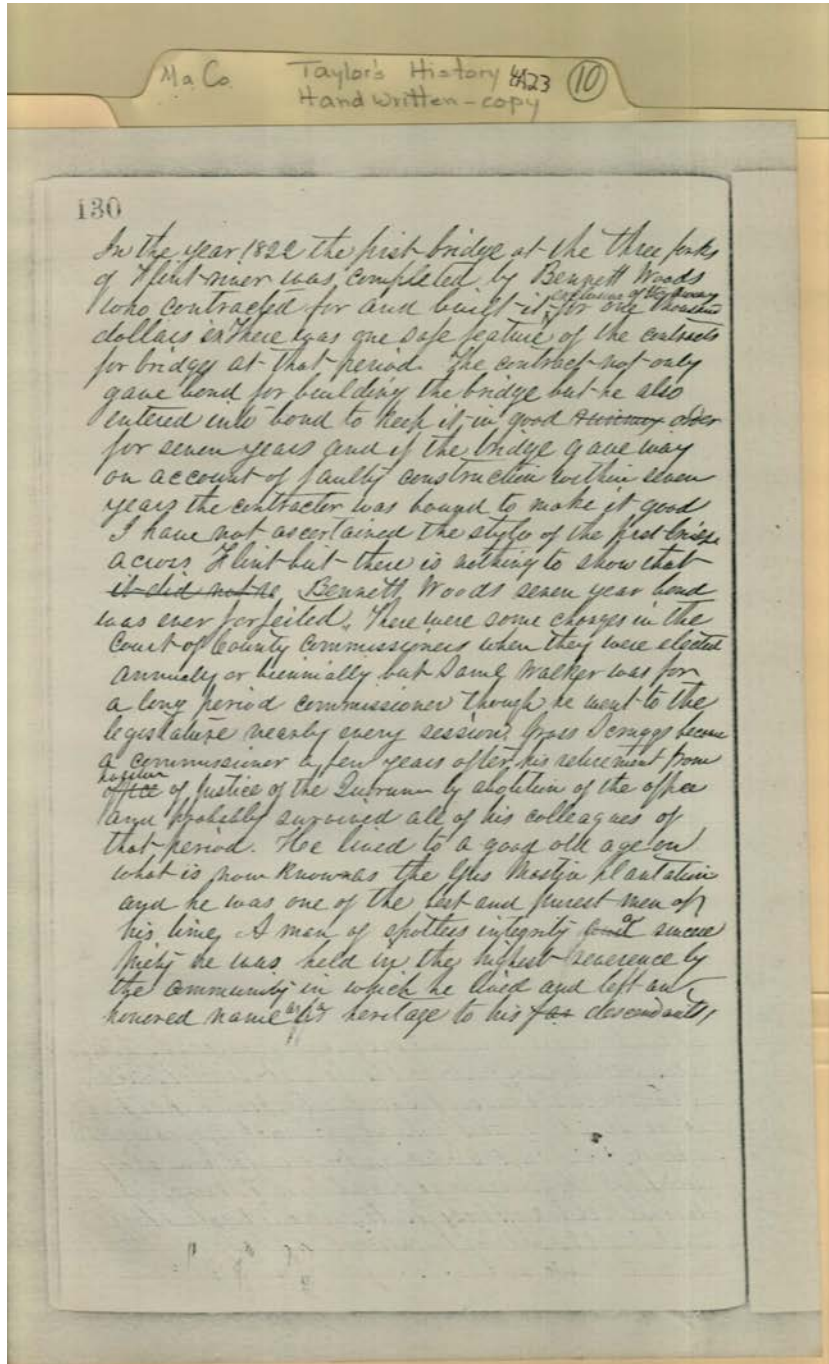
Bell Factory
Carroll, James G.

Lee, George W.
Malone, George H.

Turner, Daniel B.
Wood, Bennett

Types:

essay



Names:

Mastin, Gus

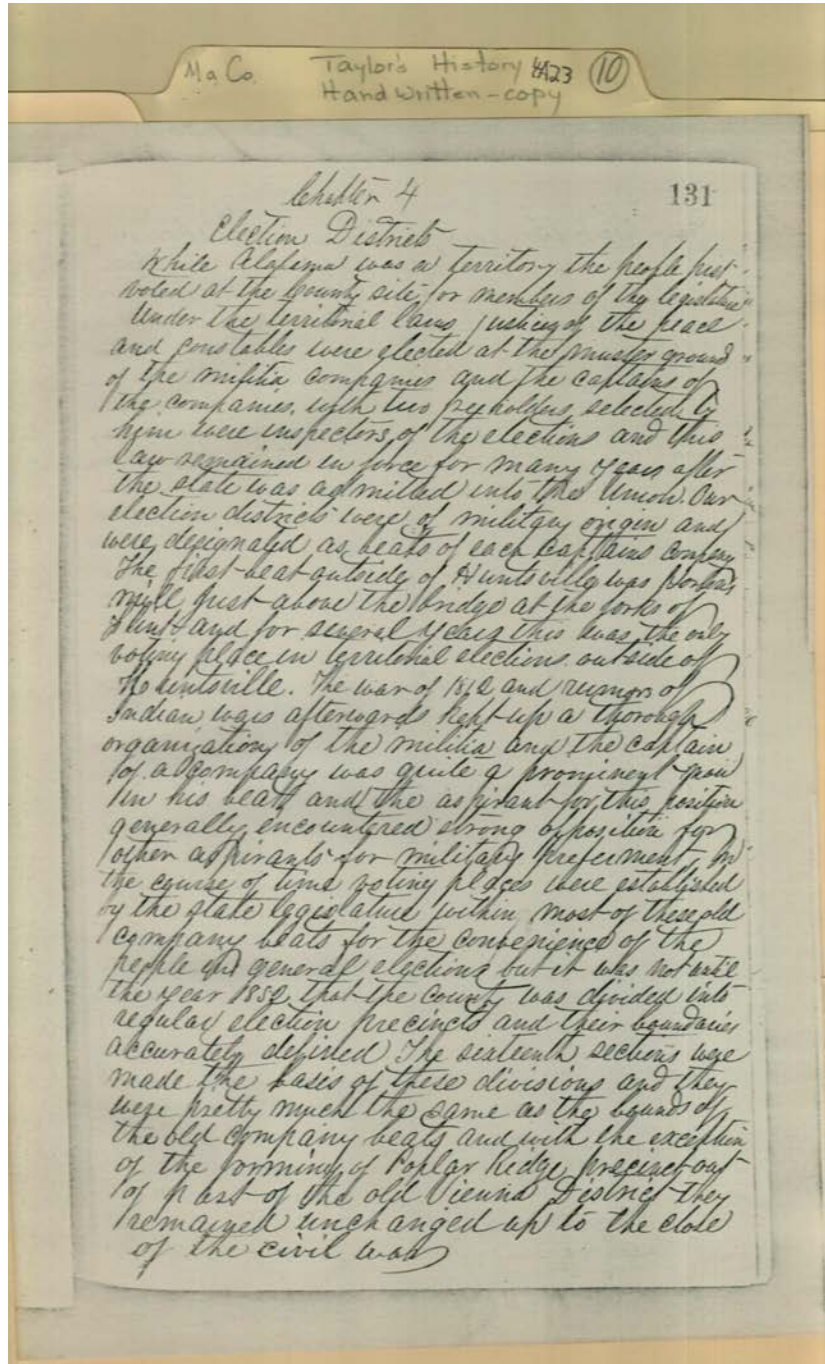
Scruggs, Gross

Walker, Samuel

Woods, Bennett

Types:

essay

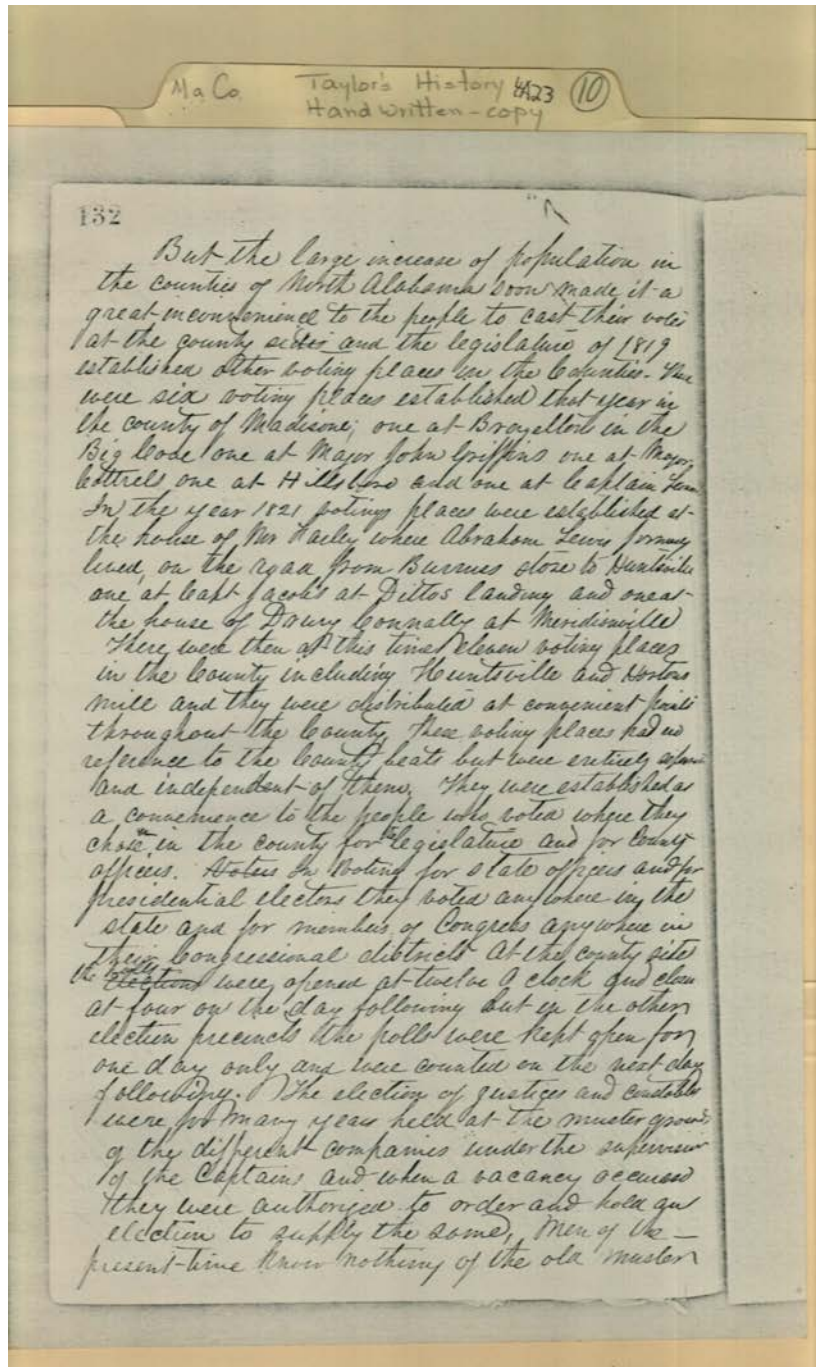


Names:

Election Districts

Types:

essay



Names:

Burrus,
Connally, Drury

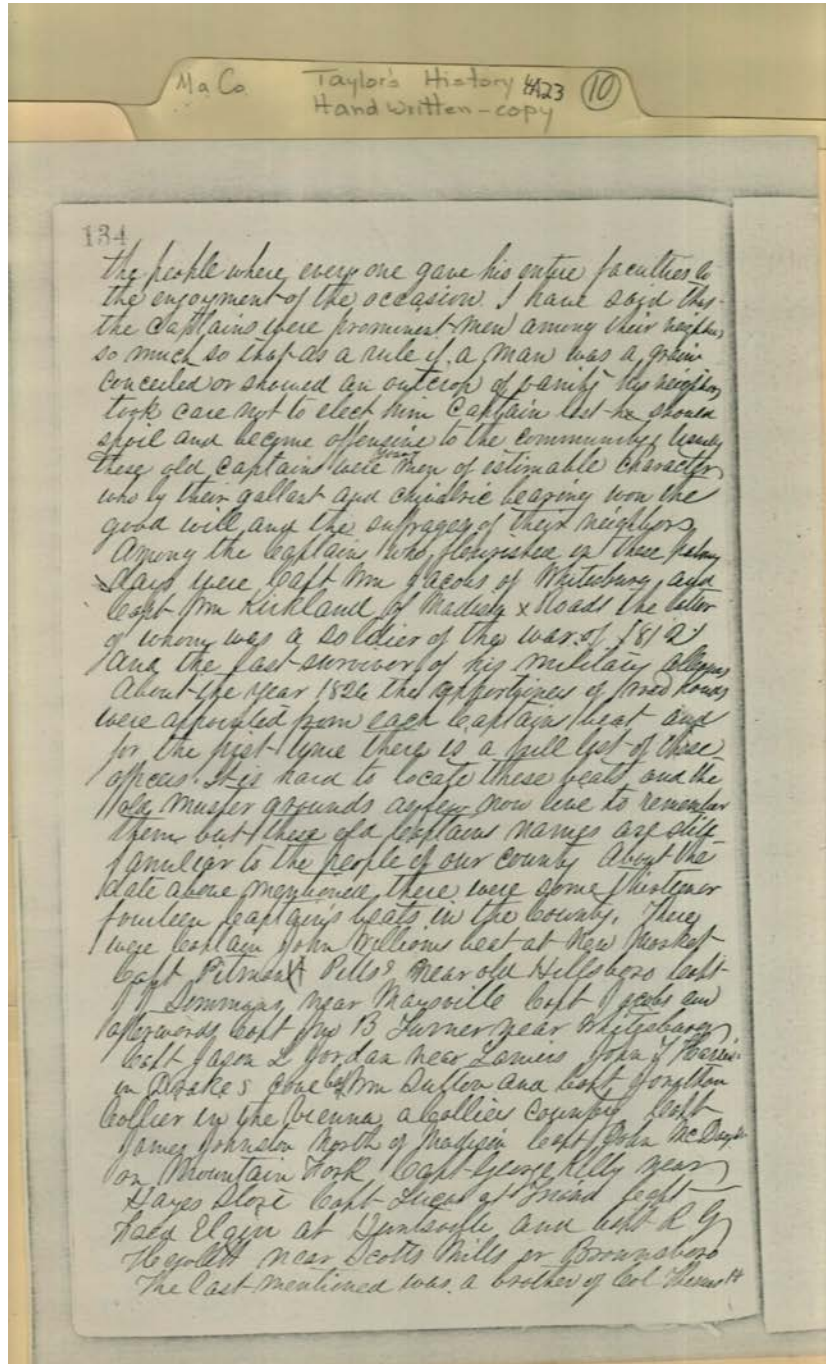
Cottrells, Major
Farley, Mr.

Griffins, John, Major
Jacob, Captain

Lewis, Abraham

Types:

essay



Names:

Collier, Jonathan,
Captain
Elgin, Fred, Captain
Harrison, John T.,
Captain
Hewlett, R. G.,
Captain

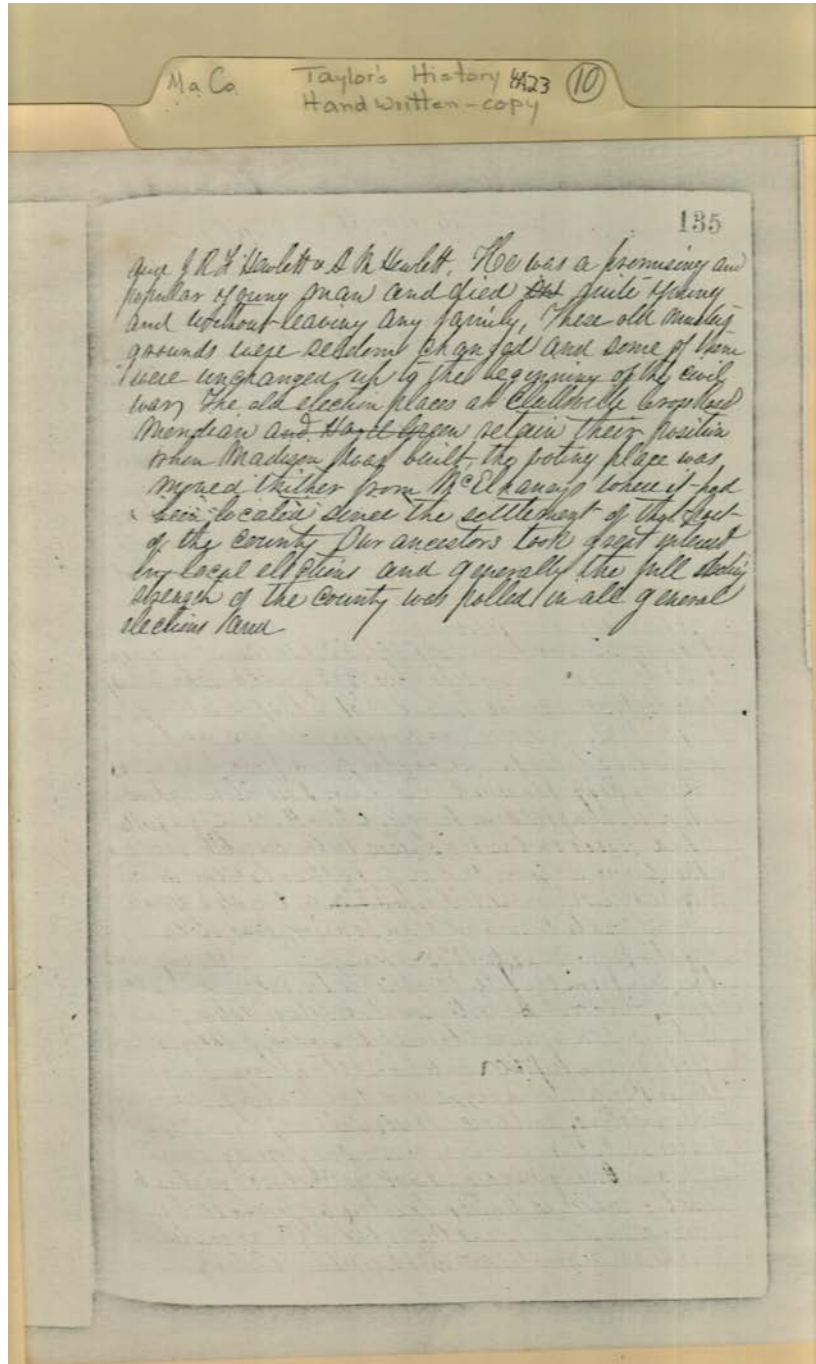
Jacobs, William,
Captain
Johnston, James,
Captain
Jordan, Jason L.,
Captain
Kelly, George,
Captain

Kirkland, William,
Captain
Lucas, Captain
McDoyle, John,
Captain
Pitts, Paitman A.,
Captain

Simmons, J. J.,
Captain
Sutton, William,
Captain
Turner, John B.,
Captain
Williams, John,
Captain

Types:

essay



Names:

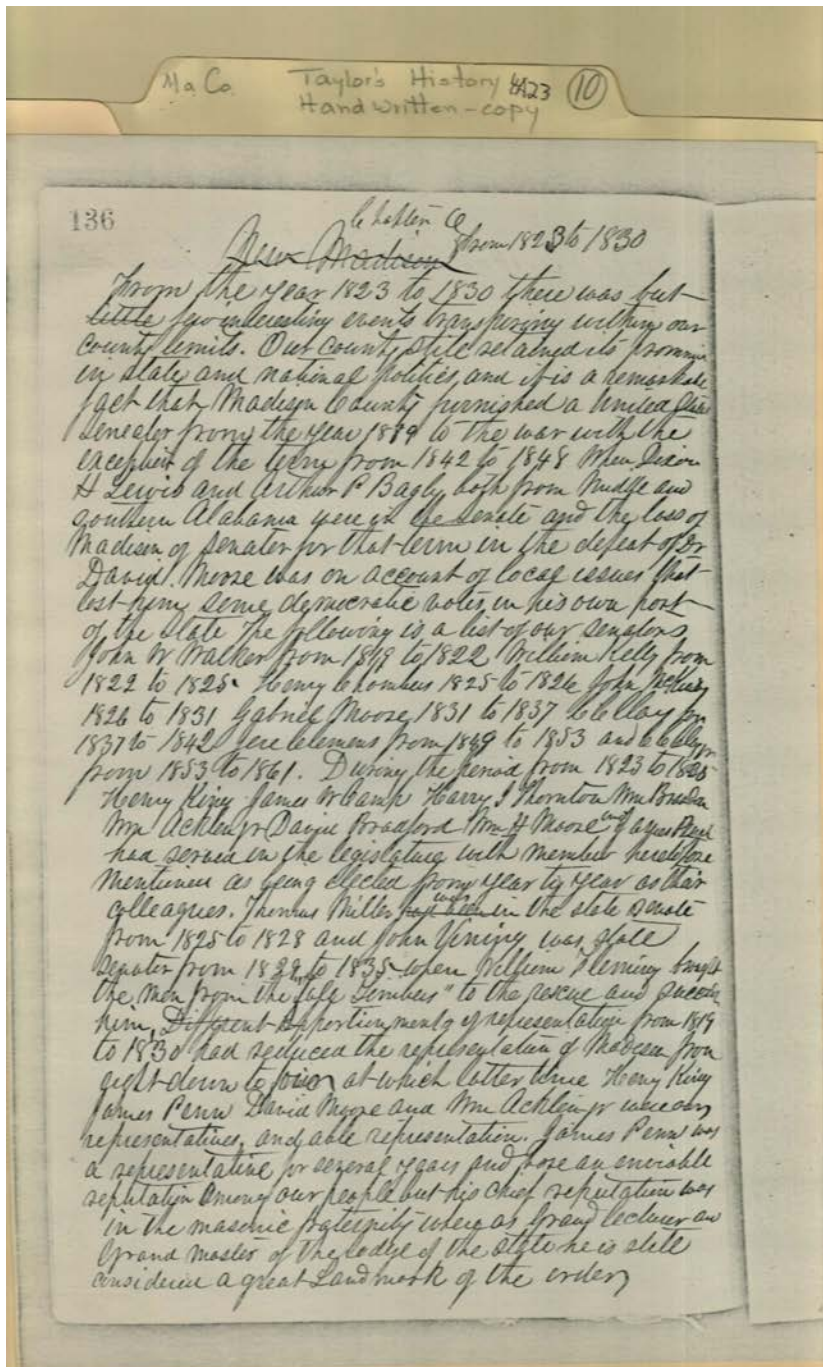
Hewlett, A. M.
Hewlett, J. R. F.

Hewlett, Thomas H.,
Colonel

McElhaney,

Types:

essay



Names:

Acklen, William
 Bagley, Arthur P.
 Bradford, David
 Brahan, William
 Camp, James W.
 Chambers, Henry
 Clay, C. C.

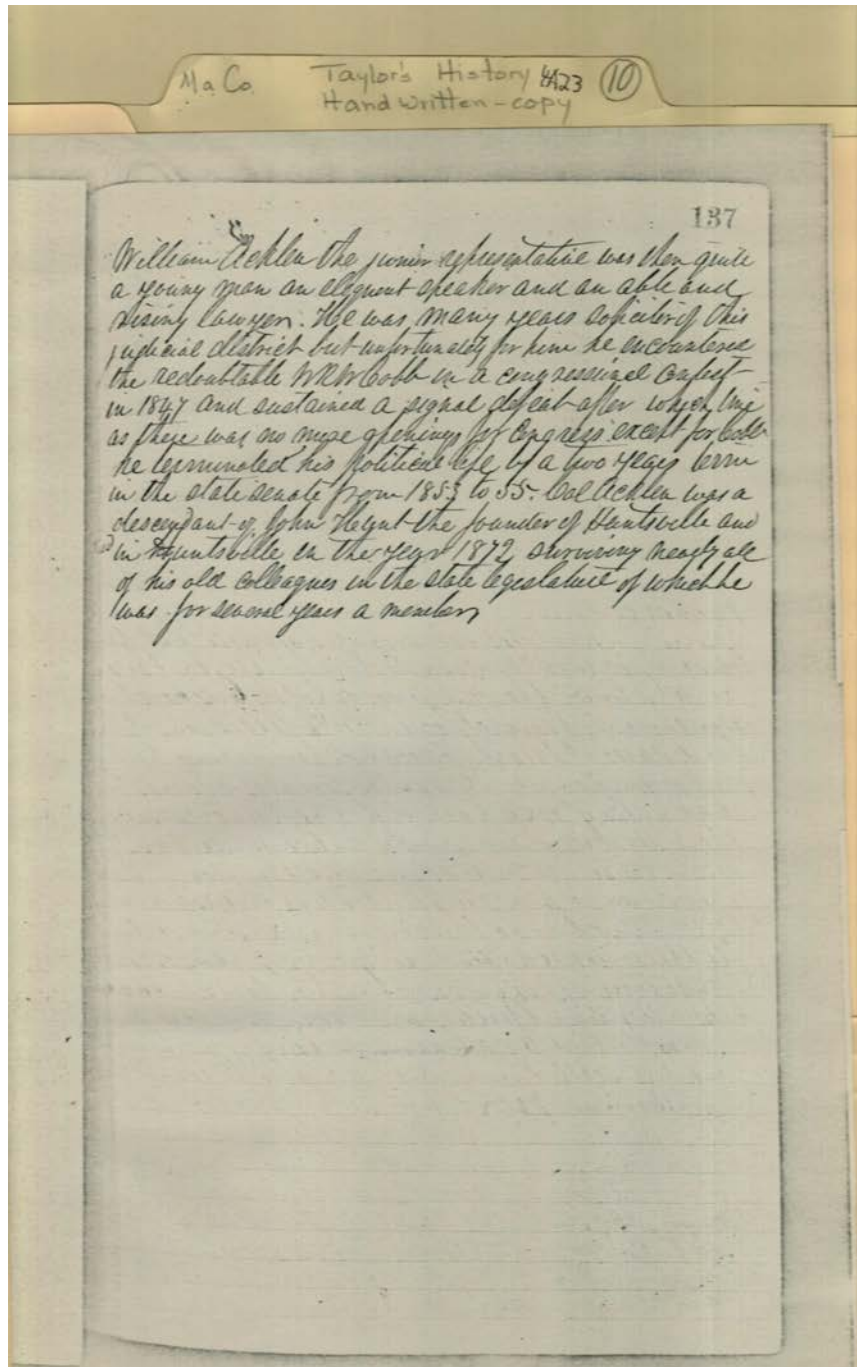
Clay, C. C., Jr.
 Clemens, Jere
 Fleming, William
 Kelly, William
 King, Henry
 Lewis, Dixon H.
 McKinley, John

Miller, Thomas
 Moore, David
 Moore, David, Dr.
 Moore, Gabriel
 Moore, William H.
 New Madison 1823-1830

Penn, James
 Punch, Collier
 Thornton, Harry J.
 Vining, John
 Walker, John W.

Types:

essay



Names:

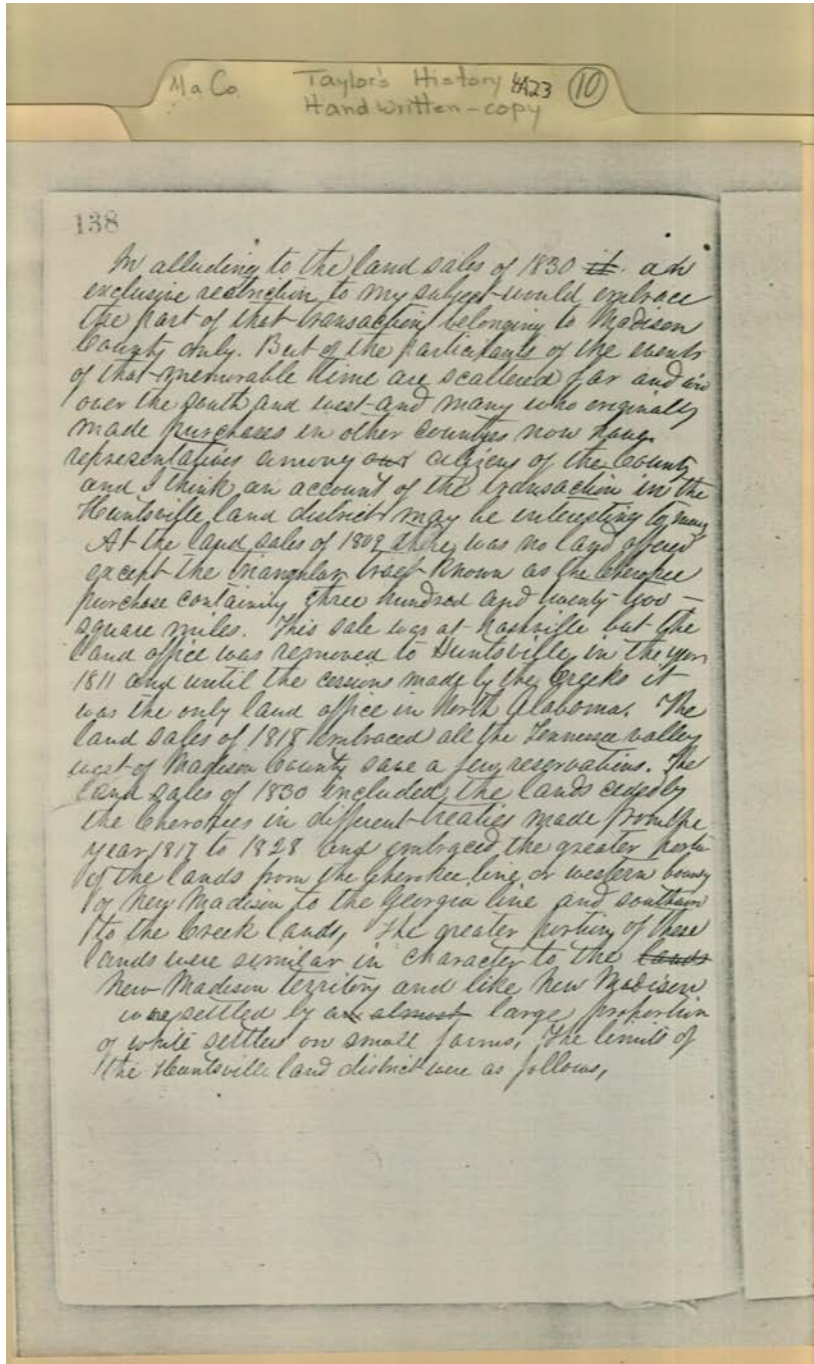
Acklen, William

Cobb, W. R. W.

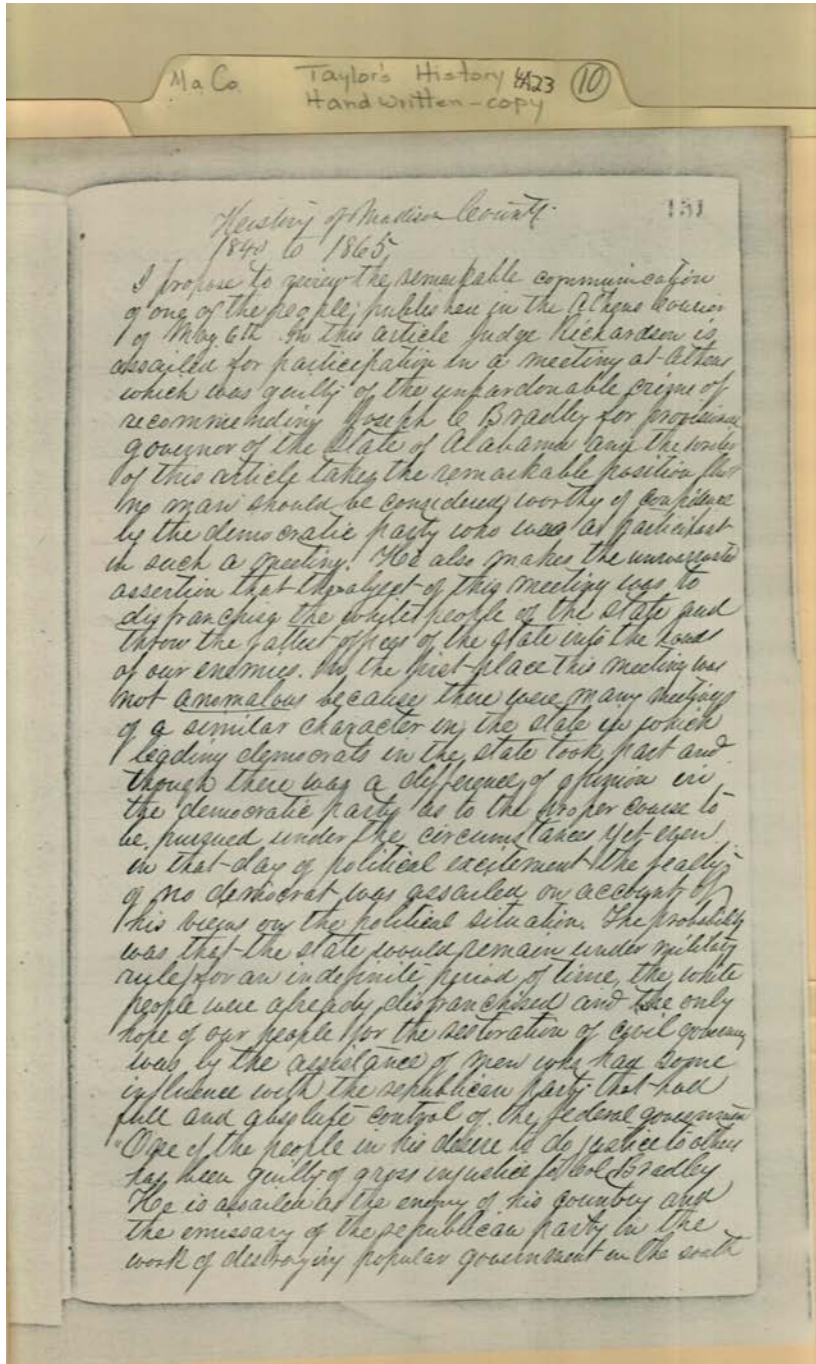
Hunt, John

Types:

essay



Types:
essay



Names:

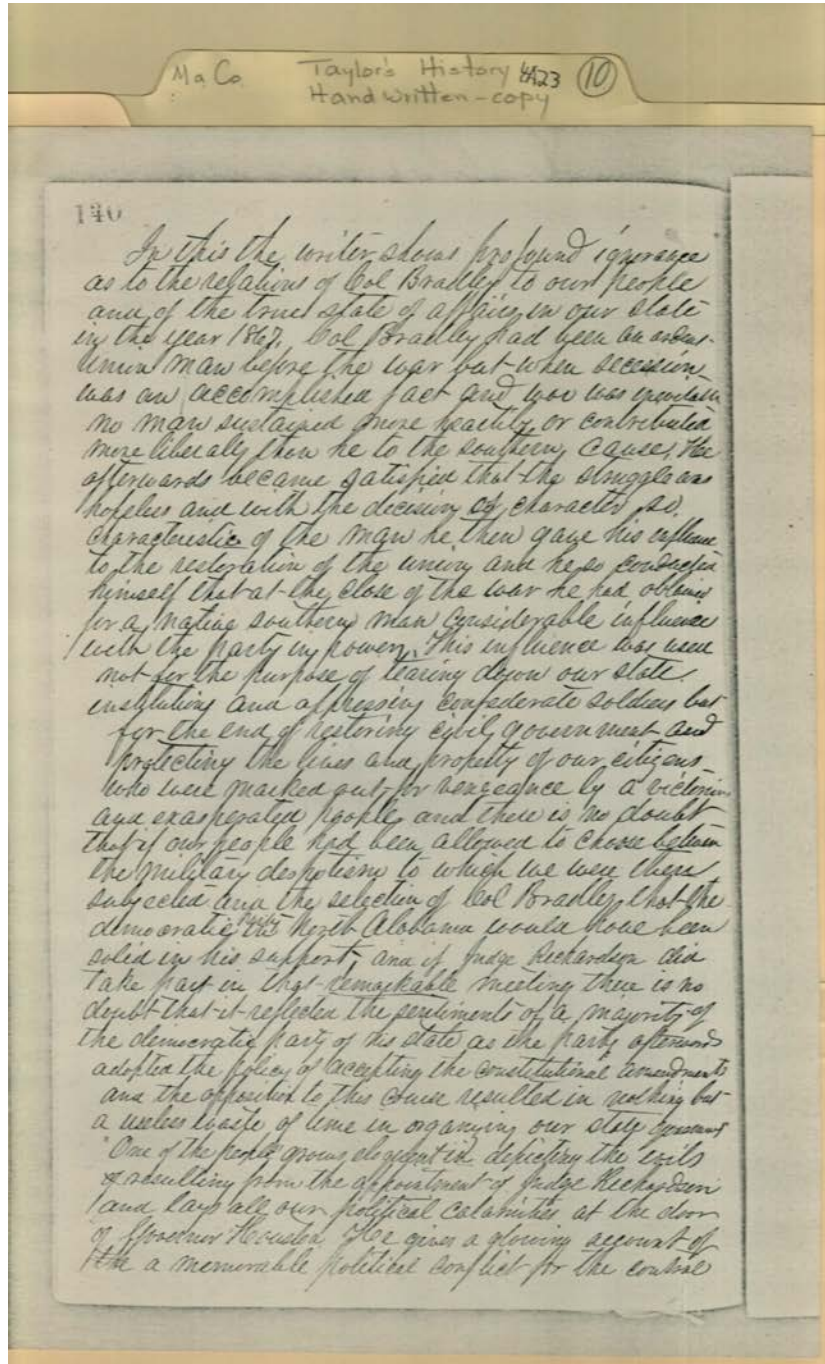
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Madison County
History 1840-1865

Richardson, Judge

Types:

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Names:

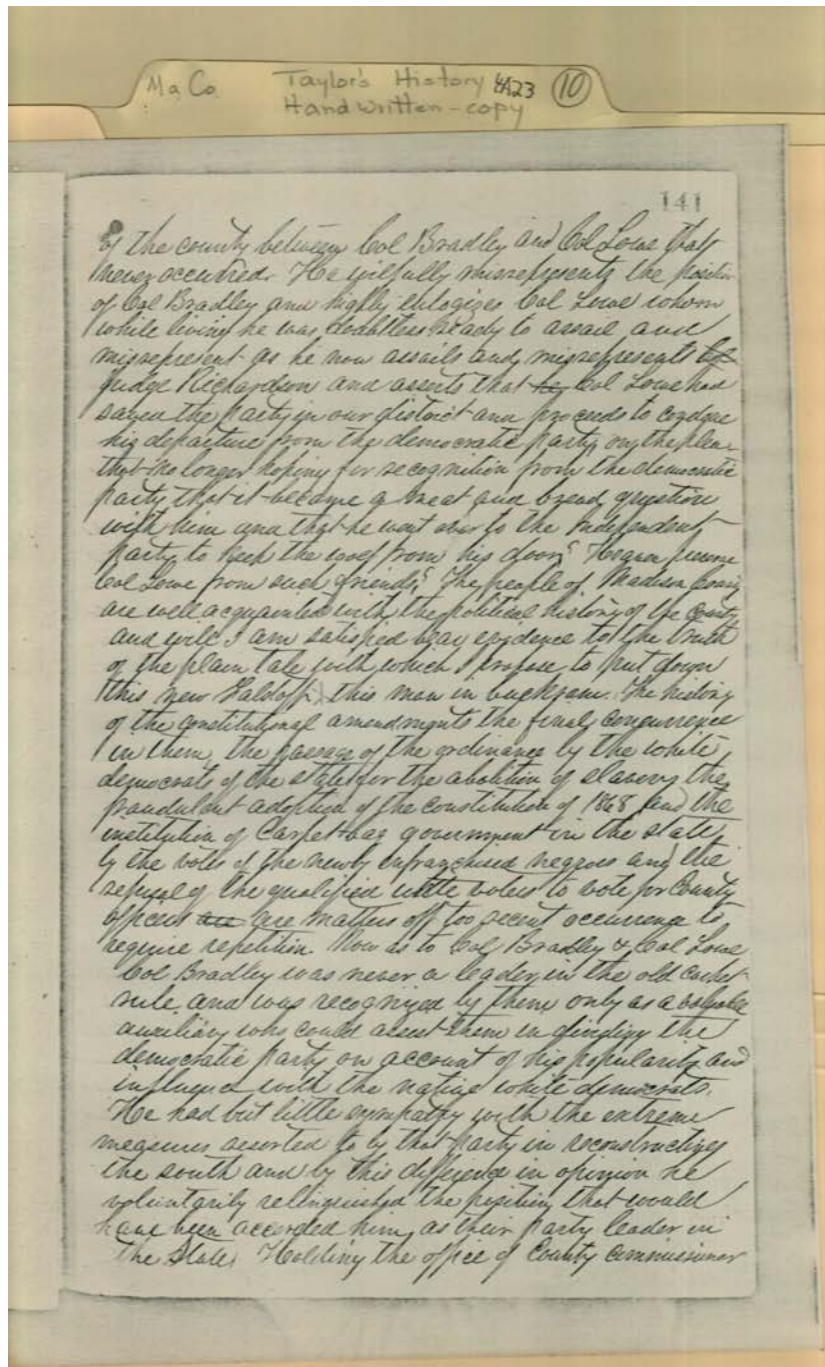
Bradley, Colonel

Houston, Governor

Richardson, Judge

Types:

essay



Names:

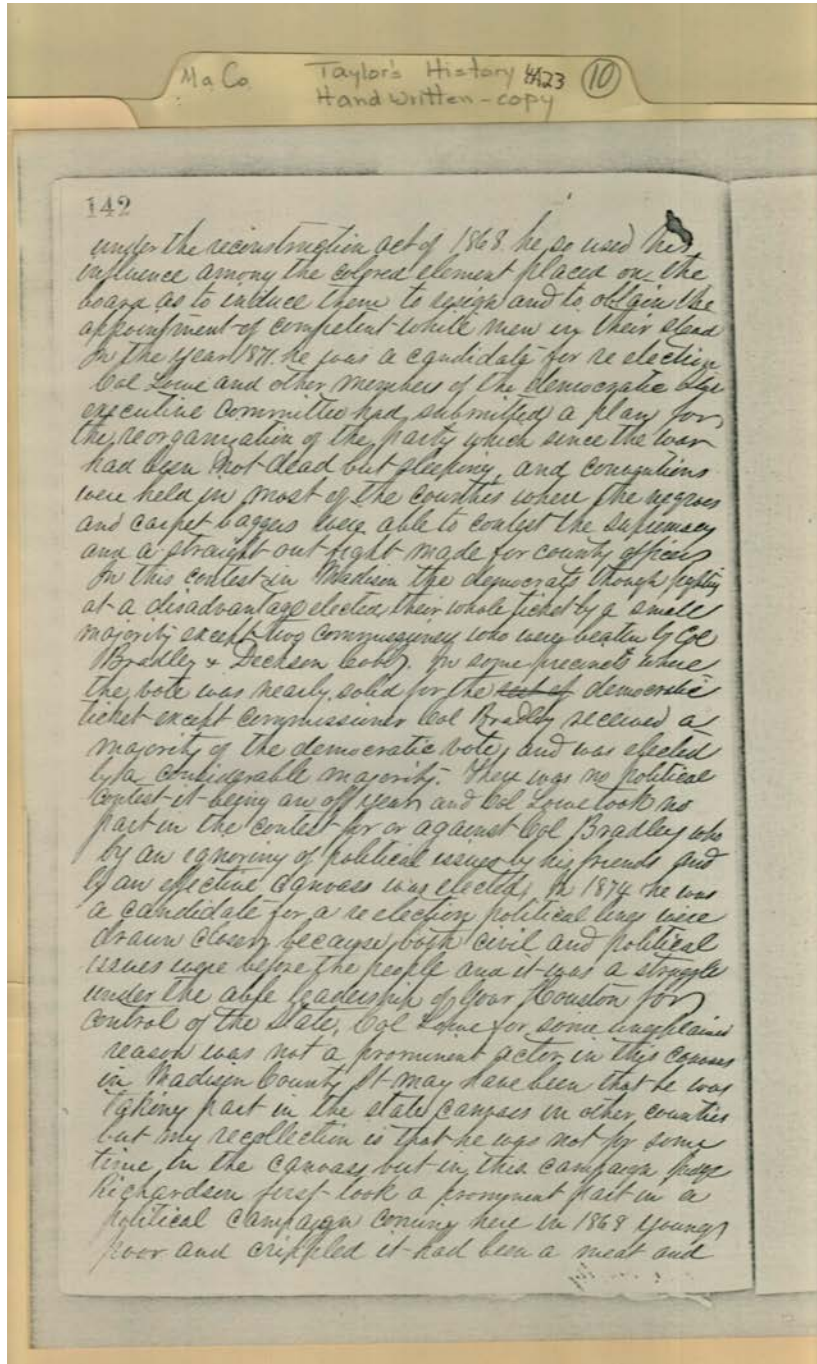
Bradley, Colonel

Lowe, Colonel

Richardson, Judge

Types:

essay



Names:

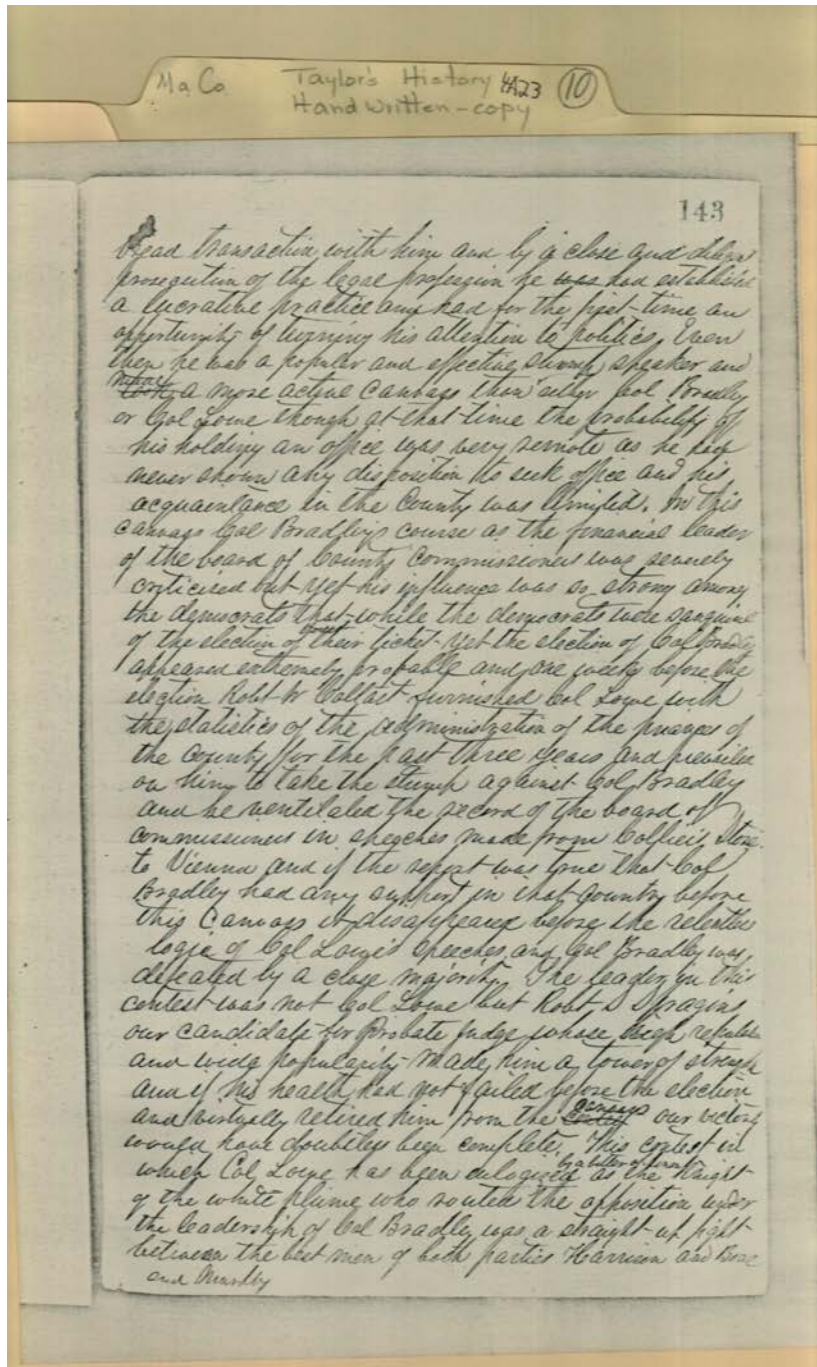
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Cobb, Dickson

Houston, Governor
Lowe, Colonel

Richardson, Judge

Types:

essay



Names:

Bradley, Colonel

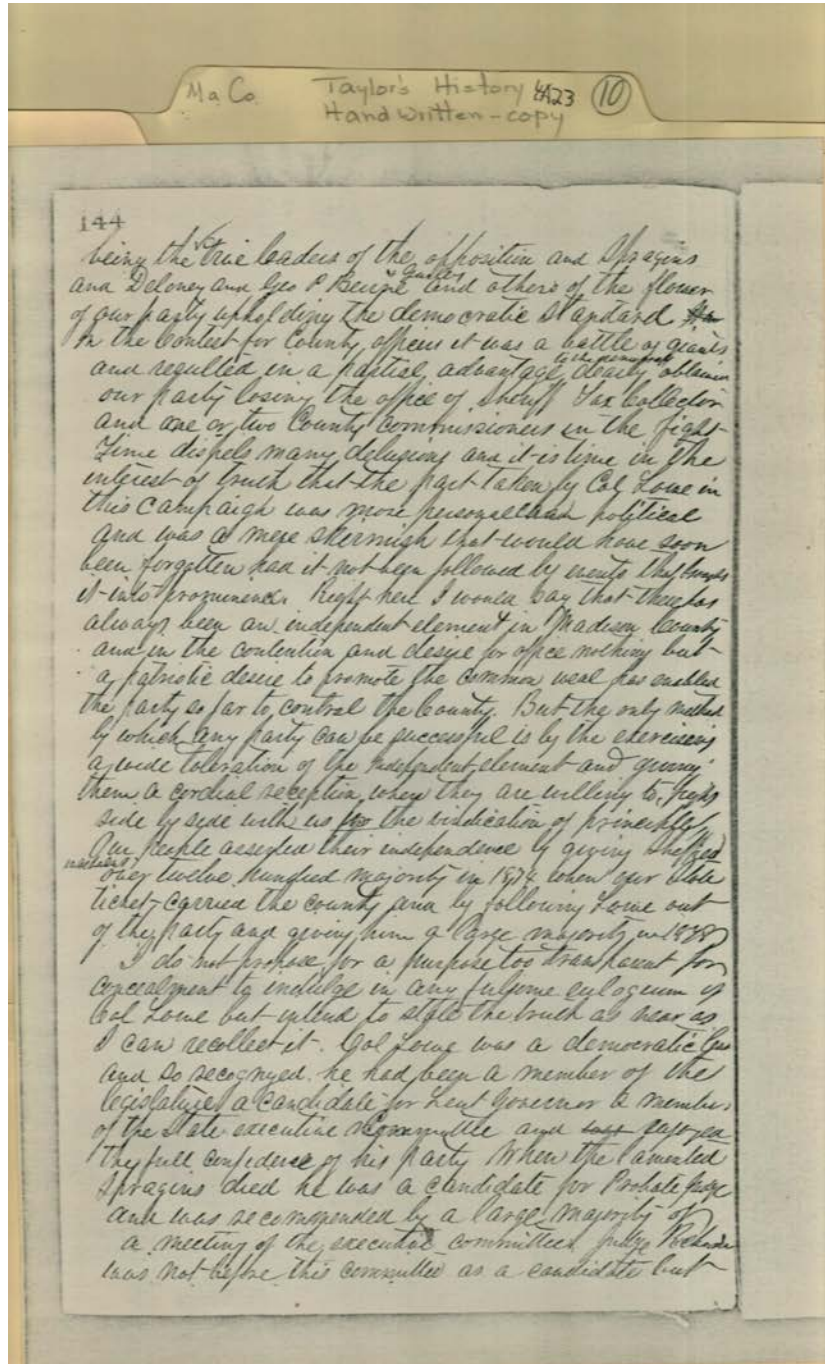
Collart, Robert W.

Lowe, Colonel

Spragins, Robert S.

Types:

essay



Names:

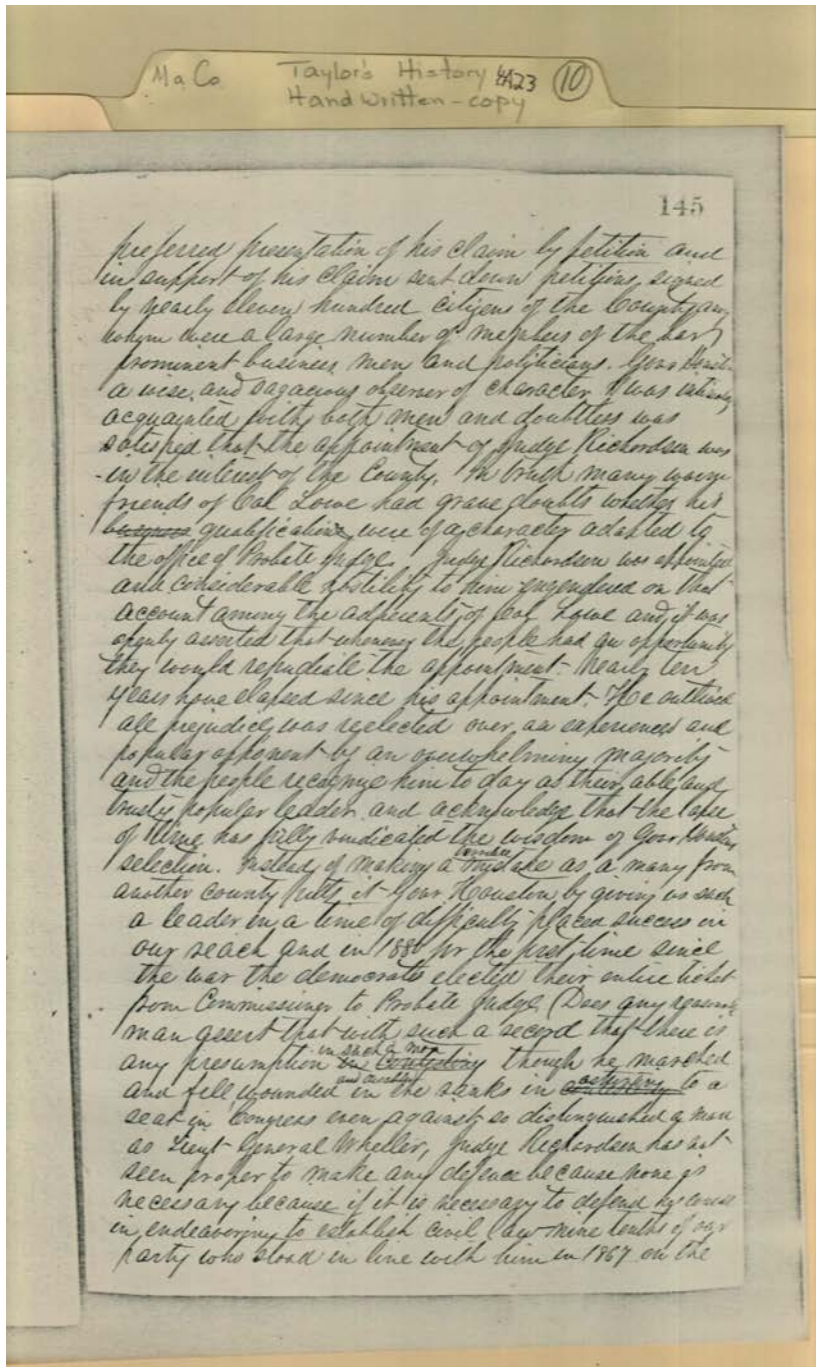
Beirne, George P.
Delaney,

Gurley,
Lowe, Colonel

Richardson, Judge
Spragins,

Types:

essay



Names:

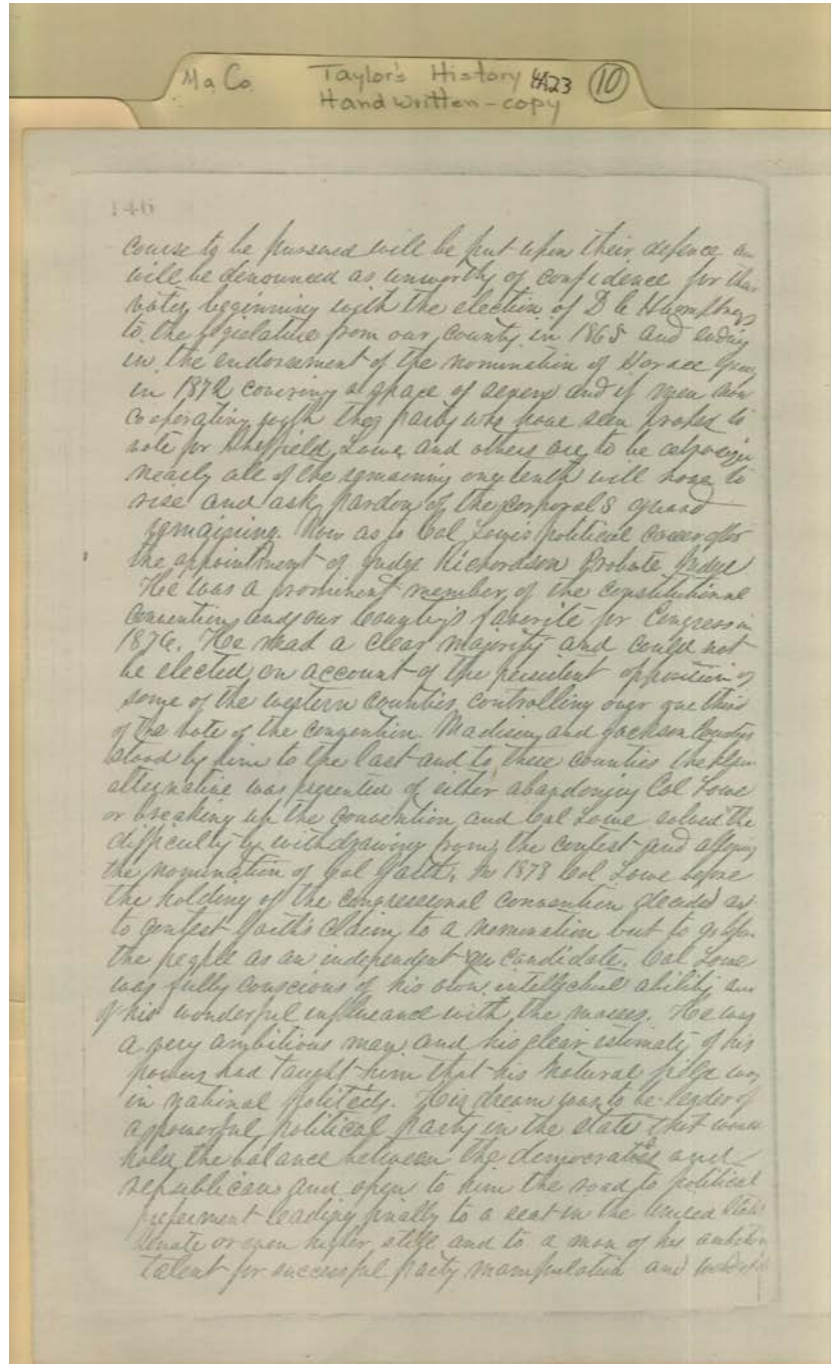
Dees, Probate Judge
Houston, Governor

Lowe, Colonel
Richardson, Judge

Wheeler, Lt. General

Types:

essay



Names:

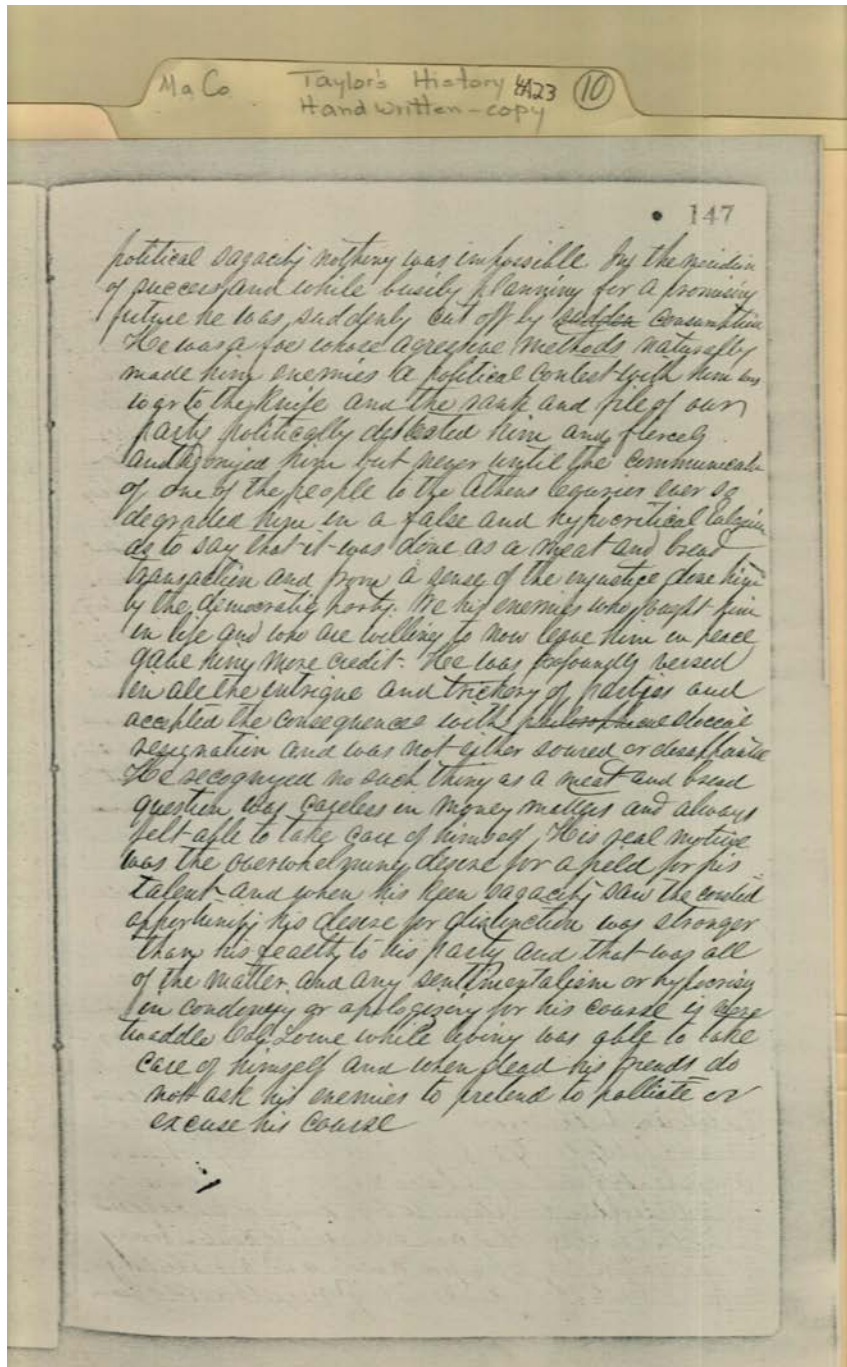
Garth, Colonel
Humphreys, D. C.

Lowe, Colonel
Lowe, Sheffield

Richardson, Judge

Types:

essay

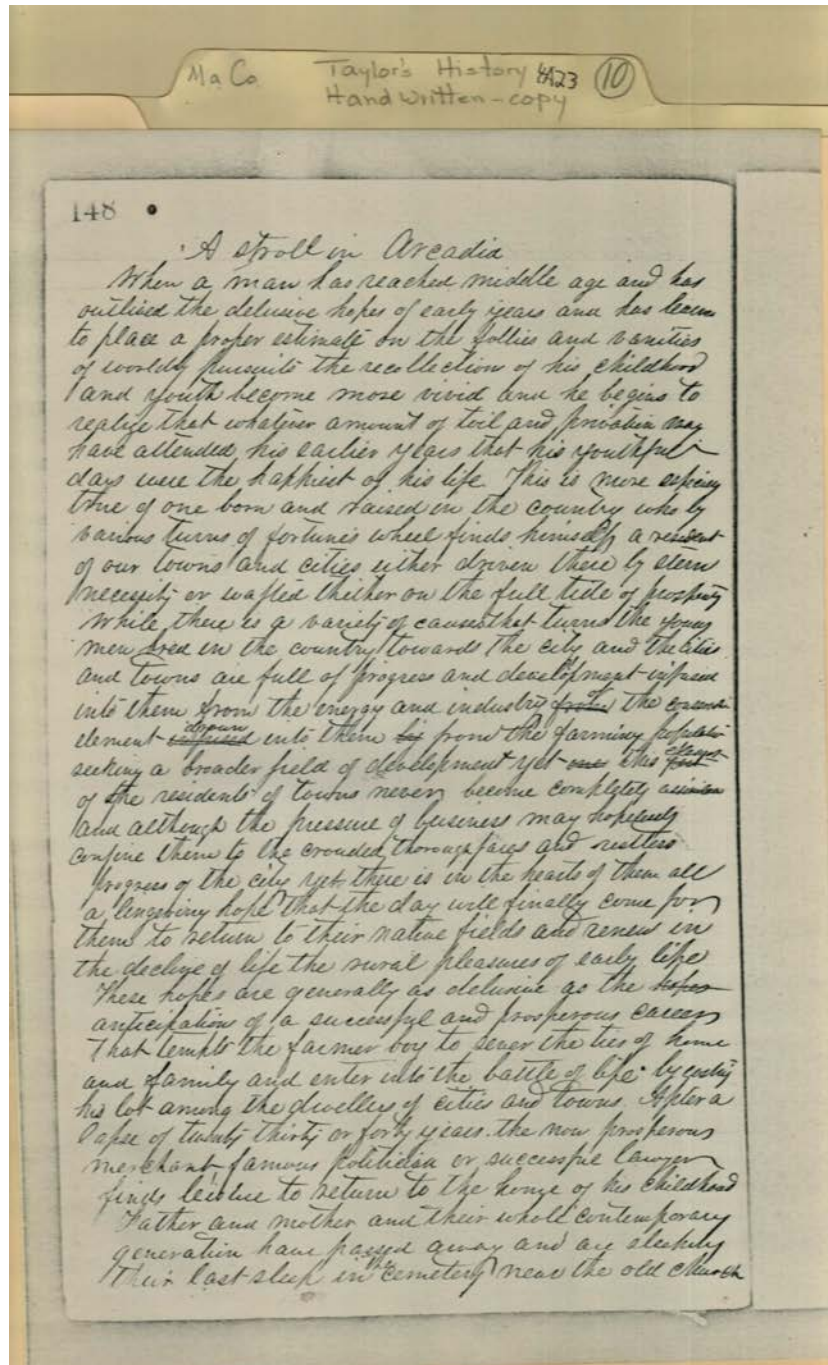


Names:

Lowe, Colonel

Types:

essay



Names:

A Stroll in Arcadia

Types:

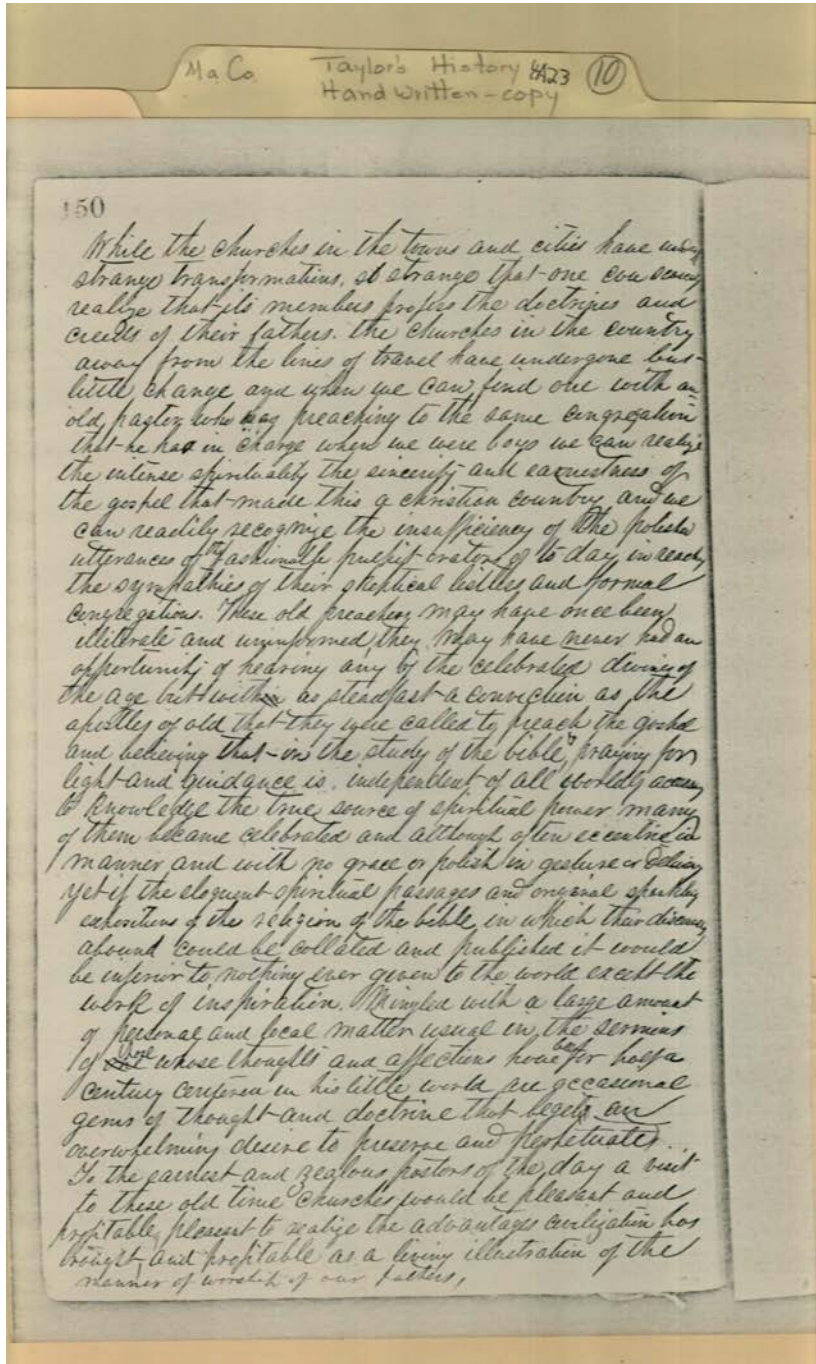
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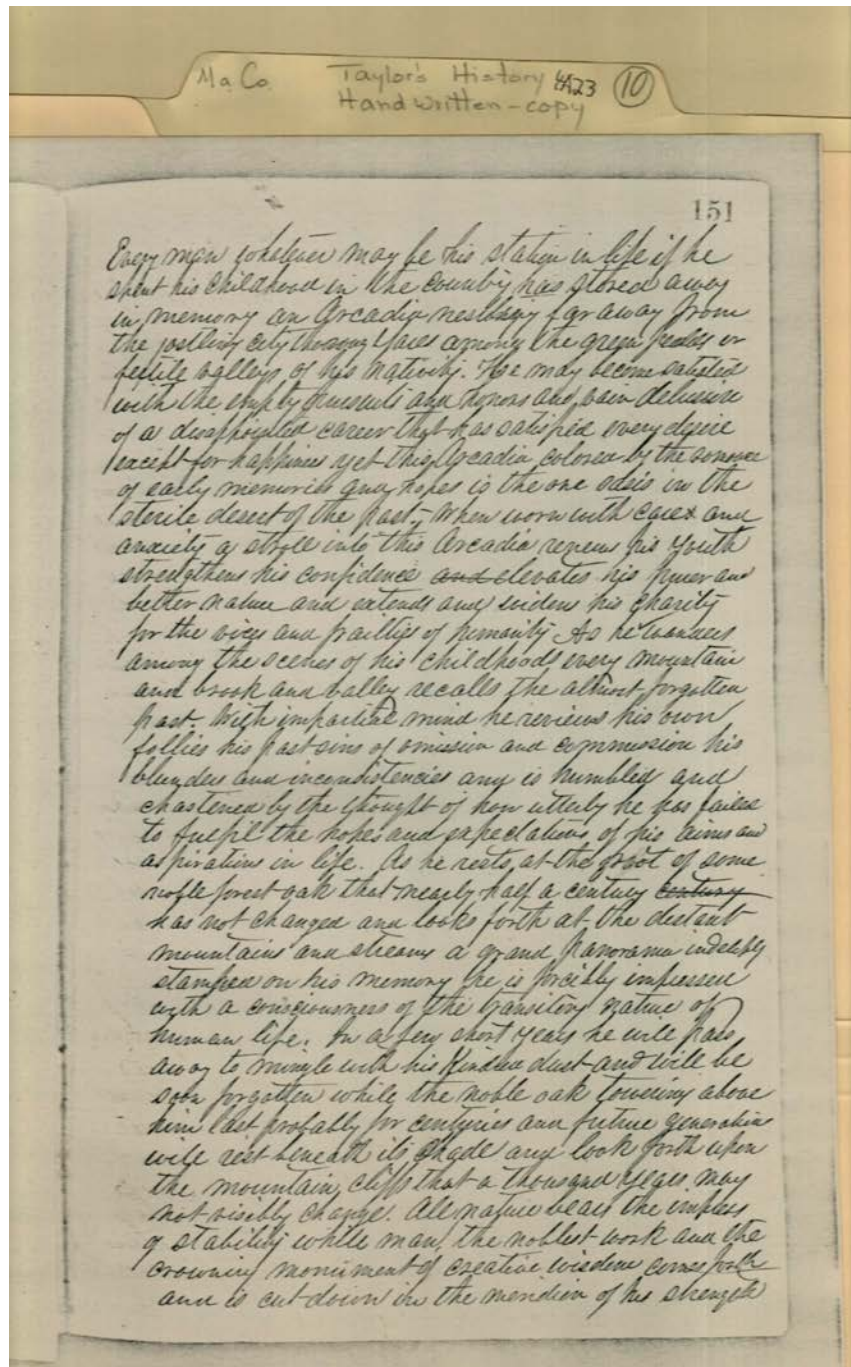
Ma Co Taylor's History #23 (10)
Handwritten - copy

Where any there remains a survivor of a departed race, he joins the throng of worshippers on their way to the old familiar meeting house, and as he looks upon the entering congregation he labors under a momentary delusion that the deal of time has been set back forty years and he is a careless boy once more. But the boys of the olden time whom he remembers so well are not there. They are replaced by a few old and middle aged men who are the patriarchs of the community, but the greater number of the friends of his youth have disappeared forever. He reads the names of many of them on the head stones in the neighboring cemetery he can recall, alas so many who lie on respectful and promiscuous graves on the distant battle fields of the south here and there he recalls one who has made a name in distant state and of another whose life has been a sacrifice and a reproach to his name and nativity. His old sweethearts have become the mothers and grandmothers of the congregation, and although he may have mingled among the loveliest of the sex in the brilliant society of the cities yet ~~the~~ he is more impressed by the rosy beauty of this congregation by the daughter of the friend of his childhood because it is almost a living reproduction of the type of forty years ago that he then thought was an assemblage of the best of created beings, and this impression having never been eradicated again controls his mind and allows no other standard of comparison but that ideal of his childhood and youth. The changes and metamorphoses of cities that make a city man in the course of a few years feel like he has come into a strange and foreign land do not seem to occur to so great an extent in the country where there is a congregation that retains a large proportion of the habits and appearance of a former generation.

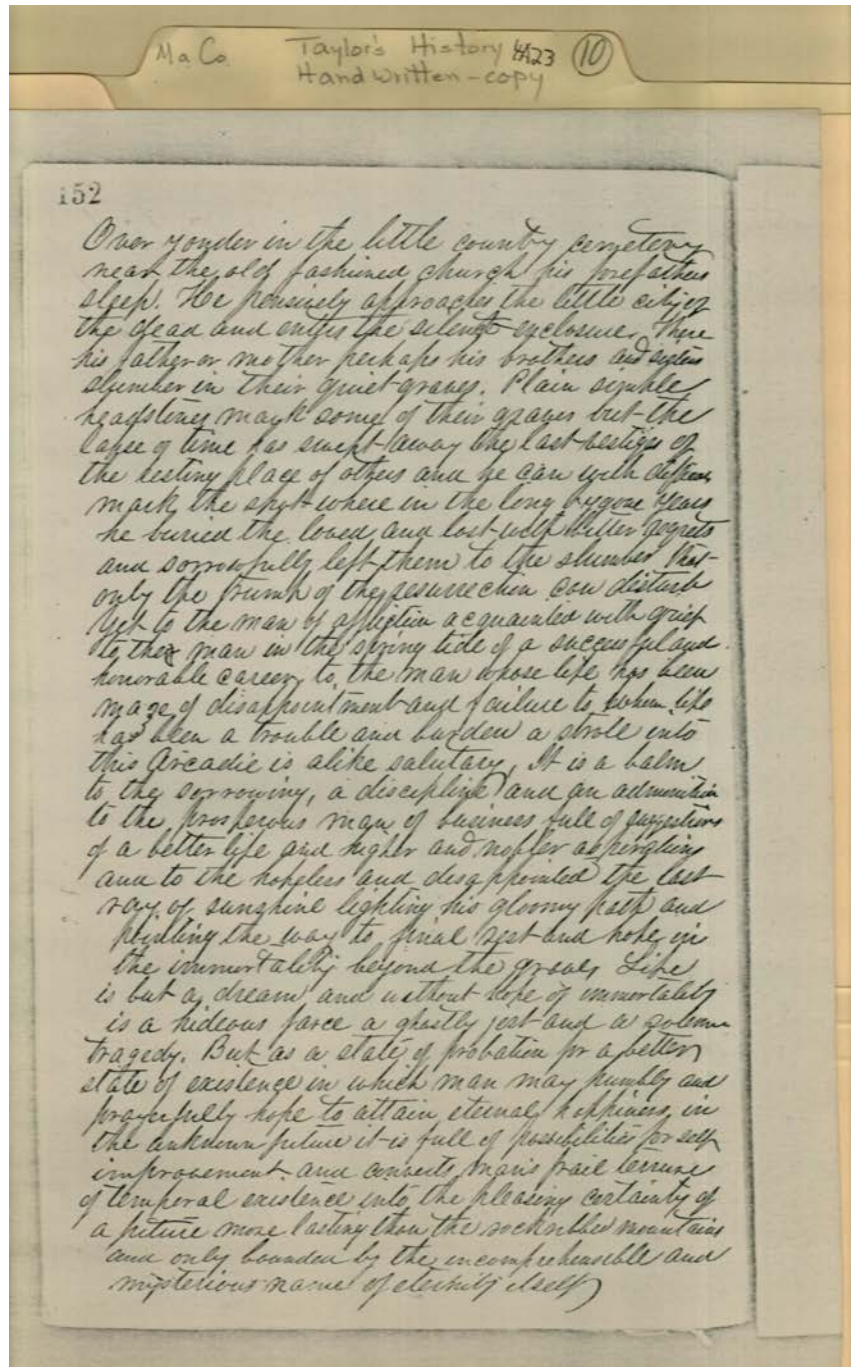
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Types:
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Types:
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Types:
essay

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Madison County 1865 to 1868

June and July 1865 heralded the return of the
 East of the business of war and the final restoration
 of peace. The County was under absolute military
 rule with powder mills left in every town ready
 to accept every person who openly expressed any
 sympathy for the lost cause. Then came the
 Freedman's Bureau with its complex machinery -
 its bigotry and intolerance and courage of our Country
 of labor ready to hamper the efforts of those who
 reached home in time to arrange for making a
 crop and who had really made a great year
 worked through that a season before they were
 hauled up before this new power and required to make
 new and burdensome and unprovable contracts
 with the Freedman. Every thing was in confusion
 and disorder but civil government was preserved
 in the order for the election of State and County officers
 under the auspices of Lewis B. Parsons Provisional
 Governor under the supervision of all persons except
 those placed under disabilities by the Thirteenth
 Amendment who had taken the amnesty oath
 were allowed to vote. James H. Scroggs was elected
 Probate Judge & B. G. Gentry Sheriff. J. H. Morrow
 Tax Collector and Thomas Owens Post Office. The
 Federal authorities saw when to take that they had
 mistaken the character of these men who although
 consequence in battle yet had the spirit to cast
 their support for legitimate companies in arms
 in preference to the partisans of the Federal
 government and non-combatants. Some of the
 officers were allowed to be installed and some
 required while Captain Gentry was permitted for
 the slaying of McCook for which he was no more
 responsible than any other Confederate to give part
 in a skirmish resulting in the death of McCook
 carried in chains to Nashville and condemned to

Names:

Gurley, F. B.
 McCook,

Morrow, James T.
 Owens, Thomas

Parsons, Lewis E.
 Scroggs, James H.

Madison County
 1865-1868

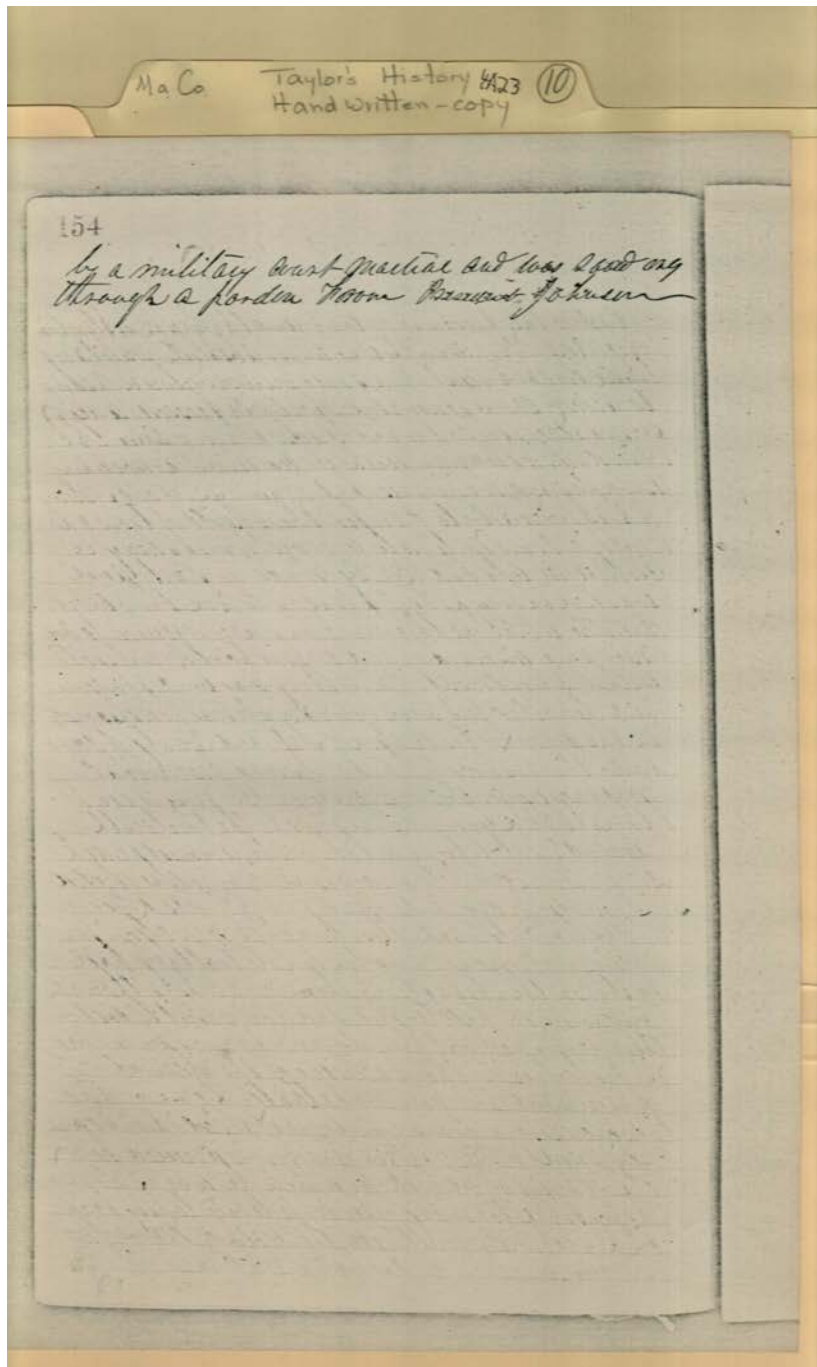
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Taylor History of Madison County (handwritten)

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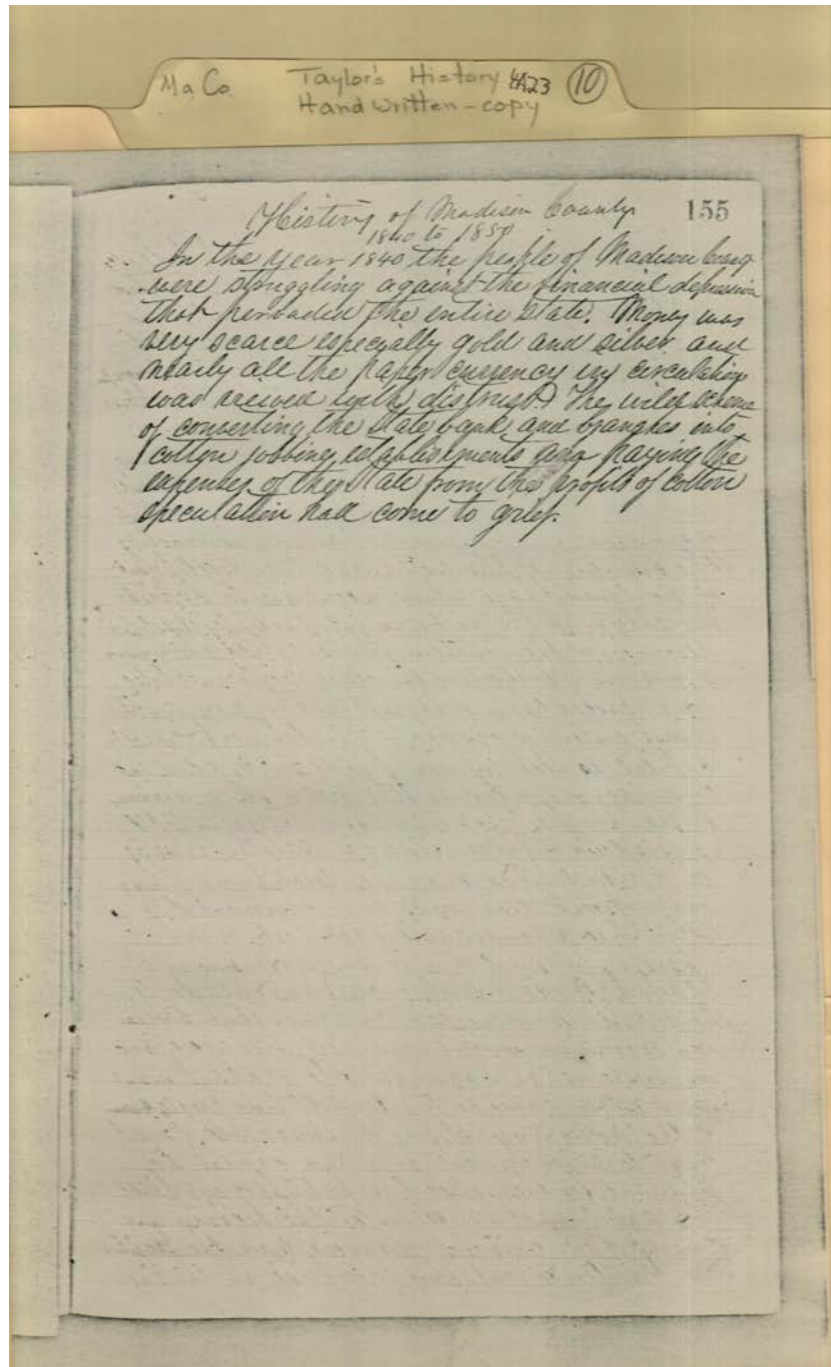


Names:

Johnson, President

Types:

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Names:

Madison County
1840-1850

Types:

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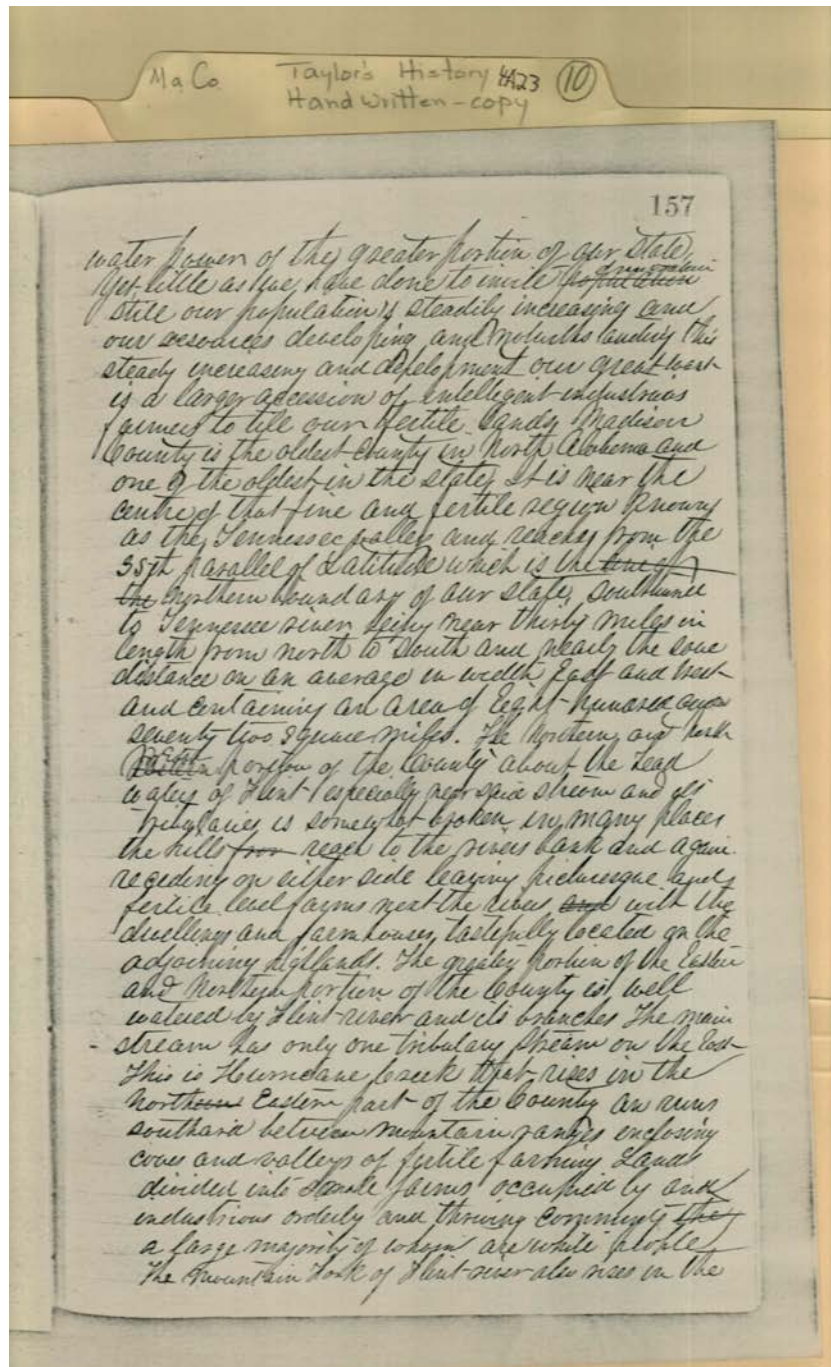
Ma Co Taylor's History 423 (10)
Handwritten - copy

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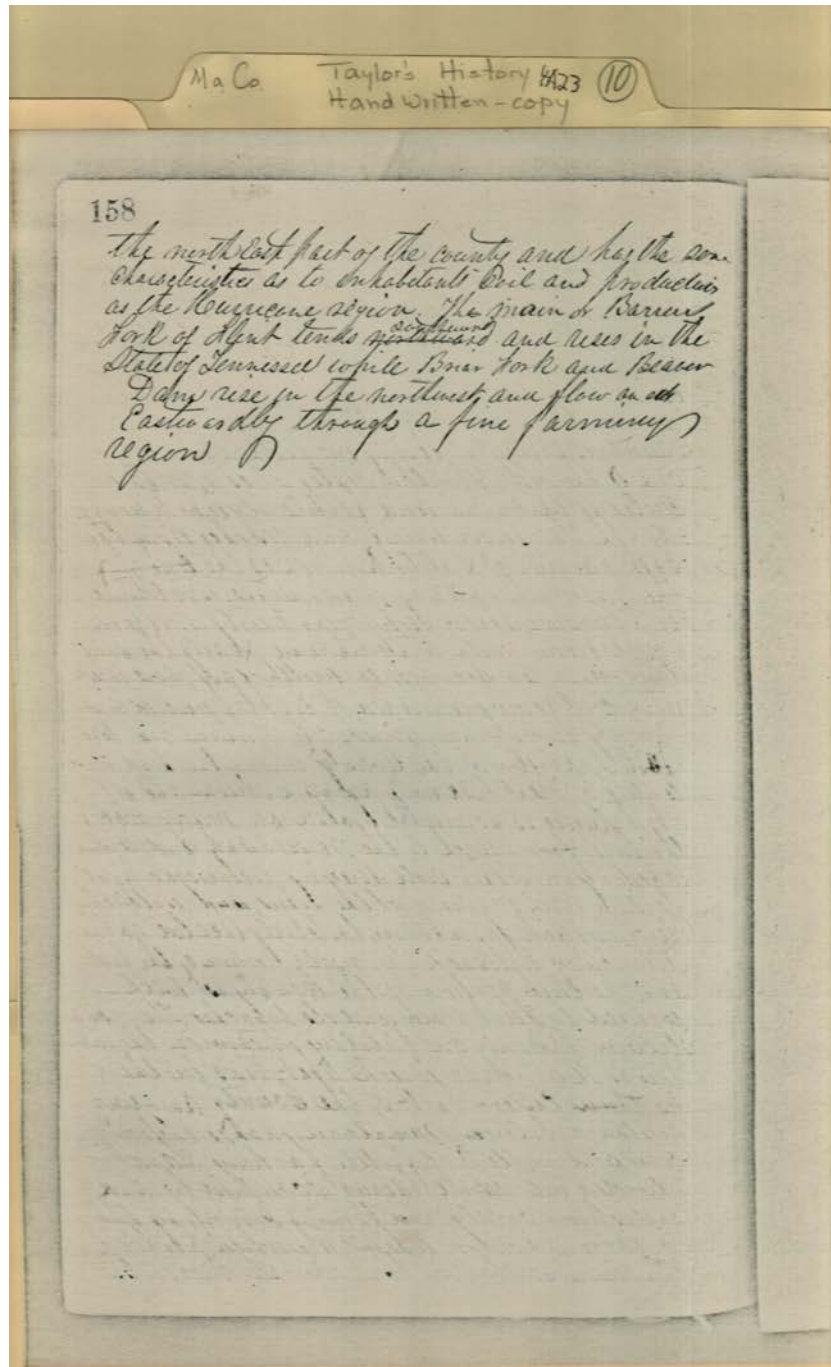
For the last decade the vast tide of emigration to America has tended eastward. Allured by promises of cheap lands and low rates of transport along the once great western rail lines from the waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast has been thoroughly explored and prospected and a large proportion of the magnificent farming country has been occupied by a large and prospering community. But during this period the southern portion of our great commonwealth has been attracting the attention of the world and the development of railroads have made accessible to capital and enterprise the vast and hitherto undeveloped resources of the Southern States. While the manufacturing and mining interests of the older northern states have reached their culmination the new south is just entering on their development and capital is seeking new fields in the coal and iron regions of the south. The State of Alabama within the first six months of the year 1874 has gained fifty millions of capital investing in her industries and the development of her magnificent resources is but commented.

And it is a remarkable fact that our present prosperity is not due to any extraordinary effort of our people to advertise our advantages to the world. We have had no emigration because no commission of industrial resources and no systematic organization to make known our advantages to the world. Our people, aware of the advantages offered to immigrants here, chosen to wait for enterprise and capital to come out for themselves the fertility of our fields, the salubrity of our climate, the richness and variety of our mineral resources, and the facilities we offer to manufacturing enterprise in the fire

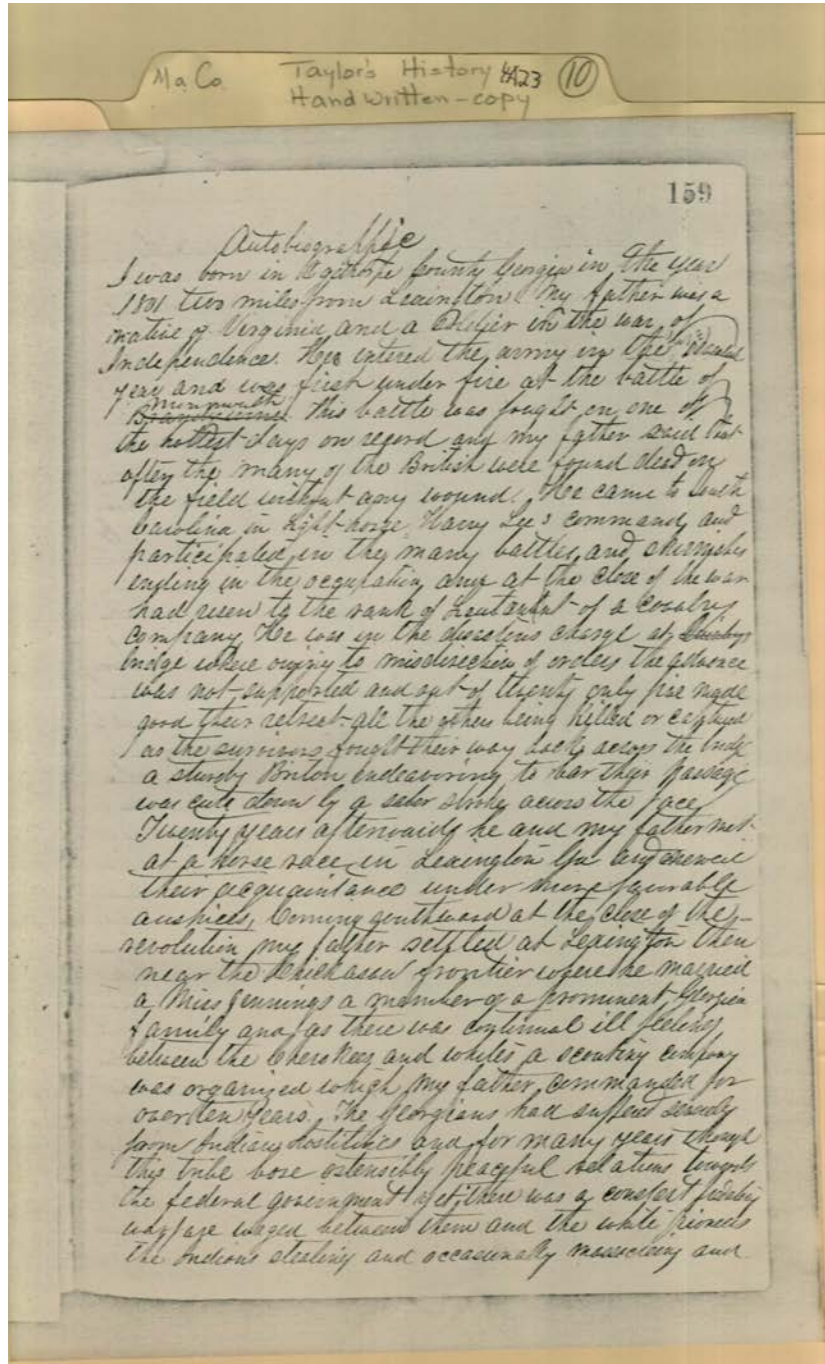
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Types:
essay



Types:
essay



Author's autobiography

Names:

Jennings, Miss

Lee, Lighthorse
Harry

Autobiographic

Types:

essay

Ma Co Taylor's History #423 (10)
Handwritten - copy

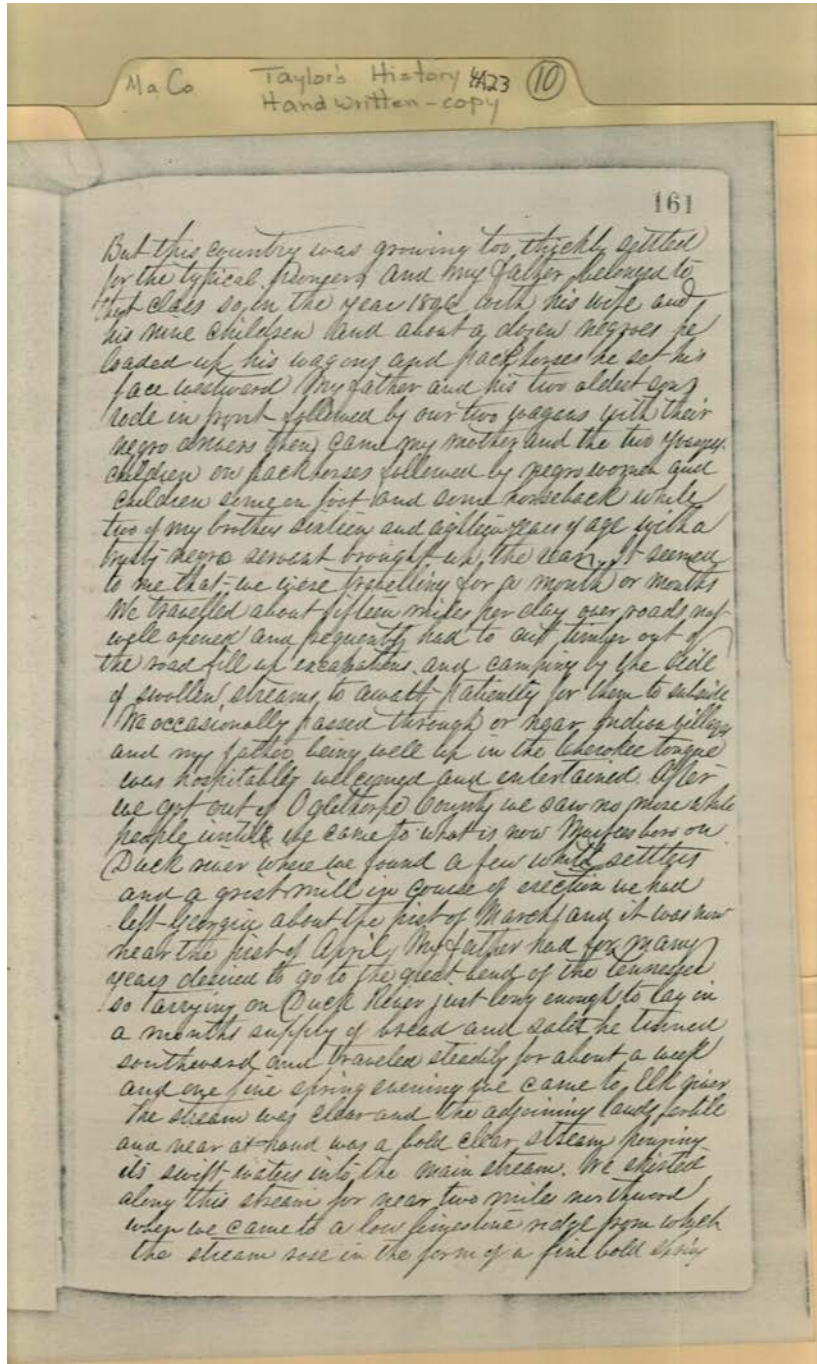
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The whites retreating with, too, for security. Occasionally horses would be stolen, a head taken and its occupant murdered and taken captive. Then would follow a sudden raid into the Indian country, frequently being rescued, some being and Indians indiscriminately of our people. My first recollection is of a, probably, last house near a pine forest a large cleared field adjoining cultivated by negro slaves. In summer a table of this class was set up the yard between the dwelling house and cabin. Frequent near sunset were gathered by six older brothers and my older sister tall, gentle and graceful as a fawn to wit. My mother with her kind loving face sat at the head of the table with my three year old sister at her knees and my baby brother in her arms. My father who then was approaching middle age was frequently absent or was detained by business until the young children had retired to repose. The Indians by this time had been gradually forced back towards the mountains and Lenoir was no longer on the frontier. Yet there were bands of old soldiers of the revolution and veterans of the Indian wars in the country and on the long winter evenings they gather around each others hearths and light their pipes over again, and many were the marvellous tales of peril and adventure and hardships that we listened to with greedy ears and glowing faces. Our country was a veritable land of plenty, the woods were full of game and the richest of fish and cattle and sheep and some flocks of swans in the woods. We very seldom had droughts here but we had Indian corn in greatest abundance from the food of endless variety was prepared. I don't think any cotton was raised but we had linsey and flax and every family had its flax wheel and spinning little patch of flax and then we paid plenty of back in the new falling resume of the back woods man.

Author's autobiography

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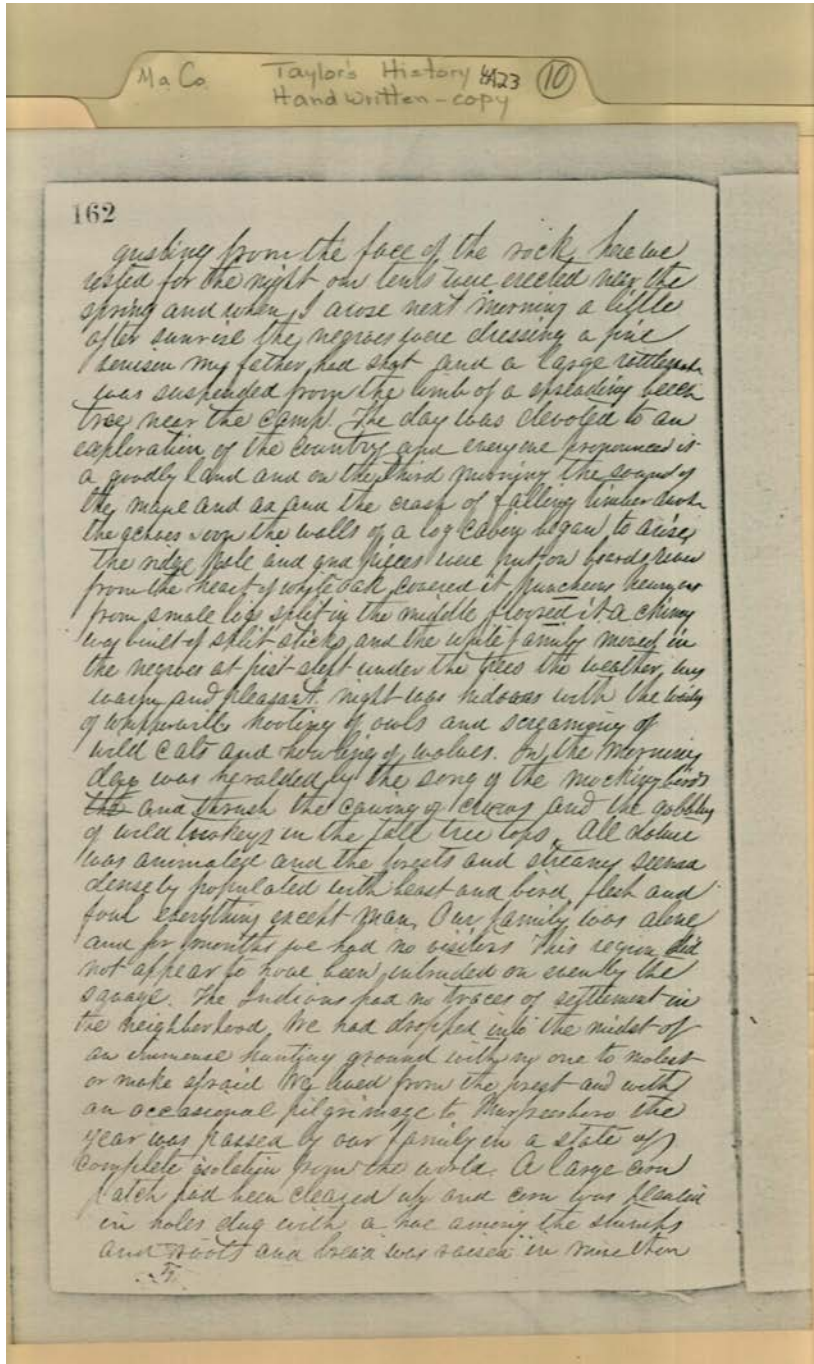
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Author's autobiography

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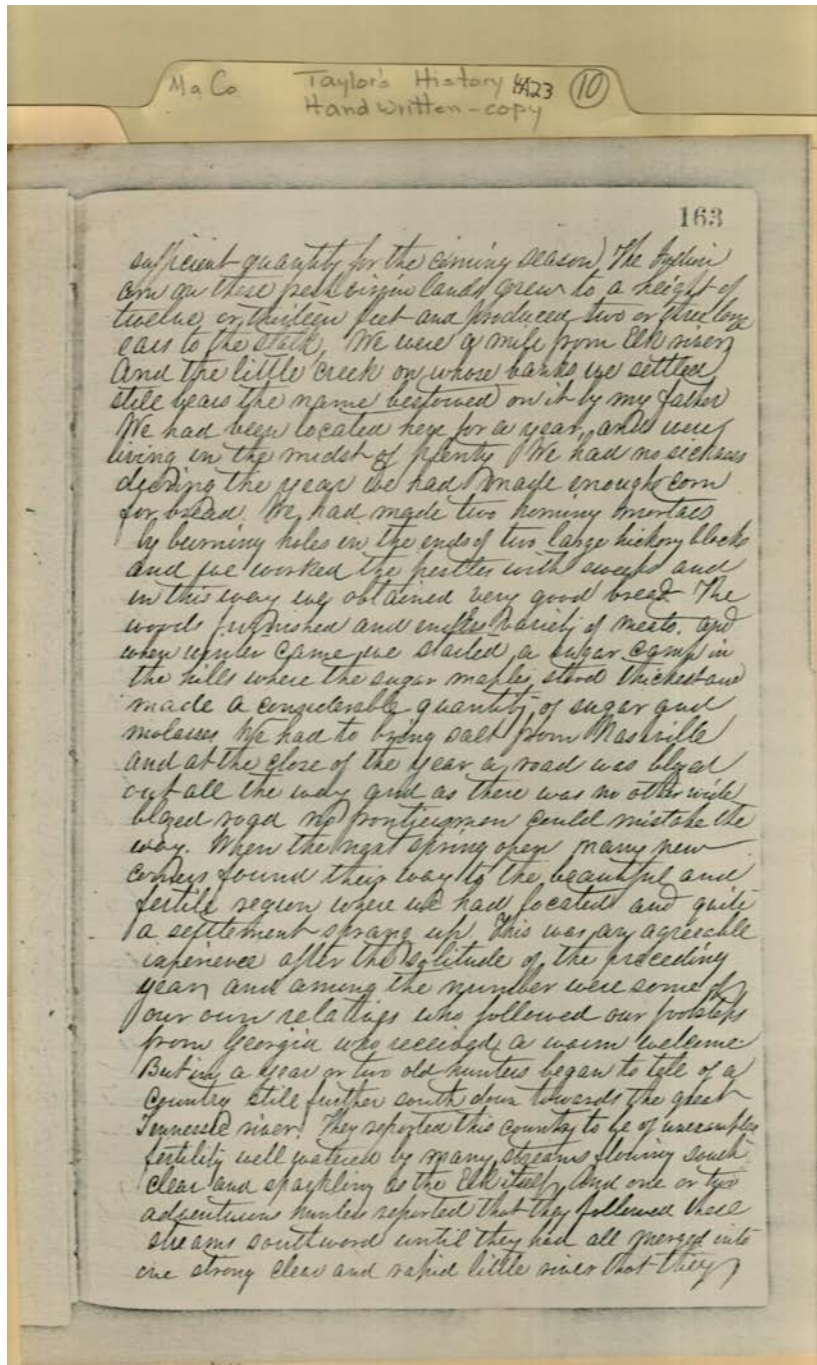
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Author's autobiography

Types:

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Author's autobiography

Types:

essay

Ma Co. Taylor's History #23 (10)
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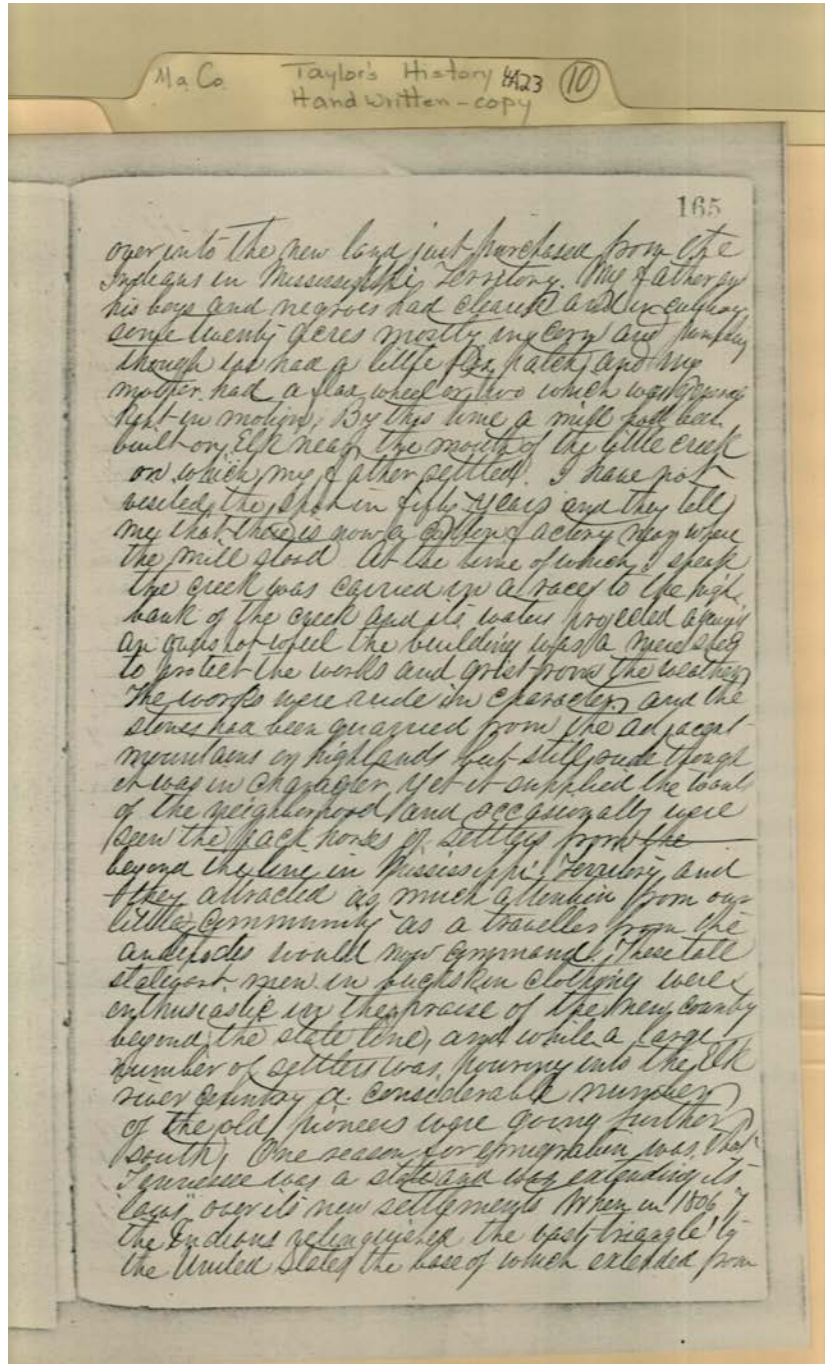
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called Flint and when they came to the junction of the two larger streams, they found a well defined path leading from it through thickets and cedars towards the mountains that could be seen in the distance. As night approached they had reached the foot of the mountain and encamped near a spring. Next morning they ascended the mountain which was covered with long timber and from a cliff looked down on a beautiful swampy region with water gleaming in the distance. They traveled quietly and ascending as they went until just before reaching the mountain summit they came to a spring in a dark mountain gorge with ledges of ice cold water and skirting the mountain top they followed a singular mountain ridge covered with a heavy growth of cedar that sprang from their pass the strikingly country as they descended they found traces of a beaten path that grew plainer as they still gradually descended. Presently the cedar gave place to a magnificent oak and poplar growth and they knew that they were at the mountain base yet they found swamps and marshes on either side and on the north side was a long dark ravine at the foot of almost perpendicular cliffs and presently a round knoll covered with oak and cedar and rising some thirty or forty feet above the general level and skirting round to its western side they stood on a perpendicular cliff of limestone from the foot of which issued a large stream of water that spread over the swampy country below. So it there was considerable inquiry concerning the region and wonderful desire to know how far they had penetrated. Any more of either began to talk of moving further south but had been lying in Elk River now for three or four years and the settlements were gradually extending southward. Some few settlers had pushed southward

Author's autobiography

Types:

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Author's autobiography

Types:

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Ma Co Taylor's History #23 (10)
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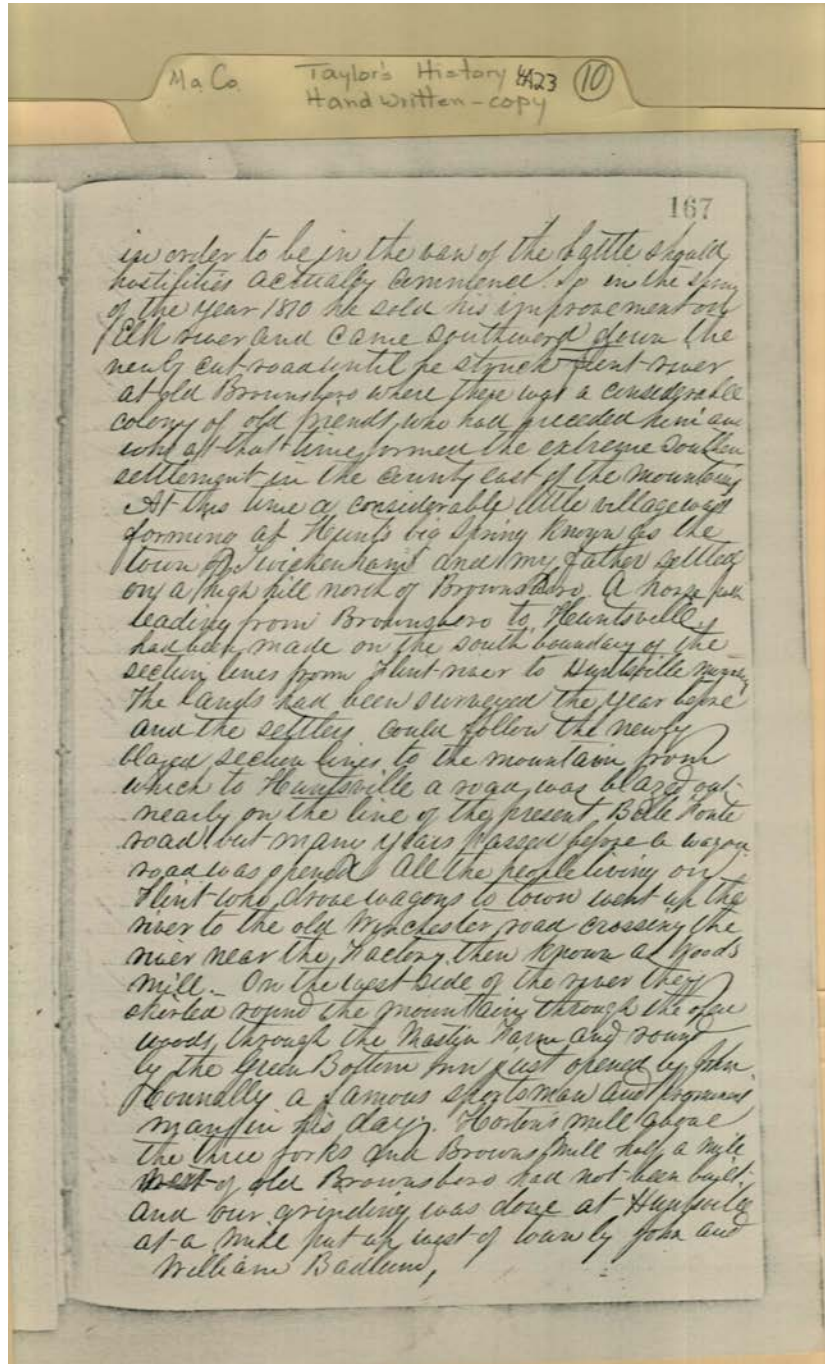
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The highlands and head waters of Elk to the mouth of Elk river and where there was one hundred miles southward on the Chickasaw bluffs in Tennessee never there was a heavy emigration southward and a little town began to spring up at Winchester many of the prospects had spent the larger portion of their lives on the prairies of civilization and laws and regulations of settled communities was somewhat irksome. While the people were naturally peaceable and orderly yet habit had made them fond of old-fashioned that usually had been potent for the preservation of order in their communities and when law was extended over them they generally shrank appointments involving administration of the laws and held themselves aloof from the courts. When by traveling a dozen miles they could pass beyond the jurisdiction of state authority it did not take long for many of them to cross over the state line. By this time a road had been plowed out from the old town of Winchester through the heavy forests to the state line near New Market and this formed part of the great highway westward through Alabama and Mississippi to Natchez the then capital of Mississippi. The reasons that somewhat retarded migration and indeed my father to emigrate further south. The Chickasaws had generally been very friendly to the settlers but they had hated the Cherokee and their hatred was fully reciprocated. About this time the air was full of rumors of a general Indian war and my father who had fought the Cherokee for some twelve or fifteen years felt the old war fire reawakened and come down to Alabama

Author's autobiography

Types:

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Author's autobiography

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Badlum, John
Badlum, William

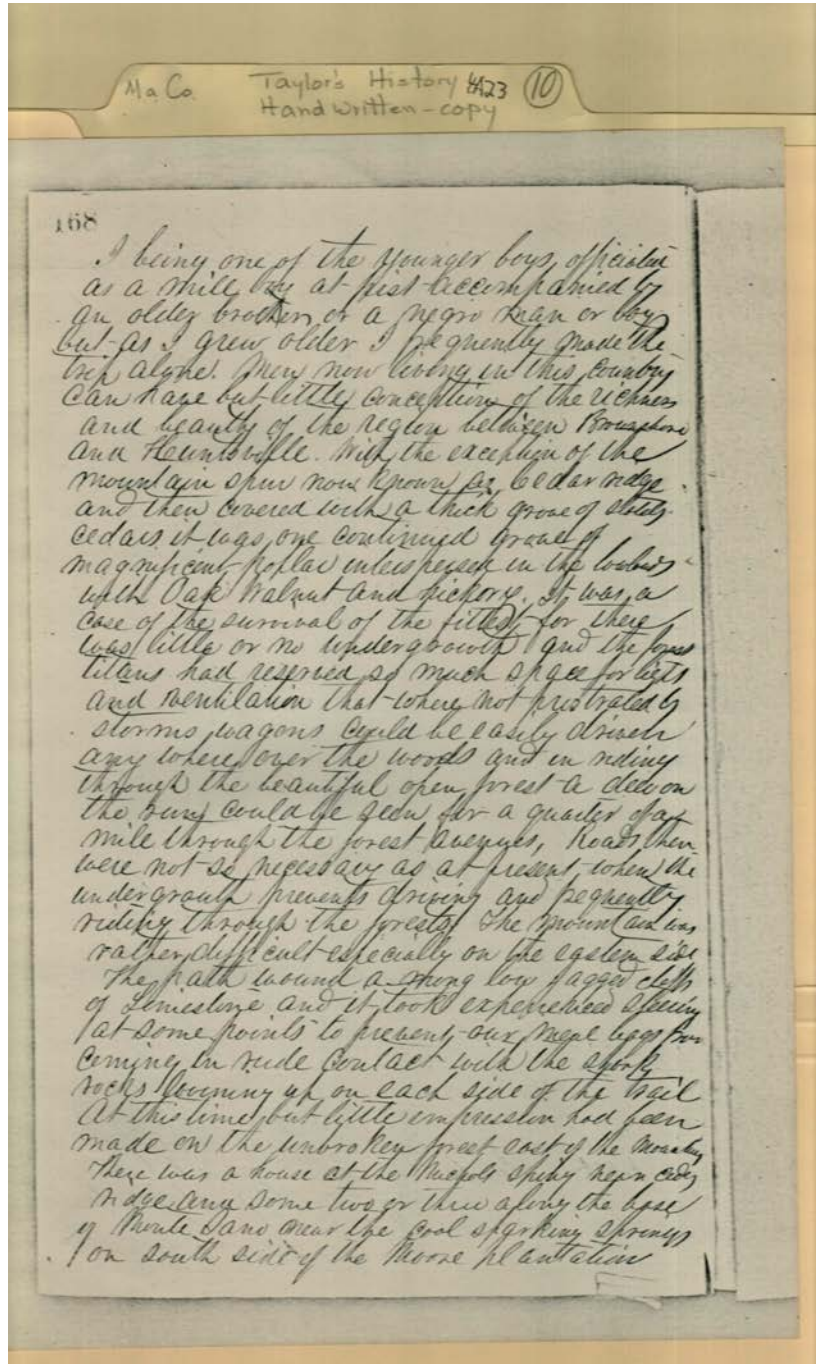
Brown,
Connally, John

Green Bottom Inn
Horton,

Mastin,

Types:

essay



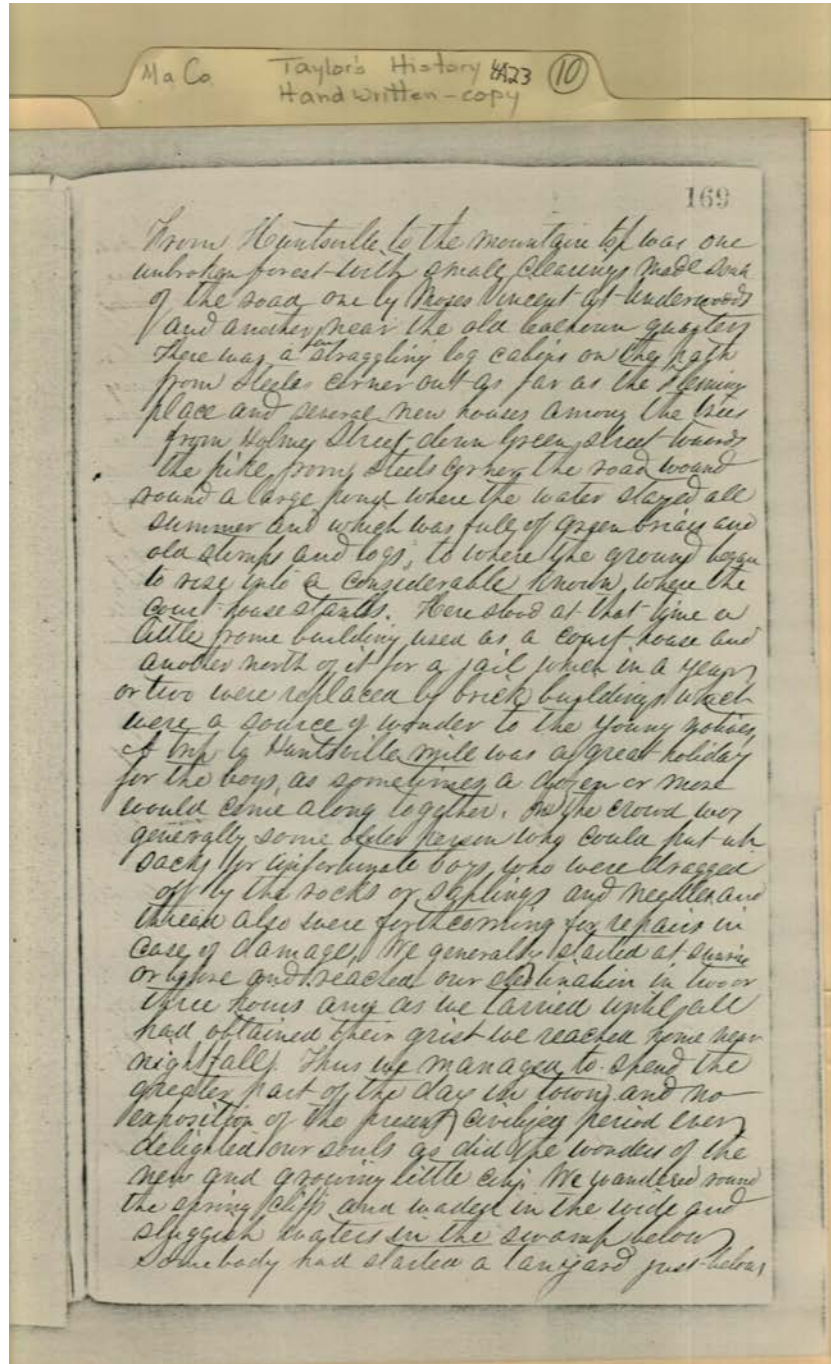
Author's autobiography

Names:

Monte Sano

Types:

essay



Author's autobiography

Names:

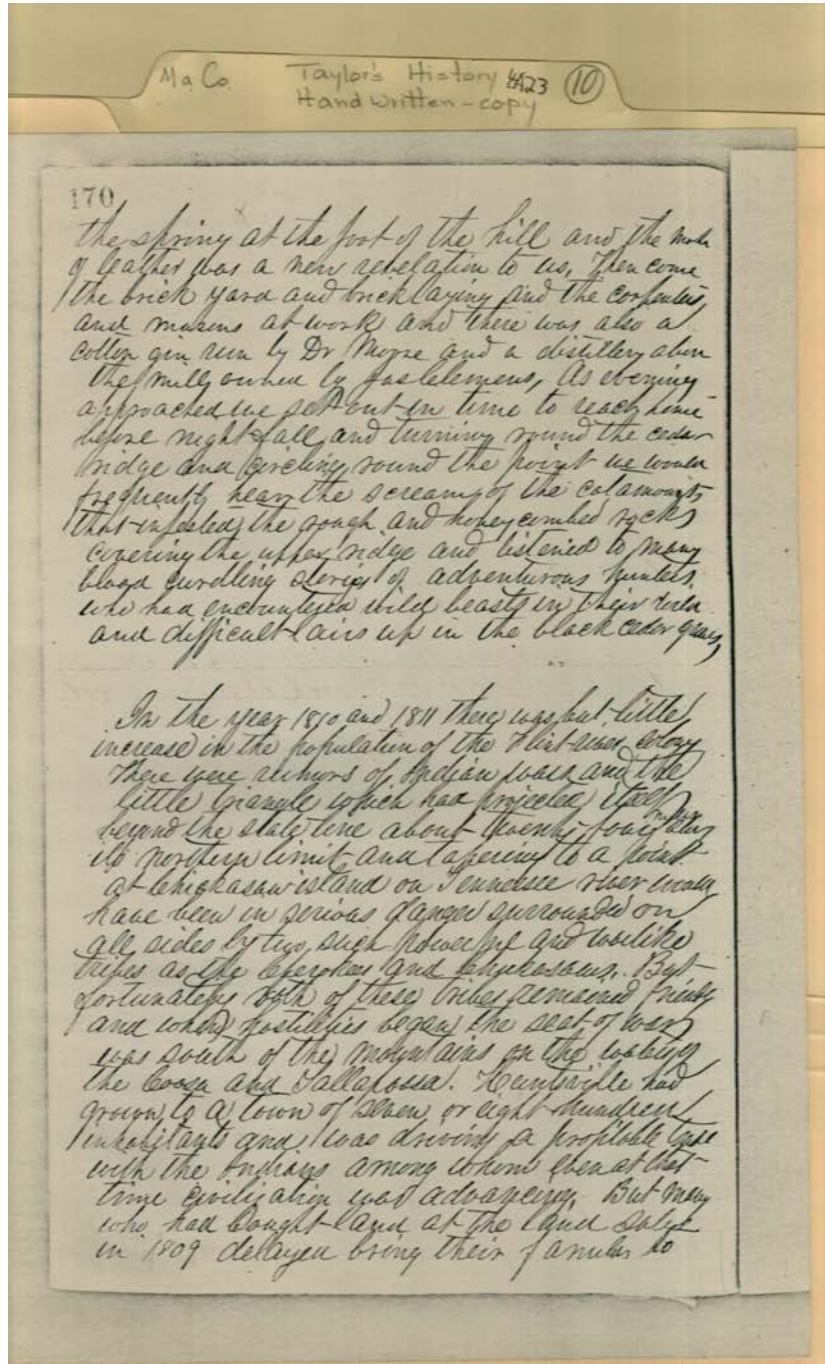
Calhoun,
Fleming,

Steele,
Underwood,

Vincent, Moses

Types:

essay



Author's autobiography

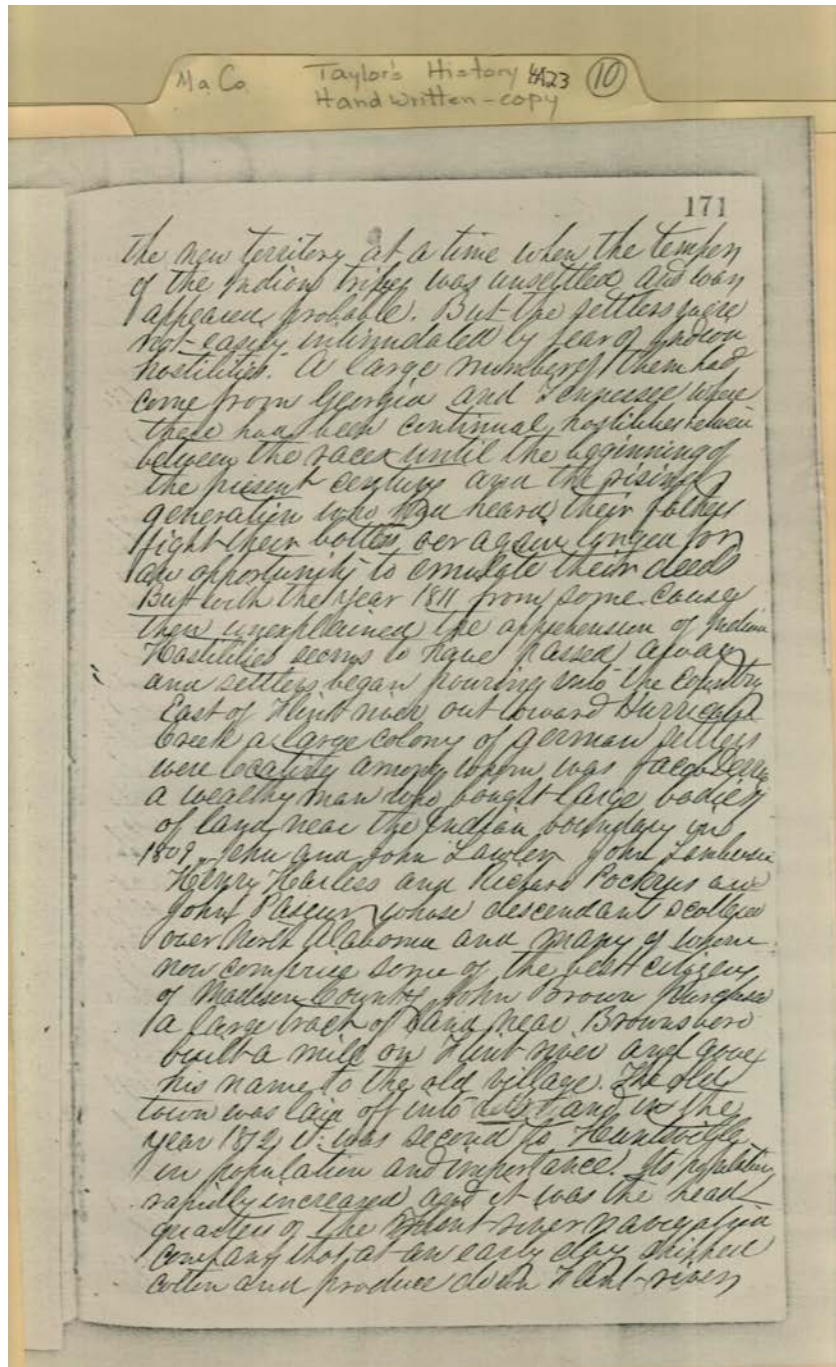
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Clemens, James

Moore, Dr.

Types:

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Author's autobiography

Names:

Brown, John
Derrick, Jacob

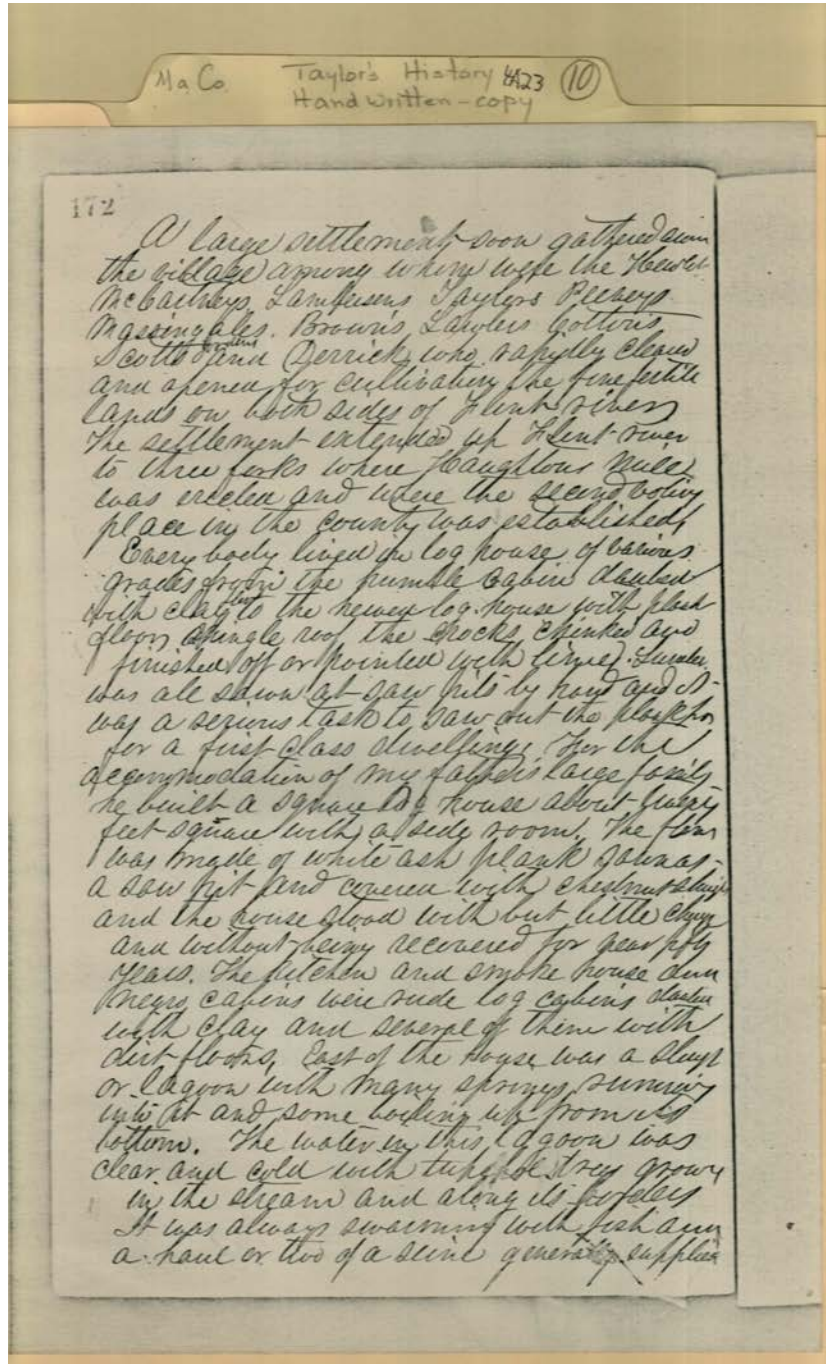
Harless, Henry
Lambersee, John

Lawler, Jehu
Lawler, John

Paseur, John
Pockrus, Richard

Types:

essay



Author's autobiography

Names:

Brown,
Cotton,
Derrick,

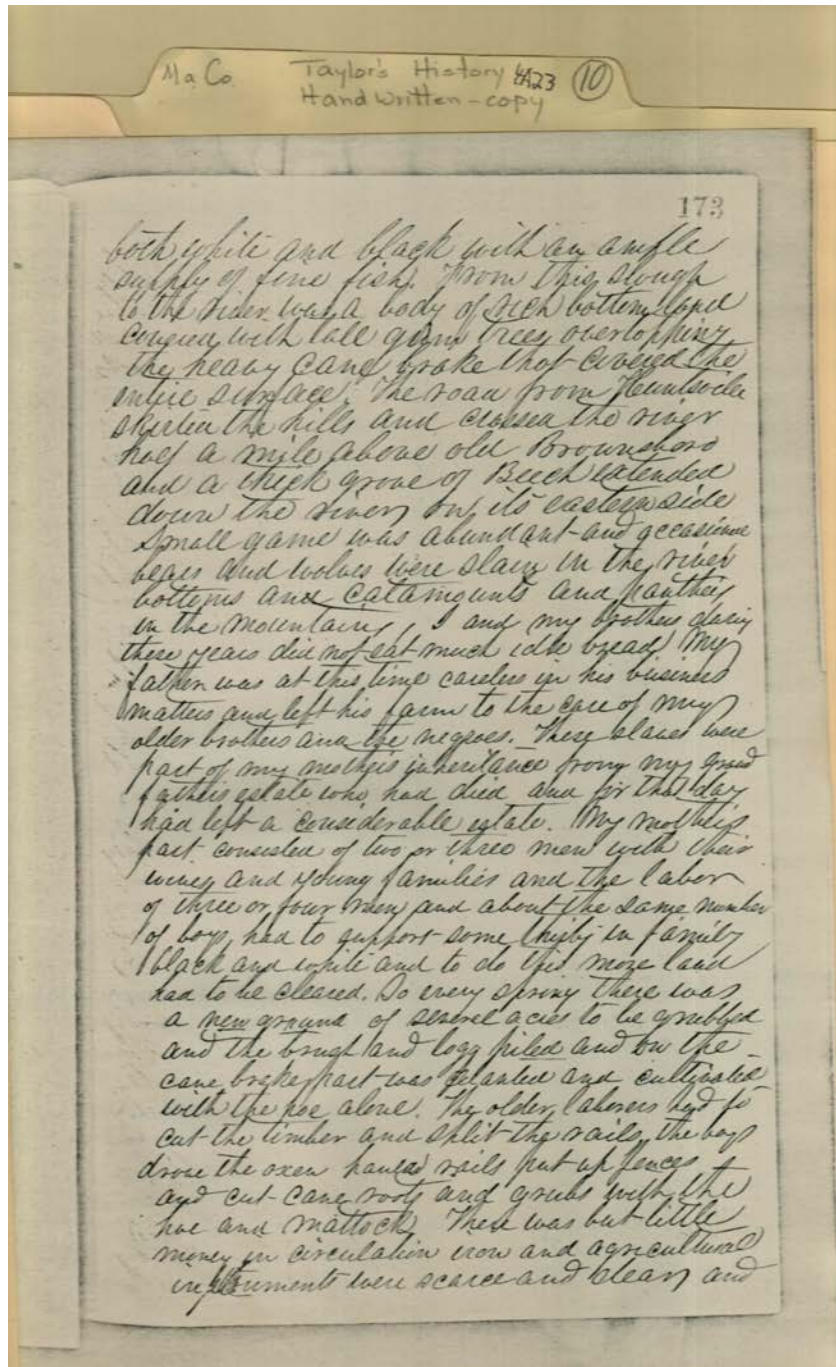
Haughton,
Hewlett,
Lambersee,

Lawler,
Massingale,
McCartney

Peeveys,
Scott,
Tayler,

Types:

essay



Author's autobiography

Types:

essay

Ma Co Taylor's History #23 (10)
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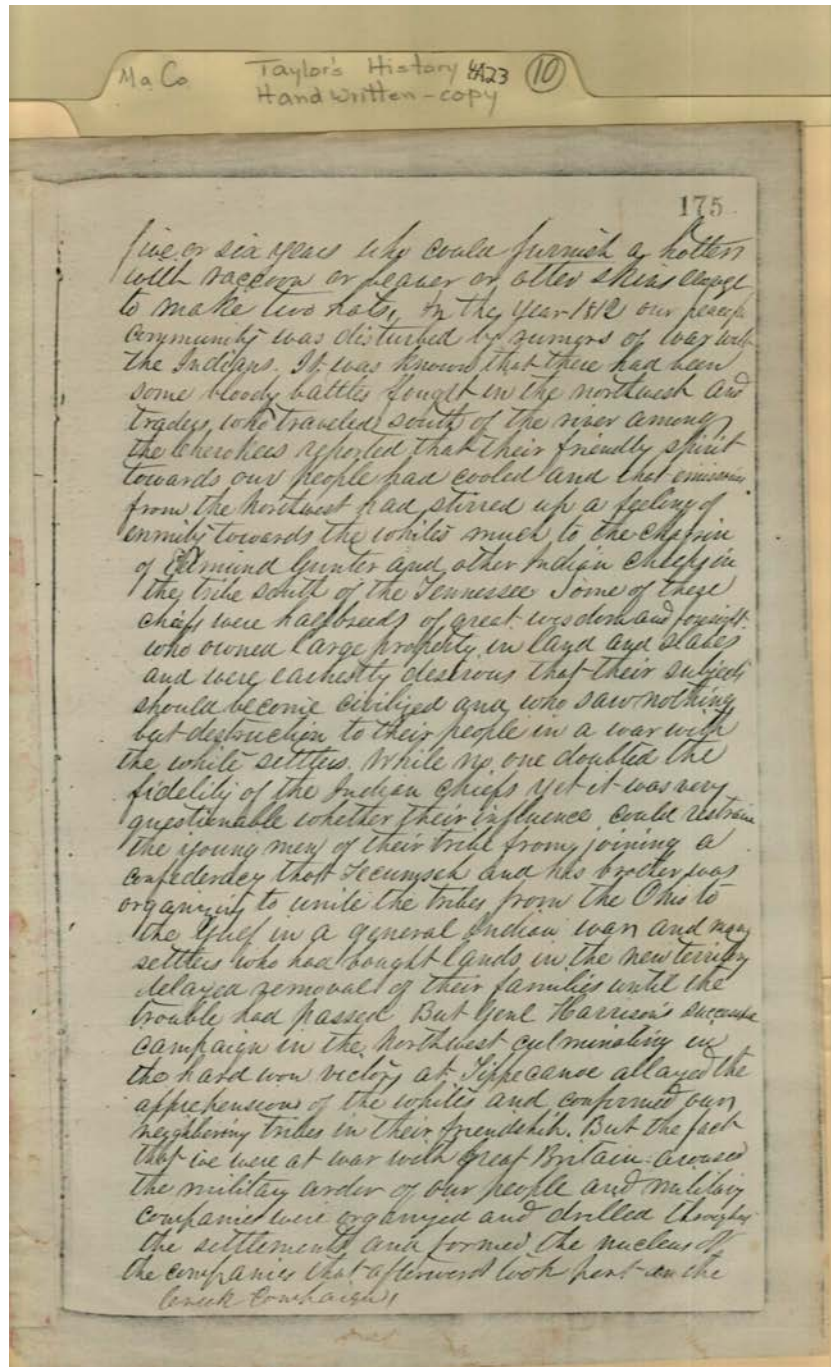
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many common tools and implements were made of wood. The soil was wonderfully fertile, the seasons regular and a plenty in crops was unknown. Our pigs and cattle kept fat all the year round in the corn fields and a little corn fed to the pigs in the fall made plenty of fine pork by the side of the year. During the winter months there was wild game either fish, fowl or fowl served at our daily meals with corn bread in abundance and nobody was ever in lack of an abundance of the actual necessities of life. Sugar and coffee or tea was seldom seen. I do not think there was ever a pound of tea in my father's house and I have frequently heard from my father to his neighbors ever lasted the baggage. There was a large quantity of good whiskey made in the country and finally all the heads of families drank it habitually but these were but few drinkards in the community. Nearly every body wore home spun clothing, jeans and buckskin in winter and cotton and flat homespun in summer. In an assembly of forty or fifty boys in summer at church or elsewhere you would not find half a dozen possessing shoes or coats, until they were seventeen or eighteen whether at a corn stack or gully at church or at a wedding the crowd of boys barefoot and in shirt sleeves their shirts wrapped white as snow and ornamented with copperas dyed suspenders before and behind with a large horn or pewter button. We were not of plaster grass or straw in summer and of wool or fur in winter. The hatter's trade was a flourishing and any boy could get a good fur hat that would last

Author's autobiography

Types:

essay



Author's autobiography

Names:

Gunter, Edmund

Harrison, General

Tecumseh,

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries A, Box 23, Folder 10
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