

**Names:**

Adams, John Quincy,  
President

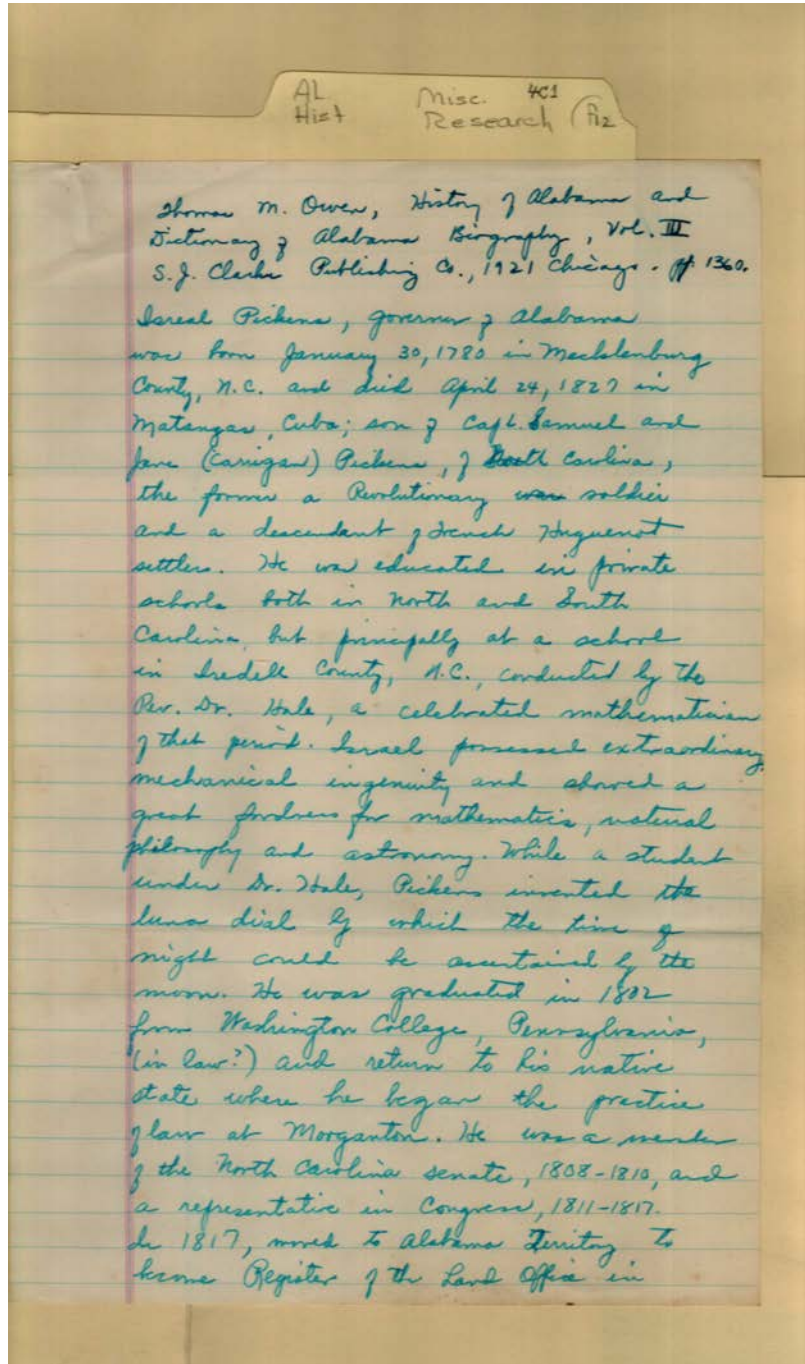
Chambers, Henry H.,  
Dr.

Owen, Marie  
Bankhead

Pickens,  
Story of Alabama

**Types:**

notes



**Names:**

Dictionary of  
Alabama Biography  
Hale, Rev., Dr.

Owen, Thomas M.  
Pickens, Israel,  
Governor

Pickens, Jane  
Carrigan

Pickens, Samuel,  
Captain  
History of Alabama

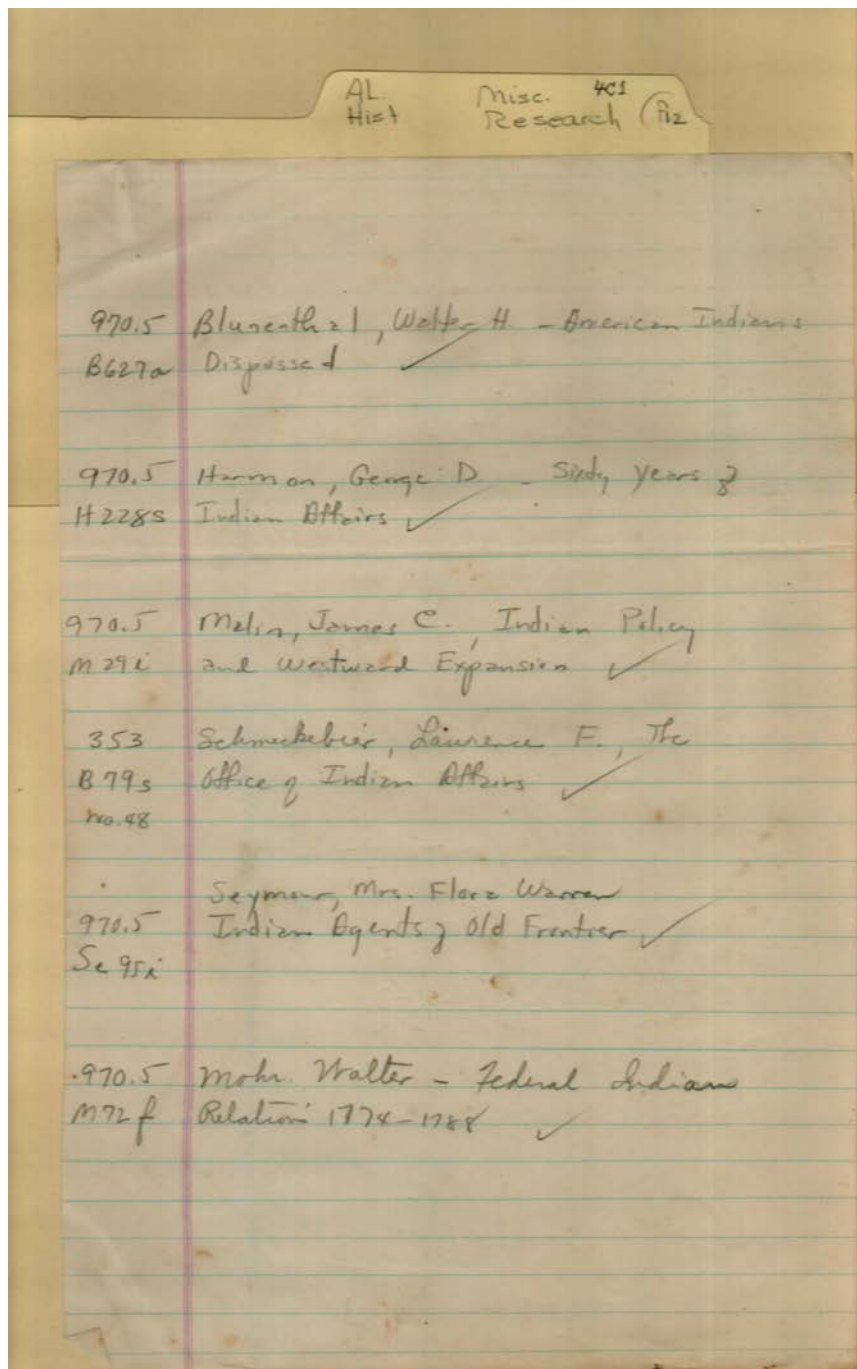
**Types:**

notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 12

Alabama, Miscellaneous Research for Text Book

Image 3 r04c01-12-000-0003 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Blunenthal, Walter H.

Harman, George D.

Malin, James C.

Mohr, Walter

Schmeckebier,

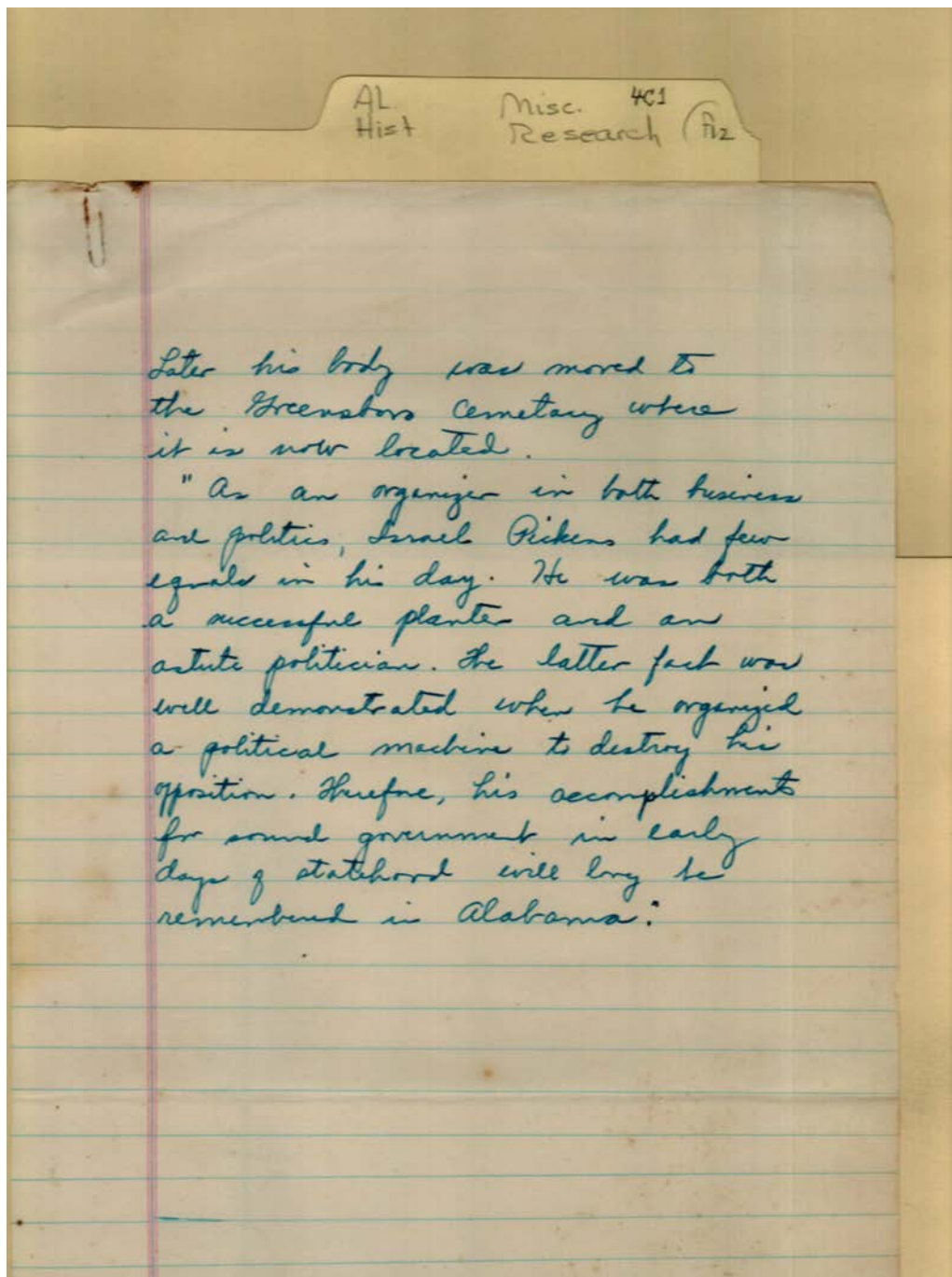
Laurence F.

Seymour, Flora

Warren, Mrs.

**Types:**

notes



**Names:**

Pickens, Israel

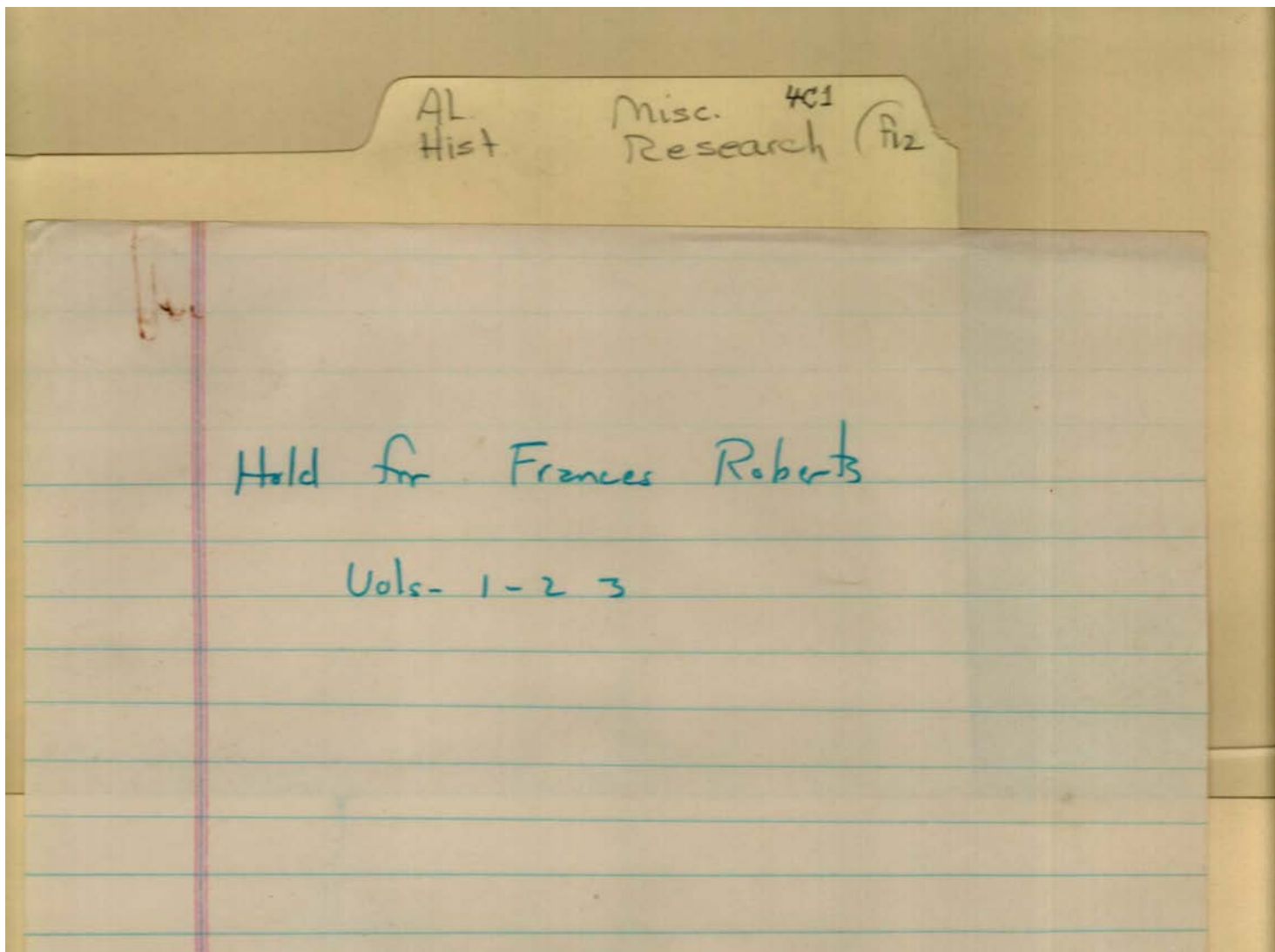
**Types:**

notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 12

Alabama, Miscellaneous Research for Text Book

Image 5 r04c01-12-000-0005 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

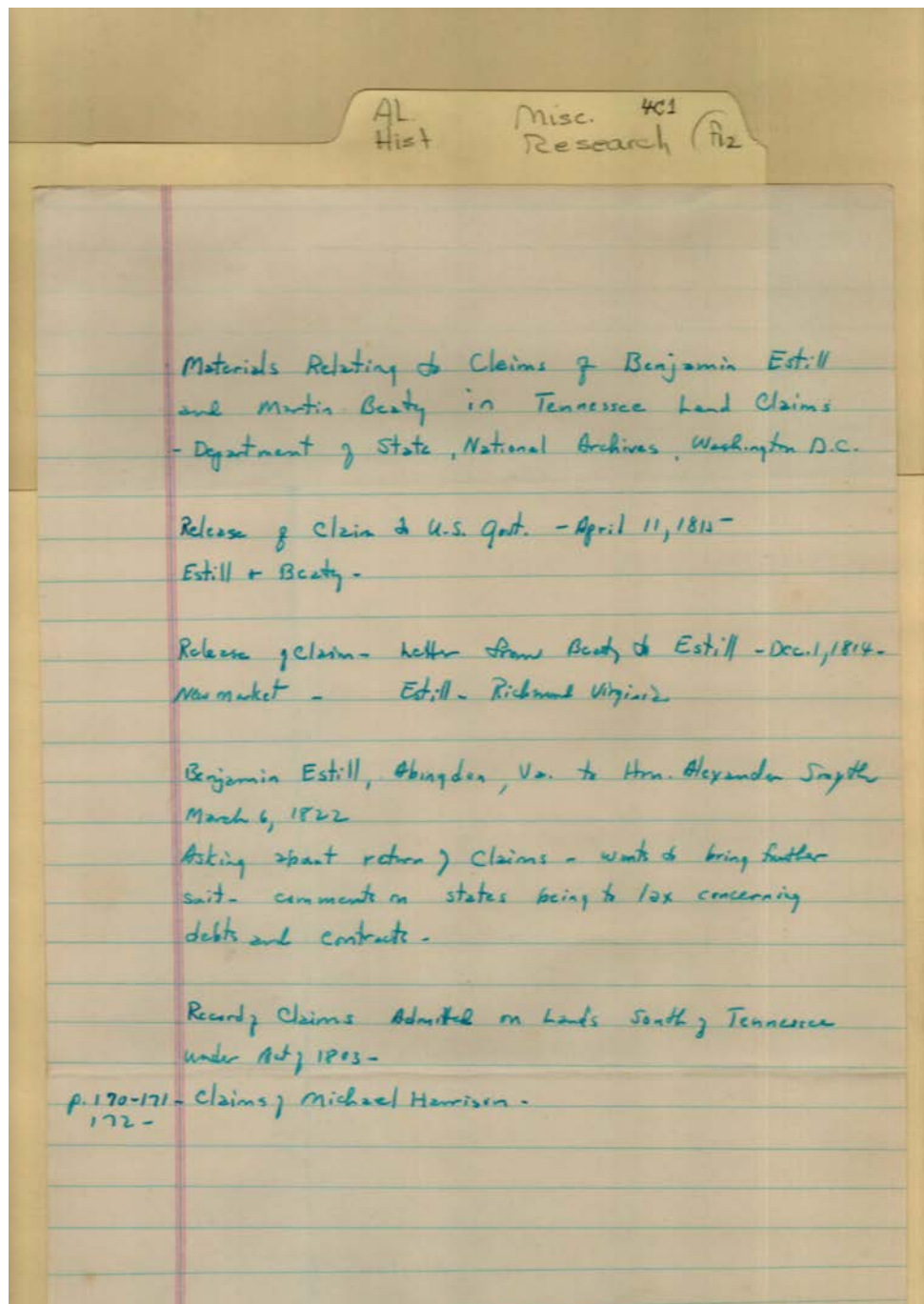


**Names:**

Roberts, Frances

**Types:**

memo



**Names:**

Beatty, Martin

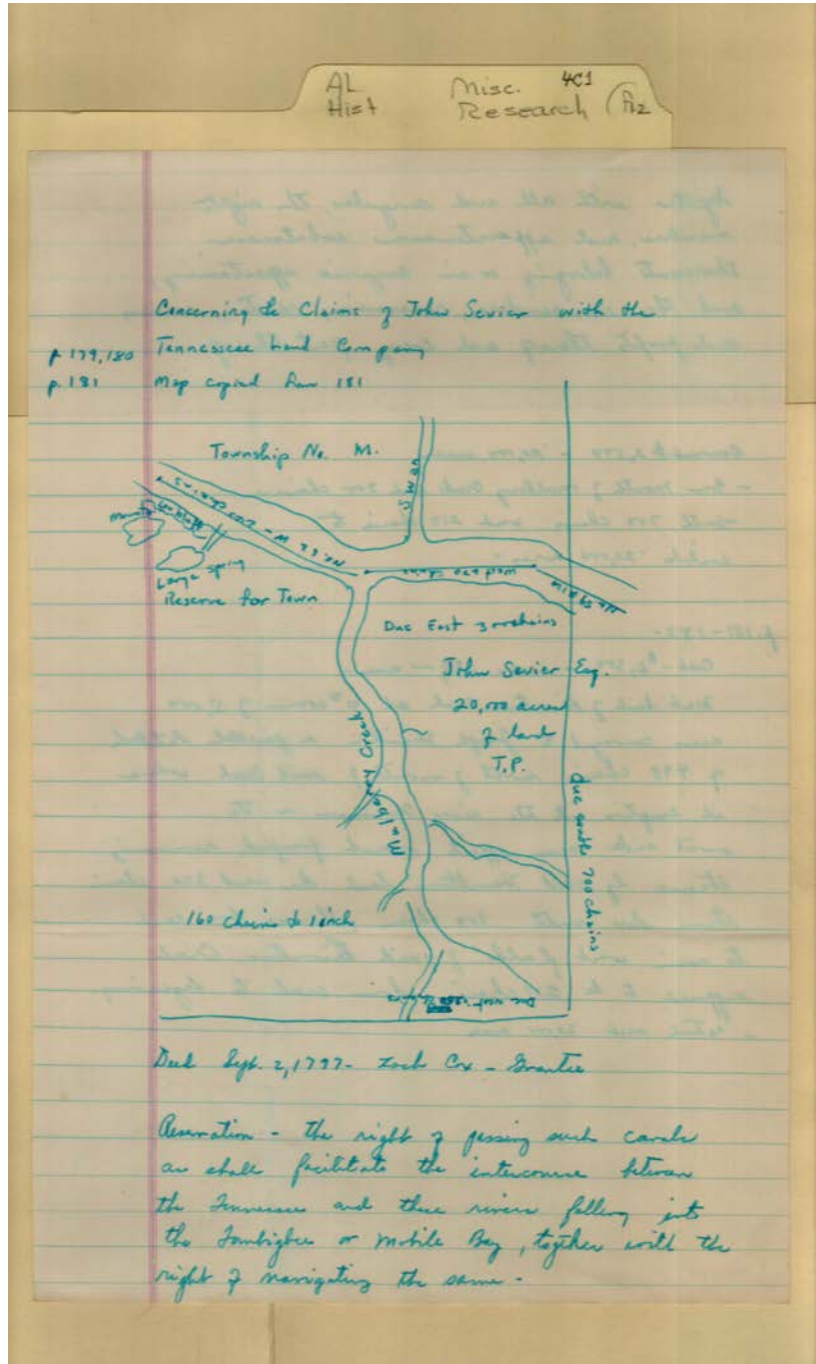
Estill, Benjamin

Harrison, Michael

Smyth, Alexander

**Types:**

notes



**Names:**

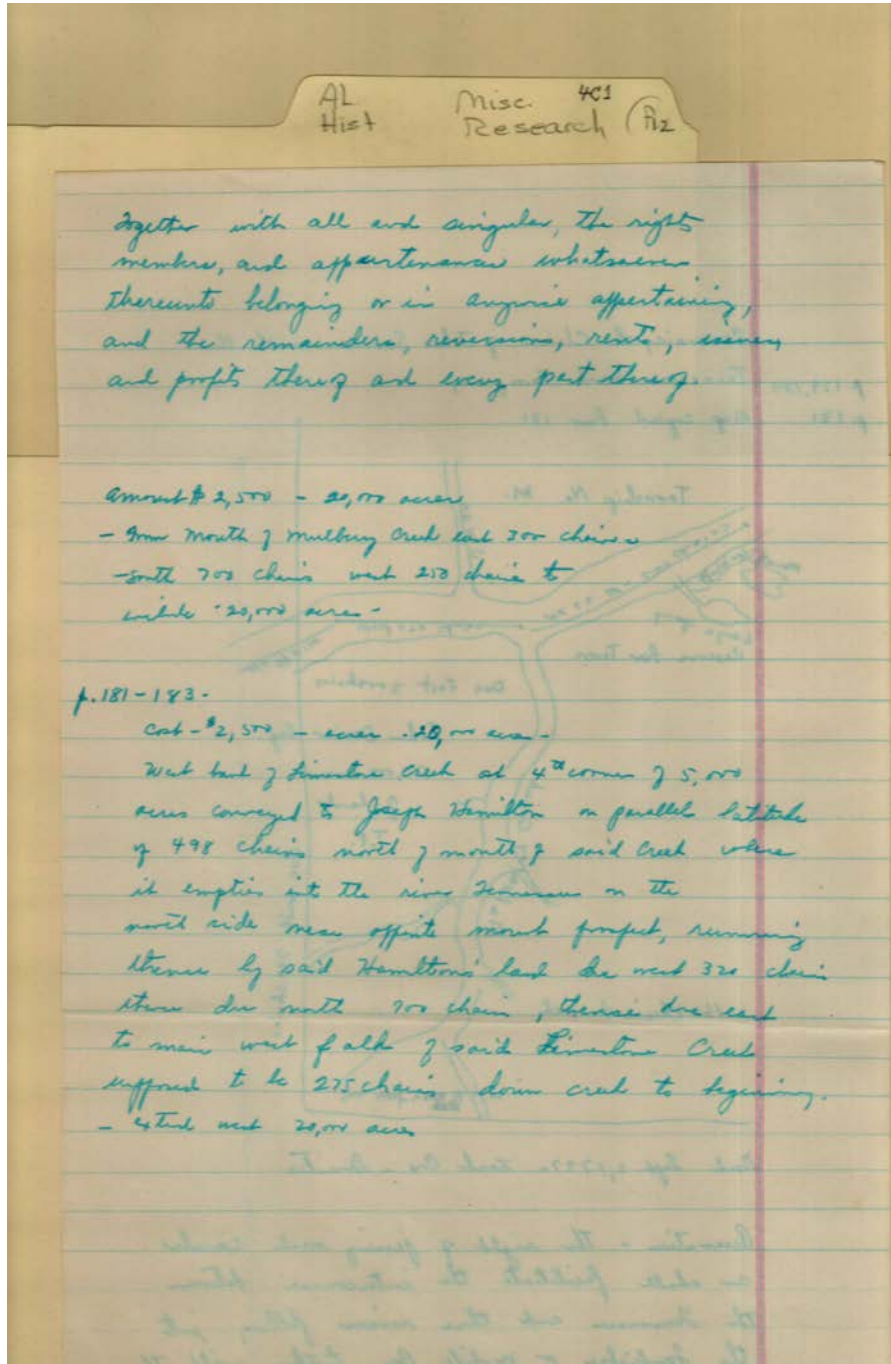
Cox, Zach  
Sevier, John

Tennessee Land  
Company

**Types:**

map

notes



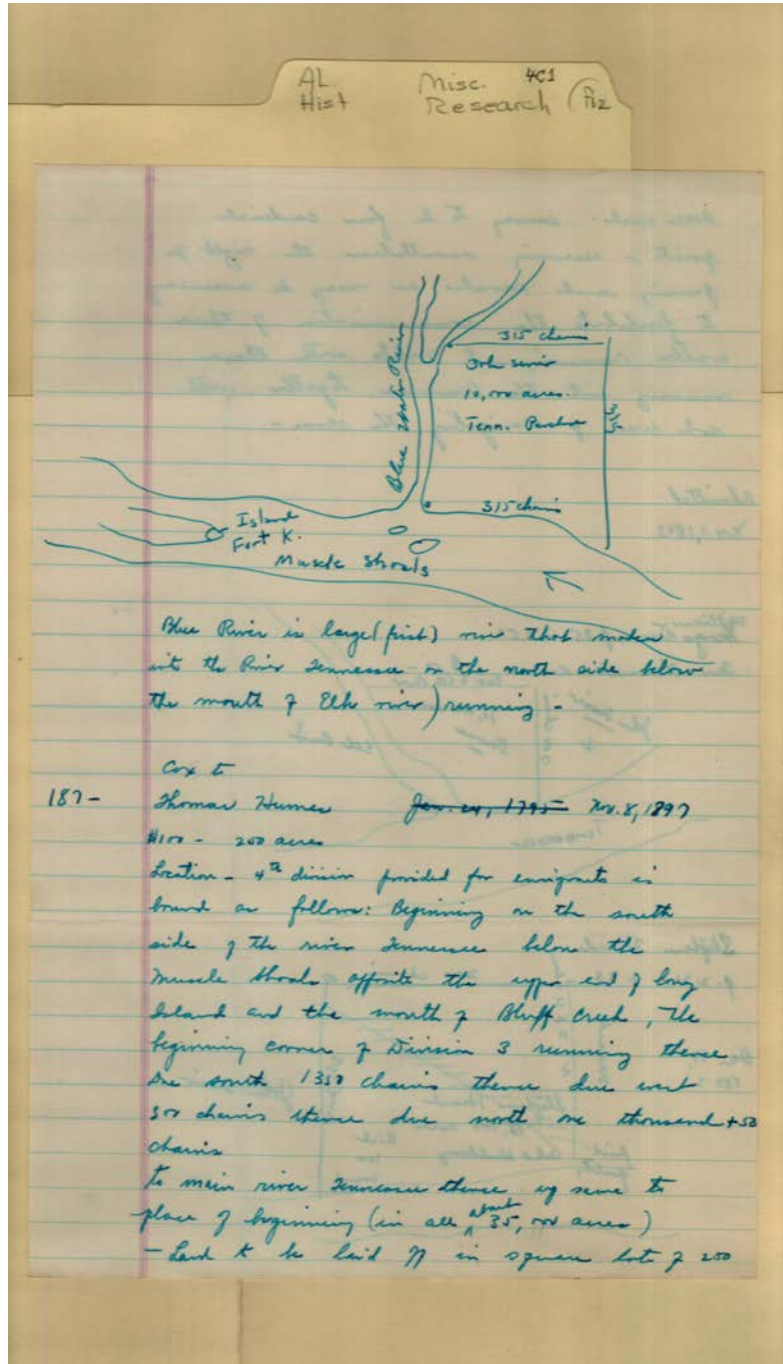
**Names:**

Hamilton, Joseph

**Types:**

notes





**Names:**

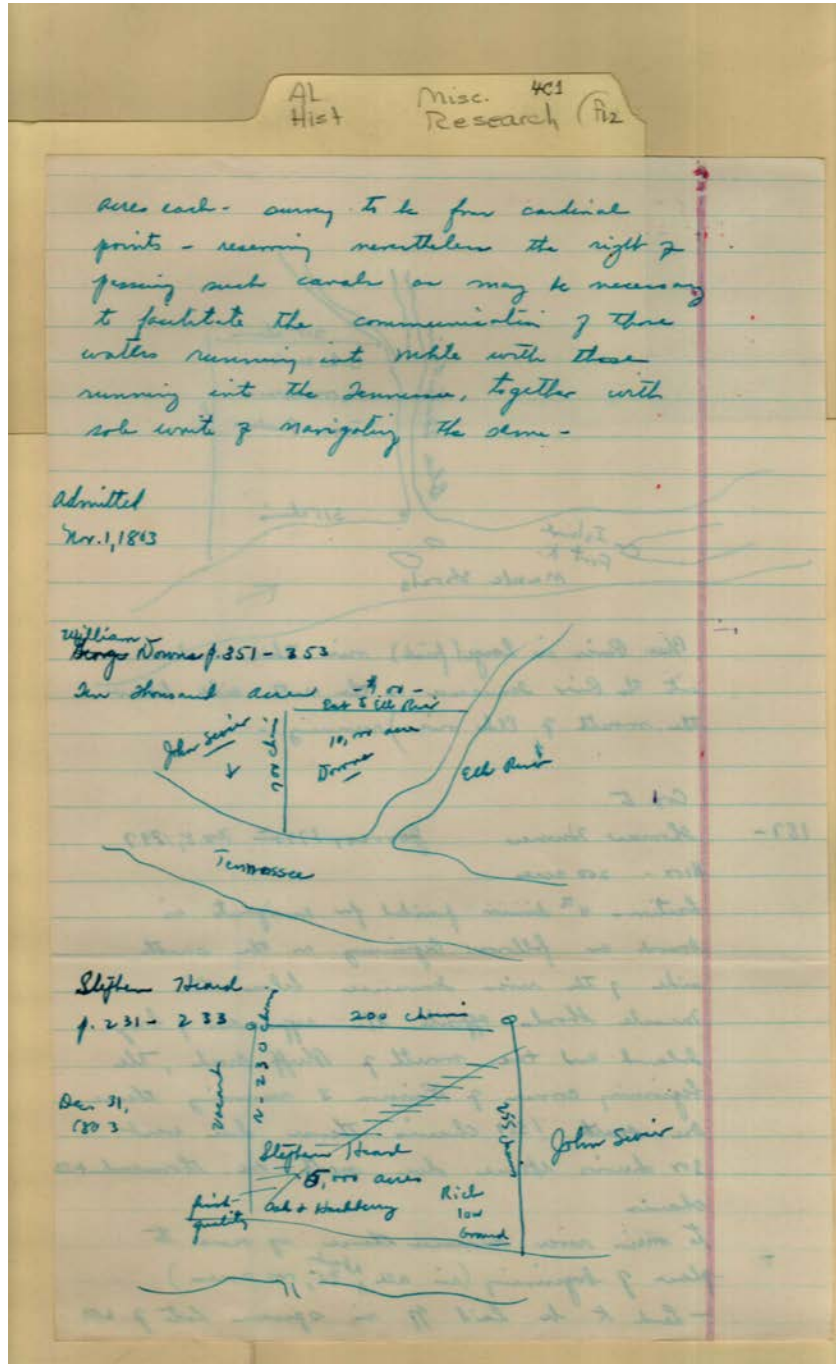
Blue River, Muscle Shoals

Cox, Zach  
Humes, Thomas

**Types:**

map

notes



**Names:**

Downs, William

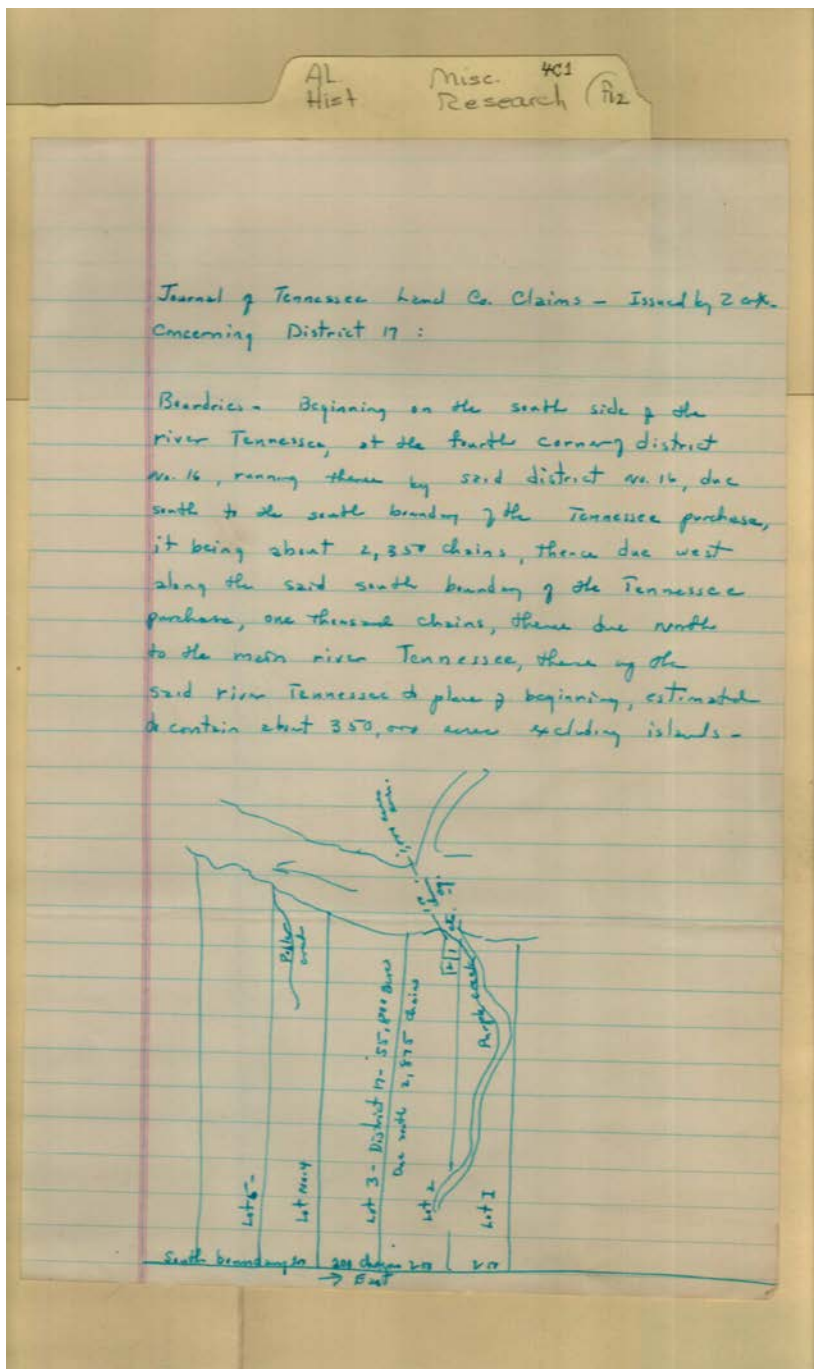
Heard, Stephen

Sevier, John

**Types:**

map

notes

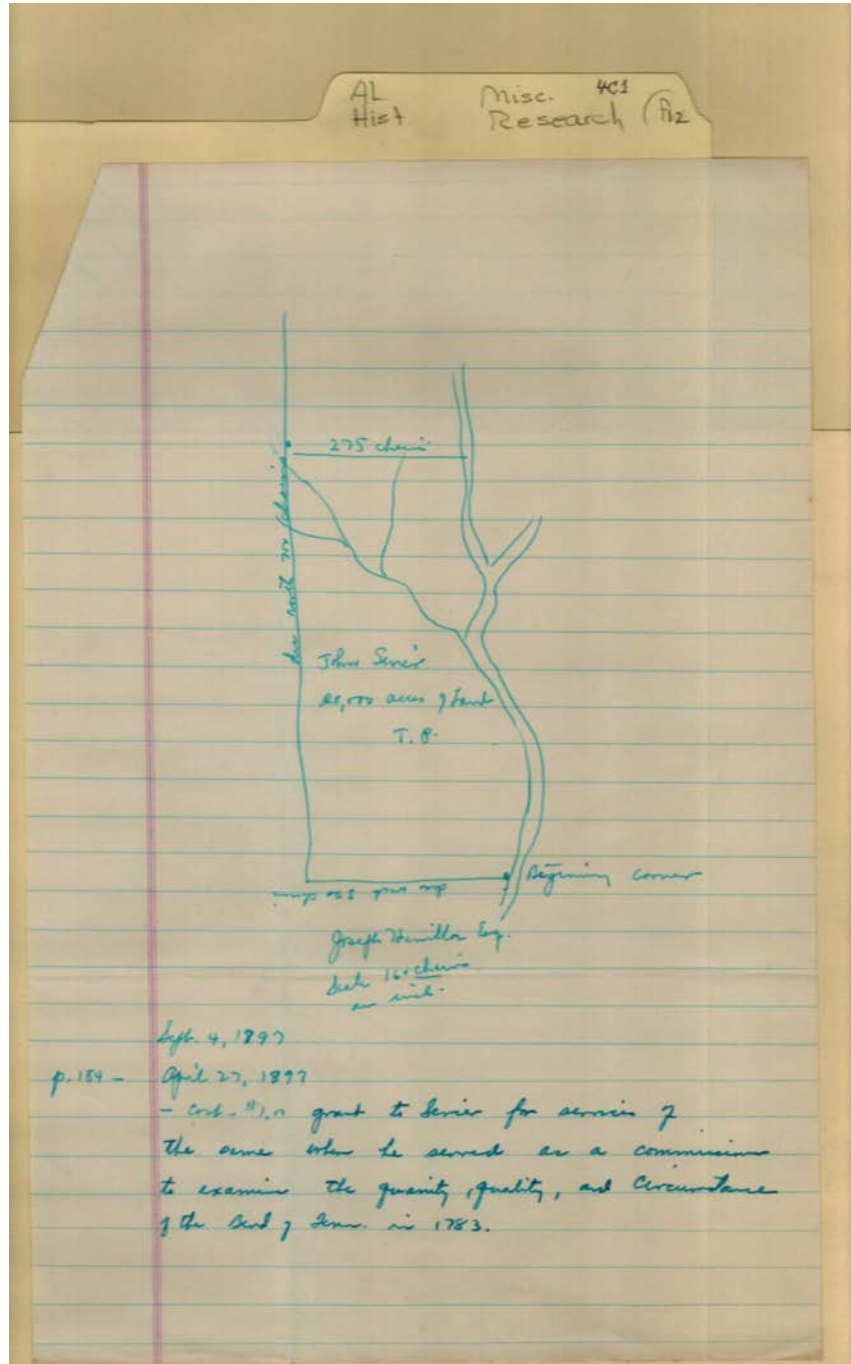


**Names:**

Cox, Z.

**Types:**

map



**Names:**

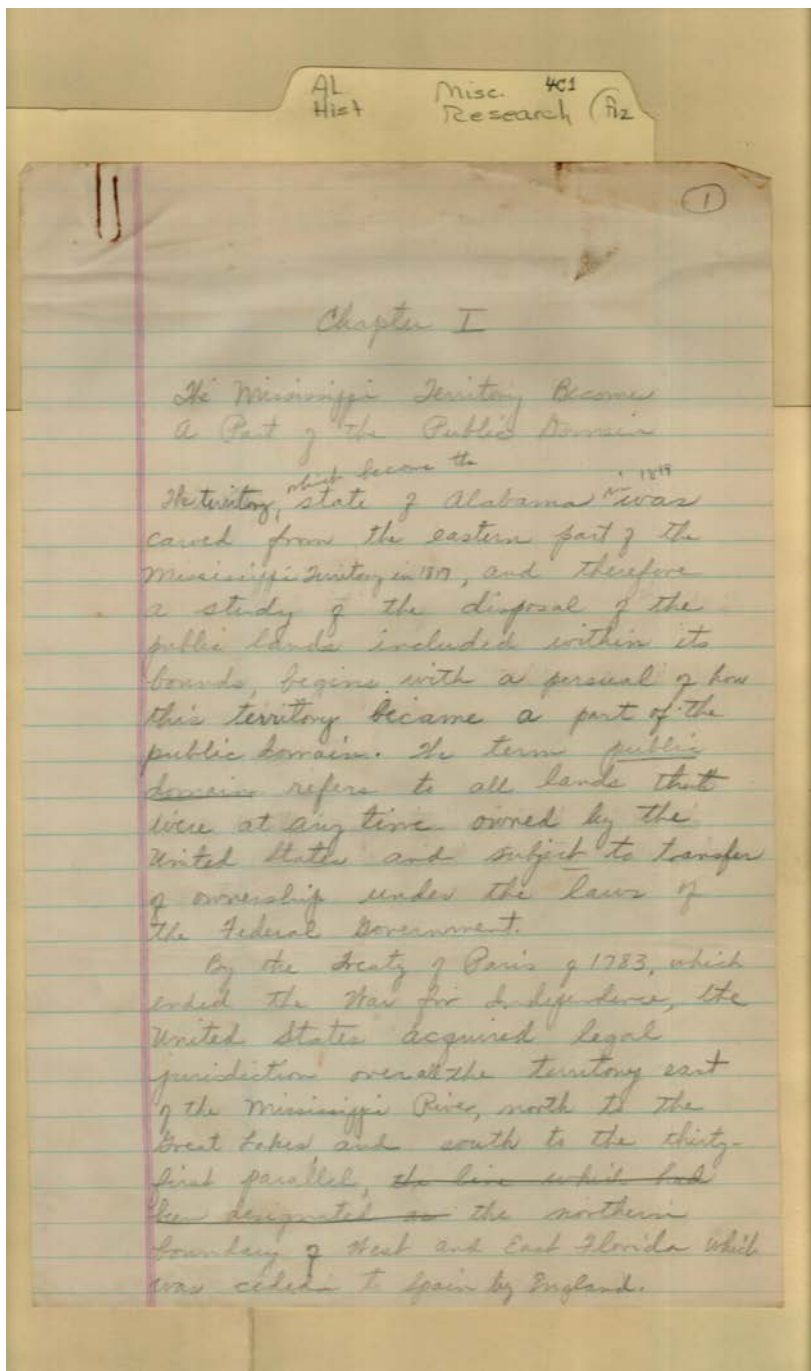
Hamilton, Joseph

Sevier, John

**Types:**

map

notes



**Names:**

Mississippi Territory  
is Public Domain

**Types:**

essay

AL  
Hist

Misc. 401  
Research (112)

(2)

from the lands which lay west of the Appalachian mountains, <sup>in the</sup> central government carved the original public domain. This was no small task for seven of the thirteen <sup>original</sup> states held claims to these western lands on the basis of their colonial charters. Because the boundaries of these claims were indefinite, it was difficult for any one of them to establish title to any western lands without becoming involved in a controversy with one or more adjoining states. Then too, there were many and varied private claims <sup>to them</sup> which had to be dealt with before Federal Government could claim full title to the public domain.

They argued that since these lands were by the terms of the charters considered as common property of all, they should be considered as common property of all.

The six original states, who could claim no part of the western lands on the basis of their colonial charters, protested the right of the other states to assert such claims. Maryland took the initiative; this controversy <sup>in 1799</sup> by demanding that the western lands which had been

**Names:**

Lands west of the Appalachian Mts.

**Types:**

essay

AL  
Hist Misc. 401  
Research 112

(3)

taken from the "common enemy" by blood and treasure of the thirteen states should be considered <sup>common</sup> property." As a part of her campaign to establish a public domain, Maryland refused to sign the Article of Confederation until the states holding western land claims agreed to abandon them. Finally on - ? - 1, 1780, New York made a formal offer to cede her western lands to <sup>the</sup> Continental Congress without reservation. On October 13, 1780 congress passed a resolution strongly recommending that other states having like possessions should relinquish them to the United States in order that they be liquidated for the benefit of all the states.

On March 1, 1781, the day that New York tendered the formal cession of her lands to Congress, Maryland accepted the Articles of Confederation and thus <sup>made</sup> <sup>possible</sup> the first central government of the United States to be legally formed. Virginia followed the precedent set by New York and ceded her claim to the western lands on , 1784. Although

**Names:**

Treasure of Thirteen States

**Types:**

essay

AL  
Hist

Misc. #01  
Research (A2)

(4)

certain assertions were contained  
in the article ofcession, Virginia  
action paved the way for the  
institution of a public land policy in 1785  
which found the basis for public  
land disposal in the United States.  
The Land Ordinance of 1785, <sup>act of 1785</sup> ~~the~~  
<sup>as public land disposal</sup> beginning made in the development  
of an overall Indian policy, <sup>with the</sup> ~~and~~  
the Northwest Ordinance of 1789, <sup>with the</sup> ~~and~~  
a way by which territories, carved  
from the public domain, could become  
full fledged states in the Union,  
all contributed the basic ingredients  
necessary for the development of the  
United States established under the  
Constitution in 1789.

though the Ordinance of 1785,  
was designed primarily for land  
disposal in Northwest Territory, it  
contained a number of provisions  
which applied in a general way  
to all further public land disposal  
in the United States. First of all  
it recognized the Indians' claim to the  
land until formal treaties could be  
negotiated by the United States with  
the Indians to acquire these lands

**Names:**

Land Ordinance of  
1785

**Types:**

essay



AL  
Hist

Misc. #C1  
Research (12)

(5)

by certain persons, it provided that  
before any ~~land~~ <sup>any thing</sup> could be sold,  
government surveyors must divide  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> tract ~~to be sold~~ into townships  
six miles square and <sup>into</sup> subdivisions  
using the basic unit of a section or  
six hundred and forty acres.  
Thirdly, it stated that the method  
of disposal would be by public auction  
offering the lands first at public  
auction <sup>at</sup> a minimum price  
set by law and then continuing being  
the unsold lands on the market  
to be purchased at private sale at the  
minimum price. Fourthly, the  
transfer of title from the U.S.  
government to a purchaser was  
to be made in fee simple in the  
form of a patent issued by the  
central government. Finally, ~~the~~  
the sixteenth section of each  
township was reserved for the  
use of public schools of the  
area in which they were located. <sup>note</sup>

**Names:**

Disposal Methods

**Types:**

essay

AL  
Hist

Misc. 401  
Research (12)

6

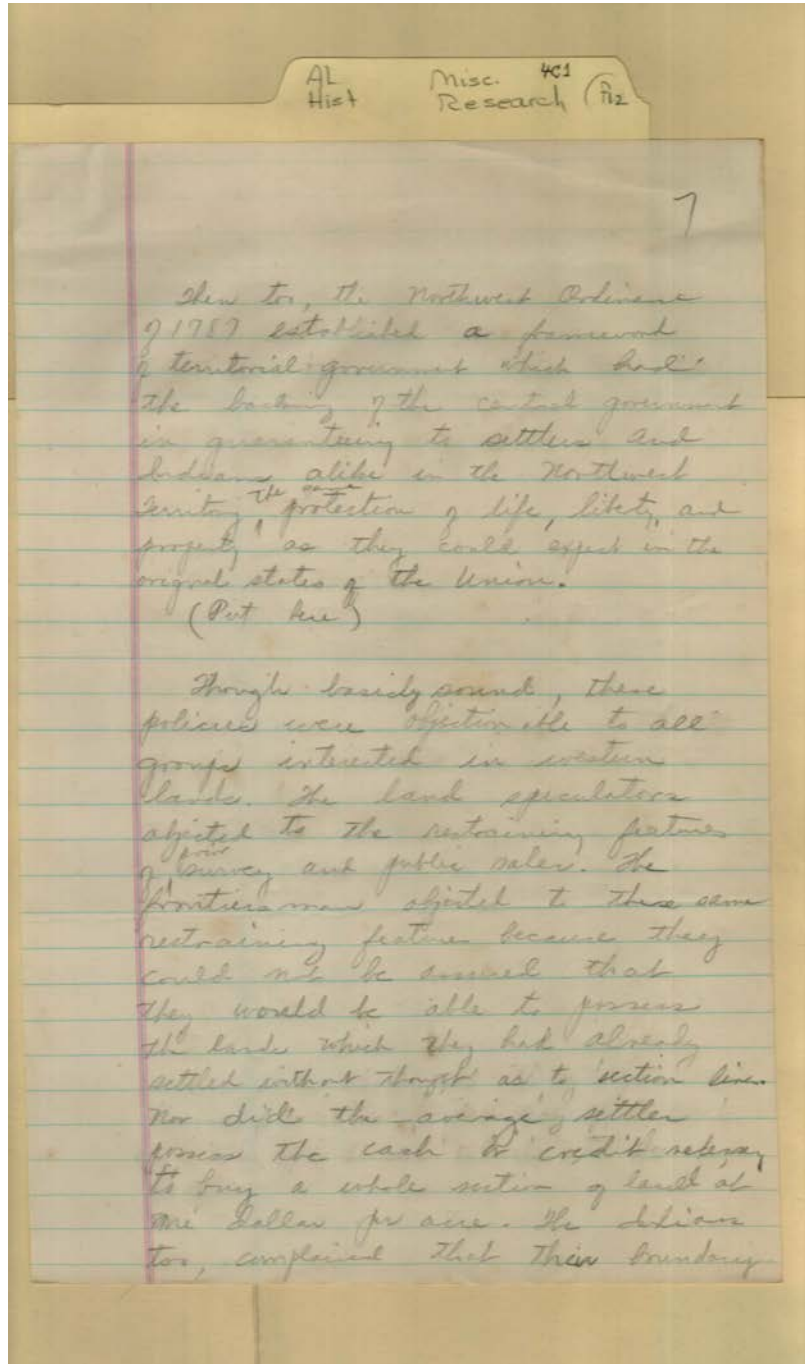
While their policies and procedures for land disposal were being developed, the Congress also worked toward the formation of a policy which would put its control of Indian Affairs on a more efficient basis. By the Ordinance of 1786, the central government attempted to assume control of all trade with the Indians, to make treaties with the major tribes in order to establish boundaries and secure land cessions. The War Department was given authority to direct the <sup>sitting of the</sup> ~~two~~ superintendents of Indian Affairs for the <sup>southern</sup> northern and southern Departments. Since the power of the central government was confined primarily to those Indian groups who were not within the bounds of any state, the work of the Superintendent of the Northern Department, whose western land claims had been surrendered by 1786, was more effective than in the Southern Department where western lands were retained by North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

**Names:**

Indian Affairs

**Types:**

essay

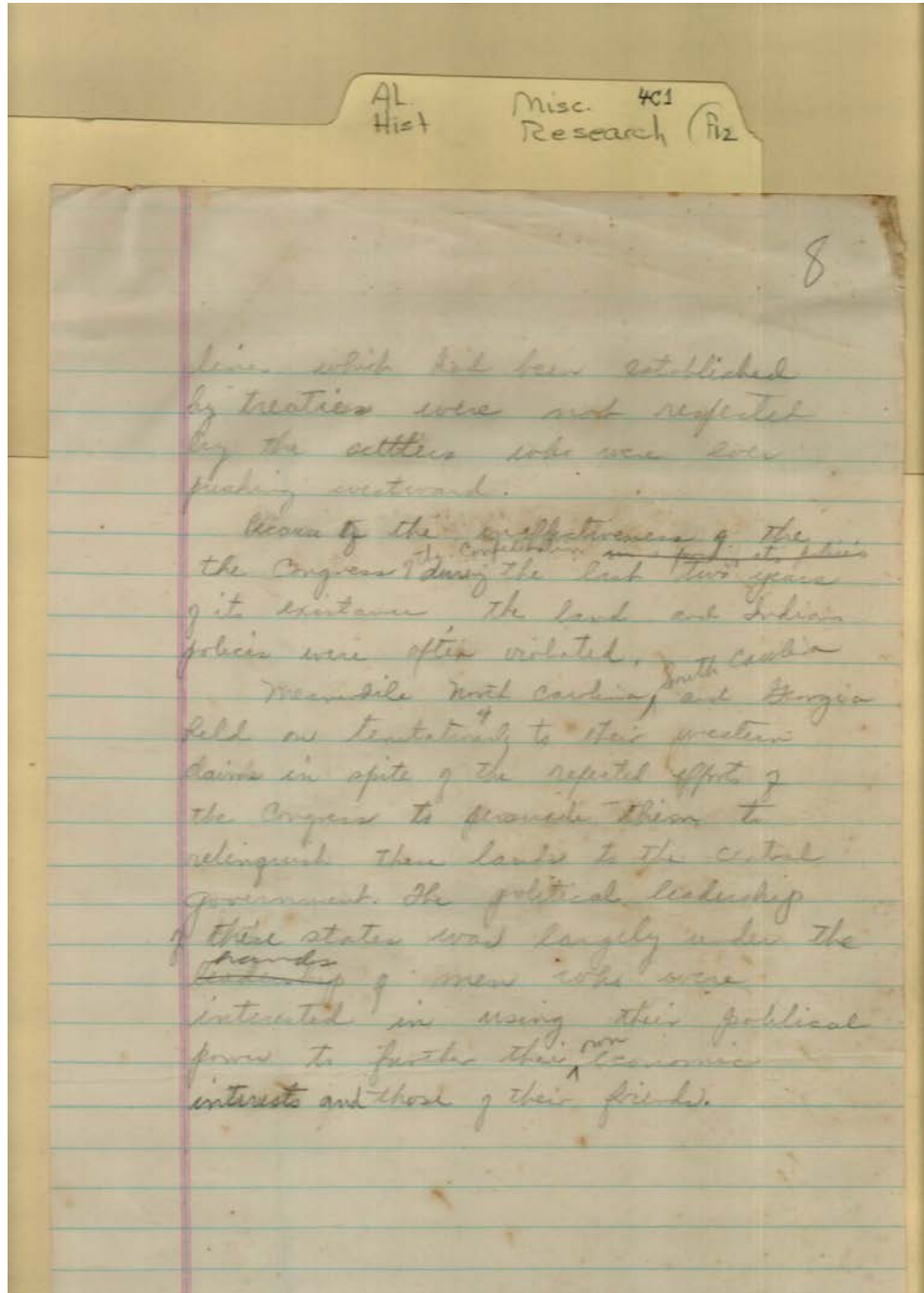


**Names:**

Northwest Territory  
Pattern

**Types:**

essay

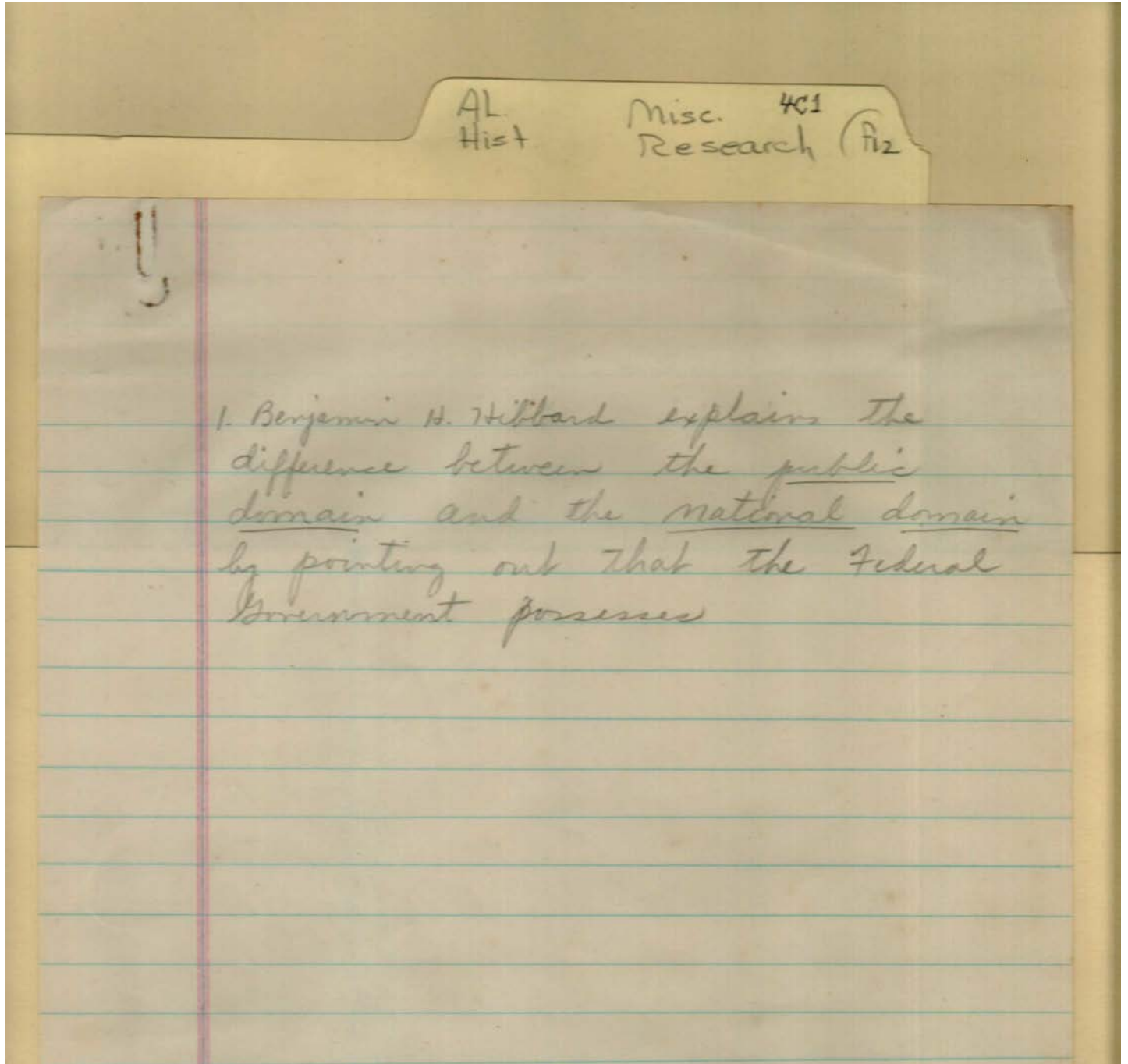


**Names:**

Georgia claims

**Types:**

essay

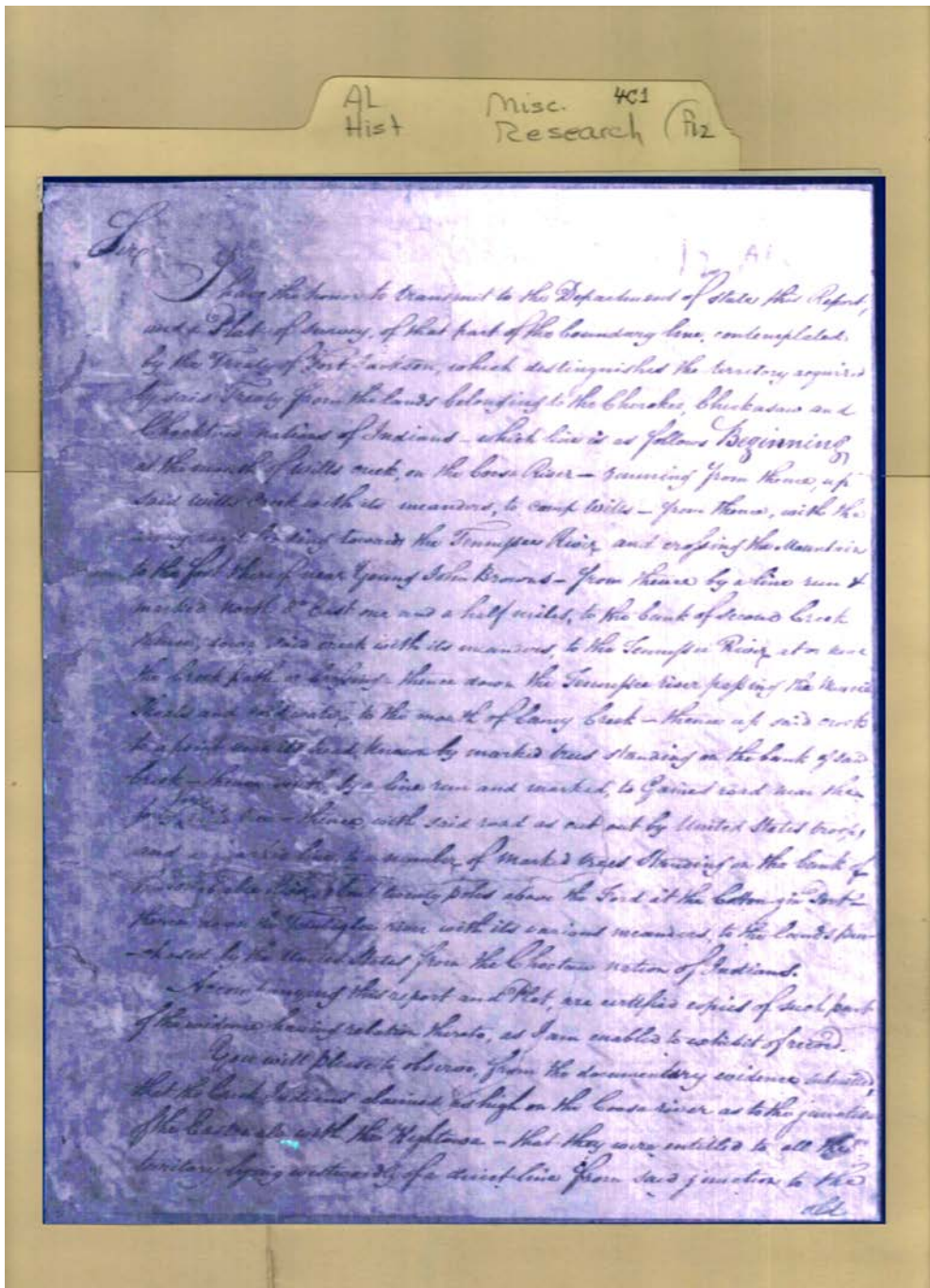


**Names:**

Hibbard, Benjamin H.

**Types:**

essay



**Names:**

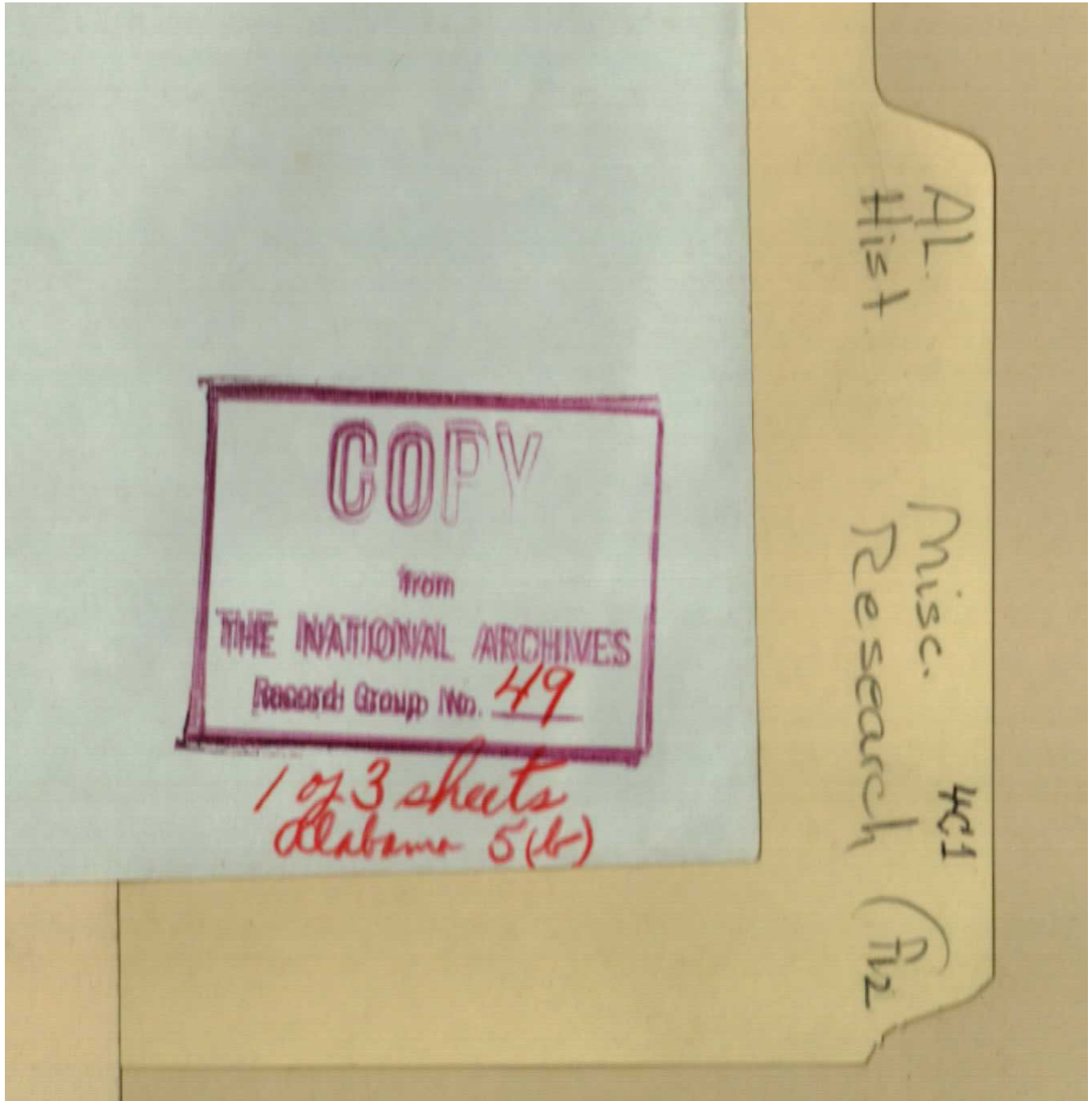
Brown, Young John  
Cherokee Lands

Chickasaw Lands  
Choctaw Lands

Treaty Boundaries

**Types:**

report

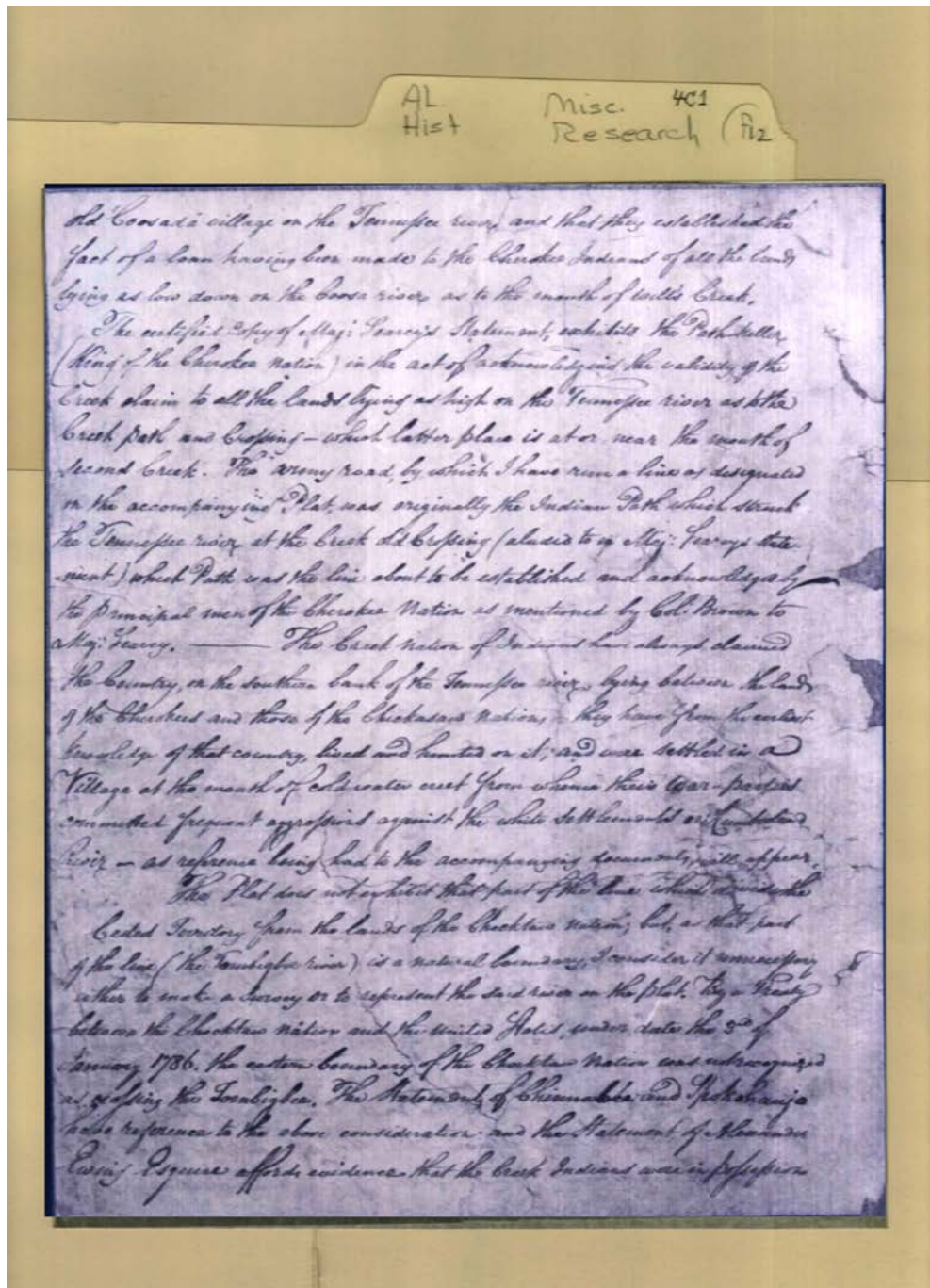


**Names:**

National Archives  
stamp #49

**Types:**

memo



**Names:**

Brown, Colonel

Pathkiller (King of  
Cherokee Nation)

Searcy, Major  
Treaty Boundaries

**Types:**

report



AL  
Hist

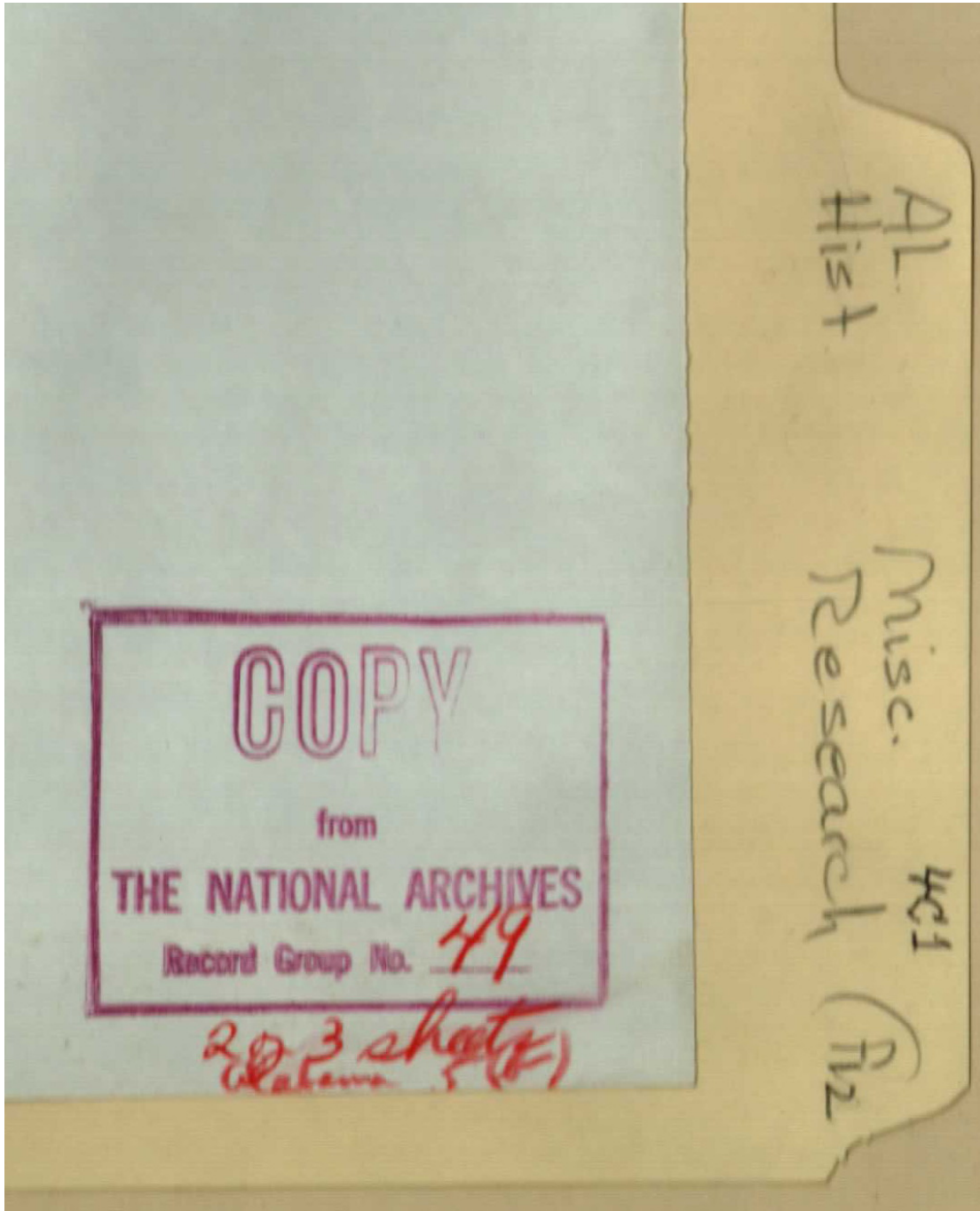
Misc. 401  
Research 712

old Cowata village on the Tennessee river, and that they established the fact of a loan having been made to the Cherokee Indians of all the lands lying as low down on the lower river, as to the mouth of Little Creek.

The earliest copy of Major Sevier's Statement, exhibits the Path called (King of the Cherokee Nation) in the act of acknowledging the validity of the Creek claim to all the lands lying as high on the Tennessee river as Little Creek path and Cropping - which latter place is at or near the mouth of Second Creek. The Army road, by which I have run a line as designated on the accompanying Plat was originally the Indian Path which struck the Tennessee river at the Creek old Cropping (placed to my Major Sevier's statement) which Path was the line about to be established and acknowledged by the Principal men of the Cherokee Nation as mentioned by Col. M'Nair to Major Sevier. — The Creek Nation of ancient times always claimed

the Country on the southern bank of the Tennessee river, lying between the lands of the Cherokee and those of the Chickasaw Nations; they have from the earliest knowledge of that country, lived and hunted on it, and were settled in a Village at the mouth of Coldwater creek from whence their War-parties committed frequent aggressions against the white settlements on the Tennessee River - as reference being had to the accompanying documents, will appear.

The Plat does not exhibit that part of the line which separates the Ceded Territory from the lands of the Chickasaw Nation; but, as that part of the line (the Tennessee river) is a natural boundary, I consider it unnecessary either to make a survey or to represent the said river on the Plat. By a Treaty between the Chickasaw Nation and the United States, entered into the 3<sup>d</sup> of January 1786, the eastern boundary of the Chickasaw Nation was ascertained as follows: The Nations of Chickasaw and Ipokochanjo have reference to the above consideration, and the Statement of Abraham Casin; requires affords evidence that the Creek Indians were in possession

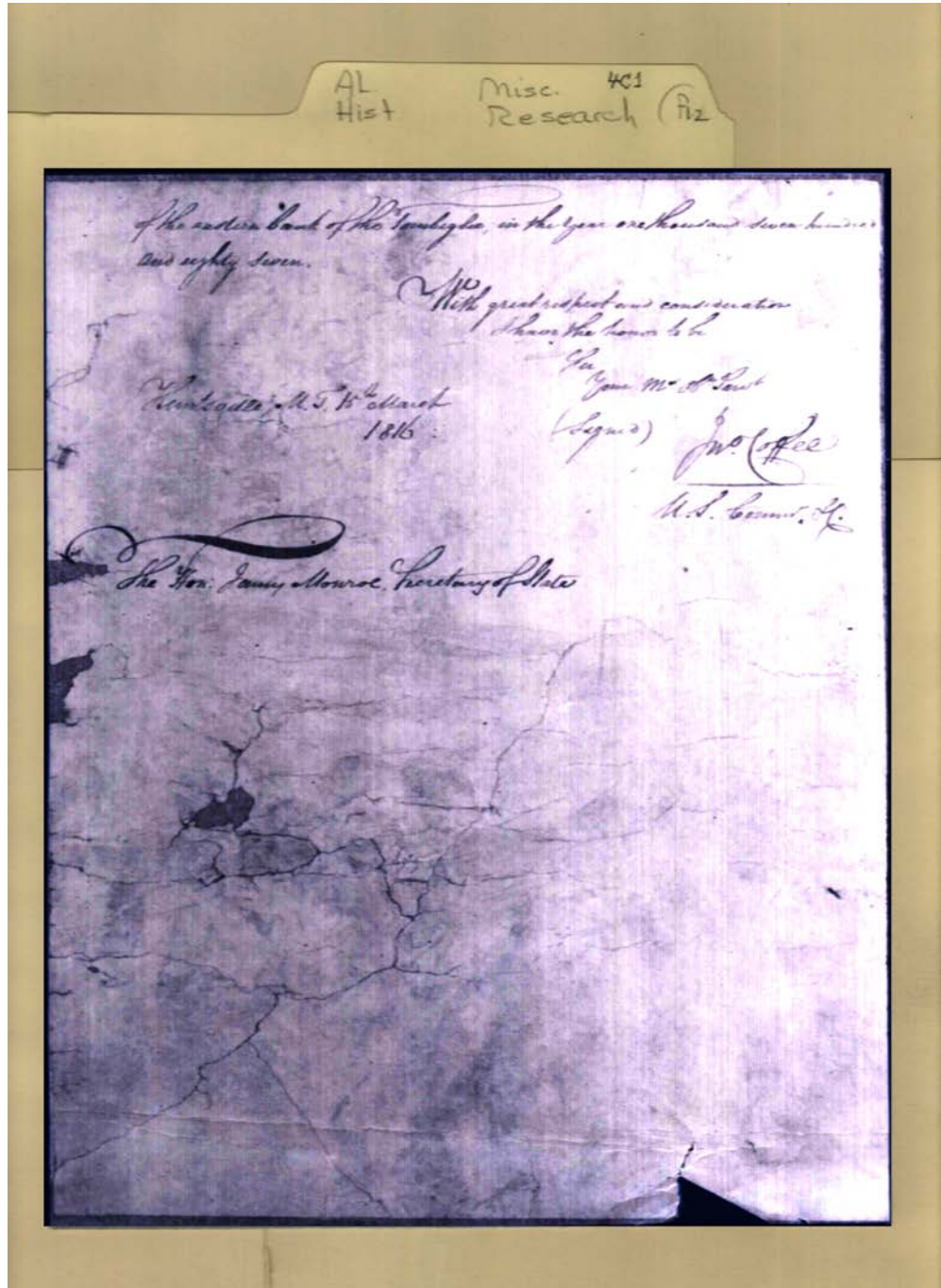


**Names:**

National Archives  
stamp #49

**Types:**

memo



**Names:**

Coffee, John

Monroe, James  
(Secretary of State)

**Places:**

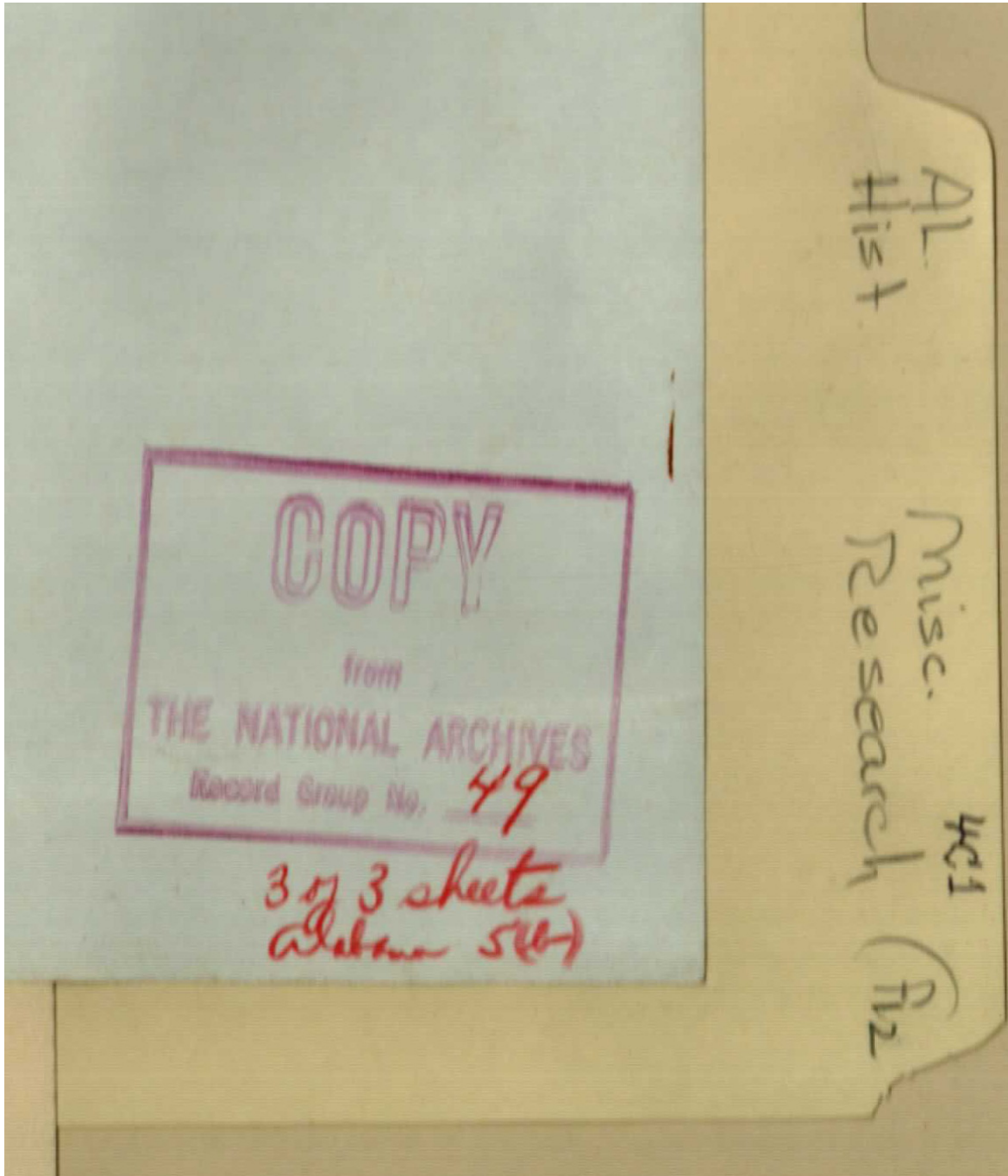
Huntsville, MT

**Types:**

report

**Dates:**

Mar 15, 1816



**Names:**

National Archives  
Stamp #49

**Types:**

memo

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 12**

**Alabama, Miscellaneous Research for Text Book**

[Contents](#)   [Index](#)   [About](#)

**Table of Contents**

[Image 1](#) (r04c01-12-000-0001)

[Image 2](#) (r04c01-12-000-0002)

[Image 3](#) (r04c01-12-000-0003)

[Image 4](#) (r04c01-12-000-0004)

[Image 5](#) (r04c01-12-000-0005)

[Image 6](#) (r04c01-12-000-0006)

[Image 7](#) (r04c01-12-000-0007)

[Image 8](#) (r04c01-12-000-0008)

[Image 9](#) (r04c01-12-000-0009)

[Image 10](#) (r04c01-12-000-0010)

[Image 11](#) (r04c01-12-000-0011)

[Image 12](#) (r04c01-12-000-0012)

[Image 13](#) (r04c01-12-000-0013)

[Image 14](#) (r04c01-12-000-0014)

[Image 15](#) (r04c01-12-000-0015)

[Image 16](#) (r04c01-12-000-0016)

[Image 17](#) (r04c01-12-000-0017)

[Image 18](#) (r04c01-12-000-0018)

[Image 19](#) (r04c01-12-000-0019)

[Image 20](#) (r04c01-12-000-0020)

[Image 21](#) (r04c01-12-000-0021)

[Image 22](#) (r04c01-12-000-0022)

[Image 23](#) (r04c01-12-000-0023)

[Image 24](#) (r04c01-12-000-0024)

[Image 25](#) (r04c01-12-000-0024a)

[Image 26](#) (r04c01-12-000-0025)

[Image 27](#) (r04c01-12-000-0026)

[Image 28](#) (r04c01-12-000-0027)

[Table of Contents](#)

[Name & Place Index](#)

[About the Collection](#)

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 12**

**Alabama, Miscellaneous Research for Text Book**

[Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

**Name & Place Index**

Adams, John Quincy, President [1](#)  
Beaty, Martin [6](#)  
Blue River, Muscle Shoals [9](#)  
Blunenthal, Walter H. [3](#)  
Brown, Colonel [24](#)  
Brown, Young John [22](#)  
Chambers, Henry H., Dr. [1](#)  
Cherokee Lands [22](#)  
Chickasaw Lands [22](#)  
Choctaw Lands [22](#)  
Coffee, John [27](#)  
Cox, Z. [11](#)  
Cox, Zach [7](#), [9](#)  
Dictionary of Alabama Biography [2](#)  
Disposal Methods [17](#)  
Downs, William [10](#)  
Estill, Benjamin [6](#)  
Georgia claims [20](#)  
Hale, Rev., Dr. [2](#)  
Hamilton, Joseph [8](#), [12](#)  
Harman, George D. [3](#)  
Harrison, Michael [6](#)  
Heard, Stephen [10](#)  
Hibbard, Benjamin H. [21](#)  
History of Alabama [2](#)  
Humes, Thomas [9](#)  
Huntsville, MT [27](#)  
Indian Affairs [18](#)  
Land Ordinance of 1785 [16](#)  
Lands west of the Appalachian Mts. [14](#)  
Malin, James C. [3](#)  
Mississippi Territory is Public Domain [13](#)  
Mohr, Walter [3](#)  
Monroe, James (Secretary of State) [27](#)  
National Archives stamp #49 [23](#), [26](#)  
National Archives Stamp #49 [28](#)  
Northwest Territory Pattern [19](#)  
Owen, Marie Bankhead [1](#)  
Owen, Thomas M. [2](#)  
Pathkiller (King of Cherokee Nation) [24](#)  
Pickens, Israel, Governor [2](#)  
Pickens, Israel [4](#)  
Pickens, Jane Carrigan [2](#)  
Pickens, Samuel, Captain [2](#)  
Pickens, [1](#)  
Roberts, Frances [5](#)  
Schmeckeber, Laurence F. [3](#)  
Searcy, Major [24](#)  
Sevier, John [7](#), [10](#), [12](#)  
Seymour, Flora Warren, Mrs. [3](#)  
Smyth, Alexander [6](#)  
Story of Alabama [1](#)  
Tennessee Land Company [7](#)  
Treasure of Thirteen States [15](#)  
Treaty Boundaries [22](#), [24](#)

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

**Preferred Citation:** Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

**Collection Scope and Content:** The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

**Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions:** None

**Conditions Governing Use:** This material may be protected under U. S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code) which governs the making of photocopies or reproductions of copyrighted materials. You may use the digitized material for private study, scholarship, or research. Though the University of Alabama in Huntsville Archives and Special Collections has physical ownership of the material in its collections, in some cases we may not own the copyright to the material. It is the patron's obligation to determine and satisfy copyright restrictions when publishing or otherwise distributing materials found in our collections.

**Provenance:** Gift of Johanna Shields on October 28, 2006.



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE

**The UAH Archives and Special Collections  
M. Louis Salmon Library**