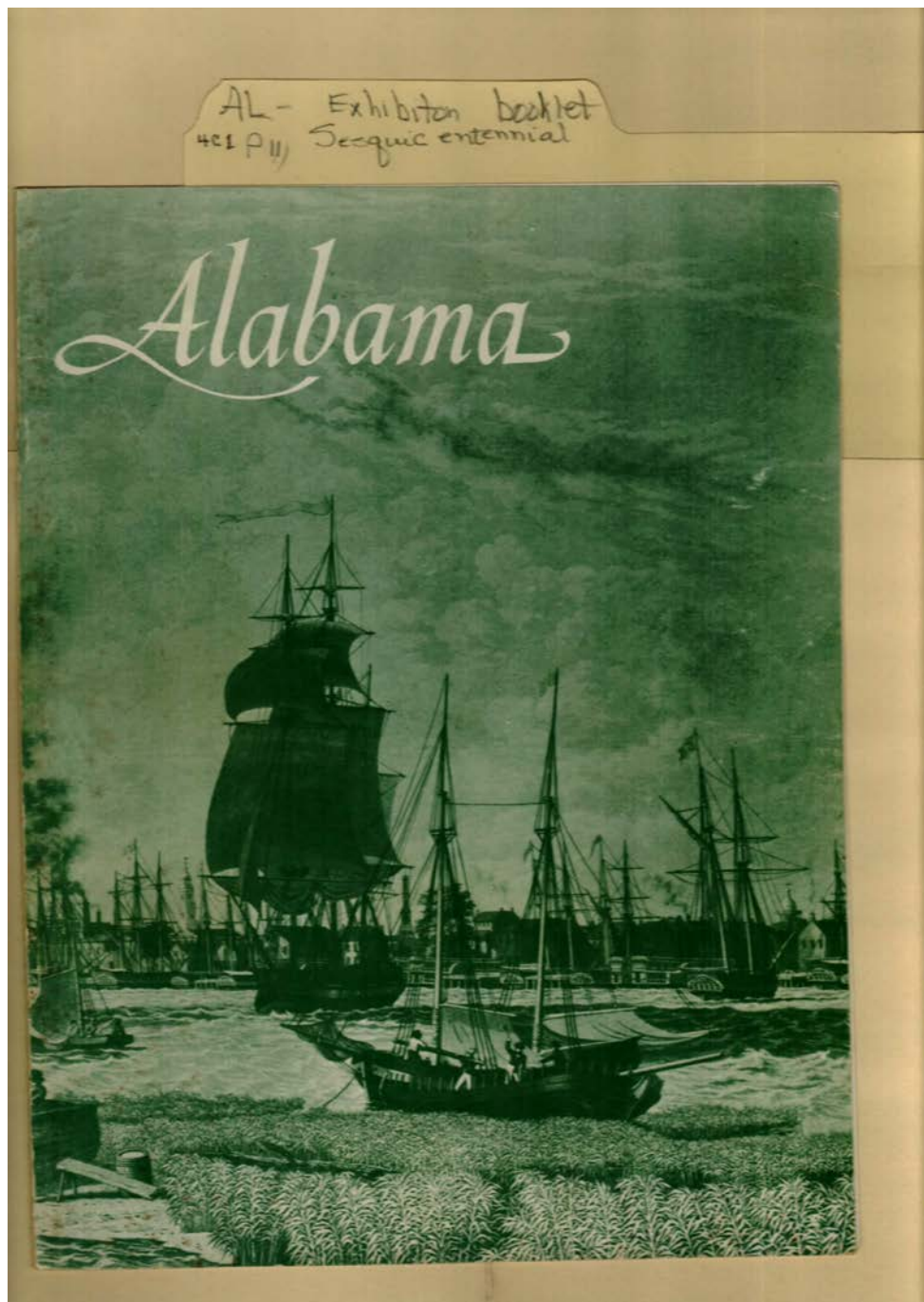


Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 1 r04c01-11-000-0123 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

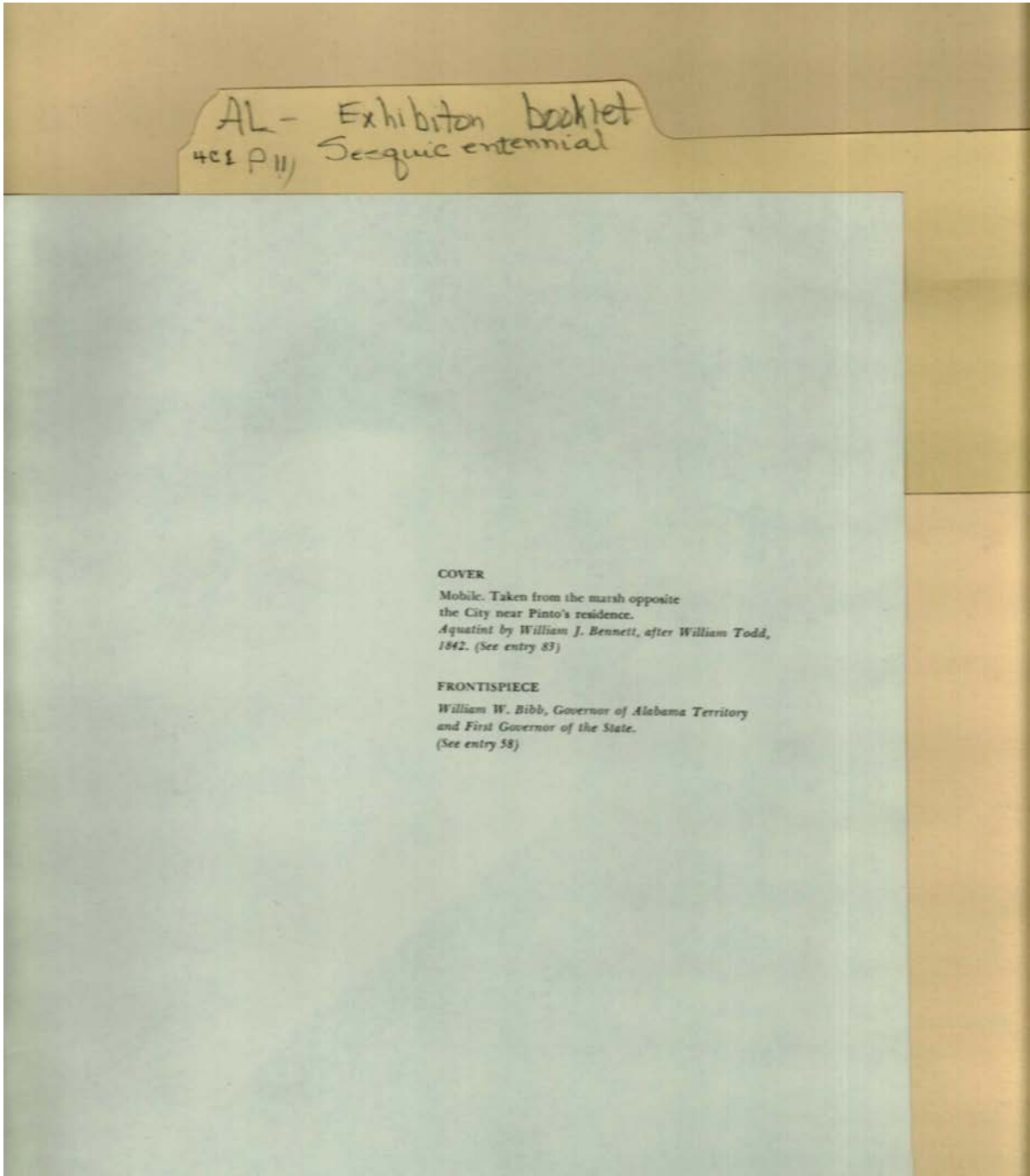
Alabama Ships

Types:

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 2 r04c01-11-000-0124 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

,Pinto
Bennett, William J.

Bibb, William W.
Mobile,

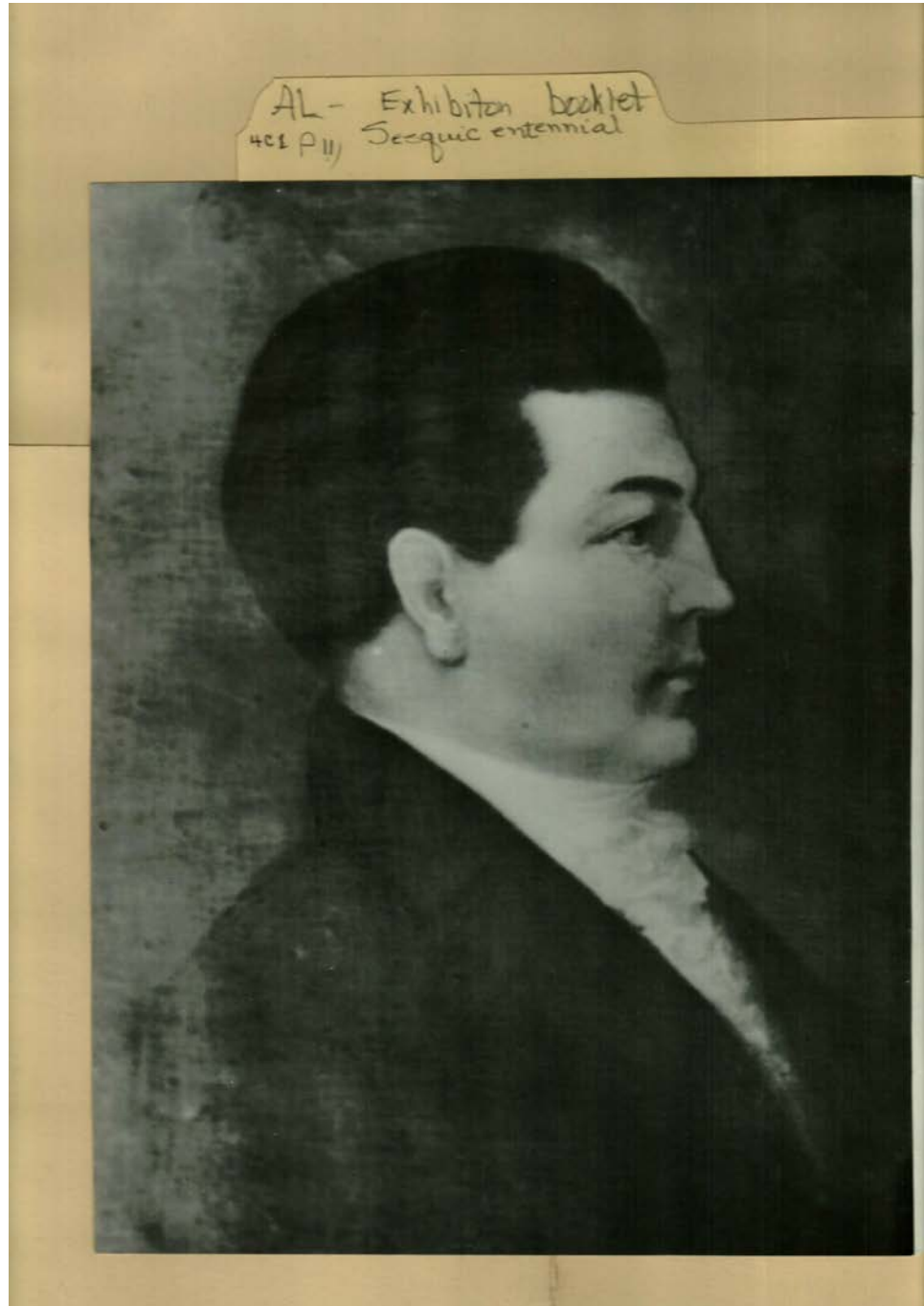
Todd, William

Types:

booklet

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 3 r04c01-11-000-0125 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Bibb, William W.

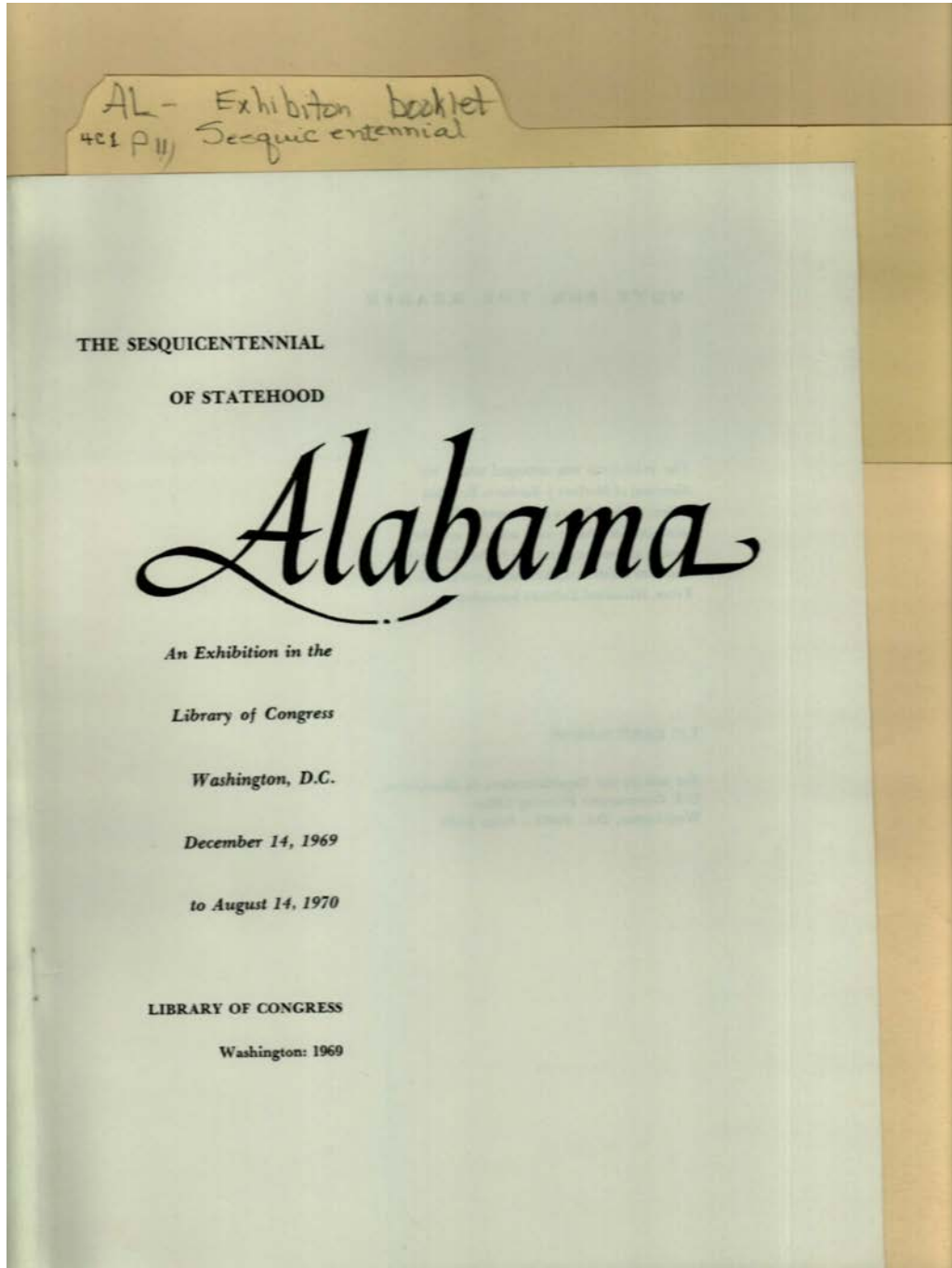
Types:

painting

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11

Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 4 r04c01-11-000-0126 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Sesquicentennial of
Statehood

Places:

Washington, DC

Types:

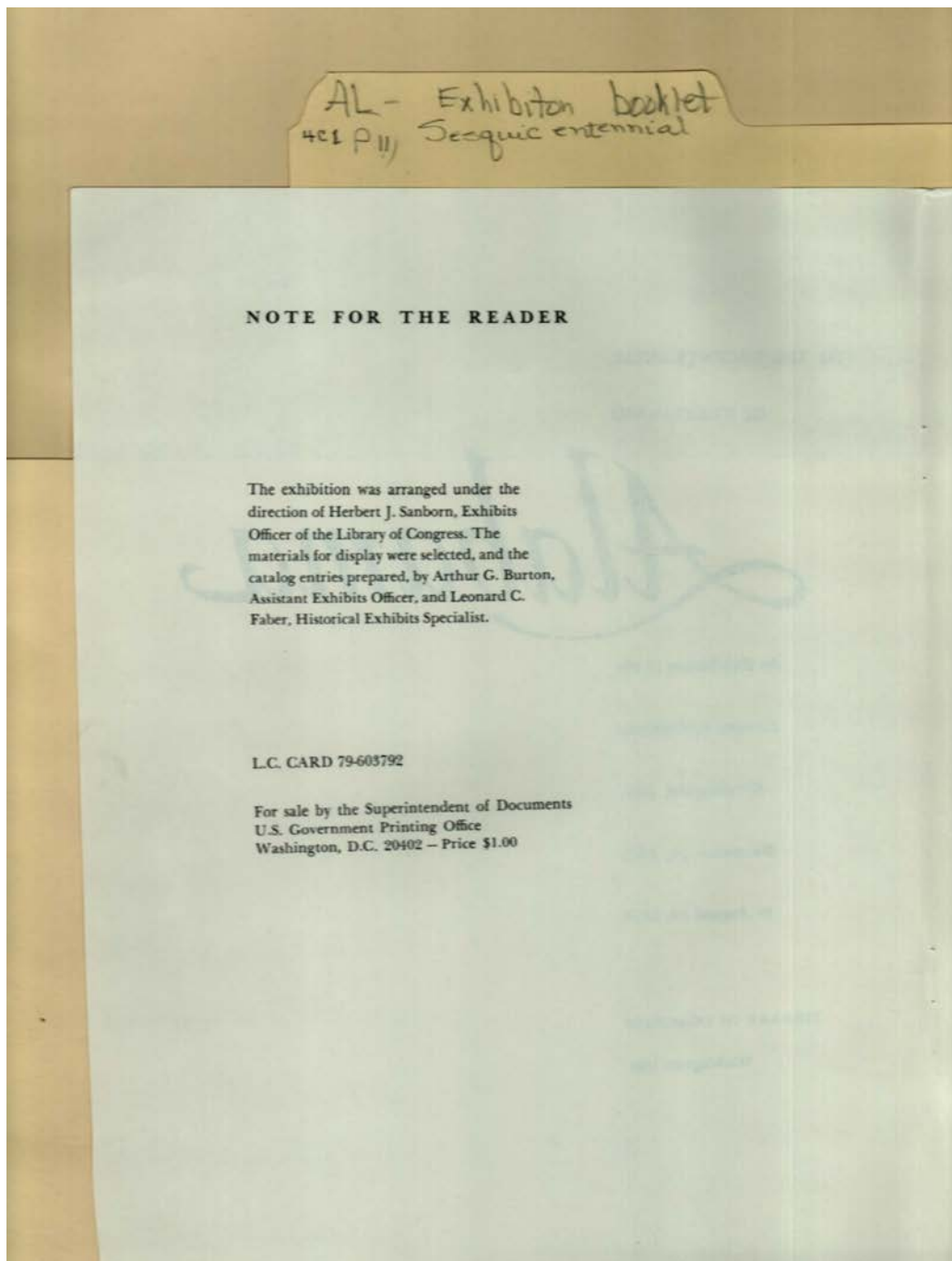
booklet

Dates:

Dec 14, 1969

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 5 r04c01-11-000-0127 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Burton, Arthur G.

Faber, Leonard C.

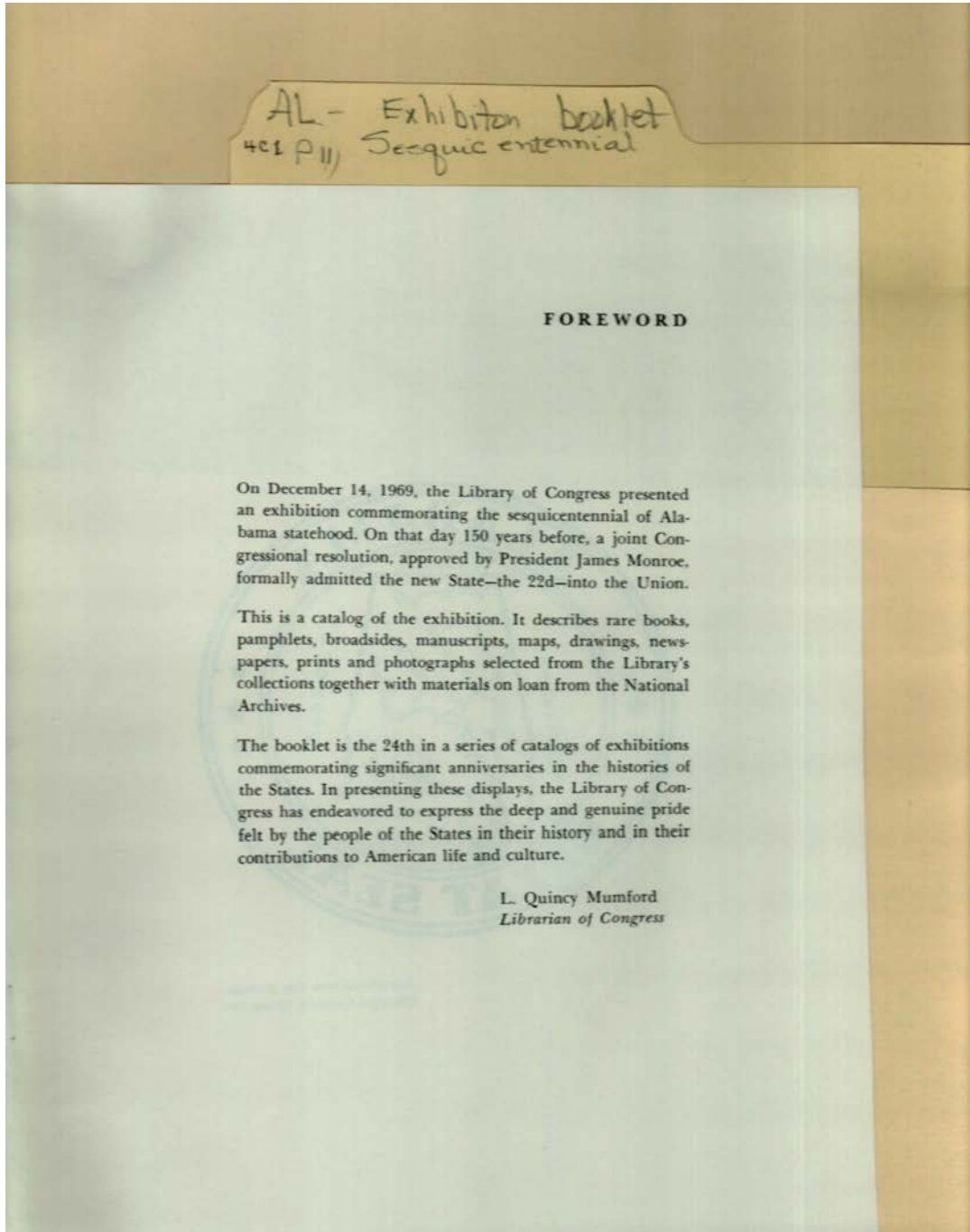
Sanborn, Herbert J.

Types:

booklet

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 6 r04c01-11-000-0128 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Monroe, James,
President

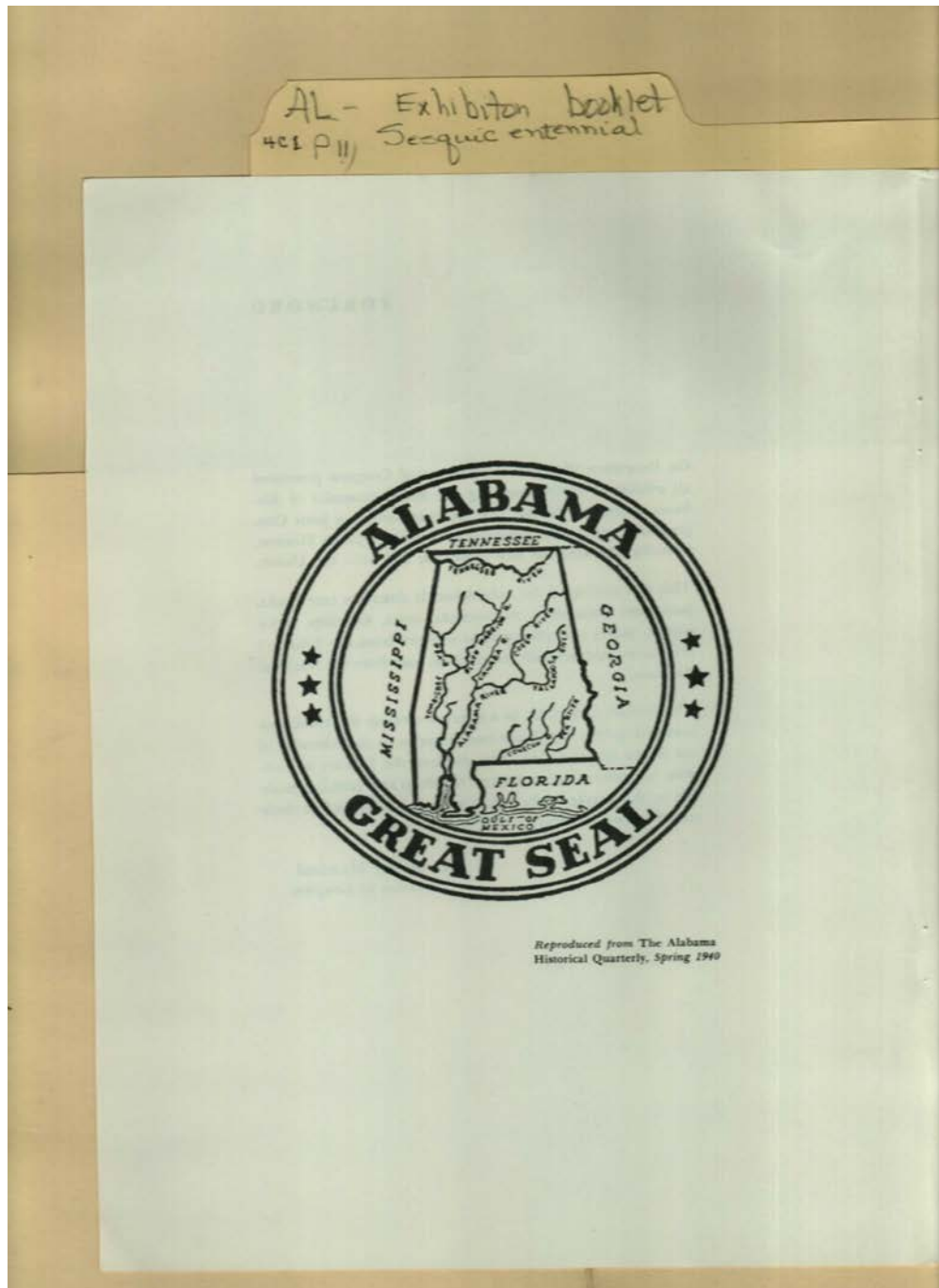
Mumford, L. Quincy

Types:

booklet

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 7 r04c01-11-000-0129 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Alabama Great Seal

Types:

booklet

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P11 Sesquicentennial

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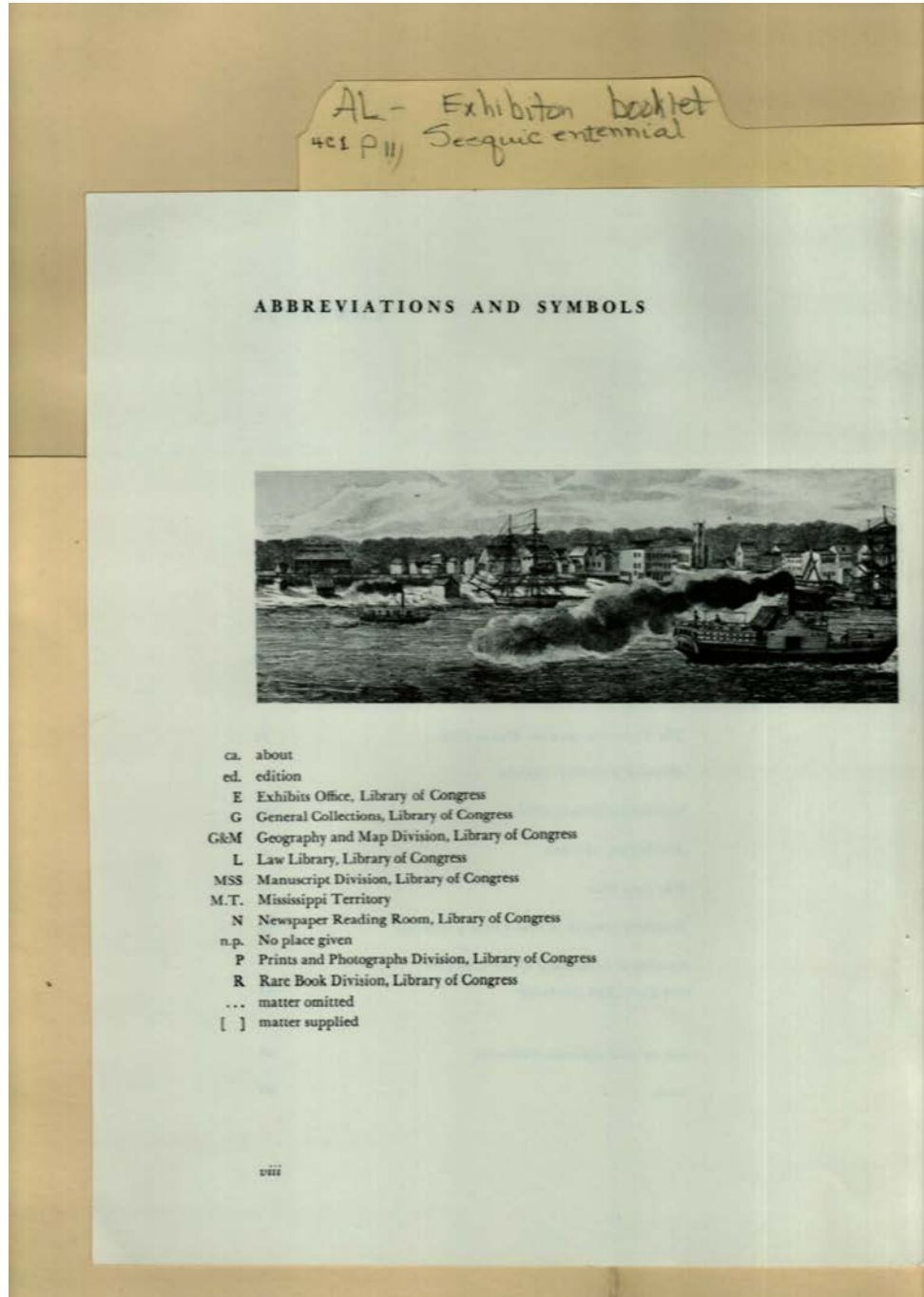
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FOREWORD	v
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	viii
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Names:

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Types:

booklet

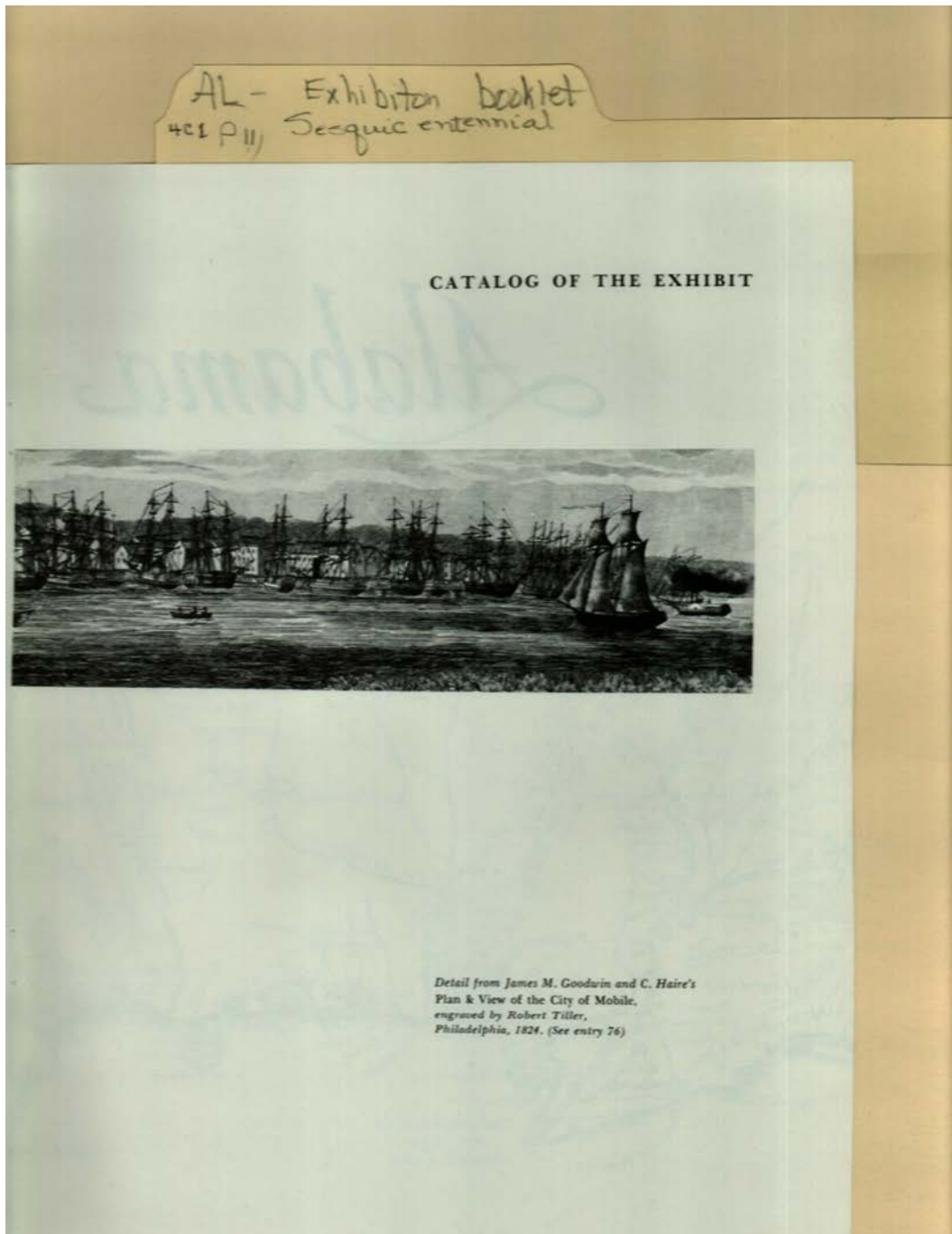


Names:

Abbreviations and
Symbols

Types:

booklet



Names:

City of Mobile
Exhibit Catalog

Goodwin, James M.
Haire, C.

Tiller, Robert

Places:

Philadelphia, PA

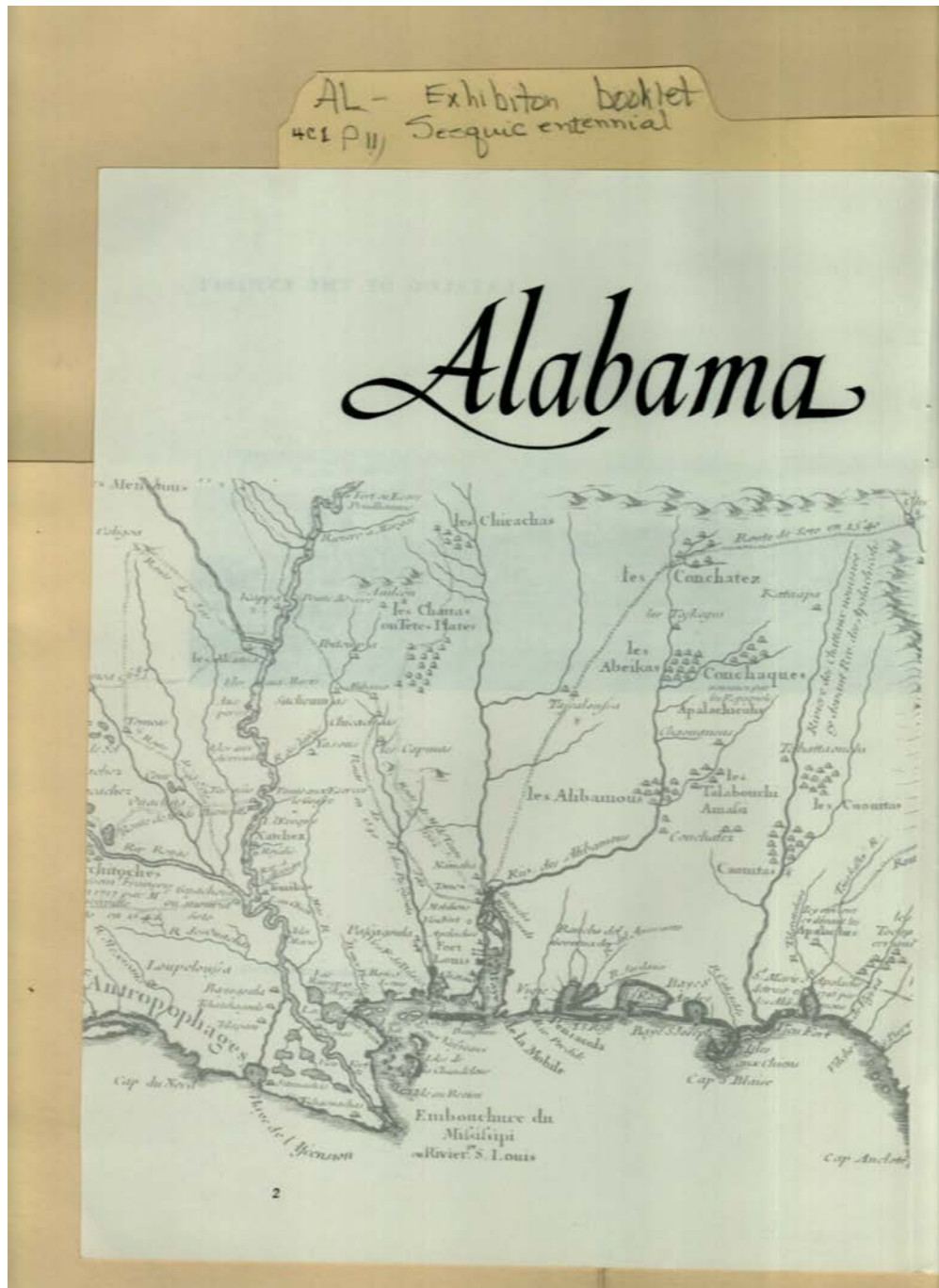
Types:

booklet

sketch

Dates:

1824



Names:

Alabama Early Map

Types:

map



Names:

, Tascalusa
Delisle, Guillaume

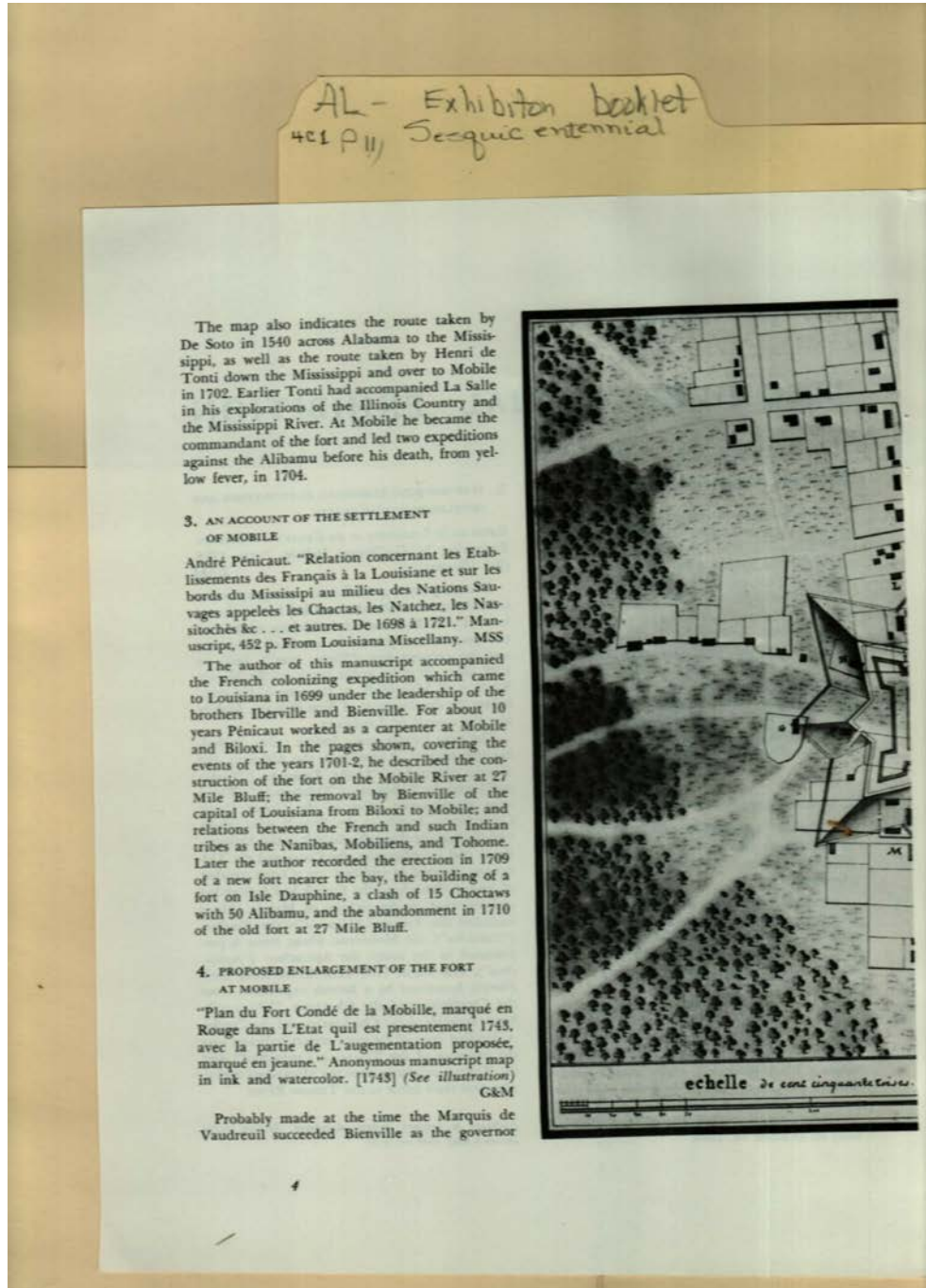
Ortelius, Abraham

Sesquicentennial
Exhibition

de Soto, Hernando

Types:

booklet



Names:

Bienville,
Iberville,

La Salle,
Pénicaud, André'

de Soto,
de Tonti, Henri

de Vaudreuil,
Marquis

Types:

booklet



Names:

Mobile Defences

Types:

drawing

AL - Exhibitor booklet
401 P11 Sesquicentennial

of Louisiana, the plan shows the original fort (at A and B) with proposed additions superimposed on houses and squares already laid out (at D-K).

The fort was built of logs in 1709 by Bienville and in 1717 was rebuilt of brick by Antoine Crozat. Its name was changed from Fort Louis de la Mobile to Fort Condé de la Mobile in 1720.

5. FRENCH COLONIZATION OF THE MOBILE RIVER

"Carte d'une partie du cours de la riviere de la Mobile et de celle des Chicachas." Anonymous pen-and-ink manuscript map. [1763?] G&M

The map shows a part of the Chickasaw River from the "Carrrières de pierre de Taille" until it enters the Tombigbee ("Riviere de la Mobile"), also the Mobile River from the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama to the "Bayous ou R. au Boeuf." The early presence of the French is testified to in the names of streams, bays, and bayous, many of which either no longer exist or bear changed names. They include the "R. St. Martin," the "R. a Boutin," the "Bayou de la Croix," and the "Bayou a mathieu." Shown along the western bank of the Mobile is the site of the first Fort Louis ("Vieux Fort") and the locations of French plantations ("habitation"), including that of M. de la Tour (below the old fort) and farther upriver, below the fork of the Tombigbee and Chickasaw Rivers, those of MM. Canel, Drapeau, and Parent. Shown also are Indian villages already alluded to—those of the Apalachee, the Mobilien, the Nanibas (at the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama), and the Tohome ("tomes").

6. THE BRITISH REIGN BEGINS

"Procès verbal de la cession du Poste de la Mobile à M. Robert Farmar . . ." October 20, 1763. Signed document, 4 p. (See illustration) MSS

By treaty in 1763 France ceded Alabama to Great Britain, and soon thereafter the area around the posts of Pensacola and Mobile became a part of the British province of West Florida. On October 20, 1763, grenadiers of the



Formal acknowledgment of the transfer of Mobile from France to Great Britain in 1763. First and final pages are shown. (See entry 6)

22d and 34th British regiments under Robert Farmar (or Farmer) took possession of Fort Condé, and the French withdrew to New Orleans.

The document shown, acknowledging the cession and transfer of authority and containing in addition an inventory of Fort Condé, was signed for Great Britain by Farmar and for France by Pierre Develle and M. Fazend, commandant and commissary, respectively, at Mobile.

Names:

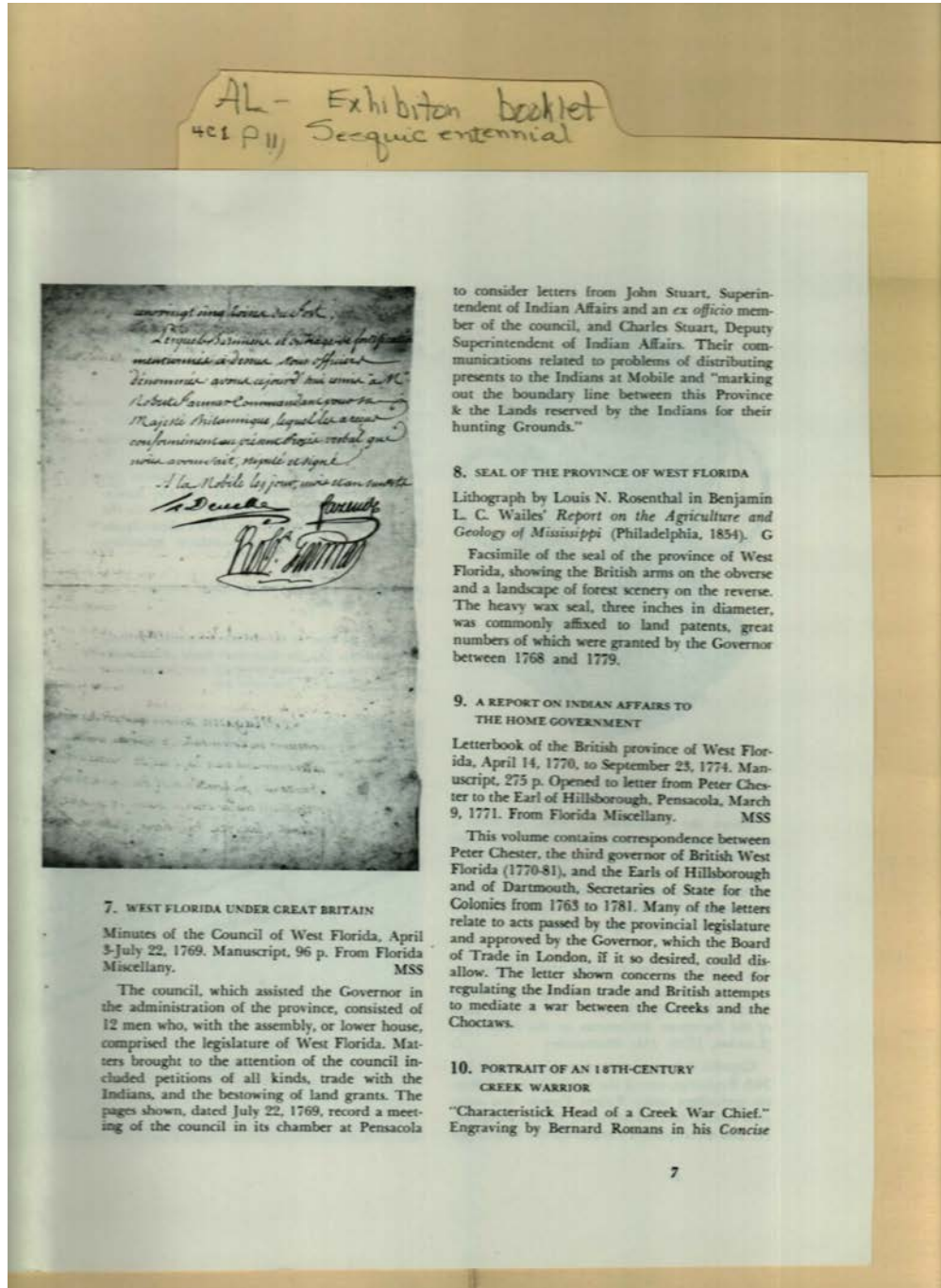
Bienville,
Crozat, Antoine

Develle, Pierre
Farmar, Robert

Farmer, Robert
Fazend, M.

Types:

booklet



Names:

Chester, Peter
Earl of Hillsborough,

Romans, Bernard
Rosenthal, Louis N.

Stuart, Charles
Stuart, John

Wailes, Benjamin L.
C.

Types:

booklet

AL - Exhibition booklet
4c1 P11 Sesquicentennial



Natural History of East and West Florida, vol. 1 (New York, 1775). (See illustration) R

Before the Revolutionary War, Romans, a civil engineer and cartographer, lived many years in West Florida where he ran surveys and made maps, kept botanical notes, and recorded his impressions of the native population. Much of what he observed is contained in this book, illustrated with his own engravings and maps.

11. MAP OF MOBILE UNDER THE BRITISH

"A Plan of Mobile." Engraving by Thomas Kitchin in Philip Pittman's *The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi* (London, 1770). (See illustration) G

Captain Pittman was an engineer with the 54th Regiment, one of the two regiments of British grenadiers under Robert Farmar that occupied Mobile in 1765 when the French withdrew. He also accompanied Farmar up the Mississippi

in 1765 on an expedition to the Illinois Country. Upon his return to Mobile, Pittman remained for two more years in West Florida, engaged in making surveys of forts and rivers.

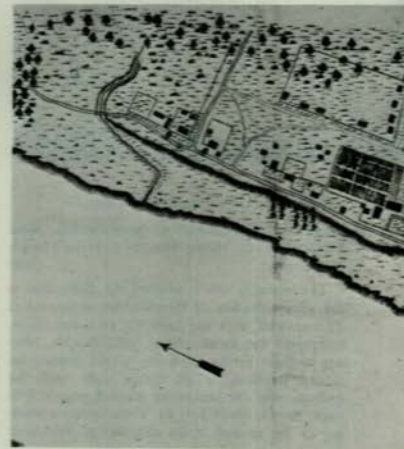
12. SPANISH WEST FLORIDA

"Map of the Province of West Florida." Engraving by Thomas Kitchin in *The London Magazine*, May 1781. R

The extent of the province is shown as the region between the Mississippi and the Apalachicola Rivers from the Gulf of Mexico to the 31st parallel. Actually, in 1780 when Spain seized West Florida, the northern boundary

An English artist's depiction of a Creek chieftain of the 1770's. (See entry 10)

Mobile at the time of the British occupation, showing Fort Charlotte (A), the Governor's house (B), barracks (C), bake house (D), Indian house (E), prov'sion magazine (F), and hospital (G). (See entry 11)



Names:

Creek Chieftain
Farmar, Robert

Kitchin, Thomas
Mobile

Pittman, Philip
Romans,

Types:

booklet

drawing

map

AL - Exhibition booklet
4c1 P111 Sesquicentennial

stood at a latitude of 32° 28', the British having effected this change in 1767. With the publication of the map, the magazine's editors announced:

Fort Mobile, situated to the westward of Pensacola on the banks of the river from which it derives its name, is at present in the hands of the Spaniards, who being apprised of the rupture between the two crowns sooner than the British commander of the king's forces, suddenly made a descent from New Orleans and surprised the western part of it; Lt.-Col. Dickson who commanded the king's troops in that district, having been obliged to surrender to the superior force of Don Bernardo de Galvez, his Catholic Majesty's governor of Louisiana.

13. A PETITION TO PARLIAMENT FROM "THE LATE INHABITANTS OF WEST FLORIDA"

The Case and Petition of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, Late of West Florida. [n.p.] 1787. R

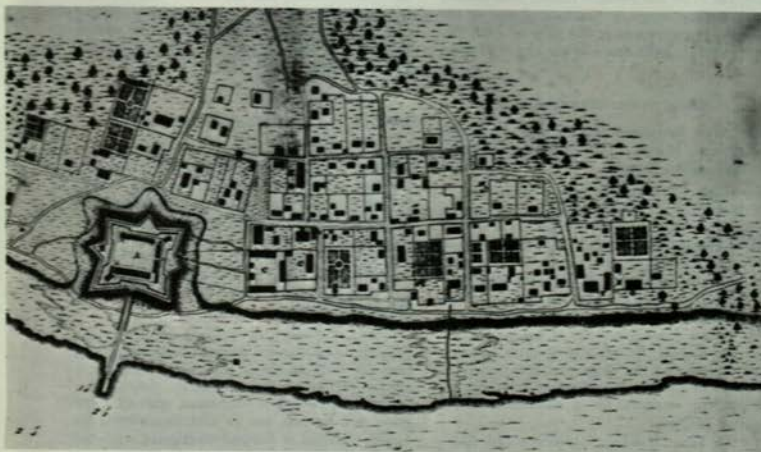
Loyalists whose properties had either been confiscated or destroyed during the French and Spanish conquest in 1778-81 petitioned the British House of Commons to appoint a commission

to investigate their losses and admit them to compensation. The loyal subjects of West Florida had resisted the Spanish intrusion, stated the petitioners, pointing out that the inhabitants of Mobile, for instance, had "made a sudden expedition to sea, attacked and defeated some rebel privateers." Observing that commissioners had previously been appointed to inquire into the losses and services of his Majesty's loyal subjects from the 13 states, whose property "was as certainly conquered . . . by the arms of France and America, as West Florida was by the arms of France and Spain," the petitioners asked:

shall the conquest of West Florida preclude its loyal inhabitants from compensation, who were equally zealous and active in support of the British government, as the loyalists were within any of the thirteen states?

The document concludes:

It is however to be hoped, that the British legislature will not suffer such an instance of partiality and injustice, to be recorded on the annals of the nation; but that commissioners will be appointed, to enquire into the losses sustained, and services performed, by his Majesty's most faithful and ever loyal subjects, late of West Florida.



Names:

Dickson, Lt. Colonel

de Galvez, Don
Bernardo

Types:

booklet

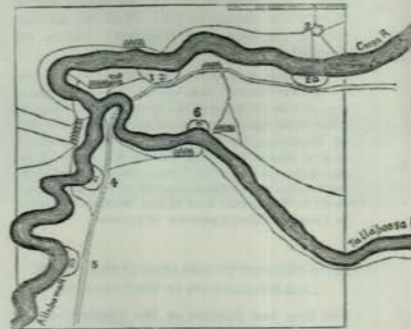
AL - Exhibition booklet
4c1 P11) Sesquicentennial

Alabama, a Part of Georgia and Mississippi Territory

For a dozen years before the signing of Pinckney's Treaty in 1795 American influence in the old Southwest consisted for the most part of Indian agents sent to pacify the Creeks. With the establishment of the Mississippi Territory in 1798 a sense of order began to develop: a Governor was appointed to administer the Territory, commissioners were sent in to resolve land title disputes, and judges were commissioned to expound the law.

In 1802 Georgia yielded her western land claims to the United States, which two years later added this area (along with a section ceded by South Carolina in 1787) to the Mississippi Territory. Communities along the Lower Tombigbee River flourished, and to the north a settlement grew up in the Great Bend of the Tennessee River.

In 1812 an act of Congress added to the Mississippi Territory the part of West Florida between the Pearl and Perdido Rivers, land yielded to the United States by Spain; and one of the enduring consequences of the War of 1812 was the acquisition from Spain of the city of Mobile.



to negotiate with McGillivray, and warned: "If you strike, the United States must punish—It will then become a contest of power—the events of which may be disagreeable and expensive to the United States, but the result must be ruin to the Creeks." Later in the year McGillivray traveled north and, although later he was to repudiate it, on August 7, 1790, signed the Treaty of New York.

14. A WARNING TO THE CREEK INDIANS

Letter from Benjamin Hawkins to Alexander McGillivray, March 6, 1790. Copy, 8 p. From the Washington Papers. MSS

Hawkins, an Indian Commissioner and a U.S. Senator from North Carolina, had negotiated treaties with the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws during the 1780's. In 1796, after concluding a treaty with the Creeks at Coleraine, Ga., he was appointed by President Washington "Principal Temporary Agent for Indian Affairs South of the Ohio River." McGillivray, the most famous Creek chieftain of his time, variously served both British and Spanish interests from the time of the American Revolution to his death in 1793 in his efforts to carve out an independent territory for a confederation of southern Indians.

In this letter Hawkins introduced Col. Marinus Willett, the emissary sent by Washington

15. MCGILLIVRAY'S HOME IN THE HEART OF THE CREEK COUNTRY

"Sketch of Little Tallassie, or the Hickory Ground." Engraved map illustrating Caleb Swan's "Position and State of Manners and Arts in the Creek, or Muscogee Nation in 1791," in volume 5 of Henry R. Schoolcraft's *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1855). (See illustration) G

"Little Tallassie," or Talasse, located on the Coosa near its juncture with the Tallapoosa, was the home of McGillivray, who traced his ancestry among the Upper Creek Indians through his mother. McGillivray's plantation, with its apple grove and cowpen, was an inheritance from his father, Lachlan, a Scottish immigrant who had become wealthy trading among the Creeks.

Names:

Hawkins, Benjamin
Lachlan,

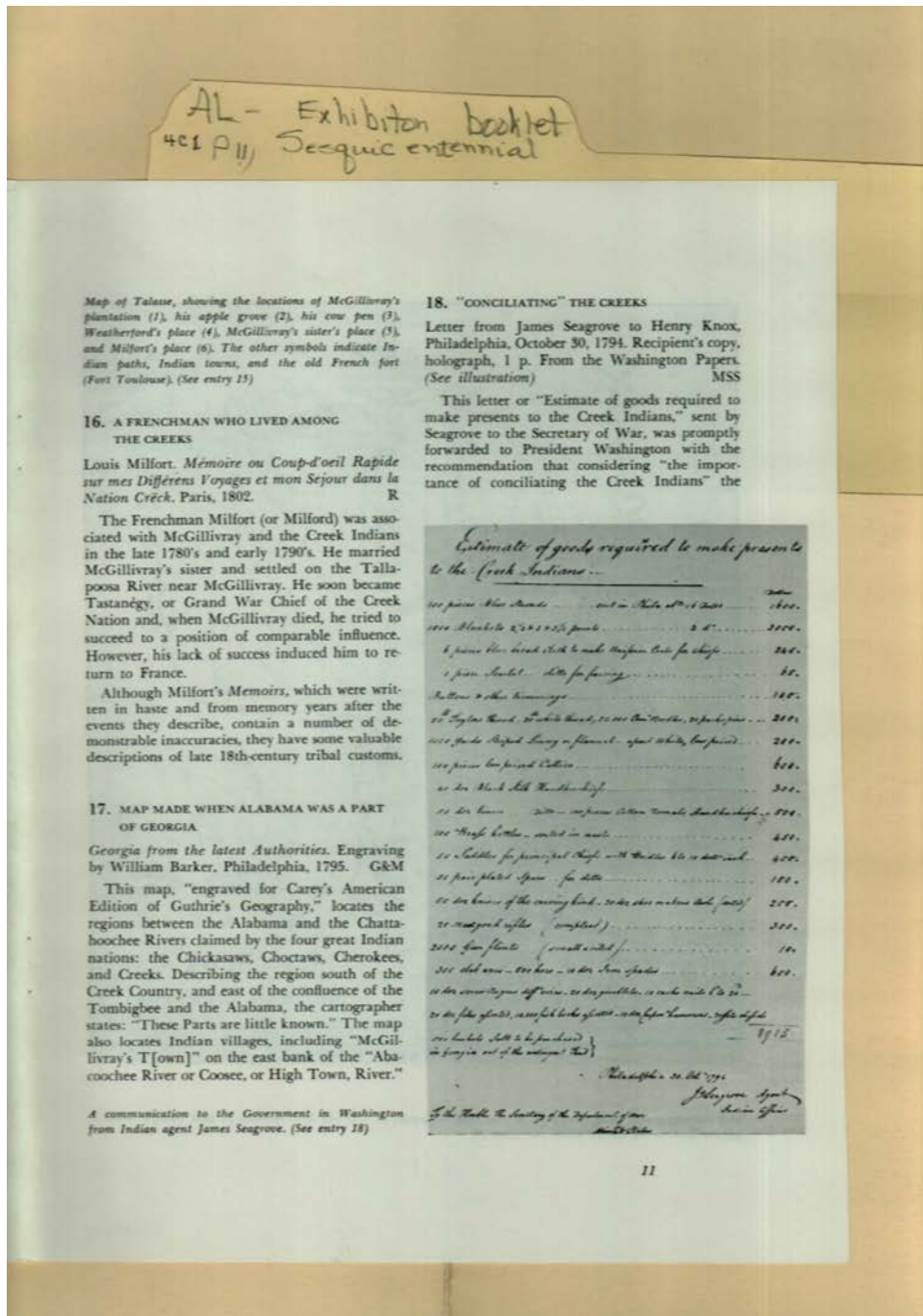
McGillivray,
Alexander
Schoolcraft, Henry R.

Swan, Caleb
Washington,
President

Willett, Marinus,
Colonel

Types:

booklet



Names:

Barker, William
Knox, Henry

McGillivray,
Alexander
Milford, Louis

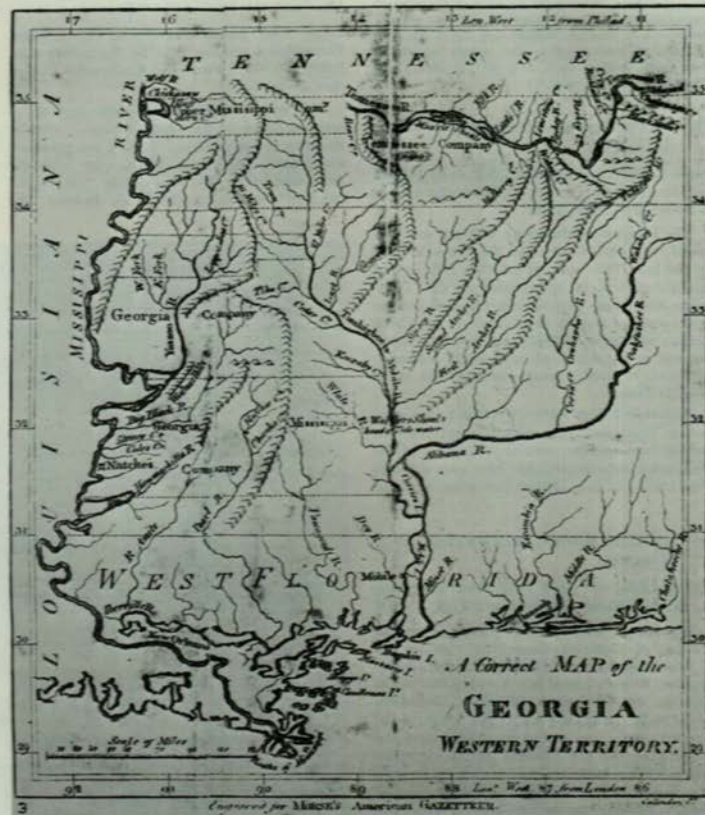
Milfort, Louis
Seagrove, James
Tastanegy,

Washington,
President

Types:

booklet

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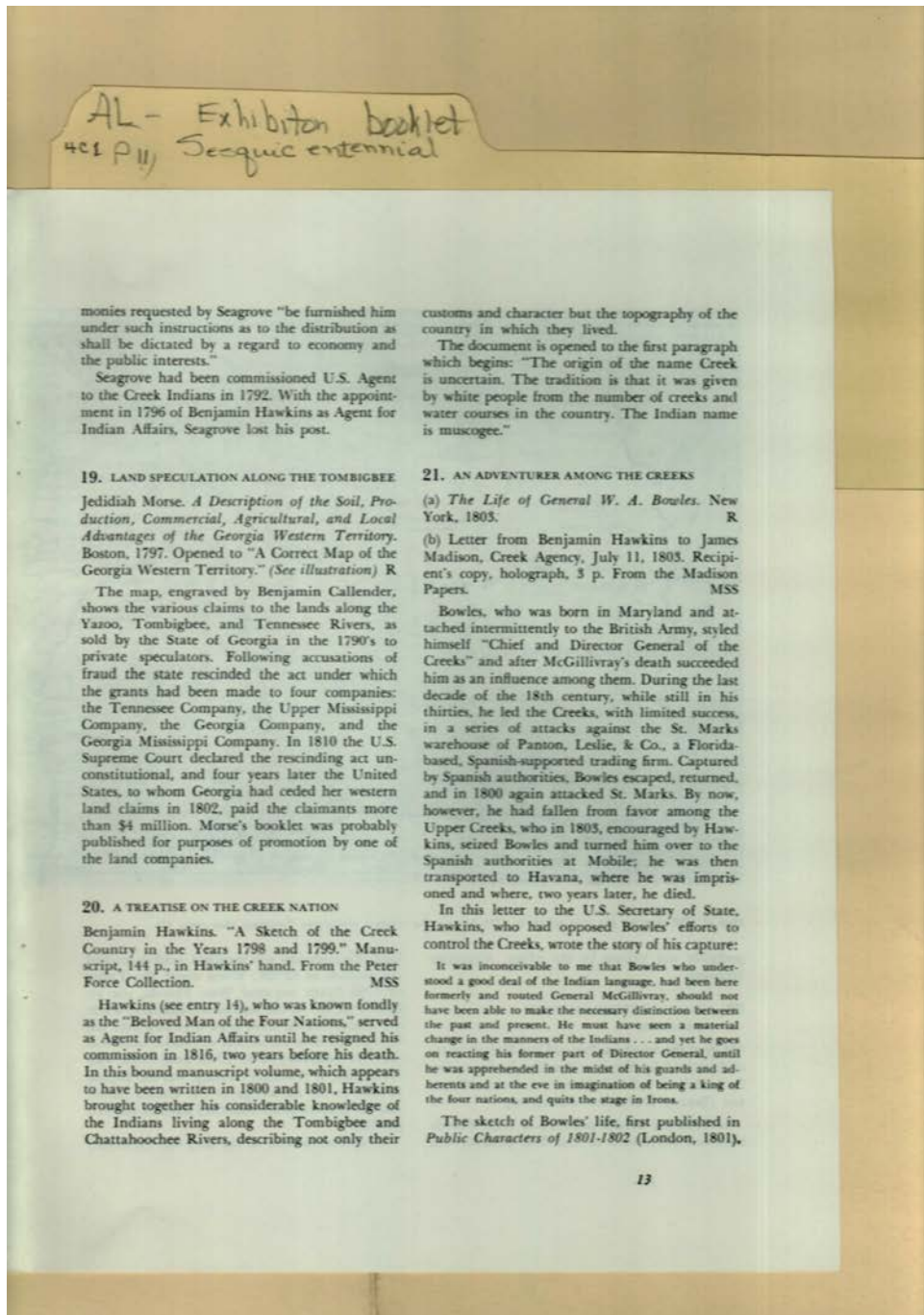
Map showing grants made by Georgia to four land companies in 1795 and later revoked. In 1802 Georgia ceded its western lands to the United States. (See entry 19)

Names:

Georgia Western
Territory

Types:

map



monies requested by Seagrove "be furnished him under such instructions as to the distribution as shall be dictated by a regard to economy and the public interests."

Seagrove had been commissioned U.S. Agent to the Creek Indians in 1792. With the appointment in 1796 of Benjamin Hawkins as Agent for Indian Affairs, Seagrove lost his post.

19. LAND SPECULATION ALONG THE TOMBIGBEE

Jedidiah Morse. *A Description of the Soil, Production, Commercial, Agricultural, and Local Advantages of the Georgia Western Territory*. Boston, 1797. Opened to "A Correct Map of the Georgia Western Territory." (See illustration) R

The map, engraved by Benjamin Callender, shows the various claims to the lands along the Yazoo, Tombigbee, and Tennessee Rivers, as sold by the State of Georgia in the 1790's to private speculators. Following accusations of fraud the state rescinded the act under which the grants had been made to four companies: the Tennessee Company, the Upper Mississippi Company, the Georgia Company, and the Georgia Mississippi Company. In 1810 the U.S. Supreme Court declared the rescinding act unconstitutional, and four years later the United States, to whom Georgia had ceded her western land claims in 1802, paid the claimants more than \$4 million. Morse's booklet was probably published for purposes of promotion by one of the land companies.

20. A TREATISE ON THE CREEK NATION

Benjamin Hawkins. "A Sketch of the Creek Country in the Years 1798 and 1799." Manuscript, 144 p., in Hawkins' hand. From the Peter Force Collection. MSS

Hawkins (see entry 14), who was known fondly as the "Beloved Man of the Four Nations," served as Agent for Indian Affairs until he resigned his commission in 1816, two years before his death. In this bound manuscript volume, which appears to have been written in 1800 and 1801, Hawkins brought together his considerable knowledge of the Indians living along the Tombigbee and Chattahoochee Rivers, describing not only their

customs and character but the topography of the country in which they lived.

The document is opened to the first paragraph which begins: "The origin of the name Creek is uncertain. The tradition is that it was given by white people from the number of creeks and water courses in the country. The Indian name is muscogee."

21. AN ADVENTURER AMONG THE CREEKS

(a) *The Life of General W. A. Bowles*. New York, 1805. R

(b) Letter from Benjamin Hawkins to James Madison, Creek Agency, July 11, 1805. Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the Madison Papers. MSS

Bowles, who was born in Maryland and attached intermittently to the British Army, styled himself "Chief and Director General of the Creeks" and after McGillivray's death succeeded him as an influence among them. During the last decade of the 18th century, while still in his thirties, he led the Creeks, with limited success, in a series of attacks against the St. Marks warehouse of Panton, Leslie, & Co., a Florida-based, Spanish-supported trading firm. Captured by Spanish authorities, Bowles escaped, returned, and in 1800 again attacked St. Marks. By now, however, he had fallen from favor among the Upper Creeks, who in 1805, encouraged by Hawkins, seized Bowles and turned him over to the Spanish authorities at Mobile; he was then transported to Havana, where he was imprisoned and where, two years later, he died.

In this letter to the U.S. Secretary of State, Hawkins, who had opposed Bowles' efforts to control the Creeks, wrote the story of his capture:

It was inconceivable to me that Bowles who understood a good deal of the Indian language, had been here formerly and routed General McGillivray, should not have been able to make the necessary distinction between the past and present. He must have seen a material change in the manners of the Indians . . . and yet he goes on reacting his former part of Director General, until he was apprehended in the midst of his guards and adherents and at the eve in imagination of being a king of the four nations, and quits the stage in Irons.

The sketch of Bowles' life, first published in *Public Characters of 1801-1802* (London, 1801),

Names:

Bowles, W. A.,
General
Callender, Benjamin
Force, Peter
Georgia Company

Georgia Mississippi
Company
Hawkins, Benjamin
Madison, James
McGillivray, General

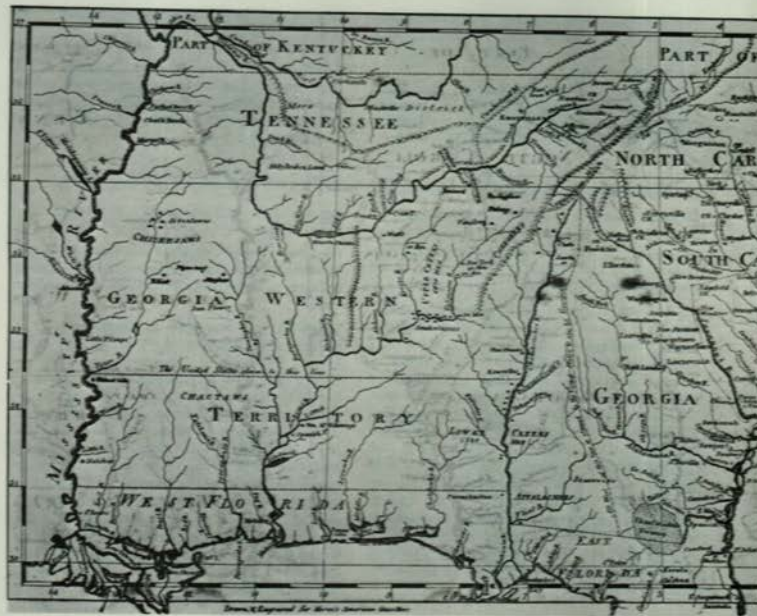
Morse, Jedidiah
Panton, Leslie &
Company
Seagrove,
Tennessee Company

Upper Mississippi
Company

Types:

booklet

AL - Exhibition booklet
4c1 p11, Sesquicentennial



Map of 1797 showing the area which in 1788 became the original Mississippi Territory. (See entry 22)

probably was written by the editor, Alexander Stephens.

22. MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY IN ITS FIRST FORM

"Map of the Southern Parts of the United States of America," by Abraham Bradley, Jr. Engraving by S. Hill in Jedidiah Morse's *American Gazetteer* (Boston, 1797). (See illustration) R

In 1763 the British province of West Florida extended northward to the 31st parallel, but

later this boundary was modified until it reached the latitude of 32°28'. When under the Treaty of 1783 Spain acquired West Florida, she regarded 32°28' as the northern boundary, while the United States, fresh from a victory over the British, felt that the correct territorial limit was the 1763 boundary of 31°. Not until 1795, with the signing of Pinckney's Treaty, was the dispute settled, to the advantage of the United States, and the international boundary fixed at the 31st parallel.

Of special interest on the map are the dotted

Names:

Bradley, Abraham, Jr.
Hill, S.

Mississippi Territory
Morse, Jedidiah

Stephens, Alexander

Types:

booklet

map

Dates:

1797

AL - Exhibitor booklet
401 P 11, Sesquicentennial



lines running east and west between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee Rivers at 31° of latitude and at 32°28', the line of the mouth of the Yazoo River. Although not so indicated, these boundaries mark the original Mississippi Territory, created by Act of Congress on April 7, 1798. Apparently in error is the statement that the "claim" of the United States extended south only to the 32°28' parallel rather than to the 31st.

23. SURVEYING THE 31ST PARALLEL

Letter from Andrew Ellicott to Benjamin Hawkins, "Camp on Mobile," March 23, 1799. Holograph draft, 2 p. From the Ellicott Papers. MSS

kins, "Camp on Mobile," March 23, 1799. Holograph draft, 2 p. From the Ellicott Papers. MSS

Ellicott, a surveyor and mathematician, was commissioned in 1796 by President Washington to survey the Spanish-American boundary line eastward from the Mississippi River along the 31st parallel. The Spanish authorities in West Florida placed one difficulty after another in his path, and more than two years passed before Ellicott was able to begin the actual work. Not until the spring of 1800, with the establishment of "Ellicott's Mound" near the head of St. Mary's River in the Okefenokee Swamp, was the survey completed.

By March 18, 1799, the expedition arrived at the point where the base line had reached the Mobile River; and in this letter Ellicott, "not knowing the disposition of the Indians with regard to our business," wondered "if it should be thought proper to call some of the principal Indians together." Hawkins apparently did think this proper, and six weeks later, in Pensacola, he, Ellicott, and the Spanish Commissioner, Stephen Minor, explained the survey to the Creeks.

24. MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN ITS SECOND FORM

"Mississippi Territory and Georgia." Engraving by William Barker in Mathew Carey's *American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1805). G&M

This map shows the extent of the Mississippi Territory after March 27, 1804, when an act of Congress annexed to it western lands ceded by South Carolina (in 1787) and by Georgia (in 1802), thus extending the limits of the future State of Alabama northward to Tennessee.

25. FIRST LAND OFFICE IN ALABAMA

(a) Letter from Ephraim Kirby to Thomas Jefferson, Fort Stoddert, February 5, 1804. Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the Jefferson Papers. MSS

(b) "Registers of the Land Office East of Pearl River." 1804-5. Manuscript, 55 p. From Florida Miscellany. (See illustration) MSS

To execute the clause in the Georgia land

Names:

Barker, William
Carey, Mathew
Ellicott, Andrew

Hawkins, Benjamin
Jefferson, Thomas
Kirby, Ephraim

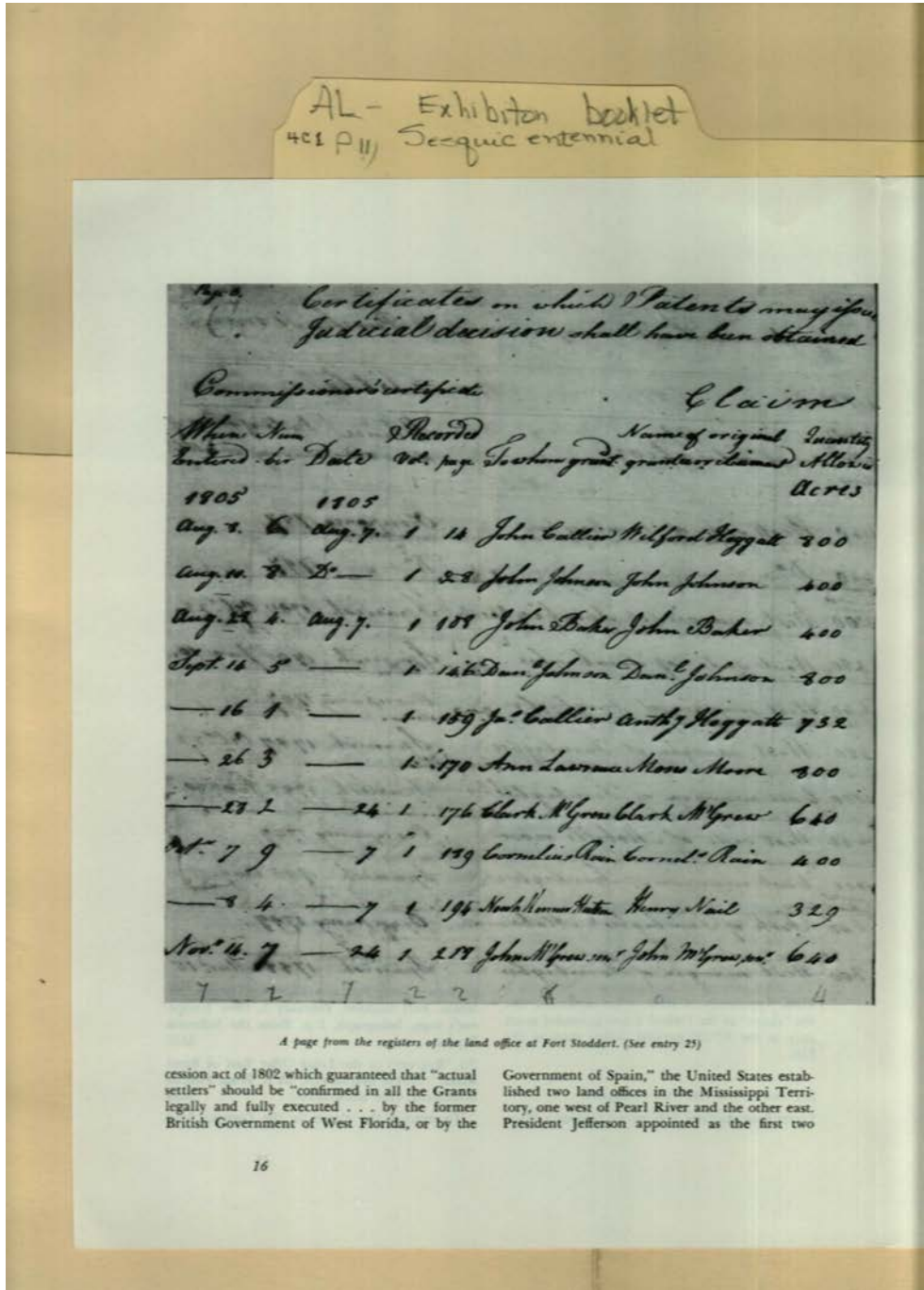
Minor, Stephen
USA, Southern Parts

Washington,
President

Types:

booklet

map



Names:

Jefferson, President

Land Office Record

Places:

Fort Stoddert

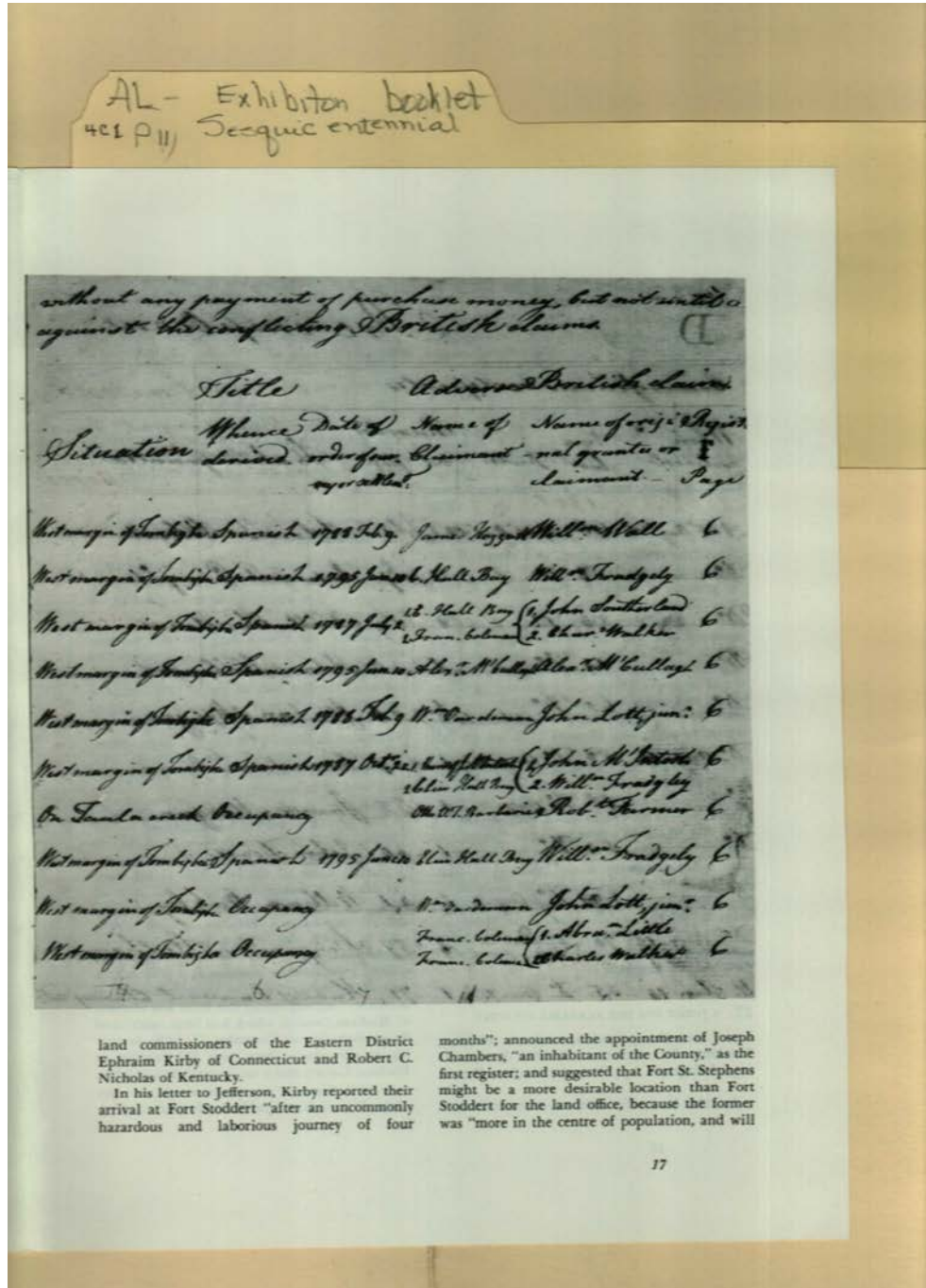
Types:

booklet

list

Dates:

1805



Names:

Chambers, Joseph

Kirby, Ephraim

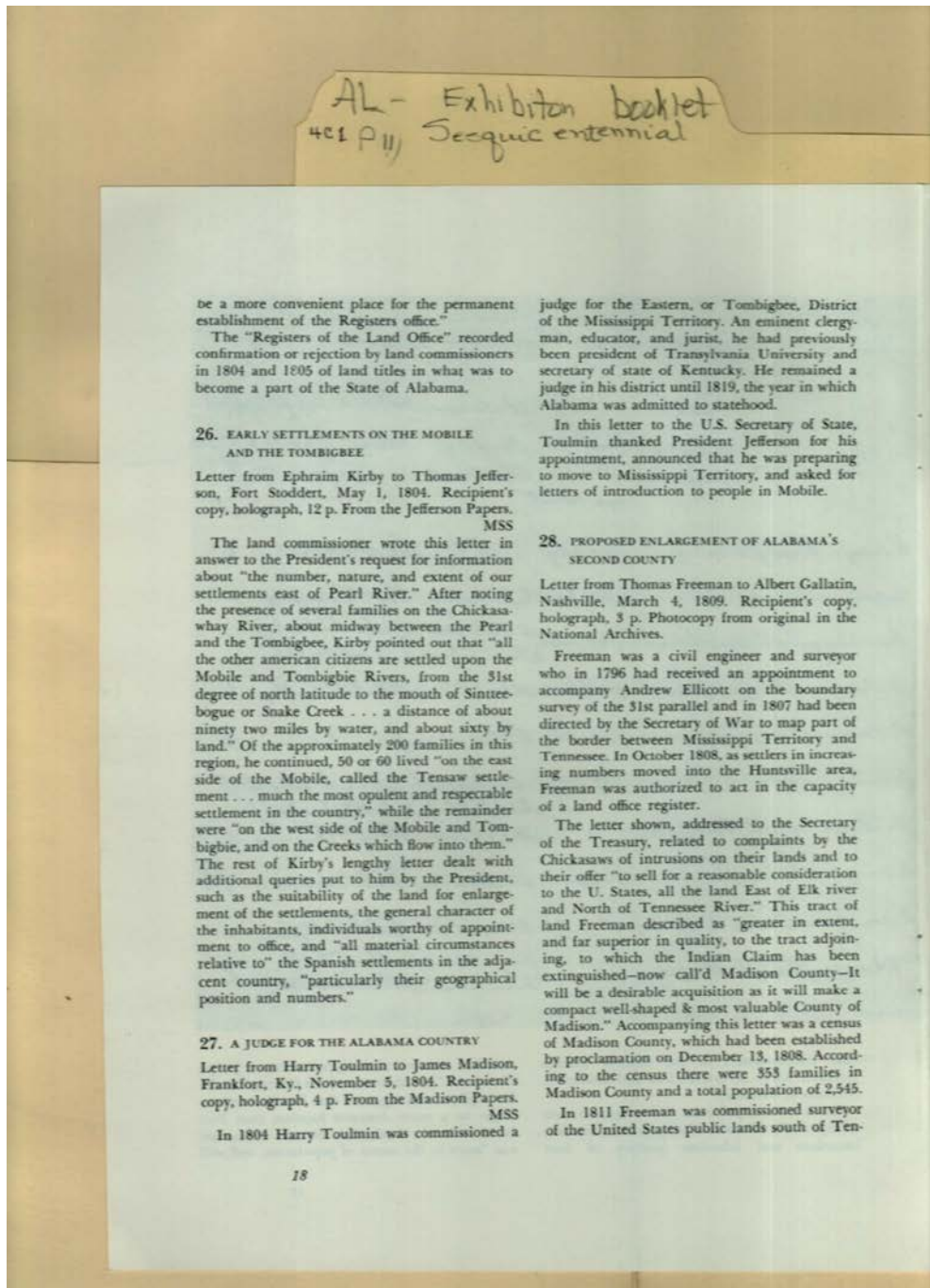
Land Office Record

Nicholas, Robert C.

Types:

booklet

list



Names:

Freeman, Thomas
Gallatin, Albert

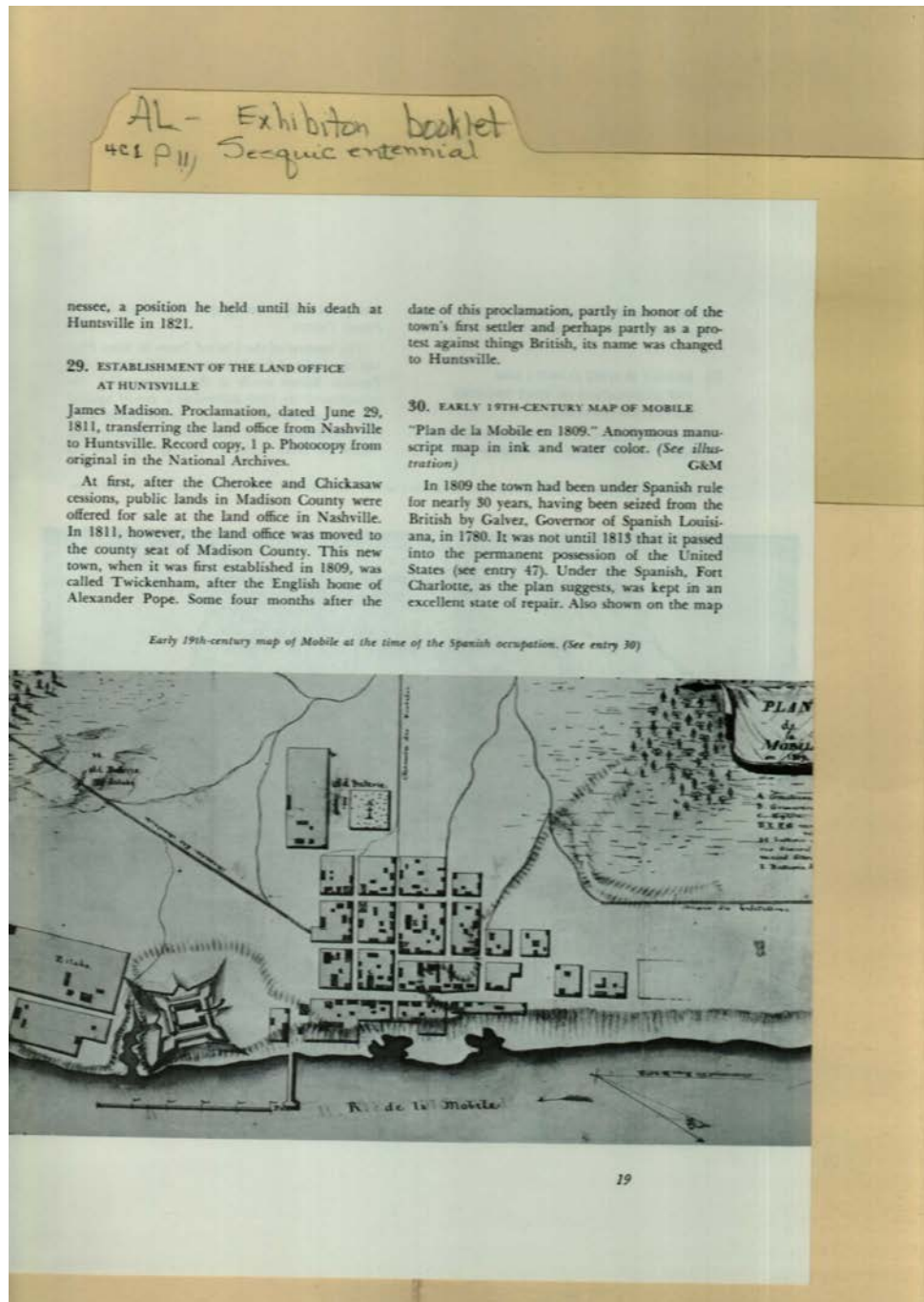
Jefferson, Thomas
Kirby, Ephraim

Madison, James

Toulmin, Harry,
Judge

Types:

booklet



Names:

Galvez,
Madison, James

Mobile at Spanish
Occupation

Pope, Alexander

Types:

booklet

map

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P11, Sesquicentennial

are the remains of batteries erected by Galvez west of the fort during the investment of Mobile.

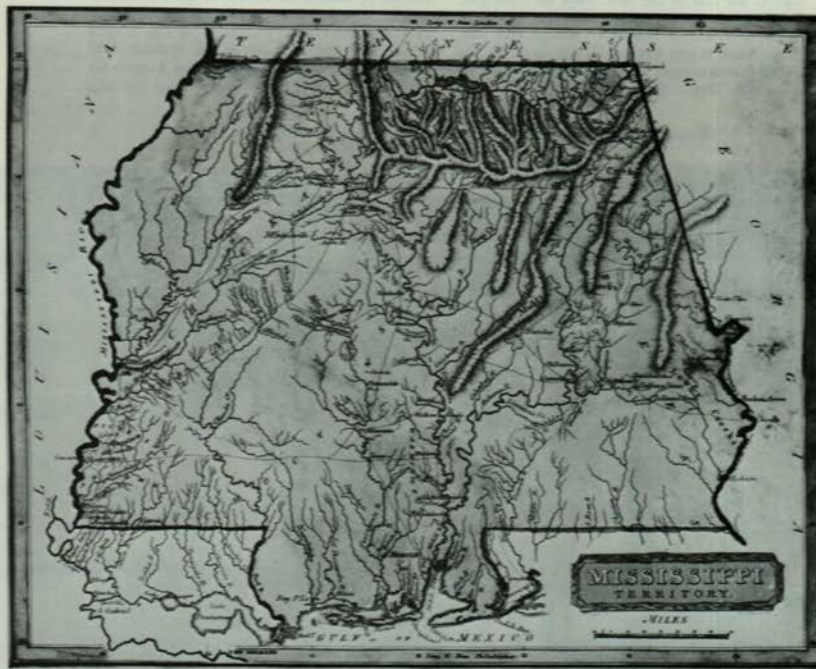
Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the Jefferson Papers. MSS

31. REVOLT IN WEST FLORIDA AND THE ANNEXATION OF THAT COUNTRY TO THE UNITED STATES

Letter from William C. C. Claiborne to Thomas Jefferson, Baton Rouge, December 24, 1810.

The interest of the United States in West Florida, the region lying between the Mississippi and Perdido Rivers south of the 31st parallel, was reawakened in 1810 following a revolt against Spanish rule by settlers in the Baton Rouge area. On September 26 of that year an independent "State of West Florida" was set up, but on

Mississippi Territory as it was from 1812 until its division in 1817 into Alabama Territory and the State of Mississippi. (See entry 33)



Names:

Claiborne, William C.
C.

Galvez,
Jefferson, Thomas

Mississippi Territory

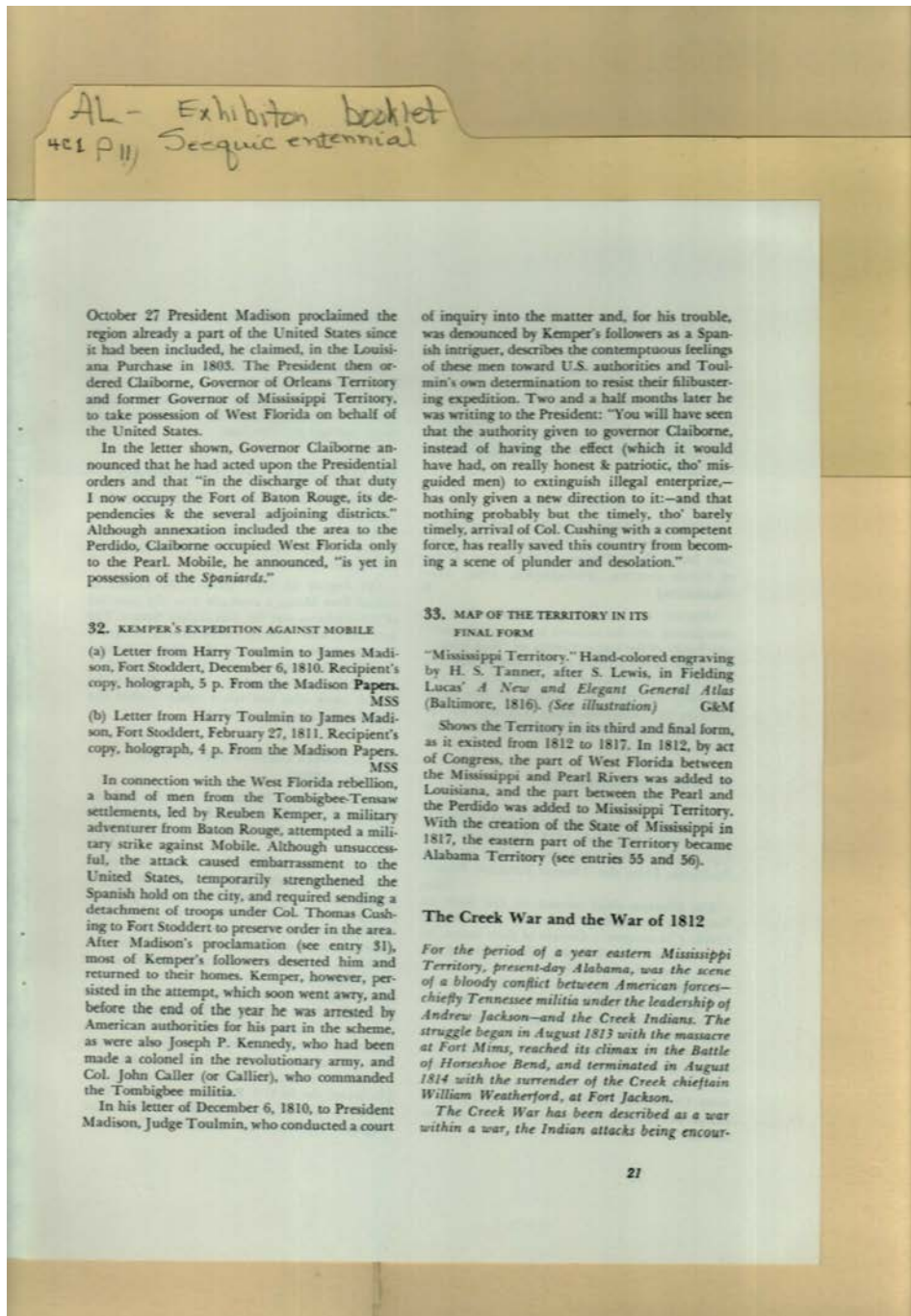
Types:

booklet

map

Dates:

1812



Names:

Callier, John, Colonel
Callier, John, Colonel
Claiborne,
Claiborne, Governor

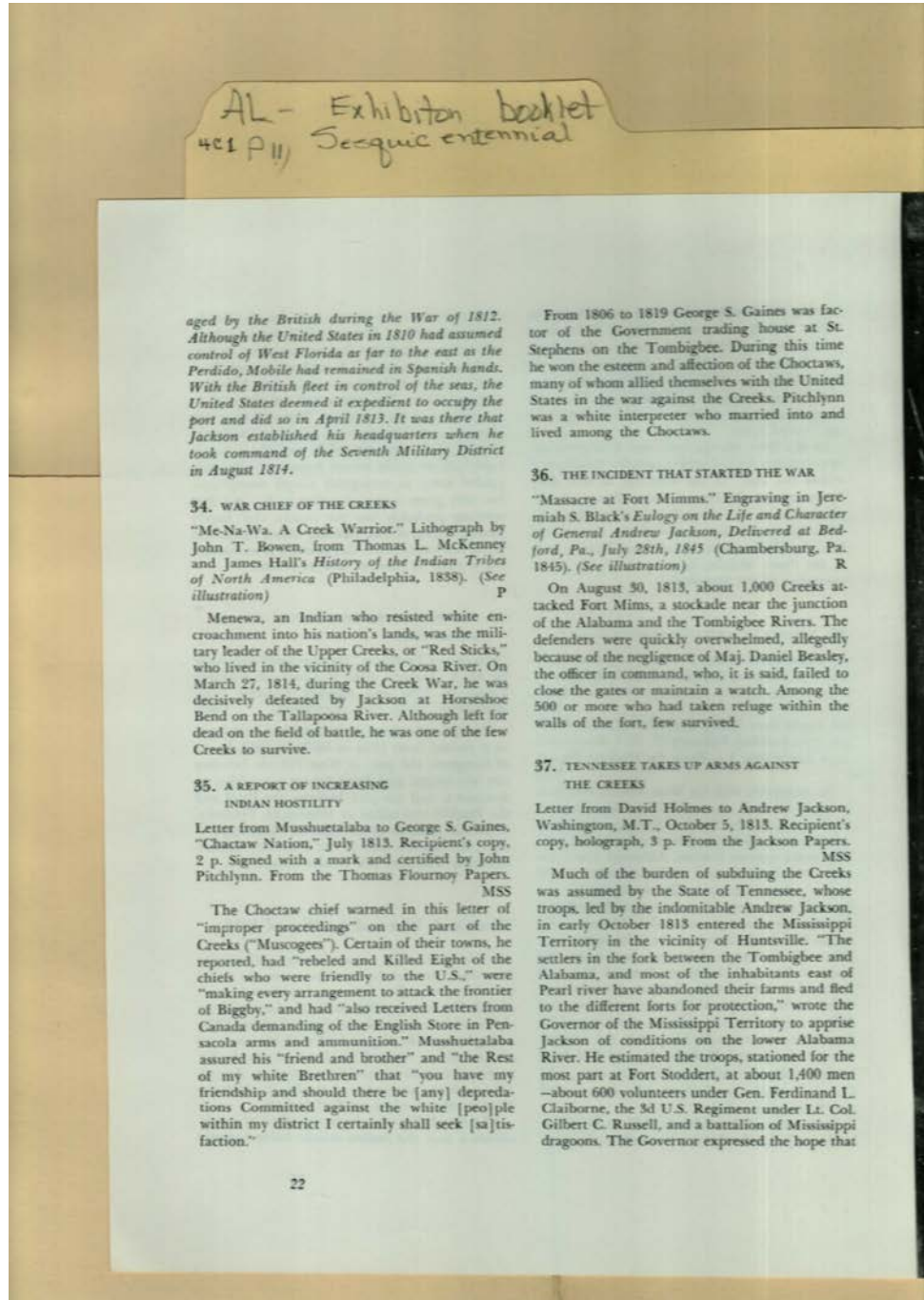
Cushing, Thomas,
Colonel
Jackson, Andrew
Kemper, Reuben
Kennedy, Joseph P.

Lewis, S.
Lucas, Fielding
Madison, James
Madison, President
Tanner, H. S.

Toulmin, Harry,
Judge
Weatherford, William

Types:

booklet



aged by the British during the War of 1812. Although the United States in 1810 had assumed control of West Florida as far to the east as the Perdido, Mobile had remained in Spanish hands. With the British fleet in control of the seas, the United States deemed it expedient to occupy the port and did so in April 1813. It was there that Jackson established his headquarters when he took command of the Seventh Military District in August 1814.

34. WAR CHIEF OF THE CREEKS

"Me-Na-Wa, A Creek Warrior." Lithograph by John T. Bowen, from Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (Philadelphia, 1838). (See illustration) p

Menewa, an Indian who resisted white encroachment into his nation's lands, was the military leader of the Upper Creeks, or "Red Sticks," who lived in the vicinity of the Coosa River. On March 27, 1814, during the Creek War, he was decisively defeated by Jackson at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River. Although left for dead on the field of battle, he was one of the few Creeks to survive.

35. A REPORT OF INCREASING INDIAN HOSTILITY

Letter from Musshuetalaba to George S. Gaines, "Chactaw Nation," July 1813. Recipient's copy, 2 p. Signed with a mark and certified by John Pitchlynn. From the Thomas Flournoy Papers. MSS

The Choctaw chief warned in this letter of "improper proceedings" on the part of the Creeks ("Muscogees"). Certain of their towns, he reported, had "rebeled and Killed Eight of the chiefs who were friendly to the U.S.," were "making every arrangement to attack the frontier of Bigby," and had "also received Letters from Canada demanding of the English Store in Pensacola arms and ammunition." Musshuetalaba assured his "friend and brother" and "the Rest of my white Brethren" that "you have my friendship and should there be [any] depredations Committed against the white [peo]ple within my district I certainly shall seek [sa]tisfaction."

From 1806 to 1819 George S. Gaines was factor of the Government trading house at St. Stephens on the Tombigbee. During this time he won the esteem and affection of the Choctaws, many of whom allied themselves with the United States in the war against the Creeks. Pitchlynn was a white interpreter who married into and lived among the Choctaws.

36. THE INCIDENT THAT STARTED THE WAR

"Massacre at Fort Mimms." Engraving in Jeremiah S. Black's *Eulogy on the Life and Character of General Andrew Jackson, Delivered at Bedford, Pa., July 28th, 1845* (Chambersburg, Pa. 1845). (See illustration) R

On August 30, 1813, about 1,000 Creeks attacked Fort Mims, a stockade near the junction of the Alabama and the Tombigbee Rivers. The defenders were quickly overwhelmed, allegedly because of the negligence of Maj. Daniel Beasley, the officer in command, who, it is said, failed to close the gates or maintain a watch. Among the 500 or more who had taken refuge within the walls of the fort, few survived.

37. TENNESSEE TAKES UP ARMS AGAINST THE CREEKS

Letter from David Holmes to Andrew Jackson, Washington, M.T., October 5, 1813. Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

Much of the burden of subduing the Creeks was assumed by the State of Tennessee, whose troops, led by the indomitable Andrew Jackson, in early October 1813 entered the Mississippi Territory in the vicinity of Huntsville. "The settlers in the fork between the Tombigbee and Alabama, and most of the inhabitants east of Pearl river have abandoned their farms and fled to the different forts for protection," wrote the Governor of the Mississippi Territory to apprise Jackson of conditions on the lower Alabama River. He estimated the troops, stationed for the most part at Fort Stoddert, at about 1,400 men --about 600 volunteers under Gen. Ferdinand L. Claiborne, the 3d U.S. Regiment under Lt. Col. Gilbert C. Russell, and a battalion of Mississippi dragoons. The Governor expressed the hope that

Names:

Beasley, Daniel,
Major
Black, Jeremiah S.
Bowen, John T.
Claiborne, Ferdinand
L., General

Flournoy, Thomas
Gaines, George S.
Hall, James
Holmes, David
Jackson,

Jackson, Andrew,
General
McKenney, Thomas
L.
Me-Na-Wa,
Menewa,

Musshuetalaba
Pitchlynn, John
Russell, Gilbert C.,
Lt. Colonel

Types:

booklet

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4c1 P11, Sesquicentennial



Lithograph of Creek warrior Menewa, one of many Indian portraits made famous by McKenney and Hall. (See entry 34)

Names:

Hall,
McKenney,

Menewa, Creek
Warrior

Types:

painting

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P 11 Sesquicentennial



A mid-19th-century romanticized portrayal of the tragedy at Fort Mims. (See entry 36)

with these forces it would be possible "to drive the Indians from the settlements, and to protect the Country from further agressions," and he concluded: "When joined by your troops I shall rest satisfied as to the issue."

38. THE CHOCTAWS JOIN THE CONFLICT

(a) Letter from John McKee to John Coffee, "Mr. Pitchlynn's," October 20, 1813. Recipient's copy, holograph, 2 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

(b) Ferdinand L. Claiborne's Talk With Pushmataha, November 9, 1813. Manuscript, 3 p. Signed by Lewis (?) Sewall and certified by him to be "a copy of a talk between Genl Claiborne and Pushmataha, as interpreted and declared by the Linguist." MSS

"The chiefs and warriors of this part of the

Nation [have] declared war against the Muscogees," wrote Indian Agent McKee to General Coffee, leading officer under Jackson in the war against the Creeks. He added that he would soon start for Fort St. Stephens with 50 warriors to procure ammunition from General Flournoy, or, should it be unavailable there, he would go to Mobile to purchase it. McKee was influential in persuading other tribes not to join the Creeks, and in 1814 he led some 600 or more Choctaws and Chickasaws in an expedition to the Black Warrior River.

While Jackson was moving against the Creeks in the north, Claiborne, joined by Pushmataha, the Choctaw chief, harassed the Creeks in the south. At a conference at St. Stephens early in November, the Indian leader outlined to the general his plans for marching up the Tombigbee River to the mouth of the Black Warrior,

Names:

Claiborne, Ferdinand L., General
Coffee, General
Coffee, John

Flournoy, General
Fort Mims Tragedy
Jackson,
McKee,

McKee, John
Pitchlynn,
Pushmataha, Choctaw Chief

Sewall, Lewis

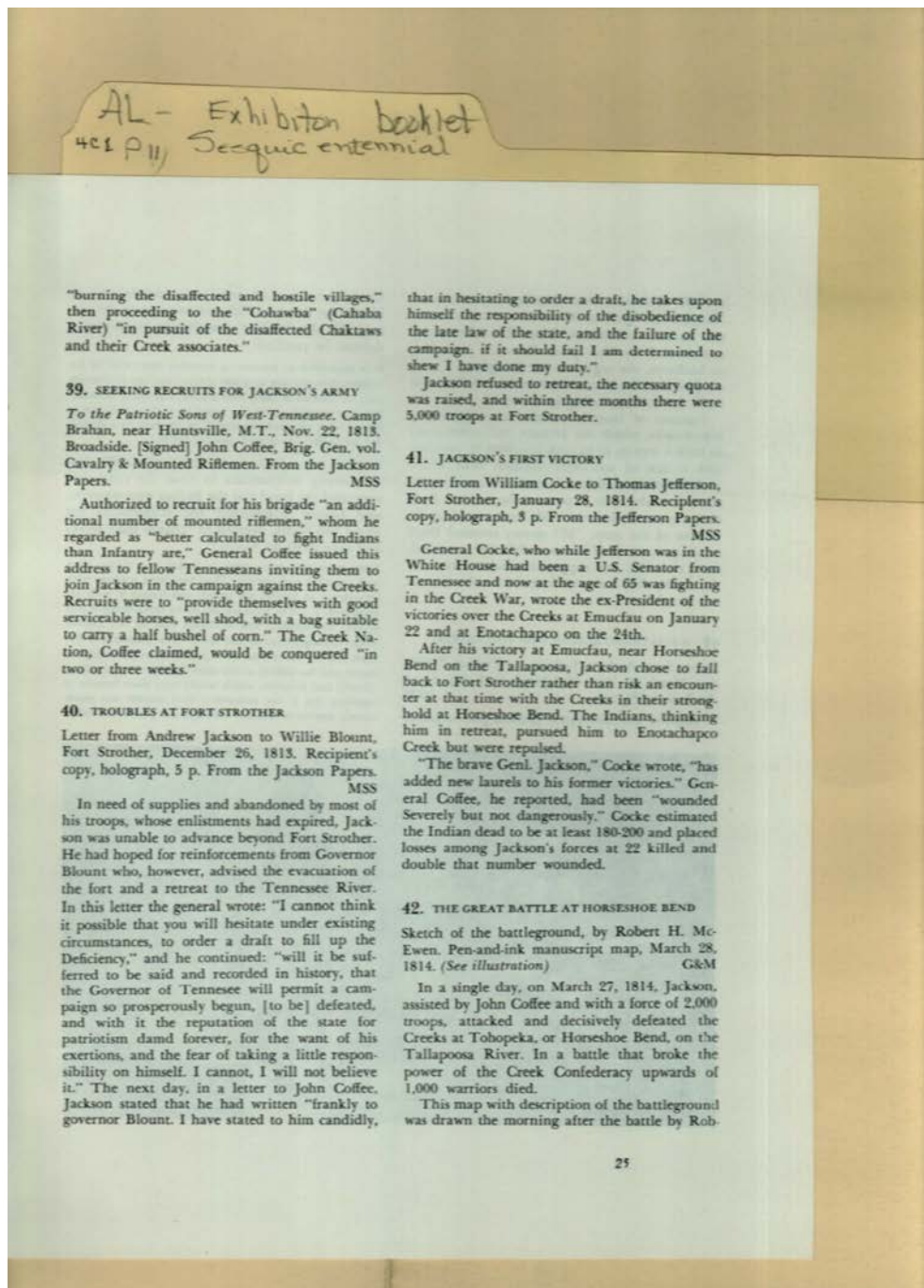
Types:

booklet

painting

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 11
Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 34 r04c01-11-000-0156 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



"burning the disaffected and hostile villages," then proceeding to the "Cohawba" (Cahaba River) "in pursuit of the disaffected Chaktaws and their Creek associates."

39. SEEKING RECRUITS FOR JACKSON'S ARMY

To the Patriotic Sons of West-Tennessee. Camp Brahan, near Huntsville, M.T., Nov. 22, 1813. Broadside. [Signed] John Coffee, Brig. Gen. vol. Cavalry & Mounted Riflemen. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

Authorized to recruit for his brigade "an additional number of mounted riflemen," whom he regarded as "better calculated to fight Indians than Infantry are." General Coffee issued this address to fellow Tennesseans inviting them to join Jackson in the campaign against the Creeks. Recruits were to "provide themselves with good serviceable horses, well shod, with a bag suitable to carry a half bushel of corn." The Creek Nation, Coffee claimed, would be conquered "in two or three weeks."

40. TROUBLES AT FORT STROTHER

Letter from Andrew Jackson to Willie Blount. Fort Strother, December 26, 1813. Recipient's copy, holograph, 5 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

In need of supplies and abandoned by most of his troops, whose enlistments had expired, Jackson was unable to advance beyond Fort Strother. He had hoped for reinforcements from Governor Blount who, however, advised the evacuation of the fort and a retreat to the Tennessee River. In this letter the general wrote: "I cannot think it possible that you will hesitate under existing circumstances, to order a draft to fill up the Deficiency," and he continued: "will it be suffered to be said and recorded in history, that the Governor of Tennessee will permit a campaign so prosperously begun, [to be] defeated, and with it the reputation of the state for patriotism damd forever, for the want of his exertions, and the fear of taking a little responsibility on himself. I cannot, I will not believe it." The next day, in a letter to John Coffee, Jackson stated that he had written "frankly to governor Blount. I have stated to him candidly,

that in hesitating to order a draft, he takes upon himself the responsibility of the disobedience of the late law of the state, and the failure of the campaign. if it should fail I am determined to shew I have done my duty."

Jackson refused to retreat, the necessary quota was raised, and within three months there were 5,000 troops at Fort Strother.

41. JACKSON'S FIRST VICTORY

Letter from William Cocke to Thomas Jefferson, Fort Strother, January 28, 1814. Recipient's copy, holograph, 5 p. From the Jefferson Papers. MSS

General Cocke, who while Jefferson was in the White House had been a U.S. Senator from Tennessee and now at the age of 65 was fighting in the Creek War, wrote the ex-President of the victories over the Creeks at Emucfau on January 22 and at Enotachapco on the 24th.

After his victory at Emucfau, near Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa, Jackson chose to fall back to Fort Strother rather than risk an encounter at that time with the Creeks in their stronghold at Horseshoe Bend. The Indians, thinking him in retreat, pursued him to Enotachapco Creek but were repulsed.

"The brave Genl. Jackson," Cocke wrote, "has added new laurels to his former victories." General Coffee, he reported, had been "wounded severely but not dangerously." Cocke estimated the Indian dead to be at least 180-200 and placed losses among Jackson's forces at 22 killed and double that number wounded.

42. THE GREAT BATTLE AT HORSESHOE BEND

Sketch of the battleground, by Robert H. McEwen. Pen-and-ink manuscript map, March 28, 1814. (See illustration) G&M

In a single day, on March 27, 1814, Jackson, assisted by John Coffee and with a force of 2,000 troops, attacked and decisively defeated the Creeks at Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River. In a battle that broke the power of the Creek Confederacy upwards of 1,000 warriors died.

This map with description of the battleground was drawn the morning after the battle by Rob-

Names:

Cocke, William,
General

Coffee, John, Brig.
General

Jackson, Andrew,
General

Jefferson, Thomas
McEwen, Robert H.

Places:

Camp
Brahan, Huntsville,

MT

Types:

booklet

Dates:

Nov 22, 1813

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ert H. McEwen, who describes himself as a "Regimental quarter Master, to a regiment of six months volunteers from East Tennessee commanded by Col. John Brown." According to McEwen, the regiment left Kingston, Tenn., on January 23 and returned on May 9, "the war with the Indians being at an end."

Features of interest on the map include a breastworks, which the Indians had constructed in such a way as to subject attackers to crossfire, and a line of mounted riflemen with which Jackson surrounded the "horseshoe" on the opposite side of the river to prevent the Indians from escaping across the water. McEwen noted at the bottom of the map: "557 enemy counted Dead on the ground. 25 of Our men fell. 106 wounded, some mortally. It's supposed numbers more of the enemy fell, but was dragged into the river & not found."

43. A FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE

Letter from Andrew Jackson to Thomas Pinckney, March 28, 1814. Holograph draft, 3 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

The day after the battle Jackson put on paper

his impressions of Indian resourcefulness at Horseshoe Bend and his own strategy in the victory. Of the Indians' cunning in preparing a defense he recalled:

It is impossible to conceive a situation more eligible for defense than the one they had chosen; and the skill which they manifested in their breast-work, was really astonishing. It extended across the point in such a direction as that a force approaching would be exposed to a double fire, while they lay entirely safe behind it.

For his part, Jackson, having sent Coffee and his cavalry downstream to cross the river and surround the bend and the Indian encampment, and having bombarded the breastworks for about two hours, decided to "charge their works and take them by Storm."

Never were men more eager to be led to a charge than both regulars and militia. They had been waiting with impatience to receive the order, and hailed it with acclamation. . . . The regulars, led on by their intrepid and skillful commander, Col Williams and by the gallant Major Montgomery, in the midst of a tremendous fire from behind the works were presently in possession of them; and the militia at the same instant charged with a vivacity and firmness, which would have done honour to regulars; For a few minutes a very contest was maintained, muzzle to muzzle, through the port-holes; when



Names:

Brown, John, Colonel
Coffee,

Jackson,
McEwen, Robert H.

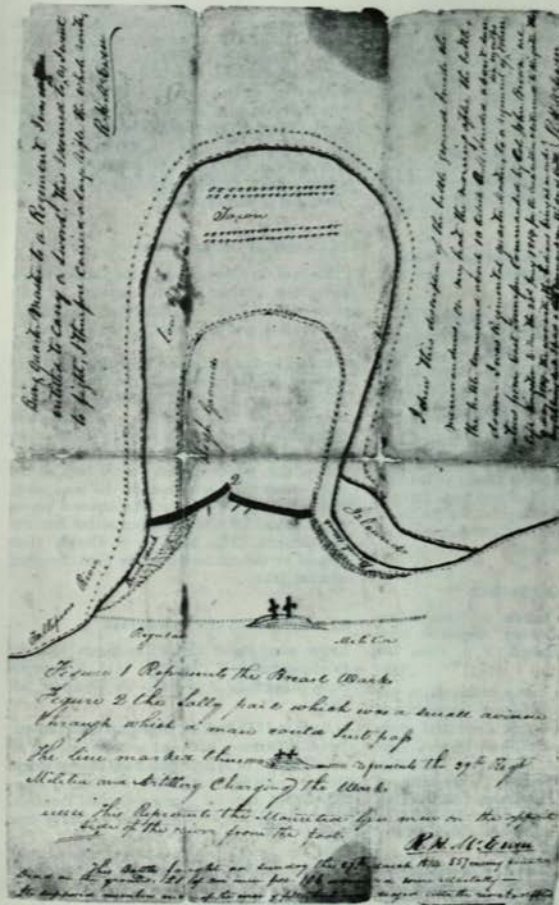
Montgomery, Major
Pickney, Thomas

Williams, Colonel

Types:

booklet

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Map drawn
by an eyewitness
to the battle at
Horseshoe Bend.
(See entry #2)

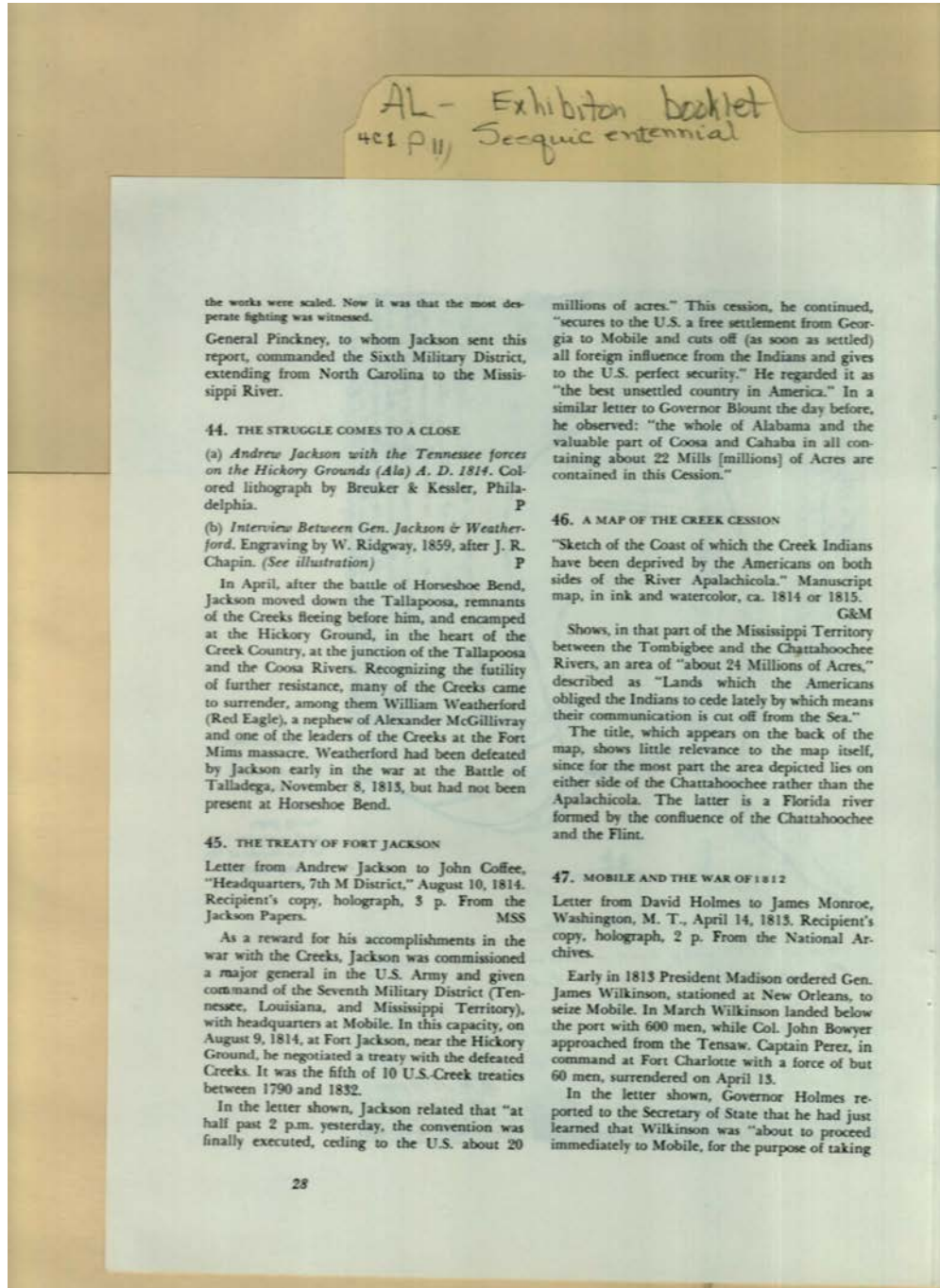
Facing page,
final surrender
of the Creek at the
Hickory Ground.
(See entry #4)

Names:

Horseshoe Bend
Battle Map

Types:

map



Names:

Blount, Governor
Bowyer, John,
Colonel
Breuker,
Coffee, John

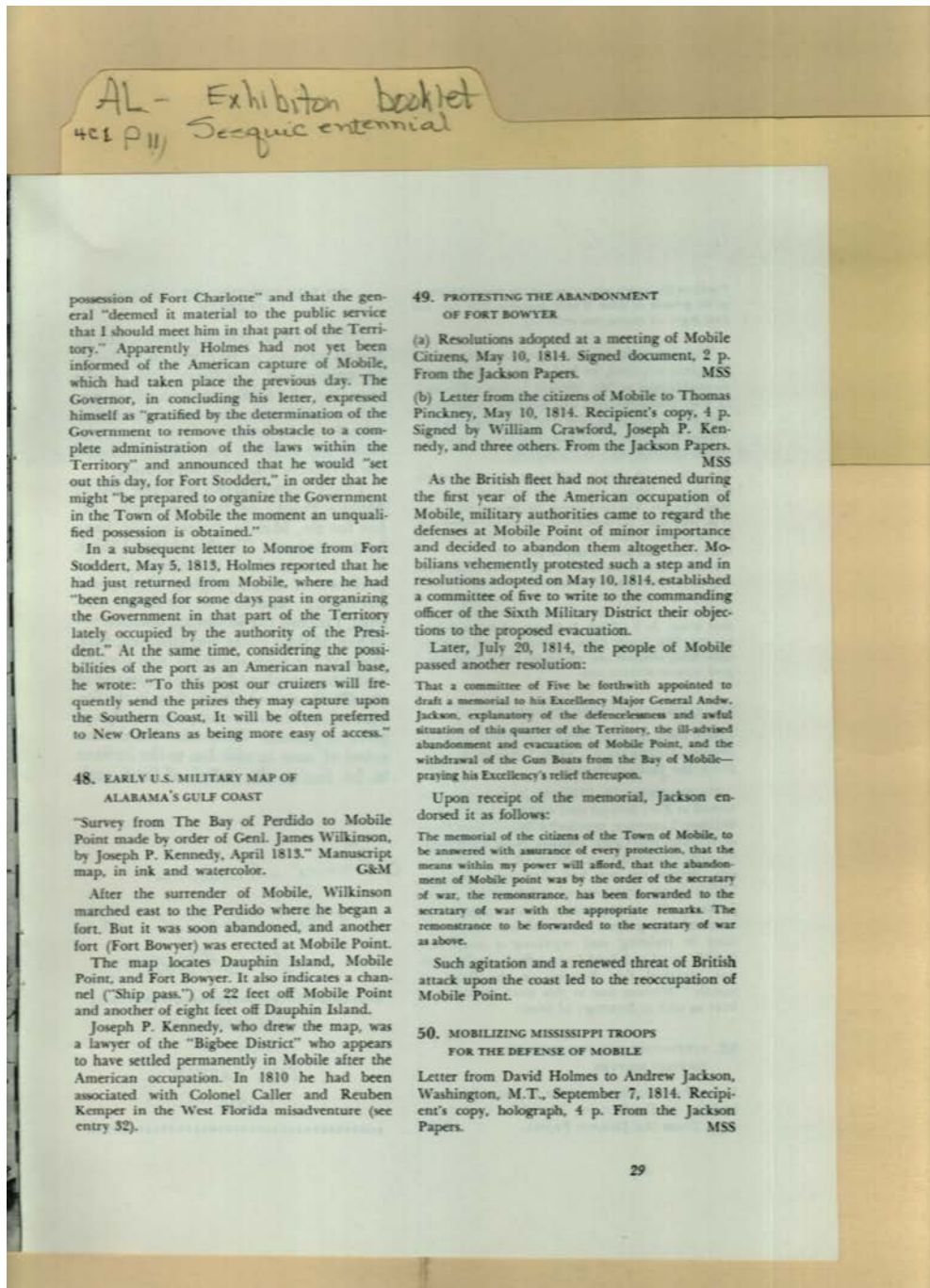
Holmes, David
Jackson, Andrew
Kessler,
McGillivray,
Alexander

Monroe, James
Perez, Captain
Pickney, General
Ridgway, W.

Weatherford, William
(Red Eagle)
Wilkinson, James,
General

Types:

booklet



Names:

Callier, Colonel
Crawford, William
Holmes, David

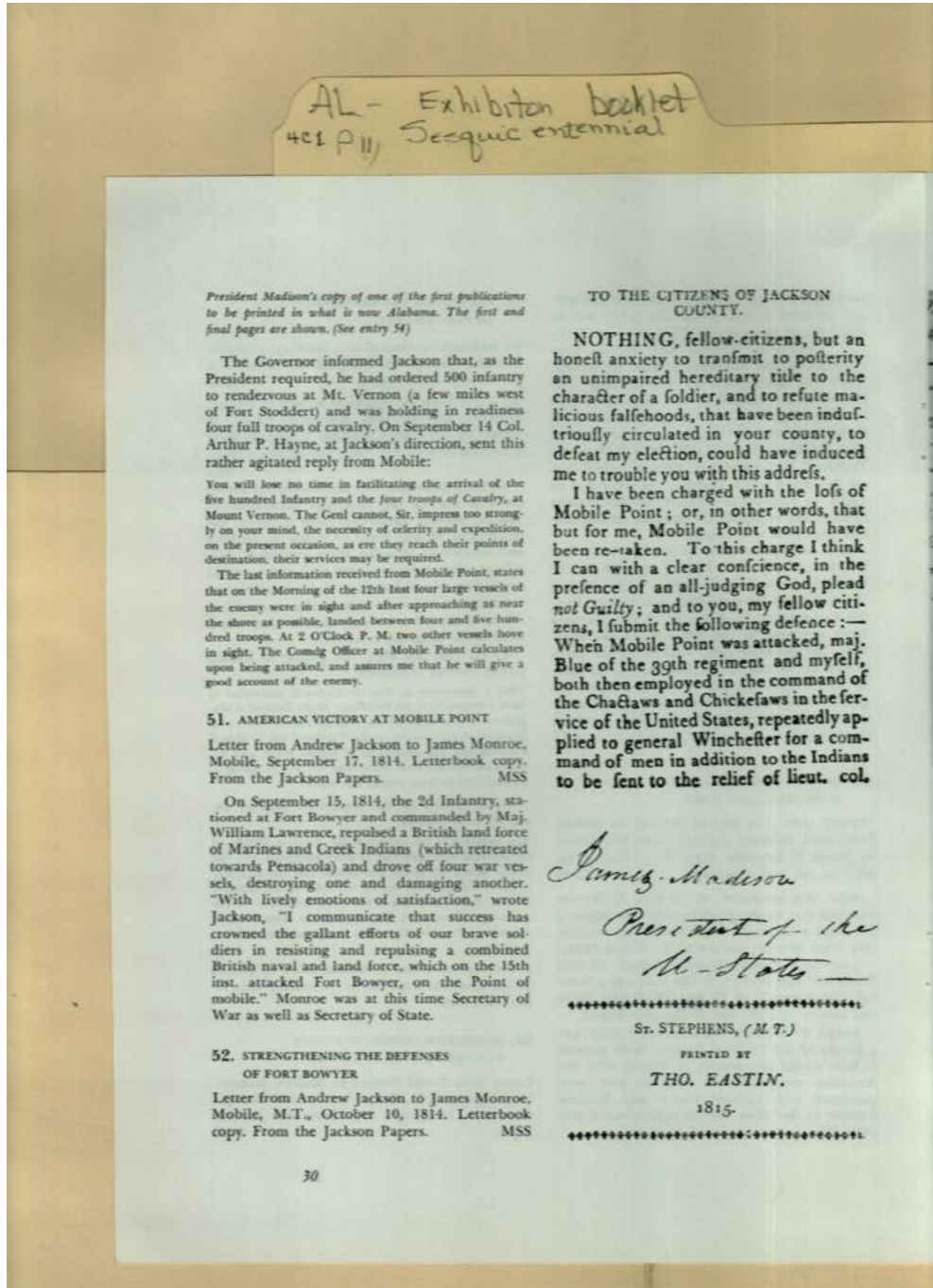
Jackson, Andrew,
Major General
Kemper, Reuben

Kennedy, Joseph P.
Pinckney, Thomas

Wilkinson, James,
General

Types:

booklet



Names:

Eastin, Thomas
 Hayne, Arthur P.,
 Colonel

Jackson, Andrew
 Lawrence, William,
 Major

Madison, James,
 President
 Monroe, James

Places:

St. Stephens, MT

Types:

booklet

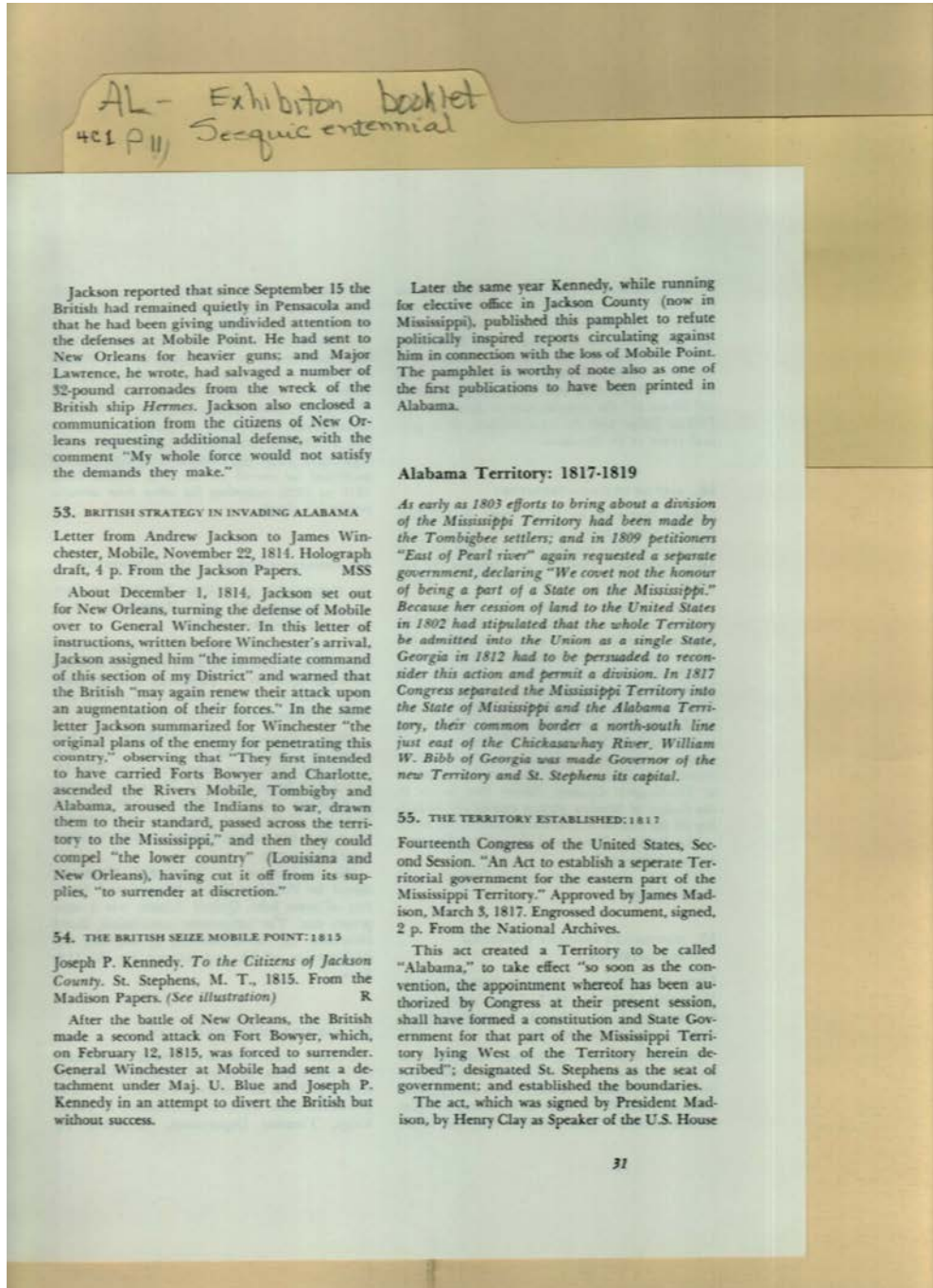
correspondence

Dates:

1815

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

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Jackson reported that since September 15 the British had remained quietly in Pensacola and that he had been giving undivided attention to the defenses at Mobile Point. He had sent to New Orleans for heavier guns; and Major Lawrence, he wrote, had salvaged a number of 32-pound carronades from the wreck of the British ship *Hermes*. Jackson also enclosed a communication from the citizens of New Orleans requesting additional defense, with the comment "My whole force would not satisfy the demands they make."

53. BRITISH STRATEGY IN INVADING ALABAMA

Letter from Andrew Jackson to James Winchester, Mobile, November 22, 1814. Holograph draft, 4 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

About December 1, 1814, Jackson set out for New Orleans, turning the defense of Mobile over to General Winchester. In this letter of instructions, written before Winchester's arrival, Jackson assigned him "the immediate command of this section of my District" and warned that the British "may again renew their attack upon an augmentation of their forces." In the same letter Jackson summarized for Winchester "the original plans of the enemy for penetrating this country," observing that "They first intended to have carried Forts Bowyer and Charlotte, ascended the Rivers Mobile, Tombigby and Alabama, aroused the Indians to war, drawn them to their standard, passed across the territory to the Mississippi," and then they could compel "the lower country" (Louisiana and New Orleans), having cut it off from its supplies, "to surrender at discretion."

54. THE BRITISH SEIZE MOBILE POINT: 1815

Joseph P. Kennedy. *To the Citizens of Jackson County*. St. Stephens, M. T., 1815. From the Madison Papers. (See illustration) R

After the battle of New Orleans, the British made a second attack on Fort Bowyer, which, on February 12, 1815, was forced to surrender. General Winchester at Mobile had sent a detachment under Maj. U. Blue and Joseph P. Kennedy in an attempt to divert the British but without success.

Later the same year Kennedy, while running for elective office in Jackson County (now in Mississippi), published this pamphlet to refute politically inspired reports circulating against him in connection with the loss of Mobile Point. The pamphlet is worthy of note also as one of the first publications to have been printed in Alabama.

Alabama Territory: 1817-1819

As early as 1803 efforts to bring about a division of the Mississippi Territory had been made by the Tombigbee settlers; and in 1809 petitioners "East of Pearl river" again requested a separate government, declaring "We covet not the honour of being a part of a State on the Mississippi." Because her cession of land to the United States in 1802 had stipulated that the whole Territory be admitted into the Union as a single State, Georgia in 1812 had to be persuaded to reconsider this action and permit a division. In 1817 Congress separated the Mississippi Territory into the State of Mississippi and the Alabama Territory, their common border a north-south line just east of the Chickasawhay River. William W. Bibb of Georgia was made Governor of the new Territory and St. Stephens its capital.

55. THE TERRITORY ESTABLISHED: 1817

Fourteenth Congress of the United States, Second Session. "An Act to establish a separate Territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory." Approved by James Madison, March 3, 1817. Engrossed document, signed, 2 p. From the National Archives.

This act created a Territory to be called "Alabama," to take effect "so soon as the convention, the appointment whereof has been authorized by Congress at their present session, shall have formed a constitution and State Government for that part of the Mississippi Territory lying West of the Territory herein described"; designated St. Stephens as the seat of government; and established the boundaries.

The act, which was signed by President Madison, by Henry Clay as Speaker of the U.S. House

Names:

Bibb, William W.
Blue, U., Major
Clay, Henry

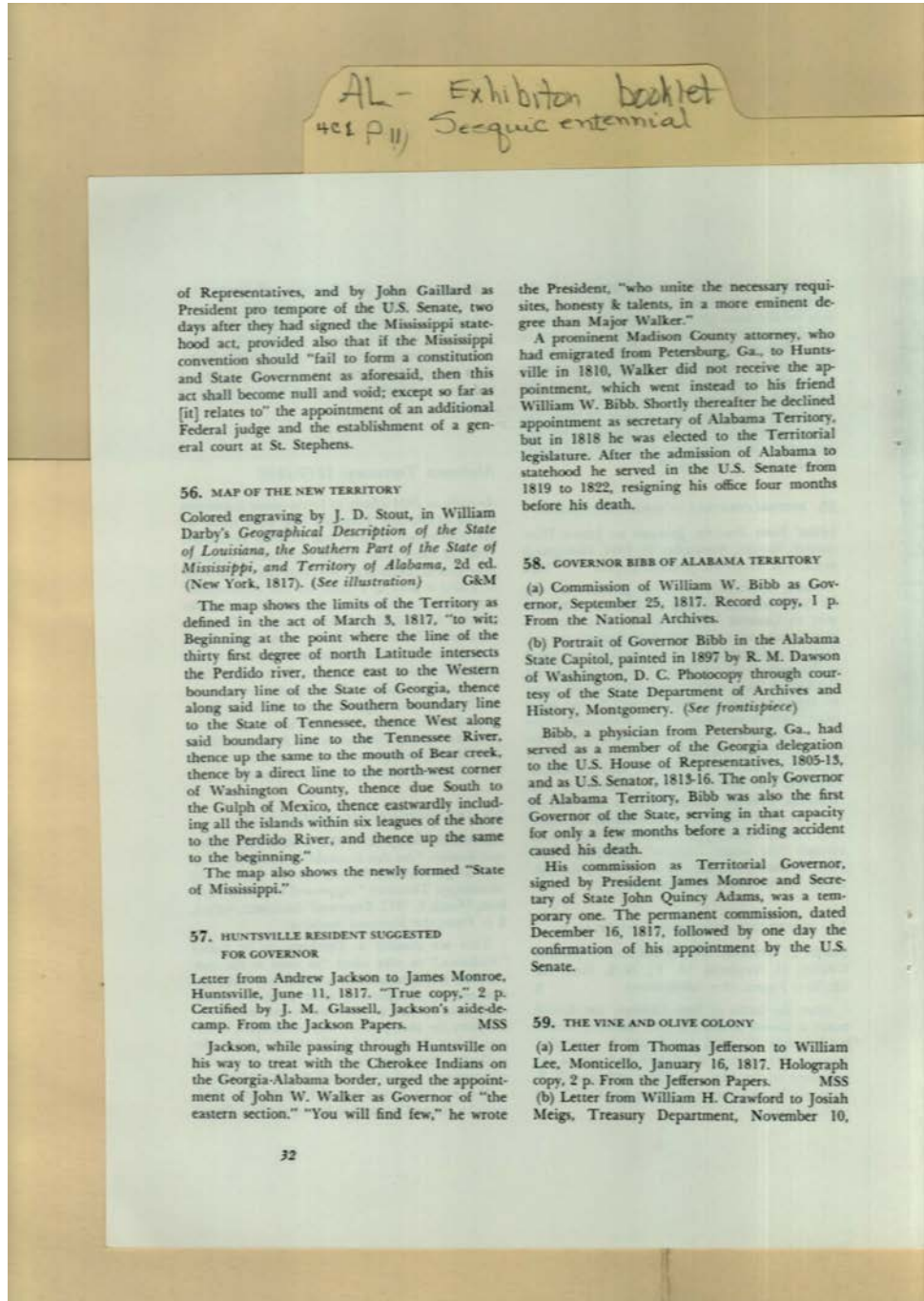
Jackson, Andrew
Kennedy, Joseph P.

Lawrence, William,
Major
Madison, President

Winchester, James

Types:

booklet



Names:

Adams, John Quincy
Bibb, William W.
Crawford, William H.
Darby, William

Dawson, R. M.
Gaillard, John
Glassell, J. M.
Jackson, Andrew

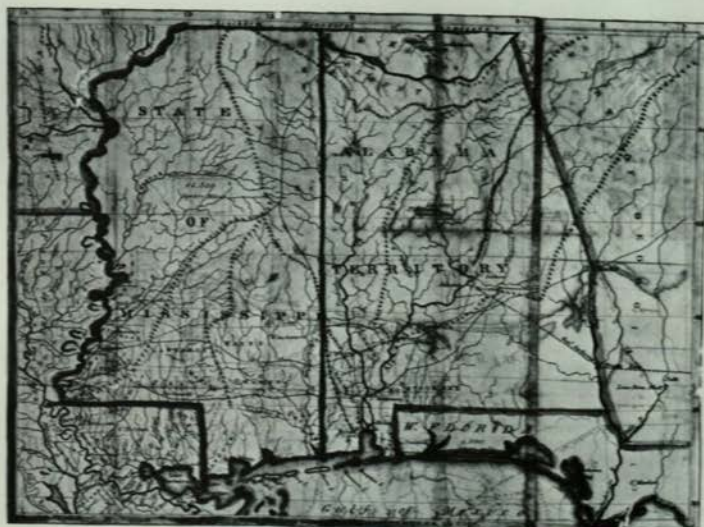
Lee, William
Meigs, Josiah
Monroe, James
Stout, J. D.

Walker, John W.,
Major

Types:

booklet

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4c1 p11) Sesquicentennial



Map of Alabama Territory published in the year in which the Territory was established. (See entry 56)

1817. Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the National Archives.

On March 3, 1817, Congress granted to a group of French immigrants almost 100,000 acres of land "for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive." Under the name of "The French Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," some 900 supporters of the exiled Napoleon settled at the confluence of the Black Warrior and the Tombigbee Rivers. Here, in four contiguous townships within a county named for a battle fought by Napoleon at the Italian village of Marengo, they founded the towns of Demopolis, Aigleville, and Arcola. Incongruously maintaining French court customs and dress while trying to carve out a new home in primitive surroundings, this Bonapartist col-

ony by 1825 had failed and its adherents had scattered.

Jefferson's letter to Lee, the colony's "1st Vice President at Washington," was in response to a request that he "trace for them the basis of a social pact for the local regulations of their society." This the former President declined to do, on the grounds that "every people have their own particular habits, ways of thinking, manners, &c., which have grown up with them from their infancy, are become a part of their nature, and to which the regulations which are to make them happy must be accommodated. No member of a foreign country can have a sufficient sympathy with these."

The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of the General Land Office

Names:

Alabama Territory

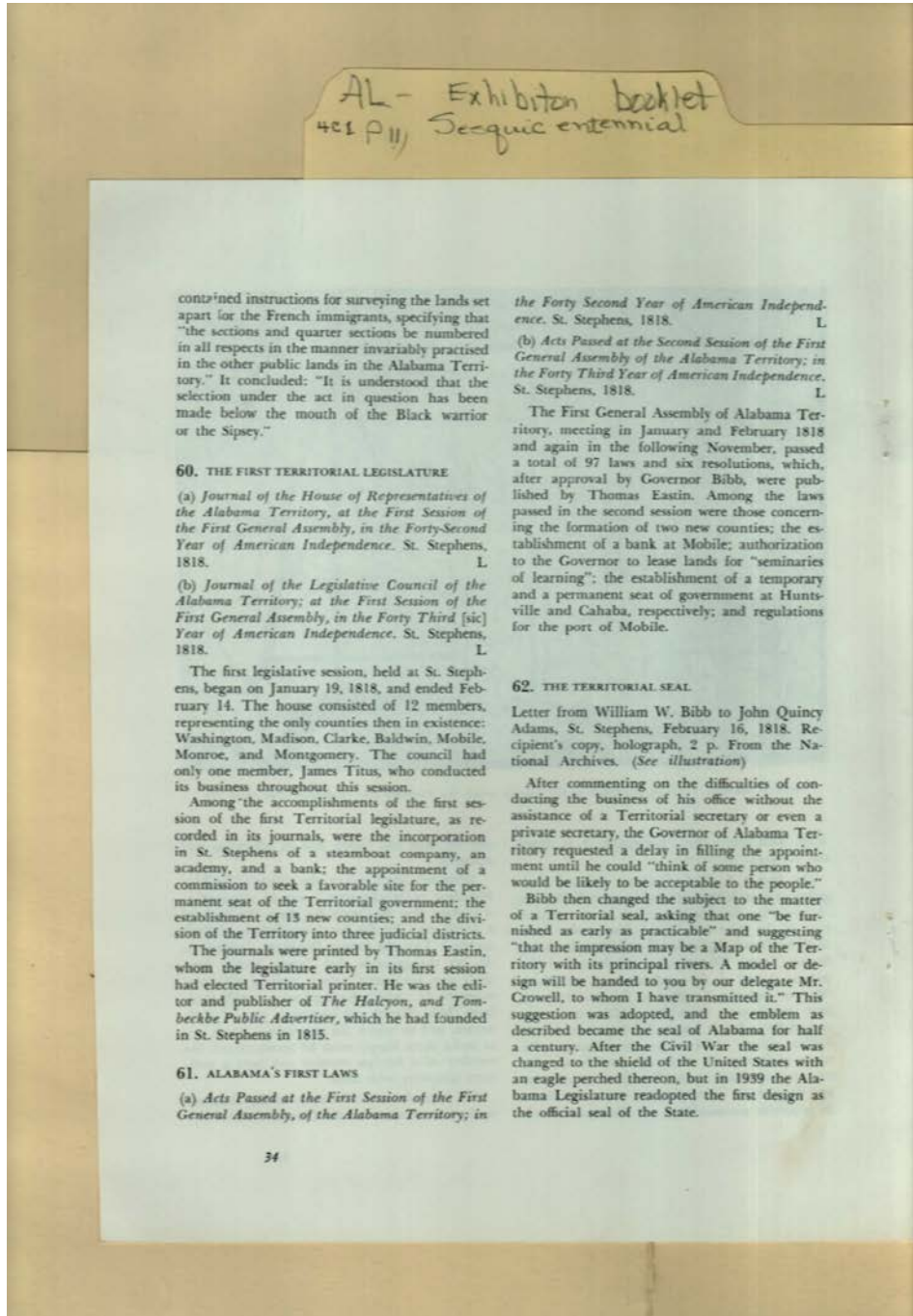
Jefferson,

Lee,

Types:

booklet

map



Names:

Adams, John Quincy

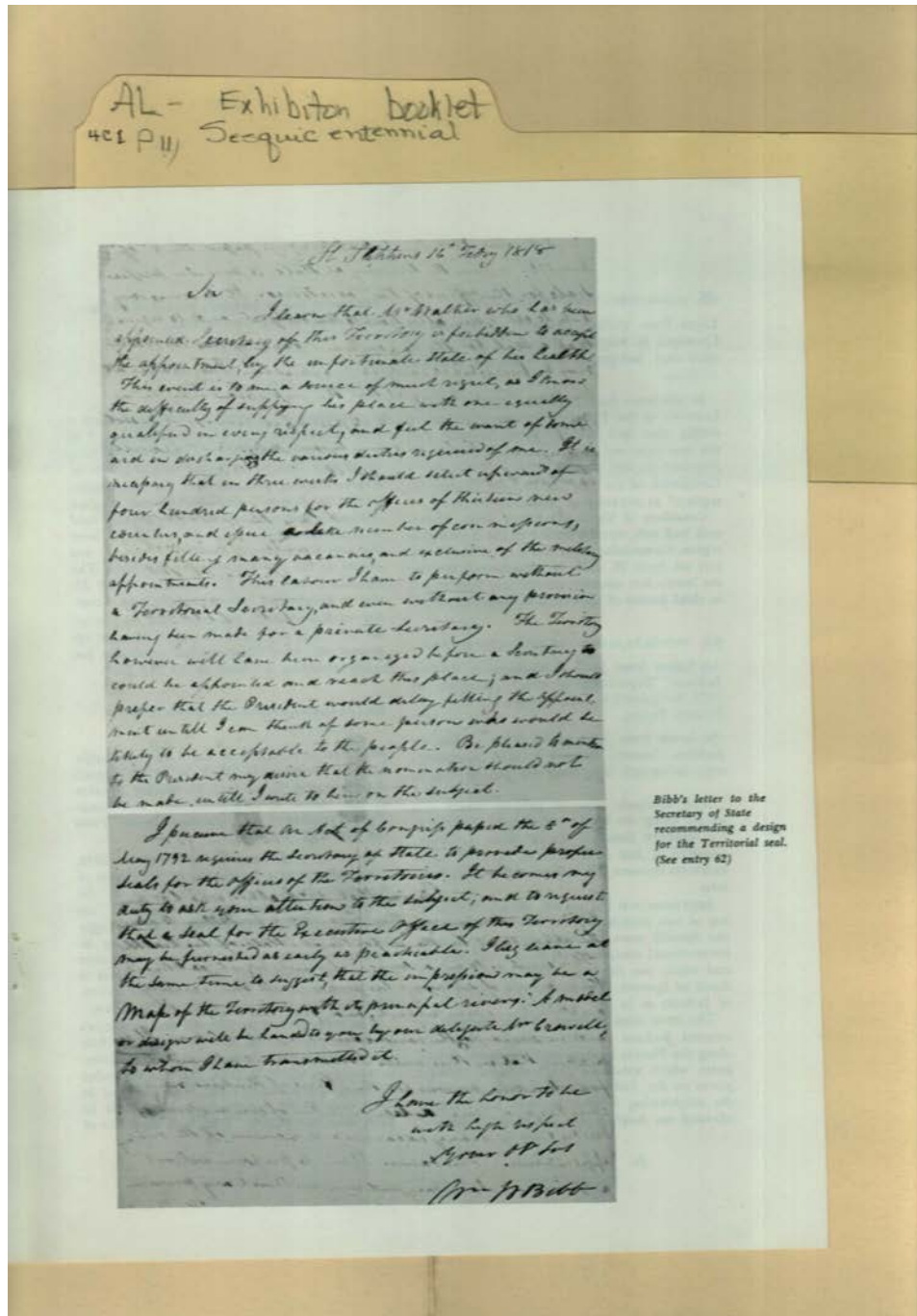
Bibb, Governor

Eastin, Thomas

Titus, James

Types:

booklet



Names:

Bibb, William W.

Walker,

Places:

St. Stephens, MT

Types:

correspondence

Dates:

Feb 16, 1818

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63. A SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY

Letter from William Crawford to William H. Crawford, St. Stephens, October 7, 1817. Recipient's copy, holograph, 2 p. From the National Archives.

In this letter from Attorney Crawford to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Crawford, who at an earlier date had assured James Monroe that the two were not even acquainted, the former proposed his law partner, Henry Hitchcock, "a Gentleman of the first talents, and strictest integrity," as secretary of Alabama Territory.

Grandson of Vermont's Ethan Allen, Hitchcock had only recently settled in the Tombigbee region. Commissioned as secretary of the Territory on April 20, 1818, he subsequently became the State's first attorney general and later served as chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

64. TROUBLES ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(a) Letter from John C. Calhoun to Andrew Jackson, "Department of War," December 26, 1817. Recipient's copy, holograph, 3 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

(b) Letter from William W. Bibb to Andrew Jackson, Coosada, October 1, 1818. Recipient's copy, holograph, 2 p. From the Jackson Papers. MSS

The Seminole War of 1816-18, which was fought along the borders of Spanish Florida at the southern limits of the Alabama Territory, consisted at first of a series of skirmishes and incidents between the Indians and the frontiersmen.

Impetuous acts by Jackson, such as the hanging of two British subjects and the capture of the Spanish town of Pensacola, caused serious international complications for a time; but the end result was the acquisition by the United States of Spanish Florida and the appointment of Jackson as its first Governor.

The letter from Secretary of War Calhoun instructed Jackson to take command of troops along the Florida border; while Governor Bibb's letter, which speaks of the Seminoles' "hiding places on the Alabama" and "strong proof that the neighboring Spanish territory has hitherto afforded an Asylum for the enemy," was an

attempt to justify Jackson's pursuit of the Seminoles south of the 31st parallel.

Statehood Attained: 1819

An enabling act, March 2, 1819, authorized a convention to meet at Huntsville on July 5 to form a constitution and State Government. John W. Walker, Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives, presided over the convention, which by August 2 had drafted and adopted Alabama's first constitution. At an election held in September, William W. Bibb, who had been the only Governor of Alabama Territory, was chosen as the first Governor of the State. The legislature met for the first time on October 25, also in Huntsville; inaugurated the new Governor on November 9; and adjourned on December 17, three days after President Monroe approved the joint Congressional resolution formally admitting Alabama as the 22d State.

65. ALABAMA REQUESTS ADMISSION TO THE UNION

Memorial to Congress by the Territorial Legislature. November 11, 1818, or before. Signed document, 4 p. Signed by J. W. Walker, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and James Titus, President of the Legislative Council. From the National Archives.

From St. Stephens, on November 11, 1818, "in obedience to a Resolution of the House of Representatives," Walker transmitted to the President of the United States a copy of "the joint-Memorial of both branches of the Legislature of the Alabama Territory, praying its admission into the Union." Duplicates also were sent to the President of the U.S. Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The copy sent to President Monroe is shown.

The memorialists pointed out that Alabama's population had increased from 28,000 in 1816, when it was a part of the Mississippi Territory, to more than 60,000 in 1818, and they reminded Congress that Mississippi had been admitted in 1817 with 47,000 inhabitants and Illinois in 1818, with but 40,000. "With such examples of

Names:

Allen, Ethan
Bibb, William W.
Calhoun, John C.

Crawford, William
Crawford, William H.
Hitchcock, Henry

Jackson, Andrew
Monroe, James
Titus, James

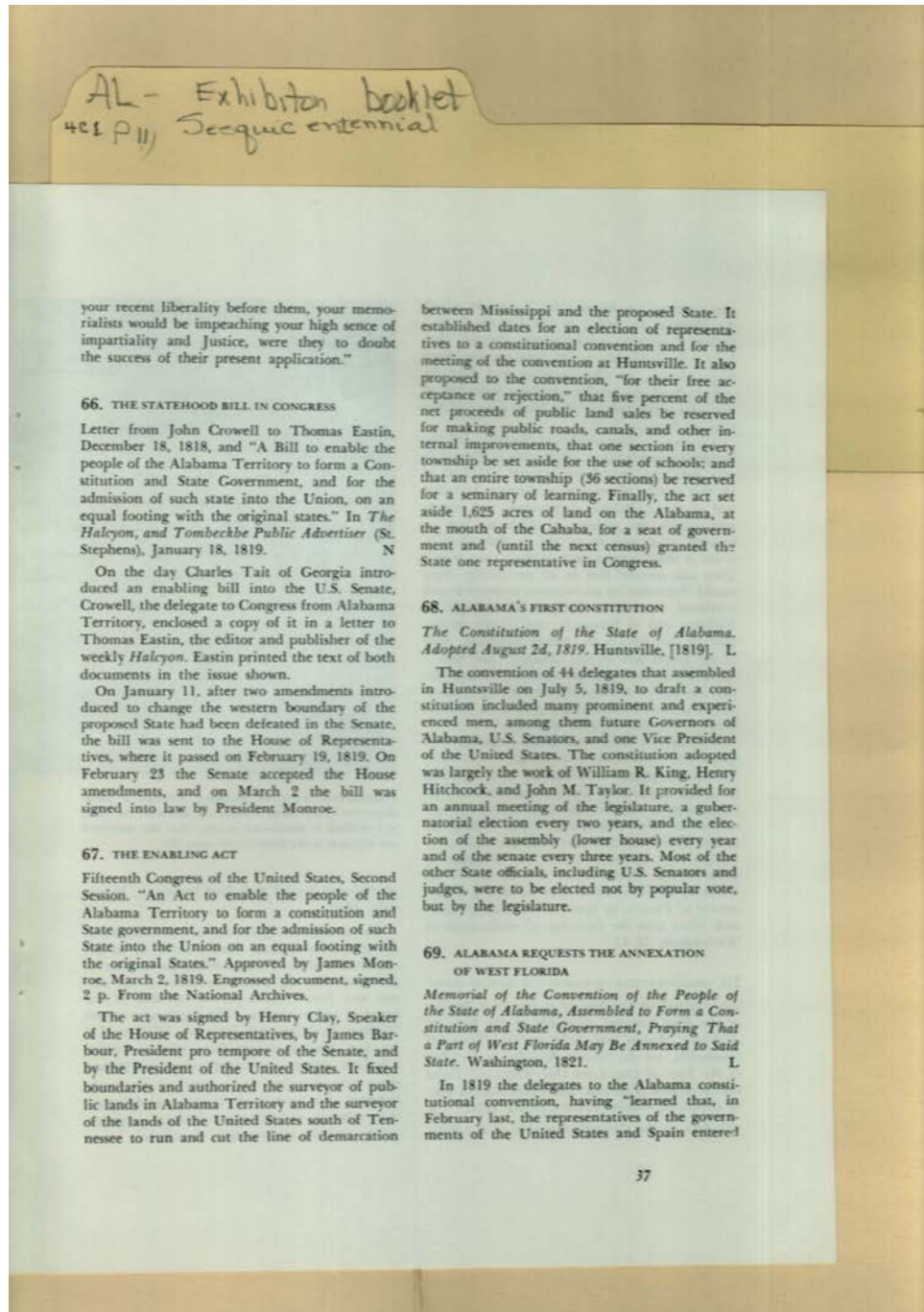
Walker, John W.

Types:

booklet

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

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your recent liberality before them, your memorialists would be impeaching your high sense of impartiality and Justice, were they to doubt the success of their present application."

66. THE STATEHOOD BILL IN CONGRESS

Letter from John Crowell to Thomas Eastin, December 18, 1818, and "A Bill to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states." In *The Halcyon, and Tombeckbe Public Advertiser* (St. Stephens), January 18, 1819. N

On the day Charles Tait of Georgia introduced an enabling bill into the U.S. Senate, Crowell, the delegate to Congress from Alabama Territory, enclosed a copy of it in a letter to Thomas Eastin, the editor and publisher of the weekly *Halcyon*. Eastin printed the text of both documents in the issue shown.

On January 11, after two amendments introduced to change the western boundary of the proposed State had been defeated in the Senate, the bill was sent to the House of Representatives, where it passed on February 19, 1819. On February 23 the Senate accepted the House amendments, and on March 2 the bill was signed into law by President Monroe.

67. THE ENABLING ACT

Fifteenth Congress of the United States, Second Session. "An Act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." Approved by James Monroe, March 2, 1819. Engrossed document, signed, 2 p. From the National Archives.

The act was signed by Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by James Barbour, President pro tempore of the Senate, and by the President of the United States. It fixed boundaries and authorized the surveyor of public lands in Alabama Territory and the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee to run and cut the line of demarcation

between Mississippi and the proposed State. It established dates for an election of representatives to a constitutional convention and for the meeting of the convention at Huntsville. It also proposed to the convention, "for their free acceptance or rejection," that five percent of the net proceeds of public land sales be reserved for making public roads, canals, and other internal improvements, that one section in every township be set aside for the use of schools; and that an entire township (36 sections) be reserved for a seminary of learning. Finally, the act set aside 1,625 acres of land on the Alabama, at the mouth of the Cahaba, for a seat of government and (until the next census) granted the State one representative in Congress.

68. ALABAMA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the State of Alabama, Adopted August 2d, 1819. Huntsville, [1819]. L

The convention of 44 delegates that assembled in Huntsville on July 5, 1819, to draft a constitution included many prominent and experienced men, among them future Governors of Alabama, U.S. Senators, and one Vice President of the United States. The constitution adopted was largely the work of William R. King, Henry Hitchcock, and John M. Taylor. It provided for an annual meeting of the legislature, a gubernatorial election every two years, and the election of the assembly (lower house) every year and of the senate every three years. Most of the other State officials, including U.S. Senators and judges, were to be elected not by popular vote, but by the legislature.

69. ALABAMA REQUESTS THE ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA

Memorial of the Convention of the People of the State of Alabama, Assembled to Form a Constitution and State Government, Praying That a Part of West Florida May Be Annexed to Said State. Washington, 1821. L

In 1819 the delegates to the Alabama constitutional convention, having "learned that, in February last, the representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain entered

Names:

Barbour, James
Clay, Henry
Crowell, John

Eastin, Thomas
Hitchcock, Henry
King, William R.

Monroe, James,
President
Tait, Charles

Taylor, John M.

Types:

booklet

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P 11 Sesquicentennial

into a treaty [the Adams-Onís Treaty] by which the Floridas are ceded to the United States," drafted a petition, unanimously adopted, that "so much of Florida as lies between the rivers Appalachicola, or Chatahouchee, and Perdido, and south of the present southern boundary of this state, shall become and form a part of the state of Alabama."

The memorialists reminded Congress "of the probable importance of the harbor of Pensacola as a naval station; of the exposed situation of all this section of country to foreign invasion; and of the additional promptness and energy with which the citizens of Alabama can be brought to defend or to aid in defending it, when it shall form a part of their own state." They also stressed that in all probability there would "hereafter be an intimate connexion and continual intercourse between the people of Alabama and of Pensacola, and of the inhabitants of this section of country generally, both in the towns and in the country," and that a "diversity of laws and government between the two districts of country thus relatively situated would probably involve the people of both in much inconvenience and confusion."

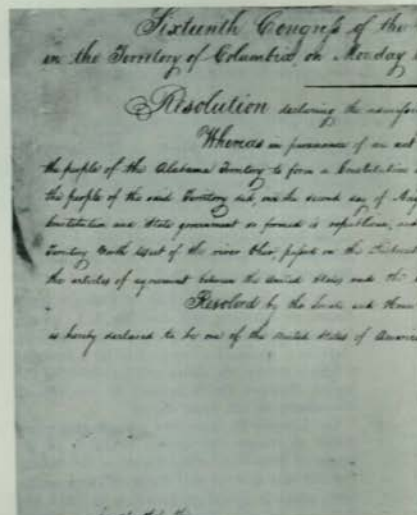
In December 1821 the Alabama Legislature requested of both Houses of Congress that West Florida be joined to Alabama; and in 1840, when the question of Florida statehood was before Congress, the citizens of Escambia County, and other West Floridians, made similar requests. However, they met with no success.

This copy of the memorial was "Printed by order of the Senate of the United States" on February 22, 1821, the date on which the formal cession of Florida by Spain to the United States took place with the exchange of ratifications at Washington, D. C.

70. ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

(a) *Journal of the Senate at the First Session of the First General Assembly of the State of Alabama. Begun and held in the Town of Huntsville, on the Fourth Monday in October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen; and Forty Fourth year of American Independence. Cahaba, 1820. R*

(b) *Acts of the General Assembly of the State*



Congressional resolution declaring Alabama a State. Approved by President Monroe on December 14, 1819, and certified, in portion not shown, "that this resolution did originate in the Senate." (See entry 72)

of Alabama, passed at its First Session . . . Huntsville, 1820. I.

The first State legislature met in Huntsville, the temporary capital, from October 25 to December 17, 1819. Thomas Bibb, the brother of the Governor, was chosen president of the senate, and James Dillet became speaker of the house of representatives. The legislature named William R. King and John W. Walker U.S. Senators, elected various State officers, created a judicial system, appointed judges, established seven new counties, and authorized the establishment of a State bank. It also passed legislation relating to education, internal improvements, and the organization of militia.

Names:

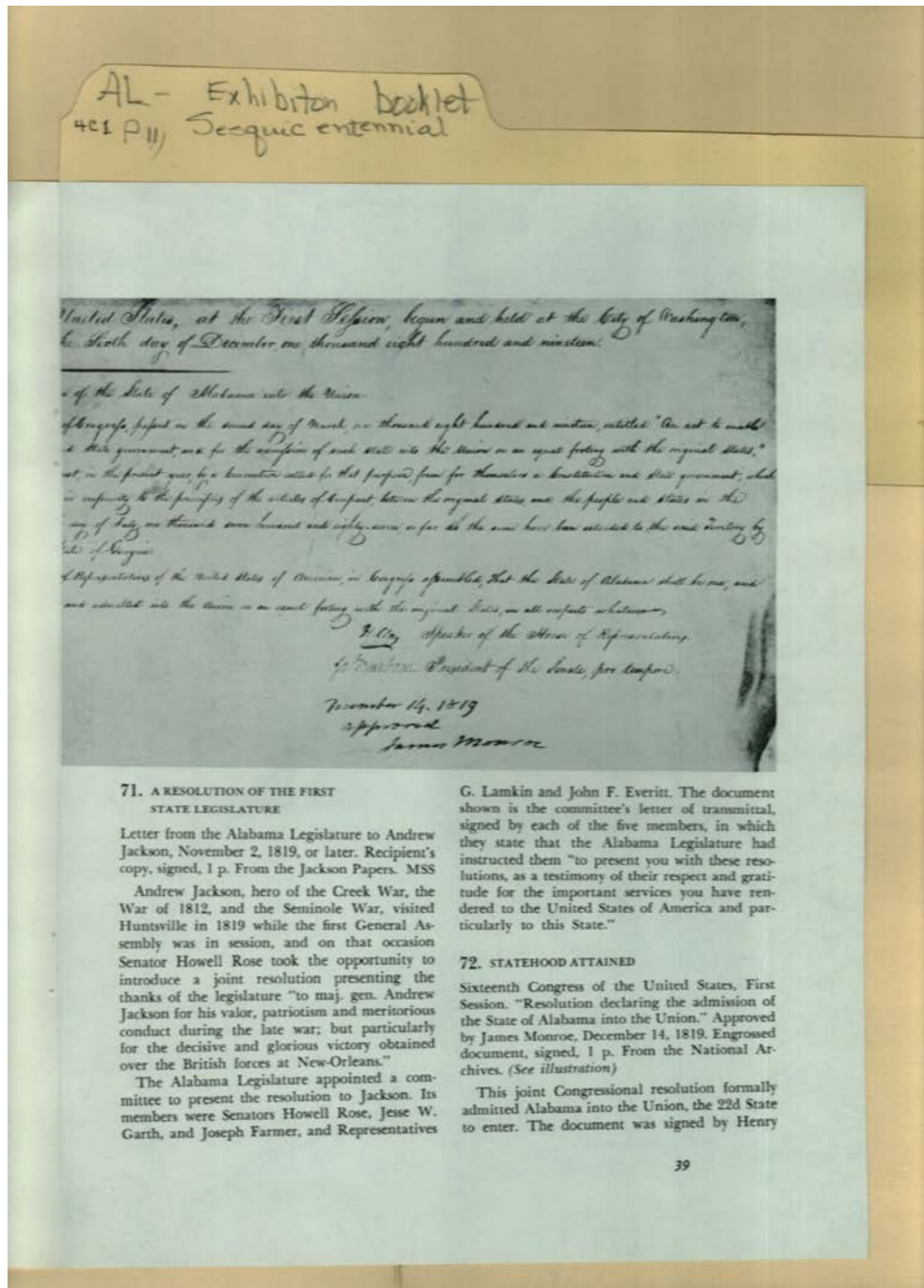
Bibb, Thomas
Dillet, James

King, William R.
Monroe, President

Walker, John W.

Types:

booklet



Names:

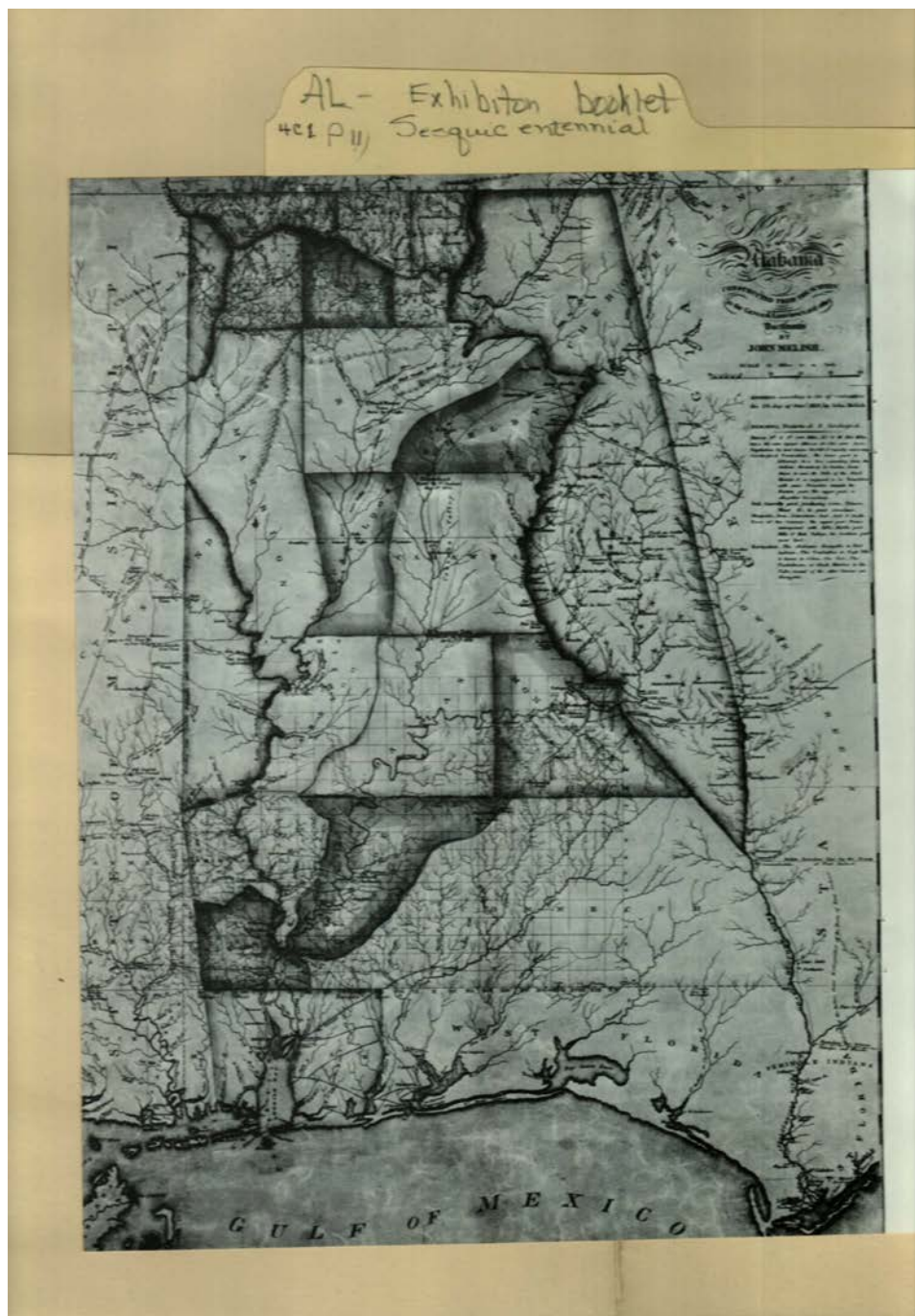
Everitt, John F.
Farmer, Joseph
Garth, Jesse W.

Jackson, Andrew,
Major General
Lamkin, G.

Monroe, James
Rose, Howell

Types:

booklet



Names:

Alabama Early Map

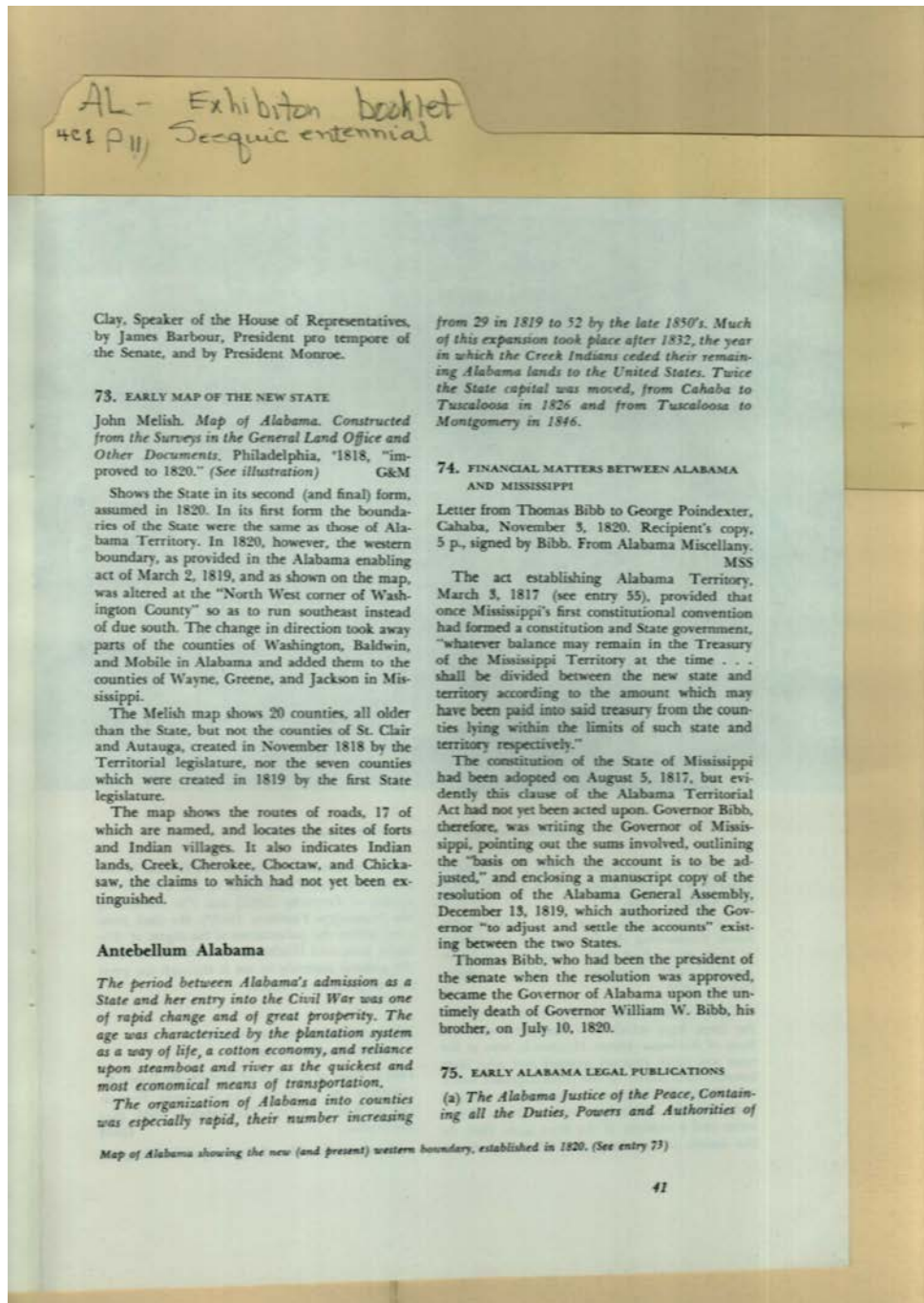
Melish, John

Types:

map

Dates:

1818-1820



Names:

Barbour, James
Bibb, Thomas

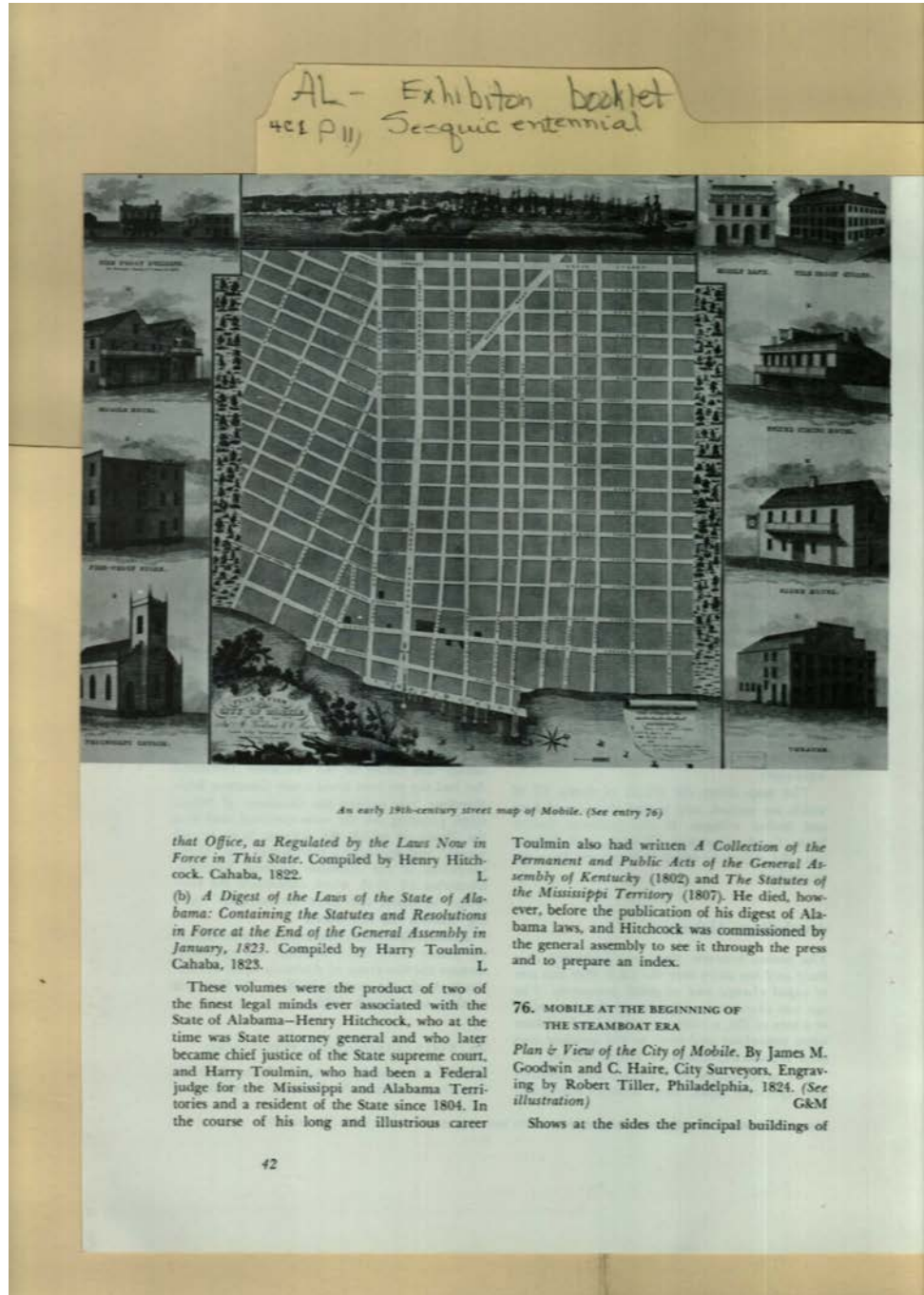
Bibb, William W.
Clay, Henry

Melish, John
Monroe, President

Poindexter, George

Types:

booklet



Names:

Goodwin, James M.

Haire, C.

Hitchcock, Henry

Mobile Streets

Toulmin, Harry

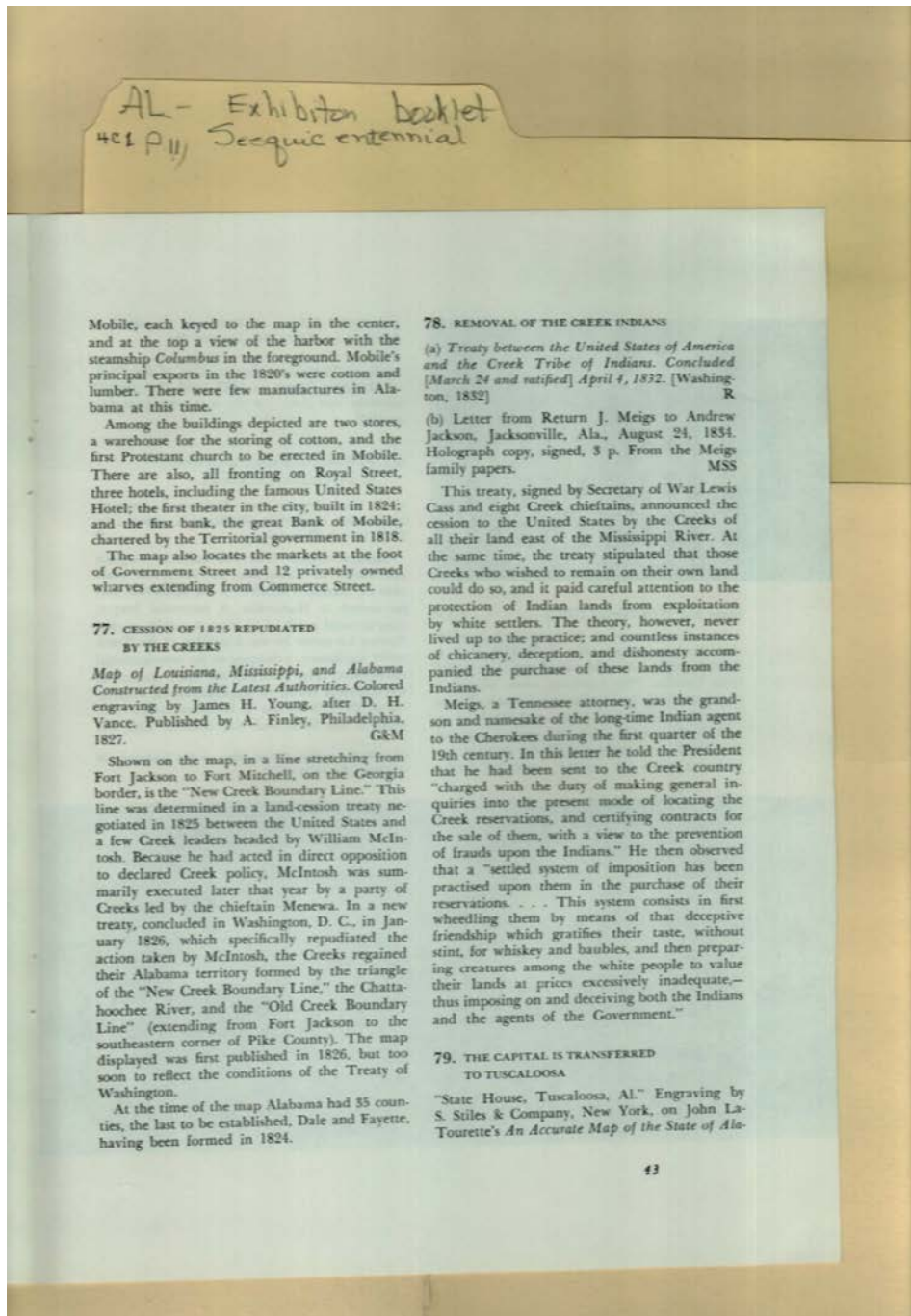
Types:

booklet

map

Dates:

1824



Mobile, each keyed to the map in the center, and at the top a view of the harbor with the steamship *Columbus* in the foreground. Mobile's principal exports in the 1820's were cotton and lumber. There were few manufactures in Alabama at this time.

Among the buildings depicted are two stores, a warehouse for the storing of cotton, and the first Protestant church to be erected in Mobile. There are also, all fronting on Royal Street, three hotels, including the famous United States Hotel; the first theater in the city, built in 1824; and the first bank, the great Bank of Mobile, chartered by the Territorial government in 1818.

The map also locates the markets at the foot of Government Street and 12 privately owned wharves extending from Commerce Street.

77. CESSION OF 1825 REPUDIATED BY THE CREEKS

Map of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama Constructed from the Latest Authorities. Colored engraving by James H. Young, after D. H. Vance. Published by A. Finley, Philadelphia, 1827. G&M

Shown on the map, in a line stretching from Fort Jackson to Fort Mitchell, on the Georgia border, is the "New Creek Boundary Line." This line was determined in a land-cession treaty negotiated in 1825 between the United States and a few Creek leaders headed by William McIntosh. Because he had acted in direct opposition to declared Creek policy, McIntosh was summarily executed later that year by a party of Creeks led by the chieftain Menewa. In a new treaty, concluded in Washington, D. C., in January 1826, which specifically repudiated the action taken by McIntosh, the Creeks regained their Alabama territory formed by the triangle of the "New Creek Boundary Line," the Chattahoochee River, and the "Old Creek Boundary Line" (extending from Fort Jackson to the southeastern corner of Pike County). The map displayed was first published in 1826, but too soon to reflect the conditions of the Treaty of Washington.

At the time of the map Alabama had 35 counties, the last to be established, Dale and Fayette, having been formed in 1824.

78. REMOVAL OF THE CREEK INDIANS

(a) *Treaty between the United States of America and the Creek Tribe of Indians. Concluded [March 24 and ratified] April 4, 1832.* [Washington, 1832] R

(b) Letter from Return J. Meigs to Andrew Jackson, Jacksonville, Ala., August 24, 1834. Holograph copy, signed, 3 p. From the Meigs family papers. MSS

This treaty, signed by Secretary of War Lewis Cass and eight Creek chieftains, announced the cession to the United States by the Creeks of all their land east of the Mississippi River. At the same time, the treaty stipulated that those Creeks who wished to remain on their own land could do so, and it paid careful attention to the protection of Indian lands from exploitation by white settlers. The theory, however, never lived up to the practice; and countless instances of chicanery, deception, and dishonesty accompanied the purchase of these lands from the Indians.

Meigs, a Tennessee attorney, was the grandson and namesake of the long-time Indian agent to the Cherokees during the first quarter of the 19th century. In this letter he told the President that he had been sent to the Creek country "charged with the duty of making general inquiries into the present mode of locating the Creek reservations, and certifying contracts for the sale of them, with a view to the prevention of frauds upon the Indians." He then observed that a "settled system of imposition has been practised upon them in the purchase of their reservations. . . . This system consists in first wheedling them by means of that deceptive friendship which gratifies their taste, without stint, for whiskey and baubles, and then preparing creatures among the white people to value their lands at prices excessively inadequate,—thus imposing on and deceiving both the Indians and the agents of the Government."

79. THE CAPITAL IS TRANSFERRED TO TUSCALOOSA

"State House, Tuscaloosa, Al." Engraving by S. Stiles & Company, New York, on John LaTourette's *An Accurate Map of the State of Ala-*

Names:

Cass, Lewis
Finley, A.
Jackson, Andrew

LaTourette, John
McIntosh, William
Meigs, J.

Menewa, Creek
Warrior
Vance, D. H.

Young, James H.

Types:

booklet

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The Capitol Building at Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama from 1826 to 1846. (See entry 79)

north, to Tuscaloosa. Construction of the Capitol Building began in 1827, and the general assembly met there for the first time probably in 1829.

**80. PROMINENT POLITICAL LEADER
IN ANTEBELLUM ALABAMA**

C. C. Clay, Senator from Alabama. Lithograph by Charles Fenderich, Washington, printed by P. S. Duval, Philadelphia.

Clement Comer Clay was born in Virginia and raised in Tennessee. In 1811, two years after he became a member of the Knoxville bar, he moved to Huntsville. A successful lawyer, Clay devoted much of his time to public service. During his career he was a member of the Territorial legislature, a delegate to the constitutional convention, chief justice of the State, speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Governor of the State, and U.S. Senator. This last

bama and West Florida (1837). G&M

The Constitution of Alabama had provided that the general assembly of 1825-26, if it so desired, might move the site of the State capital from Cahaba. This low-lying town, located at the juncture of the Cahaba and Alabama Rivers, was subject to disease, fevers, and floods. A severe flood occurred while the general assembly of 1825-26 was meeting, and the decision was made to move the capital somewhat farther

One of the earliest known views of the University of Alabama. (See entry 81)



44

Names:

Capitol Building
Clay, Clement Comer

Duval, P. S.
Fenderich, Charles

University of
Alabama

Places:

Tuscaloosa, AL

Types:

booklet

drawing

Dates:

1826

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P II, Sesquicentennial

office Clay resigned in 1841, and thereafter, until his death in 1866, he occupied himself chiefly with his private law practice.

In 1837, the year Clay was elected to the Senate, Charles Fenderich came to Washington. Presumably this lithograph was made sometime between that date and Clay's departure from Washington in 1841.

81. THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

"University of the State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Al." Engraving by S. Stiles & Company, New York, on John LaTourette's *An Accurate Map of the State of Alabama and West Florida* (1837). (See illustration) G&M

Although the University was established by an act of the general assembly in 1819, its site was not chosen until 1827, and its first students were not admitted until 1831. Rev. Alva Woods, formerly president of Transylvania University in Kentucky, was selected as the first president.

The building in the center foreground, the rotunda, contained an auditorium and a library. In the building to the rear, partially blocked from view, were the principal lecture halls and laboratories. Surrounding these on both sides was housing for faculty and students.

82. A POLITICAL FIGURE OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS

Dixon H. Lewis, Representative from Alabama. Lithograph by Charles Fenderich, Washington, printed by P. S. Duval, Philadelphia, 1839. (See illustration) P

Moving in 1820, when he was 18, from Georgia to Cahaba, Lewis studied law under Attorney General Henry Hitchcock. In 1825 he opened a law practice in Montgomery and the following year won election to the State House of Representatives. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1829, he served there until 1844, and from then until his death in 1848 in the U.S. Senate. His weight of 450 pounds required special seating arrangements in both the House and the Senate.

An ardent advocate of States' rights, Lewis

fought every attempt at centralization, opposing on constitutional grounds the United States Bank, the high protective tariff, and internal improvements by the Federal Government.

83. SYMBOL OF ANTEBELLUM ALABAMA'S PROSPERITY

Mobile. Taken from the Marsh opposite the City near Pinto's residence. Aquatint by William J. Bennett, after William Todd, 1842. (See cover) P

Dixon H. Lewis. In his hand is a letter signed by J. Forsyth, the Secretary of State. (See entry 82)



Names:

Bennett, William J.
Clay, C. C.
Duval, P. S.

Fenderich, Charles
Forsyth, J.
Hitchcock, Henry

LaTourette, John
Lewis, Dixon H.
Pinto,

Stiles, S.
Todd, William
Woods, Alva, Rev.

Types:

booklet

drawing

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An 1856 view of the Capitol Building at Montgomery, the State capital since 1847. (See entry 84)

William R. King, U.S. Senator from Alabama (1819-44, 1848-52), Minister to France (1844-46), and Vice President of the United States (1853). (See entry 85)

Shown is Alabama's only port, the harbor teeming with the ships that carried her products, principally cotton, to other cities of the United States and abroad to England and France.

In the following year construction of the Capitol Building in Montgomery was completed, but it burned to the ground in 1849. The building shown here was erected in 1851 on the foundations of the old and, with additions, still serves as the State capitol.

84. MONTGOMERY BECOMES THE STATE CAPITAL

"The Capitol at Montgomery. From a Photograph by W. H. Frears." Engraving by S. Stiles & Company, New York, on *La Tourette's Map of the State of Alabama and West Florida* (1856) "revised, corrected, and published" by D. H. Cram, Montgomery. (See illustration) G&M

Although the State constitution had stipulated that once the location of the capital had been fixed it was not to be changed, the shifting of the center of population toward the central and eastern part of the State led to a constitutional amendment in 1846 which resulted in the removal of the capital from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery.

85. VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. KING

(a) Daguerrotype of King. (See illustration) P
(b) Letter from Edmund Burke to Franklin Pierce, Baltimore, June 6, 1852. Recipient's copy, holograph, 4 p. From the Pierce Papers.

MSS
After a brief career as a lawyer and legislator in his native North Carolina, King moved in 1818 to Dallas County, Ala. He helped draft the new State's constitution and in 1819 was elected one of Alabama's first two U.S. Senators, a position he held for much of the rest of his life. In the 1840's King served briefly as Minister to France, returning afterward to the Senate. In

Names:

Burke, Edmund
Capitol Building

Cram, D. H.
Frears, W. H.

King, William R.
LaTourette, John

Pierce, Franklin
Stiles, S.

Places:

Montgomery, AL

Types:

booklet

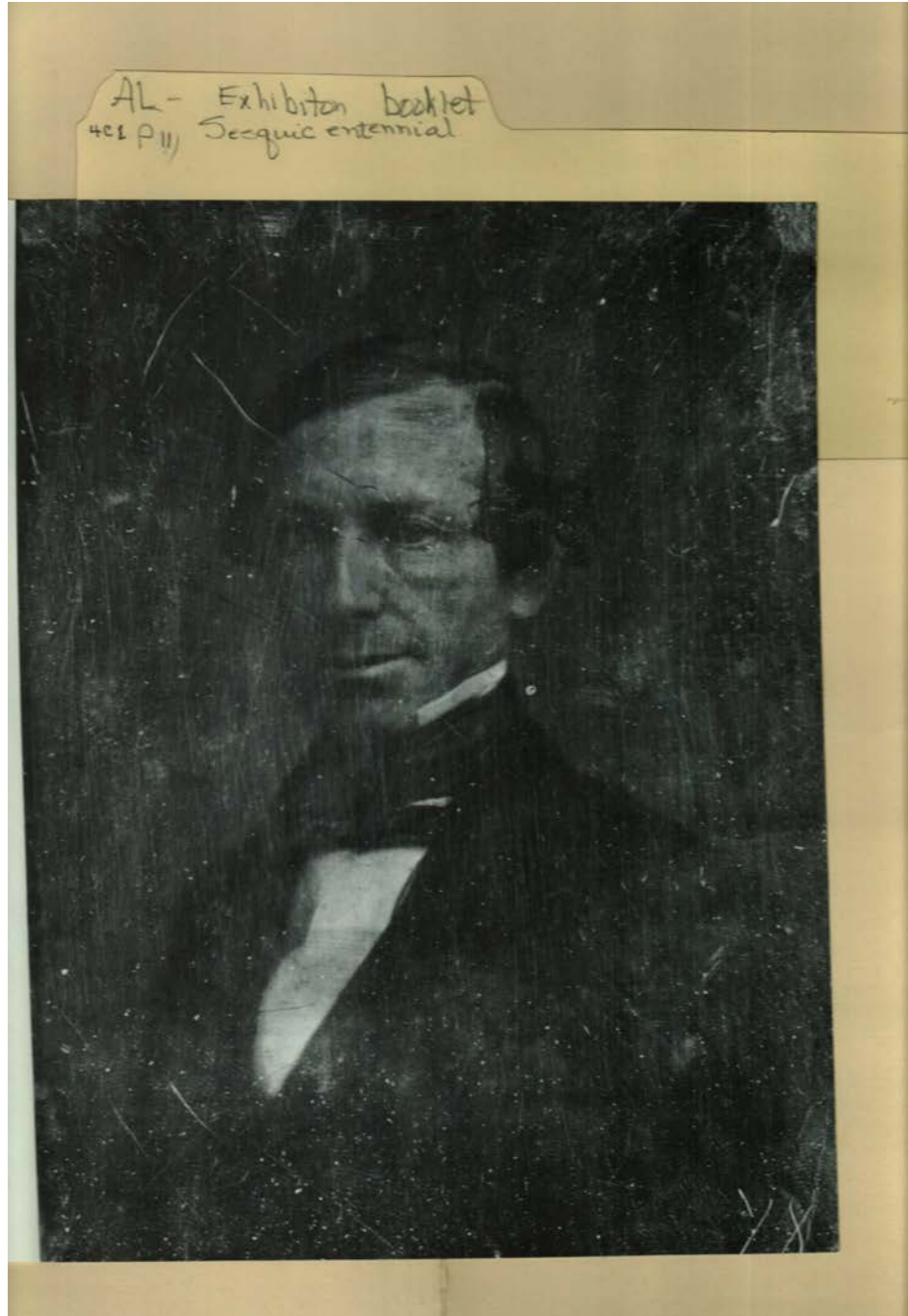
drawing

Dates:

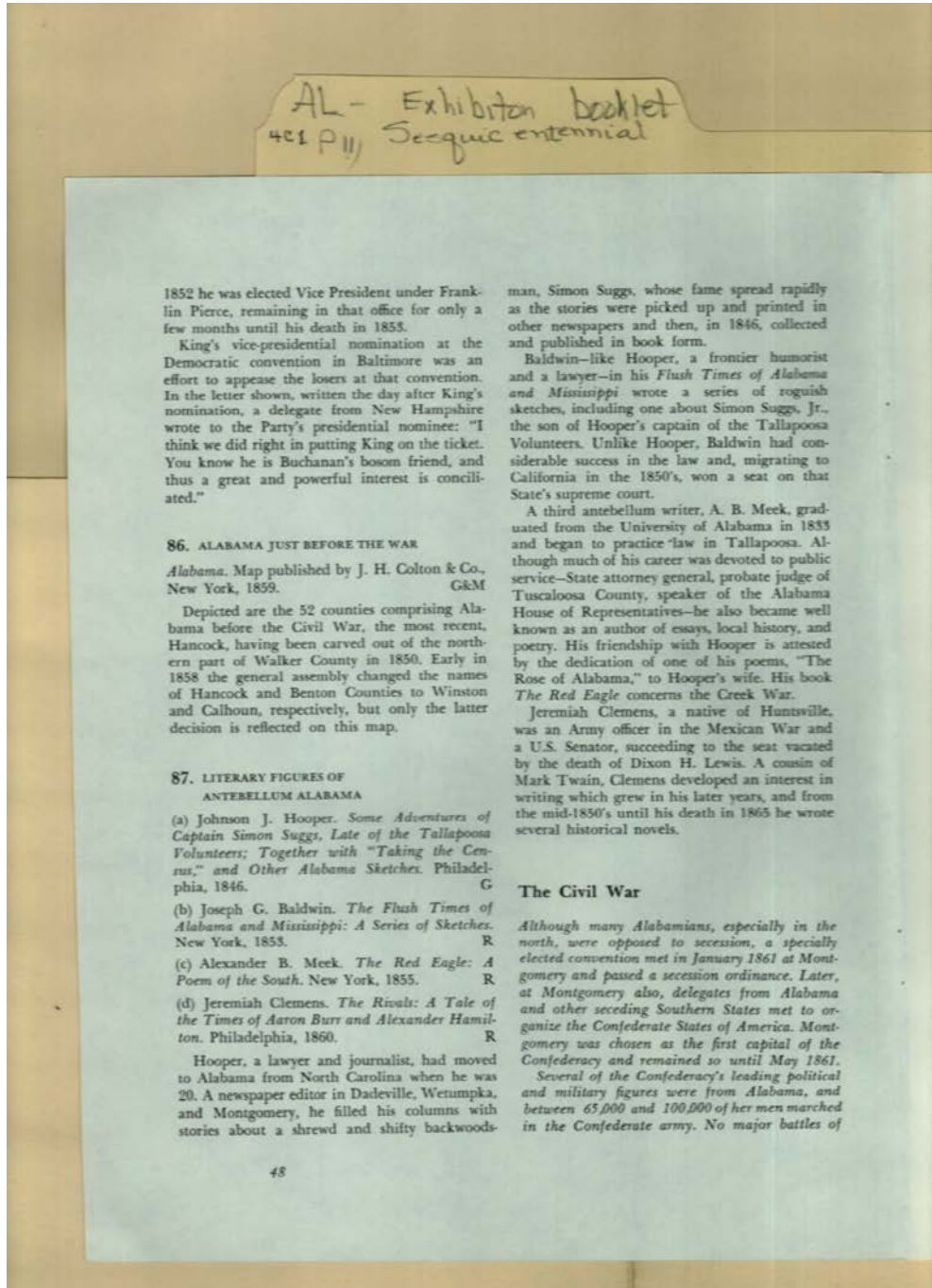
1856

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

Image 56 r04c01-11-000-0178 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Types:
painting



Names:

Baldwin, Joseph G.
Buchanan,
Burr, Aaron
Clemens, Jeremiah

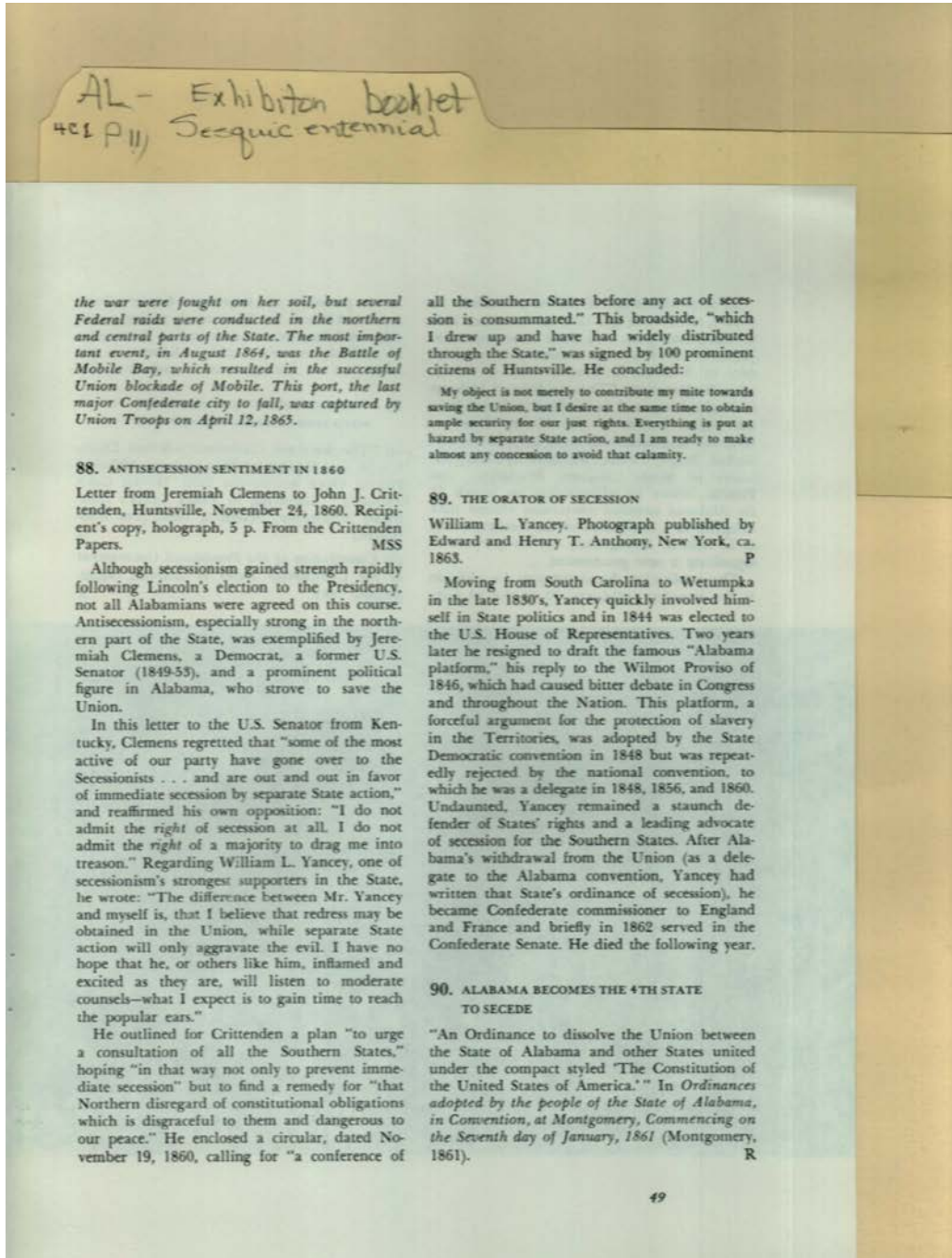
Colton, J. H.
Hamilton, Alexander
Hooper, Johnson J.
King, William R.

Lewis, Dixon H.
Meek, Alexander B.
Pierce, Franklin

Suggs, Simon,
Captain
Suggs, Simon, Jr.
Twain, Mark

Types:

booklet



Names:

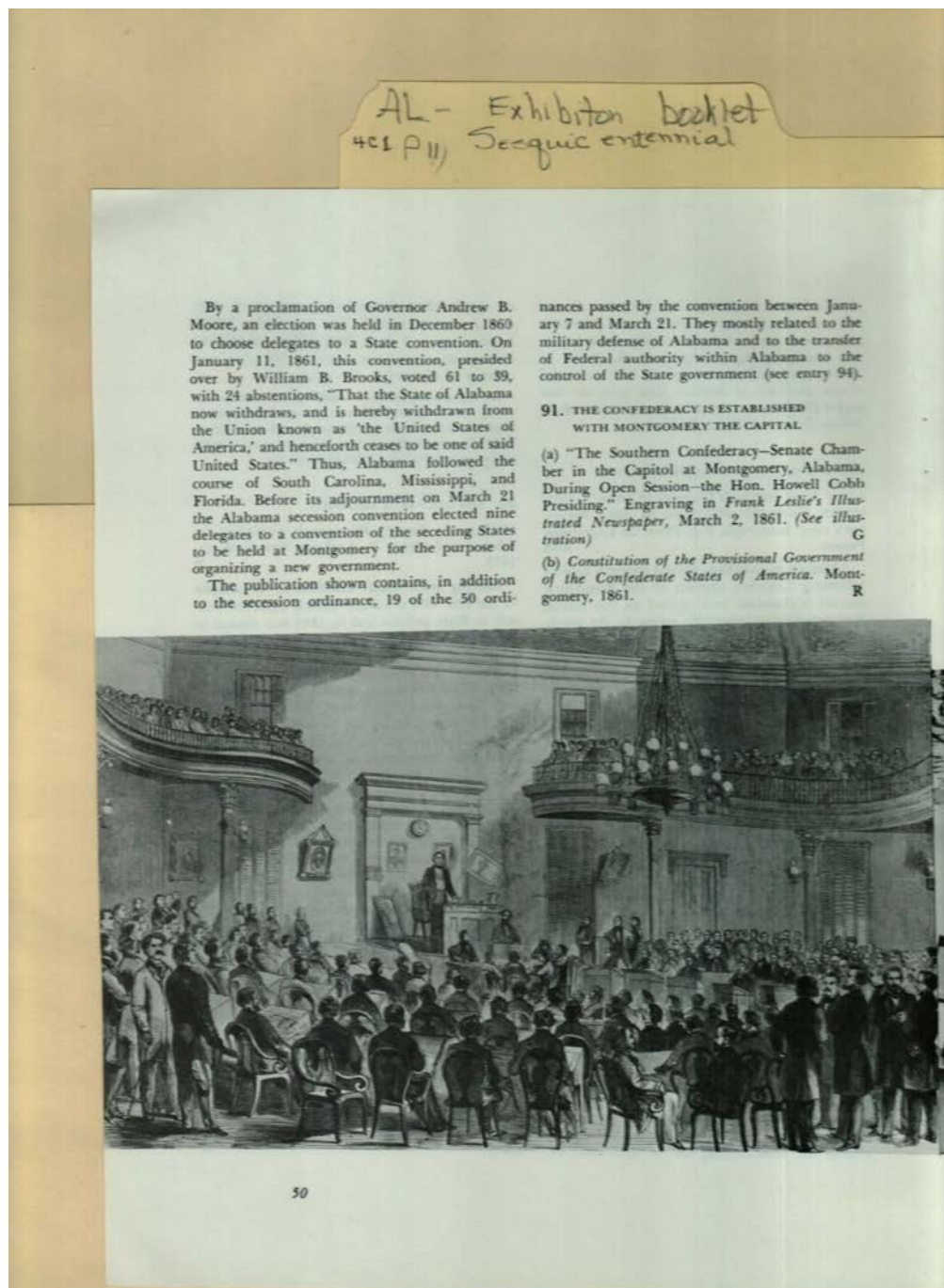
Anthony, Edward
Anthony, Henry T.

Clemens, Jeremiah
Crittenden, John J.

Lincoln, President
Yancey, William L.

Types:

booklet



Names:

Brooks, William B.
Cobb, Howell

Moore, Andrew B.

Senate Chamber of
Alabama

Places:

Montgomery, AL

Types:

booklet

drawing

Dates:

1861

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

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On February 4, 1861, delegates from six southern States—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana—convened at Montgomery to organize a government for the seceding States. Elected president of the convention, or Provisional Congress, was Howell Cobb of Georgia. The meetings were held in the Capitol Building in the chamber of the State senate.

After four days of deliberation this first Confederate Congress adopted a provisional constitution (to be succeeded by a permanent one within a year) and the next day, February 9, elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice

President, of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

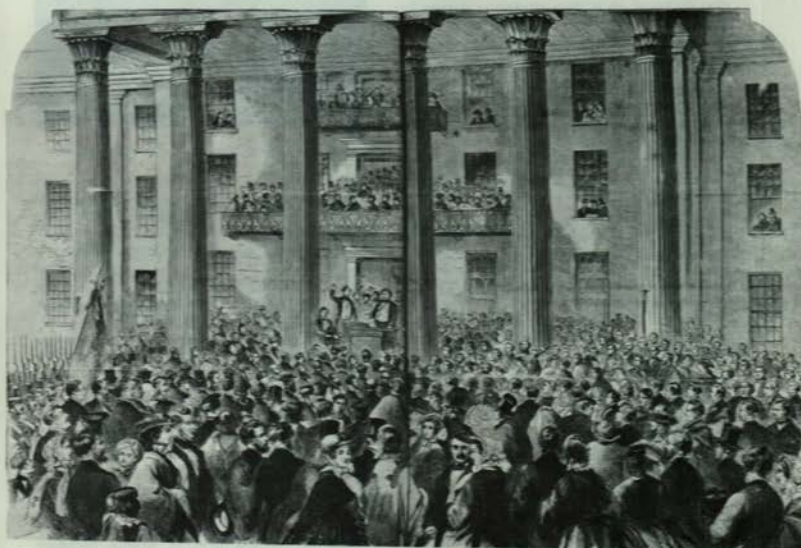
Montgomery remained the capital of the Confederacy until May 1861, when the government was removed to Richmond, Va. Two sessions of the Provisional Congress were held in Montgomery (February 4–March 16 and April 29–May 21), the third convening at Richmond on July 20.

92. THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENTIAL
INAUGURATION AT MONTGOMERY

(a) Jefferson Davis. Photograph by C. D. Fredericks and Company, 1861. P

Facing page, first Congress of the Confederacy in session at Montgomery, Ala. (See entry 91)

Jefferson Davis takes the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America. (See entry 92)



Names:

Davis, Jefferson
Fredericks, C. D.

Jefferson Davis takes
Oath

Stephens, Alexander
H.

Places:

Montgomery, AL

Types:

booklet

drawing

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(b) "Inauguration of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Ala. the Capital of the Southern Confederacy, on Monday, Feb. 18, 1861." Engraving in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 23, 1861. (See illustration) G

(c) *Inaugural Address of President Davis, Delivered at the Capitol, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861, at 1 O'clock, P.M. Montgomery, 1861.* R

Son-in-law of Zachary Taylor and Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, Jefferson Davis had left the U.S. Senate in 1861 to accept command of Mississippi troops. Only reluctantly did he give up a military career to accept the Presidency of the Confederate States of America. At his inauguration, after the administration of the oath of office by Howell Cobb, as depicted in the engraving, the President of the new nation delivered an address moderate in tone but firmly expressive of his determination to maintain the independence of the Confederacy:

We have entered upon the career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy, with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility, and to obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation; and henceforth, our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us, peaceably, to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But, if this be denied to us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.

93. FIRST LAWS OF THE CONFEDERACY

(a) *Acts and Resolutions of the First Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. 1861.* Montgomery, 1861. From the Batchelder Collection. R

(b) *Acts and Resolutions of the Second Session of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. 1861.* Montgomery, 1861. R

The First Provisional Congress, in session at Montgomery from February 4 to March 16, 1861, passed 101 acts and resolutions, and the



Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C.S.A. (See entry 96)

Second, in session from April 29 to May 21, passed 91. Among the laws enacted were a statute "to continue in force" all the laws of the United States "not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States"; a resolution appointing Commissioners "to the Government of the United States"; statutes organizing Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Justice, and Post Office as well as other laws necessary to the establishment of a new government; and an act, approved on the last day, "To put in operation the Government under the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America."

94. ALABAMA JOINS THE CONFEDERACY

(a) "An Ordinance to ratify and adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States of America." Signed by William M. Brooks, President of the Alabama Convention, March 13, 1861. True copy, 1 p. With Great Seal of the State affixed and certified by P. H. Brittan, Secretary

Names:

Batchelder,
Brittan, P. H.
Brooks, William B.

Cobb, Howell
Davis, Jefferson
Leslie, Frank

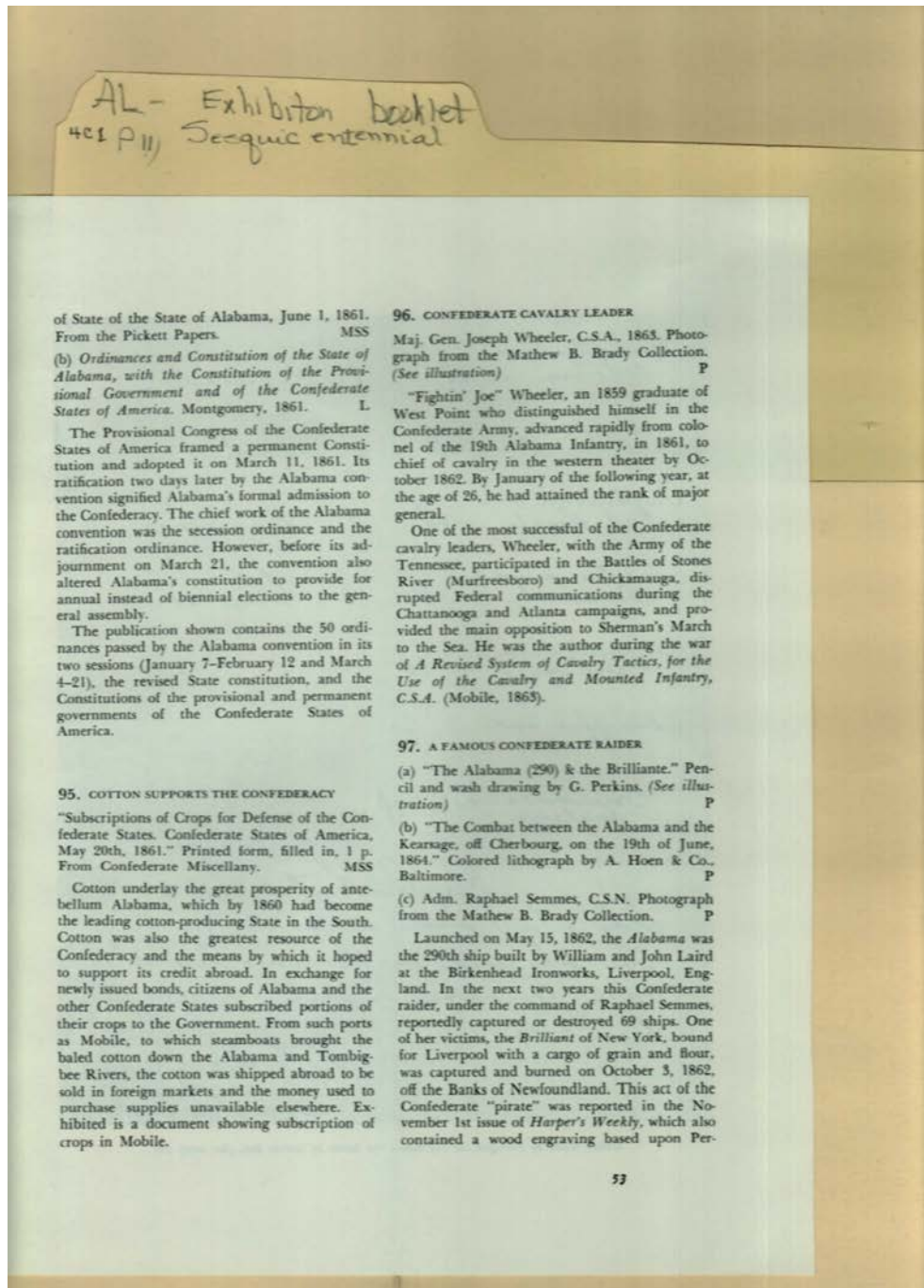
Pierce, Franklin
Taylor, Zachary

Wheeler, Joseph,
Major General CSA

Types:

booklet

painting



Names:

Brady, Mathew B.
Hoen, A.
Laird, John

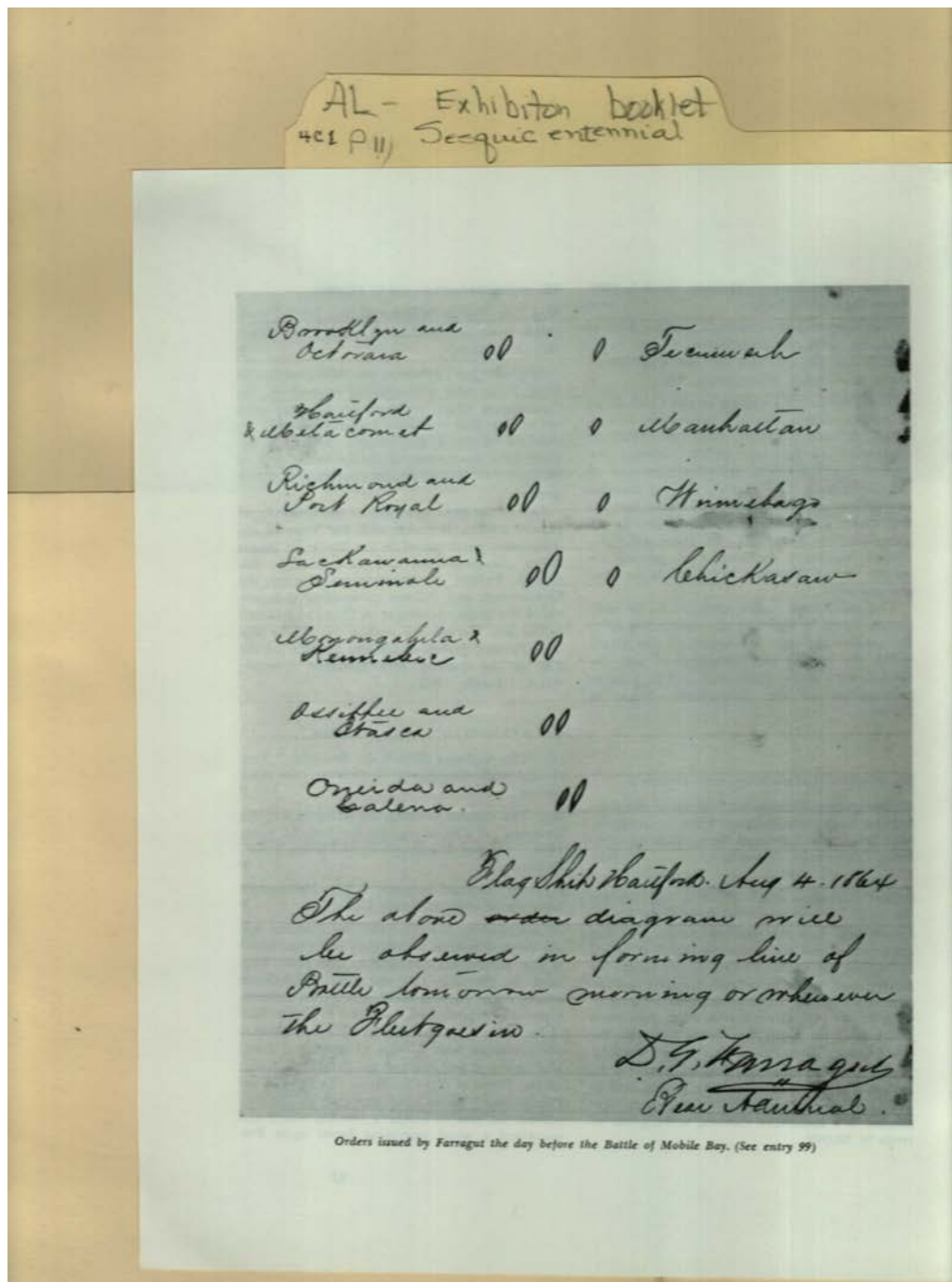
Laird, William
Perkins, G.
Pickett,

Semmes, Raphael,
Adm.

Wheeler, Joseph,
Major General CSA

Types:

booklet



Names:

Farragut, D. G.

Types:

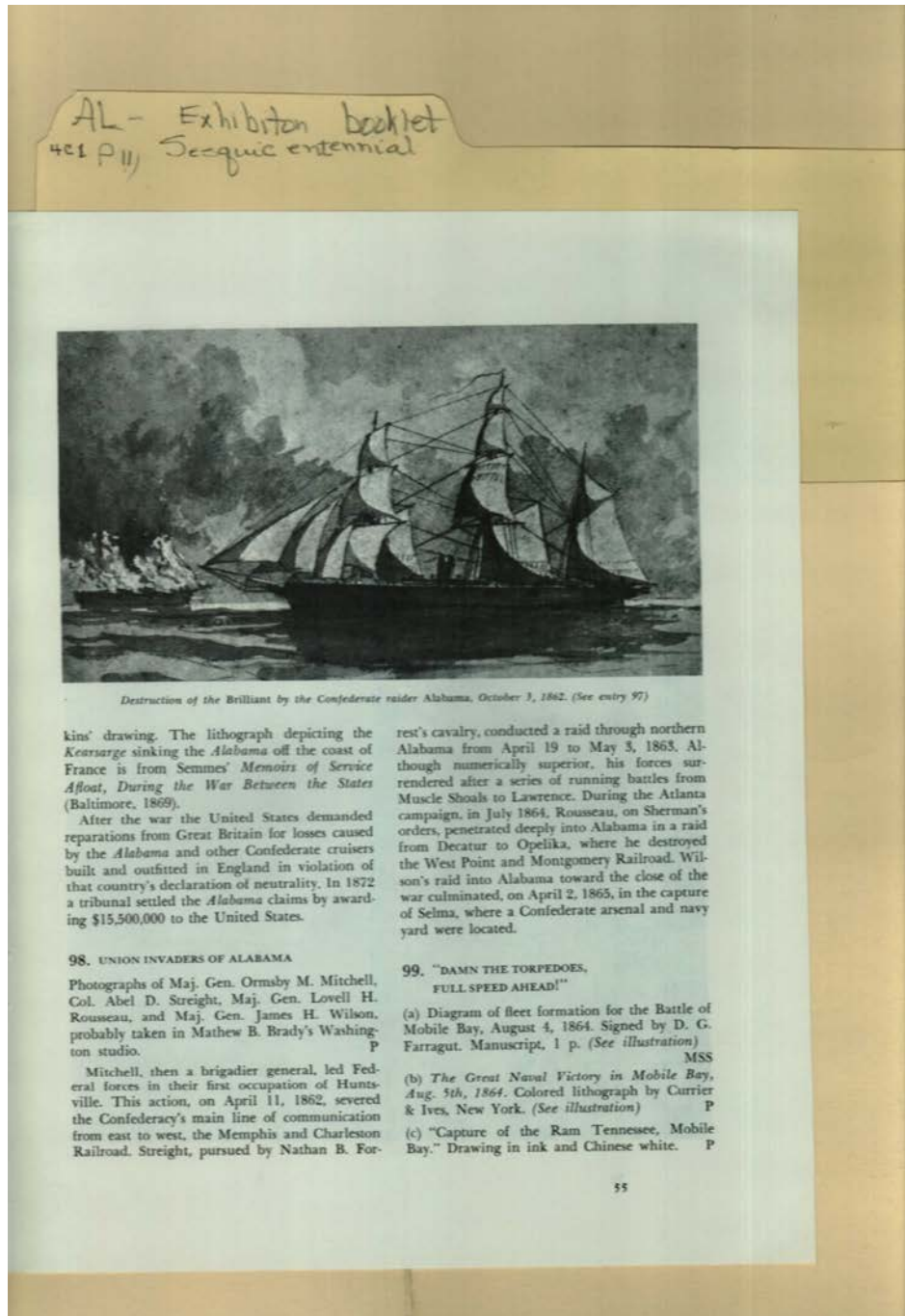
correspondence

Dates:

Aug 04, 1864

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

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Names:

Alabama vs Brilliant
Brady, Mathew B.
Currier & Ives
Farragut, D. G.

Forrest, Nathan B.
Mitchell, Ormsby M.,
Major General

Rousseau, Lovell H.,
Major General
Semmes,
Sherman,

Streight, Abel D.,
Colonel
Wilson, James H.,
Major General

Types:

booklet

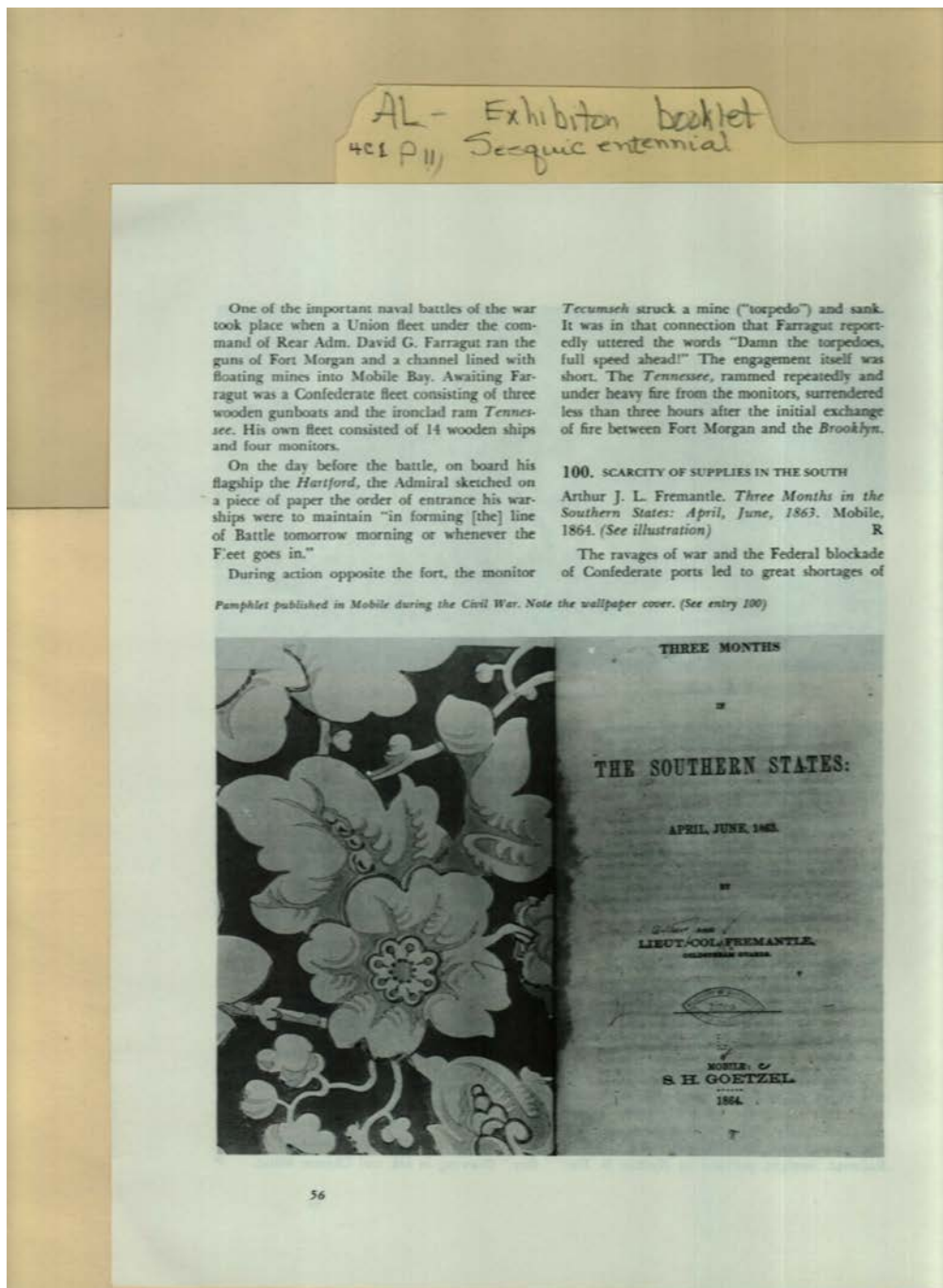
painting

Dates:

Oct 03, 1862

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Sesquicentennial Booklet, 1969

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Names:

Farragut, David G.,
Rear Admiral

Fremantle, Arthur J.
L.

Fremantle, Lt.
Colonel

Goetzl, S. H.

Types:

booklet

pamphlet

Dates:

1864

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certain commodities in the South. One of these was paper, especially newsprint. Publishers sought substitutes, and newspapers printed on wallpaper and books with printed wallpaper covers appeared. Shown is a volume printed by S. H. Goetzel, prominent Mobile publisher of the mid-19th century. The book itself, concerned with the war and written by an English visitor to the United States, was first published in London in 1863.

101. "LAST CONFEDERATE SURRENDER" EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

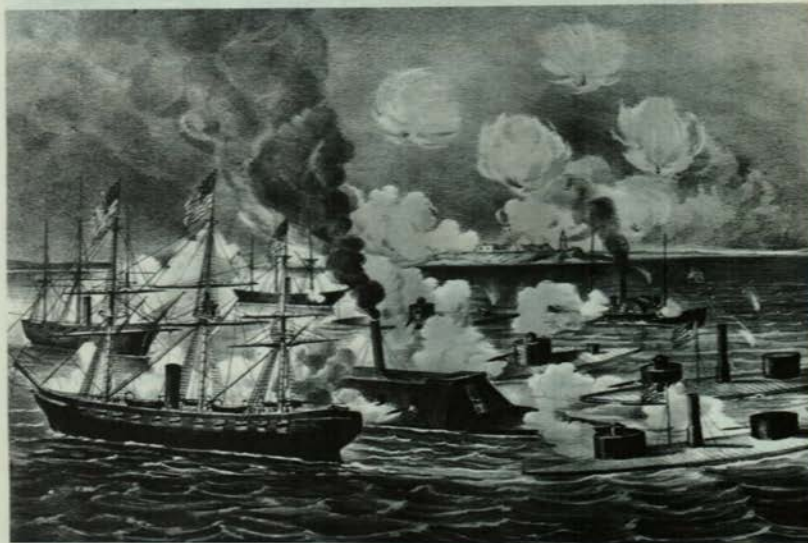
Terms of Capitulation. Headq's Dep't. Ala., Miss. and E. La., Meridian Miss., May 6, '65.

Farragut's fleet forcing the surrender of the Confederate ram Tennessee. (See entry 99)

General Order, No. 54. Broadside. [Signed] R. Taylor, Lt. General.

Many months after Farragut's victory in the bay, the well-fortified city of Mobile was invested by 45,000 Union troops under the command of E. R. S. Canby. Mobile finally surrendered on April 12, 1865, the defending forces withdrawing toward Citronelle, 30 miles to the northwest, where on May 4 Richard Taylor, Commanding General of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, surrendered the 12,000 troops under his command. This terminated the last organized Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi.

In this general order to his troops Taylor noted that Lee's surrender to Grant on April 9



Names:

Canby, E. R. S.
Farragut's Fleet

Goetzel, S. H.
Lee,

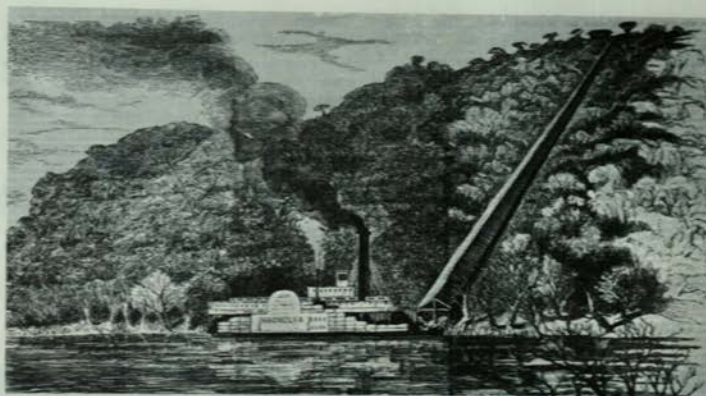
Taylor, Richard, Lt.
General

Types:

booklet

painting

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and Johnston's surrender to Sherman on April 26 had "virtually ended the war, so far as any promise of ultimate success east of the Mississippi was concerned." Pointing out that "we could accomplish no good by prolonging a useless struggle here, against overwhelming numbers," he announced his own surrender to Canby and the terms arrived at whereby his troops were to turn in their arms, be paroled, and return to their homes.

On this page, loading cotton on the Alabama River. (See entry 102)

Economic Growth in 19th-Century Alabama

The dominant industry in antebellum Alabama, as it was throughout the South, was cotton. The discovery of vast coal and iron deposits in the area around Birmingham caused a shift in emphasis following the Civil War, and the State rapidly rose to a position of prominence in coal mining and in the manufacture of iron and steel.



102. KING COTTON

"Cotton Loading." Engravings after Frank Bellew in *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion* (Boston), April 21, 1855. (See illustration)

By 1850 Alabama was producing over 200 million pounds of cotton a year, nearly 25 percent of the total production in the United States. Ten years later her cotton yield had almost doubled.

The "shoot" depicted, floored with smooth

Names:

Alabama River
Bellew, Frank

Canby,
Johnston,

Loading Cotton

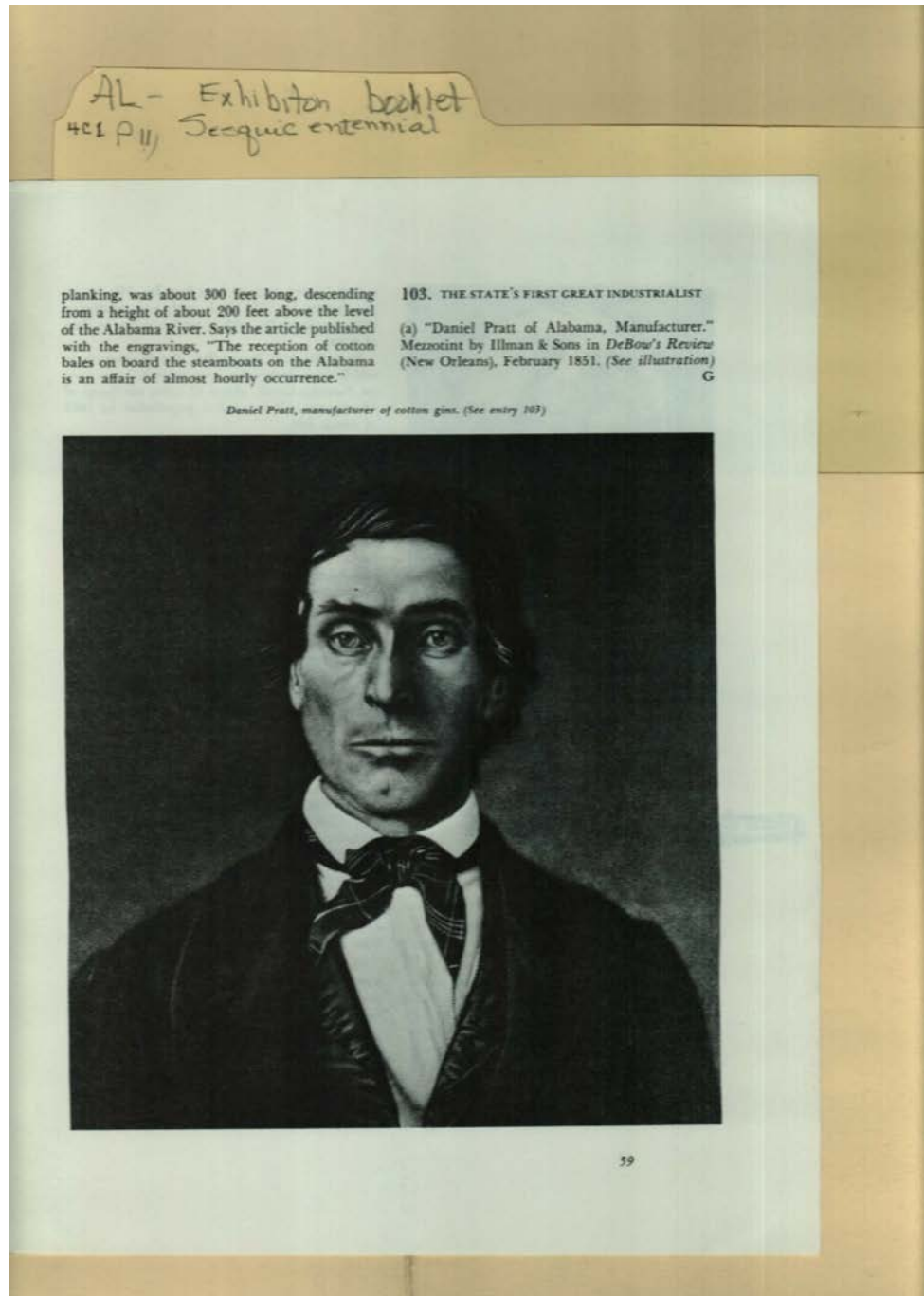
Types:

booklet

drawing

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Names:

Illman & Sons

Pratt, Daniel

Types:

booklet

painting

AL - Exhibition booklet
4c1 P11 Sesquicentennial



Senator Morgan as caricatured in *The Verdict*. (See entry 106)

(b) "Prattville, Alabama." Engraving by W. Roberts in *DeBow's Review* (New Orleans), July 1851. G

Daniel Pratt, a prominent businessman in antebellum Alabama, had moved from Georgia to Autauga County when both he and the century were in their early thirties. He quickly established himself as a leading manufacturer of cotton gins, and as his wealth increased his interests broadened. During the late 1830's and well into the 1840's he built, in addition to his cotton gin factory, a sawmill, a flour mill, a

cotton factory, and an iron foundry. His cotton gin factory by 1851, it is said, was producing 600 gins annually, with a total number to date of 8,000.

Prattville (not Prattsville), the community in which these industries were located, is situated on Autauga Creek, about 12 miles northwest of Montgomery. It boasted a population in 1851 of about 800.

104. ALABAMA IN 1878

Frank A. Gray. *Gray's New Map of Alabama*. Philadelphia, 1878. G&M

Shown are all 67 counties of present-day Alabama with the exception of Houston County, established in 1903 and located at the southeasternmost corner of the State. The year before this map was made the Alabama Legislature created Cullman County, in the north-central part of the State—the 14th county to be established after the Civil War.

Also depicted are the railroads (completed, in progress, or proposed) that crisscrossed the State in the postbellum era.

105. THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

(a) "The Mary Pratt Furnace, Birmingham, Ala." Photoengraving by the Levytype Company, Cincinnati, in *The Mineral Wealth of Alabama and Birmingham Illustrated* (Birmingham, 1886). (See illustration) G

(b) "DeBardeleben Furnaces." Photoengraving by the South Publishing Company, New York, in *Historical and Statistical Review and Mining and Shipping Guide of North Alabama* (New York and Birmingham, 1888). G

In 1872 Henry F. DeBardeleben, earlier the ward, then the son-in-law, of Daniel Pratt, took charge of Pratt's iron and coal interests in the Birmingham region. Ten years later he built a blast furnace in Birmingham and named it after his daughter, Mary Pratt DeBardeleben. By 1887 he had established the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron Company and located it several miles outside of Birmingham in a new town he named Bessemer.

Names:

DeBardeleben
Furnaces
DeBardeleben, Henry
F.

DeBardeleben, Mary
Pratt
Gray, Frank A.
Mary Pratt Furnace

Morgan, Senator
Pratt, Daniel
Roberts, W.

Types:

booklet

drawing

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**Prominent Alabamians of the
Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries**

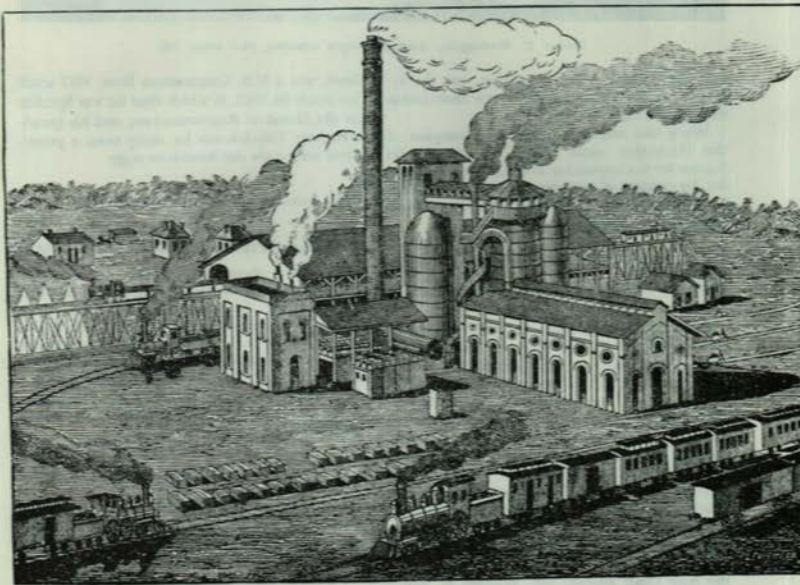
Among those persons identified with postbellum Alabama who have made significant contributions to American society are two distinguished statesmen, each of whom served for over 30 years in the U.S. Congress; an educator and a scientist who saw a future for black people; a woman whose determination to overcome tremendous physical handicaps has been an inspiration to millions; a naval hero of the Spanish-American War; and a clinical physician who conquered a dread disease.

**106. ALABAMA'S SENIOR SENATOR AT THE
TURN OF THE CENTURY**

"Senator Morgan of Alabama—Not Trust Bound." Caricature in *The Verdict* (New York), February 6, 1899. (See illustration) G

John T. Morgan, born in Tennessee in 1824 and raised in Calhoun County, Ala., called Selma his home for most of his adult life. An officer in the Confederate Army, he became a brigadier general in 1865. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1876, an office he held until his death in 1907, Morgan envisioned an isthmian canal as a trade route for Southern products to Pacific markets. Although it was his life-long belief

The Mary Pratt Furnace, one of the earliest of Birmingham's steel mills. (See entry 105)



Names:

Mary Pratt Furnace

Morgan, John T.

Morgan, Senator

Types:

booklet

drawing

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Booker T. Washington, American Negro educator, (See entry 108)

that the route through Nicaragua was the superior one, he finally voted for the amendment that placed the canal in Panama.

While best remembered as the champion of the Nicaragua canal route, Morgan is also known for his opposition to the trusts of his day, for his support of free silver, and for his service in 1892 as one of the arbitrators of the Bering Sea fisheries dispute.

107. FIRST OF THE FAMOUS BANKHEAD FAMILY

John H. Bankhead. Photograph taken in Mathew B. Brady's Washington studio. P

Born in Moscow, Ala., in 1842, Bankhead was an officer in the Confederate Army; a member, intermittently, of the Alabama Legislature from the 1860's to the 1880's; a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1886 to 1907; and, succeeding to the seat of John T. Morgan, a U.S. Senator from 1907 until his death in 1920. Bankhead's surpassing interest in improving the roads of the United States through Federal aid is memorialized in the "Bankhead Highway," a southern route extending from Washington, D.C., to San Diego, Calif.

His son of the same name was a U.S. Senator from 1931 to 1946 and a staunch supporter of the New Deal; another son, William B. Bank-

head, was a U.S. Congressman from 1917 until his death in 1940, at which time he was Speaker of the House of Representatives; and his granddaughter Tallulah was for many years a prominent actress on the American stage.

108. FOUNDER OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Booker T. Washington. Photograph from the Washington Papers. (See illustration) MSS

Born into slavery in Franklin County, Va., Washington was taught to read by his mother. He attended Hampton Institute, where he learned the trade of brickmason. In 1881, at the age of 25, he was chosen to start a school for Negroes in Tuskegee, Ala. Here he remained until his death in 1915, building Tuskegee Institute from a one-room shanty with 40 students to an educational complex of more than 100 buildings and 1,500 students.

109. BOTANIST, CHEMIST, AND AGRONOMIST

Letter from George Washington Carver to Booker T. Washington, April 3, 1896. Recipient's copy, holograph, 2 p. From the Washington Papers. (See illustration) MSS

Carver spent long years trying to gain an edu-

Names:

Bankhead, John H.
Bankhead, Tallulah
Bankhead, William B.

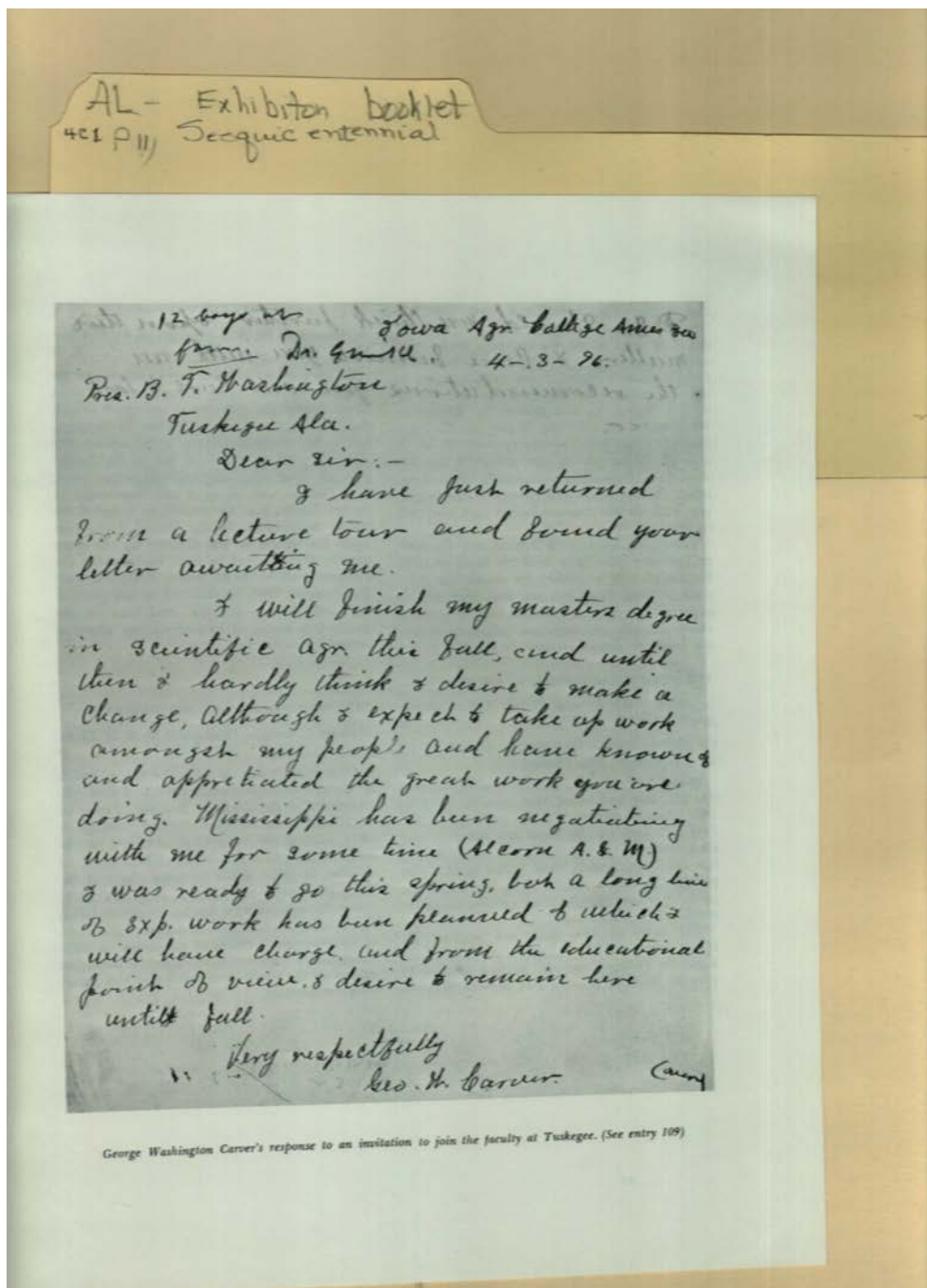
Brady, Mathew B.
Carver, George
Washington

Morgan, John T.
Washington, Booker
T.

Types:

booklet

photo



Names:

Carver, George W.

Washington, B. T.

Places:

Ames, Iowa

Types:

correspondence

Dates:

Apr 03, 1896

AL - Exhibition booklet
401 P 11 Sesquicentennial

cation, finally matriculating at Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames. Here, in 1894, at about 30 years of age, he earned a bachelor of science degree in agriculture and, two years later, a master's degree. A few months before he had completed the requirements for the advanced degree, he was invited by Booker T. Washington to join the faculty at Tuskegee Institute. Shown is Carver's response to Washington's invitation. In the postscript (on the reverse of the letter) he commented: "Should you think further upon this matter I can furnish you with all the recommendations you will care to look over."

Carver was Director of Agricultural Research at Tuskegee from 1896 until his death in 1943. For nearly half a century, he taught the principle of crop diversification and, through his experiments with the multiple uses of peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans, helped to destroy the one-crop cotton tyranny in the South.

110. "THE MIRACLE WORKER" AND HER PUPIL

(a) Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller. Photograph taken about 1890. E

(b) Helen Keller's birthplace and early home in Tuscumbia, Ala. Photograph. P

Helen Keller, whose illness during infancy left her deaf and blind, was born in 1880. In 1887, Anne Sullivan, a recent graduate of the Perkins School for the Blind and herself at one time nearly blind, began to teach the young girl how to "read," and "hear," and speak. The photograph shown, taken when her pupil was about 10, shows Miss Sullivan spelling words, by touch, into Helen's hand.

The story of Miss Sullivan's success with Helen, who in 1904 graduated *cum laude* from Radcliffe College, was the subject of a 1959 play by William Gibson, *The Miracle Worker*.

111. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR HERO

Richmond P. Hobson. Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, 1898. P

In the summer of 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Hobson, a 27-year-old lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, attempted to seal Spanish ships within the harbor at Santiago, Cuba, by scuttling an old naval collier, the *Merrimac*, in the narrowest part of the harbor channel. The move was relatively unsuccessful, and Hobson was captured and imprisoned in Morro Castle, but his exploit so gripped the public imagination in the United States that upon his return he was mobbed by adulatory crowds. For his deed he later was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Resigning from the Navy in 1903, he returned to the place of his birth, Greensboro, Ala., and won election to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for eight years.

112. WORLD-RENOWNED SANITATION EXPERT

William C. Gorgas. Photograph by B. M. Clinedinst, Washington, D.C., 1904. P

Born near Mobile in 1854, the son of Josiah B. Gorgas, William Gorgas graduated from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1875, and from Bellevue Medical College in 1879. Joining the Army Medical Corps, he was assigned the task of combating yellow fever. His decision to strike at the breeding places of the mosquito carrier rid Havana of yellow fever, led to his appointment on the American Canal Commission, and turned the disease-plagued city of Panama into a model of sanitation. In 1914 Gorgas, then regarded as the foremost sanitation expert in the world, was appointed U.S. Army Surgeon General.

Names:

Carver, George W.
Clinedinst, B. M.
Gibson, William

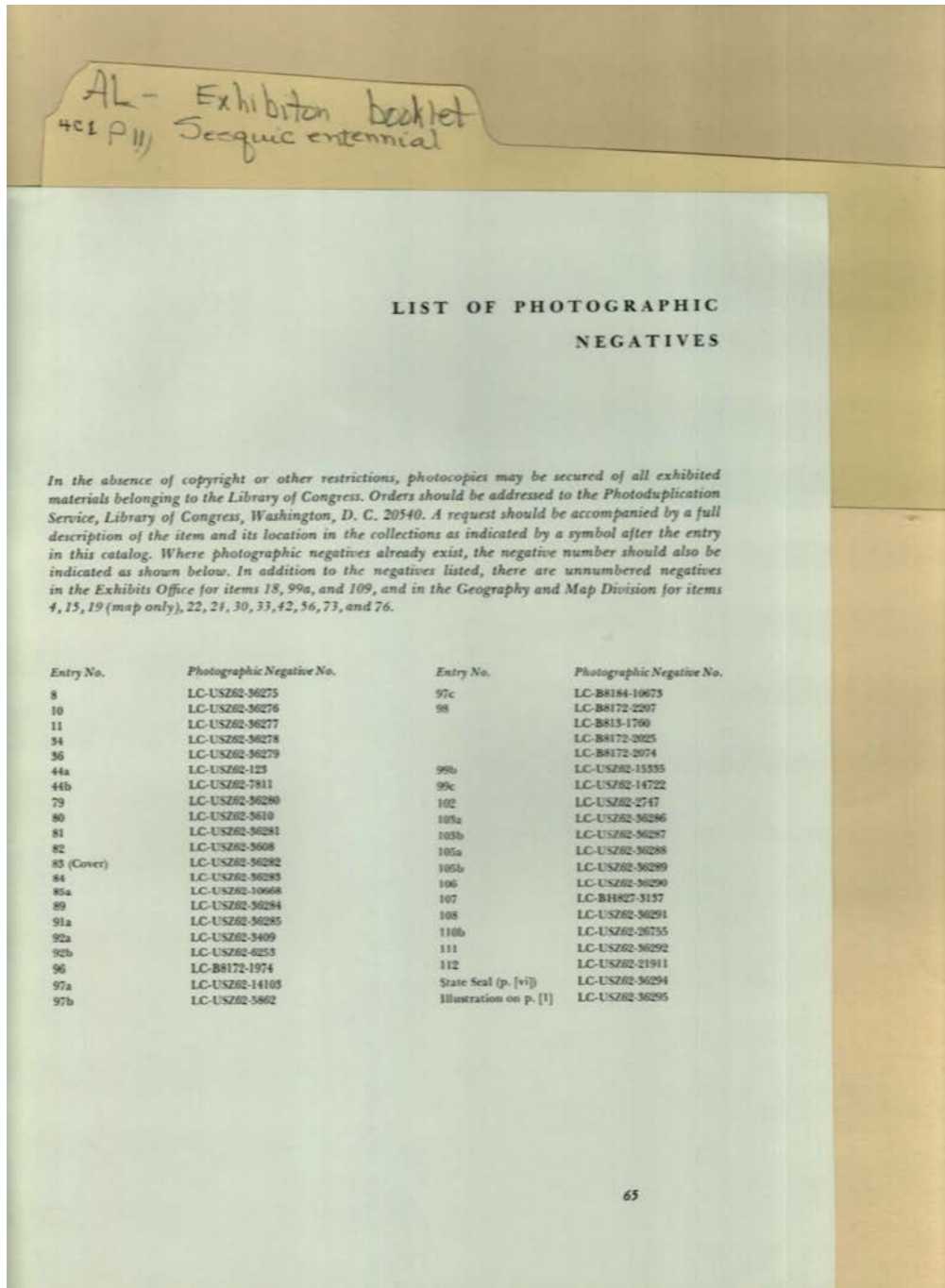
Gorgas, Josiah B.
Gorgas, William C.
Gutekunst,

Hobson, Richmond P.
Keller, Helen
Sullivan, Anne

Washington, Booker
T.

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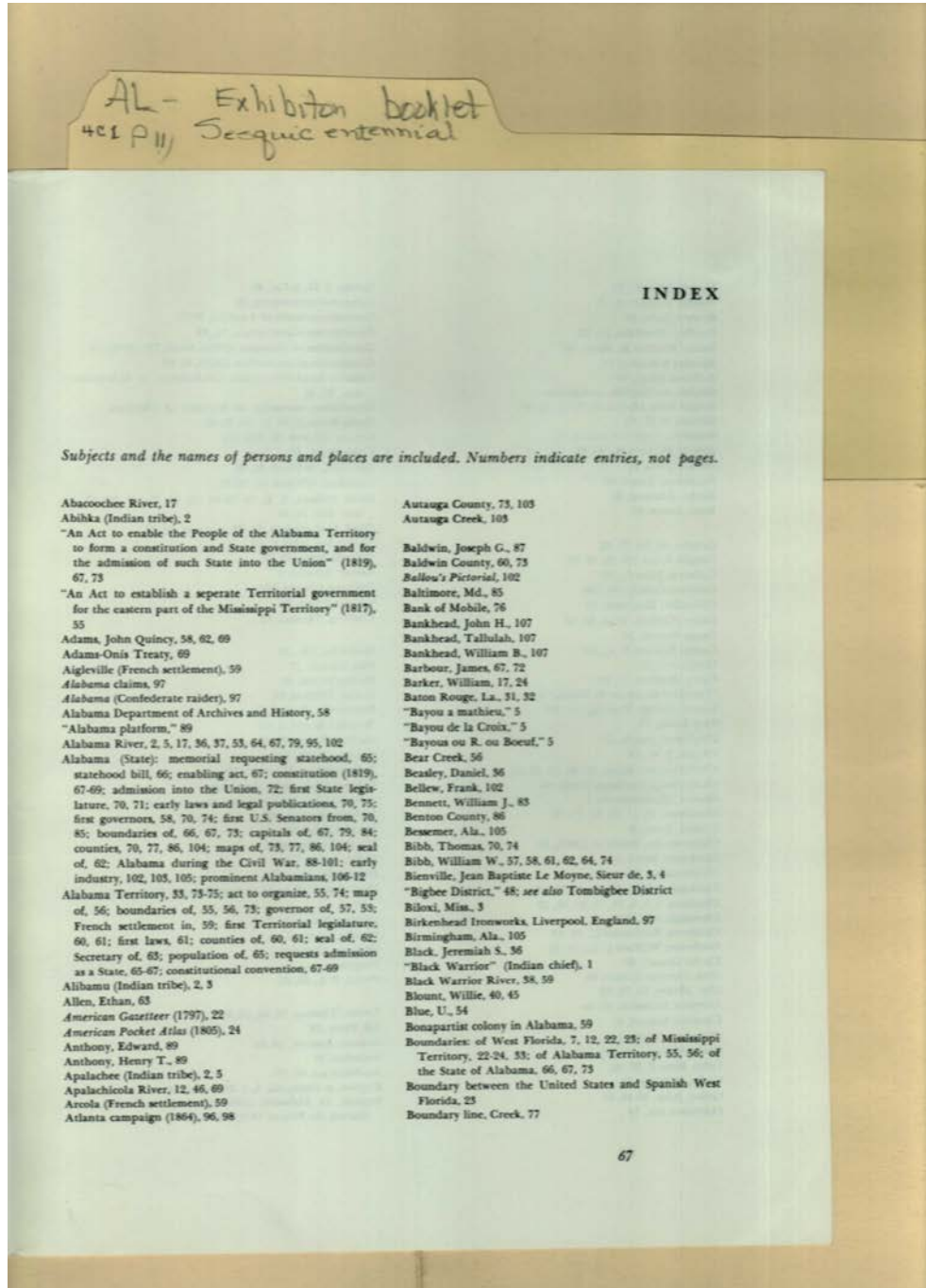


Names:

Photographic
Negatives

Types:

booklet



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Included

Types:

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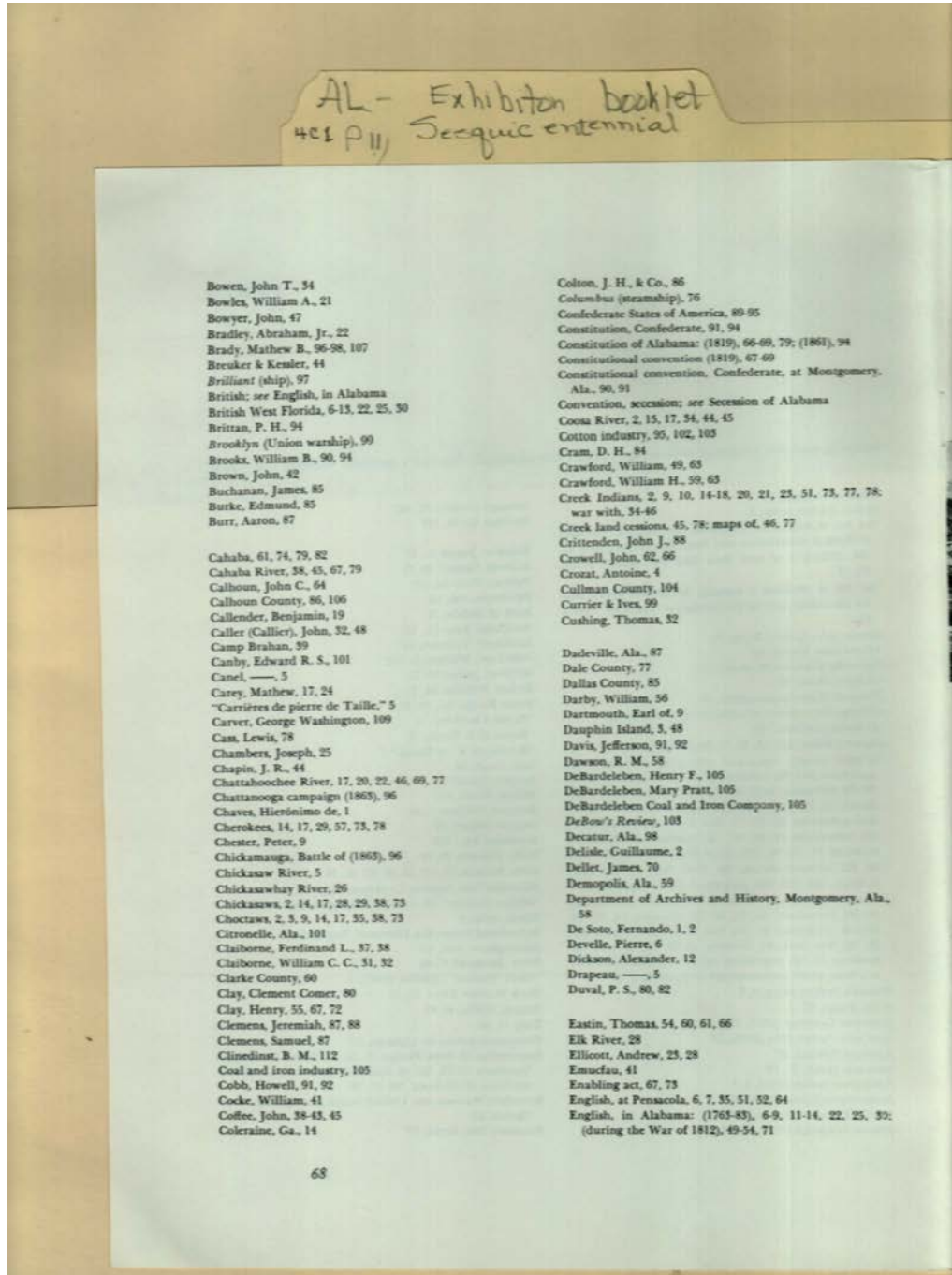
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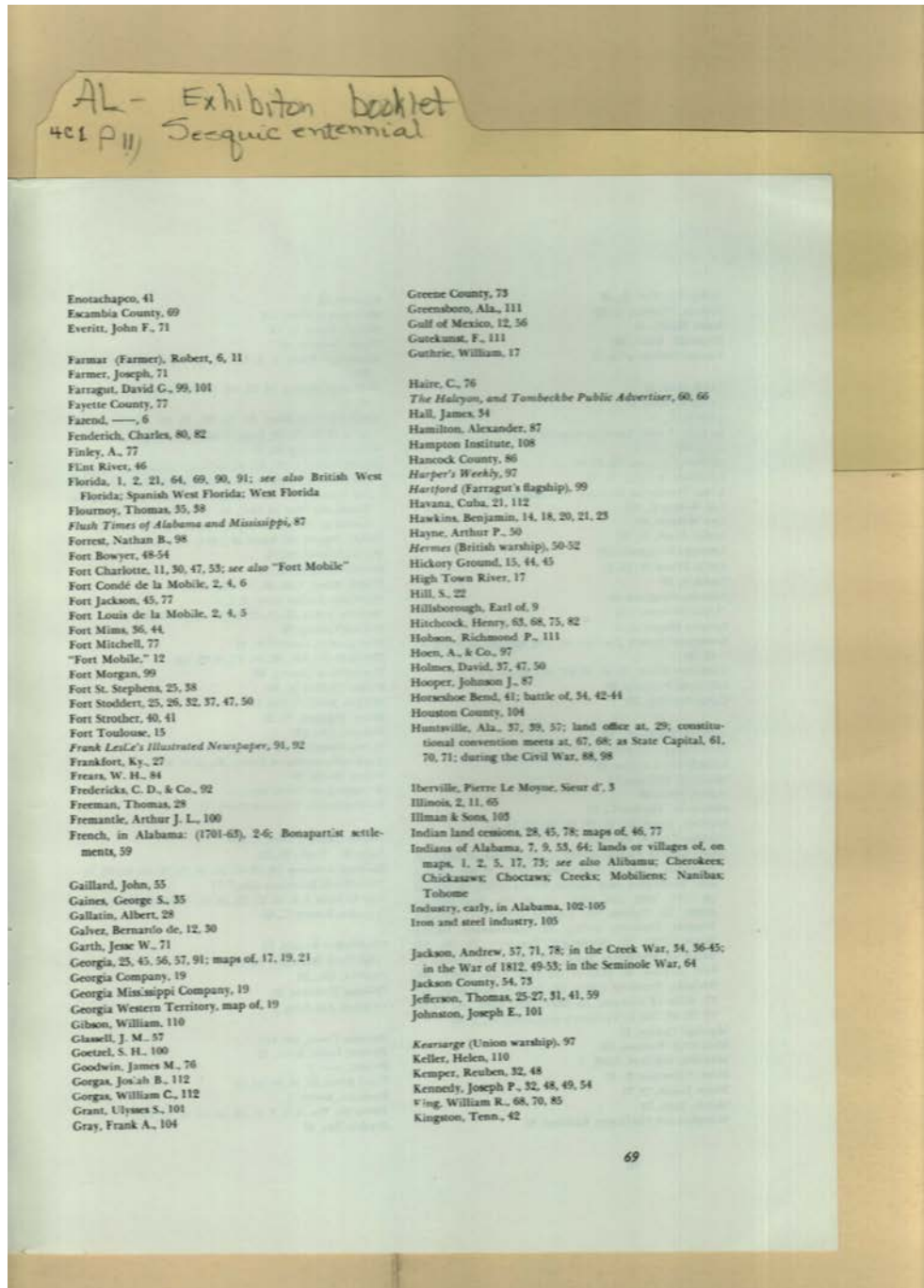
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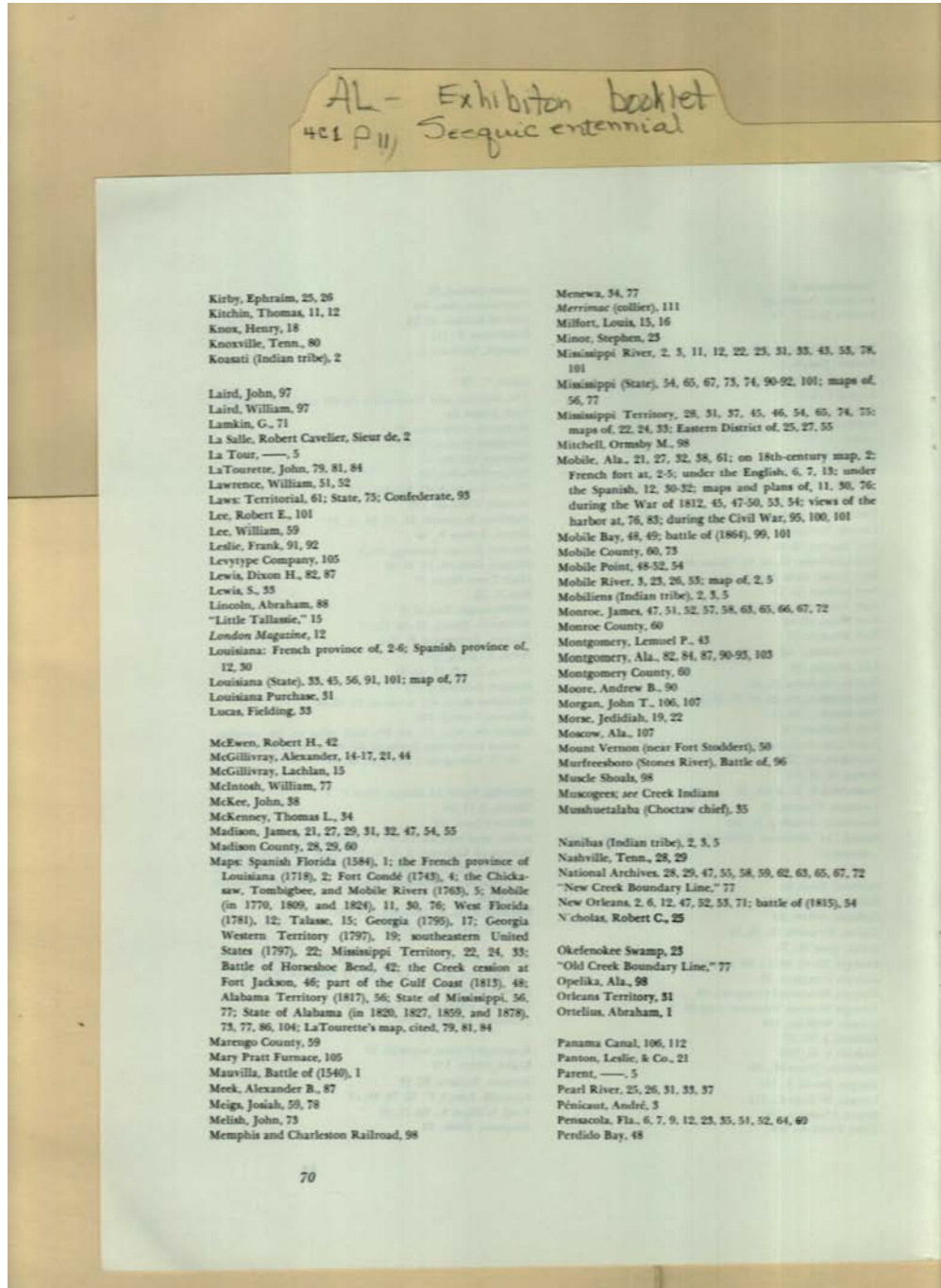
booklet

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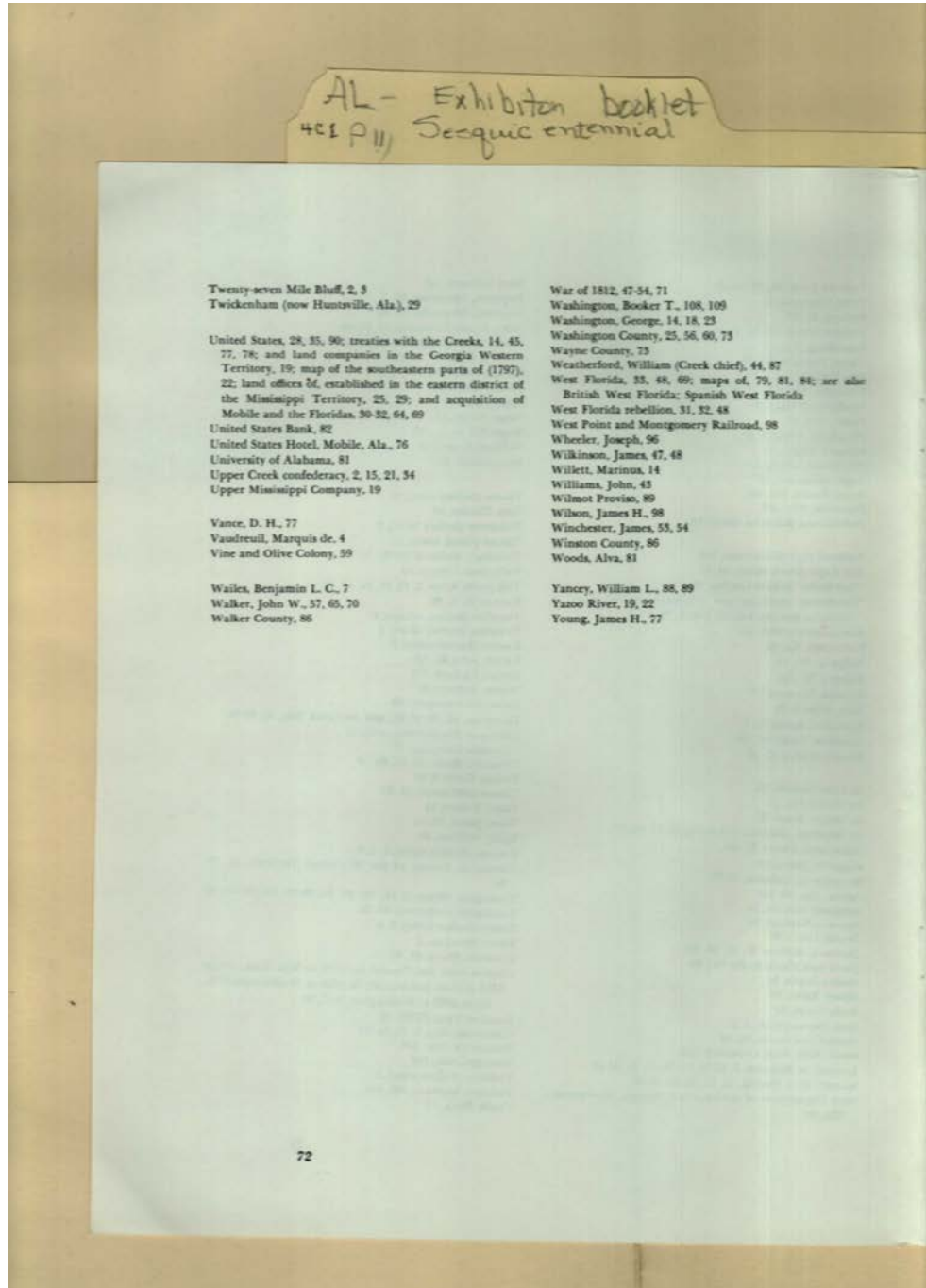
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CALIFORNIA

The Centennial of the Gold Rush and the First State Constitution. Library of Congress, November 12, 1949-February 12, 1950. 97 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 10) Z1261.U52

COLORADO

The Diamond Jubilee of Statehood. Library of Congress, November 14, 1951-February 14, 1952. 75 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 14) F777.U5

DELAWARE

Tercenary of the Founding of New Castle by the Dutch. Library of Congress, June 1, 1951-October 31, 1951. 59 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 13) Z1266.N4U5 1951

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

An Exhibition Commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Establishment of the Permanent Seat of Government. April 24, 1950-June 30, 1951. 89 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 11) F195.U5

FLORIDA

Centennial. Library of Congress, March 3, 1945. 36 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 1) Z1271.U52 1946

GEORGIA

An Exhibition Commemorating the Settlement of Georgia, 1733-1948. Library of Congress, February 14-May 12, 1948. 96 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 6) Z1273.U5 1948

ILLINOIS

Sesquicentennial of Statehood; an Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., December 3, 1968 to October 31, 1969. 58 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 25) 70 cents Z1277.U5

INDIANA

Sesquicentennial Exhibition, Library of Congress, Establishment of the Territorial Government, November 30, 1950-April 30, 1951. 55 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 12) Z1281.U5 1950

IOWA

Centennial Exhibition. Library of Congress, December 28, 1943-April 27, 1947. 84 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 4) Z1283.U5 1947

KANSAS-NEBRASKA

Centennial of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska Exhibition. Library of Congress, February 3, 1954-April 18, 1954. 71 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 17) F683.U5

MICHIGAN

Sesquicentennial of the Territory Exhibition, 1805-1955. Library of Congress, October 4, 1955-January 6, 1956. 71 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 18) F567.U52

MINNESOTA

Centennial of the Territory of Minnesota Exhibition. Library of Congress, March 5, 1949-June 15, 1949. 108 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 9) Z1299.U5 1949

MISSISSIPPI

Sesquicentennial of Statehood; an Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., December 10, 1967, to October 31, 1968. 61 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 22) 45 cents Z1301.U5

NEVADA

Centennial of Statehood; an Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., June 23, 1965, to October 31, 1965. 66 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 21) 45 cents F842.A54

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Exhibition Catalogs

Types:

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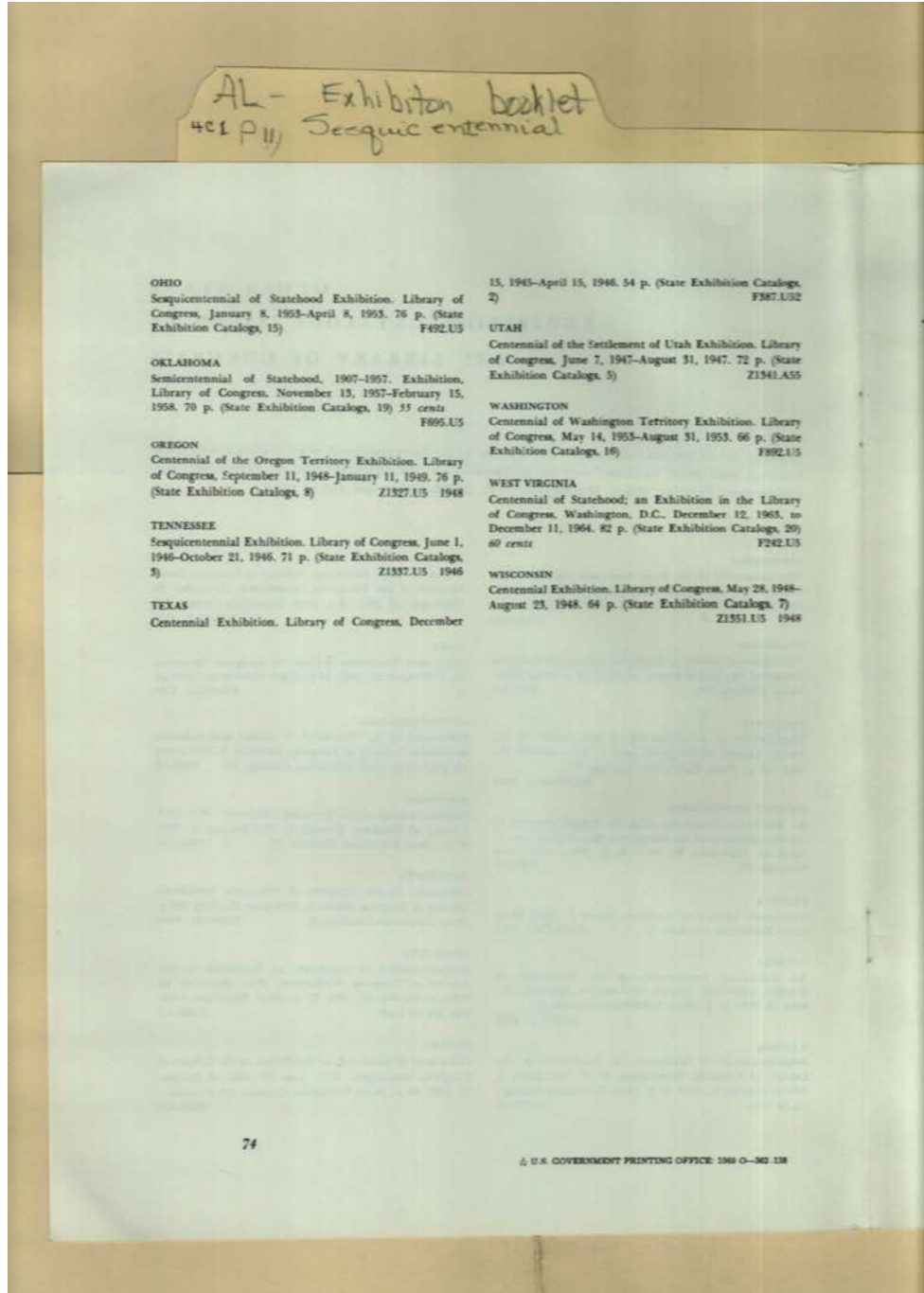
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OHIO
Sesquicentennial of Statehood Exhibition. Library of Congress, January 8, 1953-April 8, 1953. 76 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 15) F892.U5

OKLAHOMA
Semi-centennial of Statehood, 1907-1957. Exhibition, Library of Congress, November 15, 1957-February 15, 1958. 70 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 19) 55 cents F895.U5

OREGON
Centennial of the Oregon Territory Exhibition. Library of Congress, September 11, 1948-January 11, 1949. 76 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 8) Z1327.U5 1948

TENNESSEE
Sesquicentennial Exhibition. Library of Congress, June 1, 1946-October 21, 1946. 71 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 5) Z1337.U5 1946

TEXAS
Centennial Exhibition. Library of Congress, December 15, 1945-April 15, 1946. 54 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 2) F887.U52

UTAH
Centennial of the Settlement of Utah Exhibition. Library of Congress, June 7, 1947-August 31, 1947. 72 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 5) Z1341.A55

WASHINGTON
Centennial of Washington Territory Exhibition. Library of Congress, May 14, 1953-August 31, 1953. 66 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 16) F892.U15

WEST VIRGINIA
Centennial of Statehood; an Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., December 12, 1963, to December 11, 1964. 82 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 20) 60 cents F842.U3

WISCONSIN
Centennial Exhibition. Library of Congress, May 28, 1948-August 23, 1948. 64 p. (State Exhibition Catalogs, 7) Z1351.U5 1948

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Exhibition Catalogs

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