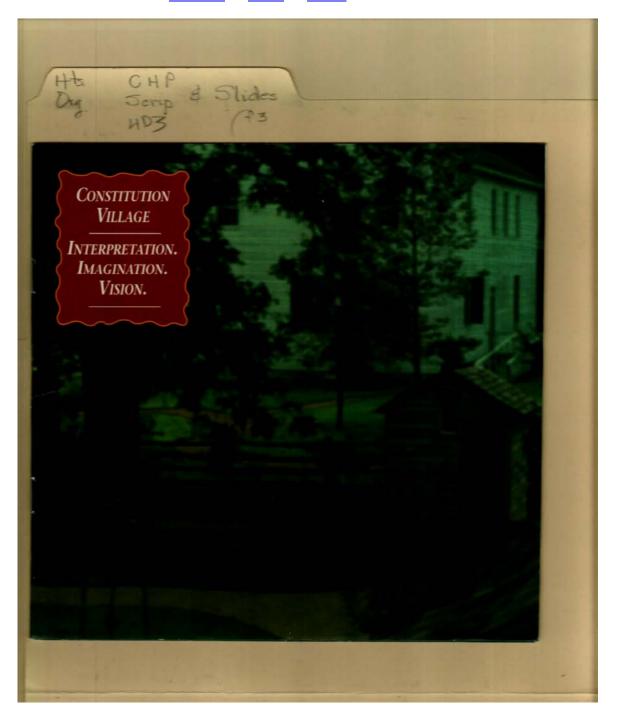
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 1r04d03-03-000-0162ContentsIndexAbout

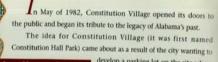


Names:

Constitution Village Interpretation

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 2r04d03-03-000-0163ContentsIndexAbout



We MADE HISTORY IN 1982. develop a parking lot on the site where the Constitutional Convention met in

1819. Local historians and concerned legislators in the area were visionary in saving the site and creating this living memorial to Alabama's Federal period.

Though the subsequent research, funding and creation of the Village were arduous tasks, the dedication of its founders and staff was strong. Their mission was simple: to educate, inform and excite people of all ages, from all regions, about the period in Alabama's past that led it to becoming the 22nd state. And what better way to do that than to create a working, thriving environment that lets you actually step back in time to the early 1800's.

From the architectural integrity of the buildings and homes to the way of life, this period was painstakingly recreated. Interpreters in period dress take visitors on a walking tour full of interesting facts and lifestyle examples from the period. Collections of 19th century furniture, decorative arts, crafts and implements were acquired and incorporated into the living history that is Constitution Village.

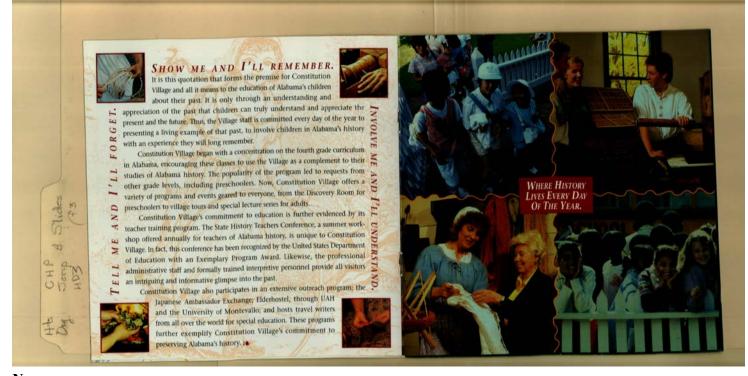
This was the beginning of one of the state's most valuable resources for education and tourism, serving as Alabama's most unique living history museum.



Names: Constitution Village Interpretation

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 3r04d03-03-000-0164ContentsIndexAbout

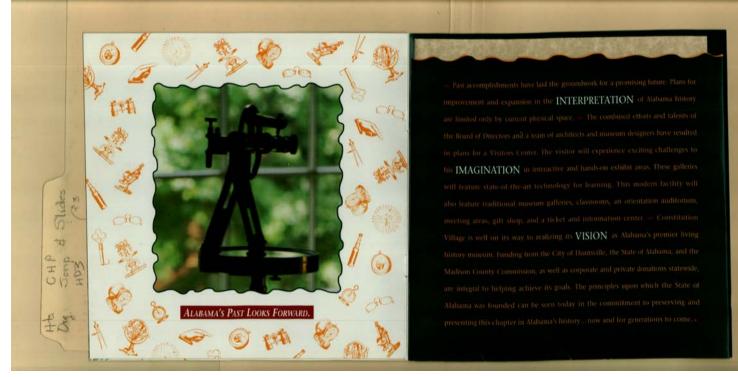


Names:

Constitution Village Interpretation

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 4r04d03-03-000-0165ContentsIndexAbout

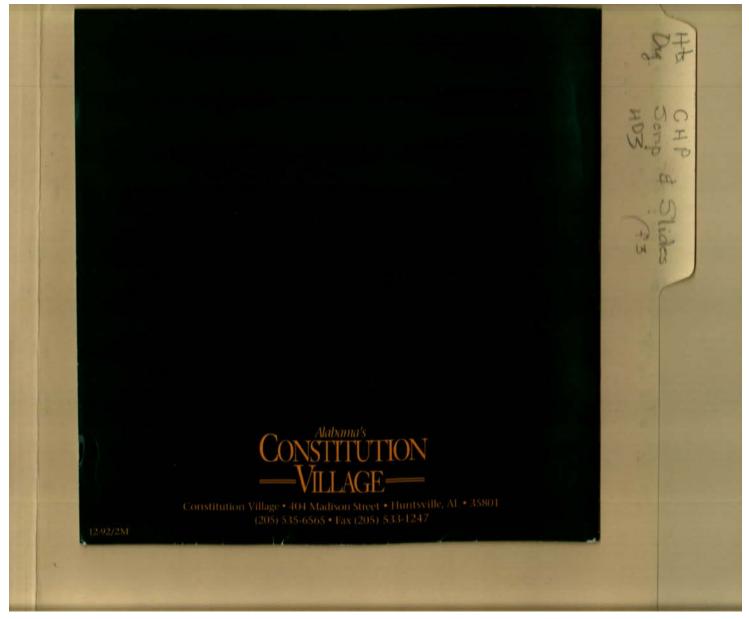


Names:

Constitution Village Interpretation

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 5r04d03-03-000-0166ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Constitution Village Interpretation

Places:

Huntsville, AL

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 6r04d03-03-000-0167ContentsIndexAbout

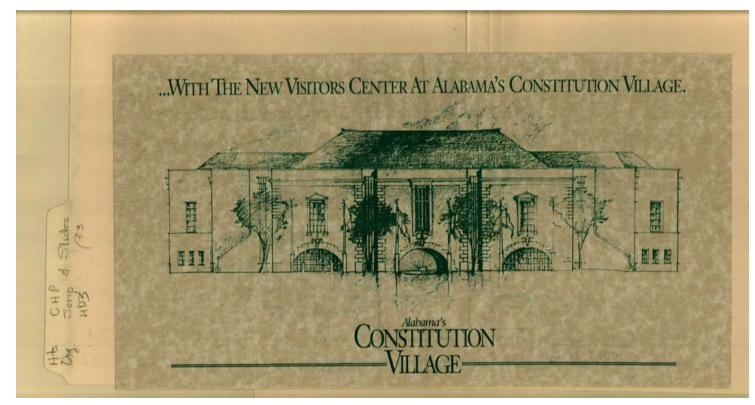
CHP Jerip Ht. & Slides Org 73 HD3 ALABAMA'S PAST LOOKS FORWARD

Names:

Constitution Village Interpretation

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 7r04d03-03-000-0168ContentsIndexAbout



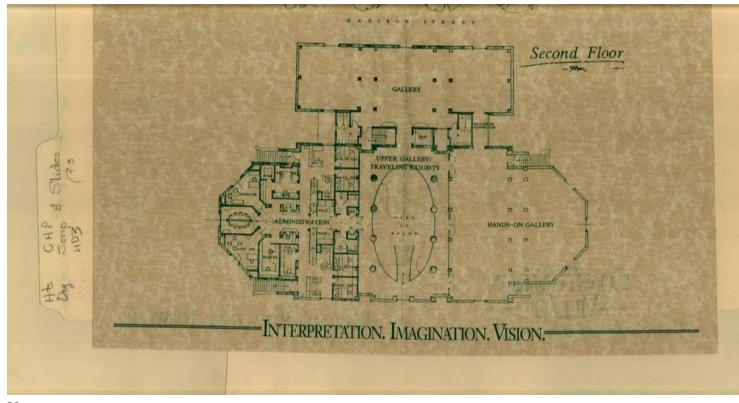
Names:

Alabama's Constitution Village

Types:

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 8r04d03-03-000-0169ContentsIndexAbout

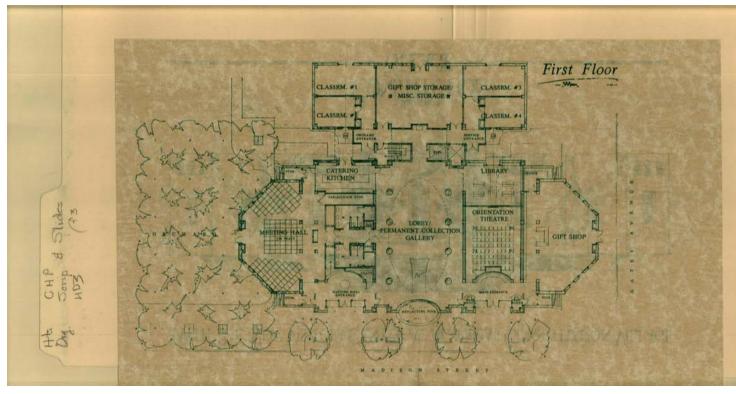


Names: Second Floor

Types:

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 9r04d03-03-000-0170ContentsIndexAbout

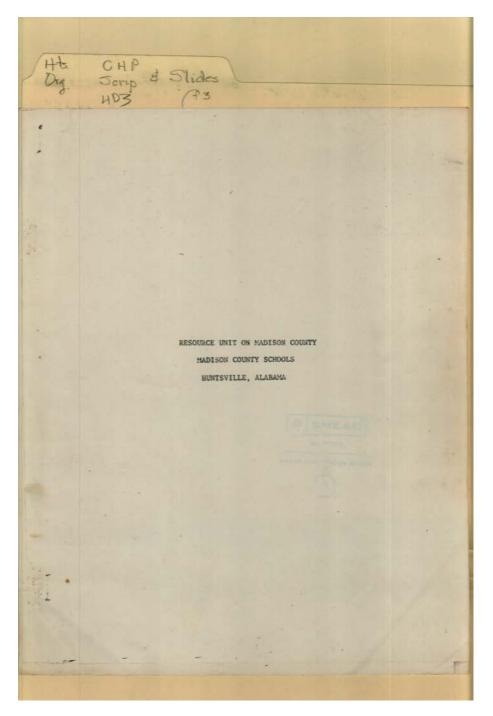


Names: First Floor

Types:

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 10r04d03-03-000-0171ContentsIndexAbout

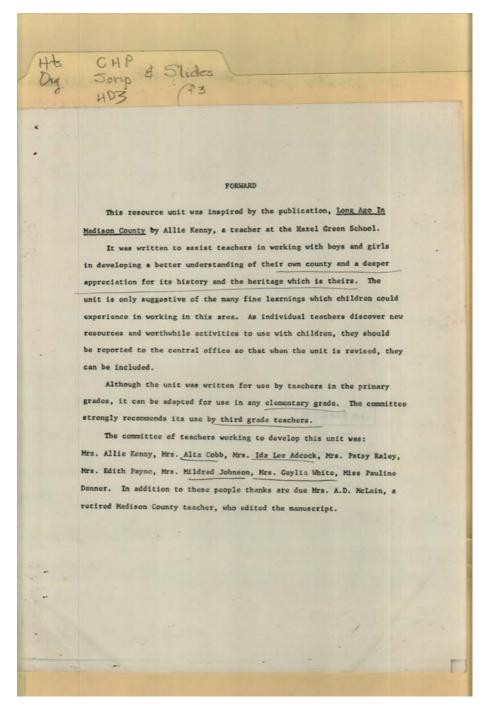


Names:

Resource Unit on Madison County

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 11r04d03-03-000-0172ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

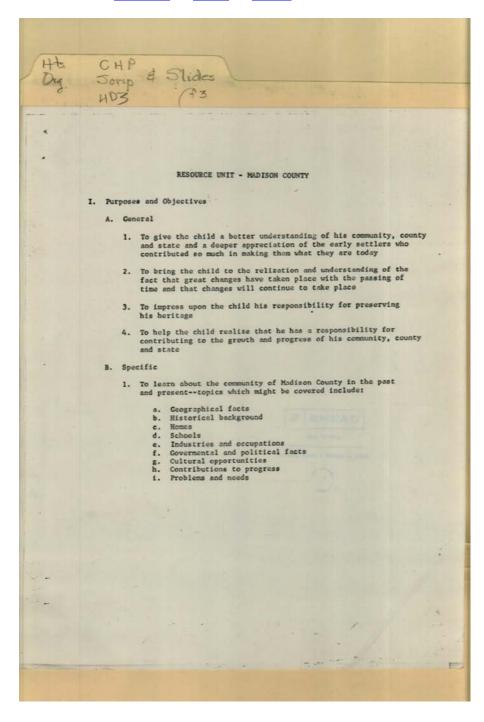
Adcock, Ida Lee, Mrs. Cobb, Alta, Mrs.

Types:

essay

Danner, Pauline Johnson, Mildred, Mrs. Kenny, Allie, Mrs. McLain, A. D., Mrs. Payne, Edith, Mrs. Raley, Patsy, Mrs. White, Gaylia, Mrs.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 12r04d03-03-000-0173ContentsIndexAbout



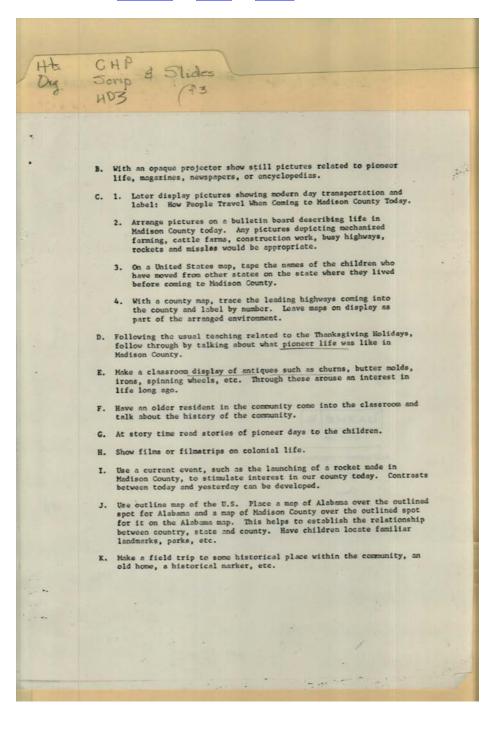
Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 13r04d03-03-000-0174ContentsIndexAbout

HA	CHP
Org.	Serip & Slides
	HD3 (+3
4	
	Resource Unit
	Madison County .
	II. Initiation of Unit
	A. An arranged classroom environment
	1. On one section of the bulletin board, arrange pictures
	depicting early modes of transportation (covered wagons, psck animals, early bosts)
	2. On another section of the bulletin board, post pictures
	depicting early pioneer life (covered wegons being loaded, blacksmith shops, log houses, general store)
	Put appropriate captions on each bulletin board, such as:
	a. Now People Came to Madison County Long Ago b. Life in Madison County Long Ago
	3. If available, display models of some of these things.
	4. As children examine these pictures and articles note
	comments, questions and interests expressed.
	 With a United States Map (if washable) mark the states along the Atlantic Coast where the people who came to New America first settled.
	Trace the movement westward-particularily to Tennessee.
	Trace the Old "Winchester Trail" leading into Madison County
	Stimulate interest by discussing the reasons for the
	movement west and the hardships encountered, etc.
10-	

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 14r04d03-03-000-0175ContentsIndexAbout



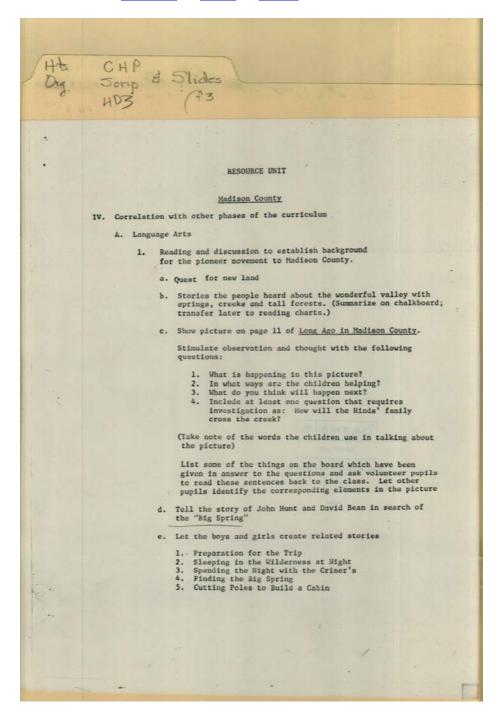
essay

Types:

Ht. Dry	CHP Jorip & Slides 403 (73
•	
1	III. Developmental Activities
	A. Discussing
	Students might share information on the following topics pertaining to Madison: homes of long ago and of today, schools of today and long ago, how we make our living now and how early pioneers earned a livelihood, etc.
-	B. Listing questions for research
	The questions should be an outgrowth of the discussion time. They will continue to arise as the children pursue the study.
	C. Deciding upon ways to find answers to the questions such as: 1. Reading
	 Reading Talking with people - interviewing Going on trips - such as to see antebellum homes Looking at pictures (Some questions lend themselves to one mode of research better than others. To have children evaluate the best way to get accurate
	information about a question is good learning).
	D. Summarizing As one aspect of the unit (or one question) is covered, it should be summarized. This can be done in the lower grades by having the class dictate the summary to the teacher who usually puts it on the board and later transfers it to a chart.
	E. Collecting and displaying
	A variety of collections and displays can be used as the unit develops to help build meanings and enrich information.

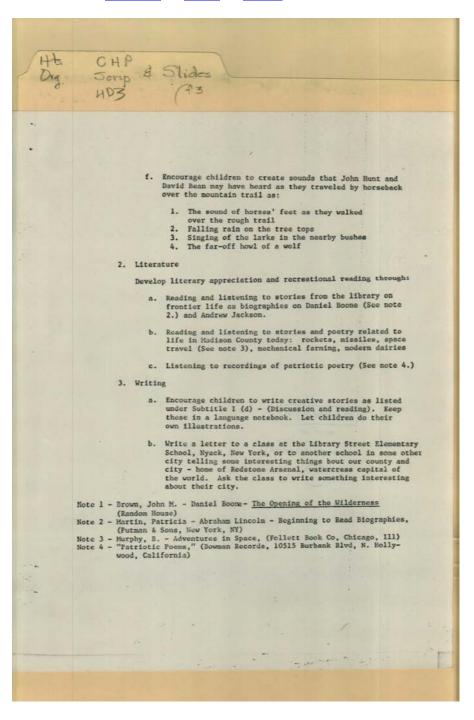
Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 16r04d03-03-000-0177ContentsIndexAbout



Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 17r04d03-03-000-0178ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

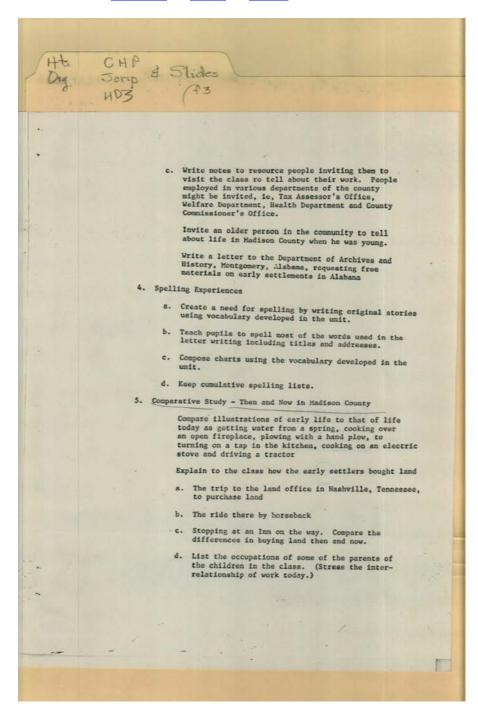
Bean, David Boone, Daniel

Types:

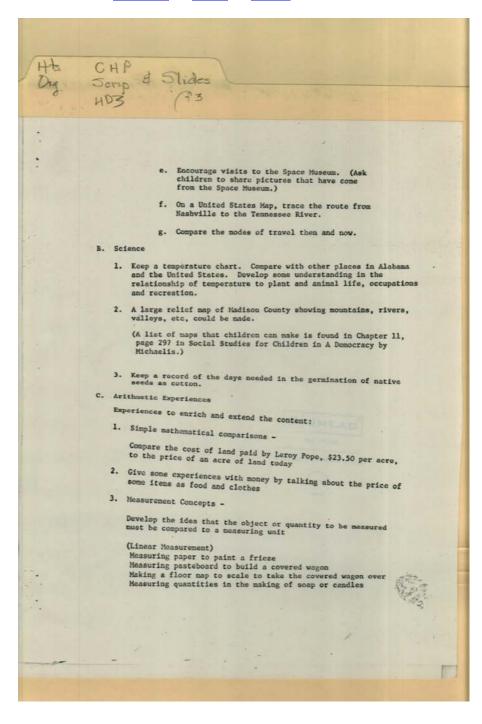
essay

Brown, John M. Hunt, John Jackson, Andrew Martin, Patricia Murphy, B.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 18r04d03-03-000-0179ContentsIndexAbout



Types:



Names:

Pope, LeRoy

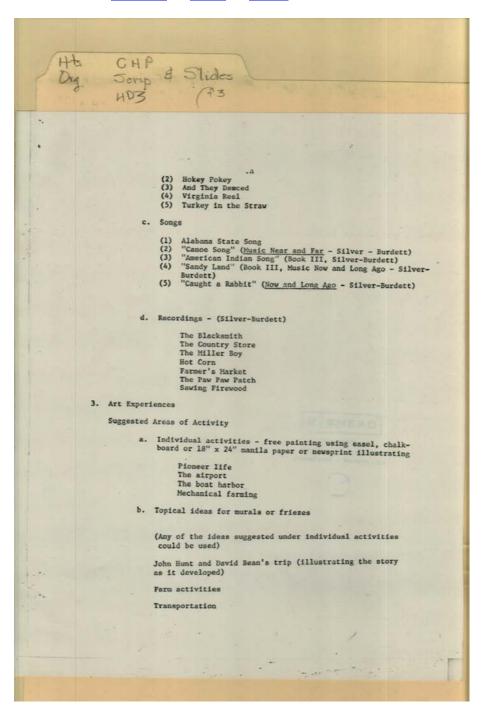
Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 20r04d03-03-000-0181ContentsIndexAbout

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Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 21r04d03-03-000-0182ContentsIndexAbout

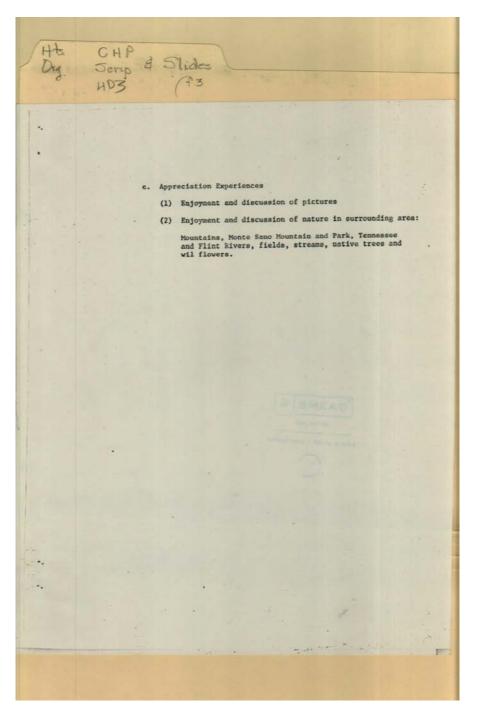


Names:

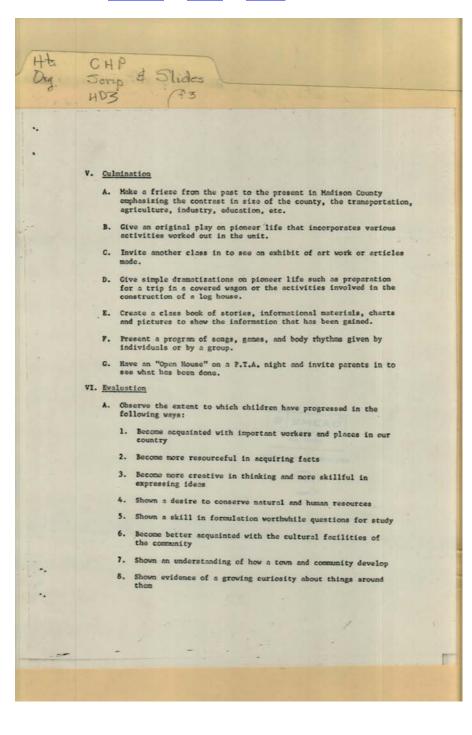
Bean, David

Hunt, John

Types: essay Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 22r04d03-03-000-0183ContentsIndexAbout

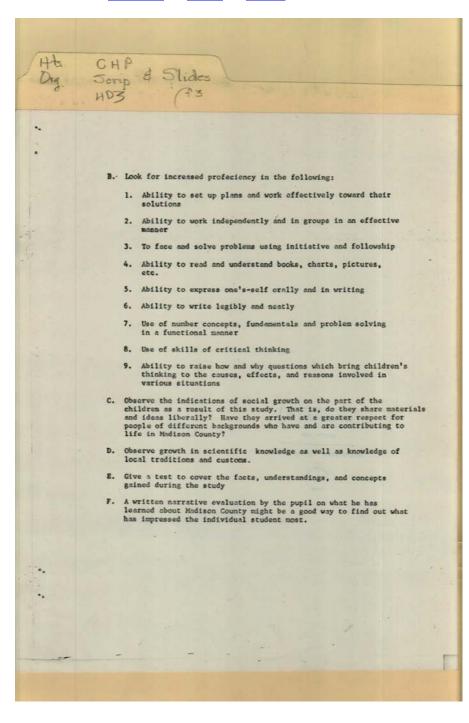


Types: essay Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 23r04d03-03-000-0184ContentsIndexAbout



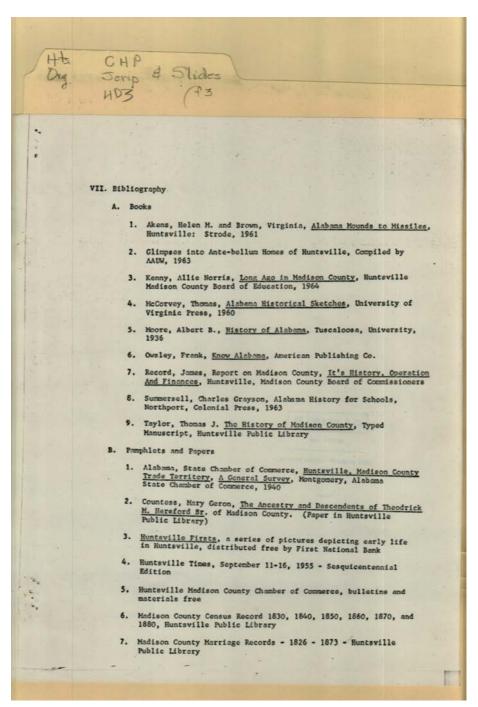
Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 24r04d03-03-000-0185ContentsIndexAbout



Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 25r04d03-03-000-0186ContentsIndexAbout

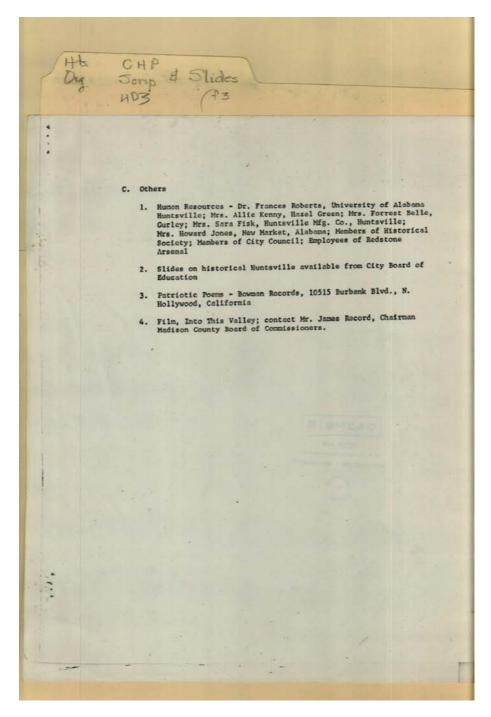


Names:

Types:

essay

Akens, Helen M. Brown, Countess, Mary Geron Hereford, Theodrick M., Sr. Kenny, Allie Norris McCorey, Thomas (McCrary) Moore, Albert B. Owsley, Frank Record, James Summersell, Charles Grayson Taylor, Thomas J. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 26r04d03-03-000-0187ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Bell, Forrest, Mrs. Fisk, Sara, Mrs.

Types:

essay

Jones, Howard, Mrs. Kenny, Allie, Mrs. Record, James Roberts, Frances, Dr. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 27r04d03-03-000-0188ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Boardman, John

Types: drawing Handpress

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 28r04d03-03-000-0189ContentsIndexAbout

CHP Ht Jerip & Slides Drg F3 HOZ Vait 1 THE BIRTH OF ALABAMA Script Sheet Page_/_of__3_Pages Date:_ 19 Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final **Visual Concepts** Script TITLE Alabama, a land rich in beauty and abundan PEOPLE OF THE RIVERS AND VALLEYS natural resources, derived its name from the ALABAMA'S EARLIEST INHABITANT Alabamos Indians, who lived along the northern TREAS STREAM FLOWING OVER ROCKS bank of the Alabama River. A VALLEY SCENE A MOUNTAIN SCENE 1 " For thousands of years the ancestors of V WATERFALL TREES Alabama's historic Indians inhabited the river - A TRAIL valleys included within the present-day boundaries of the state. Archaeologists have discovered that the Indians lived in the Great Bend of the Tennessee River as far back as 12,00 V Russ Care years ago. At Russell Cave, located in Jackson V Diarama at Russellins County, a Paleo Indian site has been developed as a national monument. This cave proved to be Arrow tout an ideal location for hunters and their families to live during the hunting season. Stone spear points used by these skin-clothed hunters can still be found in many parts of Alabama. ' For a long time the flesh and skins of animals continued to be the main source of food and clothing for cave dwellers, but as large animals became less plentiful they had to seek other means of survival. Gradually the Paleo Period was replaced by Ala F.S. I No. 25 the Archaic Period, which lasted several thousan (Finding Scene) vears.)

Names:

Script Sheet

Types: script Birth of Alabama

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 29r04d03-03-000-0190ContentsIndexAbout

CHP HP Serip & Slides Drg 73 HDZ Part 1 Script Sheet Page 2 of 3 Pages Date: _ 19_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Title: Visual Concepts Script allo File Strip I slide Nos During this time span Indians became gatherers as well as hunters. Gradually they coved their skills in tood making, and clay - NO. 10 Clay pote - NO. 40 Vegetables Serve began to replace those carved from stone. harvesting of natural food sources laid the foundation for the domestication of plants and development of agriculture. Archaeologists call this time span, of about 3,000 years, the Woodlands Period. V12,32 early Indian Village The establishment of villages soon followe the development of agriculture. Assured of a stable food supply, Woodland Indians enjoyed effigies using some of their time in cultural pursuits. Pipe They fashioned ornaments, carved effigies, and and made decorated pottery. Religious ceremoni buriel of deval were developed for the living as well as for th 11:. 1, 7, 8 and 9 burial of the dead. Trade items from far-off places were often deposited in graves.)

Names:

Script Sheet

Types: script Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 30r04d03-03-000-0191ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Scrip & Drg. Slides F3 HDZ Part 1 Script Sheet Page 3 of 3 Pages Date: 19 Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Title: **Visual Concepts** Script The Mississippian Period of prehistoric slide No. In Film Stip Indian culture, a gradual outgrowth of the Woodlands era, lasted for about seven hundred years. As villages grew larger individual skill of the Indians increased and became specialized. No. 15 Indian tools By the time the Mississippian Culture was fully developed it contained complex religious and political systems that manifested themselves in The 6 Mounds tocia 1 number of ways. Near the bank of the Warrior at Men Arille River at Moundville, Alabama, Indians built one their most important villages. A visitor to Mound State Monument today can get a clear pictu of how Mississippian Indians lived and worshiped their gods. ' The Historic Period of Alabama Indian histo shie No. 1 (Runika' Tost) began in 1519 when the Spanish explorer, Pineda, entered Mobile Bay on a mission to examine and ma the coastal area. His report included informatic on Indian settlements and a map of the lands 1 Mais of Didean Settiment bordering the Gulf of Mexico. For the next three hundred years the Indians struggled in vain to retain their claims to the land. By 1836, all of present-day Alabama had been ceded by them to the United States govern-Indeans over west ment and by 1840, most Indians had been removed lands west of the Mississippi River.)

Names:

Script Sheet **Types:** script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 31r04d03-03-000-0192ContentsIndexAbout

CHP Hts Slides 8 Jerip Dra 73 HOZ Part 2 3 Pages Script Sheet Date:. Page 1.2. Final Draft Number: Title: Part 2 Scrip Script Visual Concepts and a start of the start of FOR GOLD , GLOKT and GOSPEL 1 5 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION and CONQUEST Three European governments controlled present-day ALA F. S. III, 10.3 Blags of SPAIN FRANCE, ENGLAND Alabama before it became a part of the United States Early in the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers Mo 2 SPANISH EXPLORER'S FLAG visited Alabama and made several unsuccessful attempts to settle along the Gulf Coast. While searching for DESOTO gold in 1540, Hernando DeSoto explored extensively but LANDING OF DESOTO established no settlements. He discovered MOST OF SLIDE 9 LALZ. F.S.T THE RIVERS OF ALABAMA, INCLUDING THE TENNESSEE Ala. F.S. I SLIDE 11 Present-day Tuscaloosa is named for THE ' village of Chief AALA FILM STRIP E - SLIDES 16 + 17 BATTLE OF MABILA Tascalusa, or "Black Warrior," who was defeated by V CHIEF TASCALUSA DeSoto at the Battle of Mabila on October 18, 1540. The first permanent colonization was made by the V MOT FEELES ILES French under the leadership of the LeMoyne brothers, MOSIA IEERVILLE and PILINILLE IPLEASE CONBINE THESE SLIDES) Iberville and Bienville. A fort was built on Dauphin MO 16 FORT COME MERSON ILAG Island in Mobile Bay in 1702. A settlement was also established at Fort Louis at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff on Mobile River. In 1711 this community moved to / MO IS MOBILE. PHESEM LOCAL present-day Mobile, which remained the capital of MAP OF FRENCH EMPIRE French Louisiana until 1723. SHOWING FORTS 10

LeMoyne, Iberville

LeMoyne, Bienville

Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

Types:

script

Tascalusa, Chief

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 32r04d03-03-000-0193ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Slides 8 Jerip Dig 73 403 Script Sheet Pages Dat Page Draft Ni Title Visual Concepts Script יה הבר היה היה אין 228 20 יידער דוור דוור 2 At the conclusion of the American War for Independence in 1783, all of Alabama Male after 1783 the United States this important ALA F. 5. III established by the Pinkney Treaty of 1795 10.25 Ellie. + Surveying rveyed by Andrew Ellicot, a noted cartograph the 31 d. parale from Pennsylvania 3.5 1.+ 20

Names:

Ellicot, Andrew

Types:

script

Washington, George

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 33r04d03-03-000-0194ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jorip & Slides Dig F3 HDZ Pt.2 Page 2 of 3 Pages Script Sheet Date: .19 Title: Draft Number: 1.2. Final Visual Concepts Script The second states the second second Guillaume Delisle made this fairly accurate (choose between 1, 2 and 3) engraving in 1718 to show French settlements, important rivers, and Indian tribes. ALA F.S. I #41 SFRENCH TRADING WITH INDIANS The French were successful in establishing a profitable trade with the Indians. To extend their influence they built Fort Toulouse at the confluence of FORT TOULOUS: V. the Coosa and Tallapoosa Bivers AND Fort Tombecbe on the white chalk bluffs of the Tombigbee River near present-day Epes, Alabama, MAP WEST FLORIDE (2 maps may sul tilete enoth my When Great Britain obtained possession of all lands east of the Mississippi River by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the southern part of Alabama was organized as British West Florida in 1764, and the morthern part was placed in an Indian buffer zone known as Illinois. MON BRITISH FLAG After the British flag was raised over Mobile, the ALA F.S. III = 9 (Singing from Indale) part was re-opened and shipping once again became important. This is the seal used to certify legal documents BRITISH SEAL of British West Florida from 1764 to 1783. 8

Names:

Delisle, Guillaume **Types:**

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 34r04d03-03-000-0195ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Slides 8 Jorip Drg 73 HDZ Vait Script Sheet Page Date: 1.2. Final Draft Number: Title Script Visual Concepts ALABAMA AS A PART OF GEORGIA AND THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE LAND The Mississippi Territory as originally created by Act of Congress in 1798 was carved from the western part Mice - West The of Georgia and included all the area which had been relinquished by Spain in 1795. # Spain-Tolinquis class to this area by the Treaty of 1295, Congress organized the Forritory. Winthrop Sargent, & native of Mossachusetts was appointed governor, courts were established, and Ala F.S. III. no. 29 armi-to remi-land disputes, and agents AGENTS NEGOTIATING WITH INDIANS appointed to .paoify=the=Indians and negotiate treaties of cession, WITH THE INDIANS, In 1800 an elective assembly was authorized by Congress. Two years later, Georgia ceded her western lands to the Federal government. In 1804 the Territory MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY MAP was expanded by adding that area now in Alabama and Mississippi which stretched northward from 32° 28" to the southern boundary of Tennessee.

Names:

Sargent, Winthrop **Types:** script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 35r04d03-03-000-0196ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Scrip & Slides Drg 73 HDS Page -- of S Pages Script Sheet Date:___ 19 Draft Number: 1.2. Final Title:_ **Visual Concepts** Script אידי ניולה על האולה וערצה בי בנה לי היו או או אי אי ביוא או או או אי . . 2 . As early as 1803 two land offices were created to Jeannas, Filma dispose of territory acquired from the Choctaw Indians. (could not find this, Can you get it ? In 1809 a third land office, established in Nashville, auctu began the sale of lands acquired from the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians within the Bend of the Tennessee River. When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States claimed 6 Consider Stress and that this purchase included Mobile and lands eastward to the Perdido River, These is had been part of the French Empire along the Gulf Coast. The Spanish, who wished to continue to keep Mobile, denied this claim. During the War of 1812 when the Spanish allowed ALA F.S. III No. 8 Eretich trains ty Brins British merchants in Mobile and Pensacola to sell amunition and guns to the Creek Indians, President James Madison authorized capture of Mobile, which took place Mal of miles downtery on April 13, 1813. The geographical limits of the Mississippi Territory were then complete. There were four principle Indian nations who claimed lands within the Territory: the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws. The first to relinquish their claims were the friendly Choctaw Indians who ceded their lands in what is now Alabama in 1802 and 1805. In the Bend of the Tennessee River the Chickasaw: Jaine - Marias le . and Cherokees gave up a small triangular area which was (see later organized as Madison County in 1808

Names:

Jefferson, Thomas, President

Types:

script

Madison, James, President

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 36r04d03-03-000-0197ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Scrip & Slides Drg. F3 HDZ 5_Pages 3 of Script Sheet Page_ Date:. 19 Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Title: Script Visual Concepts and the state of State and a state of the The second s Tension among the Creek indians mounted as the Film Share II : ccr. 35, 36, and 37 Federal government built a major road through their lands and began a survey of the rivers. In 1813 a number of warlike Creeks, known as "Red Sticks," decided to take the advice of the Shawnee Mosz Jacun. Jah chieftain Tecumseh, who advocated a war to prevent further occupation of Indian lands by westward-moving settlers. The struggle began when a party of Creek warriors ALA F.S. IV no. 1 (Baile & Burnt Com) carrying war supplies secured at Pensacola, Florida, was attack by a group of white soldiers at Burnt Corn ALA F.S. IV No. 6 and 7 on July 27, 1813. This skirmish led to the terrible massacre at Fort Mins, a stockade near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. On August 30, 1813 a large force of Creeks under the leadership of William Weatherford overpowered the settlers gathered there for protection. Only a few of the more than 500 persons within the fort survived. "Remember Fort Mins!," became the rallying cry of ~ ALL F.S. II no. 16 many frontiersmen. General Andrew Jackson and his Que en preserve Tennessee Volunteer Army responded to the emergency call of Governor David Holmes of the Mississippi Territory and began a southward march to the Creek lands in October, 1813.

Names:

Holmes, David, Governor

Types:

script

Jackson, Andrew, General Red Sticks Tecumseh Weatherford, William

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 37r04d03-03-000-0198ContentsIndexAbout

HF CHP Slides Dig 8 Jerip 73 HDZ Script Sheet Page. Pages Date:__ 19_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final **Visual Concepts** Script יי בי ייצאינגרף ארכי ייר הבי לו נצורף שהאנה די להה אבות איר . 30 . The struggle reached its climax on March 27, 1814 - dla. F.S. IV No. 18 Cellic 1 Tresserve Jan Diagram at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend when Jackson's army decisively defeated the Creeks. Although troops from Georgia and the Mississippi Territory had aided in subduing the "Red Sticks," this victory soon brought an end to further Indian resistance The heroes of this struggle were Menewa, a war / · MENEWA & JACKSON chief of the "Red Sticks," and Jackson, the leader of the Tennessee Militia A month after Horseshoe Bend, William Weatherford ALA F.S TY The. 10 surrendered to Jackson at Fort Jackson, at the junction WEATHERFORD SURRENDERS TO JACKSON of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. On August 9, 1814 General Jackson concluded a treaty with the defeated Creeks at Fort Jackson by which they ceded most of their lands in what is now Alabama. The Creek land cession of 1814 overlapped claims That Indian Cessions with other Indian nations, thus enabling the Federal (Chase crep zins shine) government to obtain land cessions from the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Indian cessions from 1802 to 1835 opened these lands to permanent settlement.

Names:

Jackson,

Types: script Red Sticks

Weatherford, William

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 38r04d03-03-000-0199ContentsIndexAbout

CHP Jerip & HD3 Hts Slides Drg 73 Page 5 of Script Sheet Pages Date:___ 19 Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script In the broader context, the Creek War was really a "war within a war." During the War of 1812 the British encouraged Indian attacks on white settlements. Although the United States had extended its legal jurisdiction over West Florida as far east as the Perdido River in 1812, Mobile still remained in Spanish hands While Britain controlled the seas, the United dla F.S. IV No. 13 Ben tvillerson States deemed it necessary to occupy Mobile and did so in April, 1813. It was there that Jackson established ale. F.S. IV No. 4-mobile his headquarters when he took command of the Seventi Military District in August, 1814 defens After th British made an attack hich on February 12, 1815 forced its surrender This ended the war as far as the Mississippi Territory as concerned. With the success of Jackson's campaign against the British at New Orleans, the war ended as far as th - alk, F.S.I. 710.21 Battie & 71.0. Mississippi Territory was concerned

Names:

Jackson,

Types:

script

Wilkins, James, General Winchester, James, General

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 39r04d03-03-000-0200ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jorip & Slides Drg F3 HDJ Part 14 Page___ Pages Script Sheet Date 19 Title: Draft Number: 1.2. Final Visual Concepts Script ב מיני ביור אותר יוו איל ב מיל צל מיוה ALABAMA TERRITORI THE DRIVE TOWARD STATEHOOD Between 1815 and 1817 the Federal government move rapidly to survey the lands ceded by the Indians. Even before all Indian titles were extinguished there began an influx of settlers from Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. These people, known as "squatters," established themselves on public lands as well as on those still claimed by the Indians. After Indian treaties were concluded, the Federal DUGRAM OF LAND SURVEYS government began a survey of these lands to divide them into townships six miles square and numbered east and west from the St. Stephens and Huntsville meridians and north and south from established base lines. Townships were subdivided into thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, and the sections were quartered into lots of 160 acres. Each 16th section was reserved for public schools. The surveyed lands were offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidders. Lands not sold were the made available to individuals at a minimum price, Limited sales at Huntsville in 1809 and St. Stephens in 1811 disposed of the lands which had been ceded by the Indians prior to the War of 1812. Megnateri Pouter Migration into the Bend of the Tennessee and the Tombigbee River basins slowed during the war years from 1812 to 1815, but after hostilities ceased, extensive

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Hts CHP Jerip & Slides Drg. (F3 HDZ Page_2_ of Pages Script Sheet Date:____ 19_ Title. Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script S STATISTICS STATISTICS and training and the second se sales with the accompanying excitement of large scale speculation drew flocks of settlers in search of cheap fertile lands. ALD. F.S. II No. 48 Stat Beat The principal avenues of migration into the area from the southeastern states included both river and ALA. F.S. TV No. 49 Keel Bear land transportation. Because of the ease of barge travel on the rivers, the Tennessee, Tombigbee, Coosa, Tallapoos and Upper Alabama River valleys were the first areas of - Sec. FILM STRIP I for possible site invitines to following : extensive settlement. Pioneers who settled in these valleys were primarily small yeonan farmers from the FARMER FLOWING western parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and the eastern mountains of Tennessee. Overland routes, which crossed the Appalachian Mountains and followed the interior valleys, were rough TRAVELENS IN CONSIST and treacherous, little more than expanded Indian trails. The average settler could only bring his family, livestock, tools, seeds, and a few personal belongings. Once land was acquired, it was necessary to clear it FELLING LOGS of trees before a crop could be planted. Cabin homes and mariling fences were built from the logs. Everything was saved and PLANTATION CREANS cabin made use of, for the small farmer and large plantation colorowner alike hoped to produce most of his own needs. Jour COTTON FIELD Most farmers wanted land that would grow cotton, for short-staple cotton had become a money-making orop. With - COTTON GIN the invention of the cotton gin it was possible for the

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 41r04d03-03-000-0202ContentsIndexAbout

CHP Ht & Slides Jorip Dra 73 HDZ Page 3 of Y Pages Script Sheet Date:___ _ 19_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script - Contraction of the second of THE OWNER AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF first time to economically separate the seed from the fiber. A ready demand from abroad, particularly from the mills of England, assured good prices to the farmer who could get his cotton to market, and Alabama COTTON ON FLATEDAT southern-flowing river system offered reasonably easy access to the Port of Mobile. MAP WITH X POTULITION CHATT A study of population growth in the Alabama Territory indicates that there was a large influx of Lioures ATTACHED TO THIS THIS MAN slave labor, which made a substantial contribution to the growth of a cotton economy. By the time the territory was created, the 1 U.S. MAR WILL 5 4. westward moving pioneers had crossed the mountains and (or elise populated the valleys all the way to the Mississippi River. The original thirteen states in the Union had increased to twenty. VMEL OF 61: 111 .. When the State of Mississippi officially entered when exerted the Union on December 10, 1817, the eastern portion of the Mississippi Territory officially became the Alabama Territory. William Wyatt Bibb was appointed WILLIAM WAATT BIBE governor and St. Stephens named as capital. During the two years that Alabama existed as a Ala. F.S. II #24 + 25 ST. ST. PHLNG territory, two sessions of the legislature were held at St. Stephens. The first organized the government, created thirteen counties, and provided for a census. ala FS. II #46 Mar Is is added The second apportioned representation on the basis

Names:

Bibb, William Wyatt **Types:**

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 42r04d03-03-000-0203ContentsIndexAbout

CHP Hts Slides 8 Drg Jerip F3 HOS Following are figures to be but on overlay across map of servicing (See Section 4 (Rage 3) second and listed, POPULATION MISSISSIPPI ALABAMA NEG TOTAL WHITE NEGRO TOTAL VEAR WHITE -- Alter Ain --4,146 3.4 7,600 1800 1,250 733 517 16,602 14,7 31,306 6,422 2,624 1810 9,046 42,176 33,6 1820 127,901 85,451 42,450 75,448

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 43r04d03-03-000-0204ContentsIndexAbout

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Hts CHP & Slid Dry Serip & Slid HD3 (7)	3
Page 4 of 4 Pages	Script Sheet Date:19
Title:Pages	Script Sneet Date:19 Draft Number: 1•2•Final
Visual Concepts	Script
The second s	The second s
	of the census, chose Cahaba as permanent capital, and
	Huntsville as temporary capital until Cahaba's building
	could be erected.
A COMPANY OF A COMPANY OF A COMPANY	Interest in statehood increased as the population
	passed the 100,000 mark, and on November 11, 1818, the
	territorial legislature asked Congress to admit Alabasa
	as a state.
X John Weiliems Welfer	John Williams Walker, speaker of the house of
	representatives, secured the aid of Senator Charles Tait
	of Georgia in piloting the Alabama Enabling Act through
1 Pres. James Thomas	the Senate. After Congress approved the measure,
· var. cance runne	President James Monroe signed it on March 2, 1819.
	This act established dates for election of
	representatives to the constitutional convention, based
	on population, and for the meeting of the convention
	in Huntsville.
	the second s
and the second second second	

Names:

Monroe, James, President

Types:

script

Tait, Charles, Senator

Walker, John Williams, Speaker Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 44r04d03-03-000-0205ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Drg. Jerip & Slides HDZ 73 Part 5 Page_/_of___Pages Script Sheet Date Title Draft Number Visual Concepts Script Warner and a far is a low and a low THE CONSTITUTIONEL CONVENTION ALABAMA JOINS THE UNION It was not by chance that Huntsville was chosen as the site for the constitutional convention and as the temporary capital until statehood was attained. As the county seat of Madison County, which was MAP or MADEON COURT created on December 13, 1808, it enjoyed an early and steady growth. LEKOT POT Through the efforts of LeRoy Pope and some of his friends from the Broad River area of Georgia and ED MONPOL'S DRAWING OF Nashville, Tennessee, the town was laid out on sixty THE BIG SPRINEacres around the Big Spring. For a short period it was known as "Twickenham," but when incorporated on November 25, 1811, it was re-named "Huntsville," in honor of its first settler, John Hunt. Only seven years after its founding, Anne Royall, a travelling journalist from Washington D.C., wrote the following description: VALLEY SCENE " ... The land around Huntsville, and the whole of RIVER SCENE Madison County, of which it is the capital, is rich and X MAKE SLIDE FROM 1819 MAP (BROCHURE beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of ENCOSED wealth would baffle belief. The town stands on elevated Pors Hear ground, and enjoys a beautiful prospect. It contains

Names:

Hunt, John **Types:** script Pope, LeRoy

Royall, Anne

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 45r04d03-03-000-0206ContentsIndexAbout

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2 5	
Page 2- of S Pages	Script Sheet Date:19
Title: Visual Concepts	Draft Number: 1•2•Final
The design of the particulation of the second	
Manual Street Street Street Street Street Street	about 260 houses, principally built of brick; has a han
Y LWINSTON HOUSE	a court house, and market house. There is a large squa-
J ERSKINE HOUS ISIE	in the centre of the town, like the towns in Ohio, and
/ ERSKINE HOUSE 1819	facing this are the stores, twelve in number. These
/ FEARN HOUS	buildings form a solid wall, though divided into
	apartaents. The workmanship is the best I have seen in
V BASSETT HOUSE	all the states; and several of the houses are three
	stories high, and very large. There is no church. The
	people assemble in the Court House to worship. Huntsvil
	is settled by people mostly from Georgia and the Carolin
ED MOTIVALE DERIVING OF MALOUNE LODES	though there are a few from almost every part of the wor.
	and the town displays such activity. The citizens are gr
ED MOURDE: DRAWING OF	polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Not:
	like it in our country."
	This journalist might have added that she was stayin
	one of Huntsville's largest inns. The Huntsville Inn, whi
	could furnish confortable accommodations for about forty
1	people.
V Pres. Joines Hermes	Only a sonth prior to the convention, President Jane monroe arrivation a surprise visit to the city. At the
	Huntsville Inn where he stand
	Huntsville Inn where he stayed, a citizen's committee hear by Clement Comer Clay honored him with a public dinner_em
/ CLEMENT COMER CLAS	the following day. Col. LeRoy Pope presided at the affair
	attended by more than one hundred citizens of the area.
	On June 3, 1819, Monroe stopped on his way to Nashville
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Names:

Clay, Clement Comer

Types:

script

Monroe, James, President Pope, LeRoy, Colonel

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 46r04d03-03-000-0207ContentsIndexAbout

CHF Hts Slides Drg Scrip 73 HDZ Script Sheet Date: 3 Draft Number 1 . 2 . Fina Script Visual Concepts Another Bay and an Party and to visit John Williams Walker and discuss constitutional convention. Not only was Huntsville large enough to host the convention, but it also furnished the leaders who were most influential in drafting the constitution. Men of leadership from all over the Alabama Territory offered to serve as delegates to the convention, and those who Nene sleding were elected reflected the desire of the people to bele call trust this important work to men of ability and experies Of the forty-four delegates from twenty-two counti eighteen were lawyers, four physicians, four planters, two ministers, one a surveyor, and one a merchant. Litt is known of other fourteen. The political potential of the delegates was such that from among them the state later obtained six governors, six judges of the state supreme court, six United States Senators, and one Vice President. John Williamo Welker John Williams Walker of Huntsville was elected president of the convention, and John Campbell, secretar; John Boardman, editor and publisher of the Huntsville newspaper, the Alabama Republican was the only journalist admitted within the bar of the convention and permitted to report its proceedings in his newspaper. Although not an elected delegate, William Wyatt Bibb, the territorial governor, was also present and invited to sit within the

Names:

Bibb, William Wyatt Boardman, John Campbell, John

Walker, John Williams

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 47r04d03-03-000-0208ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Slides Dra Jorip F3 HDZ Page 4 of 5 Pages Script Sheet Date:___ _19_ Title: Draft Number: 1029 Final Visual Concepts Script the second state of the second state of the The convention appointed a committee of fifteen, X CLEPENT CONER CL headed by Clement Comer Clay, to draft the constitution (Make color of shine - ace Page 2) On July 13, this committee presented its original draft After revisions, the final version was accepted and signed on August 2, 1819. This instrument of government, judged by the stands Faccesnele of Constitution of the time, was a liberal document in that it provided to come ! for free and frequent elections based on universal white manhood suffrage. The constitution was also a conservat document in that most of the state officials, including judges and United States Senators, were to be chosen, no by popular vote, but by the legislature. Section 29, Article III, provided that Huntsville would remain the capital until the end of the first sess of the legislature and the inauguration of the governor. Following the September elections, the first Alabama MADISON COURT COURT HOUS legislature met at the courthouse in Huntsville on William Weatt Ect-October 25, 1819. On November 9, 1819 William Wyatt Bibb maic another cejery cu. Section 4, Page 2) was inaugurated governor. His brother, Thomas, was chosen president of the senate. This body named as X John Billian Toaller (upp from care) United States Senators, John Williams Walker and William Rufus King. They chose various state officials, william Rufus King created a judicial system, established seven new counties and authorized a state bank. Laws were passed relating to internal improvements, education, and a militia

Names:

Bibb, Thomas Bibb, William Wyatt

Types:

script

Clay, Clement Comer King, William Rufus Walker, John Williams

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 48r04d03-03-000-0209ContentsIndexAbout

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Page_5_of_5_Pages	Script Sheet Date:
Title:	Script Sneet Date:19 Draft Number: 10.29 Final
Visual Concepts	Script
	Contraction of the second s
	On December 17, 1819, the legislature adjourned
	sine die to hold its next session at Cahaba.
V Enociamation	Three days earlier, by a joint resolution,
(can you combine these two slikes?)	Congress declared the admission of Alabama into the
these two slides ?)	Union. It was approved by President Monroe on
- als. Film S. VI No. 1	December 14, 1819, the date which is celebrated as Alabama Day.
- ale Film S. VI No. 1 Great Sear of alabana	otatata tay.
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and the second se	

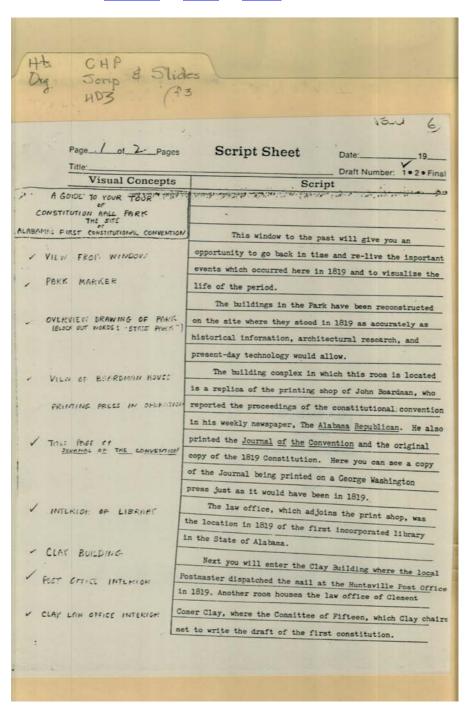
Names:

Monroe, James, President

Types:

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 49r04d03-03-000-0210ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Boardman, John

Types: script Clay, Clement Comer

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 50r04d03-03-000-0211ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP	
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8. HD3 (3	3
Page Z of 2- Pages	Script Sheet Date:19
Title:	Draft Number: 1•2•Final
Visual Concepts	Script
לאין איזאנע איזאין איזאין איזאין איזאין איזאין איזאין איזאע איז	and and and the addition of the
VIEW OF STAIRS	Upstairs is a replica of the Federal Surveyor's
V SURVEYOR'S OFFICE	office. Here he and his assistants, who helped to
SURVETORS DIFFICE	survey all of the public lands in North Alabama, made
	their surveys available to prospective buyers.
V CONSTITUTION HALL	Upon entering the side door of the Constitution Hal
	building, you will visit the shop where the builder's
X CABINETMANER'S SHOP	owner, Walker Allen, once pursued his craft of cabinet-
	making. In July, 1819, this building, which was then
	vacant, was used as the meeting place for the convention.
V THEATLY	The large upstairs area often served as a theater, where
W THEATLE BILL	travelling actors as well as the Huntsville Thespian
X DRAWHIG- OF DELEGATES ASSERT	Society performed during certain seasons of the year.
x DRAWING OF DECOMPOSITION	in the main room downstairs you will see a representation
	of the convention assembly area. This room also features
	exhibits which tell the story of the Birth of Alabana
* NEAL HOUSE W/OUT BUILDINGS	from prehistoric times to 1819.
- NEAL HOUSE KITCHEN	The last stop on your tour will be at the Neal House
SPINING WHELL	where you may observe how Stephen Neal, Madison County's
	first Sheriff, and his family lived in 1819. This complex
/ VIEW OF NEAL & BOBKDHAM	includes the residence, dairy house, necessary house,
Pleases	carriage house, and gardens.
	Manu anala da da da
V CONSTITUTION HALL MARKER	Many people individually and collectively through the
and have been	local, state, and national governments have made possible
·	this memorial to commemorate Alabama's entry into the Unio.

Names:

Allen, Walker **Types:**

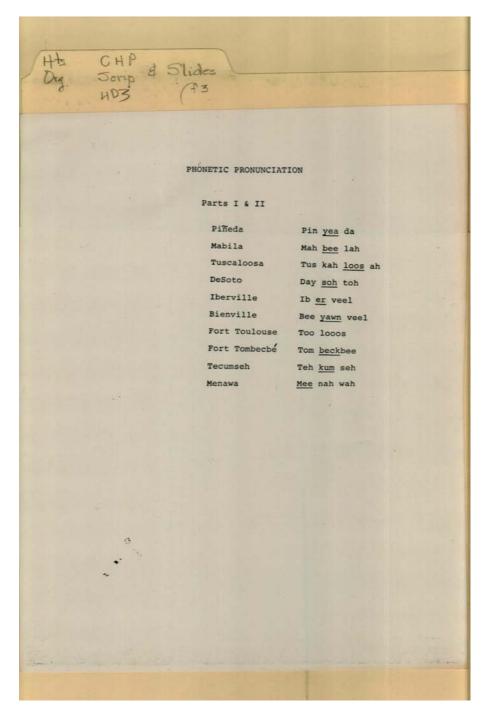
script

Neal, Stephen

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 51r04d03-03-000-0212ContentsIndexAbout

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403 (
Page Z of Z-Pages	Script Sheet Date:	
	Script Sheet Date:19 Draft Number: 1•2•Final	
Title: Visual Concepts	Script	
יין ארונאן אדולט אפר.	and and the state of the second	
V VIEW OF STAIRS	Upstairs is a replica of the Federal Surveyor's	
	office. Here he and his assistants, who helped to	
V SURVEYOR'S OFFICE	survey all of the public lands in North:Alabama, made	
	their surveys available to prospective buyers.	
V CONSTITUTION HALL	Upon entering the side door of the Constitution Hal:	
	building, you will visit the shop where the builder's	
X CABINETMAXERS SHOP	owner, Walker Allen, once pursued his craft of cabinet-	
	making. In July, 1819, this building, which was then	
	vacant, was used as the meeting place for the convention.	
THEATLY	The large upstairs area often served as a theater, where	
L THEATLE BILL	travelling actors as well as the Huntsville Thespian	
& DRAWING OF DELEGATES ASSEPTILE	Society performed during certain seasons of the year.	
X DRAWING OF STREET	the main room downstarts you will see a representation	
	of the convention assembly area. This room also features	
1	exhibits which tell the story of the Birth of Alabama	
NEAL HULSE W/OUT BUILDINGS	from prehistoric times to 1819.	
NEAL HOUSE KITCHEN	The last stop on your tour will be at the Neal House	
SPINNING WILLL	where you may observe how Stephen Neal, Madison County's	
	first Sheriff, and his family lived in 1819. This complex	
VIEW OF NEAL & BOBKDHAM	includes the residence, dairy house, necessary house,	
Herses	carriage house, and gardens.	
	Many people individually and collectively through the	
V CONSTITUTION RALL MERGER		
· constitution Mate makes	local, state, and national governments have made possible	
this memorial to commemorate Alabama's entry into the Unio:		
and the second sec	the property of the state of th	

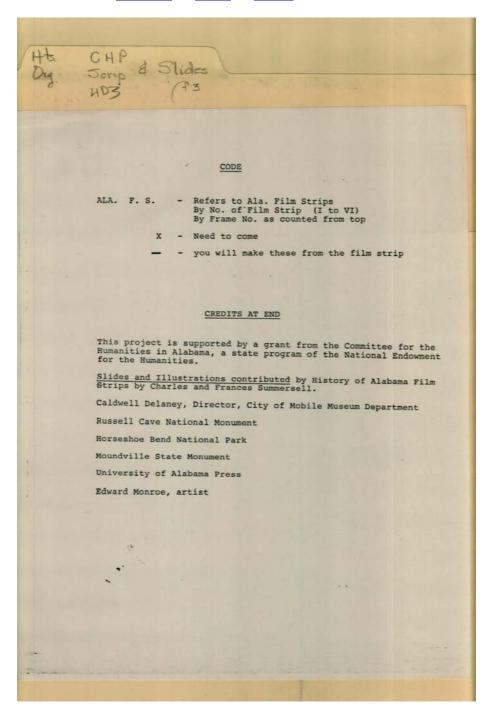
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 52r04d03-03-000-0213ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

, Bienville , Iberville DeSoto, Mehawa Tecumseh

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 53r04d03-03-000-0214ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Delaney, Caldwell **Types:**

script

Monroe, Edward

Summersell, Charles

Summersell, Frances

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 54r04d03-03-000-0215ContentsIndexAbout

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Names:

Delaney, Caldwell

Summersell, Charles

Summersell, Frances

Types:

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 55r04d03-03-000-0216ContentsIndexAbout

HE CHP Slides E Drg. Jerip F3 HOS credits continued Russell Cave National Thonument Horseshoe Burk National Bark moundville State monument Edward Monroe, artist University Jalabama Press

Names:

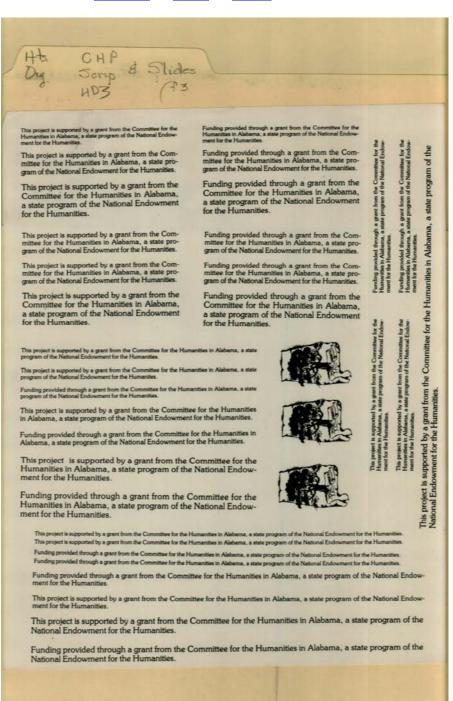
Monroe, Edward Types: script Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 56r04d03-03-000-0217ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Sorip & Slides Drg (F3 HD3 Phonetic Proversitions Parts I + I ٠ Piñeda - Pin yez da Mabila - Mah bec lah Tuscalosa - Tus kah less at Deseto - Lay och ton 1. er veel Iberulle -Bienville - Kee yanr veel Fort Toulouse - Too loos-Fort Terribaché Tom beachbre Tecumsch Teh Kum sch Mee wah woh Mana de

Names:

, Bienville , Iberville DeSoto, Mehawa Tecumseh

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 57r04d03-03-000-0218ContentsIndexAbout



Types:

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 58r04d03-03-000-0219ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jerip & Slides Dra (F3 HOS Vart 1 THE BIRTH OF ALABAMA Page / of 3 Pages Script Sheet Date:__ 19_ Draft Number: 1.2. Final Title: **Visual Concepts** . . Script TITLE * Alabama, a land rich in beauty and abundan PEOPLE OF THE RIVERS AND VALLEYS ALABAMA'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS RIVER WITH SUNLIGHT THRU natural resources, derived its name from the Alabamos Indians, who lived along the northern STREAM FLOWING OVER ROCKS A VALLEY SCENE bank of the Alabama River. A MOUNTAIN SCENE * For thousands of years the ancestors of WATERFALL Alabama's historic Indians inhabited the river Y TREES A TRAIL valleys included within the present-day boundaries of the state. Archaeologists have discovered that the Indians lived in the Great Bend of the Tennessee River as far back as 12,0 V Barn Care years ago. At Russell Cave, located in Jackson County, a Paleo Indian site has been developed V Diaroma at Russellins as a national monument. This cave proved to be Arrow tell an ideal location for hunters and their familie: to live during the hunting season. Stone spear points used by these skin-clothed hunters can still be found in many parts of Alabama. For a long time the flesh and skins of animals continued to be the main source of food and clothing for cave dwellers, but as large animals became less plentiful they had to seek other means of survival. Gradually the Paleo Period was replaced by Ala, F.S. I 16.25 the Archaic Period, which lasted several thousan (Finking Scene) years.)

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 59r04d03-03-000-0220ContentsIndexAbout

HF CHP Jorop & Slides Drg (F3 HDZ Part 1 Script Sheet _of_3__Pages Page 2 Date: X 1•2•Final Draft Number Visual Concepts Script allo Film Strip I shide Nos. During this time span Indians became Gradually they gatherers as well as hunters. improved their skills in tood making, and clay ~ No. 10 Clay pots to replace those carved from stone. harvesting of natural food sources laid the - NO. 40 Vegetables Serve The foundation for the domestication of plants and the development of agriculture. Archaeologists call this time span, of about 3,000 years, the Woodlands Period. ~ 10,32 carly Indian Village The establishment of villages soon follower the development of agriculture. Assured of a stable food supply, Woodland Indians enjoyed e Higies using some of their time in cultural pursuits. Pipe They fashioned ornaments, carved effigies, and & commence and made decorated pottery. Religious ceremonic buriel of derol were developed for the living as well as for the 71:. 1, 7, 8 and 9 burial of the dead. Trade items from far-off places were often deposited in graves. 3

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 60r04d03-03-000-0221ContentsIndexAbout

Hts Drg. CHP & Slides (F3 HDZ Part 1 Script Sheet Page 3 of 3 Pages Date:____ _19_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Title: **Visual Concepts** Script The Mississippian Period of prehistoric Slide No. In Film Stip Indian culture, a gradual outgrowth of the Woodlands era, lasted for about seven hundred years. As villages grew larger individual skill of the Indians increased and became specialized. No. 15 Indian tools orraw heads By the time the Mississippian Culture was fully Ser. developed it contained complex religious and political systems that manifested themselves in No. 6 Mounds toca 1 at Mendalle number of ways. Near the bank of the Warrior River at Moundville, Alabama, Indians built one their most important villages. A visitor to Mound State Monument today can get a clear pictur of how Mississippian Indians lived and worshiped their gods. ' The Historic Period of Alabama Indian histor Fire store & began in 1519 when the Spanish explorer, Pineda, shie No. 1 (Pinike' Lost) entered Mobile Bay on a mission to examine and me the coastal area. His report included informatic on Indian settlements and a map of the lands 1 Mais of Dordean Settiment bordering the Gulf of Mexico. For the next three hundred years the Indians struggled in vain to retain their claims to the land. By 1836, all of present-day Alabama had been ceded by them to the United States govern-. Indian - going west ment and by 1840, most Indians had been removed lands west of the Mississippi River.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 61r04d03-03-000-0222ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP & Slides Dra Serip (F3 HDZ Part 2 3 Pages Page_ of Script Sheet Date Title: Draft Number 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Part 2 Script and the states 5-1-1-3 FOR GOLD, GLORT and GOSPEL * EUROPEAN EXPLORATION and CONQUEST ALA F.S. III, 10.3 Three European governments controlled present-day Blags of SPAIN FRANCE, ENGLAND Alabama before it became a part of the United States. Early in the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers V MO 2 SPANISH EXPLORER'S FLAG visited Alabama and made several unsuccessful attempts V DESOTO to settle along the Gulf Coast. While searching for gold in 1540, Hernando DeSoto explored extensively but LANDING OF DESOTO established no settlements. He discovered MOST OF LALZ. F.S. TE SLIDE 9 THE RIVERS OF ALABAMA, INCLUDING. THE TENNESSEE . Ala. F.S. I SLIDE II Present-day Tuscaloosa is named for THE ' village of Chief ALA FILM STRIP I - SLIDES 16+17, BATTLE OF MABILA Tascalusa, or "Black Warrior," who was defeated by V CHIEF TASCALUSA DeSoto at the Battle of Mabila on October 18, 1540. The first permanent colonization was made by the V MOT FLENS ILTS French under the leadership of the LeMoyne brothers, MOSIG IBERVILLE and FILINILLE IPLEASE CONBINE THESE SLIDES) Iberville and Bienville. A fort was built on Dauphin MO 16 FORT COLL WEFFELLCH LEAGE Island in Mobile Bay in 1702. A settlement was also established at Fort Louis at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff on Mobile River. In 1711 this community moved to / MO IS MOBILE. PALSLA LOST present-day Mobile, which remained the capital of MAP OF FRENCH EMPIRE French Louisiana until 1723. SHOWING FORTS 10

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 62r04d03-03-000-0223ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Jorip & Slides Dig. 73 HD3 2 Script Sheet Page. Pages Date Title: Draft Number Visual Concepts Script Line and a state of the second second second and sound being and 20 At the conclusion of the American War for Independence in 1783, all of Alabama beca a part of Mala after 1783 the United States except that area south of the 31st parallel, which was stablishing this important line of George Washington's administration. KAIN F. S. III The 31st parallel (113.25 Elliert Surveying which was established by the Pinkney Treaty of was surveyed by Andrew Ellicot, a noted cartograph the 31 d. paralle from Pennsylvania 5.5 2. 20

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 63r04d03-03-000-0224ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jorip & Slides Drg. A3 HOZ Pt.2 Page_2_of_2_Pages Script Sheet Date: _ 19. Title:_ Draft Number: 1 · 2 · Final Script **Visual Concepts** Guillaume Delisle made this fairly accurate (choose between 1, 2 and 3) engraving in 1718 to show French settlements, important rivers, and Indian tribes. ALA F.S. IF #41 SFRENCH TRADING WITH INDIANS The French were successful in establishing a profitable trade with the Indians. To extend their influence they built Fort Toulouse at the confluence of FORT TOULOUSS 1 the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers AND Fort Tombeche on the white chalk bluffs of the Tombigbee River near present-day Epes, Alabama. * V MAP WEST FLORIDA (2 maps may and stillete enother the When Great Britain obtained possession of all lands east of the Mississippi River by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the southern part of Alabama was organized as British West Florida in 1764, and the northern part was placed in an Indian buffer zone known as Illinois. /MON BRITISH FLAG After the British flag was raised over Mobile, the - ALA F.S. II #9 (singing from Tartale) part was re-opened and shipping once again became important. This is the seal used to certify legal documents / BRITISH SCAL of British West Florida from 1764 to 1783. 8

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 64r04d03-03-000-0225ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Jerip & Slides Drg (F3 HD3 Vart Page_ of Script Sheet Pages Date: 19_ Title: Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script The section of the se ALABAMA AS A PART OF GEORGIA AND THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE LAND The Mississippi Territory as originally created by Act of Congress in 1798 was carved from the western part 1 Main - War That -of Georgia and included all the area which had been relinquished by Spain in 1795. Show Spain clain to this area by the Treaty of 1995 organized the forritory. Winthrop Sargent, & native of Mossachusetts was appointed governor, courts were established, Ala F.S. III. No. 29 box wintheop dinger T insionersinamento remine land disputes, and agents appointed to .pacify=the=Indians = and - negotiate treaties AGENTS NEGOTIATING WITH INDIANS of cession, WITH THE INDIANS, In 1800 an elective assembly was authorized by Congress. Two years later, Georgia ceded her western lands to the Federal government. In 1804 the Territory MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY MAP was expanded by adding that area now in Alabama and Mississippi which stretched northward from 32 5 28 to the southern boundary of Tennessee.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 65r04d03-03-000-0226ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Jorip & Slides Drg F3 HDZ Page____of___Pages Script Sheet Date: Draft Number: Visual Concepts 1 · 2 · Final Script 2. ישה ציל לאמינה וערוציה ביישלה הלוצואל א ביות אמיי (could not find this, (could not find this, (can you get it?) (the on auction) As early as 1803 two land offices were created to X dispose of territory acquired from the Choctaw Indians. In 1809 a third land office, established in Nashville, began the sale of lands acquired from the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians within the Bend of the Tennessee River. When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the O Consider There is a france Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States claimed that this purchase included Mobile and lands eastward to the Perdido River, These is had been part of the French Empire along the Gulf Coast. The Spanish, who wished to continue to keep Mobile, denied this claim. During the War of 1812 when the Spanish allowed ALA F.S. III No. 8 Entrop training ty Derive British merchants in Mobile and Pensacola to sell amunition and guns to the Creek Indians, President James Madison authorized capture of Mobile, which took place Vilab of misis downting on April 13, 1813. The geographical limits of the Mississippi Territory were then complete. There were four principle Indian nations who claimed lands within the Territory: the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws. The first to relinguish their claims were the friendly Choctaw Indians who ceded their lands in what is now Alabama in 1802 and 1805. In the Bend of the Tennessee River the Chickasaws V Janie maissile of and Cherokees gave up a small triangular area which was (see later organized as Madison County in 1808

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 66r04d03-03-000-0227ContentsIndexAbout

Hts. Drg. CHP Scrip & Slides (F3 HOS Page_3_of_S_Pages Script Sheet Date:____ 19 Title:_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script The state of the second st Tension among the Creek indians mounted as the se Film Shap II Elic 1. 2. 35, 36, and 37 Federal government built a major road through their lands and began a survey of the rivers. In 1813 a number of warlike Creeks, known as "Red Sticks," decided to take the advice of the Shawnee Mosz Jecunalchieftain Tecumseh, who advocated a war to prevent further occupation of Indian lands by westward-moving settlers. The struggle began when a party of Creek warriors ALA F.S. IV No. 1 carrying war supplies secured at Pensacola, Florida, (Ballie & Burst Com) was attack by a group of white soldiers at Burnt Corn on July 27, 1813. This skirmish led to the terrible ALA F.S. I Nes. 6 and 7 (?. Laston () massacre at Fort Mims, a stockade near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. On August 30, 1813 a large force of Creeks under the leadership of William Weatherford overpowered the settlers gathered there for protection. Only a few of the more than 500 persons within the fort survived. "Remember Fort Mins!," became the rallying cry of Mar F.S. II no. 16 many frontiersmen. General Andrew Jackson and his Tennessee Volunteer Army responded to the emergency call of Covernor David Holmes of the Mississippi Territory and began a southward march to the Creek lands in October, 1813.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 67r04d03-03-000-0228ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Jerip & Slides Dig (F3 HOS 4 Page_ Script Sheet Pages Date:___ 19 Title: Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script --2 . . - ala. F.S. IV No. 18 Calle l'Franziste Carl Diagram The struggle reached its climax on March 27, 1814 at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend when Jackson's army decisively defeated the Creeks. Although troops from Georgia and the Mississippi Territory had aided in subduing the "Red Sticks," this victory soon brought an end to further Indian resistance. The heroes of this struggle were Menewa, a war / MENEWA & JACKSON chief of the "Red Sticks," and Jackson, the leader of the Tennessee Militia. A month after Horseshoe Bend, William Weatherford ALA F.S. TV No. 19 WERTHERFORD SURRENDERS TO JACKED surrendered to Jackson at Fort Jackson, at the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. On August 9, 1814 General Jackson concluded a treaty with the defeated Creeks at Fort Jackson by which they ceded most of their lands in what is now Alabama. The Creek land cession of 1814 overlapped claims Tile/2 V Indian Coscons with other Indian nations, thus enabling the Federal (Clease oreg zins show) government to obtain land cessions from the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Indian cessions from 1802 to 1835 opened these lands to permanent settlement.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 68r04d03-03-000-0229ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Dig Jerip & Slides HOZ F3 Page_5 of 5 Pages Script Sheet Date:__ 19 Draft Number: 1.2.9 Final **Visual Concepts** Script - Sharp Street Lang and Street In the broader context, the Creek War was really a "war within a war." During the War of 1812 the British encouraged Indian attacks on white settlements. Although the United States had extended its legal jurisdiction over West Florida as far east as the Perdido River in 1812, Mobile still remained in Spanish hands. While Britain controlled the seas, the United dla F.S. IV 110.13 Een tuillainen States deemed it necessary to occupy Mobile and did so in April, 1813. It was there that Jackson established ale. F.S. IV No. W Mobele his headquarters when he took command of the Seventh Military District in August, 1814. contha lata loft the defense of of-General-Jaco s Winchester and set out ans - After the Battle of New Orl British made an attack-on Fort Bowyer at Mobile P which on February 12, 1815 forced its surrender. This ended the war as far as the Mississippi Territory was concerned. With the success of Jackson's campaign against the British at New Orleans, the war ended as far as the - ala, F.S.I. No. 21 Battle 5 7.0. Mississippi Territory was concerned

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 69r04d03-03-000-0230ContentsIndexAbout

Ht. CHP Drg & Slides Scrip F3 HDZ Part 14 Page. Script Sheet Date: Title: 19 Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script כיה ביני וורי אוכרי יוי איאר מי ביציאיי יוידיא ALABAMA TERRITORI THE DRIVE TOWARD STATEHOOD Between 1815 and 1817 the Federal government moved rapidly to survey the lands ceded by the Indians. Ever before all Indian titles were extinguished there began an influx of settlers from Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. These people, known as "squatters," established themselves on public lands as well as on those still claimed by the Indians. After Indian treaties were concluded, the Federal DUGRAM OF LAND SURVEYS (Pliese crob) government began a survey of these lands to divide them into townships six miles square and numbered east and west from the St. Stephens and Huntsville meridians and north and south from established base lines. Townships were subdivided into thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, and the sections were quartered into lots of 160 acres. Each 16th section was reserved for public schools. The surveyed lands were offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidders. Lands not sold were the made available to individuals at a minimum price, Limited sales at Huntsville in 1809 and St. Stephens in 1811 disposed of the lands which had been ceded by the Indians prior to the War of 1812. / Mugration Pouter Migration into the Bend of the Tennessee and the Tombigbee River basins slowed during the war years from 1812 to 1815, but after hostilities ceased, extensive

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 70r04d03-03-000-0231ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jorip & Slides Drg (F3 HDS Page_2_of___Pages Script Sheet Date:____ _ 19_ Title: Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script And the second sales with the accompanying excitement of large scale speculation drew flocks of settlers in search of cheap fertile lands. ALD. F.S. II No. 48 Slat Beat The principal avenues of migration into the area_ from the southeastern states included both river and ALA. F.S. TV No. 49 Keel Beat land transportation. Because of the ease of barge travel on the rivers, the Tennessee, Tonbigbee, Coosa, Tallapoos and Upper Alabama River valleys were the first areas of - See FILM STRIP I for possible situinities to following ! extensive settlement. Pioneers who settled in these valleys were primarily small yeoman farmers from the FARMER FLOWING western parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and the eastern mountains of Tennessee. Overland routes, which crossed the Appalachian Mountains and followed the interior valleys, were rough J TRAVELENS IN COULTER and treacherous, little more than expanded Indian trails. The average settler could only bring his family, livestock, tools, seeds, and a few personal belongings. Once land was acquired, it was necessary to clear it FELLING LOGS of trees before a crop could be planted. Cabin homes and marching fences were built from the logs. Everything was saved and PLANTATION COSHIE caber made use of, for the small farmer and large plantation colorowner alike hoped to produce most of his own needs. Jour COTTON FIELD Most farmers wanted land that would grow cotton, for short-staple cotton had become a money-making crop. With / COTION GIN the invention of the cotton gin it was possible for the

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 71r04d03-03-000-0232ContentsIndexAbout

Htz CHP & Stides Dig Jerip 73 HDZ 3 Script Sheet Pages Date:___ _19_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script The second s a contraction of the second of the second first time to economically separate the seed from the fiber. A ready demand from abroad, particularly from the mills of England, assured good prices to the farmer who could get his cotton to market, and Alabama - COTTON ON FLATEDAT southern-flowing river system offered reasonably easy access to the Port of Mobile. A study of population growth in the Alabama MAP WITH X POPULATION CHART She focuses ATTACHED TO THIS Sheet to be put on an overlar Territory indicates that there was a large influx of slave labor, which made a substantial contribution to THIS MAPP the growth of a cotton economy. By the time the territory was created, the / U.S. MAY WILL 5 westward moving pioneers had crossed the mountains and Cox occase populated the valleys all the way to the Mississippi River. The original thirteen states in the Union had increased to twenty. V MEL OF GUE CUELO When the State of Mississippi officially entered the Union on December 10, 1817, the eastern portion of the Mississippi Territory officially became the Alabama Territory. William Wyatt Bibb was appointed WILLIAM WANT BIES governor and St. Stephens named as capital. During the two years that Alabama existed as a ala. F.S.JT #24 + 25 ST. STEPHLINS territory, two sessions of the legislature were held at St. Stephens. The first organized the government, created thirteen counties, and provided for a census. ale FS. II #46 The second apportioned representation on the basis

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 72r04d03-03-000-0233ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Jerip & Slides Dig F3 HOZ . Following are figures to be put on overlay across map of Firston (See Section 4 (Page 3) second stude listed, POPULATION ALABAMA MISSISSIPPI TOTAL NEGRO TOTAL NEG. VEAR WHITE WHITE --GuiAT 12-07 3.4 1800 1,250 733 517 7,600 4,146 16,602 14,7 1810 9,046 6,422 2,624 31,306 1820 127,901 85,451 42,450 33,2 42,176 75,448

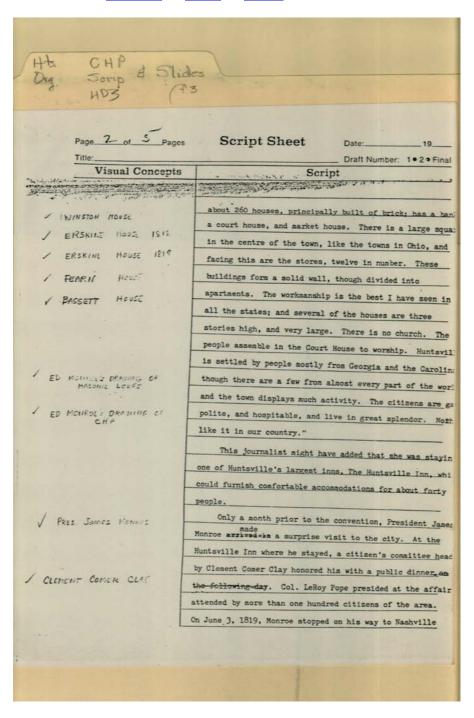
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 73r04d03-03-000-0234ContentsIndexAbout

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Page 4 of 4 Pages	Script Sheet Date:19
Title:	Draft Number: 19
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The second second second	a manufacture and a second of the second
	of the census, chose Cahaba as permanent capital, and
	Huntsville as temporary capital until Cahaba's buildings
the second second second	could be erected.
-	Interest in statehood increased as the population
	passed the 100,000 mark, and on November 11, 1818, the
	territorial legislature asked Congress to admit Alabama
	as a state.
X John Williams Walker	John Williams Walker, speaker of the house of
	representatives, secured the aid of Senator Charles Tait
	of Georgia in piloting the Alabama Enabling Act through
1 Pres. James Thomas	the Senate. After Congress approved the measure,
	President James Monroe signed it on March 2, 1819.
	This act established dates for election of
	representatives to the constitutional convention, based
	on population, and for the meeting of the convention in Huntsville.
14.	
· Sectored and the	The service of the service of
and the second second second	

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 74r04d03-03-000-0235ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Slides Drg. 8 Jerip 73 HDZ Part 5 Page_ Script Sheet Pages Date: Title Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Visual Concepts Script THE CONSTITUTIONEL CONVENTION ALABAME JOINS THE UNION It was not by chance that Huntsville was chosen as the site for the constitutional convention and as the temporary capital until statehood was attained. As the county seat of Madison County, which was MED OF MEDICON COULT created on December 13, 1808, it enjoyed an early and steady growth. LLKOT POT Through the efforts of LeRoy Pope and some of his friends from the Broad River area of Georgia and ED MONPOE'S DRAMMIC OF Nashville, Tennessee, the town was laid out on sixty THE BIG SPECIFICacres around the Big Spring. For a short period it was known as "Twickenham," but when incorporated on November 25, 1811, it was re-named "Huntsville," in honor of its first settler, John Hunt. Only seven years after its founding, Anne Royall, a travelling journalist from Washington D.C., wrote the following description: VALLEY SCENE " ... The land around Huntsville, and the whole of RIVER SCENE Madison County, of which it is the capital, is rich and X MAKE SLIDE FROM 1819 MAP (BESCHORE ENCOLLD beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of wealth would haffle belief. The town stands on elevated Pore Heust ground, and enjoys a beautiful prospect. It contains

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 75r04d03-03-000-0236ContentsIndexAbout



Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 76r04d03-03-000-0237ContentsIndexAbout

Hts Jerip & Slides CHP Drg F3 HDS Page 3 of 5 Pages Script Sheet Date:_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final Title Visual Concepts Script ב יארי הריייוים יוהאתרה בעירויוויייה במיל דיווע לימר p. to visit John Williams Walker and discuss the forthcom constitutional convention. Not only was Huntsville large enough to host the convention, but it also furnished the leaders who were most influential in drafting the constitution. Men of leadership from all over the Alabama Territory offered Nene sledi . j to serve as delegates to the convention, and those who were elected reflected the desire of the people to bele call trust this important work to men of ability and experier. Of the forty-four delegates from twenty-two countie eighteen were lawyers, four physicians, four planters, two ministers, one a surveyor, and one a merchant. Litt is known of other fourteen. The political potential of the delegates was such that from among them the state later obtained six governors, six judges of the state supreme court, six United States Senators, and one Vice President. X John Turinamo Welker John Williams Walker of Huntsville was elected president of the convention, and John Caspbell, secretary To cons! John Boardman, editor and publisher of the Huntsville newspaper, the Alabama Republican was the only journalist admitted within the bar of the convention and permitted to report its proceedings in his newspaper. Although not an elected delegate, William Wyatt Bibb, the territorial governor, was also present and invited to sit within the

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 77r04d03-03-000-0238ContentsIndexAbout

HF CHP Scrip & Slides Drg (F3 HDZ Page_4 Pages Script Sheet Date:_ 19 Title Draft Number: 102 Final Visual Concepts Script The convention appointed a committee of fifteen, X CLEPENT CONCE CLA headed by Clement Comer Clay, to draft the constitution (Make color of stine-ace Page 2) On July 13, this conmittee presented its original draft After revisions, the final version was accepted and signed on August 2, 1819. This instrument of government, judged by the standa X Faccesnile of Constitution of the time, was a liberal document in that it provided to come for free and frequent elections based on universal white manhood suffrage. The constitution was also a conservat document in that most of the state officials, including judges and United States Senators, were to be chosen, no by popular vote, but by the legislature. Section 29, Article III, provided that Huntsville would remain the capital until the end of the first sessi of the legislature and the inauguration of the governor. Following the September elections, the first Alabama V MARISON BOUR COURTHOUS legislature met at the courthouse in Huntsville on X William Woratt Bill-(moic anothe cafery (see Section 4, Page 2) October 25, 1819. On November 9, 1819 William Wyatt Bibb was inaugurated governor. His brother, Thomas, was chosen president of the senate. This body named as X John Billian Wather (100 from ing 14) William Bulow King United States Senators, John Williams Walker and William Rufus King. They chose various state officials, created a judicial system, established seven new counties and authorized a state bank. Laws were passed relating to internal improvements, education, and a militia.

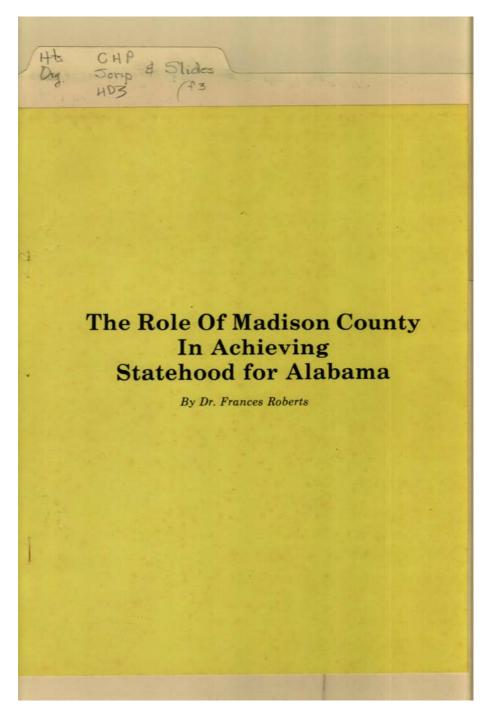
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 78r04d03-03-000-0239ContentsIndexAbout

HE CHP Dig Jerip & Slides F3 HOZ 5 of 5 Pages Page_ Script Sheet Date:_ 19. Title: Draft Number: 1 · 2 · Final Visual Concepts Script and the second second second second second NOT THE PARTY OF THE OWNER On December 17, 1819, the legislature adjourned sine die to hold its next session at Cahaba. -----Three days earlier, by a joint resolution Crociamation Congress declared the admission of Alabama into th (can you combine these two slides ?) Union. It was approved by President Monroe December 14, 1819, the date which is celebrated as - ala Film S. VI No. 1 Dreat Leai of alabar. Alabana Day.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 79r04d03-03-000-0240ContentsIndexAbout

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PagePages Script Sheet Date:19		
Title: Visual Concepts	Draft Number: 1•2•Final	
A GDIDE TO YOUR TANE THE	Script	
90		
CONSTITUTION HALL PARK	2	
ALABAMILE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION	The see Orio Jon att	
VILW FROM WINDOW	opportunity to go back in time and re-live the important	
Paux was fait	events which occurred here in 1819 and to visualize the	
POKK MARKER	life of the period.	
	The buildings in the Park have been reconstructed	
- OVERVIEN' DRAWING OF POKK IBLOCK OUT WORDS : - STATE POKK	on the site where they stood in 1819 as accurately as	
	historical information, architectural research, and	
	present-day technology would allow.	
VILW OF BOURDMAN HOUSE	The building complex in which this room is located	
	is a replica of the printing shop of John Boardman, who	
PRIMING PRESS IN DESKATION	reported the proceedings of the constitutional convention	
	in his weekly newspaper, The <u>Alabana Republican</u> . He also	
Tru: that et	printed the <u>Journal of the Convention</u> and the original	
JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION	copy of the 1819 Constitution. Here you can see a copy	
	of the Journal being printed on a George Washington	
	press just as it would have been in 1819.	
1	The law office, which adjoins the print shop, was	
V INTERIOL OF LIBRART	the location in 1819 of the first incorporated library	
	in the State of Alabana.	
- CLAY BUILDING		
,	Next you will enter the Clay Building where the local	
POST OFFICE INTERIOR	Postmaster dispatched the mail at the Huntsville Post Office	
	n 1819. Another room houses the law office of Clement	
" CLAP LOW OFFICE INTERIOR	oner Clay, where the Committee of Fifteen, which Clay chair	
La.	et to write the draft of the first constitution.	
	and the second	

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Names:

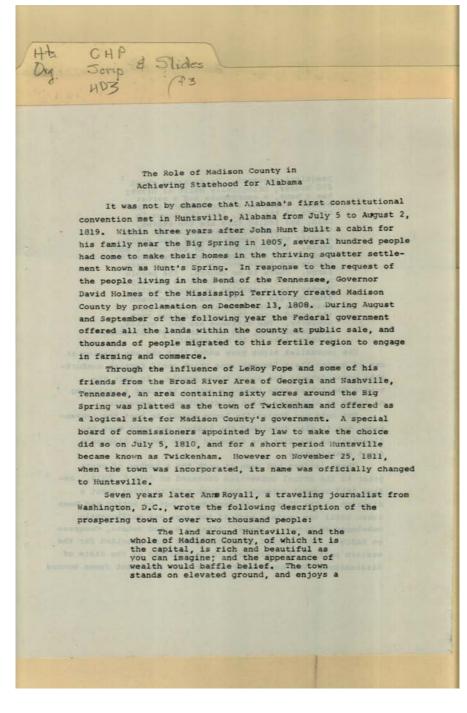
Madison County Role in Statehood

Types:

article

Roberts, Frances, Dr.

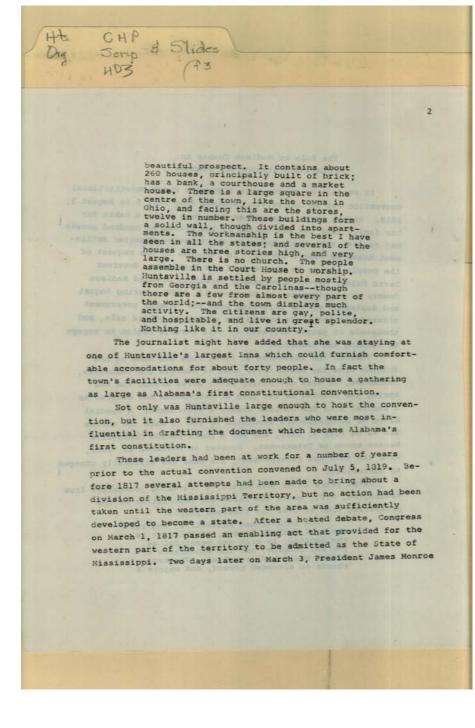
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Names:

Holmes, David, Governor Hunt, John Pope, LeRoy Royall, Anne

Types: article Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 82r04d03-03-000-0243ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Monroe, James, President

Types:

article

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HF CHP 8 Slides Drg Jerip F3 HD3 signed a second act which provided for the organization of the eastern part of the territory into the Alabama Territory. when Mississippi officially became a state on December 10, 1817, Alabama officially became a territory on the same day. At the time Alabama gained territorial status all laws applying to the old Mississippi Territory were left in force, all members of the territorial assembly from the eastern division became the Alabama territorial legislature, and William Wyatt Bibb, a former United States Senator from Georgia, received a permanent commission as governor. On January 19, 1818, when the first session of the legislature convened at St. Stephens, the territorial capital, Madison County's delegation provided the leadership for both the legislative council and the house of representatives. James Titus, the only remaining member of the council in the eastern division of the old territory, elected himself president, appointed a secretary and doorkeeper, and gave his approval to all bills sent to him by the house of representatives. Gabriel Moore, who had represented Madison County in the Mississippi territorial legislature for seven years, served as speaker of the house. John Williams Walker, Clement Comer Clay, and Hugh McVay, the other members of the Madison County legislative delegation, were also active in this first session. Because of the rapid influx of settlers after the Indian cessions following the Creek Mar, the Alabama Territory was almost ready for statehood when it came into being. Therefore the first session of the legislature moved rapidly to organize the government, create thirteen counties, and make preparation to have a census taken to determine whether or not the territory's population met the requirement for admission as a state. A commission, headed by Clement C. Clay, was also appointed to recommend a site for the permanent capital. When the second session of the legislature met on

Names:

Bibb, William Wyatt Clay, Clement Comer McVay, Hugh Moore, Gabriel Titus, James

Walker, John Williams

Types: article

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 84r04d03-03-000-0245ContentsIndexAbout

Ht CHP Slides 8 Jerip Dra HDZ November 11, 1818, Huntsville once again furnished both of its leaders. John W. Walker was elected speaker of the house and James Titus remained president of the legislative council. This session apportioned representation according to population based on the 1818 census, and after a lengthy debate established the permanent capital of the territory at Cahaba, a site previously designated by Governor Bibb. The influence of the delegation from Madison County which included John W. Walker, Clement Comer Clay, Samuel Walker, James Titus, Lemuel Mead and Henry Chambers showed up in the debate over apportionment. When the southern counties tried to limit the number of representatives from Madison County because it had more than twice the population of any other county, a heated argument arose which ended only after a compromise provided that proportional representation would be accepted by the southern counties if the northern counties agreed to allow the seat of government to be located in the southern part of the state. In giving their consent to a bill which located the capital at Cahaba, the northern counties made a major concession; but by way of compensation, they secured a provision which stated that Huntsville would be selected as the temporary seat of government until a town could be laid out and a capital building erected at Cahaba. Because Walker did not trust John Crowell, Alabama's territorial delegate to Congress, to convey the true sentiments of the people, particularly those of the Tennessee Valley, to the proper congressional committees, he wrote numerous letters to his friend, Charles Tait, explaining what action had been taken by the legislature. Walker requested Tait to make sure that the enabling act specifically include details which would distribute the seats in the constitutional convention and name Huntsville as the place of meeting. Alabama's enabling act which was signed on March 2, 1819 contained all the items requested by the Madison County

Names:

Bibb, Governor Chambers, Henry Clay, Clement Comer

Types:

article

Crowell, John Mead, Lemuel Tait, Charles Titus, James Walker, John W. Walker, Samuel

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CHP Slides 8 Scrip Drg (F3 HDZ 5 delegation. The convention was scheduled to meet in Huntsville on the first Monday in July with Madison County securing eight delegates against four for Monroe, the next largest county in the territory. Other provisions included the granting to the new state the sixteenth section of land in each township for schools; all salt springs found on public lands, three per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the state to be applied to the building of roads, two townships for the use of developing a seminary of learning, and 1620 acres at the junction of the Cahaba and Alabama Fivers where a seat of government was to be laid out. The leading men of the Alabama Territory offered to serve as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and those who were elected reflected the desire of the people to trust this important work to men of ability and experience. In Madison County twenty-three names appeared on the ballot and of the eight chosen -- John W. Walker, Clement Comer Clay, John L. Townes, Henry Chambers, Lemuel Mead, Henry Minor, Gabriel Moore, and John M. Taylor -- most had previous political records. Malcom McMillan in his study of Constitutional Development in Alabama 1798-1901 points out that of the forty-four delegates elected to this convention there were at least eighteen lawyers, four doctors, two ministers, one surveyor, one merchant and four planters. Nine of the forty-four had had prior legislative or judicial experience in the states from which they had migrated, three had served in Congress and a number had served in the territorial legislature.² On the opening day of the Convention John W. Walker was unanimously elected president and John Campbell, who had recently migrated to Huntsville from North Carolina, was selected secretary of the group. A committee of fifteen,

Names:

Campbell, John Chambers, Henry Clay, Clement Comer

Types:

article

McMillan, Malcom Mead, Lemuel Minor, Henry Moore, Gabriel Taylor, John M. Townes, John L. Walker, John W.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - SlidesImage 86r04d03-03-000-0247ContentsIndexAbout

Hts CHP Jorip & Slides Drg. F3 HDZ 6 chosen by Walker and approved by the delegates, was instructed to proceed to immediately draw up and submit a frame of government for the Convention to consider. This group, headed by Clay, included an experienced group from all parts of the state, but was heavily weighted in favor of the wealthier counties of the Tennessee, Tombigbee and Alabama River Valleys.³ Hugh Bailey in his book on the life of John Williams Walker, points out that Walker and his friends had worked for several months developing ideas and features which should be included in the new Constitution. Furthermore Senator Charles Tait and President James Nonroe had both visited Huntsville and conferred with Walker before the convention assembled. On July 13, only eight days after the opening date of the Convention, Clay read the committee's draft of the Constitution to be discussed by the committee as a whole. Obviously much work had been done prior to the convention for the draft was adopted with only a few changes and signed on August 2, 1819. 5 Representation proved to be one of the key questions of debate. According to the original draft, a voter must be "a white man and member of the militia, that the Federal ratio should be the basis for apportionment of the state legislature, (and) that annual elections and annual sessions of the legislature be provided." After much debate Walker proposed and won the decision that representation should be based on free white male population rather than counting three-fifths of the slaves and that no other requirements should be exacted of voters other than one year's residence in the state and that they were white males twenty-one years of age or older. McMillan points out that Alabama's first constitution was both liberal and conservative as compared with others drafted between 1815 and 1820. Modeled largely after that

Names:

Bailey, Hugh Clay, Clay, Clement Comer

Types:

article

McMillian, Monroe, James, President Tait, Charles Walker, Walker, John Williams

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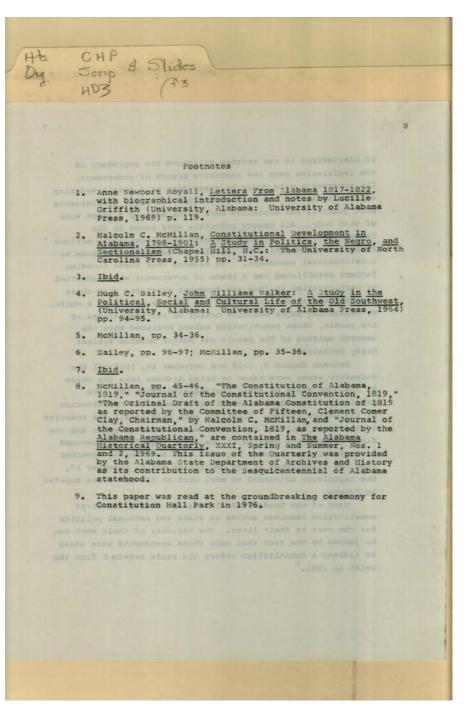
Hts CHP Serip & Slides Drg. F3 HDZ 7 of Mississippi it was written to insure the supremacy of the legislative over the executive branch of government. The governor's veto could be overridden by a simple majority of both houses of the legislature and all major appointments both judicial and executive were to be made by a joint vote of that body. All county officials were named by the legislature, but provision was made that these local offices could be made elective by legislative action rather than by constitutional amendment.⁸ In essence what these founding fathers established was a frame of government which admitted of participation in free and frequent elections that chose representatives who would then act for the people as a whole. By delegating major decision making to representatives of the people, these constitution makers believed that the general welfare of the people was better insured against hasty decisions. Between August 2, 1819 and December 14, 1819 all the necessary steps were taken to bring Alabama into the Union as the 22nd state on equal footing with those who have previously entered the federal Union under the Constitution of the United States. Elections were held in all the counties of the state, William Wyatt Bibb was elected governor and the first legislative session of the state legislature convened in Huntsville on October 25, 1819. On November 9, Governor Bibb was inaugurated at the courthouse and on December 17, the legislaure adjourned to meet next at the new state capital in Cahaba. Many of the leaders of Alabama who framed its first constitution remained active in state and national politics for the rest of their lives. The validity of their work can be judged by the fact that only three amendments were added to Alabama's constitution before the state secenced from the Union in 1861.

Names:

Bibb, William Wyatt **Types:**

article

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Names:

Bailey, Hugh C. Clay, Clement Comer Griffith, Lucille

Types:

article

McMillian, Malcolm C. Royall, Anne Newport Walker, John Williams

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