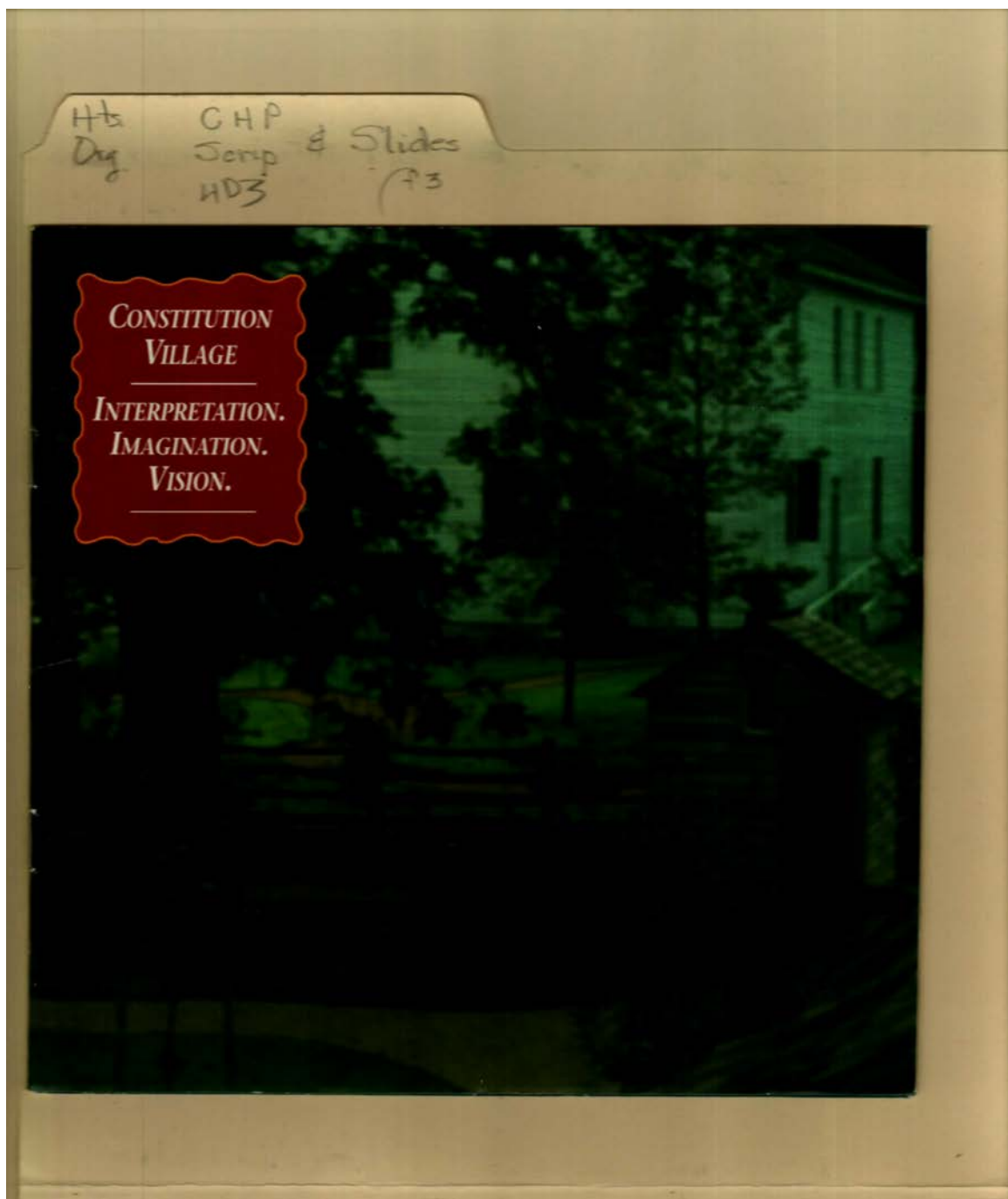


Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 1 r04d03-03-000-0162 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

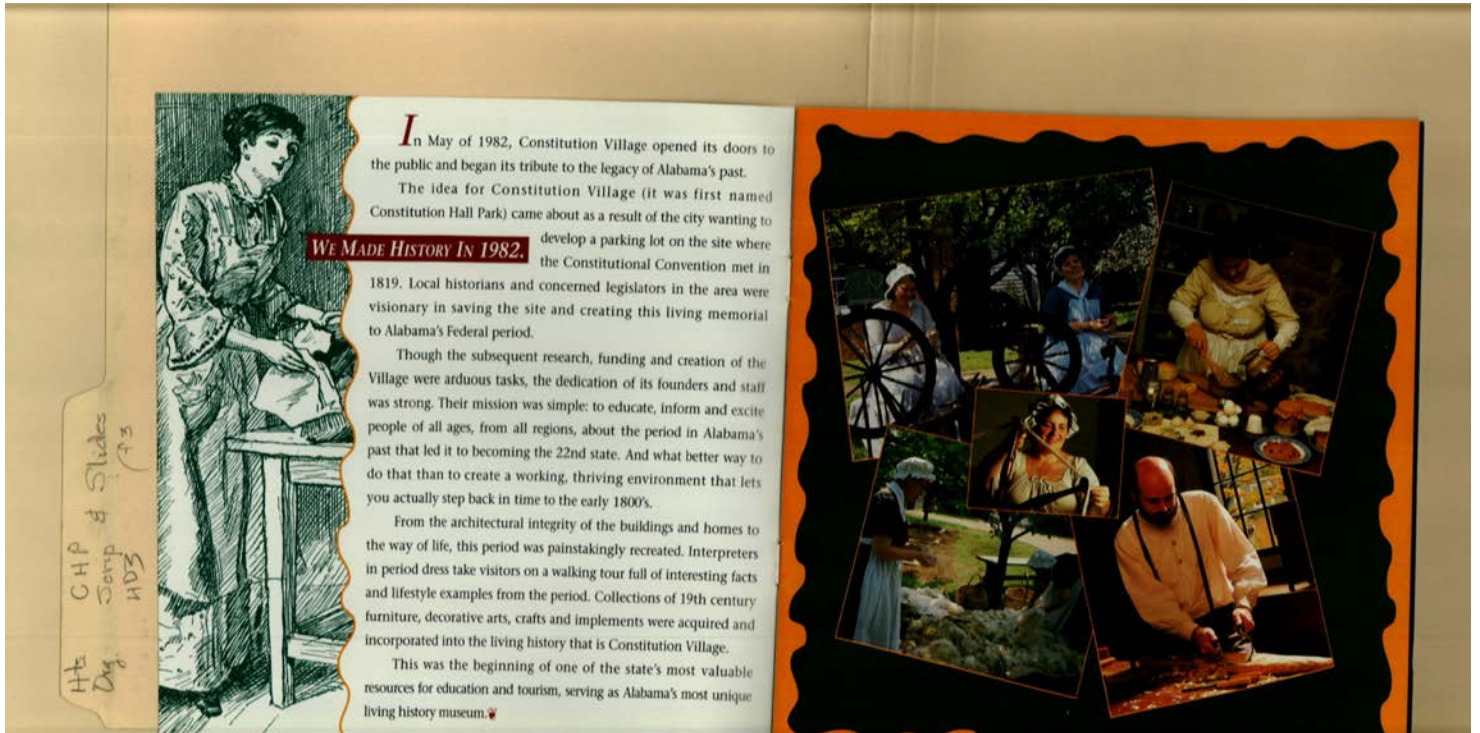


**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

**Types:**

booklet

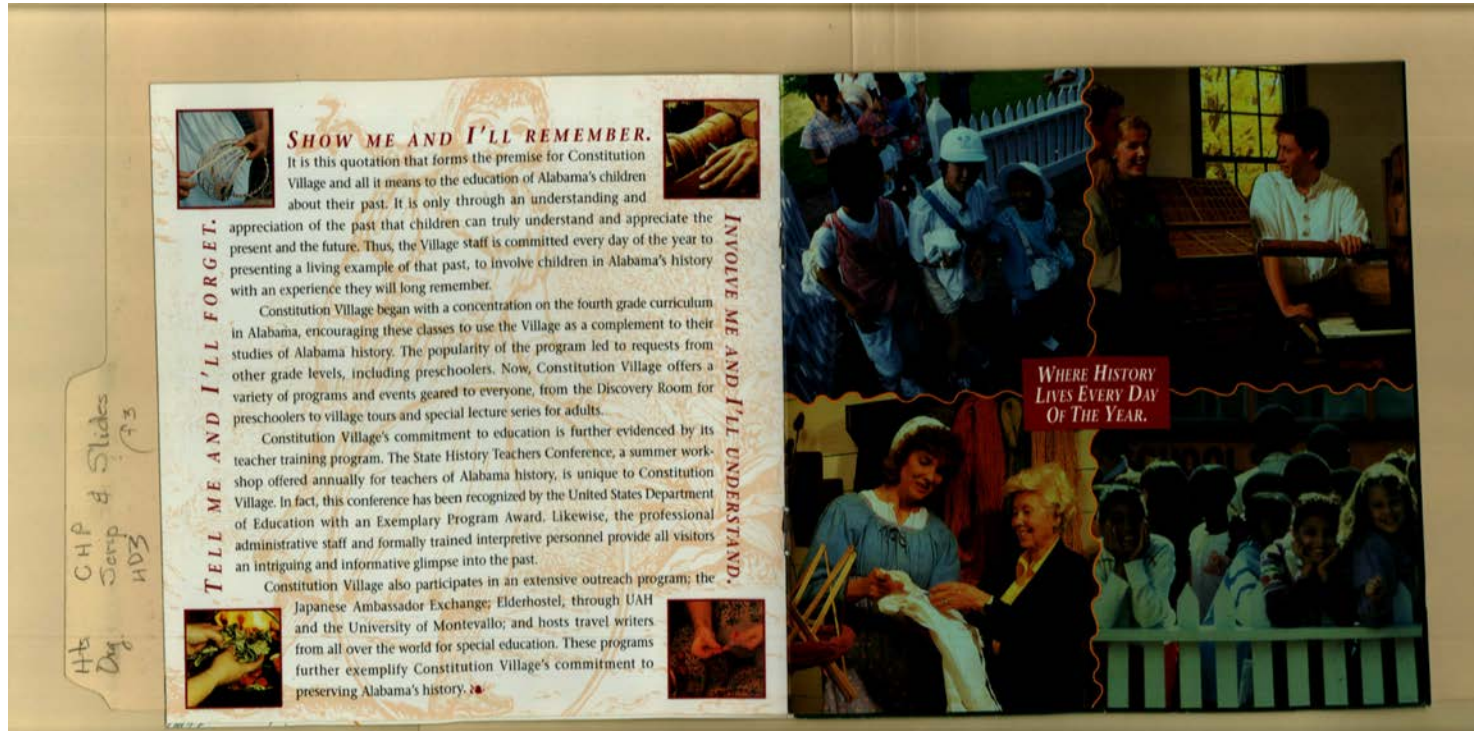


**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

**Types:**

booklet



**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

**Types:**

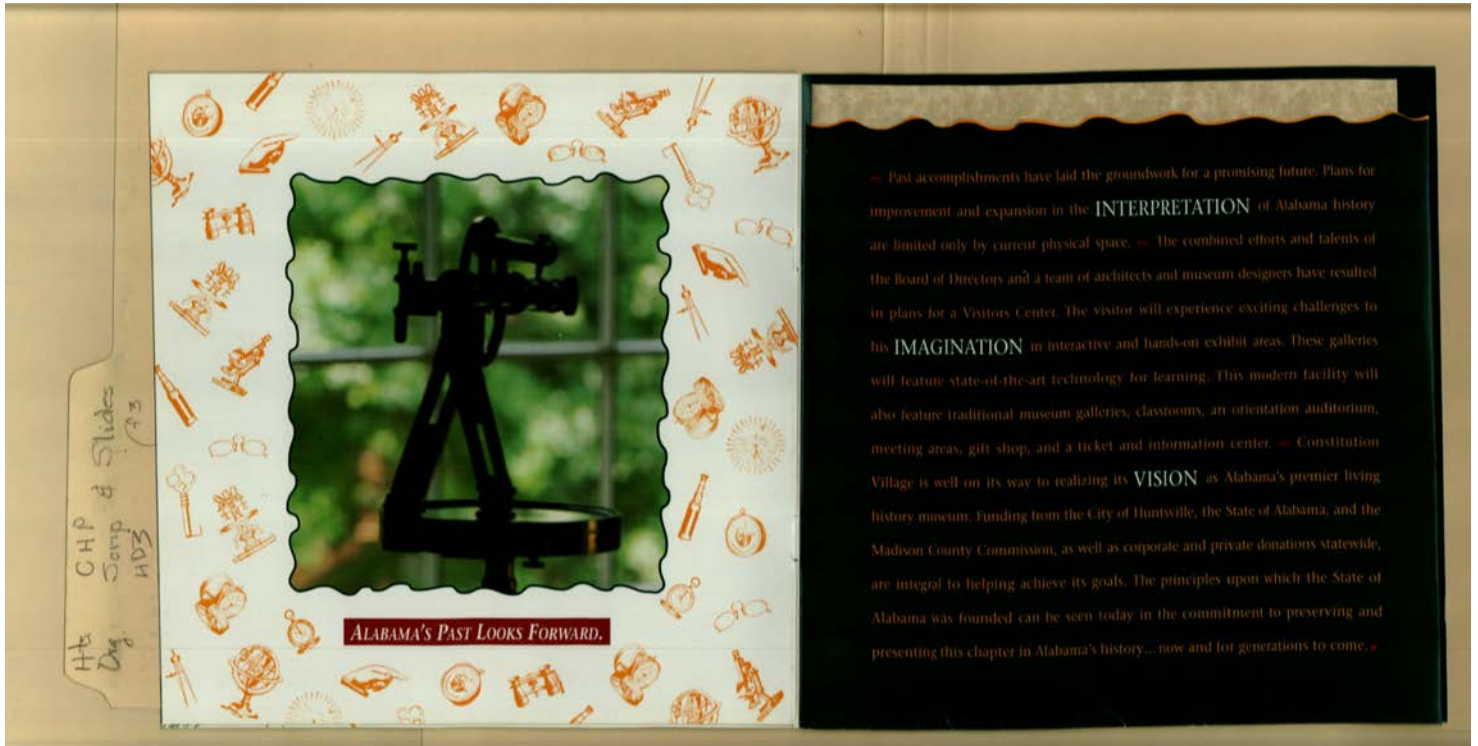
booklet



Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 4 r04d03-03-000-0165 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

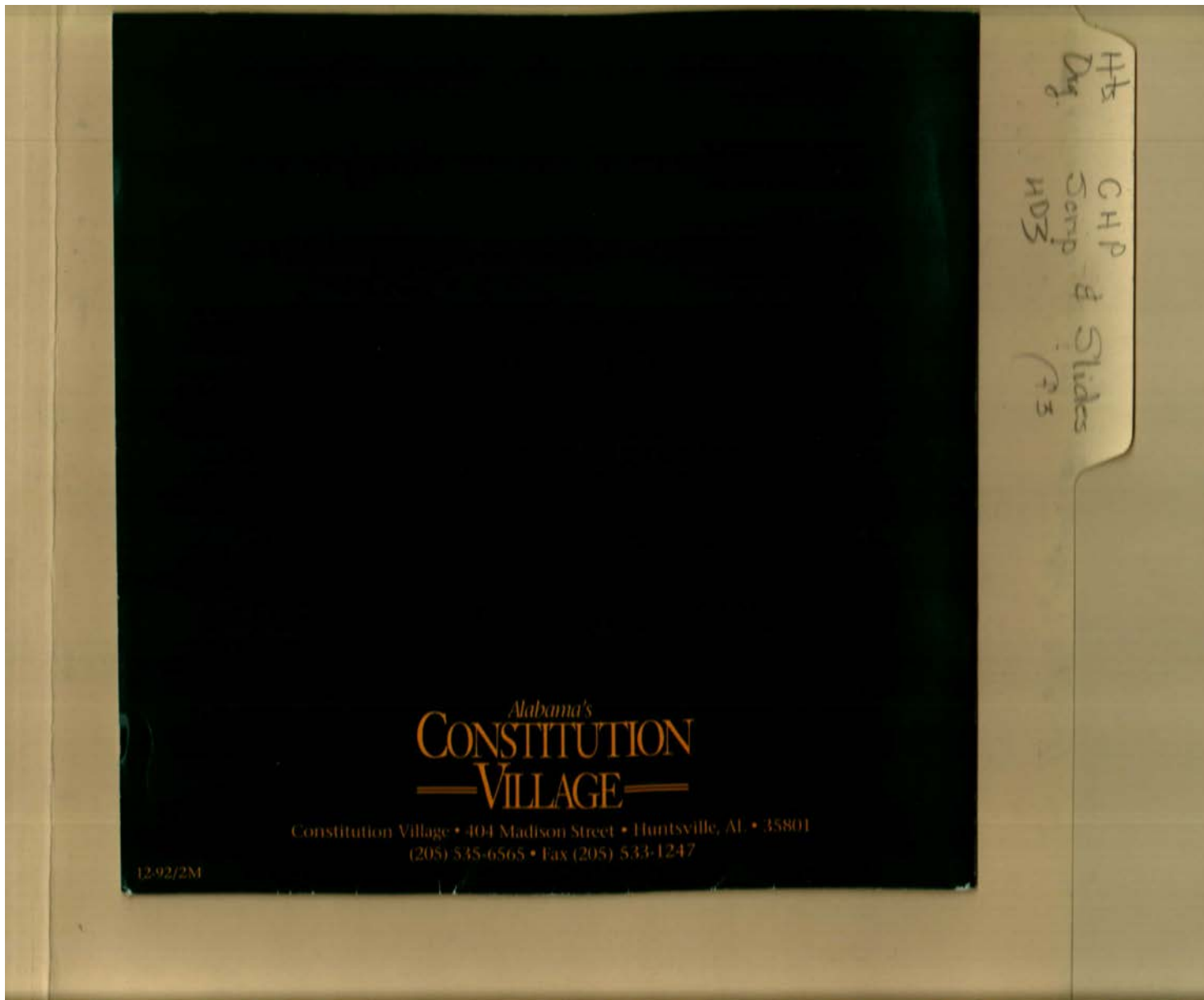
**Types:**

booklet

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 5 r04d03-03-000-0166 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

**Places:**

Huntsville, AL

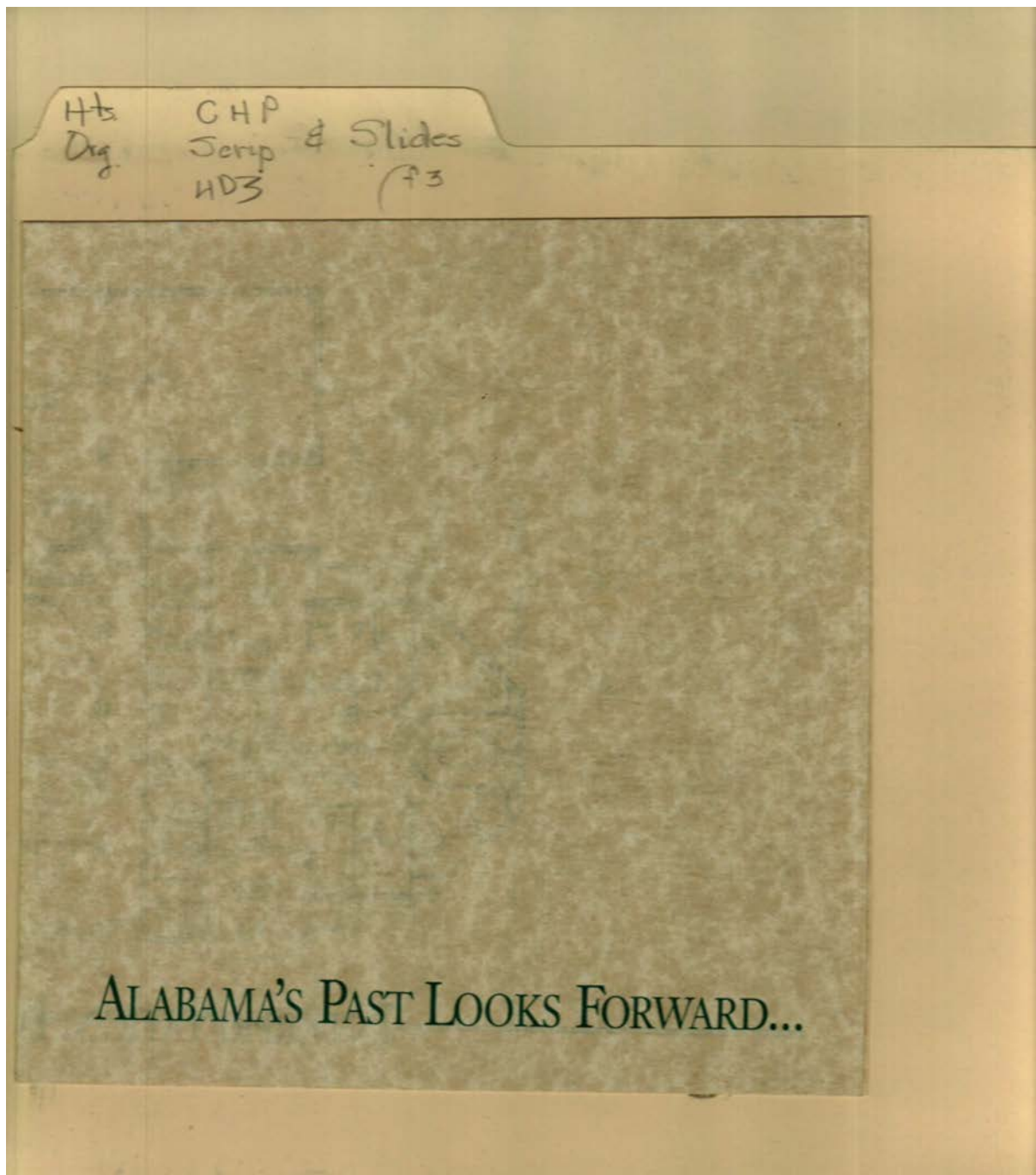
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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 6 r04d03-03-000-0167 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Constitution Village  
Interpretation

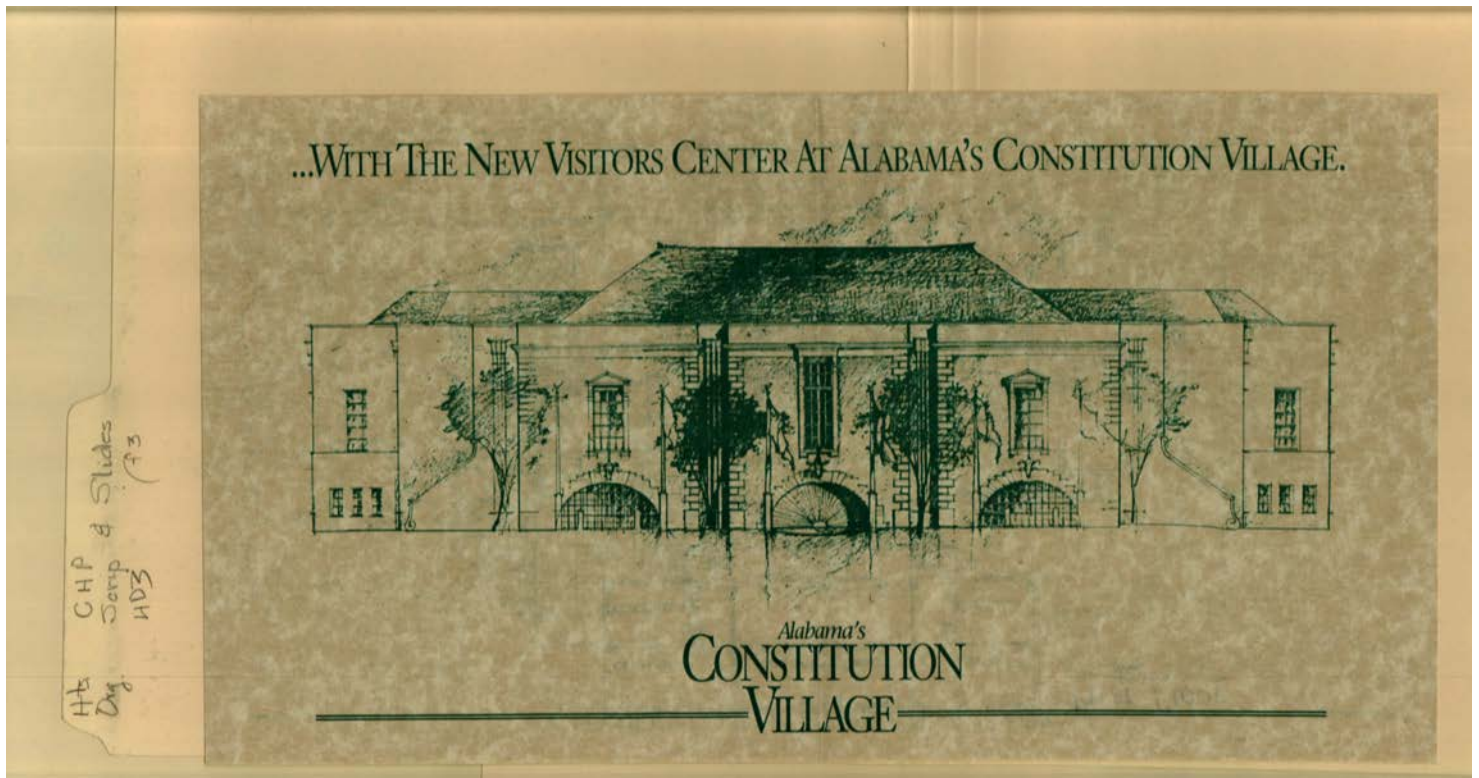
**Types:**

booklet

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 7 r04d03-03-000-0168 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Alabama's  
Constitution Village

**Types:**

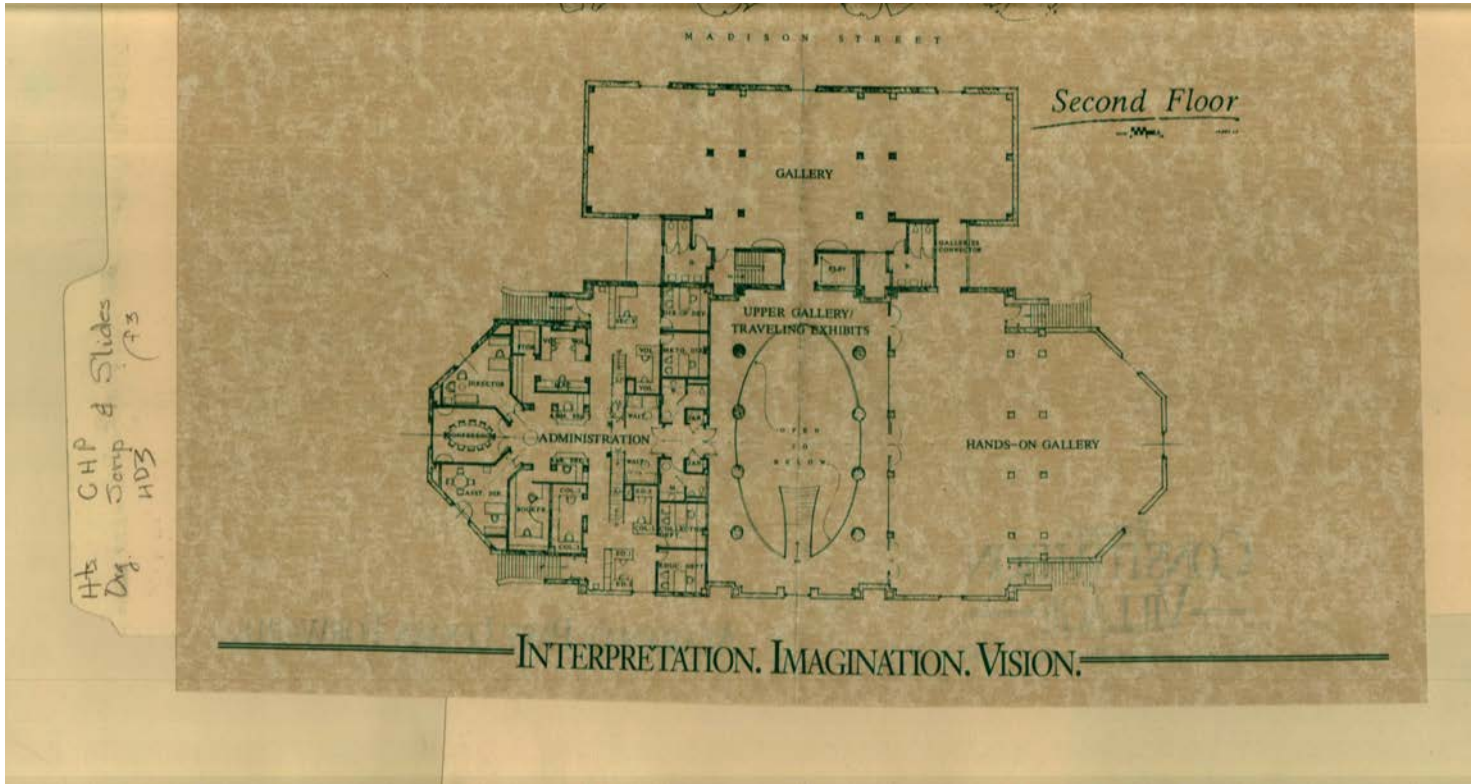
drawing



Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 8 r04d03-03-000-0169 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



**Names:**

Second Floor

**Types:**

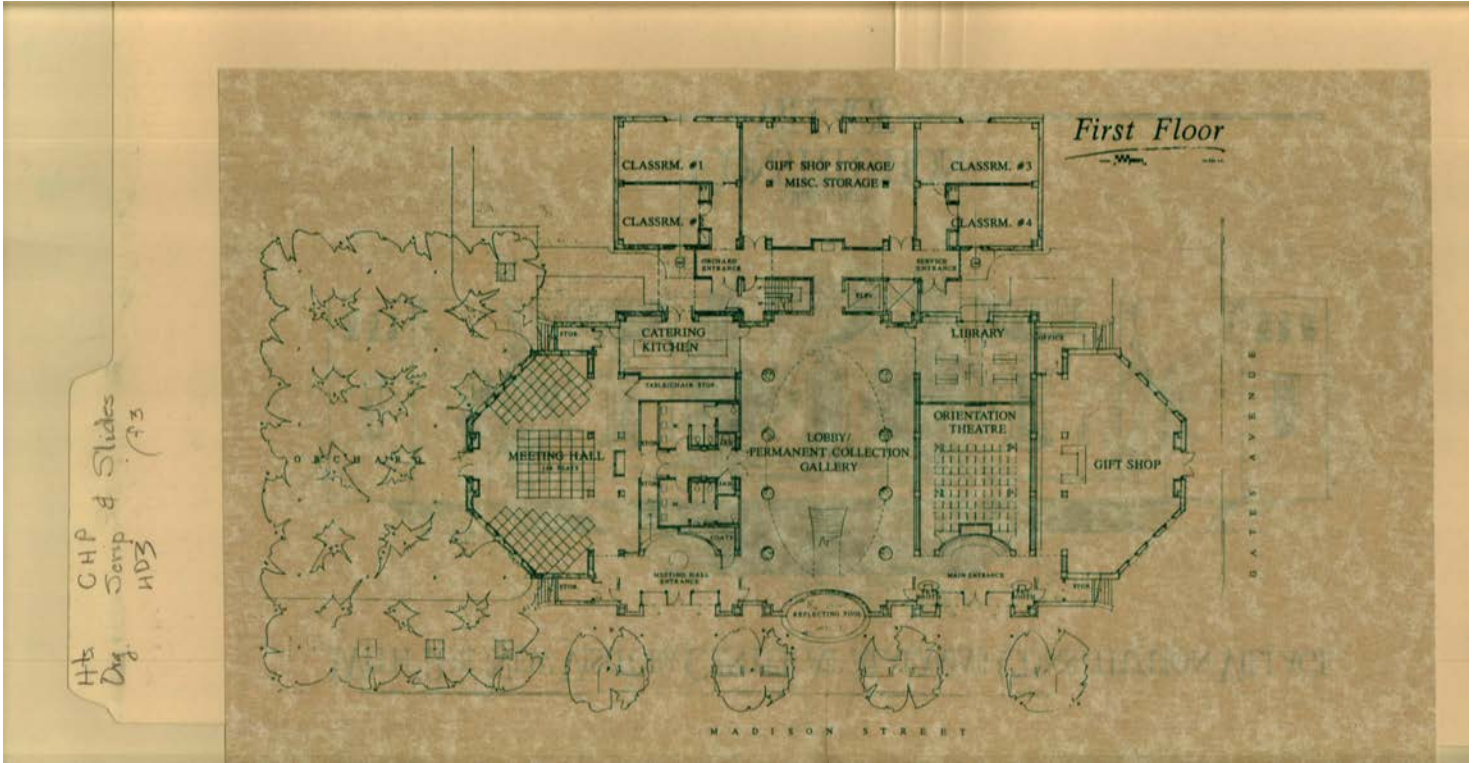
drawing



Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 9 r04d03-03-000-0170 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



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First Floor

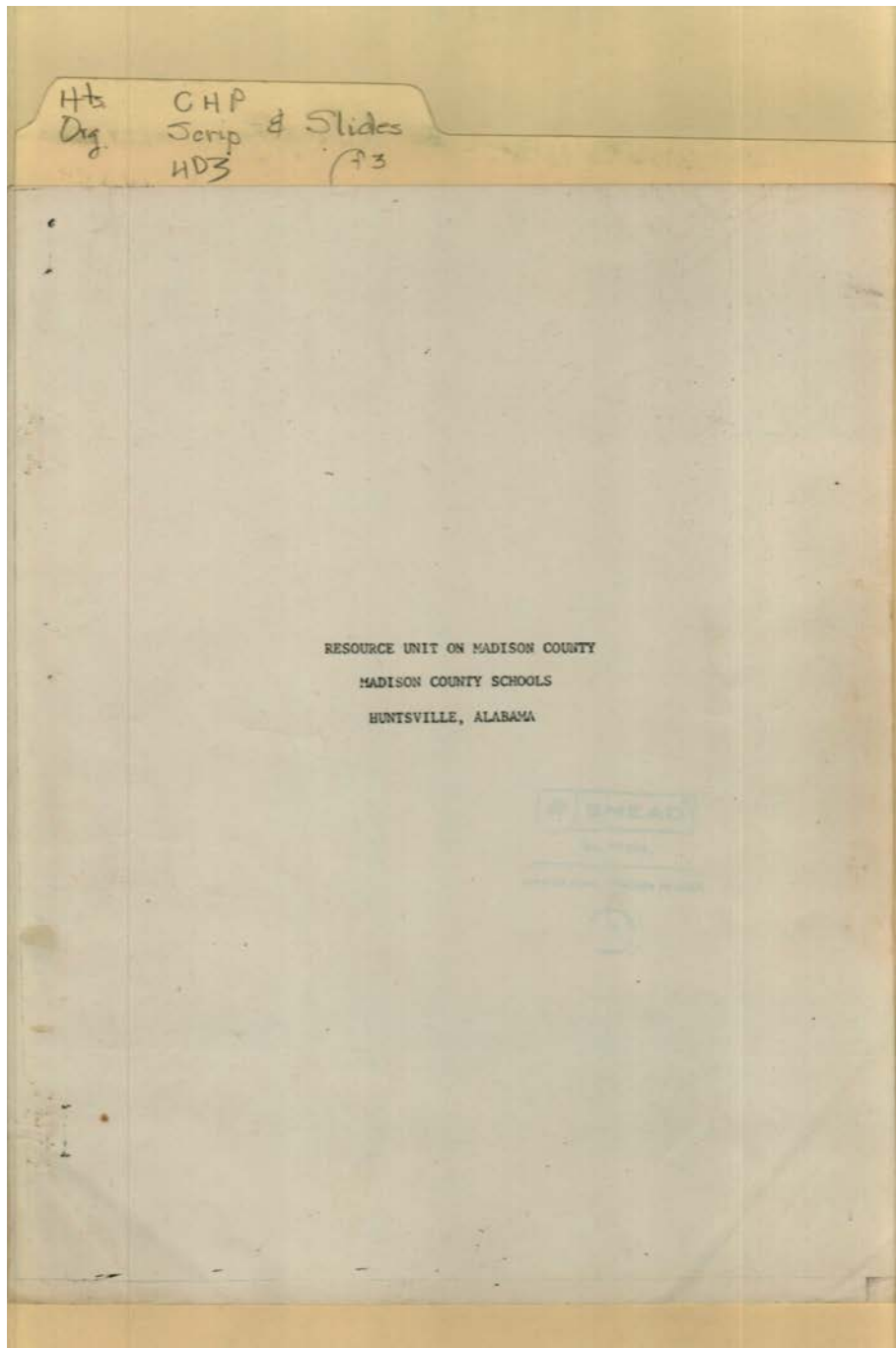
**Types:**

drawing

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 10 r04d03-03-000-0171 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

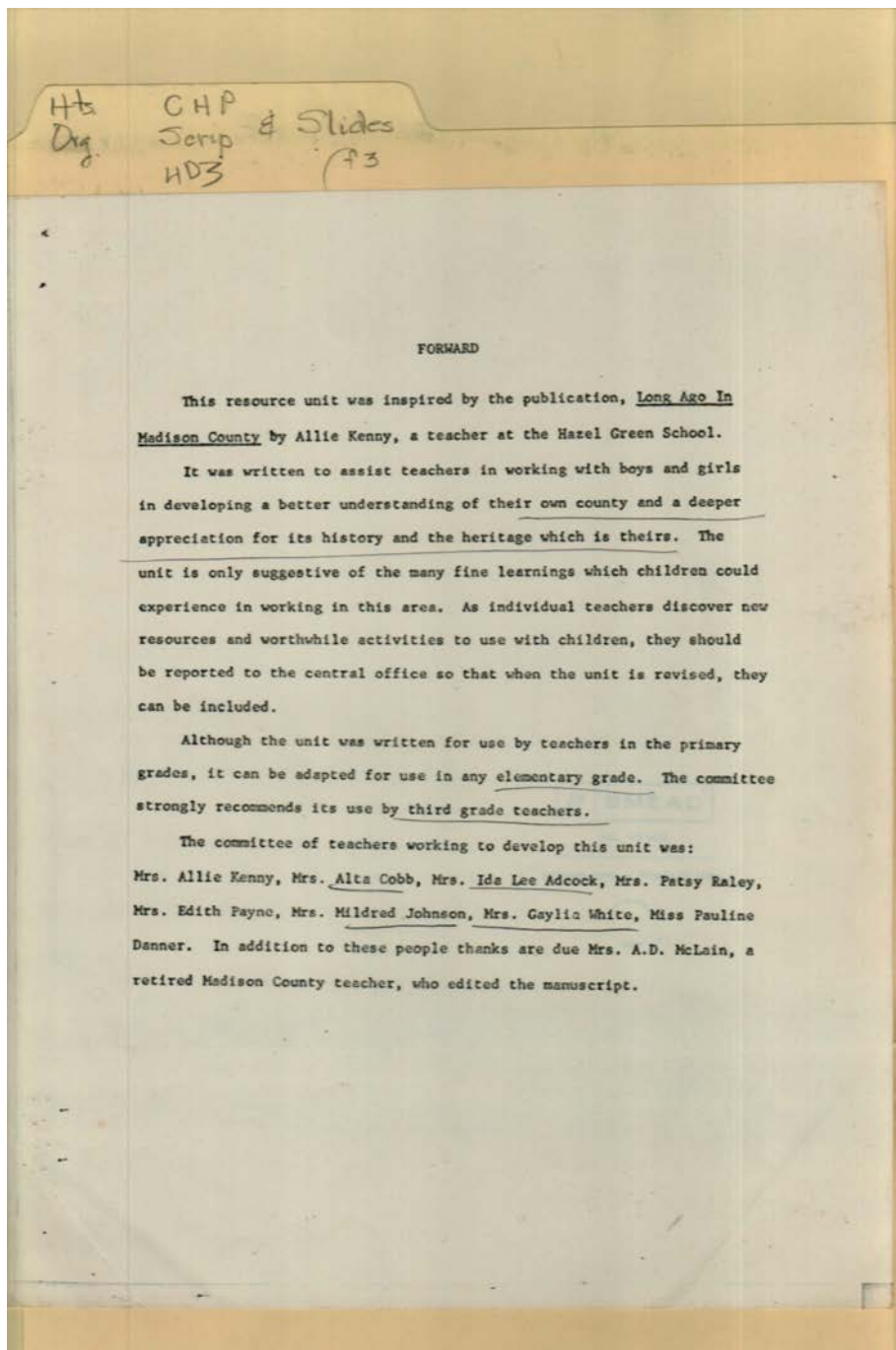


**Names:**

Resource Unit on  
Madison County

**Types:**

essay



**Names:**

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

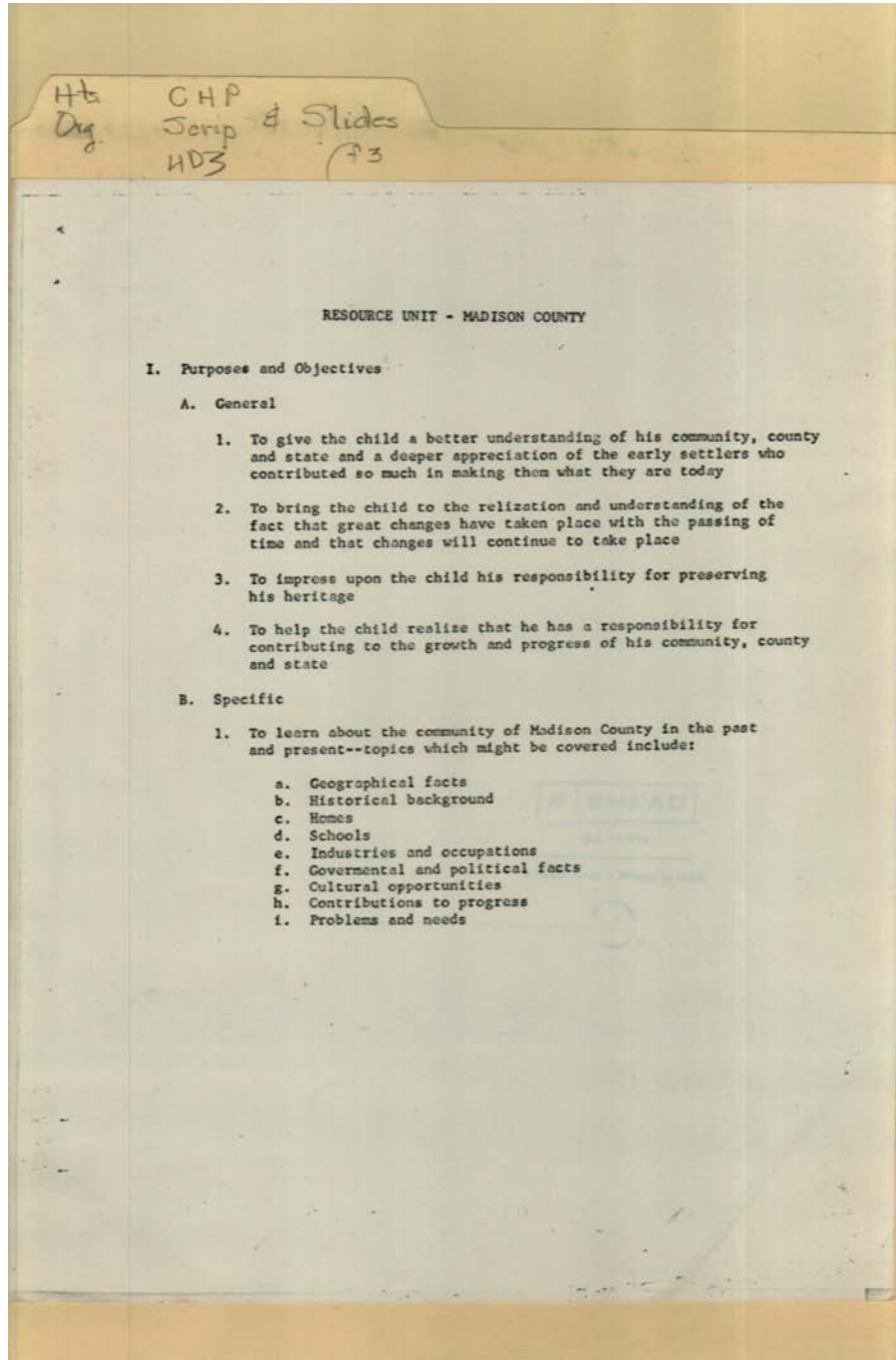
Danner, Pauline  
Johnson, Mildred,  
Mrs.

Kenny, Allie, Mrs.  
McLain, A. D., Mrs.  
Payne, Edith, Mrs.

Raley, Patsy, Mrs.  
White, Gaylia, Mrs.

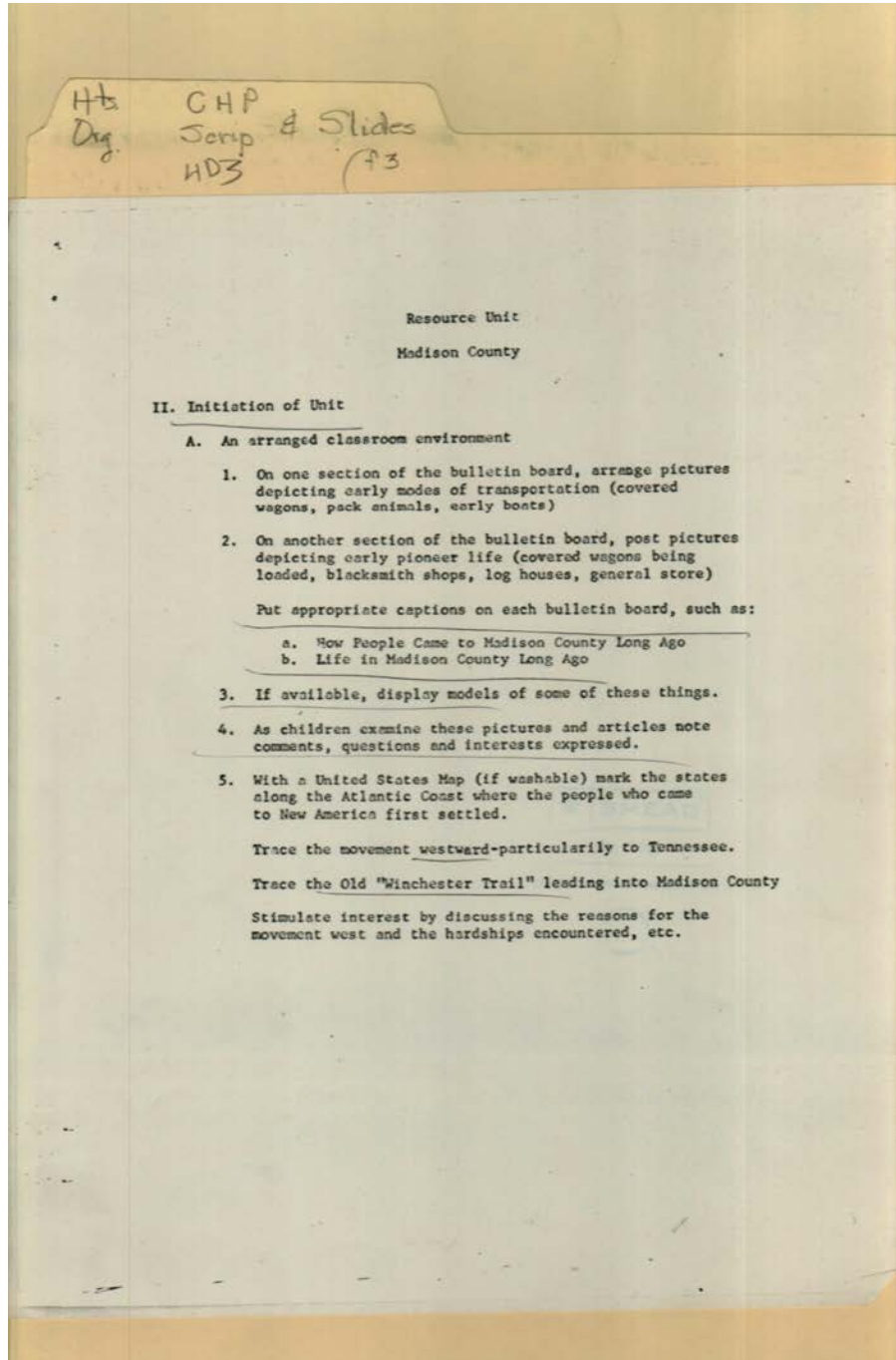
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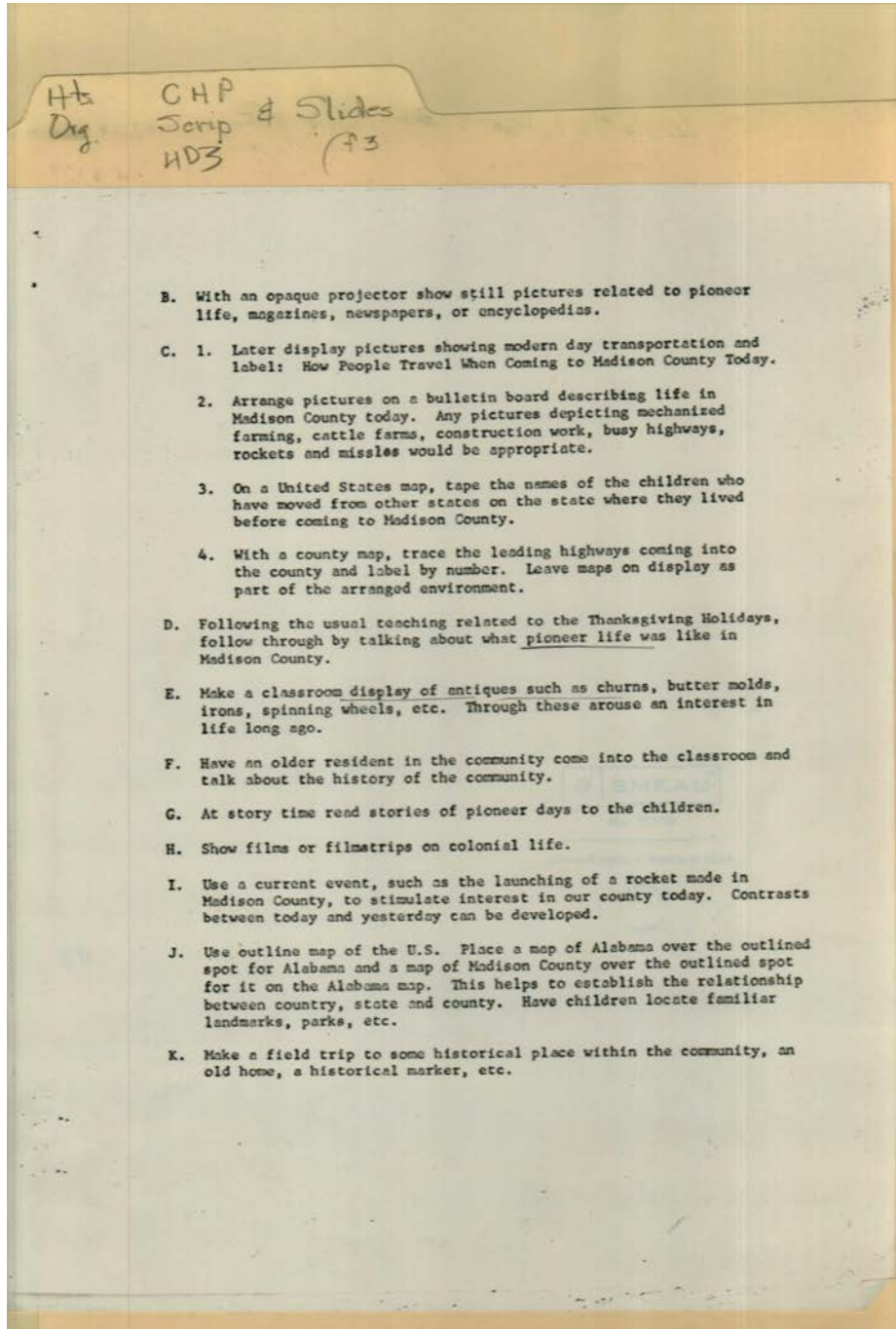


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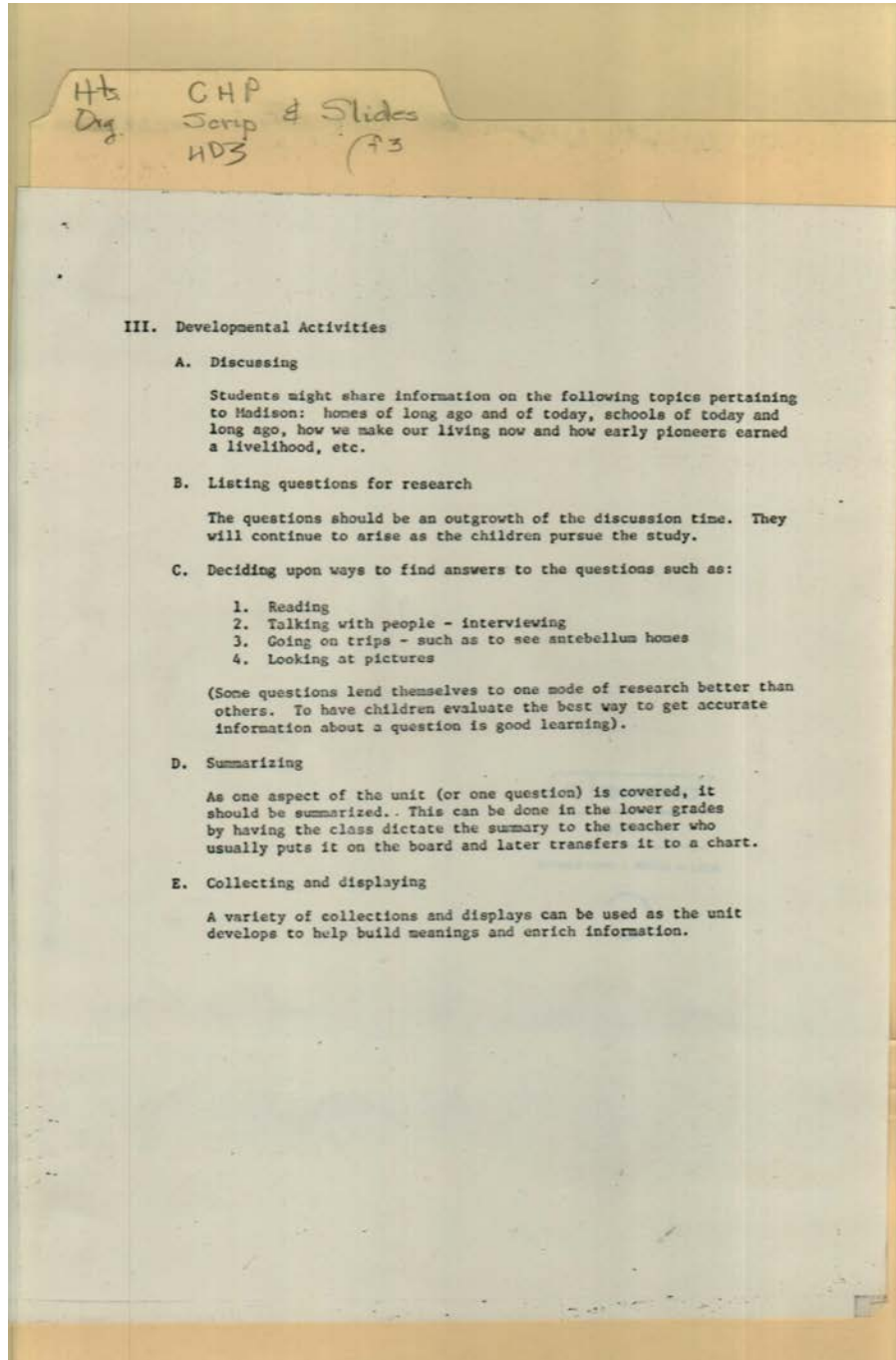




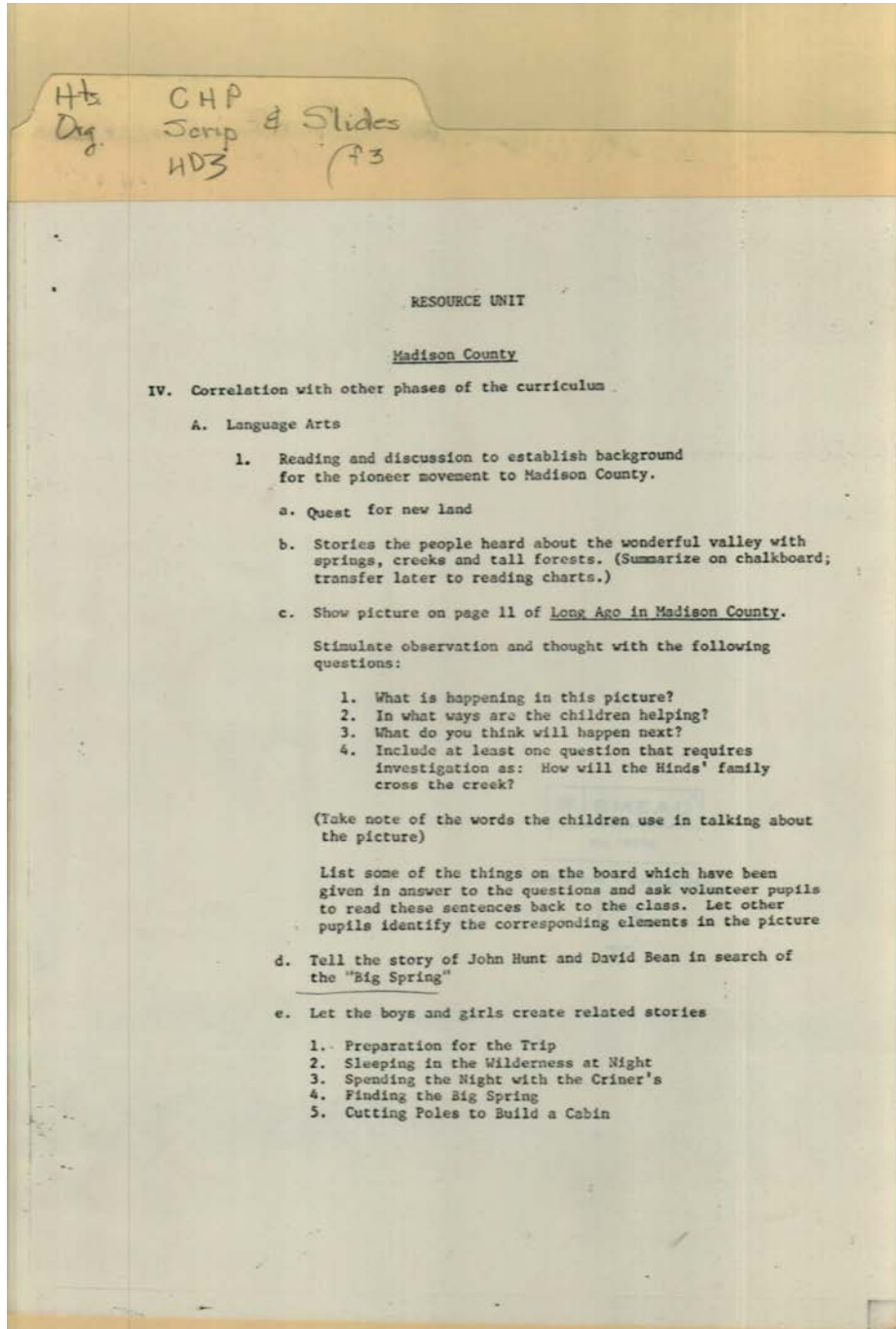
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Types:  
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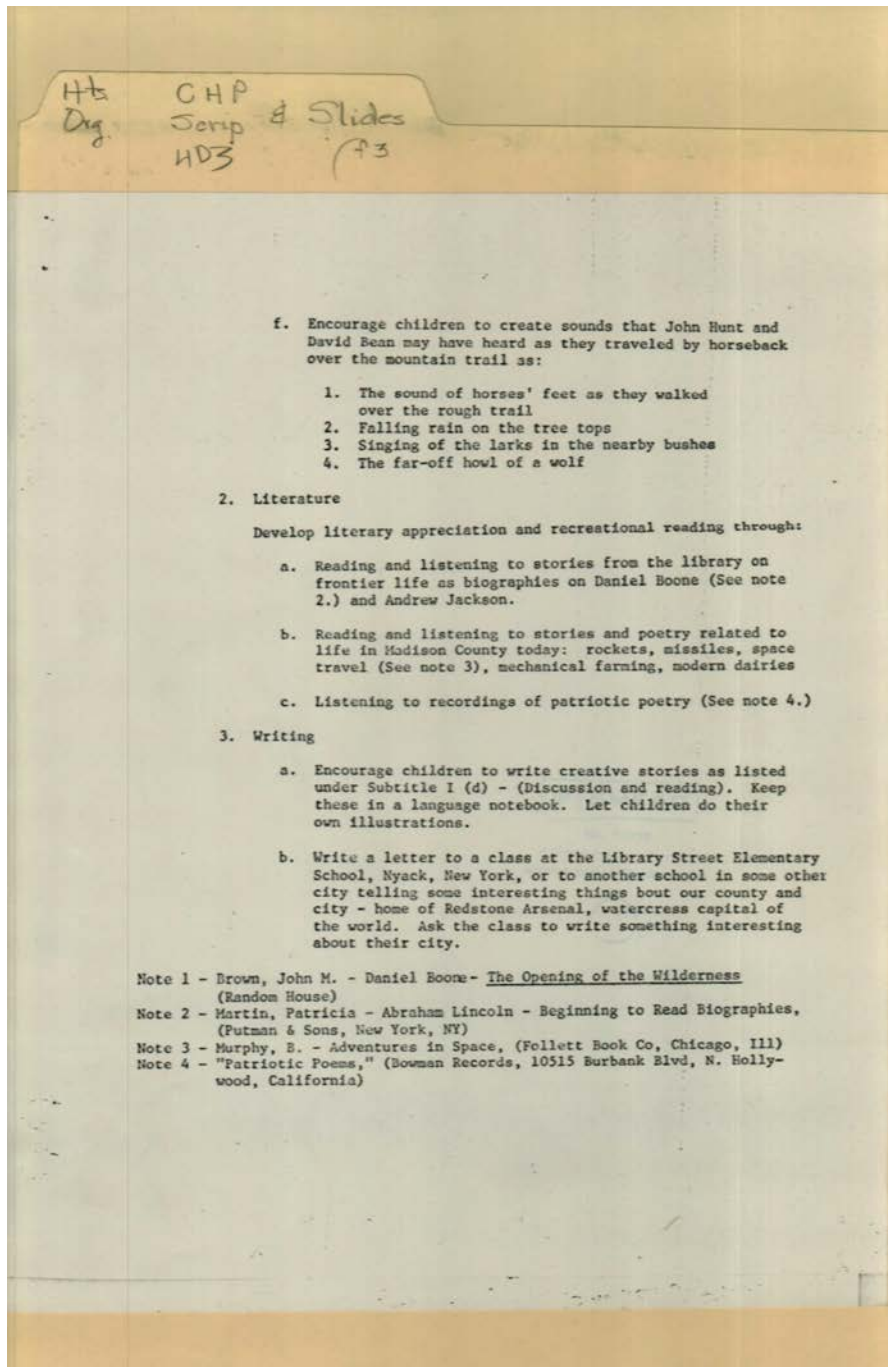


Types:  
essay



Types:  
essay





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Bean, David  
Boone, Daniel

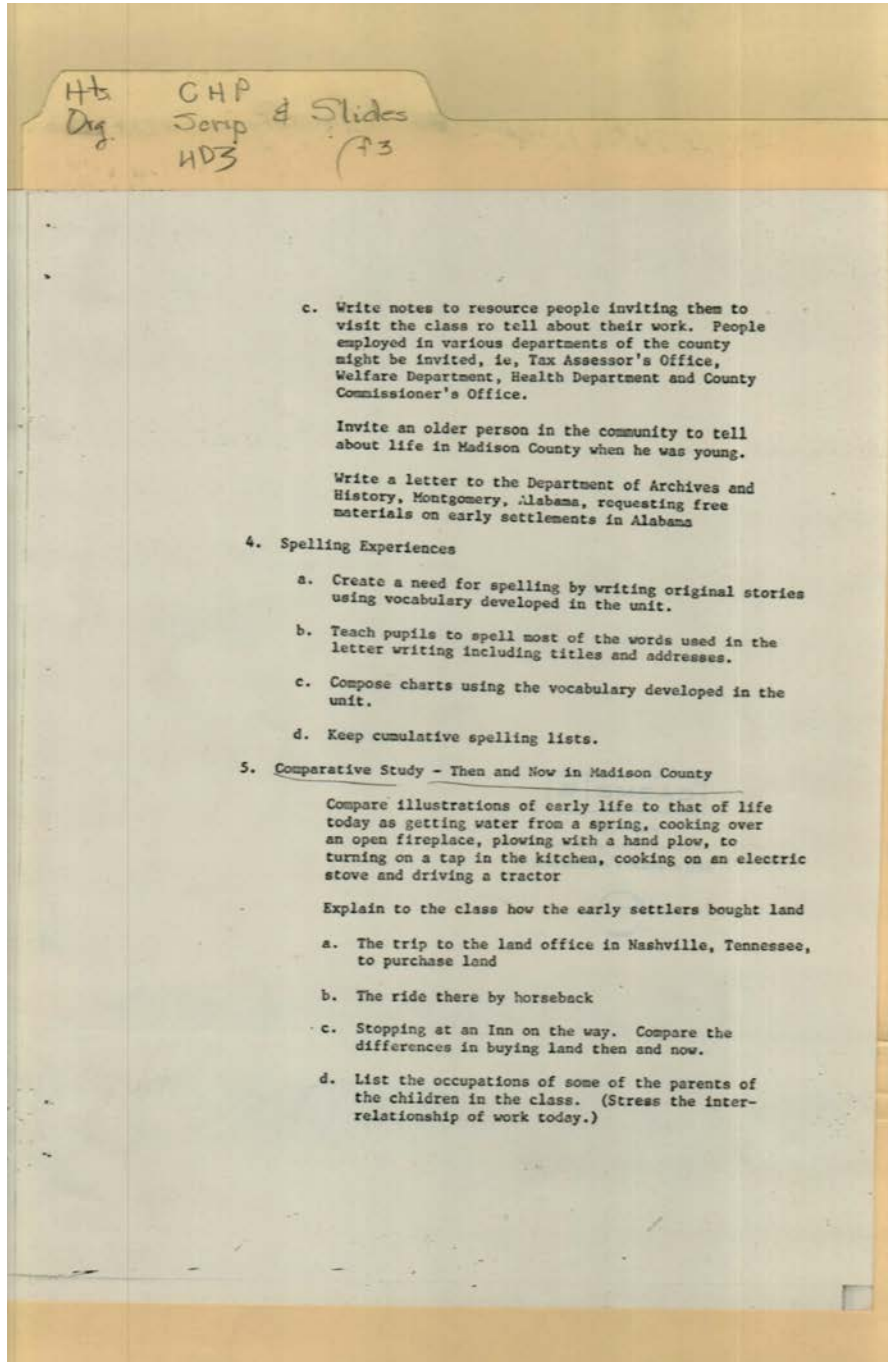
Brown, John M.  
Hunt, John

Jackson, Andrew  
Martin, Patricia

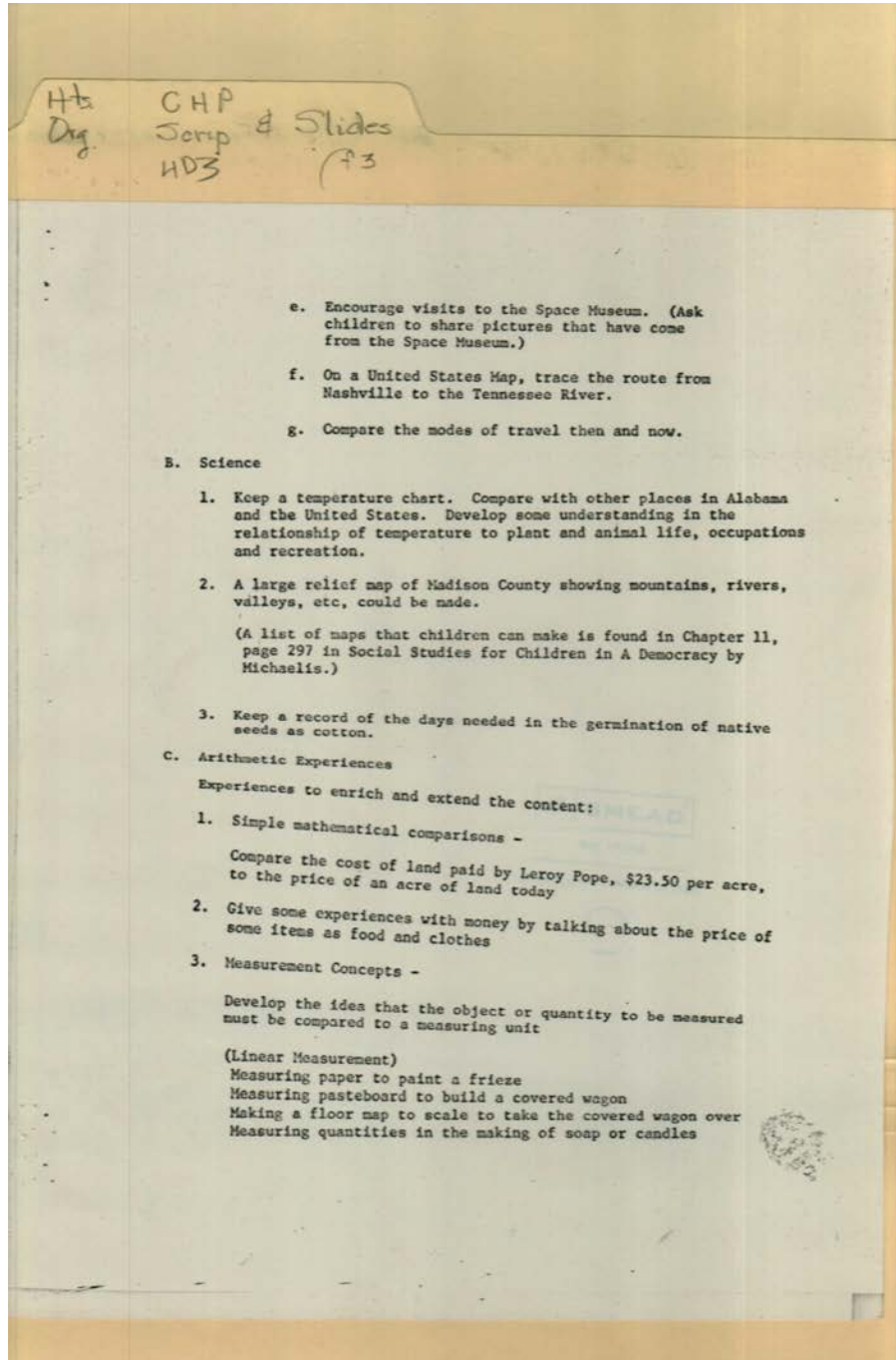
Murphy, B.

**Types:**

essay



Types:  
essay

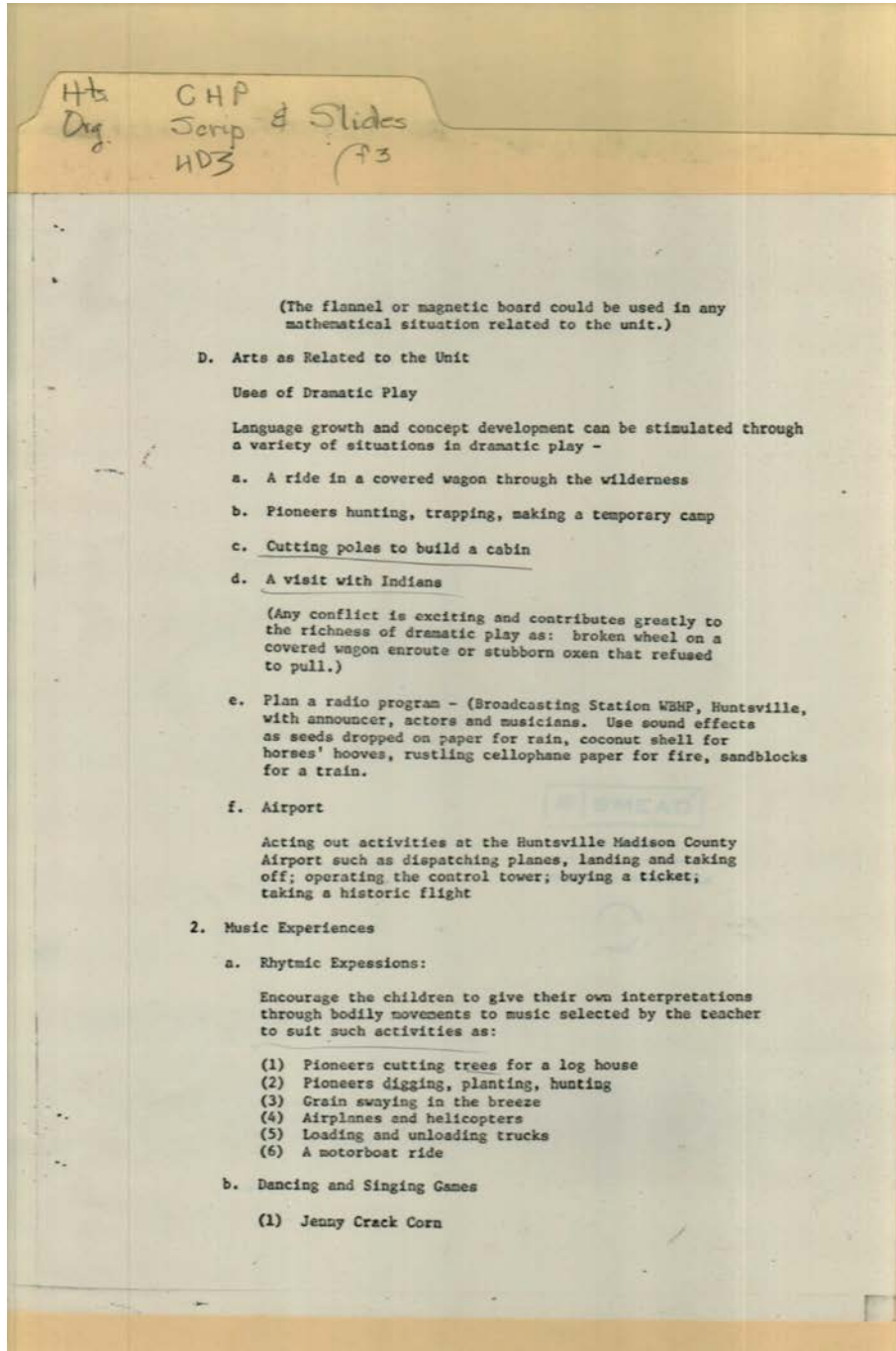


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Pope, LeRoy

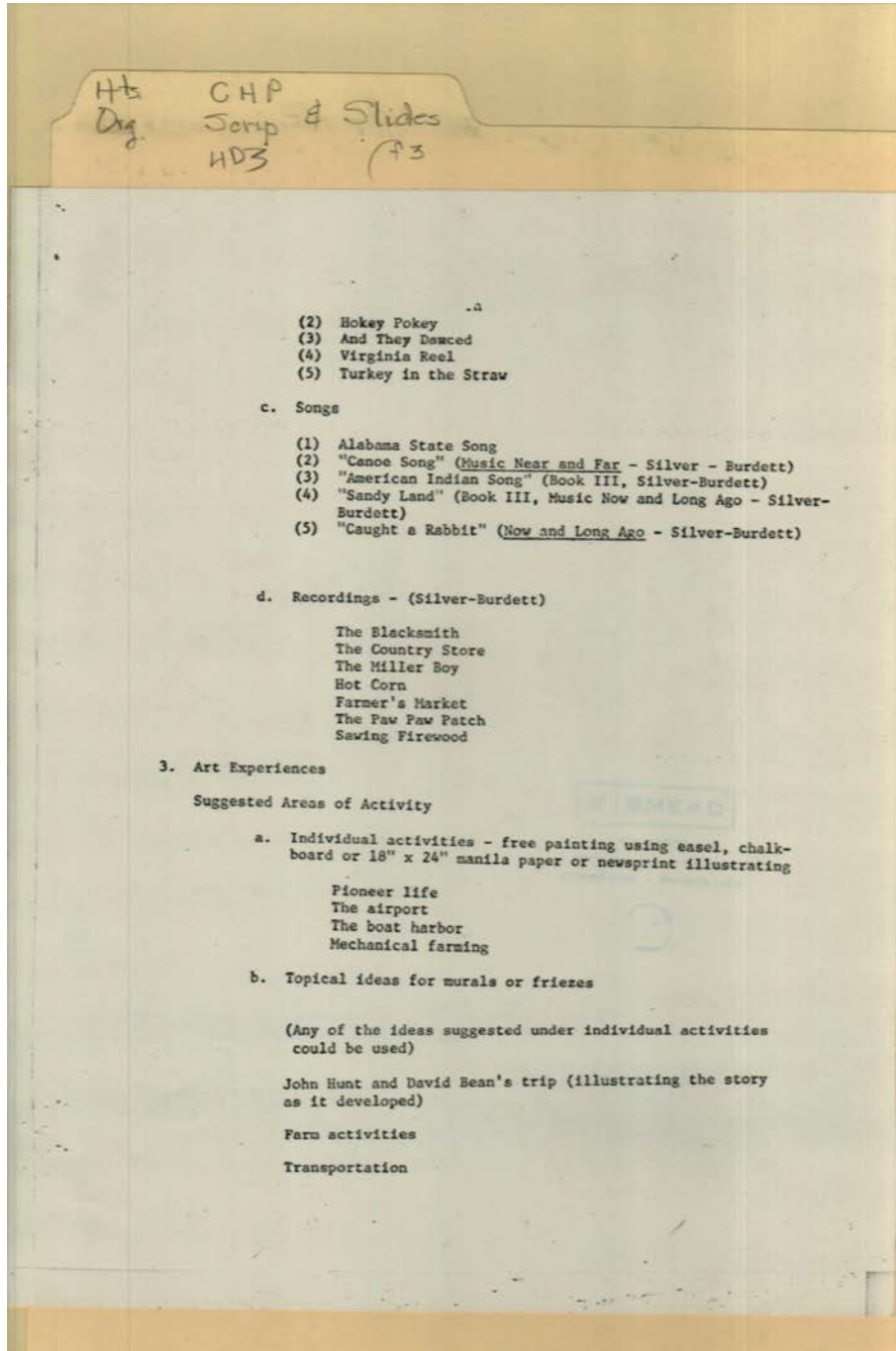
**Types:**

essay



Types:  
essay





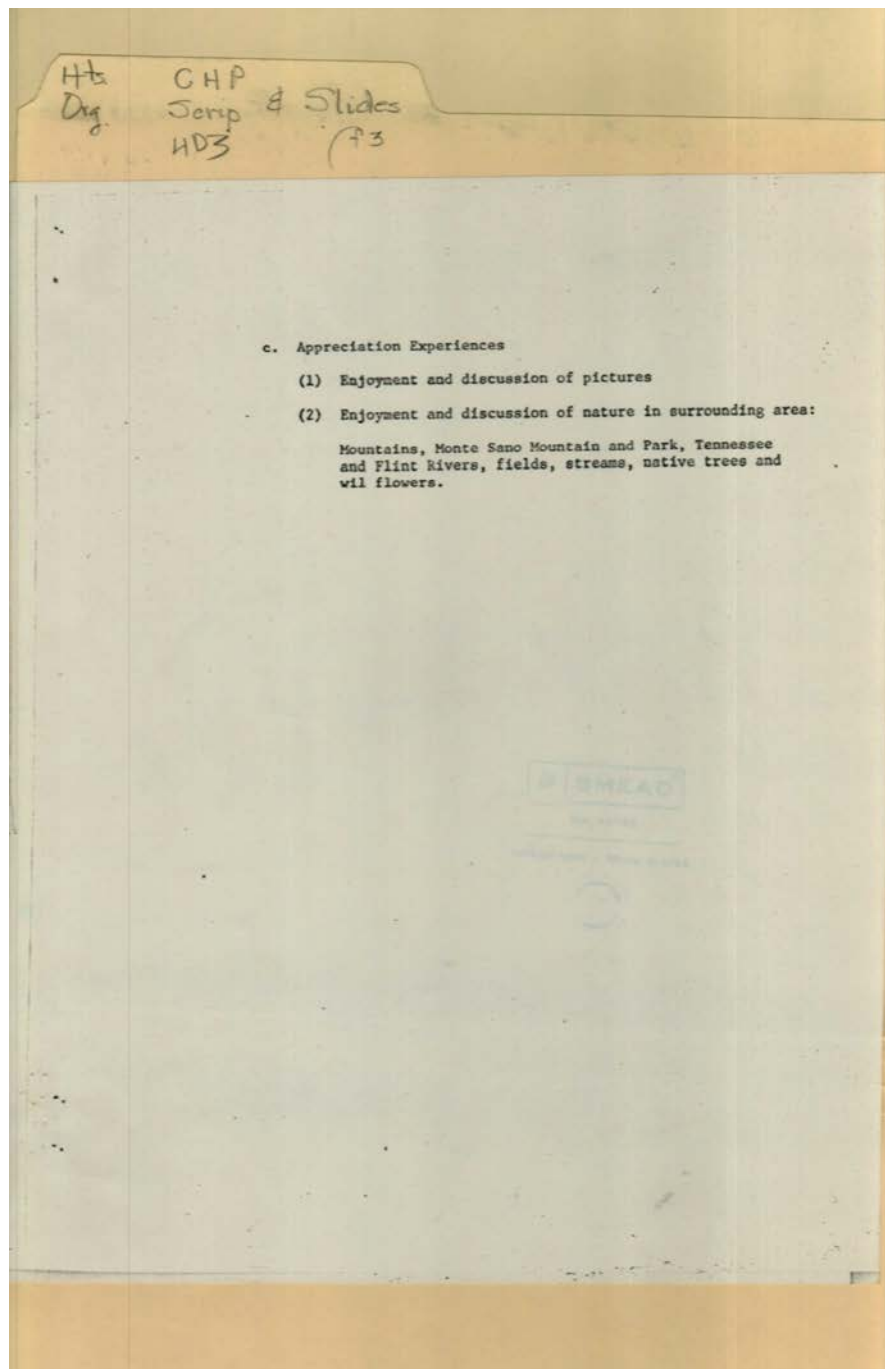
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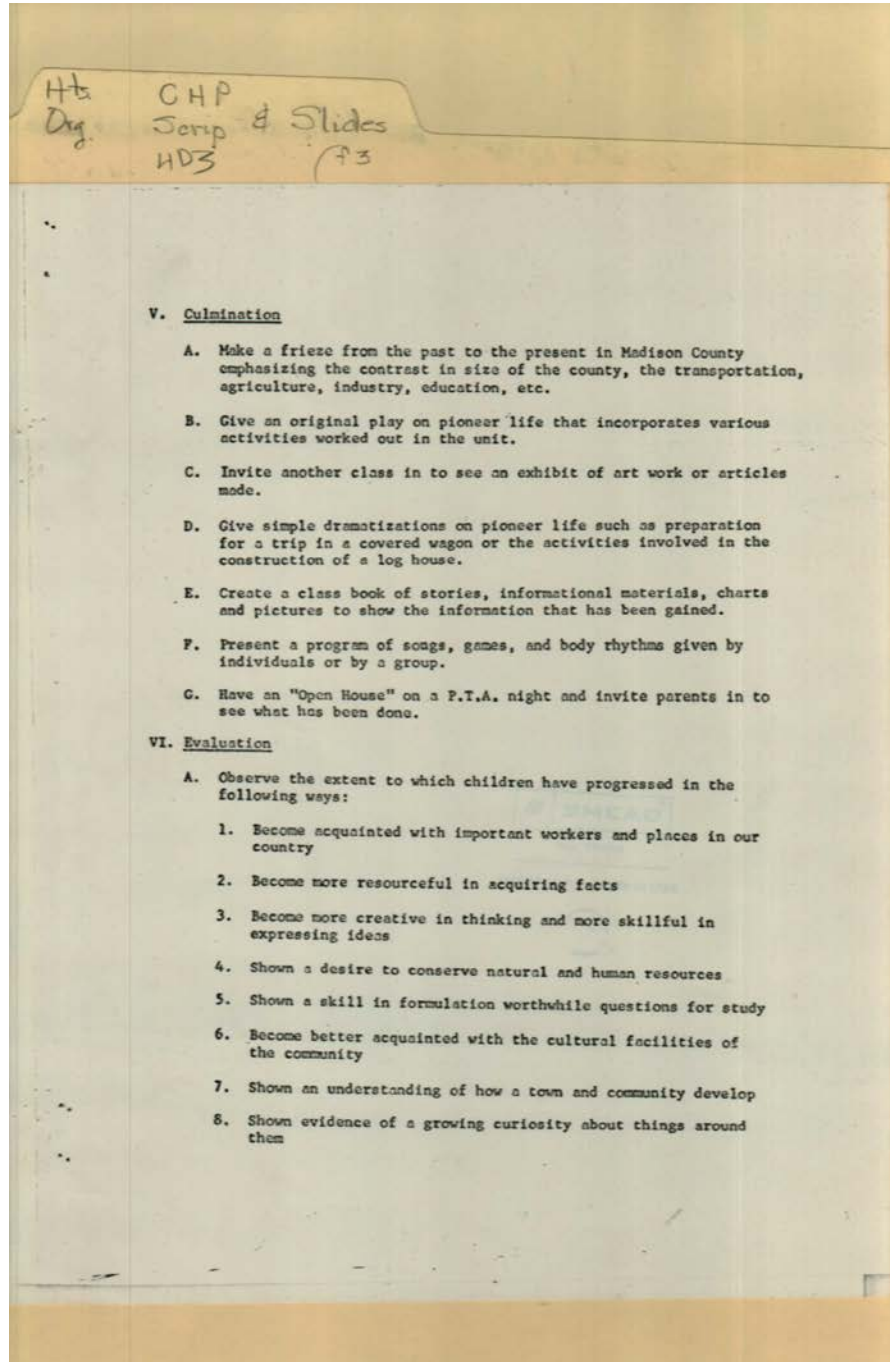
Hunt, John

**Types:**

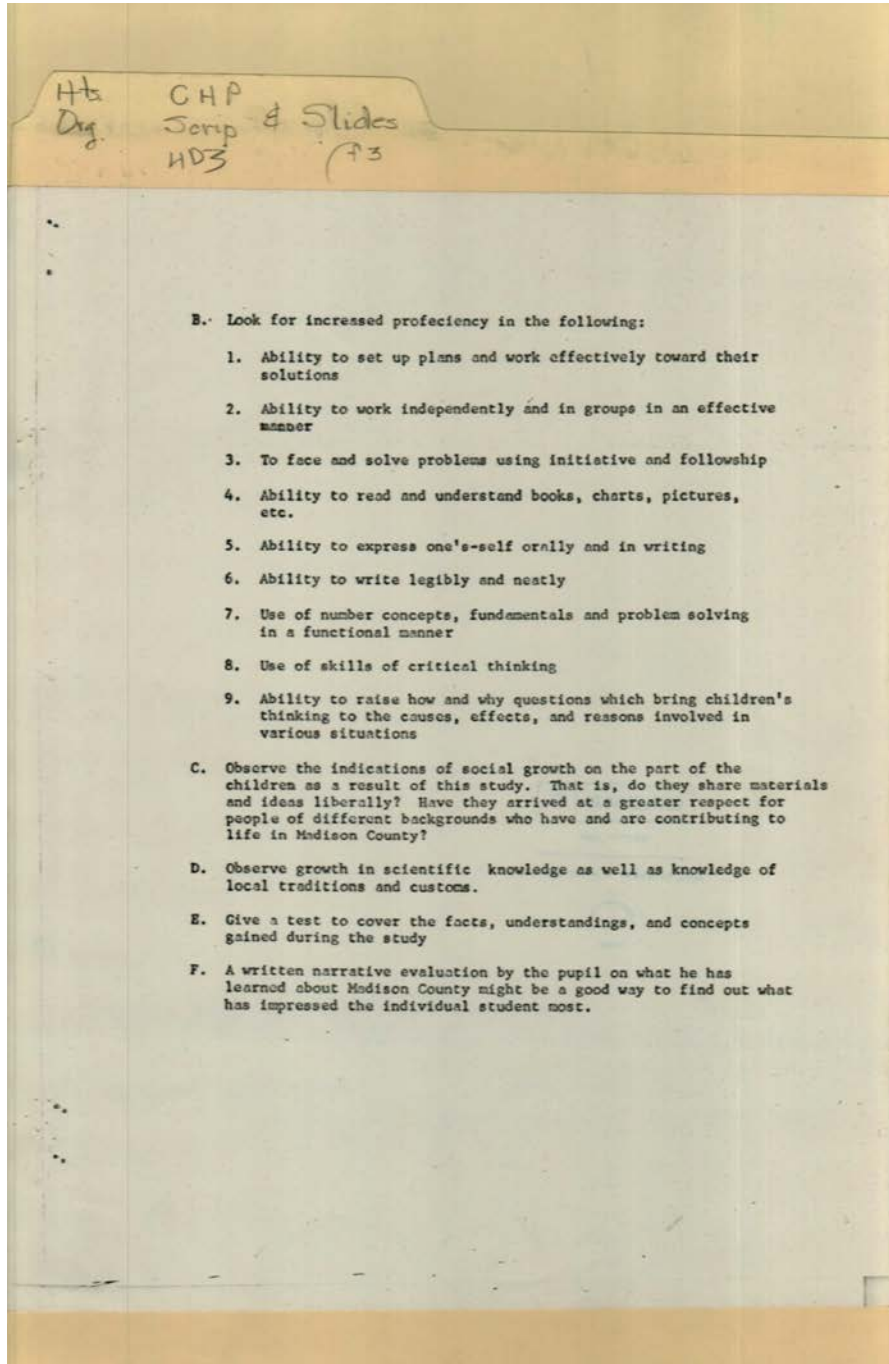
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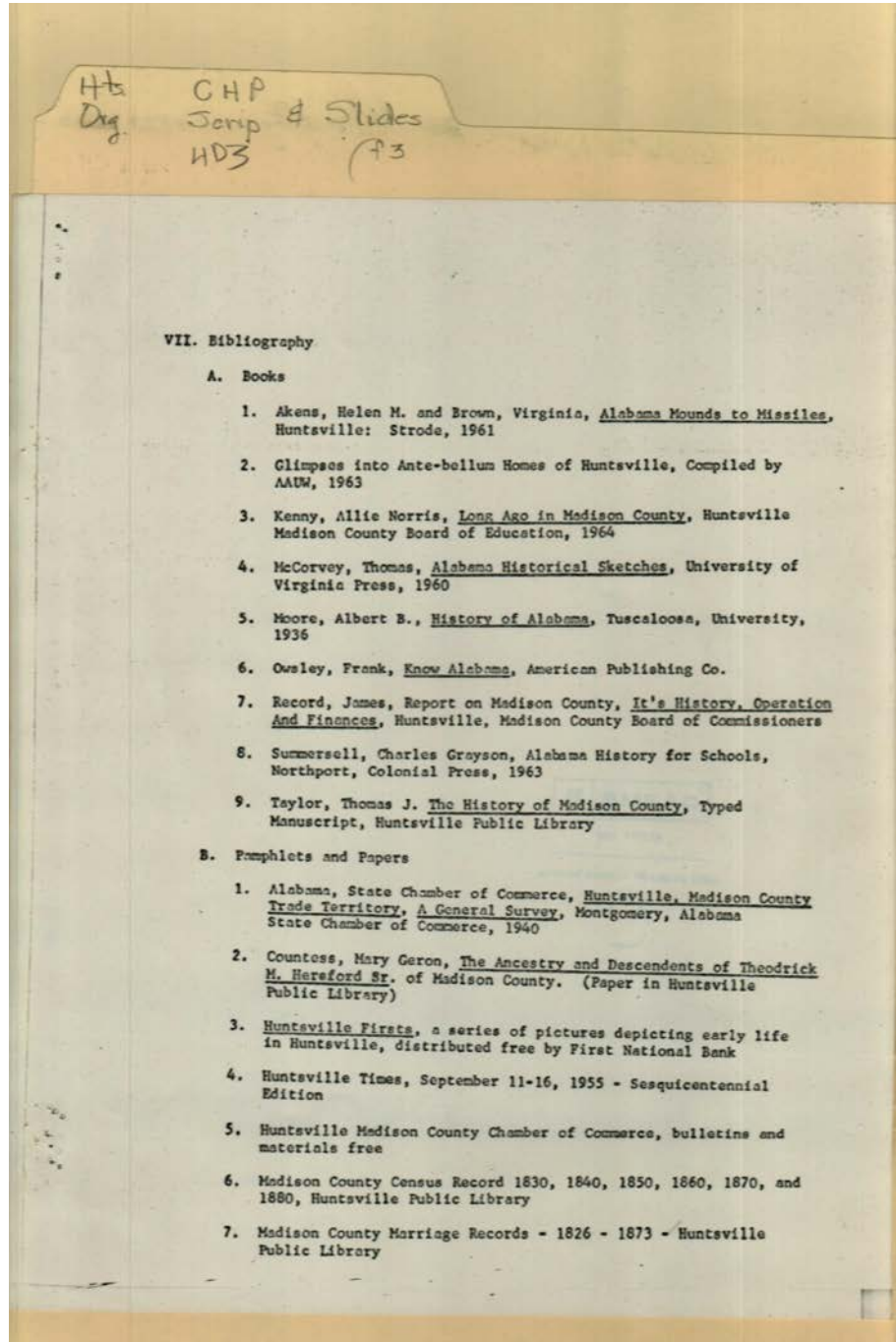


Types:  
essay



Types:  
essay





**Names:**

Akens, Helen M.  
Brown,  
Countess, Mary  
Geron

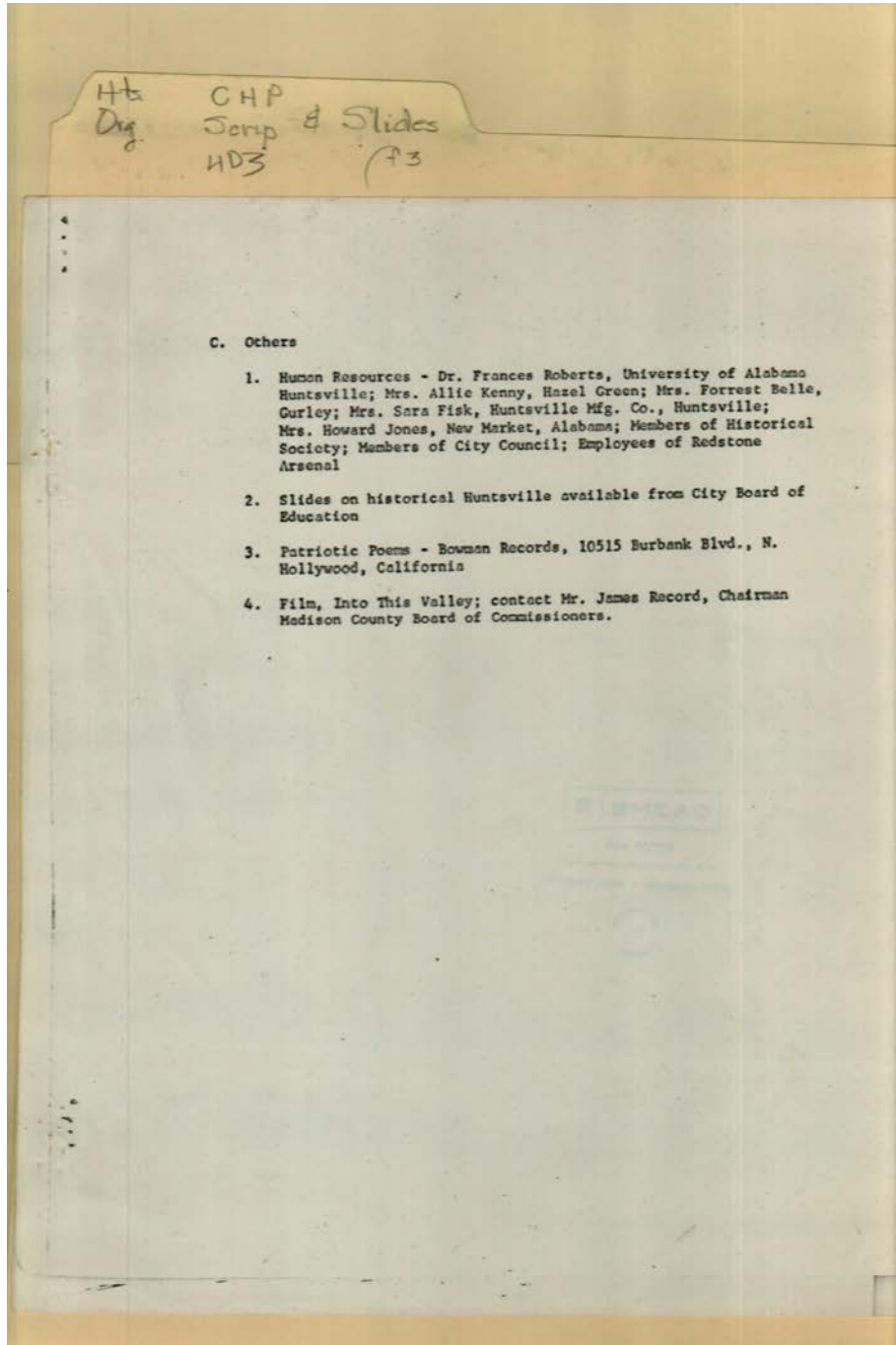
Hereford, Theodrick  
M., Sr.  
Kenny, Allie Norris

McCorey, Thomas  
(McCrary)  
Moore, Albert B.  
Owsley, Frank

Record, James  
Summersell, Charles  
Grayson  
Taylor, Thomas J.

**Types:**

essay



**Names:**

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

Jones, Howard, Mrs.  
Kenny, Allie, Mrs.

Record, James  
Roberts, Frances, Dr.

**Types:**

essay



**Names:**

Boardman, John

Handpress

**Types:**

drawing

essay

Part 1

THE BIRTH OF ALABAMA

Page 1 of 3 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE</p> <p>PEOPLE OF THE RIVERS AND VALLEYS</p> <p><del>ALABAMA'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS</del></p> <p><del>RIVER WITH SUNLIGHT THRU TREES</del></p> <p>✓ STREAM FLOWING OVER ROCKS</p> <p>✓ A VALLEY SCENE</p> <p>✓ A MOUNTAIN SCENE</p> <p>✓ WATERFALL</p> <p>✓ TREE</p> <p>✓ A TRAIL</p> <p>✓ Russell Cave</p> <p>✓ Diagram at Russell Cave</p> <p>✓ Arrow heads " " "</p> <p>✓ Ala F.S. I No. 25 (Fishing Scene)</p>	<p>Alabama, a land rich in beauty and abundant natural resources, derived its name from the Alabamos Indians, who lived along the northern bank of the Alabama River.</p> <p>For thousands of years the ancestors of Alabama's historic Indians inhabited the river 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 12,000 years ago. At Russell Cave, located in Jackson County, a Paleo Indian site has been developed as a national monument. This cave proved to be 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gradually the Paleo Period was replaced by the Archaic Period, which lasted several thousand years.</p>

**Names:**  
 Script Sheet

Birth of Alabama

**Types:**  
 script



Part 1

Page 2 of 3 Pages **Script Sheet** Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Draft Number: <sup>X</sup> 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p><i>all: Film Strip I slide nos.</i></p> <p>✓ No. 10 Clay pots</p> <p>✓ No. 40 Vegetables Scene</p> <p>✓ No. 32 early Indian Village</p> <p>✓ effigies</p> <p>✓ Pipe</p> <p>✓ mound ceremonial burial of dead</p> <p>iii. 1, 7, 8 and 9</p>	<p>During this time span Indians became gatherers as well as hunters. Gradually they improved their skills in food making, and clay pots began to replace those carved from stone. The harvesting of natural food sources laid 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.</p> <p>The establishment of villages soon followed the development of agriculture. Assured of a stable food supply, Woodland Indians enjoyed using some of their time in cultural pursuits. They fashioned ornaments, carved effigies, and made decorated pottery. Religious ceremonies were developed for the living as well as for the burial of the dead. Trade items from far-off places were often deposited in graves.</p>

**Names:**

Script Sheet

**Types:**

script

Part 1

Page 3 of 3 Pages **Script Sheet** Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Draft Number: <sup>X</sup> 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>Slide No. 2a Film strip</p> <p>✓ No. 15 Indian tools and arrow heads</p> <p>✓ No. 6 Mounds today at Moundville</p> <p>✓ Slide No. 1 (Pineda's map)</p> <p>✓ Map of Indian settlements</p> <p>✓ Indians going West</p>	<p>The Mississippian Period of prehistoric 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. By the time the Mississippian Culture was fully developed it contained complex religious and political systems that manifested themselves in 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 picture of how Mississippian Indians lived and worshiped their gods.</p> <p>The Historic Period of Alabama Indian history began in 1519 when the Spanish explorer, Pineda, entered Mobile Bay on a mission to examine and map the coastal area. His report included information on Indian settlements and a map of the lands bordering the Gulf of Mexico.</p> <p>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 government and by 1840, most Indians had been removed lands west of the Mississippi River.</p>

**Names:**  
 Script Sheet

**Types:**  
 script

Part 2

Handwritten notes at top: Hts. GHP, Drg. Scrip & Slides, HD3 (A3)

Page 1 of 3 Pages      Script Sheet      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
 Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
FOR GOLD, GLOUT and GOSPEL EUROPEAN EXPLORATION and CONQUEST	1. 2. 3. 4.
ALA F.S. III, No. 3 BATTLE of SPAIN, FRANCE, ENGLAND	Three European governments controlled present-day Alabama before it became a part of the United States.
MO 2 SPANISH EXPLORER'S FLAG	Early in the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers visited Alabama and made several unsuccessful attempts to settle along the Gulf Coast. While searching for gold in 1540, Hernando DeSoto explored extensively but established no settlements. He discovered most of
DESOTO	THE RIVERS OF ALABAMA, INCLUDING THE TENNESSEE.
LANDING OF DESOTO	Present-day
ALA F.S. II SLIDE 9	Tuscaloosa is named for THE village of Chief
ALA F.S. I SLIDE 11	Tascalusa, or "Black Warrior," who was defeated by
ALA FILM STRIP II - SLIDES 16 + 17 (BATTLE of MABILA)	DeSoto at the Battle of Mabila on October 18, 1540.
CHIEF TASCALUSA	The first permanent colonization was made by the
MO 7 FRENCH FLAG	French under the leadership of the LeMoyne brothers,
MOSA9 IBERVILLE and BIENVILLE (PLEASE CONJURE THESE SLIDES)	Iberville and Bienville. A fort was built on Dauphin
MO 16 FORT LOUIS VICTORY FLAG	Island in Mobile Bay in 1702. A settlement was also
MO 15 MOBILE. PRESENT LOCATION	established at Fort Louis at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff
MAP OF FRENCH EMPIRE SHOWING FORTS	on Mobile River. In 1711 this community moved to
	present-day Mobile, which remained the capital of
	French Louisiana until 1723.

10

**Names:**

DeSoto, Hernando

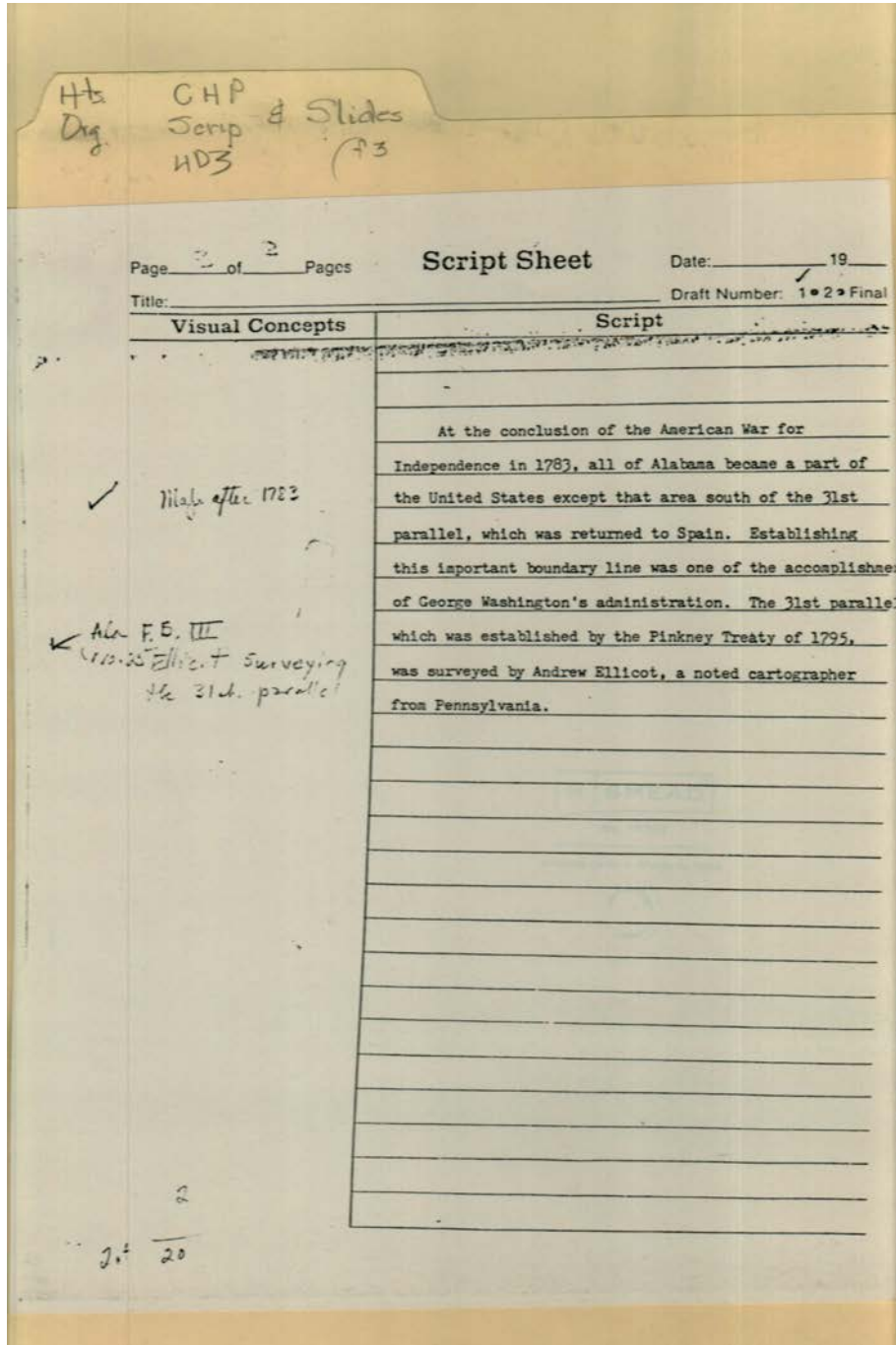
LeMoyne, Bienville

LeMoyne, Iberville

Tascalusa, Chief

**Types:**

script



**Names:**

Ellicot, Andrew

Washington, George

**Types:**

script



Pt. 2

Page 2 of 3 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ DELISLE MAP (choose between 1, 2 and 3)</p> <p>ALA F.S. II #41 FRENCH TRADING WITH INDIANS</p> <p>✓ FORT TOULOUSE:</p> <p>✓ MAP WEST FLORIDA (2 maps) (many substitutes each map) notes</p> <p>✓ MOBILE BRITISH FLAG</p> <p>- ALA F.S. III #9 (Shipping from Mobile)</p> <p>✓ BRITISH SEAL</p>	<p>Guillaume Delisle made this fairly accurate engraving in 1718 to show French settlements, important rivers, and Indian tribes.</p> <p>The French were successful in establishing a profitable trade with the Indians. To extend their influence they built Fort Toulouse at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers AND Fort Tombecbe on the white chalk bluffs of the Tombigbee River near present-day Epes, Alabama.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>After the British flag was raised over Mobile, the port was re-opened and shipping once again became important.</p> <p>This is the seal used to certify legal documents of British West Florida from 1764 to 1783.</p>

**Names:**  
 Delisle, Guillaume

**Types:**  
 script

Handwritten notes at top: Hts. Dig. CHP Scrip & Slides HD3 (73)

Page 1 of 5 Pages Script Sheet Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
ALABAMA AS A PART OF GEORGIA AND THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY	
STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE LAND	
<i>✓ 1796 - 1798. Terr. created 1798</i>	The Mississippi Territory as originally created by Act of Congress in 1798 was carved from the western part of Georgia and included all the area which had been relinquished by Spain in 1795. <del>Spain relinquished</del> <del>claim to this area</del> by the Treaty of 1795, Congress organized the Territory.
<i>✓ Pub. F.S. III, No. 29 Gov. Winthrop Sargent</i>	Winthrop Sargent, a native of Massachusetts was appointed governor, courts were established, <del>and</del> <del>commissioners named to pacify land disputes</del> , and agents appointed to pacify the Indians and negotiate treaties of cession, <b>WITH THE INDIANS.</b>
<i>✓ AGENTS NEGOTIATING WITH INDIANS</i>	
<i>✓ MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY MAP</i>	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 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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Page 2 of 5 Pages **Script Sheet** Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>X <i>Seems like...</i>  <i>(could not find this, can you get it? like an auction)</i></p> <p><i>Consistent...</i></p> <p><i>ALA F.S. III No. 8 British...</i></p> <p><i>Map of Miss. Territory</i></p> <p><i>R</i></p> <p>X <i>Seems like...</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Indian...</i>  <i>(see later)</i></p>	<p>As early as 1803 two land offices were created to dispose of territory acquired from the Choctaw Indians.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States claimed that this purchase included Mobile and lands eastward to the Perdido River, <sup>1805</sup> these had been part of the French Empire along the Gulf Coast. The Spanish, who wished to continue to keep Mobile, denied this claim.</p> <p>During the War of 1812 when the Spanish allowed British merchants in Mobile and Pensacola to sell ammunition and guns to the Creek Indians, President James Madison authorized capture of Mobile, which took place on April 13, 1813. The geographical limits of the Mississippi Territory were then complete.</p> <p>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 and Cherokees gave up a small triangular area which was organized as Madison County in 1808.</p>

**Names:**

Jefferson, Thomas,  
 President

Madison, James,  
 President

**Types:**

script



Hts  
 Dug  
 CHP  
 Scrip & Slides  
 HD3  
 73

Page 3 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>See Film Strip III slides 35, 36, and 37</p> <p>No 32 Dec 1813</p> <p>ALA F.S. IV No. 1 (Battle of Burnt Corn)</p> <p>ALA F.S. IV Nos. 6 and 7 (...)</p> <p>ALA F.S. IV No. 16 (...)</p>	<p>Tension among the Creek Indians mounted as the Federal government built a major road through their lands and began a survey of the rivers.</p> <p>In 1813 a number of warlike Creeks, known as "Red Sticks," decided to take the advice of the Shawnee chieftain Tecumseh, who advocated a war to prevent further occupation of Indian lands by westward-moving settlers.</p> <p>The struggle began when a party of Creek warriors carrying war supplies secured at Pensacola, Florida, was attack by a group of white soldiers at Burnt Corn on July 27, 1813. This skirmish led to the terrible massacre at Fort Mias, 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.</p> <p>"Remember Fort Mias!" became the rallying cry of many frontiersmen. General Andrew Jackson and his 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.</p>

**Names:**

Holmes, David,  
Governor

Jackson, Andrew,  
General

Red Sticks  
Tecumseh

Weatherford, William

**Types:**

script



HT  
Dy.

CHP  
Scrip & Slides  
HD3 (73)

Page 4 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1-2 Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ Ala. F.S. IV No. 18 Battle of Horseshoe Bend Diagram</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>✓ MENEWA &amp; JACKSON</p>	<p>The heroes of this struggle were Menewa, a war chief of the "Red Sticks," and Jackson, the leader of the Tennessee Militia.</p>
<p>ALA F.S. IV No. 18 WEATHERFORD SURRENDERS TO JACKSON</p>	<p>A month after Horseshoe Bend, William Weatherford 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.</p>
<p>Notes ✓ Indian Cessions (Please copy this slide)</p>	<p>The Creek land cession of 1814 overlapped claims with other Indian nations, thus enabling the Federal government to obtain land cessions from the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Indian cessions from 1802 to 1835 opened these lands to permanent settlement.</p>

**Names:**

Jackson,

Red Sticks

Weatherford, William

**Types:**

script

Hts  
 Drg  
 CHP  
 Scrip  
 HD3  
 & Slides  
 73

Page 5 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>Ala. F.S. IV No. 13 Gen. Wilkinson</p> <p>Ala. F.S. IV No. 4 Mobile</p> <p>Ala. F.S. IV No. 21 Battle of N.O.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>While Britain controlled the seas, the United States deemed it necessary to occupy Mobile and <sup>GENERAL JAMES WILKINS</sup> did so in April, 1813. It was there that Jackson established his headquarters when he took command of the Seventh Military District in August, 1814.</p> <p><del>Some months later Jackson left the defense of Mobile in charge of General James Winchester and set out for New Orleans. After the Battle of New Orleans, the British made an attack on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point, which on February 12, 1815 forced its surrender. This ended the war as far as the Mississippi Territory was concerned.</del></p> <p>With the success of Jackson's campaign against the British at New Orleans, the war ended as far as the Mississippi Territory was concerned.</p>

**Names:**  
 Jackson,

Wilkins, James,  
 General

Winchester, James,  
 General

**Types:**  
 script

HT  
Dy.  
CHP  
Scrp  
HD3  
Slides  
73

Page 1 of 1 Pages  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
ALABAMA TERRITORY THE DRIVE TOWARD STATEHOOD	Between 1815 and 1817 the Federal government moved 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.
✓ DIAGRAM OF LAND SURVEYS (Please copy)	After Indian treaties were concluded, the Federal 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.
✓ Migration Routes	The surveyed lands were offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidders. Lands not sold were then 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.
	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

Part 4

Types:  
script

HT  
 Dig.      GHP  
             Scrip & Slides  
             HD3      (73)

Page 2 of 4 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ ALA. F.S. IV No. 48 Flat Boat</p> <p>✓ ALA. F.S. IV No. 49 Keel Boat</p> <p>- See FILM STRIP V for possible alternatives to following:</p> <p>✓ FAMILY FLOWING</p> <p>✓ TRAVELING IN CONVOYS WAGONS</p> <p>✓ FELLING LOGS - Handling</p> <p>✓ PLANTATION CRUISE - cabin - town</p> <p>✓ COTTON FIELD</p> <p>✓ COTTON GIN</p>	<p>sales with the accompanying excitement of large scale speculation drew flocks of settlers in search of cheap fertile lands.</p> <p>The principal avenues of migration into the area from the southeastern states included both river and 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 extensive settlement. Pioneers who settled in these valleys were primarily small yeoman farmers from the western parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and the eastern mountains of Tennessee.</p> <p>Overland routes, which crossed the Appalachian Mountains and followed the interior valleys, were rough and treacherous, little more than expanded Indian trails. The average settler could only bring his family, livestock, tools, seeds, and a few personal belongings.</p> <p>Once land was acquired, it was necessary to clear it of trees before a crop could be planted. Cabin homes and fences were built from the logs. Everything was saved and made use of, for the small farmer and large plantation owner alike hoped to produce most of his own needs.</p> <p>Most farmers wanted land that would grow cotton, for short-staple cotton had become a money-making crop. With the invention of the cotton gin it was possible for the</p>

Types:  
 script



Hts  
Drg

CHP  
Scrp  
HD3

& Slides  
(73)

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Page 3 of 4 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ COTTON ON PLATEAU</p> <p>MAP WITH X POPULATION CHART [See figures ATTACHED TO THIS sheet TO BE PUT ON AN OVERLAY ON THIS MAP]</p> <p>✓ U.S. MAP WITH COR. STATES</p> <p>✓ MAP OF AL. TERRITORY when created</p> <p>✓ WILLIAM WYATT BIBB</p> <p>✓ Ala. F.S. II #24 + 25 ST. STEPHENS</p> <p>✓ Ala. F.S. II #46 ST. STEPHENS</p>	<p>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          southern-flowing river system offered reasonably easy          access to the Port of Mobile.</p> <p>A study of population growth in the Alabama          Territory indicates that there was a large influx of          slave labor, which made a substantial contribution to          the growth of a cotton economy.</p> <p>By the time the territory was created, the          westward moving pioneers had crossed the mountains and          populated the valleys all the way to the Mississippi          River. The original thirteen states in the Union had          increased to twenty.</p> <p>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          governor and St. Stephens named as capital.</p> <p>During the two years that Alabama existed as a          territory, two sessions of the legislature were held          at St. Stephens. The first organized the government,          created thirteen counties, and provided for a census.          The second apportioned representation on the basis</p>

**Names:**

Bibb, William Wyatt

**Types:**

script

Handwritten notes at the top of the page:

Hb  
Dy

CHP  
Scrp  
HD3

Slides  
(73)

Following are figures to be put on  
overlay across map of Territory  
(See Section 4 (Page 3) second slide listed)

POPULATION

YEAR	ALABAMA			MISSISSIPPI		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
1800	1,250	733	517	7,600	4,146	3,4
1810	9,046	6,422	2,624	31,306	16,602	14,7
1820	127,901	85,451	42,450	75,448	42,176	33,6

Types:  
script

Hts  
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CHP  
Script  
HD3

& Slides  
(73)

Page 4 of 4 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: **1 • 2 • Final**

Visual Concepts	Script
	of the census, chose Cahaba as permanent capital, and Huntsville as temporary capital until Cahaba's building 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 to come	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 the Senate. After Congress approved the measure, President James Monroe signed it on March 2, 1819.
✓ Pres. James Monroe	This act established dates for election of representatives to the constitutional convention, based on population, and for the meeting of the convention in Huntsville.

**Names:**

Monroe, James,  
President

Tait, Charles, Senator

Walker, John  
Williams, Speaker

**Types:**

script

Part 5

HT  
Dig  
CHP  
Script & Slides  
HD3  
(73)

Page 1 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number:  1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION</p> <p>ALABAMA JOINING THE UNION</p>	
<p>✓ MAP OF MADISON COUNTY</p>	<p>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 created on December 13, 1808, it enjoyed an early and steady growth.</p>
<p>✓ LEROY POPE</p>	<p>Through the efforts of LeRoy Pope and some of his friends from the Broad River area of Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee, the town was laid out on sixty acres 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.</p>
<p>✓ ED MONROE'S DRAWING OF THE BIG SPRING</p>	<p>Only seven years after its founding, Anne Royall, a travelling journalist from Washington D.C., wrote the following description:</p>
<p>✓ VALLEY SCENE</p>	<p>" ... The land around Huntsville, and the whole of Madison County, of which it is the capital, is rich and beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of wealth would baffle belief. The town stands on elevated ground, and enjoys a beautiful prospect. It contains</p>
<p>X MAKE SLIDE FROM 1819 MAP (BROCHURE ENCLOSED)</p>	
<p>✓ POPE HOUSE</p>	

**Names:**

Hunt, John

Pope, LeRoy

Royall, Anne

**Types:**

script



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Page 2 of 5 Pages **Script Sheet** Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ WINSTON HOUSE</p> <p>✓ ERSKINE HOUSE 1818</p> <p>✓ ERSKINE HOUSE 1819</p> <p>✓ FEARN HOUSE</p> <p>✓ BASSETT HOUSE</p> <p>✓ ED MONROE: DRAWING OF MASONIC LODGE</p> <p>✓ ED MONROE: DRAWING OF CHP</p> <p>✓ PRES. JAMES MONROE</p> <p>✓ CLEMENT COMER CLAY</p>	<p>about 260 houses, principally built of brick; has a ban                  a court house, and market house. There is a large squa                  in the centre of the town, like the towns in Ohio, and                  facing this are the stores, twelve in number. These                  buildings form a solid wall, though divided into                  apartments. The workmanship is the best I have seen in                  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                  though there are a few from almost every part of the wor                  and the town displays much activity. The citizens are gr                  polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Nott                  like it in our country."</p> <p>This journalist might have added that she was stayin                  one of Huntsville's largest inns. The Huntsville Inn, whi                  could furnish comfortable accommodations for about forty                  people.</p> <p>Only a month prior to the convention, President Jane                  Monroe <del>arrived in</del> <sup>made</sup> a surprise visit to the city. At the                  Huntsville Inn where he stayed, a citizen's committee head                  by Clement Comer Clay honored him with a public dinner, <del>an</del>                  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</p>

**Names:**

Clay, Clement Comer

Monroe, James,  
 President

Pope, LeRoy, Colonel

**Types:**

script

HTs  
Drg  
CHP  
Scrp  
HDS  
Slides  
(73)

Page 3 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: **1 • 2 • Final**

Visual Concepts	Script
	to visit John Williams Walker and discuss the forthcoming 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 were elected reflected the desire of the people to trust this important work to men of ability and experience.
<i>Nine slides of delegates</i>	Of the forty-four delegates from twenty-two counties, eighteen were lawyers, four physicians, four planters, two ministers, one a surveyor, and one a merchant. Little is known of <sup>the</sup> 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.
<i>X John Williams Walker (to come)</i>	John Williams Walker of Huntsville was elected president of the convention, and John Campbell, secretary, John Boardman, editor and publisher of the Huntsville newspaper, the <u>Alabama Republican</u> , 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

**Types:**

script

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 5 Pages **Script Sheet** Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>X CLEMENT COMER CLAY                      (Make copy of slides - see                      Page 2)</p> <p>X Facsimile of Constitution                      to come</p> <p>✓ MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE</p> <p>X William Wyatt Bibb                      (make another copy                      see Section 4, Page 3)</p> <p>X John Williams Walker                      (copy from Carver)                      William Rufus King</p>	<p>The convention appointed a committee of fifteen,                      headed by Clement Comer Clay, to draft the constitution.                      On July 13, this committee presented its original draft.                      After revisions, the final version was accepted and                      signed on August 2, 1819.</p> <p>This instrument of government, judged by the standards                      of the time, was a liberal document in that it provided                      for free and frequent elections based on universal white                      manhood suffrage. The constitution was also a conservative                      document in that most of the state officials, including                      judges and United States Senators, were to be chosen, not                      by popular vote, but by the legislature.</p> <p>Section 29, Article III, provided that Huntsville                      would remain the capital until the end of the first session                      of the legislature and the inauguration of the governor.                      Following the September elections, the first Alabama                      legislature met at the courthouse in Huntsville on                      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                      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.</p>

**Names:**

Bibb, Thomas	Clay, Clement Comer	Walker, John
Bibb, William Wyatt	King, William Rufus	Williams

**Types:**

script

HB  
Dag.      CHP  
                  Script & Slides  
                  HD3                  (73)

Page 5 of 5 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: **1 • 2 • Final**

Visual Concepts	Script
<p style="font-size: small;">✓ <i>Proclamation:</i> (<i>Can you combine these two slides?</i>)</p> <p style="font-size: small;"><i>Dr. Jim S. VI No. 1 Great Seal of Alabama</i></p>	<p>On December 17, 1819, the legislature adjourned <u>sine die</u> to hold its next session at Cahaba.</p> <p>Three days earlier, by a joint resolution, Congress declared the admission of Alabama into the Union. It was approved by President Monroe on December 14, 1819, the date which is celebrated as Alabama Day.</p>

**Names:**  
 Monroe, James,  
 President

**Types:**  
 script



row 6

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Page 1 of 2 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number:  1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
A GUIDE TO YOUR TOUR OF CONSTITUTION HALL PARK THE SITE OF ALABAMA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION	This window to the past will give you an
✓ VIEW FROM WINDOW	opportunity to go back in time and re-live the important events which occurred here in 1819 and to visualize the life of the period.
✓ PARK MARKER	The buildings in the Park have been reconstructed on the site where they stood in 1819 as accurately as historical information, architectural research, and present-day technology would allow.
✓ OVERVIEW DRAWING OF PARK (BLOCK OUT WORDS: "STATE PARK")	The building complex in which this room is located is a replica of the printing shop of John Boardman, who reported the proceedings of the constitutional convention in his weekly newspaper, <u>The Alabama Republican</u> . He also printed the <u>Journal of the Convention</u> and the original 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.
✓ VIEW OF BOARDMAN HOUSE	The law office, which adjoins the print shop, was the location in 1819 of the first incorporated library in the State of Alabama.
PRINTING PRESS IN OPERATION	Next you will enter the Clay Building where the local Postmaster dispatched the mail at the Huntsville Post Office in 1819. Another room houses the law office of Clement Comer Clay, where the Committee of Fifteen, which Clay chaired met to write the draft of the first constitution.
✓ TITLE PAGE OF JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION	
✓ INTERIOR OF LIBRARY	
✓ CLAY BUILDING	
✓ POST OFFICE INTERIOR	
✓ CLAY LAW OFFICE INTERIOR	

**Names:**

Boardman, John

Clay, Clement Comer

**Types:**

script

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Page 2 of 2 Pages **Script Sheet** Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ VIEW OF STAIRS</p> <p>✓ SURVEYOR'S OFFICE</p> <p>✓ CONSTITUTION HALL</p> <p>✗ CABINETMAKER'S SHOP</p> <p>✓ THEATRE</p> <p>✓ THEATRE BILL</p> <p>✗ DRAWING OF DELEGATES ASSEMBLY</p> <p>✓ NEAL HOUSE W/OUT BUILDINGS</p> <p>✓ NEAL HOUSE KITCHEN</p> <p>✓ SPINNING WHEEL</p> <p>✓ VIEW OF NEAL &amp; BOARDMAN HOUSES</p> <p>✓ CONSTITUTION HALL MARKER</p>	<p>Upstairs is a replica of the Federal Surveyor's office. Here he and his assistants, who helped to survey all of the public lands in North Alabama, made their surveys available to prospective buyers.</p> <p>Upon entering the side door of the Constitution Hall building, you will visit the shop where the builder's 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.</p> <p>The large upstairs area often served as a theater, where travelling actors as well as the Huntsville Thespian Society performed during certain seasons of the year.</p> <p>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 <u>Birth of Alabama</u> from prehistoric times to 1819.</p> <p>The last stop on your tour will be at the Neal House where you may observe how Stephen Neal, Madison County's first Sheriff, and his family lived in 1819. This complex includes the residence, dairy house, necessary house, carriage house, and gardens.</p> <p>Many people individually and collectively through the local, state, and national governments have made possible this memorial to commemorate Alabama's entry into the Union.</p>

**Names:**

Allen, Walker

Neal, Stephen

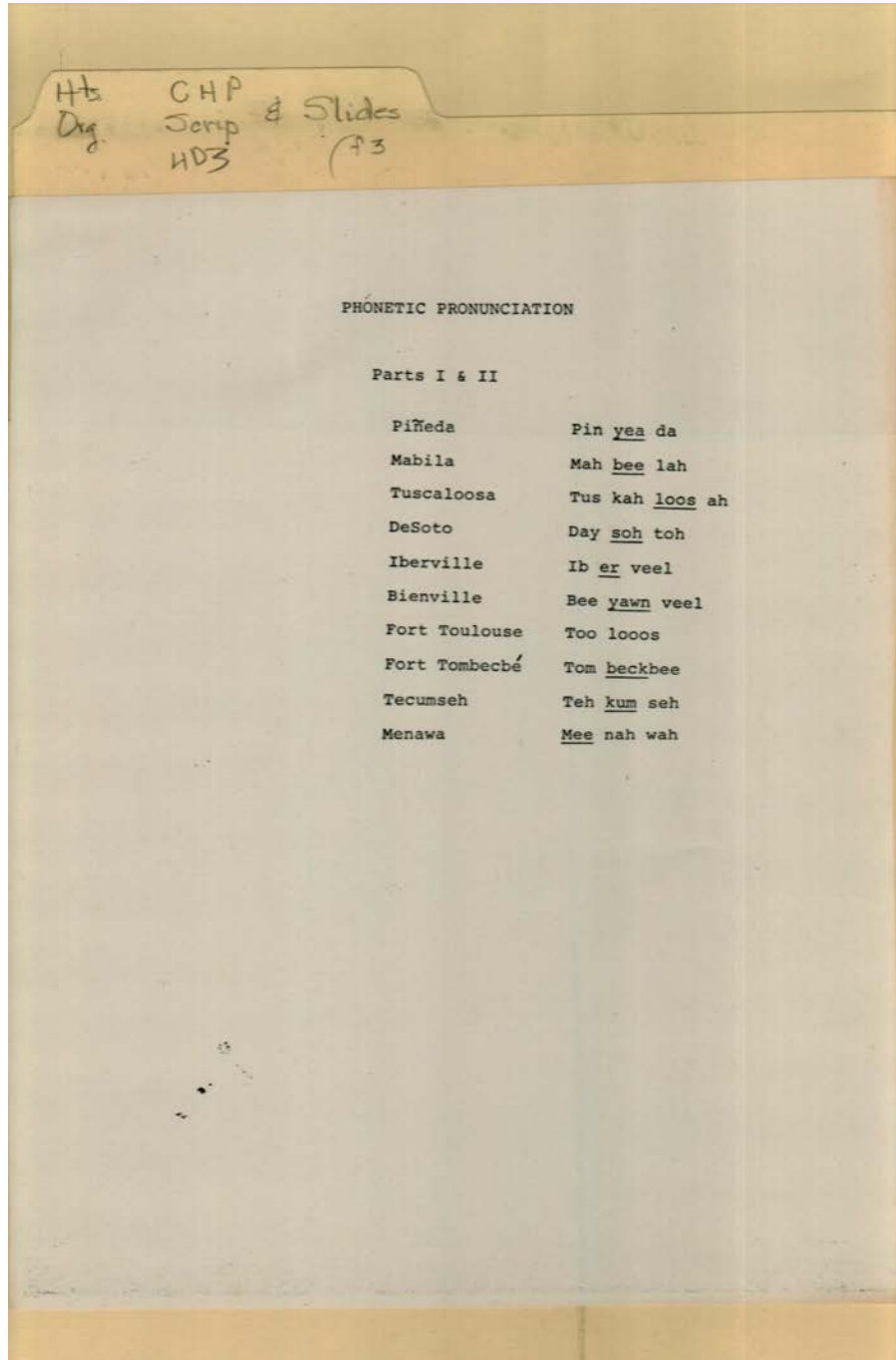
**Types:**

script

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>Handwritten: Hts, Dig, CHP, Scrip, HD3, &amp; Slides, #3</p> <p>Page <u>2</u> of <u>2</u> Pages</p> <p>Title: _____</p>	
<p>✓ VIEW OF STAIRS</p> <p>✓ SURVEYOR'S OFFICE</p> <p>✓ CONSTITUTION HALL</p> <p>X CABINETMAKER'S SHOP</p> <p>✓ THEATER</p> <p>✓ THEATER BILL</p> <p>X DRAWING OF DELEGATES ASSEMBLY</p> <p>✓ NEAL HOUSE W/OUT BUILDINGS</p> <p>✓ NEAL HOUSE KITCHEN</p> <p>✓ SPINNING WHEEL</p> <p>✓ VIEW OF NEAL &amp; BOARDMAN HOUSES</p> <p>✓ CONSTITUTION HALL MARKER</p>	<p>Upstairs is a replica of the Federal Surveyor's office. Here he and his assistants, who helped to survey all of the public lands in North Alabama, made their surveys available to prospective buyers.</p> <p>Upon entering the side door of the Constitution Hall building, you will visit the shop where the builder's 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. The large upstairs area often served as a theater, where travelling actors as well as the Huntsville Thespian Society performed during certain seasons of the year. 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 <u>Birth of Alabama</u> from prehistoric times to 1819.</p> <p>The last stop on your tour will be at the Neal House where you may observe how Stephen Neal, Madison County's first Sheriff, and his family lived in 1819. This complex includes the residence, dairy house, necessary house, carriage house, and gardens.</p> <p>Many people individually and collectively through the local, state, and national governments have made possible this memorial to commemorate Alabama's entry into the Union.</p>



**Names:**

, Bienville  
, Iberville

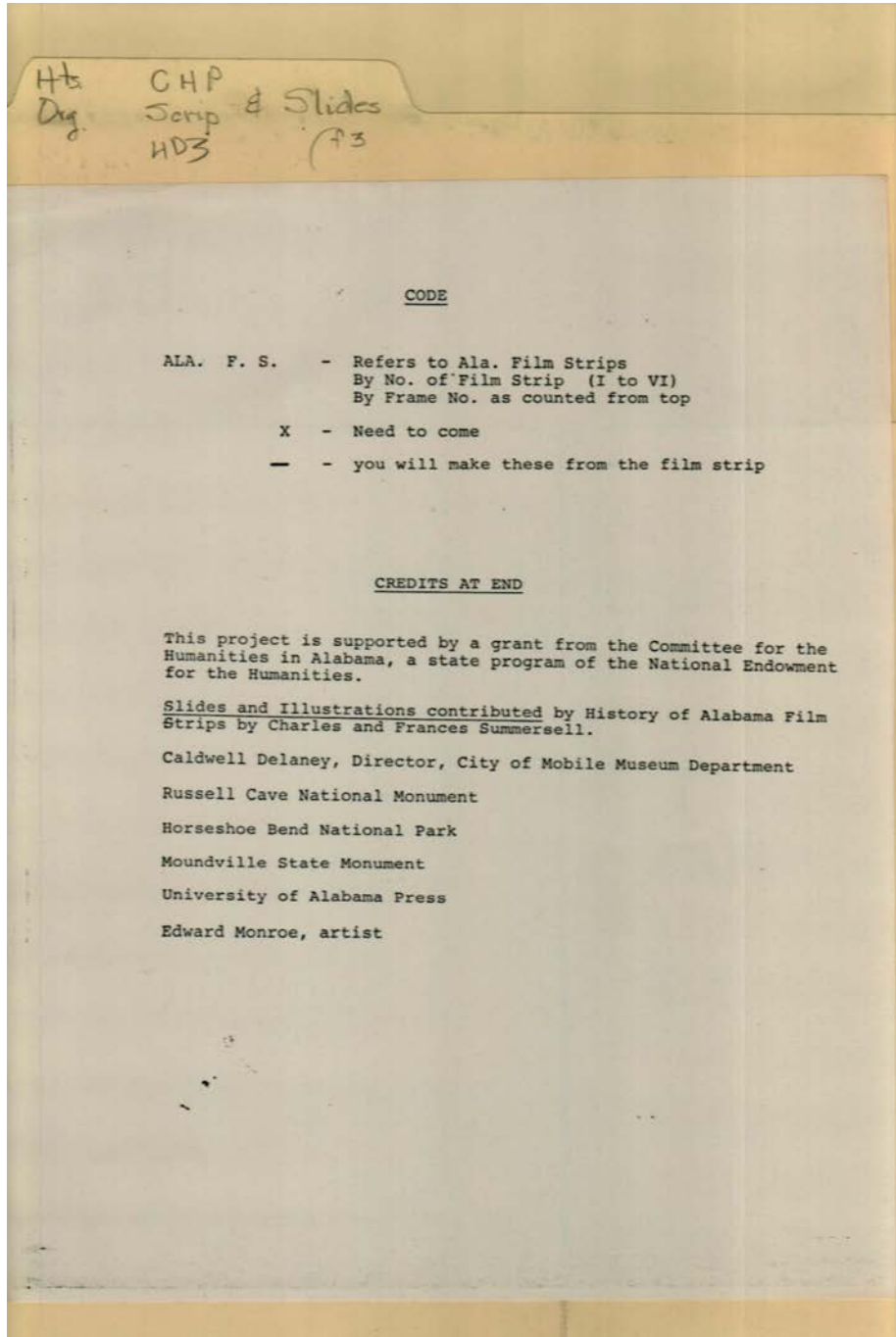
DeSoto,  
Mehawa

Tecumseh

**Types:**

script





**Names:**

Delaney, Caldwell

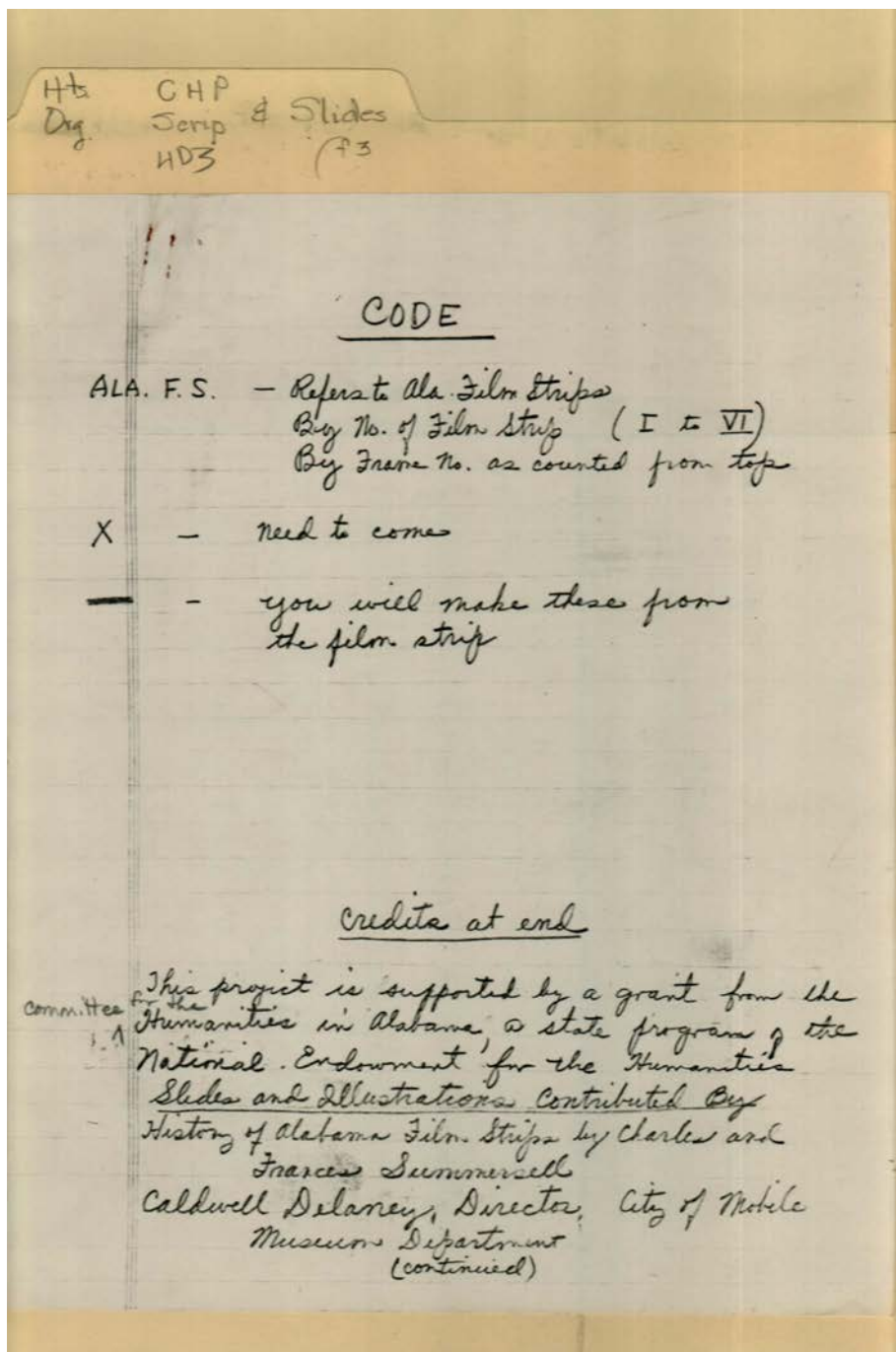
Monroe, Edward

Summersell, Charles

Summersell, Frances

**Types:**

script



**Names:**

Delaney, Caldwell

Summersell, Charles

Summersell, Frances

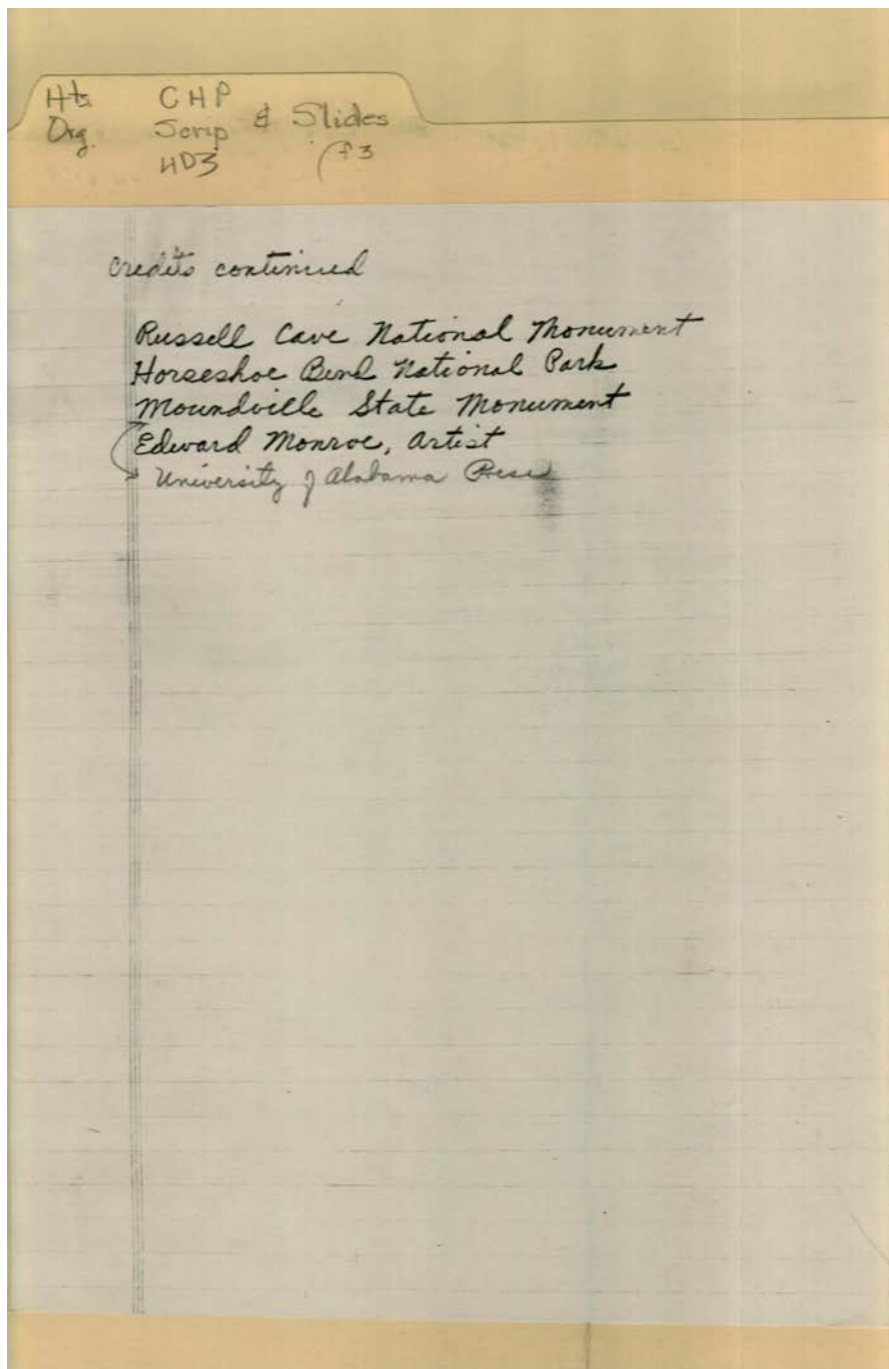
**Types:**

script

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries D, Box 3, Folder 3

Constitution Hall Park Materials, circa 1970s (3 of 10) - Slides

Image 55 r04d03-03-000-0216 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Hts  
Dy.      CHP  
          Script & Slides  
          HDS      (73)

Credits continued

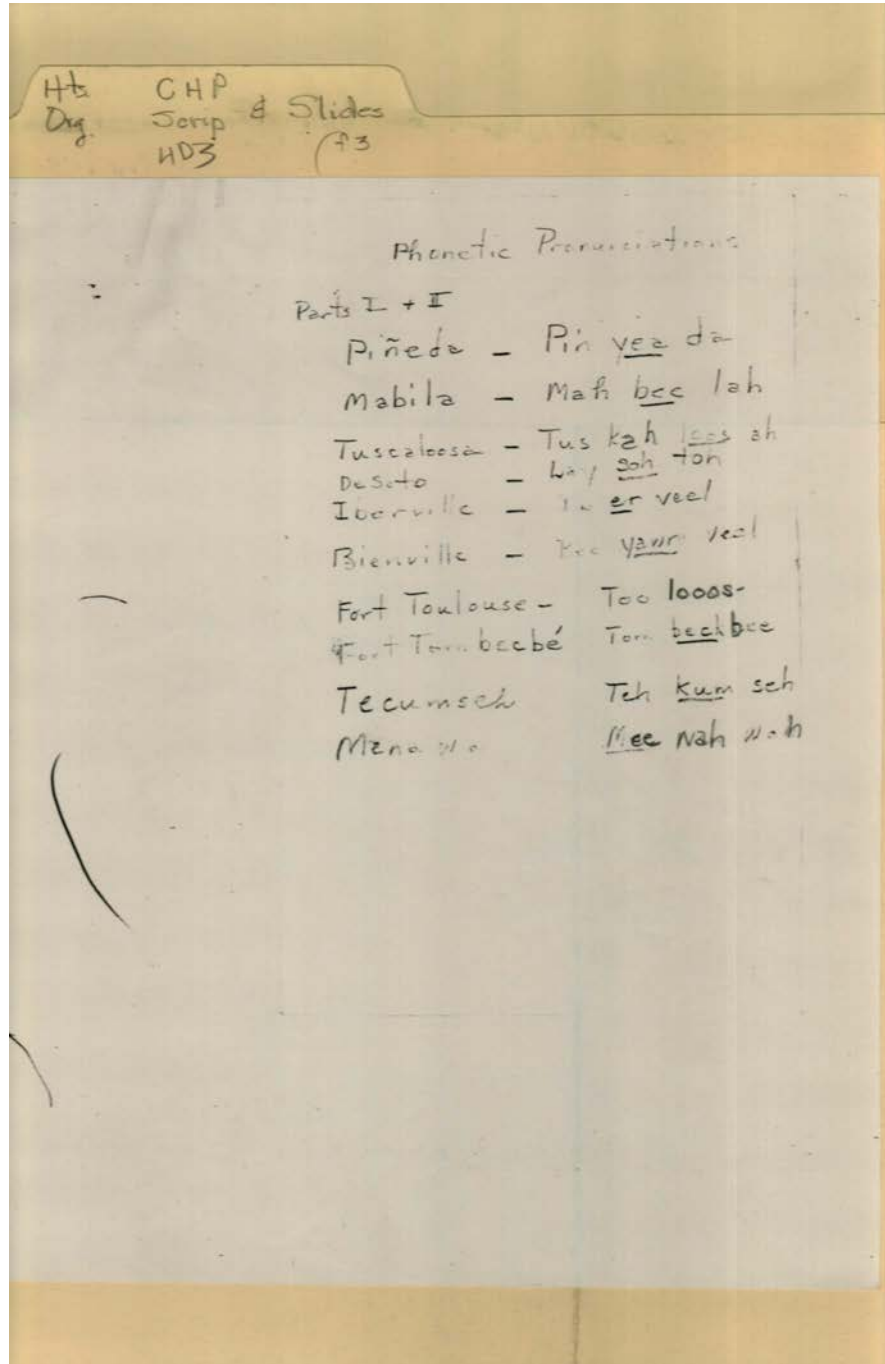
Russell Cave National Monument  
Horseshoe Bend National Park  
Moundville State Monument  
Edward Monroe, Artist  
University of Alabama Press

**Names:**

Monroe, Edward

**Types:**

script



**Names:**

, Bienville  
, Iberville

DeSoto,  
Mehawa

Tecumseh

**Types:**

script



Handwritten notes at the top of the page: "Hb Dig", "CHP Scrip # Slides", "HD3", and "(73)".

The page contains a grid of text blocks, each followed by a small illustration of a person reading. The text blocks are organized into two columns. The left column contains 10 blocks, and the right column contains 10 blocks. Each block in the right column is followed by a vertical text block on the far right edge of the page.

**Text blocks in the left column:**

- This project is supported by a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- This project is supported by a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- This project is supported by a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
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**Text blocks in the right column:**

- Funding provided through a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Funding provided through a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
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**Vertical text blocks on the far right edge:**

- This project is supported by a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
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- This project is supported by a grant from the Committee for the Humanities in Alabama, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
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**Small illustrations:** Each text block is followed by a small, stylized illustration of a person sitting and reading a book.

Types:  
script

Part 1

THE BIRTH OF ALABAMA

Page 1 of 3 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number:  1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE</p> <p>PEOPLE OF THE RIVERS AND VALLEYS</p> <p>ALABAMA'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS</p> <p>RIVER WITH SUNLIGHT THRU TREES</p> <p>✓ STREAM FLOWING OVER ROCKS</p> <p>✓ A VALLEY SCENE</p> <p>✓ A MOUNTAIN SCENE</p> <p>✓ WATERFALL</p> <p>✓ TREES</p> <p>✓ A TRAIL</p> <p>✓ <i>Map of Cave</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Diagram at Russell Cave</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Arrow heads</i></p> <p>★ <i>Ala. F.S. I No. 25 (Fishing Scene)</i></p>	<p>Alabama, a land rich in beauty and abundant natural resources, derived its name from the Alabamos Indians, who lived along the northern bank of the Alabama River.</p> <p>For thousands of years the ancestors of Alabama's historic Indians inhabited the river 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 12,000 years ago. At Russell Cave, located in Jackson County, a Paleo Indian site has been developed as a national monument. This cave proved to be 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gradually the Paleo Period was replaced by the Archaic Period, which lasted several thousand years.</p>

Types:  
 script

Part 1

Page 2 of 3 Pages      **Script Sheet**      Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: <sup>X</sup> 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>all Film Strip I Slide Nos.</p> <p>✓ No. 10 Clay pots</p> <p>✓ No. 90 Vegetables Scene</p> <p>✓ No. 32 early Indian Village</p> <p>✓ effigies</p> <p>✓ Pipe</p> <p>✓ mound ceremonial burial of dead</p> <p>No. 1, 7, 8 and 9</p>	<p>During this time span Indians became gatherers as well as hunters. Gradually they improved their skills in food making, and clay pots began to replace those carved from stone. The harvesting of natural food sources laid 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.</p> <p>The establishment of villages soon followed the development of agriculture. Assured of a stable food supply, Woodland Indians enjoyed using some of their time in cultural pursuits. They fashioned ornaments, carved effigies, and and made decorated pottery. Religious ceremonies were developed for the living as well as for the burial of the dead. Trade items from far-off places were often deposited in graves.</p>

Types:  
 script



Part 1

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Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Draft Number: <sup>X</sup> 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p><i>Slide No. 10 Film strip I</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. 15 Indian tools <i>and arrow heads</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. 6 Mounds located <i>at Moundville</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Slide No. 1 (Pineda's Coast)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Map of Indian settlements</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Indian going west</i></p>	<p>The Mississippian Period of prehistoric 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. By the time the Mississippian Culture was fully developed it contained complex religious and political systems that manifested themselves in a number of ways. Near the bank of the Warrior River at Moundville, Alabama, Indians built one of their most important villages. A visitor to Mound State Monument today can get a clear picture of how Mississippian Indians lived and worshiped their gods.</p> <p>The Historic Period of Alabama Indian history began in 1519 when the Spanish explorer, Pineda, entered Mobile Bay on a mission to examine and map the coastal area. His report included information on Indian settlements and a map of the lands bordering the Gulf of Mexico.</p> <p>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 government and by 1840, most Indians had been removed to lands west of the Mississippi River.</p>



Part 2

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Visual Concepts	Script				
FOR GOLD, GLORY and GOSPEL EUROPEAN EXPLORATION and CONQUEST	<table style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">2</td> <td style="width: 25%;">3</td> <td style="width: 25%;">4</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ALA F.S. III, No. 3 Flag of SPAIN, FRANCE, ENGLAND</li> <li>✓ MO 2 SPANISH EXPLORER'S FLAG</li> <li>✓ DESOTO</li> <li>✓ LANDINGS OF DESOTO</li> <li>ALA F.S. II SLIDE 9</li> <li>ALA F.S. I SLIDE 11</li> <li>ALA FILM STRIP II - SLIDES 16 + 17 (BATTLE OF MABILA)</li> <li>✓ CHIEF TASCALUSA</li> <li>✓ MO 7 FRENCH FLAG</li> <li>✓ MO 8 IBERVILLE and BIENVILLE (PLEASE COMBINE THESE SLIDES)</li> <li>✓ MO 16 FORT LOUIS FRENCH FLAG</li> <li>✓ MO 15 MOBILE. PRESENT LOCATION</li> <li>✓ MAP OF FRENCH EMPIRE SHOWING FORTS</li> </ul>	<p>Three European governments controlled present-day Alabama before it became a part of the United States. Early in the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers visited Alabama and made several unsuccessful attempts to settle along the Gulf Coast. While searching for gold in 1540, Hernando DeSoto explored extensively but established no settlements. He discovered most of the rivers of Alabama, including the Tennessee.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Present-day</p> <p>Tuscaloosa is named for the village of Chief Tascalusa, or "Black Warrior," who was defeated by DeSoto at the Battle of Mabila on October 18, 1540.</p> <p>The first permanent colonization was made by the French under the leadership of the LeMoynes brothers, Iberville and Bienville. A fort was built on Dauphin 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 present-day Mobile, which remained the capital of French Louisiana until 1723.</p>				

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Handwritten notes at top: Ht, Drg, CHP, Scrip, HD3, & Slides, #3

Pt. 2

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Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1•2•Final

Visual Concepts	Script
✓ DELISLE MAP (choose between 1, 2 and 3)	Guillaume Delisle made this fairly accurate engraving in 1718 to show French settlements, important rivers, and Indian tribes.
ALA F.S. II #41 ↳ FRENCH 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 the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers
✓ FORT TOULOUSE	AND Fort Tombecbé on the white chalk bluffs of the Tombigbee River near present-day Epes, Alabama.
✓ MAP WEST FLORIDA (2 maps) (many substitute another map)	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.
✓ MOD. BRITISH FLAG	After the British flag was raised over Mobile, the port was re-opened and shipping once again became important.
- ALA F.S. III #9 (Shipping from Mobile)	This is the seal used to certify legal documents of British West Florida from 1764 to 1783.
✓ BRITISH SEAL	

8

Handwritten notes at top: Hb, Dg, CHP, Scrip & Slides, HD3, 73

Page 1 of 5 Pages Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Draft Number:  1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
ALABAMA AS A PART OF GEORGIA AND THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY	
STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE LAND	
<p>✓ <i>Mississippi Territory created 1798</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Ala. F.S. III, No. 29 Gov. Winthrop Sargent</i></p> <p>✓ <i>AGENTS NEGOTIATING WITH INDIANS</i></p> <p>✓ <i>MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY MAP</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">part</p> <p>The Mississippi Territory as originally created by Act of Congress in 1798 was carved from the western part of Georgia and included all the area which had been relinquished by Spain in 1795. <del>Spain relinquished</del> <del>claims to this area by the Treaty of 1795.</del> Congress organized the Territory.</p> <p>Winthrop Sargent, a native of Massachusetts was appointed governor, <del>courts</del> courts were established, <del>and commissioners named to pacify</del> and agents appointed to pacify the Indians and negotiate treaties of cession, WITH THE INDIANS.</p> <p>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 was expanded by adding that area now in Alabama and Mississippi which stretched northward from 32° 28' to the southern boundary of Tennessee.</p>



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

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Page 2 of 5 Pages **Script Sheet**

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>X <i>Scarcely... (could not find this... Can you get it? Like an auction)</i></p> <p><i>Cession... ALA. F. S. III No. 8 British... Map of Miss. Territory</i></p> <p><i>Indian... Indian... (see later)</i></p>	<p>As early as 1803 two land offices were created to 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.</p> <p>When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States claimed that this purchase included Mobile and lands eastward to the Perdido River, <sup>land</sup> these had been part of the French Empire along the Gulf Coast. The Spanish, who wished to continue to keep Mobile, denied this claim.</p> <p>During the War of 1812 when the Spanish allowed British merchants in Mobile and Pensacola to sell ammunition and guns to the Creek Indians, President James Madison authorized capture of Mobile, which took place on April 13, 1813. The geographical limits of the Mississippi Territory were then complete.</p> <p>There were four principle Indian nations who claimed lands within the Territory: the Craeks, 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 and Cherokees gave up a small triangular area which was organized as Madison County in 1808.</p>

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Visual Concepts	Script
<p>See Film Strip III slides 35, 36, and 37</p>	<p>Tension among the Creek Indians mounted as the Federal government built a major road through their lands and began a survey of the rivers.</p>
<p>Mo 32 Document</p>	<p>In 1813 a number of warlike Creeks, known as "Red Sticks," decided to take the advice of the Shawnee chieftain Tecumseh, who advocated a war to prevent further occupation of Indian lands by westward-moving settlers.</p>
<p>ALA F.S. IV No. 1 (Battle of Burnt Corn)</p>	<p>The struggle began when a party of Creek warriors carrying war supplies secured at Pensacola, Florida, was attack by a group of white soldiers at Burnt Corn on July 27, 1813. This skirmish led to the terrible 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.</p>
<p>ALA F.S. IV No. 6 and 7 (...)</p>	<p>"Remember Fort Mims!" became the rallying cry of many frontiersmen. General Andrew Jackson and his 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.</p>
<p>ALA F.S. IV No. 16 (...)</p>	



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            Script & Slides  
            HD3      73

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Visual Concepts	Script
	<p>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.</p> <p>While Britain controlled the seas, the United States deemed it necessary to occupy Mobile and did so in April, 1813. It was there that Jackson established his headquarters when he took command of the Seventh Military District in August, 1814.</p> <p><del>Some months later Jackson left the defence of Mobile in charge of General James Winchester and set out for New Orleans. After the Battle of New Orleans, the British made an attack on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point, which on February 12, 1815 forced its surrender. This ended the war as far as the Mississippi Territory was concerned.</del></p> <p>With the success of Jackson's campaign against the British at New Orleans, the war ended as far as the Mississippi Territory was concerned.</p>

*Ala. F.S. IV No. 13  
Gen. Wilkinson*

*Ala. F.S. IV No. 14  
Mobile*

*Ala. F.S. IV No. 21  
Battle of N.O.*



Hts  
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CHP  
Scrip & Slides  
HD3 (73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
ALABAMA TERRITORY 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.
✓ DIAGRAM OF LAND SURVEYS ... (Please crop)	After Indian treaties were concluded, the Federal 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.
✓ Migration Routes	The surveyed lands were offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidders. Lands not sold were then 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.
	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

Part 6

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

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Visual Concepts	Script
	sales with the accompanying excitement of large scale speculation drew flocks of settlers in search of cheap fertile lands.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ALA. F.S. IV No. 48 Flat Boat</li> <li>✓ ALA. F.S. IV No. 49 Keel Boat</li> <li>- See FILM STRIP V for possible alternatives to following:</li> <li>✓ FAMILY PLANNING</li> <li>✓ TRAVELLERS IN CONVOYS</li> <li>✓ FELLING LOGS</li> <li>- Travelling</li> <li>✓ PLANTATION CASHES</li> <li>- cabin</li> <li>- cabin</li> <li>- Town</li> <li>✓ COTTON FIELD</li> <li>- COTTON GIN</li> </ul>	<p>The principal avenues of migration into the area from the southeastern states included both river and land transportation. Because of the ease of barge travel on the rivers, the Tennessee, Tombigbee, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Upper Alabama River valleys were the first areas of extensive settlement. Pioneers who settled in these valleys were primarily small yeoman farmers from the western parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and the eastern mountains of Tennessee.</p> <p>Overland routes, which crossed the Appalachian Mountains and followed the interior valleys, were rough 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 of trees before a crop could be planted. Cabin homes and fences were built from the logs. Everything was saved and made use of, for the small farmer and large plantation owner alike hoped to produce most of his own needs.</p> <p>Most farmers wanted land that would grow cotton, for short-staple cotton had become a money-making crop. With the invention of the cotton gin it was possible for the</p>

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Script & Slides  
HD3 (73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
<p>✓ COTTON ON FLATLAND</p> <p>MAP WITH X POPULATION CHART (See figures ATTACHED TO THIS sheet to BE PUT ON AN OVERLAY ON THIS MAP)</p> <p>✓ U.S. MAP WITH ST. STEPHENS (ON FLATLAND)</p> <p>✓ MAP OF ALA TERRITORY when created</p> <p>✓ WILLIAM WYATT BIBB</p> <p>✓ Ala. F.S. II #24 + 25 ST. STEPHENS</p> <p>✓ Ala. F.S. II #46 ST. STEPHENS</p>	<p>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                      southern-flowing river system offered reasonably easy                      access to the Port of Mobile.</p> <p>A study of population growth in the Alabama                      Territory indicates that there was a large influx of                      slave labor, which made a substantial contribution to                      the growth of a cotton economy.</p> <p>By the time the territory was created, the                      westward moving pioneers had crossed the mountains and                      populated the valleys all the way to the Mississippi                      River. The original thirteen states in the Union had                      increased to twenty.</p> <p>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                      governor and St. Stephens named as capital.</p> <p>During the two years that Alabama existed as a                      territory, two sessions of the legislature were held                      at St. Stephens. The first organized the government,                      created thirteen counties, and provided for a census.                      The second apportioned representation on the basis</p>

Hts  
Dy

CHP  
Scrp  
HD3

# Slides  
(73)

Following are figures to be put on  
overlay across map of Territory  
(See Section 4 (Page 3) second slide listed)

POPULATION

YEAR	ALABAMA			MISSISSIPPI		
	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
1800	1,250	733	517	7,600	4,146	3,454
1810	9,046	6,422	2,624	31,306	16,602	14,704
1820	127,901	85,451	42,450	75,448	42,176	33,272



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& Slides  
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Visual Concepts	Script
	of the census, chose Cahaba as permanent capital, and Huntsville as temporary capital until Cahaba's buildings 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.
<i>X John Williams Walker to come</i>	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 the Senate. After Congress approved the measure, President James Monroe signed it on March 2, 1819.
<i>✓ Pres. James Monroe</i>	This act established dates for election of representatives to the constitutional convention, based on population, and for the meeting of the convention in Huntsville.

Part 5

Hts  
Dig  
CHP  
Scrp & Slides  
HDS  
(73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ALABAMA JOINS THE UNION	<p>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 created on December 13, 1808, it enjoyed an early and steady growth.</p> <p>Through the efforts of LeRoy Pope and some of his friends from the Broad River area of Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee, the town was laid out on sixty acres 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.</p> <p>Only seven years after its founding, Anne Royall, a travelling journalist from Washington D.C., wrote the following description:</p> <p>"... The land around Huntsville, and the whole of Madison County, of which it is the capital, is rich and beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of wealth would baffle belief. The town stands on elevated ground, and enjoys a beautiful prospect. It contains</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAP OF MADISON COUNTY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEROY POPE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ED MONROE'S DRAWING OF THE BIG SPRING	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VALLEY SCENE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RIVER SCENE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAKE SLIDE FROM 1819 MAP (BROCHURE ENCLOSED)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POPE HOUSE	

Hb  
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 CHP  
 Scrip & Slides  
 HD3  
 (73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
✓ WINSTON HOUSE	about 260 houses, principally built of brick; has a bank, a court house, and market house. There is a large square in the centre of the town, like the towns in Ohio, and facing this are the stores, twelve in number. These buildings form a solid wall, though divided into apartments. The workmanship is the best I have seen in 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. Huntsville is settled by people mostly from Georgia and the Carolina; though there are a few from almost every part of the world and the town displays much activity. The citizens are genteel, polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Nothing like it in our country."
✓ ERSKINE HOUSE 1816	
✓ ERSKINE HOUSE 1819	
✓ FEARN HOUSE	
✓ BASSETT HOUSE	
✓ ED MONROE: DRAWING OF MASONIC LODGE	This journalist might have added that she was staying in one of Huntsville's largest inns, The Huntsville Inn, which could furnish comfortable accommodations for about forty people.
✓ ED MONROE: DRAWING OF CHP	Only a month prior to the convention, President James Monroe <sup>made</sup> <del>arrived</del> a surprise visit to the city. At the Huntsville Inn where he stayed, a citizen's committee headed by Clement Comer Clay honored him with a public dinner <del>on the following day</del> . Col. LeRoy Pope presided at the affair attended by more than one hundred citizens of the area.
✓ PRES JAMES MONROE	On June 3, 1819, Monroe stopped on his way to Nashville
✓ CLEMENT COMER CLAY	

Hts  
Dy  
GHP  
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HD3  
& Slides  
(73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
	to visit John Williams Walker and discuss the forthcoming 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 were elected reflected the desire of the people to trust this important work to men of ability and experience.
	Of the forty-four delegates from twenty-two counties, eighteen were lawyers, four physicians, four planters, two ministers, one a surveyor, and one a merchant. Little is known of <sup>the</sup> 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 Williams Walker of Huntsville was elected president of the convention, and John Caspell, secretary John Boardman, editor and publisher of the Huntsville newspaper, the <u>Alabama Republican</u> , 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

Nine slides of delegates

X John Williams Walker  
(to come)



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Visual Concepts	Script
X CLEMENT CONER CLAY (Make copy of slide - see Page 2)	The convention appointed a committee of fifteen, headed by Clement Coner Clay, to draft the constitution. On July 13, this committee presented its original draft. After revisions, the final version was accepted and signed on August 2, 1819.
X Facsimile of Constitution to come	This instrument of government, judged by the stand- ards of the time, was a liberal document in that it provided for free and frequent elections based on universal white manhood suffrage. The constitution was also a conservat- ive document in that most of the state officials, including judges and United States Senators, were to be chosen, not by popular vote, but by the legislature.
✓ MADISON BOWEN COURTHOUSE	Section 29, Article III, provided that Huntsville would remain the capital until the end of the first sess- ion of the legislature and the inauguration of the governor.
X William Wyatt Bibb (make another copy see Section 4, Page 2)	Following the September elections, the first Alabama legislature met at the courthouse in Huntsville on 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 Williams Walker (copy from Carver) William Rufus 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.

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            HD3      (73)

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Visual Concepts	Script
	On December 17, 1819, the legislature adjourned <u>sine die</u> to hold its next session at Cahaba.
✓ <i>Annotation:</i> <i>(Can you combine these two slides?)</i> <i>— Art. I, Sec. VI, No. 1</i> <i>Great Seal of Alabama</i>	Three days earlier, by a joint resolution, Congress declared the admission of Alabama into the Union. It was approved by President Monroe on December 14, 1819, the date which is celebrated as Alabama Day.

6

Hts  
Drg  
GHP  
Scrp  
HD3  
(73)

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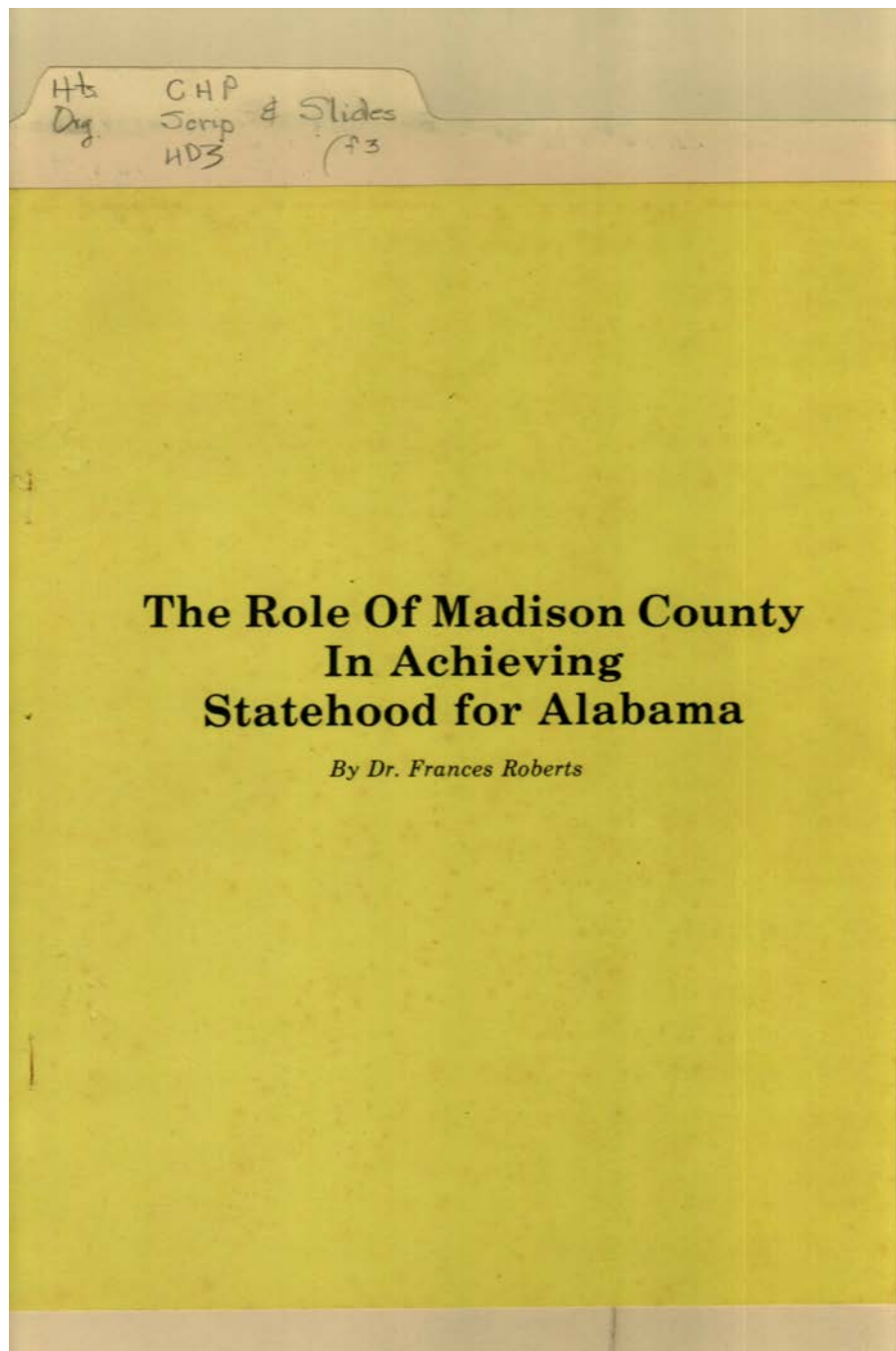
Title: \_\_\_\_\_      Draft Number: 1 • 2 • Final

Visual Concepts	Script
<p>A GUIDE TO YOUR TOUR OF CONSTITUTION HALL PARK THE SITE OF THE ALABAMA FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION</p>	<p>This window to the past will give you an opportunity to go back in time and re-live the important events which occurred here in 1819 and to visualize the life of the period.</p>
<p>✓ VIEW FROM WINDOW</p>	<p>The buildings in the Park have been reconstructed on the site where they stood in 1819 as accurately as historical information, architectural research, and present-day technology would allow.</p>
<p>✓ PARK MARKER</p>	<p>The building complex in which this room is located is a replica of the printing shop of John Boardman, who reported the proceedings of the constitutional convention in his weekly newspaper, <u>The Alabama Republican</u>. He also printed the <u>Journal of the Convention</u> and the original 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.</p>
<p>✓ OVERVIEW DRAWING OF PARK (LOOK OUT WORDS: "STATE PARK")</p>	<p>The law office, which adjoins the print shop, was the location in 1819 of the first incorporated library in the State of Alabama.</p>
<p>✓ VIEW OF BOARDMAN HOUSE</p>	<p>Next you will enter the Clay Building where the local Postmaster dispatched the mail at the Huntsville Post Office in 1819. Another room houses the law office of Clement Cozer Clay, where the Committee of Fifteen, which Clay chaired to write the draft of the first constitution.</p>
<p>PRINTING PRESS IN OPERATION</p>	
<p>✓ TITLE PAGE OF <u>JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION</u></p>	
<p>✓ INTERIOR OF LIBRARY</p>	
<p>✓ CLAY BUILDING</p>	
<p>✓ POST OFFICE INTERIOR</p>	
<p>✓ CLAY LAW OFFICE INTERIOR</p>	

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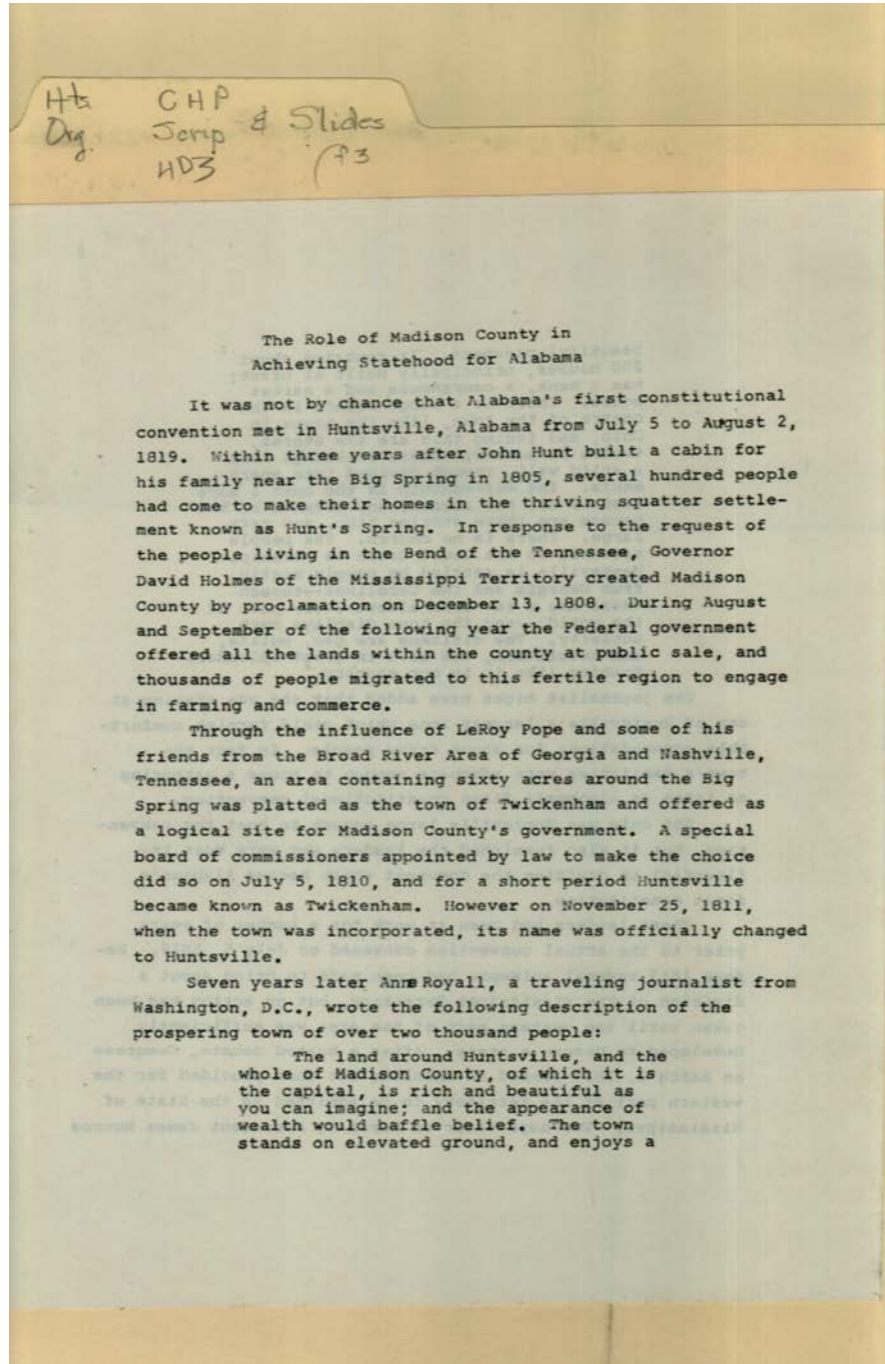
Madison County Role  
in Statehood

Roberts, Frances, Dr.

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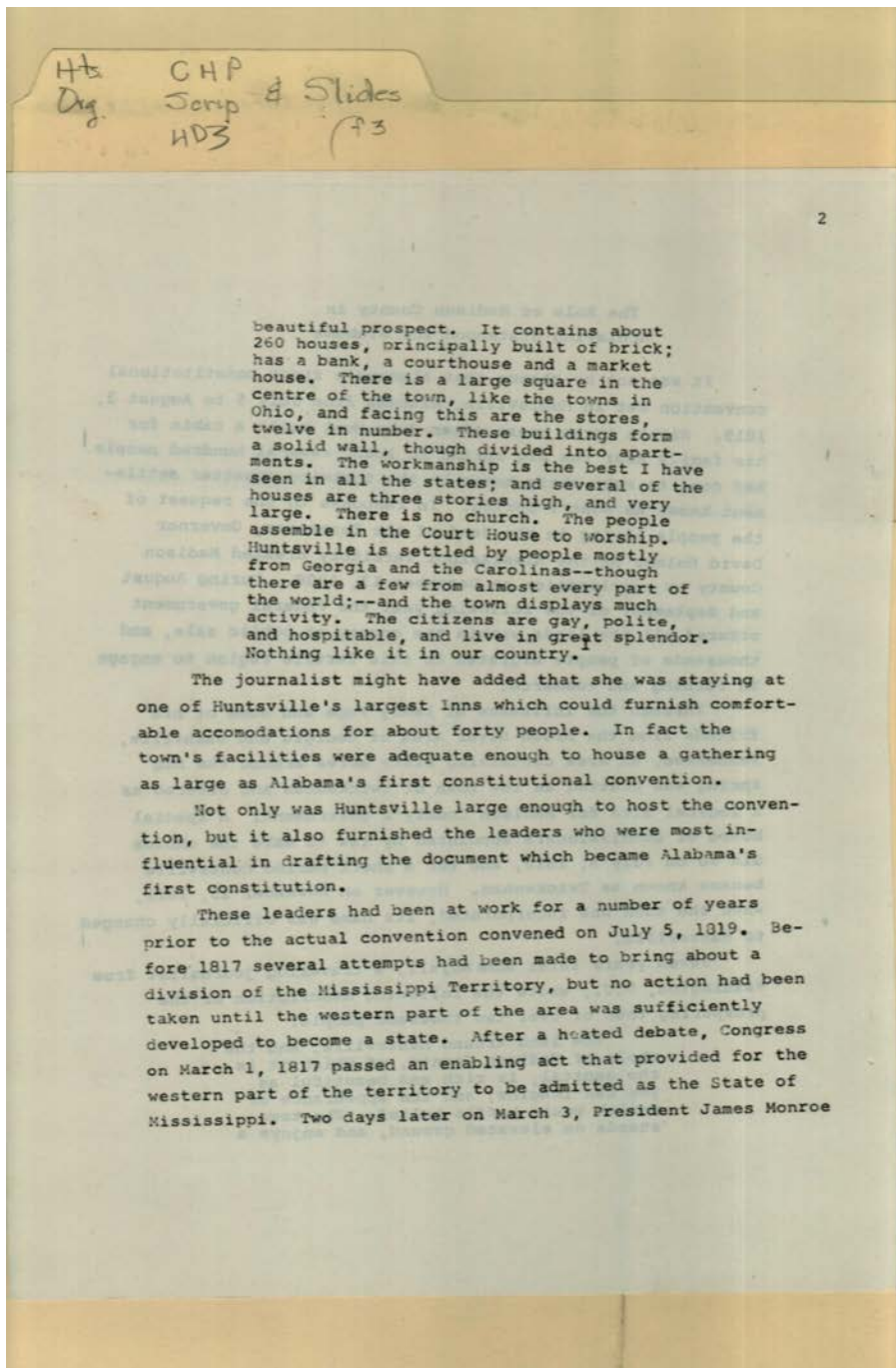
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Governor

Hunt, John  
Pope, LeRoy

Royall, Anne

**Types:**

article

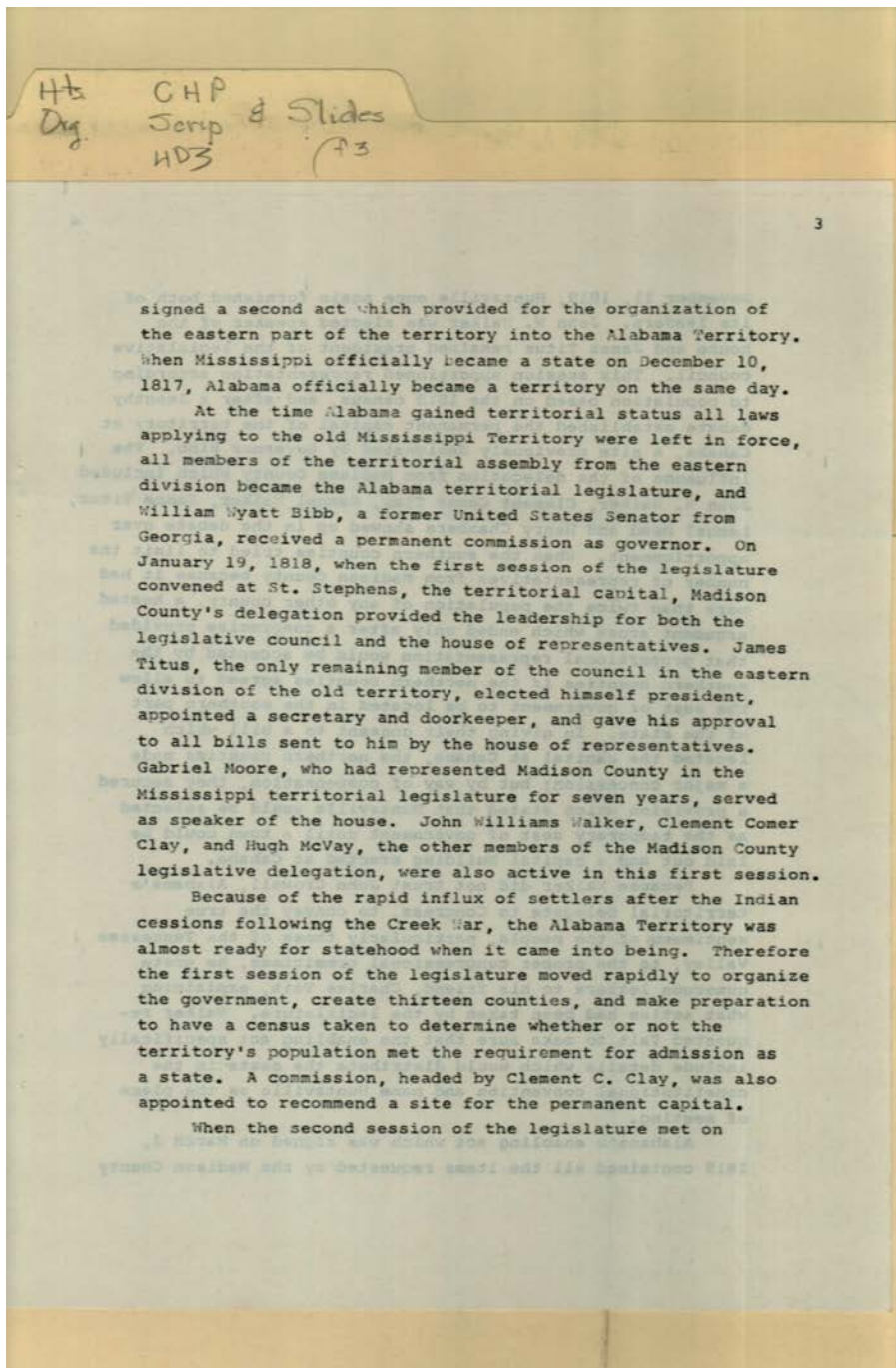


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Monroe, James,  
President

**Types:**

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**Names:**

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Clay, Clement Comer

McVay, Hugh  
Moore, Gabriel

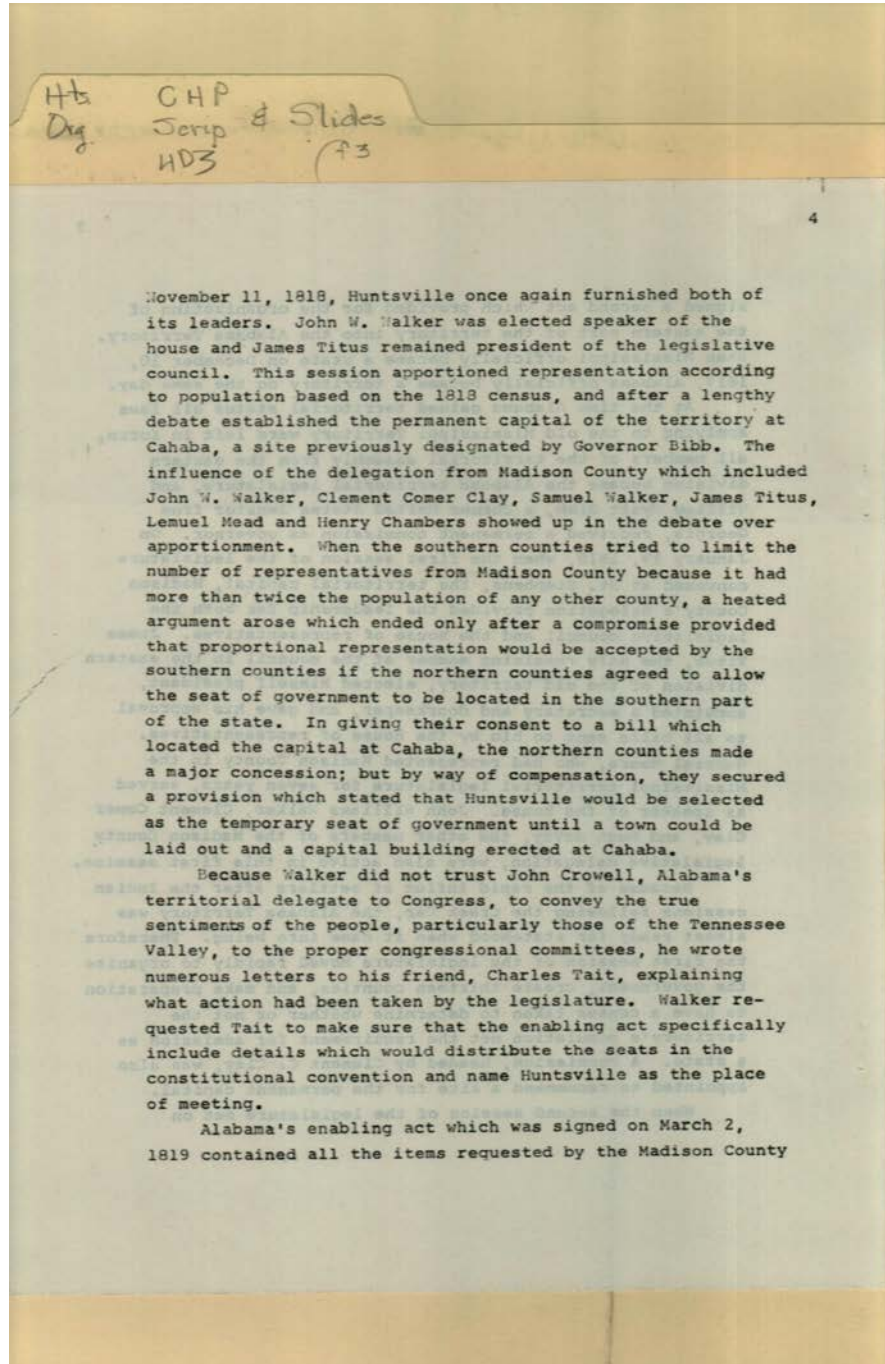
Titus, James

Walker, John  
Williams

**Types:**

article





**Names:**

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Chambers, Henry  
Clay, Clement Comer

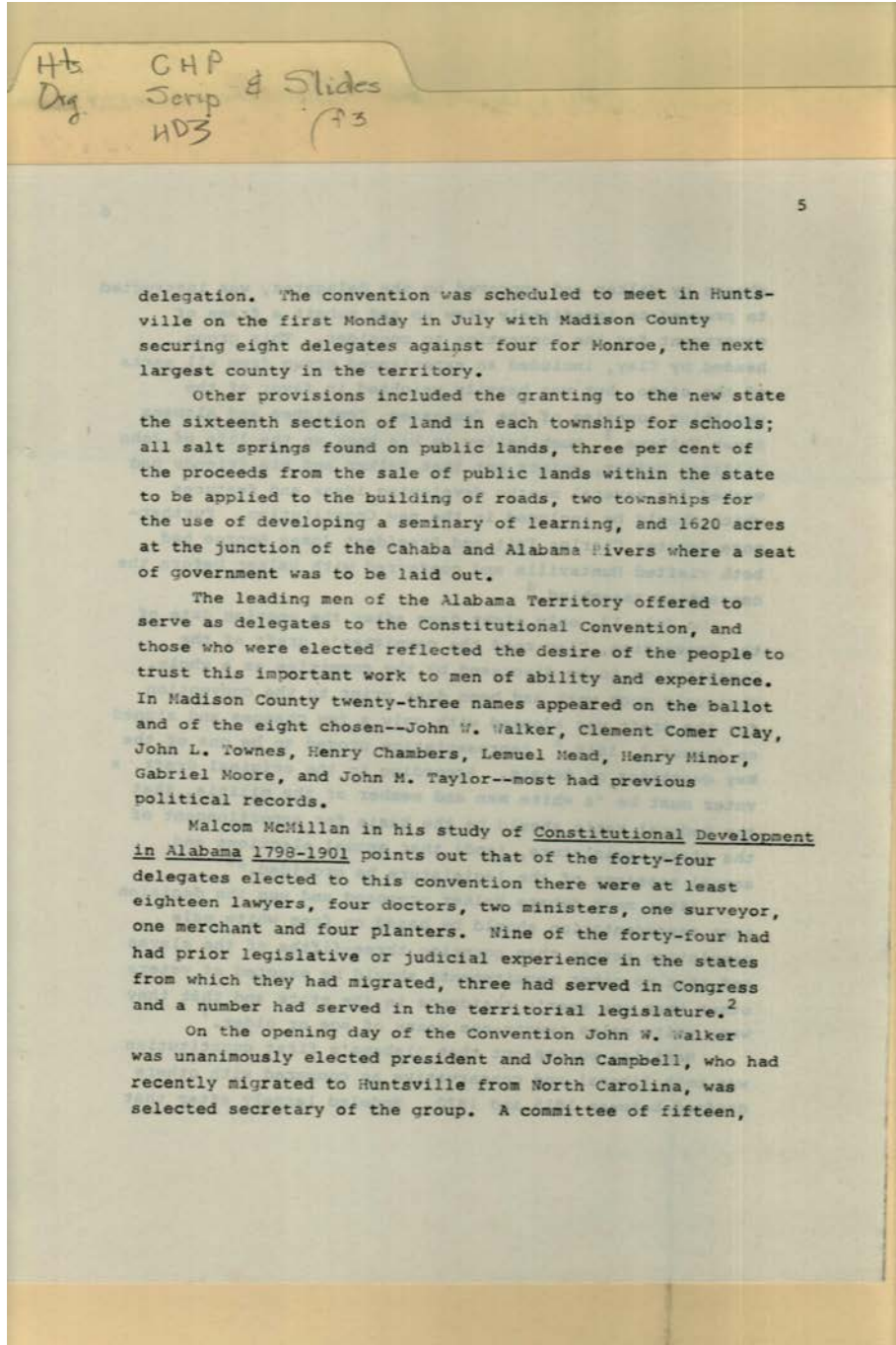
Crowell, John  
Mead, Lemuel  
Tait, Charles

Titus, James  
Walker, John W.  
Walker, Samuel

**Types:**

article





**Names:**

Campbell, John  
Chambers, Henry  
Clay, Clement Comer

McMillan, Malcom  
Mead, Lemuel  
Minor, Henry

Moore, Gabriel  
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Townes, John L.

Walker, John W.

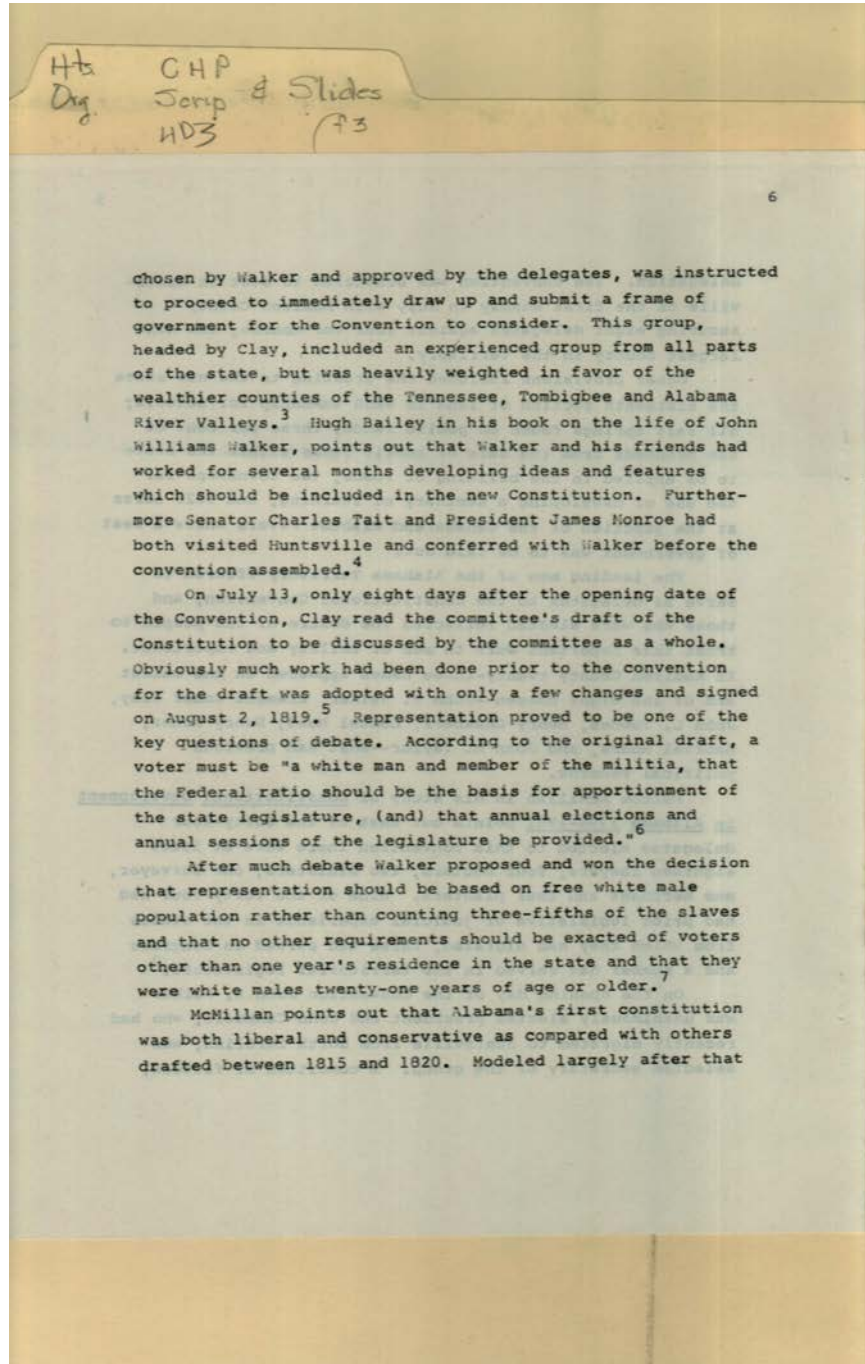
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**Names:**

Bailey, Hugh  
Clay,  
Clay, Clement Comer

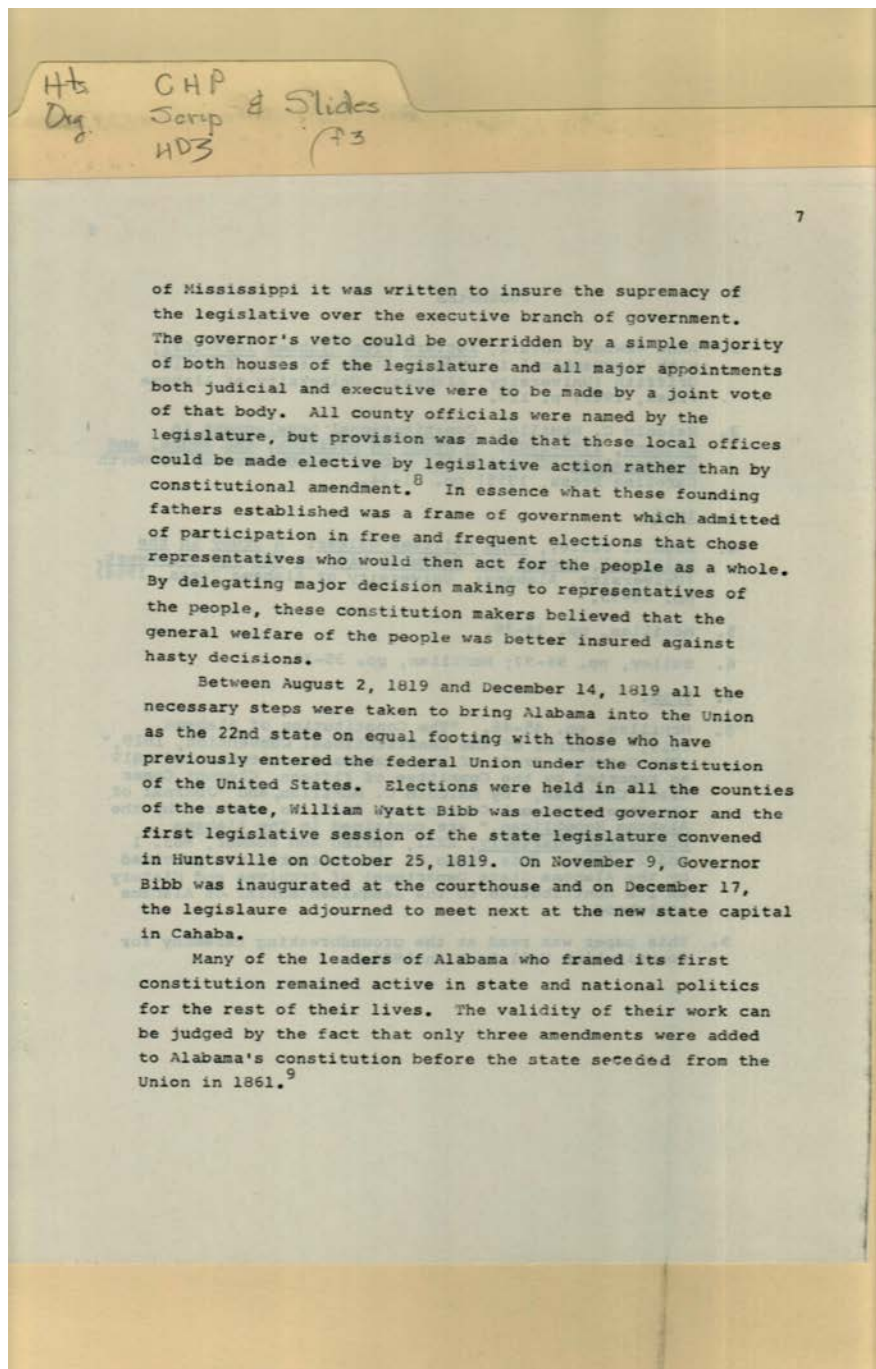
McMillan,  
Monroe, James,  
President

Tait, Charles  
Walker,

Walker, John  
Williams

**Types:**

article



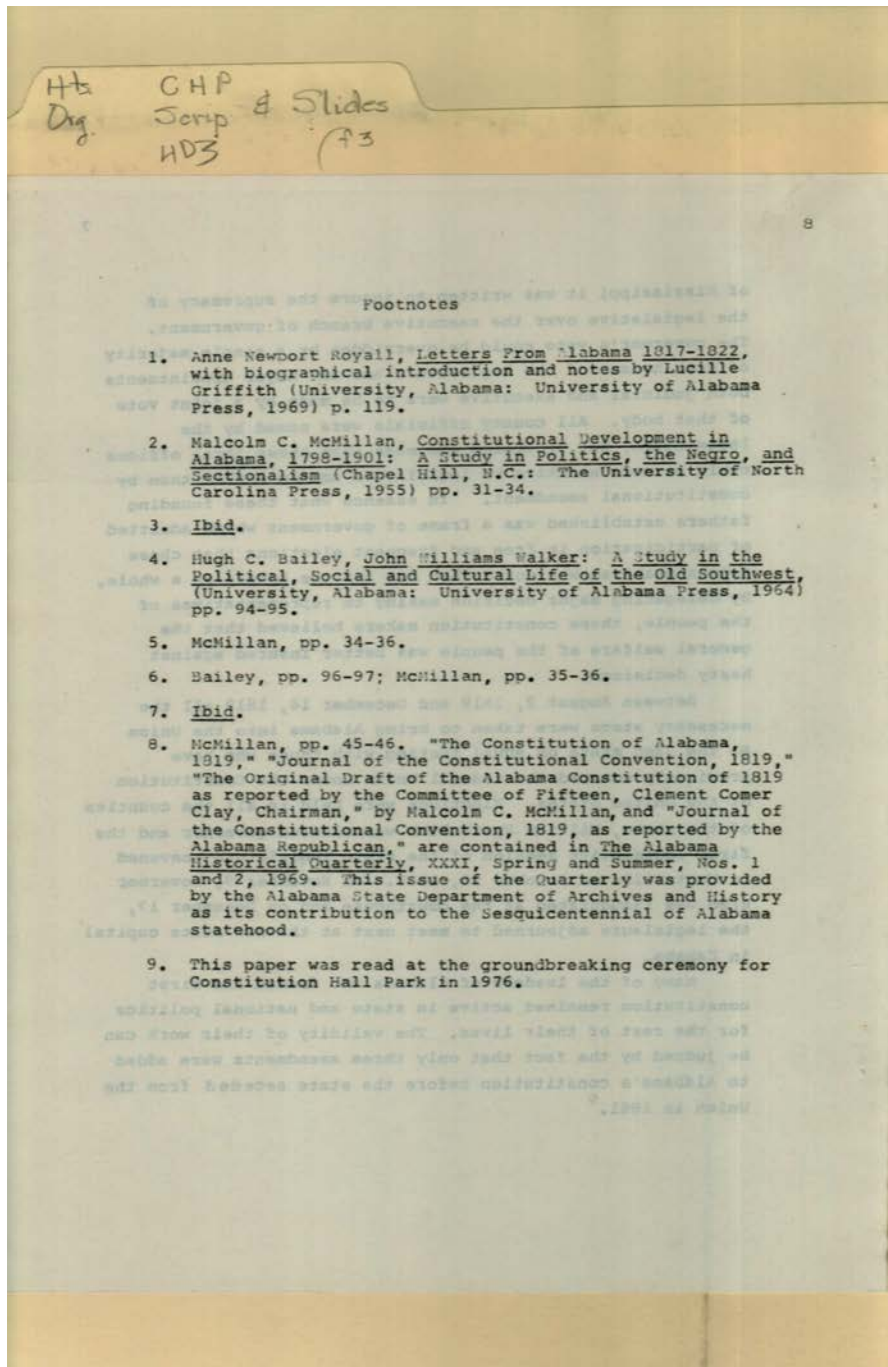
**Names:**

Bibb, William Wyatt

**Types:**

article





**Names:**

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

McMillian, Malcolm  
C.

Royall, Anne  
Newport

Walker, John  
Williams

**Types:**

article



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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

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

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

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

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



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