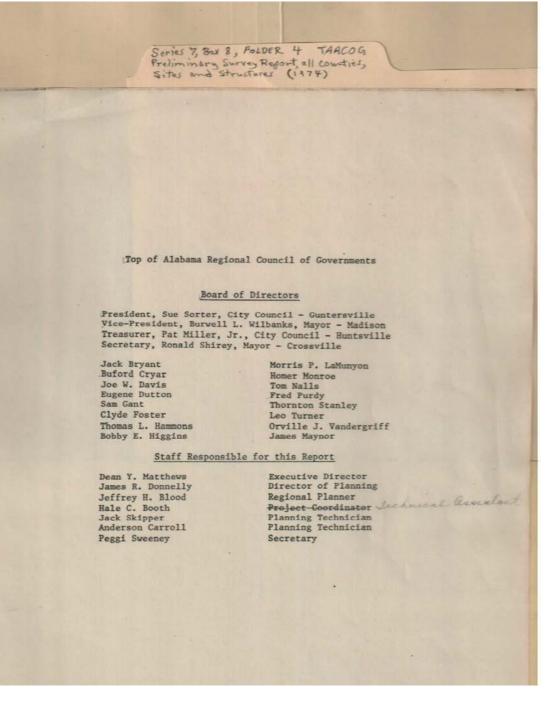
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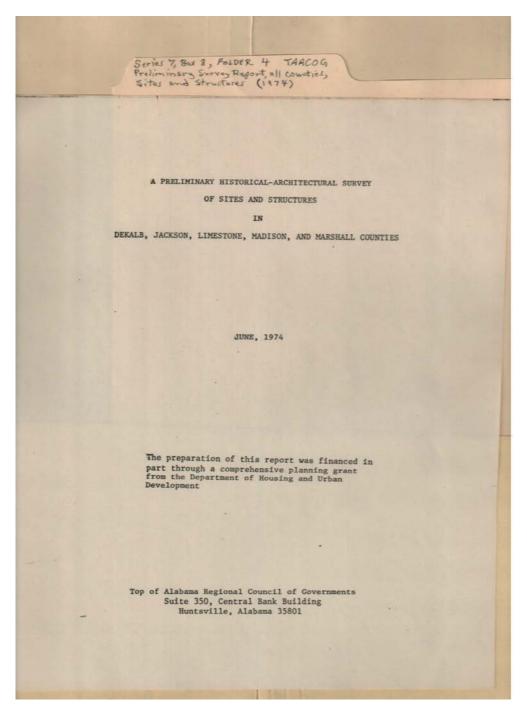
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Foster, Clyde Gant, Sam Hammons, Thomas L. Higgins, Bobby E. LaMunyon Morris P. Matthews, Dean Y. Maynor, James

staff

Miller, Pat, Jr. Monroe, Homer Nalls, Tom Purdy, Fred Shirey, Ronald Skipper, Jack Sorter, Sue Stanley, Thornton Sweeney, Peggi TARCOG board Turner, Leo Vandergriff, Orville J. Wilbanks, Burwell L. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 2r07\_08-04-000-0017ContentsIndexAbout



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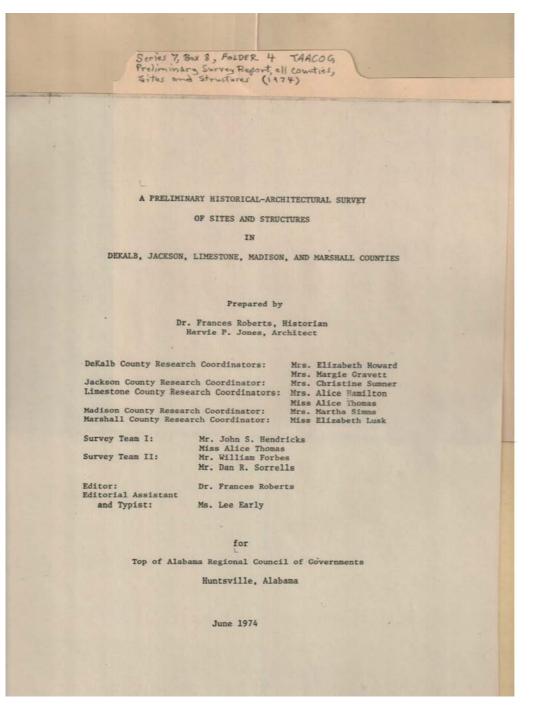
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Early, Lee, Miss Forbes, William Gravett, Margie, Mrs. Hamilton, Alice, Miss

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Whitman-Cobb House

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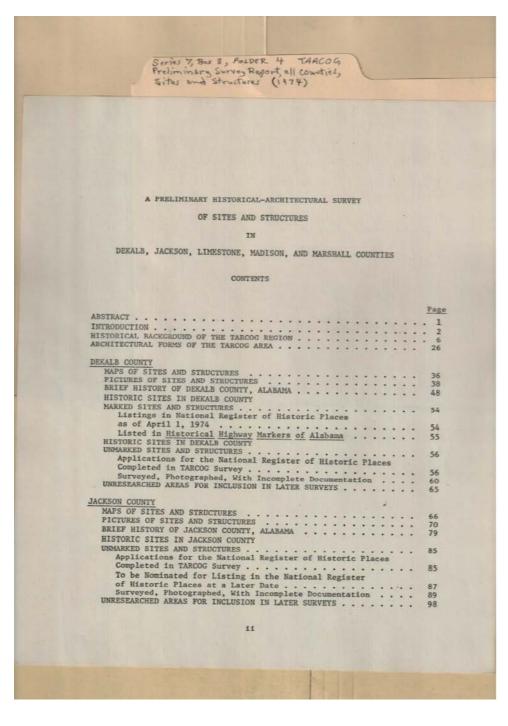
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Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL-ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF SITES AND STRUCTURES IN DEKALB, JACKSON, LIMESTONE, MADISON, AND MARSHALL COUNTIES Prepared By Dr. Frances Roberts, Historian Harvie P. Jones, Architect DeKalb County Research Coordinators: Jackson County Research Coordinator: Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Mrs. Margie Gravett Mrs. Christine Summer Limeston County Research Coordinator: Mrs. Alice Hamilton Miss Alice Thomas Madison County Research Coordinator: Marshall County Research Coordinator: Miss Elizabeth Lusk Survey Team I: Mr. John S. Hendricks Survey Team I: Survey Team II: Miss Alice Thomas Mr. William Forbes Mr. Dan R. Sorrells Editor: Dr. Frances Roberts Editorial Assistant and Typist: Ms. Lee Early Assisted by members of the TARCOG staff: Mr. Jack Skipper Mr. Hale Booth Mr. Jeffrey Blood for Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments Huntsville, Alabama June 1974

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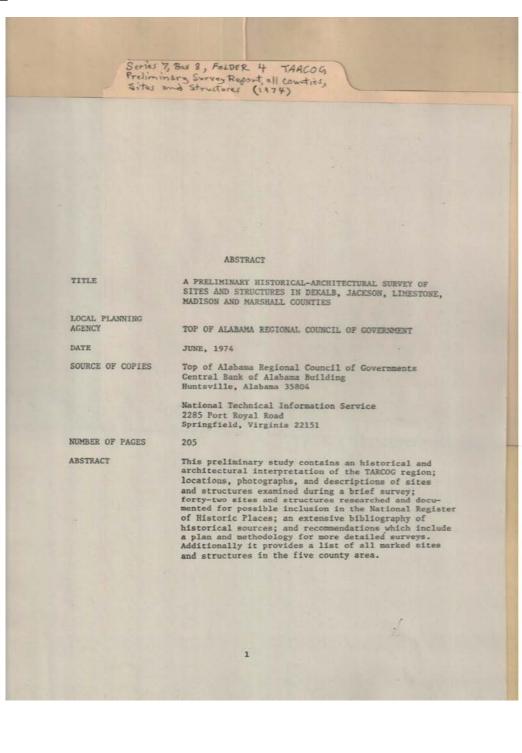
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#### INTRODUCTION

The motivation for this study grew out of need for a plan whereby the preservation efforts of many interested individuals and groups in Alabama could be coordinated in such a way that they might proceed in an orderly manner to achieve maximum results. Such regional studies can form the basis for an assessment of the tangible evidence of Alabama's rich heritage. Such an evaluation will help to identify the most valuable structures that should be saved. In the last twenty years, there has developed a national awareness that the country's visible heritage is fast being destroyed by a "buildoring generation" and that unless steps are taken to at least slow down the demolition of fine older structures, the nation is in danger of losing all concrete evidence of its historical foundation stones. Locally, citizens are becoming interested in gaining a better understanding of how their region came to be what it is today; and they want to be better informed about significant landmarks of their communities.

The first phase of this on-going study included two objectives: First, to collect research materials which could be of help in locating significant sites and structures in the TARCOG region; second, to compile a list of historic sites and structures known to exist in each county. Both of these objectives were accomplished by a student from The University of Alabama in . Huntsville during the summer of 1973, who was financed by the Tennessee Valley Authority as an Intern under the sponsorship of TARCOG.

This report contains the second phase of the study. Its objectives include the following: First, to make a record of all sites and structures

2

Names: introduction Types: abstract

### Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 13r07\_08-04-000-0028ContentsIndexAbout

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in each of the five counties of the TARCOG area that have been included in or nominated for the National Register of Historic Places and all marked sites; second, to visit all previously identified unmarked historical sites and structures in each county in order to establish their exact locations on maps and to photograph them; third, to conduct a "windshield survey" in each county to discover additional historical sites and structures; fourth, to provide complete documentation on at least twenty-five significant historical sites and structures within the TARCOG region deemed worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; fifth, to prepare folders containing map locations, photographs, historical data, and a description of each site or structure listed in the survey; sixth, to prepare a published report which describes and interprets the work completed in order that it can be used as a basis for later phases of the study.

3

Plans have been made to provide organized historical groups in each county with the necessary materials and knowledge to be used in continuing the third phase of the study on a voluntary basis for a three-year period. A regional workshop will be conducted to help these groups gain a better understanding of what is involved in historical and architectural research and documentation; and beginning in the fall term of 1974, a course will be offered at The University of Alabama in Huntsville on a credit or non-credit basis which will teach individuals how to prepare nominations for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The fourth phase of the study hopefully will be conducted by a team of professional architects and historians who will make an in-depth study of the outstanding structures in the TARCOG region and make recommendations on those deemed worthy of permanent preservation. This type of study would assure

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eligibility for federal and state financial assistance, where required, to make such preservation possible.

The personnel recruited to undertake the second phase of the survey of historic sites and structures were selected by the TARCOG staff from a list of interested and qualified persons who indicated a willingness to work on a part-time basis. The team included an architect, an historian, five county research coordinators, and four field surveyors.

Before the actual survey began, basic steps in methodology were planned, a guidebook developed, and a workshop held to finalize plans for coordinating the work of various members of the team. County research coordinators, with the aid of the historian and architect, directed the field surveyors, who were allotted four days of travel in each county. After sites and structures were located on maps and photographed by field surveyors, the county research coordinators completed reporting forms on each site and turned them over to the historian and architect for review and evaluation. With the aid of knowledgeable citizens of each county and the county research coordinator, the historian and the architect compiled a list of sites and structures which, with further research and documentation, might be nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They also visited these places and helped to develop the documentation necessary for completing National Register forms.

During the course of the survey, three meetings were held to check the progress being made towards the completion of the project. As the work proceeded, it became evident to all concerned that the time and financial resources allocated for the survey were inadequate to cover the 4,000 square miles included in the TARCOG area. Therefore, it was decided by the team that its findings would be included in the type of report which could be used by county groups in making small detailed surveys in various sections of their counties. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 15r07\_08-04-000-0030ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

The final draft of the report was composed from materials furnished by the county research coordinators, the historian, and the architect; and it was edited by the historian and architect with the aid of a typist who also served as an editorial assistant. The maps and photographs were completed by members of the TARCOG office staff.

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When viewed from the standpoint of the potential which exists in the TARCOG region for historical preservation, this report must be classified as a preliminary inventory which, at best, only furnishes a basis, a plan, and a methodology for future surveys. The challenge is great! The time is short! Further work should begin without delay! Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 16r07\_08-04-000-0031ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Strustures (1974)

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE TARCOG REGION

In recent years archaeologists who made extensive explorations of the Tennessee Valley discovered that for at least ten thousand years man has lived in this region. At Russell Cave, located in the northeastern part of Jackson County, one of the most accurate records of man's early existence in the valley is preserved and maintained as a national park. The Paleo Indians who inhabited this limestone cave, as well as others in the area, were hunters and gatherers who moved from place to place as the seasons changed. Along the Tennessee River these early aboriginals built "shell mound" villages, so named by archaeologists because some of these sites contain layers of shells that reach a depth of forty-five to fifty feet.

Because the region afforded a favorable climate and abundant material resources, these Faleo Indians began to remain permanently in the Tennessee Valley rather than have seasonal migrations. Passing through successive stages of development, their cultural patterns of living began to parallel those of other neolithic people in other parts of the world. When Spanish explorers visited the eastern part of the valley in 1540 A. D., they found the Indians of the area living in villages supported by farming as well as hunting and fishing. Their society, though primitive by European standards, contained a family structure, tribal government, and forms of religious worship.

Out of these small tribal groups noted by early explorers there developed these well-known historic Indians: Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Creeks, who

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Names: TARCOG Regional History

**Types:** 

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Series 7, Bax 8, Folder 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all Counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

claimed title to the lands in the Tennessee River Valley. Not only did these Indians fight each other to gain control over this area, but also three European colonial powers—Spain, France, and England—claimed it by right of exploration or conquest.

7

After England gained control of all the lands east of the Mississippi River by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, British agents were sent to live among the Indians. These men were instructed to maintain friendly relationships with Indian chieftains in order that trade in hides and fur could be expanded.

During this period, a number of traders settled in Indian villages, married Indian women, and raised half-breed families. Pioneers moved from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to establish homesteads in the "back country" on lands claimed by the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw Indians. The Cherokees became so alarmed about this westward migration of settlers that they sided with the British during the War for Independence and did not conclude a treaty of peace with the United States government until 1795.

As early as 1783 a number of North Carolinians who had moved into what is now eastern Tennessee tried to gain legal possession of the Bend of the Tennessee in order that they might settle the valuable farm lands located between the Tennessee State line and the Tennessee River. This group petitioned the state of Georgia, which owned the land, to create the county named Houston in the Tennessee Valley. When it was determined that the national government would not allow states or private citizens to negotiate land cession treaties with the Indians, this scheme failed. Again, in 1789, this same group organized the Tennessee Land Company and purchased the Tennessee Valley from Georgia. When this company was unable to meet its second payment on the purchase, the lands were returned to Georgia. A

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Series 7, Box 8, PolDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

second Tennessee Land Company, organized in 1795, also ended in failure one year later when the Georgia legislature cancelled the contract for the sale of its western lands. Finally, in 1802 Georgia ceded all claim to these lands to the federal government, and they were made a part of the organized Mississippi Territory.

After this time, the Chickasaws and Cherokees, who held conflicting claims to the Tennessee Valley, were urged to sell these lands to the federal government. In 1805 the Chickasaws ceded a large body of land in Tennessee and a small triangular area containing 345,000 acres in the Bend of the Tennessee. The Cherokees followed two years later by relinquishing claim to all lands north of the Tennessee River and west of a line drawn northeast from Hobbs Island to the Tennessee State line.

Before the land could be surveyed and a land office established to hold auction sales to dispose of land legally, thousands of settlers moved into the area, built log homes, cleared fields, and planted crops. In order to provide a local government for these pioneers in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, Governor Robert Williams created Madison County by proclamation on December 13, 1808.

When the lands were sold at public auction at Nashville, Tennessee, the temporary location of the Huntsville land office, in August 1809, many of the pioneer settlers were unable to bid successfully for their homesteads and were forced to move to Indian lands west and east of Madison County. Although federal troops attempted to remove these people, they returned to their homes along creek banks in what is now Limestone County and in coves and valley areas amid the Cumberland Spurs in the area that later became Jackson, DeKalb, and Marshall Counties.

Names:

Williams, Robert, Governor

**Types:** 

essay

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Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

Among those who did buy large tracts of land in Madison County were numerous planters and merchants from Petersburg, Georgia and the Broad River area surrounding it. These wealthy men wanted to establish a new town on the frontier and to engage in cotton production. They were joined by men from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, who planned to increase their wealth by moving their farming operations to newly cleared fertile fields. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, and ministers soon joined the ranks of those who hoped for rapid advancement in the Bend of the Tennessee.

Only nine years after Huntsville had been plotted and chosen as the seat of justice for Madison County in 1810, it became the temporary capital of the Alabama Territory while it prepared for statehood. In July 1819 the first state constitution was written and accepted in Huntsville. Three months later, the state legislature convened its first session in Huntsville; and in November, Alabama's first state governor was inaugurated. On December 14, 1819 the United States Congress formally accepted Alabama as the twenty-second state in the Union.

Travelers who visited Huntsville during its rapid growth were surprised to find a beautiful, well-built town in the wilderness. They marveled at the fine two-story brick homes of many of its citizens, the commercial buildings that surrounded the two-story brick courthouse on the Public Square, and the big spring that furnished pure water for the entire community.

The source of the wealth which made possible the building of fine structures in Huntsville and Madison County came from land speculation, commercial ventures, and fine cotton crops which sold at high prices shortly after the conclusion of the War of 1812. In 1814 the Creek Indians were defeated and forced to relinquish claim to all their lands west of the Coosa River that stretched from the south bank of the Tennessee River to the boundary line of

Names:

TARCOG Regional History

#### **Types:**

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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 20r07\_08-04-000-0035ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminiary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

West Florida. Since the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians claimed some of these lands south of the Tennessee, they were forced to make further cessions which included all the lands within the Bend of the Tennessee and those on the south banks eastward to Brown's Valley in what is now Marshall County. All the land acquired from the Indians in the area north and south of the Tennessee River was surveyed within three years, and much of it was sold at public suction at the Huntsville Land Office. So competitive was the bidding at the land sales of 1817 and 1818 that some of the better lands sold for fifty to seventy-five dollars an acre. Once again many of the pioneer settlers were unable to buy their homesteads and had to purchase less valuable lands near the Tennessee State line or south of the Tennessee River.

The rich land stretching west of Madison County to Elk River was organized as Limestone County on November 5, 1818 by an act of the Alabama Territorial Legislature. Shortly thereafter, the town of Athens was plotted and chosen as the county seat. Because wealthy men had purchased large land holdings in Limestone County, it soon developed many of the social and cultural patterns found in Madison County. Athens and Mooresville developed as thriving commercial centers where professional men, planters, and merchants constructed well-built homes, churches, schools, and public buildings.

Along the Tennessee River in Madison County, Triana, located at the mouth of Indian Creek, and Whitesburg, located at Ditto's Ferry, were established as booming river ports in 1818. These commercial centers continued to be important cotton shipping points until the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad through the Tennessee Valley in the 1850s caused a decline in river traffic.

The early patterns of settlement in Jackson, Marshall, and DeKalb Counties differed greatly from those of Madison and Limestone Counties. In 1819 the

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Cherokee Indians ceded the rest of their lands within the Bend of the Tennessee to the federal government. This area was organized as Jackson County on December 13, 1819 by the first session of the Alabama Legislature. Two years later Decatur County was carved from the western part of Jackson County; but it was later dissolved and its lands added to the eastern part of Madison County and the western part of Jackson County in 1824. Because many pioneer settlers had lived peacefully with the Indians in this region for ten years after they were unable to buy their homesteads in Madison County, they fought very hard to prevent the government from offering the Cherokee cession lands at public auction. They repeatedly sent memorials to the state legislature asking that it petition Congress to pass a pre-emption law which would allow pioneer settlers to buy their homesteads at the minimum price set by statute without having to bid for them at an advertised auction sale. In 1830 such an act was finally passed by Congress, and settlers in east Madison County and Jackson County bought up most of the land in small farms ranging from forty to one hundred and sixty acres. By this time, the countryside was dotted with log cabins with stone chimneys. Many of these structures continued to be used as family homes by the descendents of these early settlers until very recently. In fact, a few of these beautiful log houses are still occupied today.

Bellefonte became the county seat of Jackson County in 1821. Located on the Tennessee River, it developed as a thriving river port as well as the chief cultural center of the county. Woodville, located in a beautiful valley in the western part of the county, became the only other well-developed commercial center in the area until the Memphis and Charleston Railroad extended its line to Stevenson, Alabama in 1856 to form a junction with the Nashville and Chartanooga Railroad line that had been constructed through the northern part of Jackson County. When depots were built at Paint Rock, Larkinsville, Holly-

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wood, Scottsboro, and Bridgeport, these communities began to develop. After Scottsboro became the county seat, Bellefonte began to decline and eventually passed out of existence when river traffic on the Tennessee River ceased to be an important means of transportation.

Since most of the tillable land in Jackson County was owned by small yeoman farmers who held on to their farms, very few plantations using slave labor were located in this area. Some of these slave-based plantations near Bellefonte were owned by Madison County planters who hired overseers to supervise the growing of cotton crops. The strong democratic beliefs of these self-sufficient yeoman farmers helped to shape the political and social institutions of Jackson County in such a way that they have remained largely unsophisticated and have retained many of the customs and egalitarian traditions of pioneer life.

When the Cherokee Indians were forced to relinquish the remaining lands which they held in eastern Alabama in 1835, Marshall and DeKalb Counties were carved from this area and Jackson County was expanded to include lands along the eastern bank of the Tennessee River. At the time that Marshall County was organized by an act of the Alabama Legislature on January 9, 1836, the southern portion of Jackson County north of the Tennessee River, the northern part of Blount County, and a part of the Cherokee cessions were incorporated within its boundaries. DeKalb County, organized on the same date, included mountainous regions on both sides of Will's Valley which stretched in a northeastern direction to the Georgia line. Since many pioneer families had been living among the Cherokee Indians for thirty years, both newly created counties had populations of over five thousand white settlers and several hundred slaves.

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Marshall County contained a number of small, well-developed communities near the Tennessee River at the time that it was organized. Claysville, located north of the river, was designated as the first county seat in 1836. Gunter's Ferry Landing, on the south bank of the Tennessee, had been established by John Gunter around 1784 as a Cherokee Indian village. Gunter, a native of Scotland, married a Cherokee woman and raised a large family. One of his sons, Edward, established a ferry at this point on the Tennessee River in 1818. Its south landing wharf soon became a favorite stopping place for flatboats which brought freight down from east Tennessee to be transported overland to towns as far south as Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Although the port's name was changed to "Marshall" in 1838 when it became the county seat, its pioneer settlers continued to call it Gunter's Landing and eventually Guntersville was chosen as its official name in 1848. Warrenton, a port five miles down the river from Gunter's Landing, was also a well-established settlement at the time the county was formed. At a general election held in 1841, it was chosen to be the county seat; but seven years later, this decision was reversed and Guntersville became the permanent seat of justice. Although its commercial development never matched that of Huntsville or Athens, Guntersville became the center of social and cultural life of the county before the Civil War. Unfortunately, almost all of its fine buildings and homes were destroyed by Union forces in January of 1865.

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Small farmers, who were allowed to buy their homesteads when Marshall County lands were sold in 1838, represented the largest percentage of the population. However, in the rich river bottom lands along the Tennessee River, a number of large plantations were developed. The Sand Mountain region, located in the southern part of the county, remained sparsely populated until the latter part of the nineteenth century, when it was discovered that, with

Names: Gunter, John Types:

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proper cultivation, it could be developed as a fine farming area.

Because of the mountainous terrain, most of the early pioneers of DeKalb County settled in Will's Valley. When the federal government opened a temporary land office in the area, they were allowed to purchase their farms without bidding for them at public sale. Consequentially, the county was populated by small farmers who developed a rural, self-sufficient economy. The few slaveholding planters who settled in Will's Valley lived on their plantations rather than in small towns.

Between 1836 and 1842, county officials held court at Rawlingsville, Bootsville, Camden, Lebanon, and Portersville before deciding to build a brick courthouse at Lebanon, where the county seat would be permanently located. The town, which was plotted in 1842, became the largest social and cultural center of DeKalb County prior to the Civil War. Merchants, doctors, lawyers, ministers, and teachers who moved to the community aided in serving the needs of the surrounding rural population.

A number of other pioneer settlements were transformed into towns after most of the public lands were sold. Collinsville was established as a town in 1842. Located at the southern end of Will's Valley at the foot of Lookout Mountain, this community grew up at the junction of two important roads, one extending from Jefferson County to Chattanooga, Tennessee and the other from Guntersville Landing to Macon, Georgia.

Valley Head, at the northern end of Will's Valley, developed as a small trade and marketing center to serve the needs of the farmers in the northern part of the county. As postal service was extended to rural areas, the number of postoffices in DeKalb County increased to twenty by 1860. Many postmasters were rural farmers who used their homes as postoffices.

#### Names:

TARCOG Regional History

#### **Types:**

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Isolated by mountains to the east and west, the outlook of people in DeKalb County differed somewhat from the people who lived in the Bend of the Tennessee. The political and social institutions of these independent, selfsufficient farmers resembled those of Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina, perhaps because many families had migrated from these states to Will's Valley and the surrounding mountains.

Population growth in each of the counties of the TARCOG area was very rapid during the period when lands were being sold by the federal government; but after most of the lands had been transferred to private ownership, population increases slowed down to a normal pace. Madison County continued to he the most densely populated area prior to 1860, but its total population decreased from 27,990 in 1830 to 26,451 in 1860. Furthermore, as planters expanded their operations, the slave population exceeded the white population by 3,081. A number of farmers and planters moved from Madison County to Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas to acquire fresh, fertile lands. Other planters, merchants, and professional men acquired plantations in these states but instead of moving, they hired overseers to produce cotton crops for them which could be marketed in New Orleans.

Many of the highly successful businessmen of the Tennessee Valley were involved in a number of other activities besides farming. Not wishing to confine all their financial resources to "one basket," they invested in mercantile houses, cotton, factorage firms, banks, steamship lines, insurance companies, and railroads. They also continued to speculate in western lands as they were offered for sale. Additionally, they bought and sold farms and built hotels and office buildings. Some of these men were lawyers, bankers, and doctors as well.

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The fortunes accumulated by these businessmen were spent in constructing some of the fine homes still standing today. They also helped to build churches, schools, and public buildings. They educated their sons in eastern colleges, took their families on trips abroad, purchased fine libraries, collected works of art, and enjoyed a variety of sports and festive occasions. In short, these men believed that wealth should be used to insure fruitful living.

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The 1850 and 1860 census records indicate that these kinds of businessmen lived in the county seats of DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall Counties or in river ports along the Tennessee River. Also, the census of manufactures indicates that few of the valley businessmen were interested in manufacturing. Only two large textile mills were listed as having a labor force of more than fifty workers, and most of these were skilled slaves. Bell Factory in Madison County and Cyprus Creek Mills in Lauderdale County produced cotton cloth in large enough quantities to be marketed in other states.

The population figures for Limestone County in 1860 indicated that it was the slowest growing area in the region. Its white population had decreased from 7,498 in 1830 to 7,215 in 1860, while during the same period its slave labor force had increased from 6,730 to 8,091. Such figures indicate that some of the smaller farmers had sold their lands to wealthy planters and moved to other counties or states.

According to the 1860 census figures, Jackson County's rate of population growth was the highest in the area. Its white population had increased from 11,418 in 1830 to 14,811 in 1860, while its slave labor force had grown from 1,282 to 3,472 during the same period. Small, self-sufficient farmers continued to dominate the economic as well as the political life of the county.

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DeKalb and Marshall Counties enjoyed a relatively steady growth in white population too, but both remained sparsely settled in 1860. Census figures for DeKalb County indicate that its population had increased from 5,929 in 1840 to 10,705 by 1860; and those for Marshall County indicate an increase from 7,553 to 11,472. The slave labor force of Marshall County had increased from 865 in 1840 to 1,872 in 1860; but DeKalb's slave population had only increased from 341 to 852. Shortly before the Civil War, leaders from these counties began to plan a railroad line which they hoped would help solve the problem of getting their products to market at a reasonable cost. With the coming of the Civil War, these plans had to be abandoned for a number of years.

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Due to a general period of prosperity throughout the United States from 1850 to 1860, families with limited means as well as those of wealth improved their homes. Many log structures in rural areas were enlarged, clapboarded, and adorned with a variety of porches. New barns and tool houses were added to increase farming efficiency. Town houses were often planned and constructed by architect-builders who took great pride in their work. Skilled slave labor was used to carve woodwork, decorate ceilings, and lay intricate brickwork. Train stations, churches, and storehouses of this period were also well-built.

The Civil War and its aftermath changed the living conditions for all the people of the TARCOG region. Political, economic, and social changes produced by this struggle created problems which seemed insurmountable to rich and poor alike. Most of the Tennessee Valley people were opposed to the secession movement of 1860; but when war came, a majority of them supported the "lost cause" of the Confederacy. A strong minority, however, continued to support the Union; some men from DeKalb, Marshall, Jackson, Madison, and Limestone Counties joined the Union Army to fight against their neighbors who had enlisted in the Confederate Army. Economically, almost all families of

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the region suffered from Federal occupation of the Tennessee Valley from 1862 to 1865. Naturally, these Union soldiers depended in part on food and supplies obtained from foraging expeditions. As a consequence, most farms were stripped of their livestock and staple food supplies. Some looting and pillaging of the towns and rural areas did occur, but it is surprising that so many structures were left unharmed. A number of families were forced to move out of their houses when they were requisitioned for Union Army headquarters in Huntsville, Athens, Scottsboro, and Stevenson. Schools, churches, and public buildings were accidentally burned while they were being used as troop quarters. New Hope in Madison County and Cuntersville in Marshall County were the only towns completely destroyed during the war.

As the fighting came to an end in 1865, the agricultural economy of the region came to a halt. Since Confederate money was now worthless, many families resorted to barter to supply their basic needs. Seeds were in short supply, and some farmers had no mules or horses with which to prepare the land for planting. Because the supply of other farm animals had been greatly depleted, it took several years to raise enough cattle and hogs to meet the minimum demands of the population. Thousands of ex-slaves found it difficult to establish themselves as free men without any economic resources. Town people fared little better than rural families, since many returning men had difficulty in getting licenses to return to their professions or open their businesses.

In spite of such difficulties, the region's farmers did survive and gradually their economic conditions began to improve. During the period from 1870 to 1910, many small white farmers who had at one time owned their homesteads lost them because they could not pay their debts and became temant farmers. Most Negro farmers had to rely on sharecropping since they had neither

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land nor farm equipment or supplies. According to the agricultural census of 1910, tenants and sharcroppers cultivated sixty-six percent of the farms in Madison County, sixty-one percent in Limestone, fifty-three percent in Jackson, forty-six percent in Marshall, and forty-two percent in DeKalb.

Not all large farmers and planters lost their lands after the Civil War, and those who also managed to retain a part of their invested wealth soon hired a labor force to produce large cotton and grain crops. For example, in the southern part of Limestone County and several sections of Madison County, descendents of early settlers still live in houses and farm the lands acquired by their ancestors in the early nineteenth century. This is true to a lesser extent in Jackson, Marshall and DeKalb Counties.

The TARCOG region also had its share of late nineteenth century advocates of a "New South" based on urbanization and industrialization. In Huntsville, local promoters encouraged northern capitalists to invest their money in developing a summer resort on Monte Samo Mountain. New England textile firms were persuaded to build several large textile mill villages on three sides of the town. Real estate dealers from New York and Minnesota came to develop new housing subdivisions. As a result of such activities, the city doubled its population in twenty years.

In Will's Valley the completion of the Alabama and Chattanoogs Sailroad made possible the development of a "boom town" in the area. In 1876 DeLaib's county seat was moved from Lebanon to Fort Payne, a growing community located on this railroad. In the 1880s some of its leaders made plans to develop the mineral resources of the area and transform the town into a great industrial city. They organized the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company in November of 1888 and were successful in persuading a group of New Englanders to make large investments in the venture. Within two years this company had laid out and built

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a planned town which included many new business firms, schools, churches, homes, an opera house, a hotel, and a railroad depot. When it was discovered that the mineral deposits were not of sufficient quality to make mining and manufacturing operations profitable, the "boom" burst. New England men who had constructed fine homes in the town sold them and returned to their native states. Although this "boom" did not add to the permanent growth of the area, it left Fort Payne a rich architectural heritage.

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In Jackson County, the same type of "boom period" occurred at Bridgeport. A group of New York investors undertook to transform this river port into an industrial city in 1889. They too overestimated the quality and quantity of available mineral resources and soon found that it would be impossible to develop an "iron and steel" city on the banks of the Tennessee River.

Marshall County's "boom period" was an agricultural rather than industrial "boom," resulting from the transformation of Sand Mountain into a productive farming area. Soon after the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad was completed from Gadsden to Guntersville in 1892, the communities of Boaz and Albertville, located on this line, became thriving commercial centers. The Seventh District Agricultural School established in Albertville assisted farmers in soil improvement and crop diversification in order to receive better financial returns for their efforts.

Limestone County leaders of Athens did not attempt to industrialize their community. Instead, they preferred to leave their economy resting on an agricultural base. The Eighth District Agricultural School, located in Athens, helped farmers in modernizing their production methods. The larger landowners began to prosper and the income of tenant farmers showed some improvement.

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From an architectural point of view, many of the Victorian-style town structures built in the last two decades of the nineteenth century represent some of the most creative work ever produced in the TARCOG region. Not as many homes were built in rural areas during this period, but those that were constructed are very similar to those built in urban areas.

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Due to the general growth and prosperity of the nation as a whole from 1900 to 1920, economic conditions in the TARCOG region continued to improve. Urban dwellers, however, enjoyed more modern conveniences such as electric lights and indoor plumbing than rural families, who continued to use kerosine lamps, wood stoves, and outdoor toilets. It is little wonder that farmers who could manage to do so migrated to towns to seek other employment.

After World War I, many of the larger towns in the Tennessee Valley emjoyed a period of prosperity which resulted from further industrial and commercial development. Many new, well-built homes known as "bungalows," churches, schools, stores, hotels, and public buildings replaced some of the older structures so that towns could appear to be "modern."

Meanwhile, farmers of the region suffered from depressed farm prices and high costs of production long before the general economic depression developed in 1929. Although state roads were greatly improved with the aid of federal funds, few farm families could afford trucks, modern farm machinery, and automobiles which were available to those who could afford them. Not until the federal government passed a series of New Deal measures to aid agriculture in the 1930s did these farmers regain some financial security. When rural electrical cooperatives made cheap electricity available to farmers, they began to enjoy many of the comforts of urban dwellers. Difortunately, these programs were developed too late to prevent a mass migration of temant farmers to large cities to seek employment as unskilled laborers and domestic servants.

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As the farm labor force decreased, landowners transformed fertile fields into pastures and developed cattle ranches and dairy farms. As easy credit became available in the 1940s, small land holdings were consolidated into larger farms and machines were purchased to decrease the need for farm laborers. As a result, crop production has become a large-scale operation requiring extensive financial investment. Many small landowners who prefer to live in rural areas have had to secure employment in towns and devote their week-ends to farming.

In the last twenty years, the rural architecture of the TARCOG region has changed drastically. Old homes have been demolished and replaced with brick-veneer or wood ranch-type structures that all look very much alike. Many vacant log cabins have been dismantled and the logs used to make wood paneling for dens in modern houses. Recently, some urban dwellers have fled from the noise and confusion of busy streets and constructed a variety of interesting homes on country estates. Some of these are modern versions of colonial style architecture.

The depression years caused a decline in industrial growth of the TARCOG region. Small home-owned textile, knitting, and hosiery mills were forced out of business when the markets for their products vanished during the 1930s. Even the larger textile factories were closed for parts of éach year, thus creating long periods of unemployment for their workers. Labor disputes arose between union and non-union workers in some mills, thus increasing discontent. Finally, several large factories owned by northern firms closed their mills permanently rather than submit to the demands of organized labor. By 1960 only one large textile mill remained in operation in Huntsville. During and after World War II a number of small industrial plants were driven out of business because they were unable to comply with various federal regulations.

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As large national corporations began to decentralize their operations, they recognized the advantage of locating in the TARCOG region where TVA electrical power was cheap and adequate transportation was available. Local Industrial Expansion committees, organized shortly after World War II, began to encourage this type of industry to build permanent plants in industrial and research parks provided for this purpose. Profiting from past mistakes, local leaders became selective in what industries they would allow to locate in their towns.

The expansion of the federal government's activities at Redstone Arsenal which began in 1950 wrought many changes in the economic life of North Alabama. Its various units now employ thousands of civilians who live within a radius of eighty miles of Huntsville. Employment opportunities in many research fields have caused a large influx of highly educated scientists and engineers from all over the world. Large corporations holding contracts with the United States Army and Marshall Space Flight Center have opened divisional offices in Research Park adjacent to The University of Alabama in Huntsville and the Arsenal complex.

In recent years as federal employment leveled off and began to decline in some areas, Huntsville has expanded its economic base to include many industries not necessarily associated with research and development activities. These make up about half of the thirty-seven firms currently located in Madison County.

In Jackson County significant industrial centers have developed since World War II at Scottsboro and Stevenson. Most of the eighteen industries currently located in the county are plants established by national corporations such as Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Burlington Mills, Avondale Mills, and Revere Copper and Brass, Incorporated.

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In DeKalb County the largest industrial center is located at Fort Payne, where there are twenty plants of various sizes. In the county clothing plants are located at Fyffe, Geraldine, Henagar, and Rainsville, and a carpet yarn factory is in operation at Valley Head.

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Marshall County's industries are located in its four largest towns: Albertville has nine, Arab four, Boaz five, and Guntersville nine. Most of these industrial plants are small, but they offer a wide variety of employment opportunities for the county.

In the last ten years, Limestone County has begun to develop some industries. Currently, fourteen plants are located in the Athens area. Most of these have been developed by local businessmen who are engaged in processing agricultural products for market. Many residents of the county are also employed in Huntsville. Plans are now underway by General Motors to construct a large assembly plant in the southern part of the county; and the Tennessee Valley Authority has constructed a large nuclear plant at Brown's Ferry.

Today, as one visits the county seats in the TARCOG region and observes the tangible evidence of growth in terms of new residential subdivisions, shopping centers, schools, churches, public buildings, and industrial plants, it would be easy to conclude that urbanization and industrialization had indeed produced a "New South." Yet, when one travels along the county roads of the region, it becomes apparent that a large percentage of the population still lives in rural areas, either by choice or necessity. The 1970 census figures indicate that DeKalb, Marshall, Jackson, and Limestone Counties are still classified as rural areas. Only Madison County, where the city of Huntsville is located, is listed as an urban county. Even though life in the United States has tended to become standardized, the people of the TARCOG Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 35r07\_08-04-000-0050ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 25 region still cling to a way of life produced, at least in part, by agrarian traditions.

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#### ARCHITECTURAL FORMS OF THE TARCOG AREA

Man's forms of shelters in the TARCOG region go back almost 9,000 years, as evidenced by the Russell Cave National Monument near Bridgeport. This report does not attempt to cover this widely varied era of ninety centuries, which should be a separate endeavor. Instead, the following architectural analysis has been confined to structures of the last three centuries in this region.

In any discussion of architectural styles, the following should be kept in mind. To apply a "style" label to a building is often misleading and frequently incorrect. For example, many of the houses built in the TARCOG area in the Greek Revival Period are basically like the eighteenth century Georgian houses of the eastern United States, with Greek Revival influence seen mainly in the scale, doors, moulding, and mantels. Other structures which more superficially resemble ancient Greek buildings will, upon examination, be found to owe as much or more to the architecture of ancient Rome. These civilizations' designs were used only as influences and points of departure for a new, contemporary nineteenth century American architecture. These buildings are not slavish imitations of ancient structures but are legitimate architectural expressions of their own time and place and are thus deserving of respect and pride.

It is equally dangerous to examine a house said to be built in a certain year and draw from it an assumption that it represents an architectural period. Most houses of any age have been added to and remodeled several

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#### Names:

Architectural Forms of TARCOG Area

#### **Types:**

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times. Front porches are almost never original on houses built prior to about 1880. Downstairs mantels were frequently changed-out, floors recovered, sashes and locks replaced, and trim altered. Generally, the best way to see original work is to go upstairs in the oldest part of the house, as this was last to be modernized. Additions were usually made to the back or side, but sometimes they were built in front, thus completely covering the original structure. The additions sometimes total several times the size of the original structure; so, often a house said to be built in 1820 has the 1820 portion almost buried inside a much later and larger house.

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References to date or period should therefore not be taken in a completely literal sense. A more detailed analysis needs to be made in order to provide a more complete classification of the structures described herein.

The Pioneer-Rustic Period, unlike others, spans the entire time-bracket of this survey since it is not a "style" but a simple method of constructing a serviceable, unpretentious building with a minimum of technology and expense. It includes barns, cribs, tool houses, and blacksmith shops; and it varies from an almost complete absence of sawn lumber and nails to complete use of the same.

The earliest houses were of roughly squared logs with dove-tailed corner joints and were, at first, single-pen (one-room) with a gabled attic high enough for use as a sleeping or storage room, with a chimney at one gable-end. The roof was framed with poles and covered with wood slabs installed shingle-fashion. With the availability of nails, split-

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shingles became the popular roofing surface. Doors frequently had leather hinges, and windows with glass came later. A narrow, steep winding stair in one corner usually gave access to the attic floor, although ladders sometimes sufficed. Perhaps some early chimneys were of sticks and mud, but the ready availability of fieldstone in the TARCOG region would indicate that stone chimneys were used since they were more durable and were also fireproof.

The original single-pen was usually expanded by adding a mirrorimage pen about ten feet from the unchimneyed gable-end and roofing the entire assembly, which created an open porch (dogtrot) between the pens. This practical arrangement suited the area's hot summers, for it created what is now scientifically labeled a "venturi" effect at the center porch, whereby the velocity of any breeze was increased as the air current was squeezed through the porch openings. Since the cabin windows were necessarily small, the well-ventilated dogtrot was much in need for summer bean-shelling, socializing, and even sleeping. In addition, a porch was frequently run along the entire front of the house.

The size and plan of the single-pen house originated with British medieval "one-bay" houses. The dogtrot plan, with the dogtrot closed as an entry hall, could also be found in medieval England; and there is evidence that it originally was developed in Eastern Europe. This centralhall arrangement can be found in all periods, particularly the Federal and Greek Revival Periods, and in all house types, including mansions, because it was practical and simple, lending good circulation, organization, and dignity to the plan. The plan is much in use today for the same reasons.

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Log houses were often clapboarded, sometimes as a later improvement and sometimes as an original feature. The logs were not as closely or carefully spaced on cabins which were built to be clapboarded. 29

A study of barns and other farm structures is not included in this survey, although they represent some of our most handsome architecture. Since present farming methods entail little use of barns, they are rapidly disappearing. It is hoped that barns and sheds can be the subject of a separate study before most of them are destroyed.

In the TARCOG area, the Federal Period (1815-1830) was an outgrowth of the eighteenth century Georgian way of building. The basic plan and configuration were usually that of a Georgian two-story, gable-end, "five bay" central hall house. Some hip-roofs existed, and some were "three bay" in width. Chimneys were usually at gable ends. The major differences were that the scale of the trims, cornices, doors, and moulds was very light and simple, unlike in the Georgian. The mantels were much influenced by the books of the Adam brothers, contemporary English designers and architects. These mantels were extremely exuberant with deep, flaring moulds--very feminine in character. They may have had glue-applied moulded plaster floral and swag designs as in other parts of the country; but, if so, none are known to remain that are original. The moulds were small and simple, with typical use of a bead-mould at most trim corners and sometimes on clapboard bottoms. Doors were typically six-panel, with the panels sometimes flush and edge-beaded, sometimes bevel-edged on the "room" side and flat on the "hall" side. Door frames had mitered back-band moulds at their edges, unlike the later Greek Revival corner rosette blocks. Locks were

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black iron-box rim locks, frequently "Carpenter" brand, with small brass oval knobs. Hinges were wrought leaf-type. The roof did not over-hang at the gables and extended less than a foot at the horizontal eaves. The method of detailing the wood eave-mould ends almost never varied. It was practical and attractive.

On clapboard buildings, the exterior frames at sashes and doors were simply the narrow edge of the beaded frame exposed to the face with the clapboard butted to its side. Floor-space vents in masonry were vertical cedar posts one-and-one-fourth inch square set diagonally five inches on center in a beaded cedar frame. Curiously, few vents of any sort are seen under most old clapboard buildings, which also frequently had their floors set very low to the ground.

Typically, stairs had rectangular balusters, about five-eighth inch by one-and-one-fourth inch, spaced two per step. Turned balusters were not in fashion, nor were crown-mouldings in rooms. Stair rails were round or nearly so. Most stairs turned square at the back landing and frequently cut off part of the back-door frame below the landing, which looks awkward, but did not seem to overly concern anyone. Step ends had curvilinear designs in a wide variety, sawn from thin boards with a scroll-saw.

Rooms were trimmed-out prior to plastering, in reverse of later procedure, and "shoe-moulds" were not used at the junctions of the baseboards and floors. Floors were dense pine, about one-and-a-fourth inch by six inches, tongue-and-grooved, laid directly on the joists without a subfloor. Typically, room sizes were eighteen to twenty feet square.

The normal wall and ceiling finish was plaster, although sometimes wide square-edge boards were used. The plaster was applied directly to 30

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the brick exterior wall, usually three bricks thick, or to split wood lath on studs in frame buildings.

31

Framing was normally yellow poplar, an almost indestructible wood, spaced two feet on centers, whereas sixteen inch on centers is standard today. Door and sash openings had heavy, three-and-a-half by five-and-ahalf inch jamb posts to receive the clapboards, with smaller two-by-four studs two feet on center between openings. Diagonal members braced the corners of the structures.

Roofs were split shingles, frequently smoothed with a draw-knife, and applied over "slab" boards of up to two feet in width, which in turn were laid over the sloped roof rafters. Rafters were joined at the ridge with a mortise, tenon, and peg joint. There was no "ridge board" as in today's frame roofs.

Where used, front porches were small, usually about twelve feet square. Old drawings, plans, and physical evidence such as brick walks still under present porches indicate that they were often not used at all. Porches rotted out easily and were generally replaced in the latest style to modernize the house. Thus, many extroverted Victorian porches are found on staid, dignified Federal Period houses.

In towns, the houses of this period were frequently built within five to ten feet of the edge of the street, thus giving a good clue as to the age of the house.

The Federal Period in the TARCOG area was characterized by a limited vocabulary of building plans and details, which nevertheless almost always resulted in a building of great dignity, whether large or small. Archi-

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 42r07\_08-04-000-0057ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report all Counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

tectural forms were based on the memory of the Georgian forms the settlers and craftsmen knew, which were then transmuted into a new expression based on local skills, finances, materials, and available architectural guidebooks. The architecture was provincial as compared with the same time-period in the eastern part of the United States. The Greek Revival Period that followed contained much more sophisticated works of architecture, as befitted the growing prosperity of the region.

32

The early part of the Greek Revival Period (1830-1855) saw a continuation of the elements of the previous Federal Period: the five-bay or three-bay plan, chimneyed gable-ends, and essentially Federal details of construction. The new elements which were introduced consisted of trim and scale changes which reflected the growing interest in the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations. This interest stemmed from politics influencing architecture during a period when anti-British sentiment ran high and Americans expressed a strong desire to create their own architecture. It was believed that the young American democracy had much in common with Greek ideals and Greek struggle for independence during the early nineteenth century.

Initially in the TARCOG area, the following "Greek" elements were superimposed on the typical Federal Period design: larger scale of all elements (trims, doors, sashes, bases, and moulds); overhanging gable-ends; horizontal fascia returns at gable-ends; two- and four-panel doors in lieu of six; heavier, simpler mantels of "Greek" post-and-lintel design; and door and sash frames with rosette corner-blocks or, more infrequently, "Greek Ears." Stair designs were unchanged. Porches remained small, with

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 43r07\_08-04-000-0058ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sitas and Structures (1974)

only their details influenced by Greek Revival. Room sizes and plan arrangements were the same as in the Federal Period. 33

After the mid-1830s, such classic elements as large-scale two-story porticos came into use; room sizes, ceiling heights, and stair-hall widths increased. These changes were a reflection not only of the grander classic scale, but also of the growing economic and technological capabilities of the region.

The Greek Revival Period was not a "revival" but a new architectural expression. The TARCOG area contains many fine examples, such as the bank designed by architect George Steele, now known as the First National Bank in Huntsville. This structure compares favorably in quality with any work in the nation during this period.

As the 1840s progressed, Greek Revival work became increasingly original and inventive, foreshadowing the developments of the mid- and latter nineteenth century, which was probably the most inventive and buoyant period of "every day" architecture in the country's history.

The mid- and latter nineteenth century (1850-1900) is loosely classified as the "Victorian" Periods. A partial listing of their so-called styles is as follows: Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Alpine, Carpenter Gothic, French Mansard, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Half-Timber, Eastlake, and Colonial Revival around the turn of the century. It would be futile to attempt to decide what label applies to each work. Frequently the works are admixtures of several possible labels. They should simply be enjoyed and admired for what they are--marvelous, joyful, frequently egotistical but never stuffy expressions of a young nation beginning to develop its strength.

Names: Steele, George Types:

essay

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 44r07\_08-04-000-0059ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sitas and Structures (1974)

During this period the old central-hall plan could still be found; but the general trend was complete asymmetry. Diagonals, octagons, curves, bays, towers, and every other conceivable device was used to break up any hint of stodginess in form. 34

This period produced numerous industrial and commercial buildings such as cotton mills, depots, and stores which still survive. New technology made possible the use of stamped metal cornices, cast-iron mantels, and piped gas lights. The architecture was always "modern" and "up to the minute."

The Victorian Periods still suffer from being too close to the twentieth century for them to be fully appreciated. Every period of architecture, including that of Williamsburg, has passed through its time of neglect and disdain in the first century following its inception. There are hopeful signs that the nation is maturing in this regard and can better appreciate all periods, including very recent ones, for being three-dimensional representations of the society that created them. "Federal" and "Victorian" are opposites in expression--staid, reticent dignity versus exuberant extrovertism--but each is equally beautiful, perhaps because each expresses so well the times that created it.

"Dignity" in the form of a revival of interest in colonial times and architecture was a strong influence in the Early Twentieth Century (1900-1920)--an interest which began in the 1890s and showed up strongly in the Bridgeport "boom period" of that decade. Some turn-of-the-century houses are mixtures of the colonial influence and earlier, completely different Victorian styles. Some of the best examples of the latter part

Types: essay

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 45r07\_08-04-000-0060ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

of the period make no attempt at academic correctness and successfully transmute into a new twentieth century expression. 35

California examples, such as the work of the architectural firm of Greene and Greene, influenced many of the smaller houses. These "bungalows," as they were called, consisted of a low, broken-profile, rambling "stick style" using stucco and boards in a light, half-timber way.

This survey arbitrarily terminates at 1920, not because the subsequent period is not interesting or worthy of study, but because it is too close and encompasses too much to evaluate. However, architecture of this time should not be ignored, for it is in the first century after construction that most of it is lost. If some good recent structures are not saved, they will never be good century-old buildings. History and historic architecture define the national past and point the way for future developments. Old buildings are part of the national memory, a memory that is worthy of preservation.

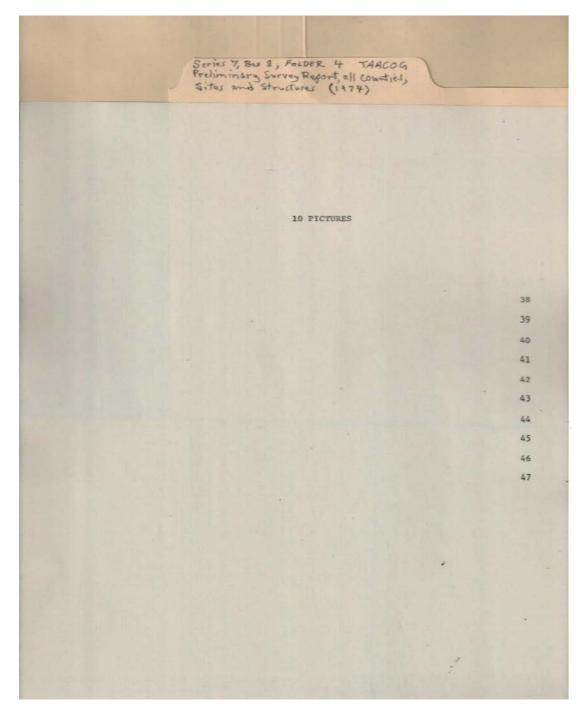
A social cross-section of architectural types should be retained, including cotton mills, stores, depots, and modest and grand houses. To do less would present a warped view of the past.

Types: essay Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 46r07\_08-04-000-0061ContentsIndexAbout

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 47r07\_08-04-000-0062ContentsIndexAbout



Types: notes

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 48r07\_08-04-000-0063ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Forder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA

DeKalb County, located in northeastern Alabama at the foothills of the Appalachians, is one of the state's most mountainous counties. The county's northwestern section is crossed by Sand Mountain, with Lookout Mountain rising on the northeast and a series of ridges and valleys running parallel to the two mountains between them. Leaving Sand Mountain, one would first cross Sand Valley, then Big Wills and Little Wills Valleys.

This whole area was once part of the Cherokee nation. Some of the Indians who inhabited this scenic land are thought to have been descendents of the Cherokees who were driven from Virginia by English settlers in 1633. Others came from the southern branch of Cherokees who migrated from South Carolina to points along the Tennessee Valley.

The first recorded history of the white man's entry into this county dates back to the Revolutionary War when the British agents, led by Alexander Campbell, were sent to arouse the Cherokees against the southern colonists. In 1777 Campbell stayed for a time at the Cherokee village of Willstown, named after the chieftain, Red Head Will.

Missionaries were next to venture into this part of the Cherokee Nation. In 1824 Willstown Mission was opened by the board of missions of the Presbyterian Church. The Reverend Ard Hoyt, formerly of the Brainard Mission in Tennessee, was put in charge of Willstown. The site of the mission, near Crystal Lake in Fort Payne, is marked today by the tombstone of the missionary, who died in 1828. The oldest building in DeKalb County, the original mission smokehouse, is located behind a home on an adjoining lot.

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DeKalb County,

Alabama History

Names:

Campbell, Alexander

### **Types:**

essay

Hoyt, Ard, Rev.

Red Head Will (Indian Chief)

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 49r07\_08-04-000-0064ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

The first recorded intrusion of white settlers resulted in a brief skirmish between two brothers and some Indians near a natural pool in Will's Creek at Lebanon. The two pioneers, Willis and James Baxter, had left Jackson County, crossing the Tennessee River and Sand Mountain and had discovered Big Wills Valley, with its abundance of game, including deer, wild turkeys, bears and panthers. The Indians resented the presence of the two white men and attempted to drive them away. A fierce skirmish took place at what was later known as "Burt's Swimming Hole," and several Cherokees were wounded.<sup>1</sup> While the Indians were tending to their wounded, the brothers filed in opposite directions, each believing the other had been killed. Several years later they both returned to the valley to make permanent homes and were surprised to find each other alive.

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One of the most outstanding Indians who ever lived in DaKalb County was Sequoyah, a half-breed known to the white men as George Guess or Gist. Although he never attended school and never learned the English language, Sequoyah worked for years on an alphabet for the Cherokee language. He completed this amazing work while living at Willstown.

As the number of white settlers increased, more friction arose between the two races; and the settlers began agitating by 1830 for the federal government to buy the Cherokee territory. A small minority of the Chérokees agreed in a treaty, signed on December 29, 1835, to sell their lands. Though the chief, John Ross, and most of the Indians emphatically opposed this action, the Treaty of Echota was enforced by President Jackson. When federal troops were sent in 1838 to round up all Indians who had refused to leave, Captain John Payne was dispatched to the present site of Fort Payne. A stockade was erected near a large spring and the fort was named in honor of its commander.

### Names:

Baxter, James Baxter, Willis Gess, George

### **Types:**

essay

Gist, Jackson, President Payne, John, Captain Ross, John (Indian Chief) Sequoyah Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 50r07\_08-04-000-0065ContentsIndexAbout

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Just eleven days after the signing of the Treaty of New Echota, DeKalb County, along with Cherokee and Marshall Counties, was created by the legislature from the Indian lands. The first county seat was at Rawlingsville, near Crystal Lake. After a special election it was soon moved to Bootsville in Sand Valley; but before long the county seat was moved to Camden, in Big Wills Valley, then to Lebanon, and then to Porterville. After five changes within the first four years, it was agreed to again locate the county seat at Lebanon, on the condition that a courthouse and jail be erected there. A two-story brick building was constructed in 1842 on land donated by the Frazier and Dobbs families to serve as the first permanent county courthouse.<sup>2</sup> Lebanon was the center of activity during most of the thirty-eight years it served as the county seat. A post office was established in 1838 and a government land office was located there. The first DeKalb County newspaper was published in Lebanon in 1867 by P. J. Smith.<sup>3</sup>

The Civil War found sentiment in DeKalb divided. The two delegates sent to the secession convention both voted against secession. During the war, many men from this county served in the Union Army, though most supported the Confederacy.

No major battles were fought in DeKalb County, but several minor skirmishes took place during the Chickamauga campaign in the fall of 1863. On September 5, Union soldiers destroyed a salt works at Rawlingsville, and a skirmish took place that day at Lebanon. During this period, 60,000 Union soldiers occupied Wills Valley for three weeks, concentrating around Winston Gap and Allen's Spring. The officers headquartered at two historic old county homes, at the Lowery Home near Valley Head, built by R. R. Davenport in 1838 and at Winston Place in Valley Head, built at about the same time by W. O. Winston. Those Union troops, led ironically by a general named Jefferson

Names:

Davenport, R. R.

**Types:** 

essay

Davis, Jefferson C., General Dobbs, Frazier, Smith, P. J. Winston, W. O.

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## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 51r07\_08-04-000-0066ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

C. Davis, left DeKalb County to join in the battle of Chickamauga, where the roar of the cannon was loud enough to be heard back in Wills Valley. 51

The Lowery Home also played host briefly to Confederate troops. This plantation home, with its approximately fifty slaves and its well-stocked smokehouse, fed 700 cavalry soldiers---and their 700 horses one day without depleting either smokehouse or barn.

After the war, the railroad played an increasingly significant part in developing the resources of the county. Because most people believed the county seat should be changed to a town served by the railroad, an election was held to choose between Fort Payne, Brandon (Colbran), and Collinsville, with Fort Payne being chosen as the county seat in 1876.

The first courthouse in Fort Payne was built and donated to the county by Dr. A. B. Green in 1876. The masonry work was done by John Napoleon Bonaparte Faulkner, assisted by an experienced Negro bricklayer named Dilly Towers who made the bricks on the grounds and added rabbit hair to the ingredients. Some of these unusual old bricks were purchased by the Oddfellows in 1891, when the second courthouse replaced the original, and can still be seen in the old Oddfellows Hall, located behind the Black Office building.

The most colorful era of Fort Payne's history was a three-year boom period which began in 1888. Northern investors inspected coal and iron samples from Lookout Mountain and decided to build a giant industrial city. The Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company was organized in November, 1888, with a capital of \$5,000,000. Most of the \$4,000,000 worth of stock offered for sale to the public was sold in New England within five weeks.

The company purchased 32,000 acres of land, laid out a city with landscaped parks, opened mines, and built a railroad. Industrial companies,

Names:

Faulkner, John Napoleon

**Types:** 

essay

Towers, Dilly

Bonaparte

Green, A. B., Dr.

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 52r07\_08-04-000-0067ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report all countries, Sites and Structures (1974)

banks, and investment companies were organized. Stores, schools, churches, and new homes were built. The 180 room DeKalb Hotel, occupying an entire square in the center of town, was constructed and an \$80,000 Opera House built nearby. Taxable property rose during 1890 from \$147,000 in 1888 to \$3,000,000.

But the mineral deposits proved to be far below expectations, and the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company was never to operate at a profit. The boom burst and the New England speculators returned home poorer instead of richer.

The beautiful rugged mountain and canyon scenery which the speculators had so admired still attracts thousands of tourists. Little River, which is formed and runs its full course atop Lookout Mountain, winds through Little River Canyon, the deepest gorge this side of the Rockies. DeSoto Falls, once called Indian Falls, has long thrilled viewers with its beauty. The popular state park, also named after the sixteenth century Spaniard,<sup>4</sup> DeSoto State Park, contains 5,000 acres of the picturesque interior of the mountain.

<sup>4</sup>An account by a member of one of DeSoto's exploring parties describes a "country abounding in lofty hills and stupendous rocks" which also had a copper-colored ore. Many believe this was Lookout Mountain, near DeSoto Falls.

Names:

DeSoto, Frazier, Shannon, Evelyn Stafford, Mrs.

Types:

essay

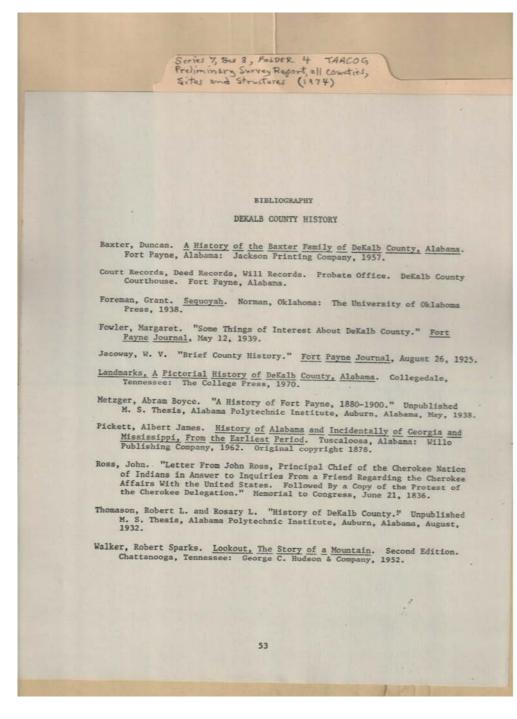
52

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The date is believed to have been about 1825.

 $<sup>^2\,{\</sup>rm This}$  building was purchased in 1960 by Mrs. Evelyn Stafford Shannon, a descendent of the Fraziers, and remodeled to serve as a beautiful home named "Shannon."

 $<sup>^3\</sup>text{The}~\underline{\text{Republican}}~\underline{\text{Union}}$  consisted of less than a dozen issues.

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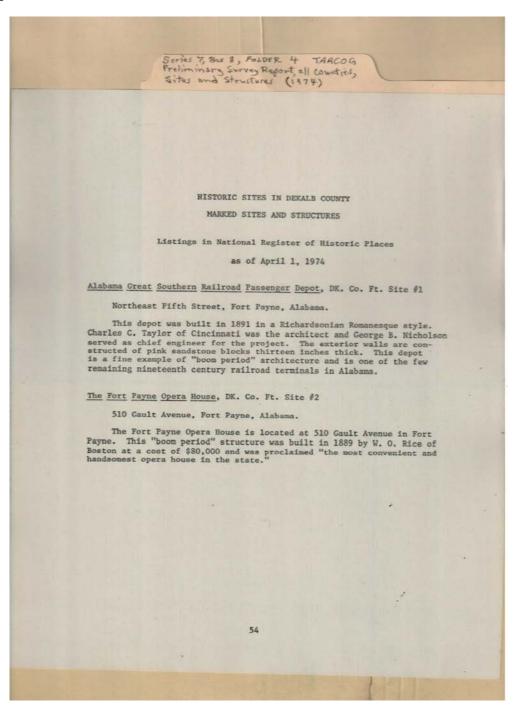
#### Names:

Baxter, Duncan Foreman, Grant Fowler, Margaret Jacoway, W. V.

### **Types:**

essay

Metzger, Abram Boyce Pickett, Albert James Ross, John (Indian Chief) Thomason, Robert L. Thomason, Rosary L. Walker, Robert Sparks Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 54r0708-04-000-0069ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Fort Payne Opera House

### Places:

DeKalb County, AL

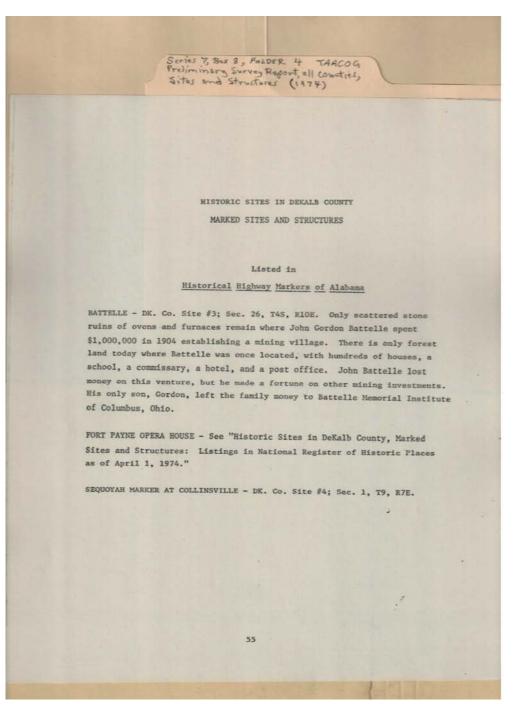
### **Types:**

list

### Dates:

Apr 01, 1974

Great Southern Railroad Depot Marked Sites in DeKalb County Nicholson, George B. Rice, W. O. Taylor, Charles C. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 55r07\_08-04-000-0070ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Battelle, John Gordon Battlelle, Gordon

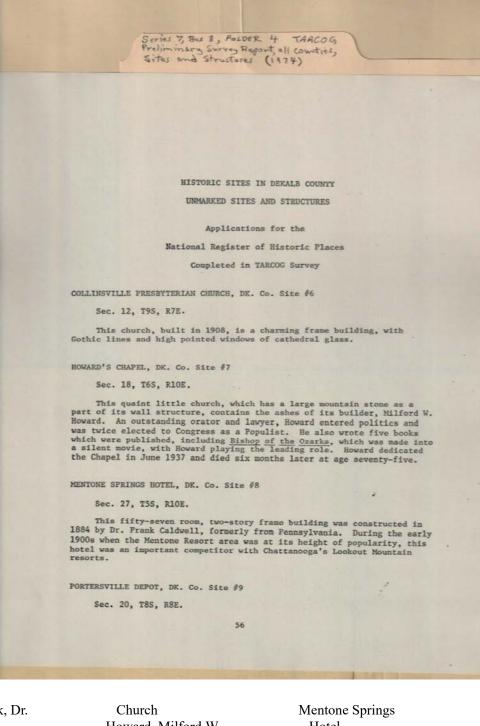
### **Places:**

DeKalb County, AL

### **Types:**

list

Fort Payne Opera House National Register Listings in DeKalb County Sequoyah Marker Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 56r07\_08-04-000-0071ContentsIndexAbout



### Names:

Caldwell, Frank, Dr. Collinsville Presbyterian

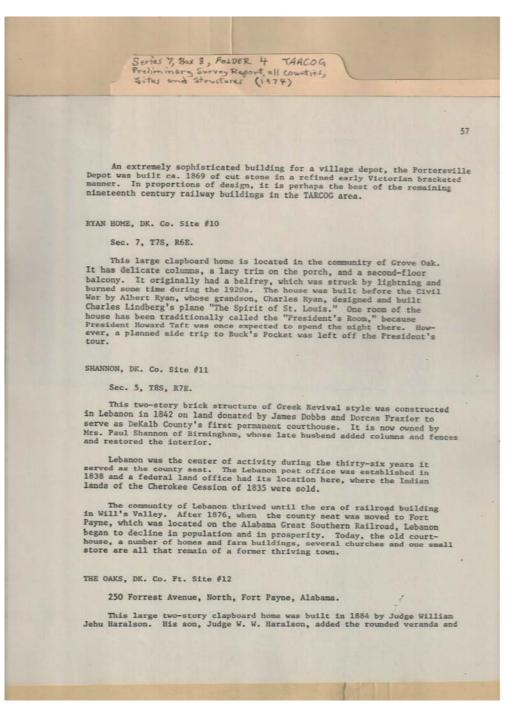
#### **Places:**

DeKalb County, AL

### **Types:**

list

Church Howard, Milford W. Howard's Chapel Mentone Springs Hotel Portersville Depot Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 57r0708-04-000-0072ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

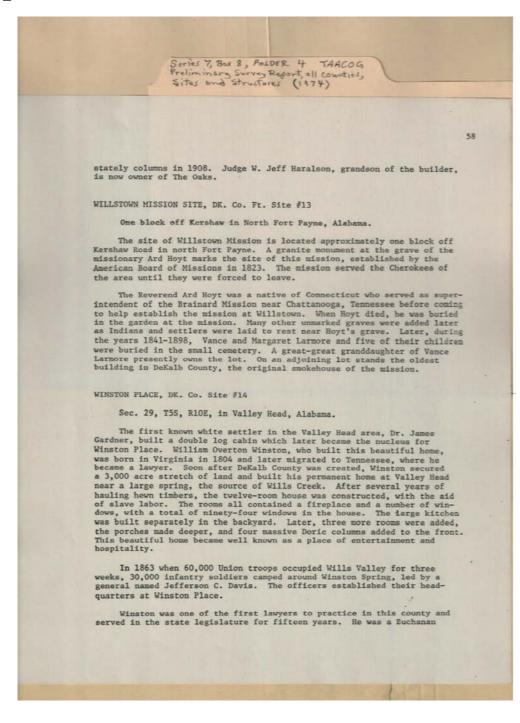
Dobbs, James Frazier, Dorcas Haralson, W. W., Judge

### **Types:**

list

Haralson, William Jehu, Judge Lindberg, Charles Ryan Home Ryan, Albert Ryan, Charles Shannon Shannon, Paul, Mrs. Taft, Howard, President The Oaks

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#### Names:

Davis, Jefferson C. Gardner, James, Dr. Haralson, W. Jeff, Judge

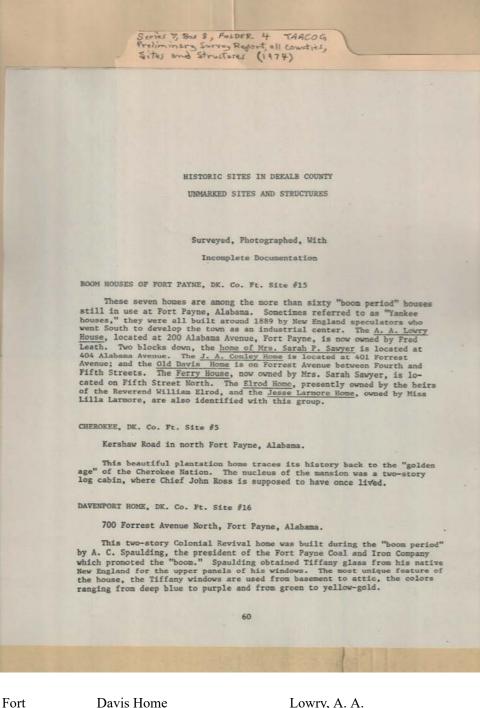
### **Types:**

list

Hort, Ard, Rev. Larmore, Margaret Larmore, Vance Willstown Mission Site Winston Place Winston, William Overton Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 59r07\_08-04-000-0074ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 59 elector and was elected to the Secession Convention in 1861, where he voted against secession; in 1865 Winston was elected to the Alabama Constitutional Convention. He also served as solicitor of the Huntsville district for seven years, resigning to promote the Wills Valley Railroad, which he served as president.

Types: list Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 60r0708-04-000-0075ContentsIndexAbout



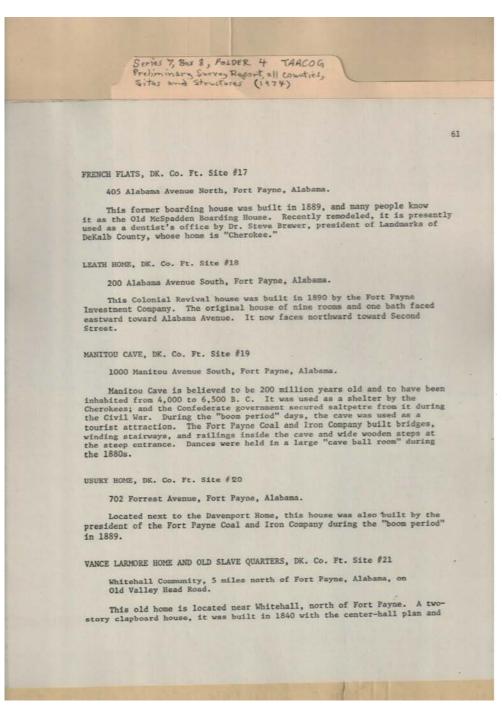
### Names:

Boom Houses of Fort Payne Cherokee Conley, J. A. Davenport Home

### Types:

list

Davis Home Elrod Home Ferry House Jesse Larmore Home Larmore, Jess Lowry, A. A. Ross, John (Indian Chief) Sawyer, Sarah P., Mrs. Spaulding, A. C. Unmarked Sites in DeKalb County Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 61r0708-04-000-0076ContentsIndexAbout



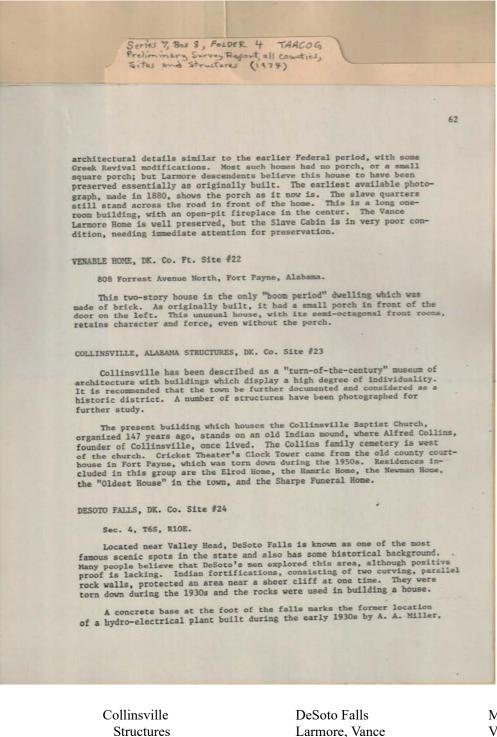
Names:

Brewer, Steve, Dr. French Flats

**Types:** 

list

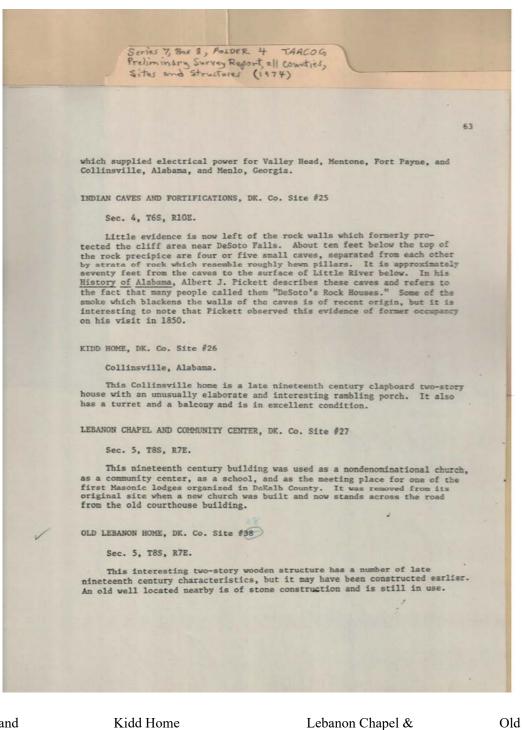
Larmore, Vance Leath Home Manitou Cave Old Slave Quarters Usury, Home Vance Larmore Home Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 62r07\_08-04-000-0077ContentsIndexAbout



Miller, A. A. Venable Home

### Names: Collins, Alfred

Types: list Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 63r0708-04-000-0078ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Indian Caves and Fortifications

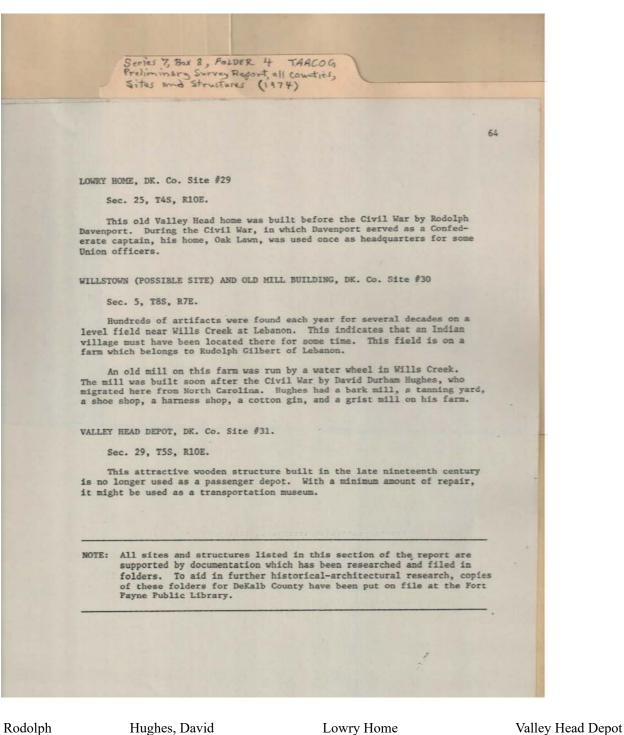
Types:

list

Old Lebanon Home Pickett, Albert James

Community Center

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 64r0708-04-000-0079ContentsIndexAbout



**Old Mill Building** 

Willstown

### Names:

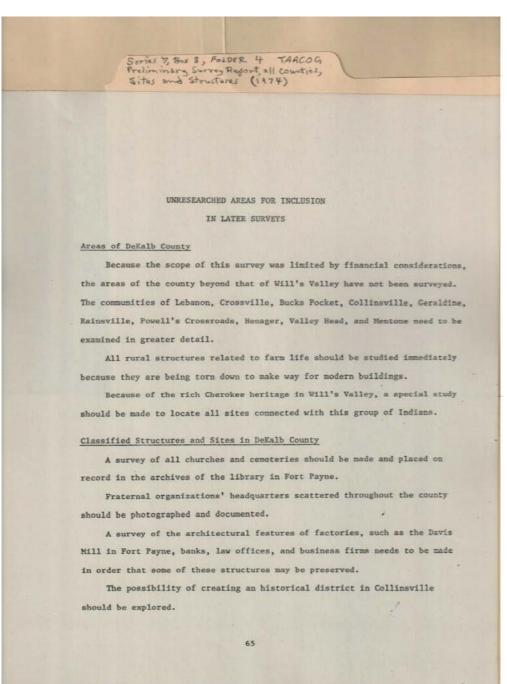
Davenport, Rodolph

Durham

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 65r0708-04-000-0080ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Unresearched Areas

### **Types:**

list

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Types: notes Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 67r07\_08-04-000-0082ContentsIndexAbout

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Types: notes

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 68r07\_08-04-000-0083ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bax 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Jackson County was created December 13, 1819 by an act of the State Legislature while it was in session at Huntsville, Alabama. It was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, a military hero of the Creek War. Jackson County's initial boundaries included all the territory north of the Terressee River and east of Madison County which had been ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Nation of Indians on February 27, 1819.

Since 1819 the boundaries of Jackson County have been changed six times. Old Decatur County was created by the Legislature on December 13, 1821 out of Jackson County and the part of Madison County east of Flint River. All the northern part of the present county of Marshall was included in Decatur County. Woodville, now in Jackson County, was the county seat.

Decatur County was abolished by an act of the Legislature in 1824. All of the present county of Marshall north of the Tennessee River was given back to Jackson County, and all the western part of Decatur County east of Flint River and west of Jackson County was added to Madison County.

The first county seat of Jackson County was at Sauta on the Arthur Burns Indian Reservation, four miles south of Larkinsville, near the old Birdsong Spring or House of Happiness. It was here at the Burns Reservation that Sequoyah announced his alphabet in 1822. Sauta was also noted for the Saltpetre Cave which was mined extensively during the Civil War, producing as much as 700 pounds a day of the purest strains to be formd anywhere in the state. The works of the mine were destroyed by General

79

#### Names:

Jackson County History

Jackson, Andrew

### **Types:**

essay

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 69r07\_08-04-000-0084ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Falder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

0. M. Mitchell in 1862, and the cave has not been worked industrially since. Bellefonte was the first town incorporated in Jackson County by an act of the Legislature on December 15, 1821. It was selected by the County Commissioners in 1824 as the second county seat of Justice. This county seat, situated on the Harlan, Morgan and Riley Indian Reservations, became one of the most important shipping points on the Tennessee River in North Alabama. Large droves of fine cattle, as well as many bales of cotton, were brought to Bellefonte to be loaded on boats and shipped down the Tennessee River to market.

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A number of prominent doctors and lawyers settled there and practiced for many years. One of the most noted Bellefonte residents was Williamson R. W. Cobb, who served in the United States Congress prior to the Civil War.

Bellefonte remained a thriving river port for many years; but with the coming of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in 1857, it began to decline. Since many of its citizens opposed the building of the tracks through Bellefonte, the railroad was routed by the place that is known today as Hollywood. As a result, the town of Hollywood began to flourish as did other towns along the railroad, including Stevenson and Bridgeport.

Stevenson is one of the oldest towns in the county. A few settlers went there as early as 1825, built cabins and settled on Cherokee Indian lands. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad joined the N. C. and St. L. tracks at Stevenson and the town began to grow up around the depot.

The old courthouse at Bellefonte was badly in need of repairs or replacement, and many thought the county seat should be moved to some place more convenient to the new railroad. In 1860 the people voted to move the

Memphis &

Charleston Railroad

Names:

Cobb, R. W.

Types:

essay

Mitchell, O. M.

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 70r07\_08-04-000-0085ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

county seat to Stevenson; but before any action was taken to remove the records from Bellefonte, the Civil War commenced. During the war, Stevenson became one of the most important towns in North Alabama because of its strategic location as a railroad junction. It was occupied at various times by both Confederate and Federal troops, each wanting to maintain possession of the depot. After the war, the population began to decline. In 1911 a disastrous fire almost completely destroyed the town. Since that time, Stevenson has been rebuilt; today, it is one of the most progressive towns in the county.

81

In 1868 Charles 0. Whitney, a Scottsboro resident, introduced an act into the Alabama Legislature which would allow the County Commissioners to locate a new county seat. The act was passed and the Commissioners voted to locate the new seat of Justice at Scottsboro. The records were moved from Bellefonte November 13, 1868.

The population of the other Jackson County towns began to decline as Scottsboro continued to grow. Today, Scottsboro enjoys one of the largest industrial complexes for a town of its size in North Alabama. As a result of the industrial expansion over the past forty years, the population of Scottsboro has grown from 2,304 in 1930 to 9,222 in 1970. Stevenson, whose population in 1930 was 793, has tripled its population'in forty years (in 1970, 2,314).

The town of Bridgeport in Jackson County occupies one of the most beautiful spots along the Tennessee River. Named after the Civil War, Battery Hill played an important role during that war: it afforded a view of the Tennessee River and the railroad for many miles and made a perfect encampment for the Federal troops stationed there. The Federal government

Names: Whitney, Charles O. Types:

essay

## Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 71r07\_08-04-000-0086ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, POLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sitas and Structures (1974)

built a shipyard at Bridgeport; and from there the U. S. S. <u>Chattamorea</u>, the first steamboat built by the Federal troops, was launched. The boat was christened October 24, 1863 and on October 30 made her maiden voyage. Although the <u>Chattamorga</u> was the most famous transport on the Tennessee River, many more Bridgeport-built boats followed her into the war.

Bridgeport's Civil War notoriety had attracted much attention to the little town. After the war, its reputation prompted Northern business promoters to make exploratory trips into the South with a view toward the relocation of old plants or the building of new ones. Such a group of promoters went to Bridgeport during the latter part of 1887 for a general survey of its possibilities. They were impressed with the town's location and easy transportation; and as a result, Frank J. Kilpatrick and his brother, with a group of wealthy New York and Boston businessmen, went to Bridgeport to initiate plans for development. Many companies located there, building some of the finest and most elaborate buildings that could be found in the South at that time. Perhaps two of the most well-known of these companies were the Steel Car Works and the American Handle Company, which won an award for excellence at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

The first dental college in Alabama was established at Bridgeport about 1890 and was called The Alabama College of Dental Surgery. The college moved from Bridgeport shortly after 1900.

At the height of Bridgeport's industrial boom, the United States was threatened with a depletion of the nation's gold supply. Fearing a mational panic, people rushed in to exchange their notes for gold--a depression began. As the depression became evident, work slowed to an almost complete stop. With few exceptions, the New England businessmen sold their investments in

Names: Kilpatrick, Frank J. Types: essay 82

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 72r07\_08-04-000-0087ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

Bridgeport for whatever they could get at the time and returned home, leaving Bridgeport to feel the tremendous financial impact. Few of the old industrial buildings exist today to attest to the fact that Bridgeport had been more than the quiet beautiful little town that it is today. Some of them burned; others were torn down to make way for more modern buildings. A number of the elegant dwellings, some of which were designed by the famous New York architect, Stanford White, still stand as silent sentinels over what was to have been a proud Southern metropolis.

83

Today, Jackson County promises to be one of the vacation spots of the South when the Goosepond Recreational Complex near Scottsboro is completed in the near future. Because of its access to the Tennessee River and the power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Jackson County is a prime target for new industries wanting to locate in the South.

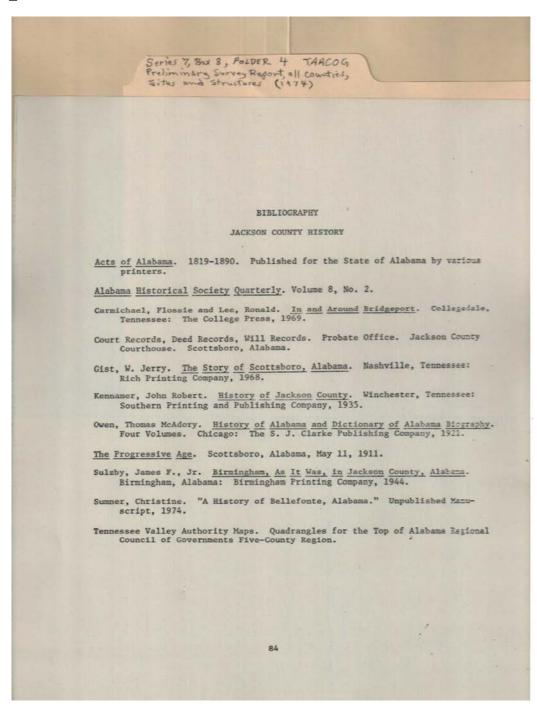
Names:

Carmichael, Flossie

**Types:** 

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 73r0708-04-000-0088ContentsIndexAbout



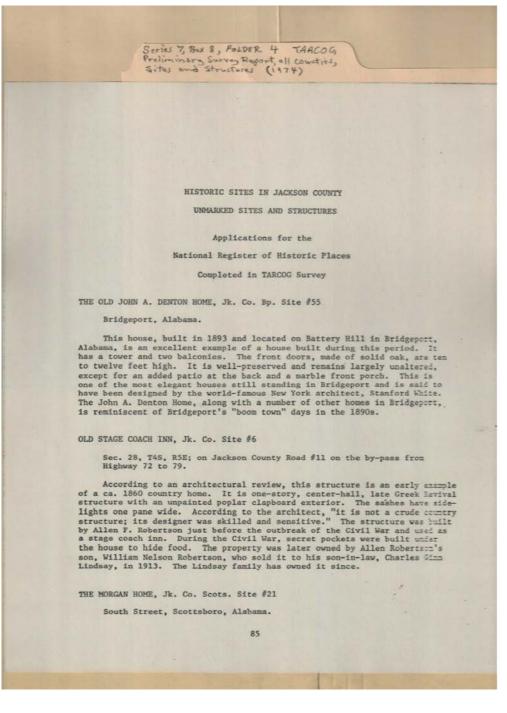
#### Names:

Gist, W. Jerry Kennamer, John Robert

## **Types:**

essay

Lee, Ronald Owen, Thomas McAdory Sulzby, James F., Jr. Sumner, Christine, Mrs. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 74r0708-04-000-0089ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Denton, John A. John A. Denton Home

## **Types:**

list

Lindsay, Charles Ginn Morgan Home Old Stage Coach Inn Robertson, Allen F. Robertson, William Nelson Unmarked Sites in Jackson County

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 75r07\_08-04-000-0090ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 86 According to an architectural review, this two-story house is an ercellent example of a Victorian Period interpretation of the Greek Revival motif, appearing to be the work of a skilled architect. It was built by Colonel John Snodgrass ca. 1850. The wood for the beautiful winding staircase was curved by soaking the wood in boiling water for three weeks, keeping the water at approximately the same temperature. The heirs of Thomas Edward Morgan presently own the home. THE JAMES MOODY PROCTOR HOME, Jk. Co. Scots. Site #8 208 South Houston Street, Scottsboro, Alabama. This house was built ca. 1880 by Senator Charles Williams Brown, who later sold it to John Franklin Proctor, Scottsboro attorney and legislator. James Moody Proctor inherited the house from his father John Franklin Proctor; and it is now owned by James Proctor's widow. According to an architectural review, this house appears to be late nineteenth century style in Greek motif. The house is a well-designed, two-story brick home with a center-hall plan. James Moody Proctor Proctor, James

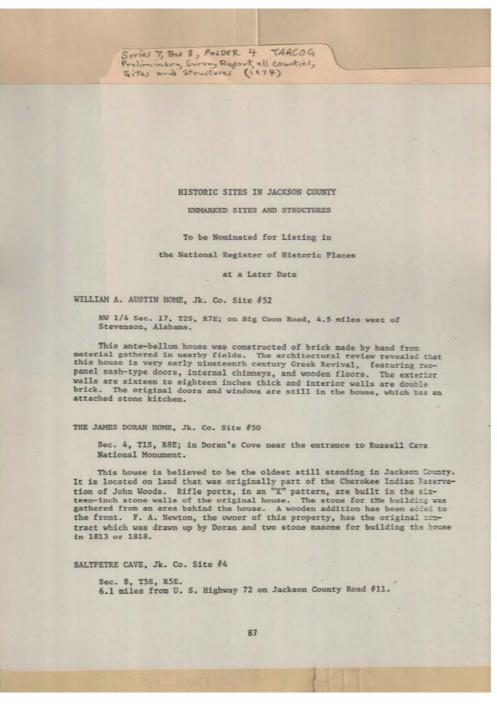
Names:

Brown, Charles Williams

**Types:** 

list

ames Moody Proctor Home Proctor, James Moody Proctor, John Franklin Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 76r0708-04-000-0091ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Austin, William A. Doran, James James Doran Home

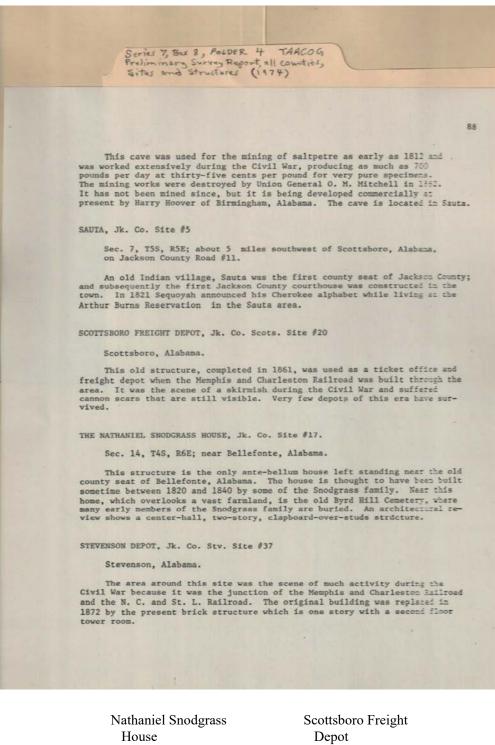
## **Types:**

list

Newton, F. A. SaltPetre Cave Unmarked Sites in Jackson County

William A. Austin Home Woods, John

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0092 Image 77 Contents Index About



General

Names:

Burns, Arthur Hoover, Harry

Mitchell, O. M.,

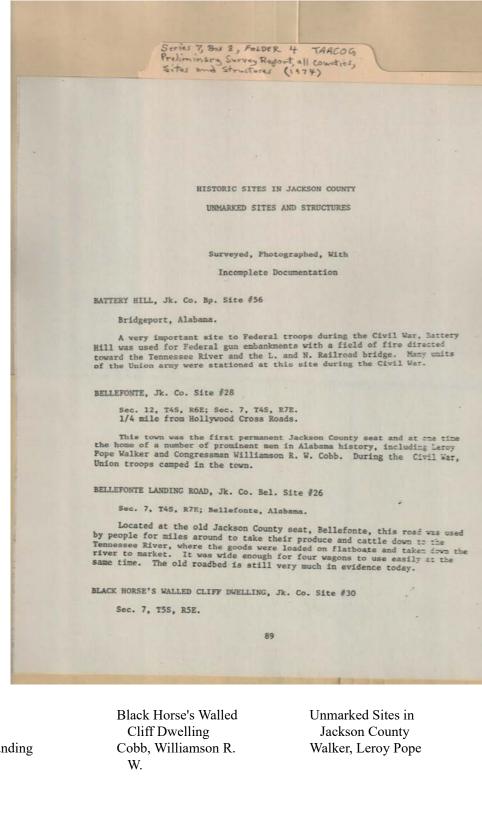
# **Types:**

list

Sauta

Snodgrass, Nathaniel Stevenson Depot

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 78r0708-04-000-0093ContentsIndexAbout



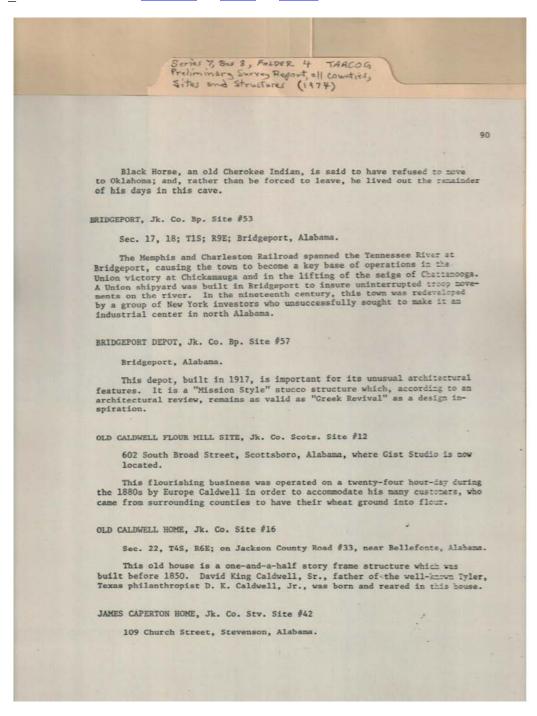
## Names:

Battery Hill Bellefonte Bellefonte Landing Road

## **Types:**

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 79r0708-04-000-0094ContentsIndexAbout



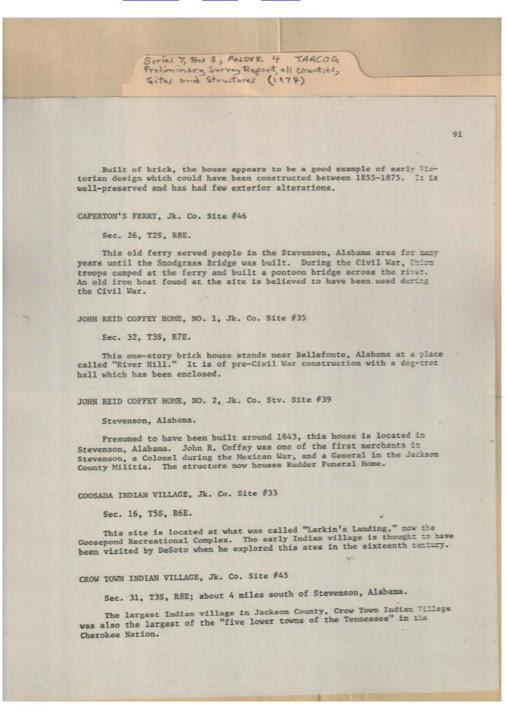
#### Names:

Black Horse (Indian) Bridgeport Bridgeport Depot

## **Types:**

list

Caldwell Flour Mill Site Caldwell, D. K., Jr. Caldwell, David King, Sr. Caldwell, Europe Caperton, James James Caperton Home Old Caldwell Home Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 80r0708-04-000-0095ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

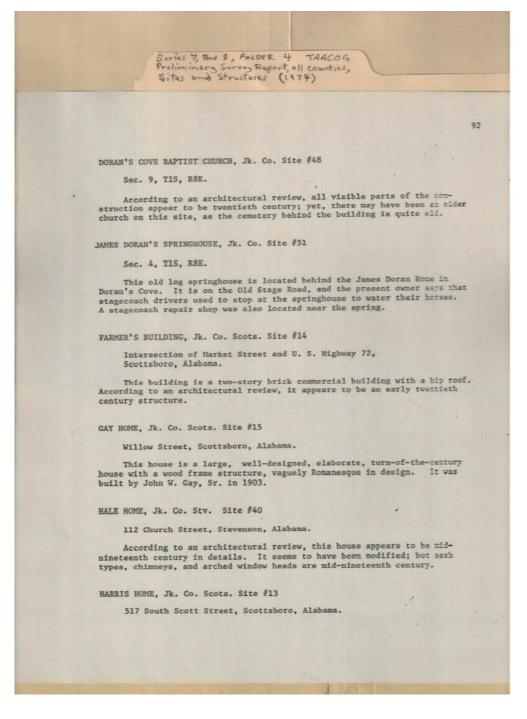
Caperton's Ferry Coffey, John Reid

# **Types:**

list

Coosada Indian Village Crow Town Indian Village DeSoto, John Reid Coffey Home

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 81r0708-04-000-0096ContentsIndexAbout



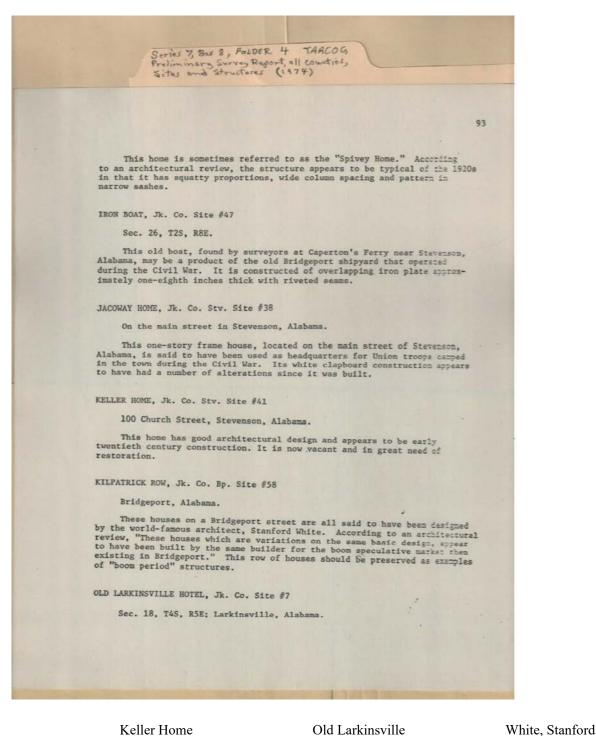
# Names:

Doran, James Doran's Cove Baptist Church

## **Types:**

list

Farmer's Building Gay Home Gay, John W., Sr. Hale Home Harris Home James Doran's Springhouse Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 82r0708-04-000-0097ContentsIndexAbout



Hotel

Kilpatrick Row

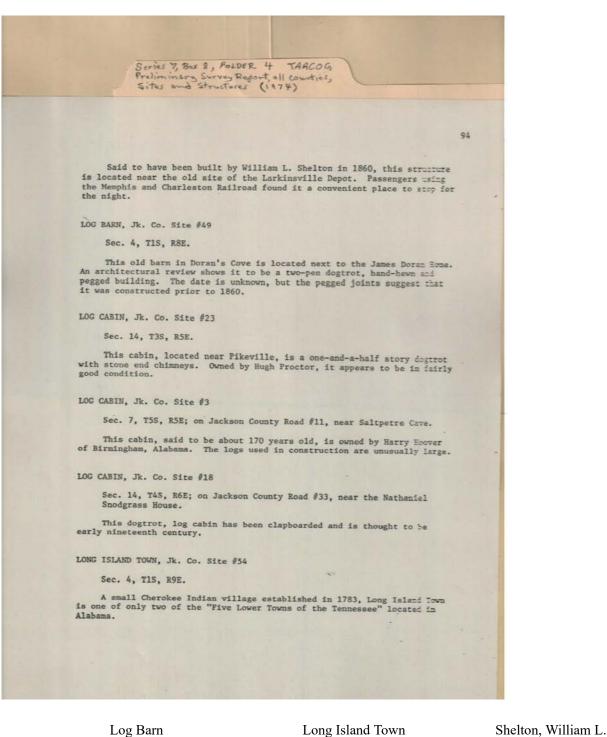
Iron Boat Jacoway Home

**Types:** 

Names:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 83r0708-04-000-0098ContentsIndexAbout



Proctor, Hugh

Snodgrass, Nathaniel

Names:

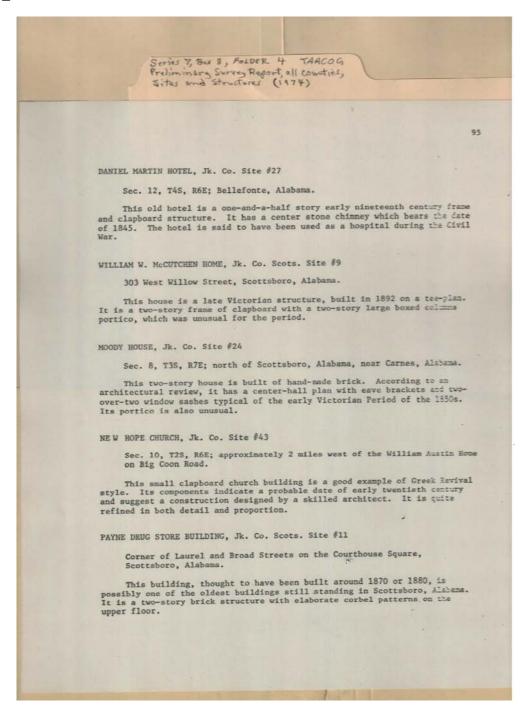
Doran, James Hoover, Harry

Log Cabin

**Types:** 

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 84r0708-04-000-0099ContentsIndexAbout



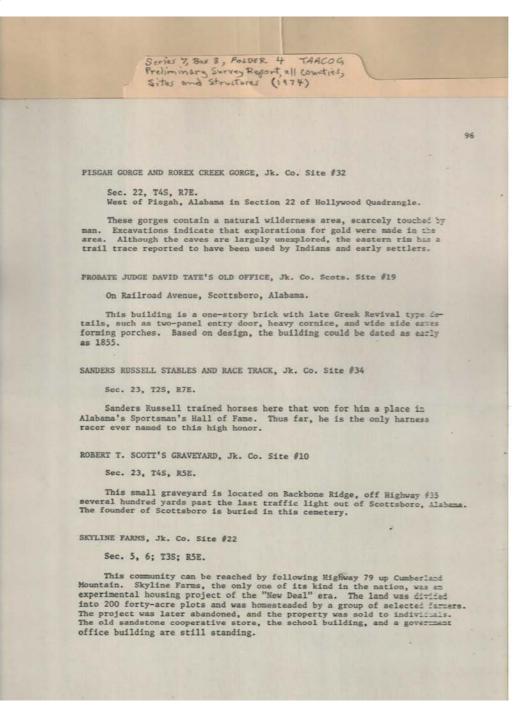
#### Names:

Austin, William A. Daniel Martin Hotel Martin, Daniel

#### **Types:**

list

McCutchen, William W. Moody House New Hope Church Payne Drug Store Building William W. McCutchen Home Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 85r0708-04-000-0100ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

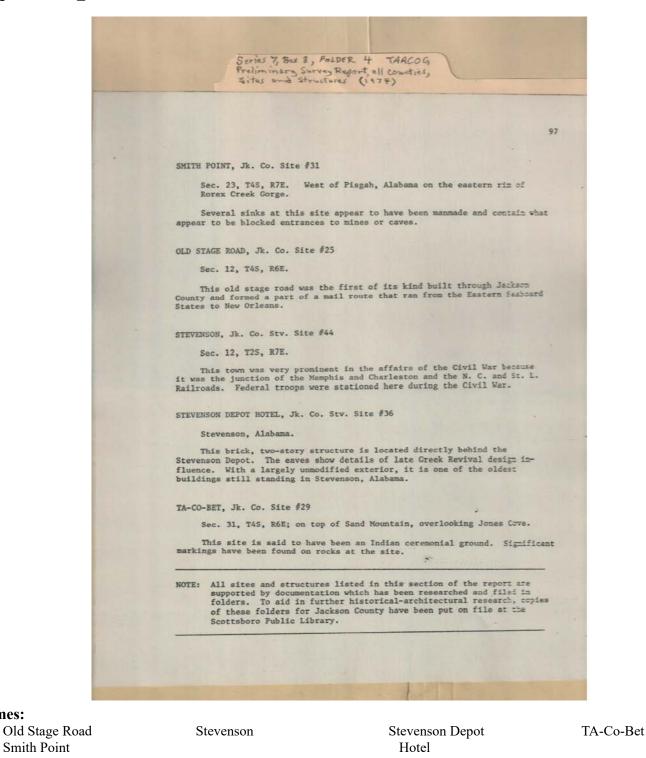
Pisgah Gorge Probate Judge David Tate's Old Office

## **Types:**

list

Robert T. Scott's Graveyard Rorex Creek Gorge Russell, Sanders Sanders Russell Stables & Race Track Scott, Robert T. Skyline Farms Tate, David, Judge

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0101 Image 86 Contents Index About

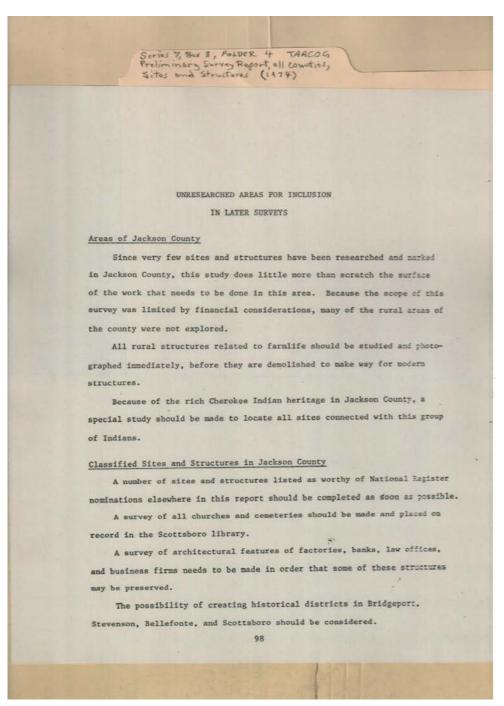


Names: Smith Point

**Types:** 

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 87r07\_08-04-000-0102ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Unresearched Areas

# **Types:**

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 88r07\_08-04-000-0103ContentsIndexAbout

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Types: notes Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 89r07\_08-04-000-0104ContentsIndexAbout

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Types: notes Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 90r07\_08-04-000-0105ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF

LIMESTONE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Limestone County, created by an act of the Alabama Territorial Legislature on February 6, 1818, was named for a hard limestone creak bed that flows southwardly through the area, winding its way to the Tennessee River.

About 1800 John Craig of Tennessee is reported to have made the first attempt to settle in this area. He camped for three days above the big spring at Athens, but, not liking the temper of the Chickasaw Indians who claimed the land, he returned to Tennessee.

In 1807 a party consisting of Thomas Redus, William Redus, William and James Simms, James Withy, John Maples, Benjamin Murrell, and a Mr. Piedmore came from Roane County, Tennessee in flat boats down the Tennessee River to the mouth of the Elk River. The party headed up Elk River, landed at Buck Island, and established Simms Settlement, believed to be the first permanent white settlement in the county. Following these first settlers came other pioneers; all were, however, intruders upon Indian territory.

Governor Robert Williams of the Mississippi Territory issued a proclamation in 1806 forbidding immigrants to settle on Indian land. The squatters came anyway; and by 1809 the complaints of the Chickasavs had become so persistent that Colonel Return J. Meigs was ordered into what is now Limestone County. He established himself and a small force at Fort Earpton on the Elk River, located seventeen miles west of Athens. Here he exercised

109

#### Names:

Craig, John Limestone County History Maples, John

#### **Places:**

Limestone County, AL

#### **Types:**

essay

Meigs, Return J., Colonel Murrell, Benjamin Piedmore, Redus, Thomas Redus, William Simms, James Simms, William Williams, Robert, Governor Withy, James

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 91r07\_08-04-000-0106ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

general supervision over the area and attempted to prevent encroachment on Indian lands. Fort Hampton was abandoned one year after the Chickasaw cession in 1816.

Athens and Mooresville were the two earliest planned towns in Linestone County. At the 1818 federal land sales in Huntsville, a group of speculators including John Coffee, Robert Beaty, John D. Carriel, and John Read bought the northeast quarter of section eight, township three south, range four west for sixty dollars an acre and laid out the town of Athens on the same plan as that developed for Huntsville in 1810. John Coffee, who had drawn the plot of Huntsville, initially called Twickenham, apparently changed only a few street names when he completed the first town plot for Athens. Mooresville was settled as a pioneer village some years before the land on which it is located was ceded by the Chickasaw Indians. Both of these towns were incorporated by the Alabama Territorial Legislature in 1818, Mooresville on November 16, 1818 and Athens on November 19, 1818.

When the permanent seat of justice was chosen for Limestone County, a commission, appointed by the Territorial Legislature to make this decision, chose Athens on December 3, 1818 although there were two other sites which were favored by competing groups.

During the first ten years of its existence Limestone County doubled in population. Because the rich loam soils were especially adapted to cotton production, large plantations absorbed much of the land in the southern and eastern part of the county. Smaller farms were interspersed among these large holdings, but most of them were located in the less fertile areas in the northern section of the county known as "the Barrens."

Names: Beaty, Robert Types:

essay

Carriel, John D.

Coffee, John

Read, John

110

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 92r07\_08-04-000-0107ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all countres, Sites and Structures (1974)

Small communities such as Pettusville and Elkmont served the commercial needs of rural families living in the northern part of the county; but Mooresville and Athens remained the most thriving towns as far as social and cultural life were concerned. Planters, merchants, and professional men constructed well-built dwellings, business houses, churches, schools, and fraternal headquarters which are still in use today in these towns. Many fine rural homes were erected during the periods of prosperity between 1830 and 1860. Some of these have been destroyed by fire or were torn down while others remain in the hands of descendents of original settlers.

The Civil War and Reconstruction period brought financial ruin to many planters and large farmers who had invested heavily in slaves, livestock, and large land holdings. Because the Tennessee Valley was occupied by Union troops during most of the war period and many of their supplies were secured by foraging operations, most of the farms and plantations in limestone County were periodically stripped of their livestock, grains, and most supplies. Many homes and businesses were looted in Athens in April of 1862 when the Union forces occupied the town for the first time.

After hostilities ended in 1865, reconstruction of the economy was slow and tedious. Some of the large farms remained in the hands of planters or their families, but tenant farming and sharecropping became a way of life for a large part of the rural population of Limestone County. As farming methods improved and the federal government began to subsidize agriculture during the New Deal period, rural families of the area became more prosperous.

Unlike the counties surrounding it, Limestone County has remained largely agricultural. Although small industries such as sawmills and feed

Types: essay 111

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 93r07\_08-04-000-0108ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bax 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all courties, Sites and Structures (1974) 112 processing plants developed in and around Athens, no major manufacturing establishments were attracted to the area until the last few years. During the last thirty-five years, many families have secured industrial employment in Madison and Morgan Counties. The vast expansion of Redstone Arsenal activities has also greatly increased economic opportunities for the people of Limestone County. Athens, the largest town in the county, remains a thriving commercial and cultural center. Its citizens have been successful in blending the old with the new in such a way that the town retains many characteristics of a rural-oriented community while at the same time possessing some of the sophistication of a modern city. BIBLIOGRAPHY Brewer, Willis. <u>Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record, and Public</u> <u>Men, from 1540 to 1872</u>. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Willo Publishing Company, originally published 1872, republished 1964. Court Records, Deed Records, Will Records. Probate Office. Linestone County Courthouse. Athens, Alabama. Owen, Thomas McAdory. <u>History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography</u>. Four Volumes. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921. Walker, Robert Henry, Jr. <u>History of Limestone County, Alabama</u>. Limestone County Commission and Robert Walker, Jr., 1973.

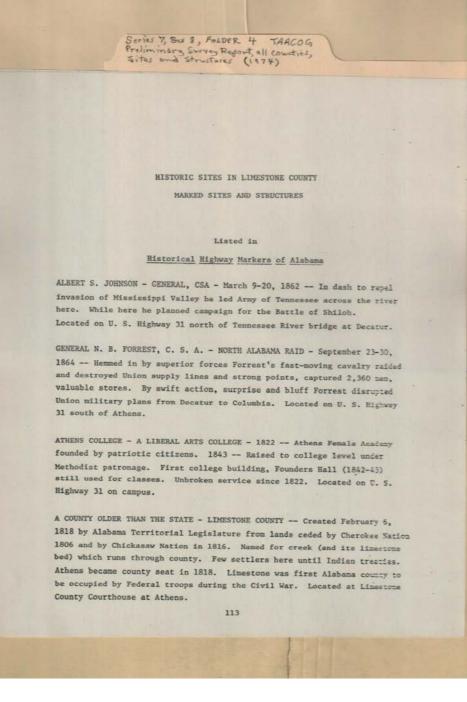
Names:

Brewer, Willis

**Types:** 

essay

Owen, Thomas McAdory Walker, Robert Henry, Jr. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 94r07\_08-04-000-0109ContentsIndexAbout



Johnson, Albert S., General

# Names:

Athens College

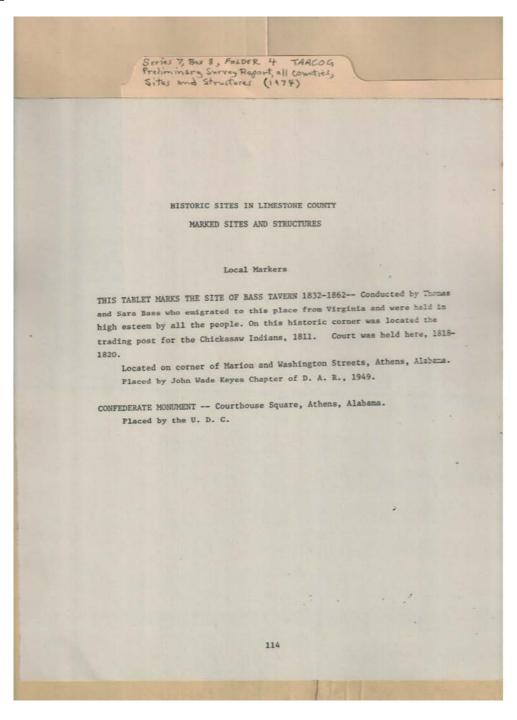
# **Places:**

Limestone County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Forrest, N. B., General Historic Sites in Limestone County Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 95r0708-04-000-0110ContentsIndexAbout



## Names:

Bass Tavern Bass, Sara Bass, Thomas

# **Places:**

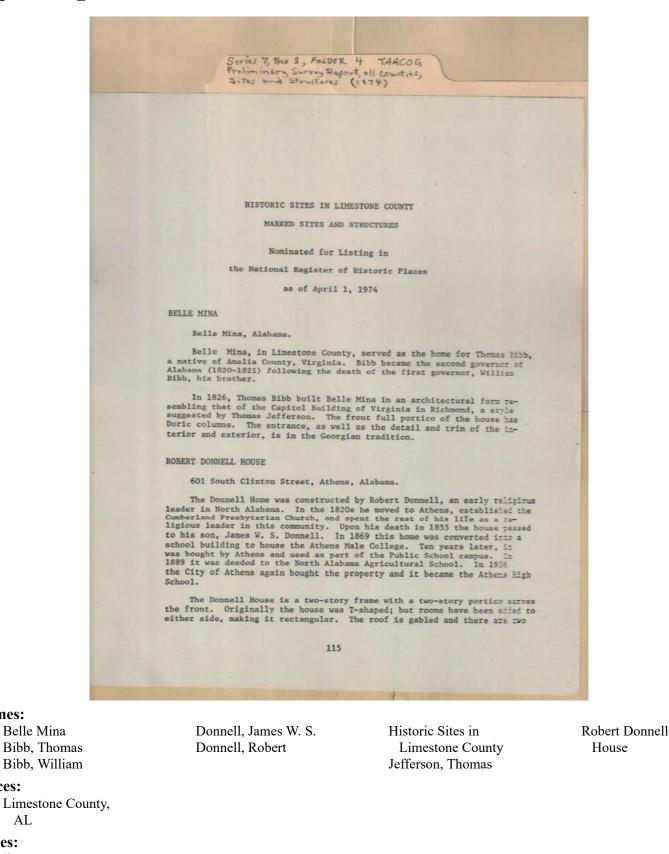
Limestone County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Confederate Monument Keyes, John Wayne Marked Sites in Limestone County

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0111 About Image 96 Contents Index



**Types:** 

**Places:** 

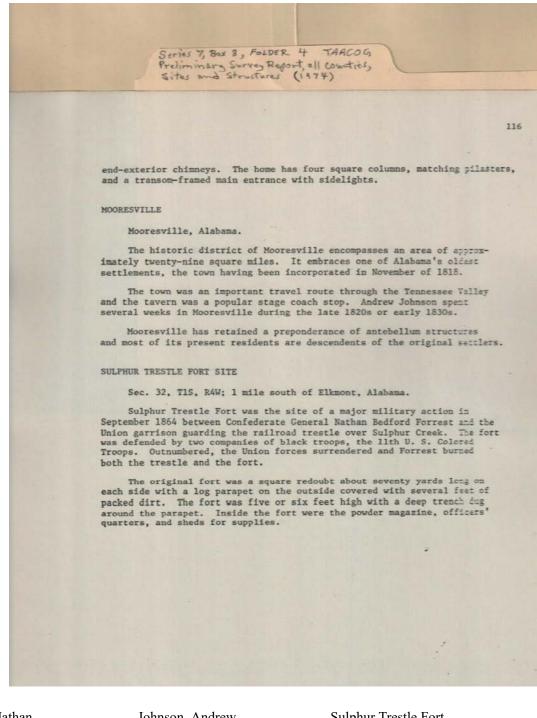
Names:

Belle Mina

list

AL

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 97r0708-04-000-0112ContentsIndexAbout



Forrest, Nathan Bedford, General

## Places:

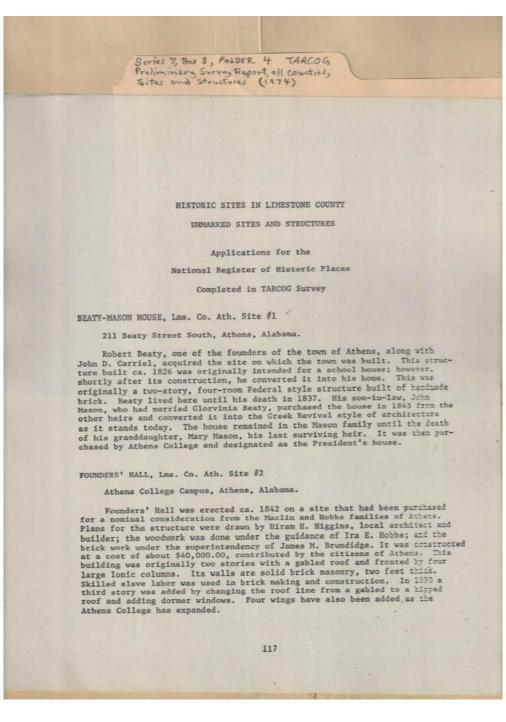
Names:

Limestone County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Johnson, Andrew Mooresville Sulphur Trestle Fort Site Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 98r07\_08-04-000-0113ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Beaty, Glorvinia Beaty, Robert Beaty-Mason House Brundidge, James M.

#### **Places:**

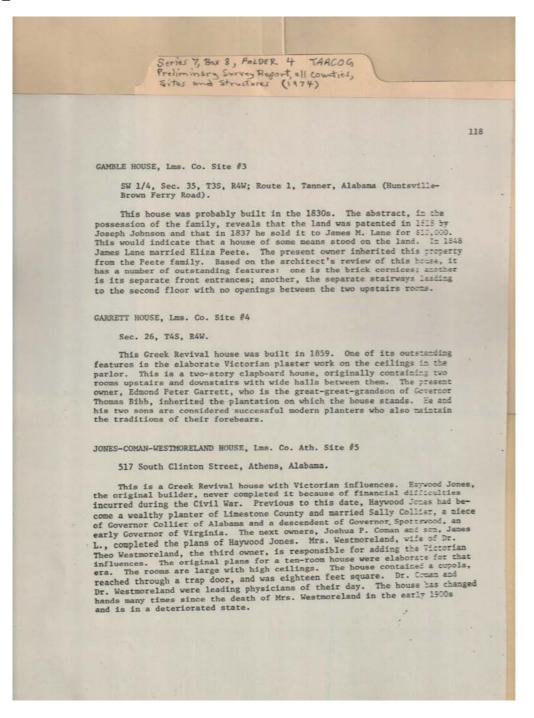
Limestone County, AL

#### **Types:**

list

Carriel, John D. Founders's Hall Higgins, Hiram H. Hobbs, Ira E. Maclin, Mason, John Mason, Mary Unmarked Sites in Limestone County

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 99r0708-04-000-0114<u>Contents</u>Index<u>About</u>



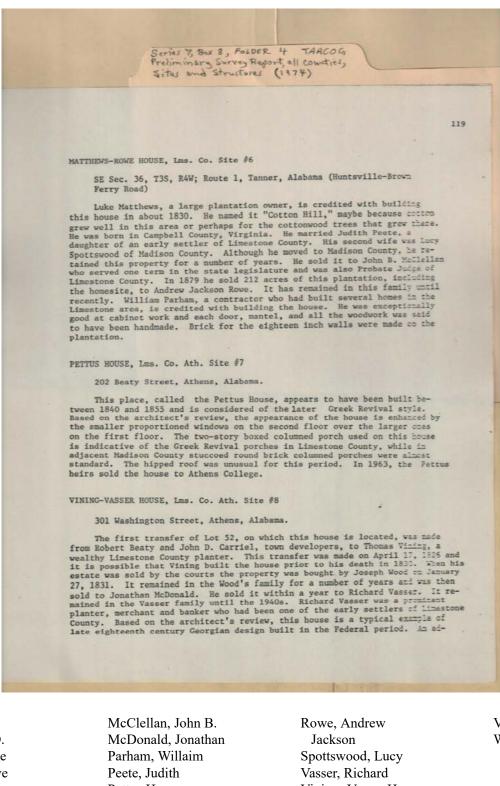
#### Names:

Bibb, Thomas, Governor Collier, Governor Collier, Sally Coman, Dr. Coman, James L.

# **Types:**

list

Coman, Joshua P. Gamble House Garrett House Garrett, Edmond Peter Johnson, Joseph Jones, Haywood Jones-Coman-Westmoreland House Lane, James M. Peete, Eliza Spottswood, Governor Westmoreland, Mrs. Westmoreland, Theo, Dr. **Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0115 Image 100 Contents Index About



Vining, Thomas Wood, Joseph

#### Names:

Beaty, Robert Carriel, John D. Matthews, Luke Matthews-Rowe House

## **Types:**

list

Pettus House

Vining -Vasser House

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 101r07\_08-04-000-0116ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 120 vertisement in the Limestone Register, a newspaper of that period, dated October 14, 1836, indicated that Joseph Wood wished to sell this "dwelling." He stated that Hiram Higgins, a prominent builder in Athens at the time, had built the structure. It is presently owned by Harold Lovvorn.

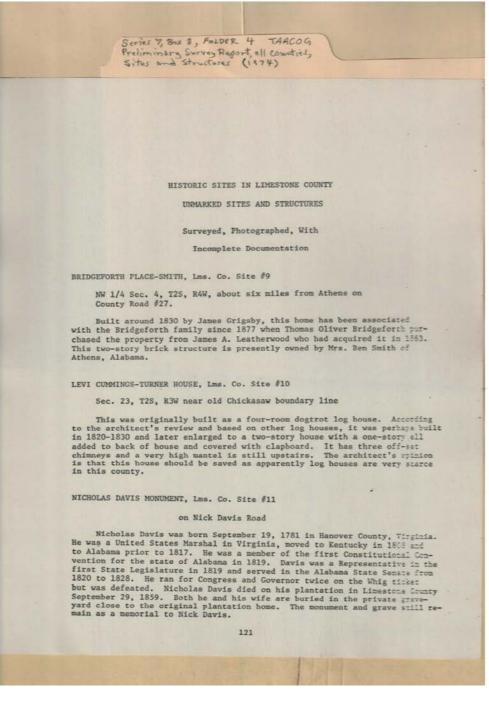
Names:

Higgins, Hiram H.

Lovvorn, Harold

Wood, Joseph

Types: list Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 102r0708-04-000-0117ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Bridgeforth Place-Smith Bridgeforth, Thomas Oliver Cummings, Levi

# **Places:**

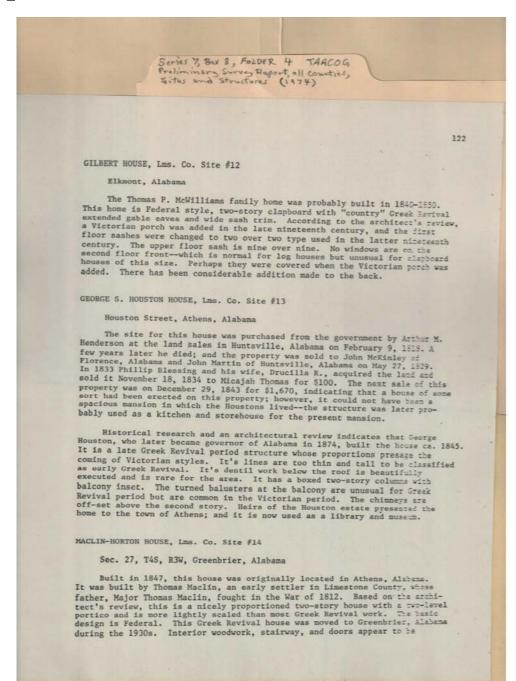
Limestone County, AL

## **Types:**

list

Davis, Nicholas Grigsby, James Leatherwood, James A. Levi Cummings-Turner House Nicholas Davis Monument Smith, Ben, Mrs. Unmarked Sites in Limestone County

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 103r0708-04-000-0118ContentsIndexAbout



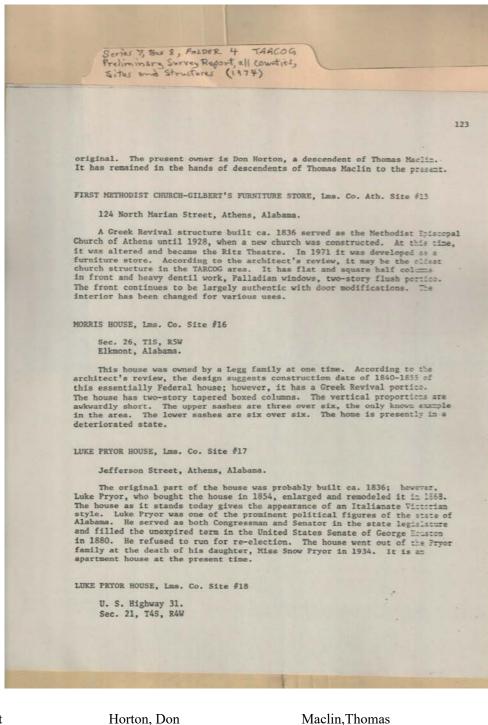
## Names:

Blessing, Drucilla R. Blessing, Phillip George S. Houston House

## **Types:**

list

Gilbert House Henderson, Arthur M. Houston, George S. Maclin, Thomas, Major Maclin-Horton House Martin, John McKinley, John McWilliams, Thomas P. Thomas, Micajah Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 104r0708-04-000-0119ContentsIndexAbout



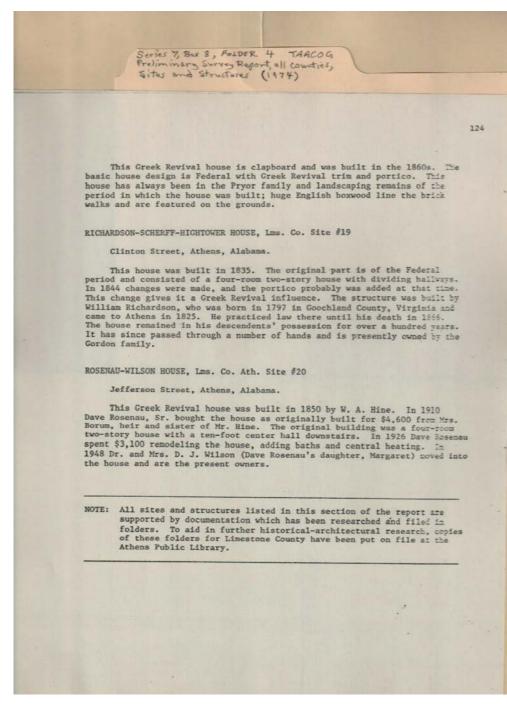
Names:

First Methodist Church Gilbert's Furniture Store

## **Types:**

list

Horton, Don Houston, George S. Legg, Luke Pryor House Maclin, Thomas Morris, House Pryor, Luke Pryor, Snow, Miss Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 105r0708-04-000-0120ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Borum, Mrs. Gordon, Hine, W. A. Richardson, William

## **Types:**

list

Richardson-Scherff-Hightower House Rosenau, Dave, Sr. Rosenau, Margaret Rosenau-Wilson House Wilson, D. J., Dr. & Mrs. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 106r07\_08-04-000-0121ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bax 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, sites and structures (1974) UNRESEARCHED AREAS FOR INCLUSION IN LATER SURVEYS Area of Limestone County Because the scope of this survey was limited by financial considerations, several areas of the county are not represented in this report. Included in this group are "The Barrens" in the northern part of the county, the Pettusville community, parts of the New Garden community, the southwestern part of the county along Elk River Valley and parts of the Limestone Creek Valley. Two important sites need to be explored by archeological "digs," Fort Hampton on Elk River and the Sulphur Trestle Fort near the railroad bed north of Athens. Classified Structures and District in Limestone County All churches and cemeteries need to be photographed, documented, and developed as a special report. Since the county still remains largely agricultural in nature, a study of farm buildings such as barns, tool sheds, blacksmith shops, smokehouses, and "out houses" should be made immediately since these structures are

being demolished at a very rapid rate.

Specific homes of historical and architectural interest that have been located but need to be photographed, researched, and documented include the following: Bridgeford Place at Beulahland near the Tennessee River; Governor Joshua L. Martin's home in Athens; The Walker Home on Clinton Streat in Athens; The Whitt-White-Pepper House, Belle Mina, Alabama; and an early log house in the New Garden Community.

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#### Names:

Belle Mina Bridgefort Place

**Types:** 

list

Martin, Joshua L., Governor Unresearched Areas Walker Home Whitt-White-Pepper House Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 107r07\_08-04-000-0122ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bax 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

Architectual features of business firms, fraternal organizations' headquarters, law offices, banks, and factories need to be studied, photographed, and documented in order that the best of the structures may be preserved.

#### Athens Historical District

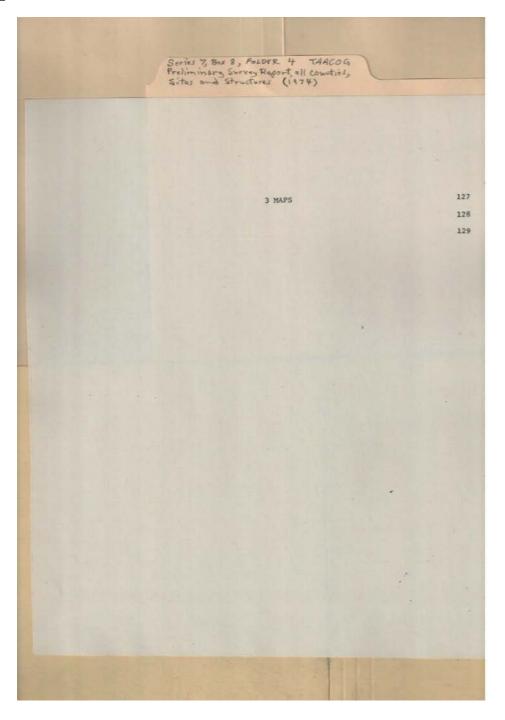
The town of Athens should be encouraged to provide the necessary legislation for the creation of an historical district in down-town Athens which would include most of its older homes and the Public Square. The Courthouse itself is an "architectual gem."

## Names:

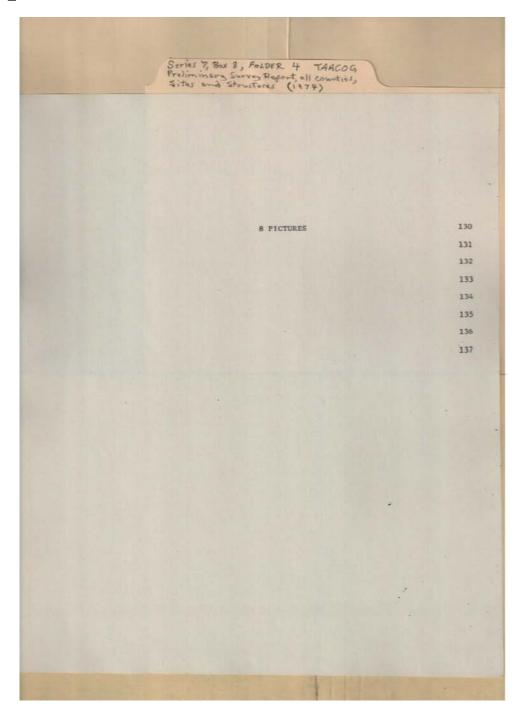
Athens Courthouse

Types: list 126

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 108r07\_08-04-000-0123ContentsIndexAbout



Types: notes Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 109r07\_08-04-000-0124ContentsIndexAbout



Types: notes

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0125 Image 110 Contents Index About

> Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and structures (1974)

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Eleven years before Alabama achieved statehood on December 13, 1808, the county of Madison was created by proclamation of the Governor of the Mississippi Territory, Robert Williams. The name selected, Madison, honored the national statesman, James Madison. Federal land sales began in August, 1809. Population in January, 1809 was already 2,223 whites and 332 blacks. Boundary lines were not fully expanded to include the present 803 square miles until 1824. Settlement of the area however had begum in 1805, when Joseph and Isaac Criner built homes in the New Market area. The Big Spring attracted pioneers and landed planters like Leroy Pope; and in 1811, the town of Twickenham was chartered around its bluffs. The first permanent English-speaking settlement in what was to be the state of Alabama had its name changed November 25, 1811 to Huntsville in honor of John Hunt. Hunt's cabin had been the first built at the Big Spring.

Other early settlements in Madison County generally follow the paths of the pioneers. Numbers were attracted to the confluence of the Three Forks of Flint River. More numbers moved into the present area of the towns of Maysville, Triana, Brownsboro, Gurley, Hazel Green, and Meridianville. As Indian disputes were resolved, the southeast and the northwest areas were developed.

The Constitutional Convention called to organize the state met in Huntsville in July, 1819; and on December 14 of that year, Alabama became officially the twenty-second state of the United States of America.

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# Names:

Criner, Isaac Criner, Joseph Hunt, John

#### **Places:**

Madison County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Madison County Madison, James

History

Pope, Leroy Williams, Robert, Governor

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 111r07\_08-04-000-0126ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sitas and Structures (1974)

Growth continued; grain mills, cotton factories, tanneries, and other essential small industries were developed. Transportation improved as roads and navigation companies, then railroads, were organized. Professional men opened offices. Madison County was however primarily an agricultural community and its largest economic investments were in land and slaves. The large number of surviving antebellum homes and other buildings over the county bears witness to the wealth of that economy. Nevertheless, Madison County elected antisecessionists to the Alabama Secession Convention in 1861.

War came. Huntsville had a significant role. General Ormsby Mitchel moved troops overnight from Fayetteville, Tennessee to capture the town and cut Confederate supply lines on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on April 11, 1862. Federal occupation wreaked less destruction than combat might have. Much of the county survived, but by 1865 there were no more slaves and very little wealth. The Civil War was lost. The economic backbone of the area was broken and would not heal for many years.

The degraded conditions of the Reconstruction period finally ended. Gradually Madison County began again. Investment capital was scarce and progress was slow for decades. Around the turn of the century, cotton mills increased employment opportunities and agricultural prices went up. Then World War I, Depression, and World War II arrived. Chemical warfare arsenals at Huntsville brought jobs and money. In 1950, space science came to Madison County. The pace of growth increased very rapidly for the second time in its history. One hundred seventy years after the first white settlers arrived, Madison County flourishes.

Names:

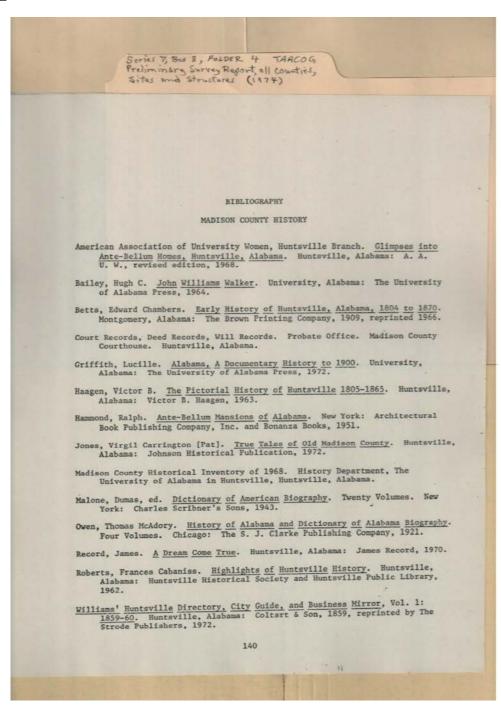
Mitchel, Ormsby, General

**Types:** 

list

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 112r0708-04-000-0127ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

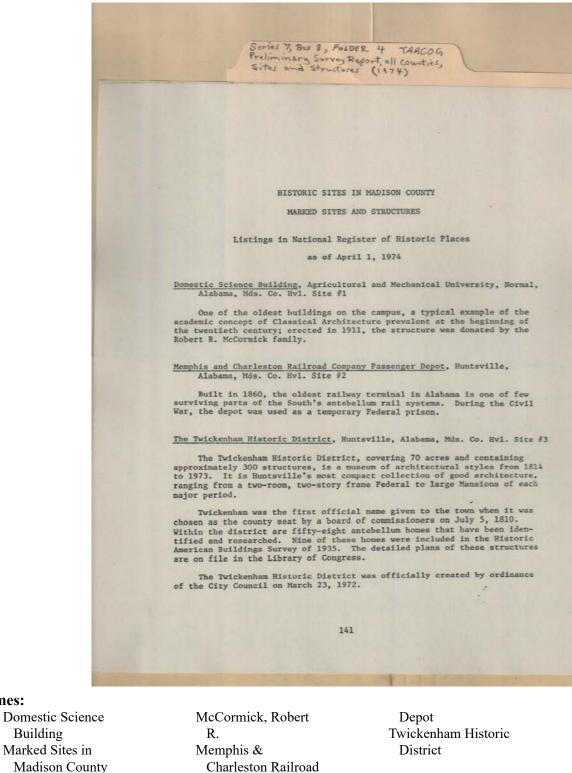
Bailey, Hugh C. Betts, Edward Chambers Griffith, Lucille

# **Types:**

list

Haagen, Victor B. Hammond, Ralph Jones, Virgil Carrington (Pat) Malone, Dumas Owen, Thomas McAdory Record, James Roberts, Frances Cabaniss

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0128 Image 113 Contents Index About



#### **Places:**

Names:

Madison County, AL

Building

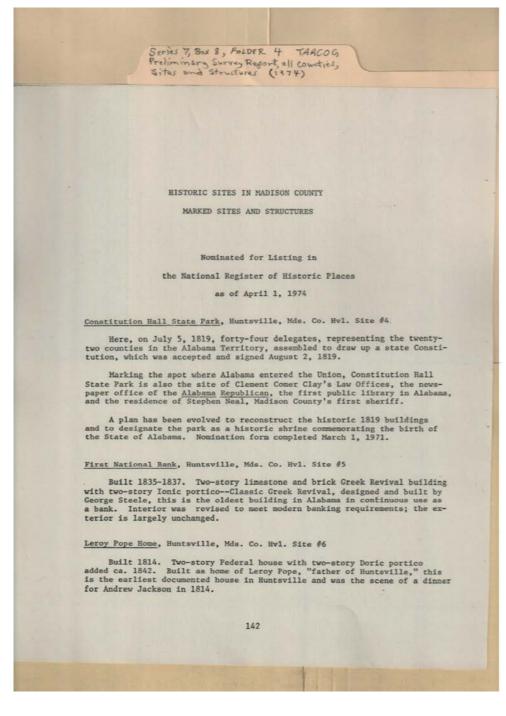
Marked Sites in

# **Types:**

list

Charleston Railroad

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 114r0708-04-000-0129ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Clay, Clement Comer Constitutional Hall State Park

#### **Places:**

Madison County, AL

# **Types:**

list

First National Bank Jackson, Andrew Leroy Pope Home National Register Nominations in Madison Neal, Stephen Steele, George Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 115r0708-04-000-0130ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, sites and structures (1974) 143 Clemens House, Huntsville, Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #7 Two-story brick house with Italianate styling. Jas. Clemens, father of Jeremiah Clemens, bought the residence of Preston Yeatman in 1838. Italianate design introduced later. Jeremiah--soldier, novelist, and politician--opposed secession and was a leader at the Peace Movement at the end of the Civil War. Humphreys-Rodgers House, Huntsville, Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #8 Ca. 1850. Two-story brick house, hip roof, two-story columned entrance porch with Italianate influences. Built by D. C. Humphreys, state legislator, regimental commander, C. S. A., and acknowledged leader of the Peace Movement, a conciliatory group active toward the end of the Civil War. He later became judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

# Names:

Clemens House Clemens, James

**Places:** 

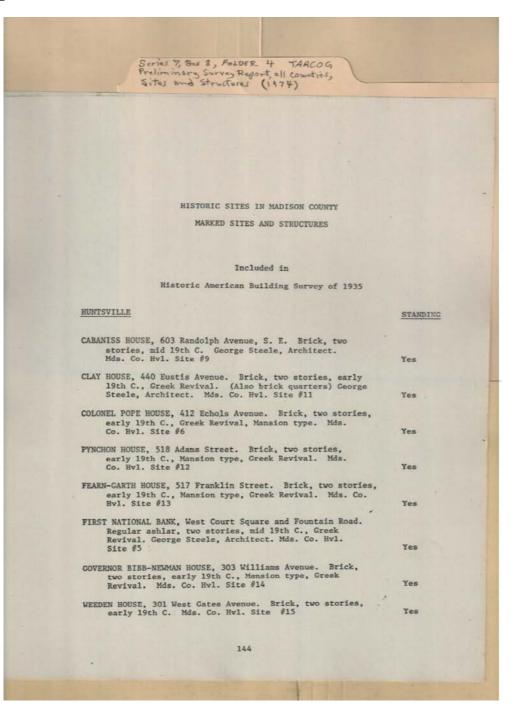
Madison County, AL

Types:

list

Clemens, Jeremiah Humphreys, D. C. Humphreys-Rodgers House Yeatman, Preston

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 116r0708-04-000-0131ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Cabaniss House Clay House Colonel Pope House Fearn-Garth House

#### **Places:**

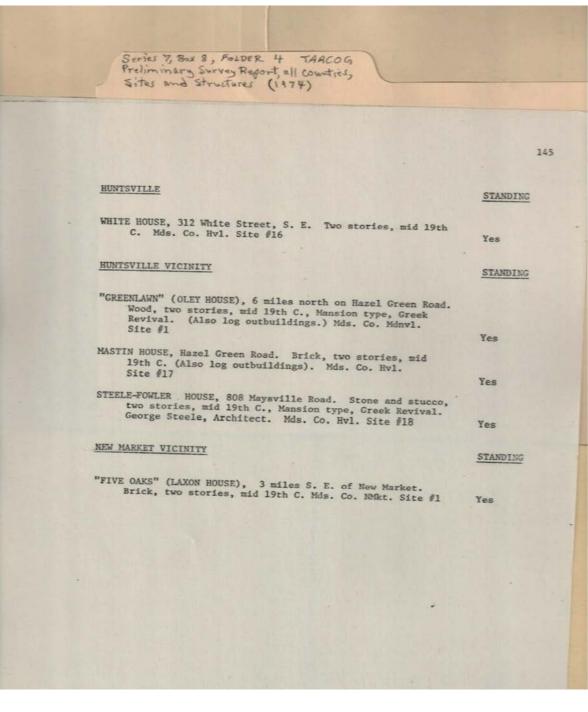
Madison County, AL

# **Types:**

list

First National Bank Governor Bibb-Newman House Marked Sites in Madison County Pynchon House Steele, George Weeden House

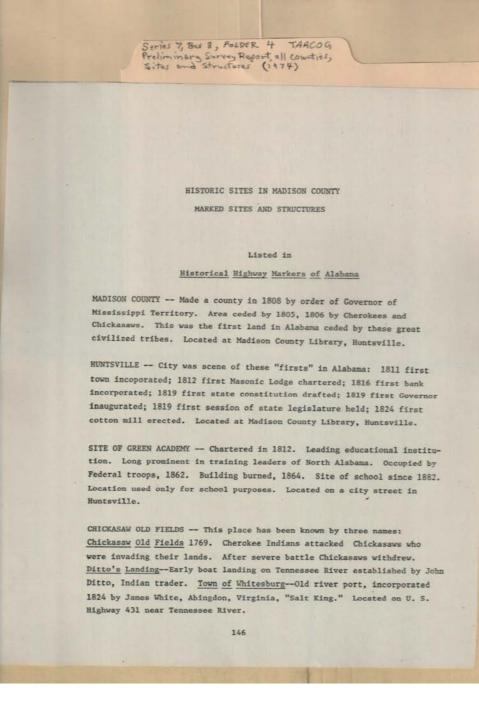
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 117r0708-04-000-0132ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Types: list

Five Oaks Greenlawn Laxon House Mastin House Oley House Steele, George Steele-Fowler House White House Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 118r0708-04-000-0134ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

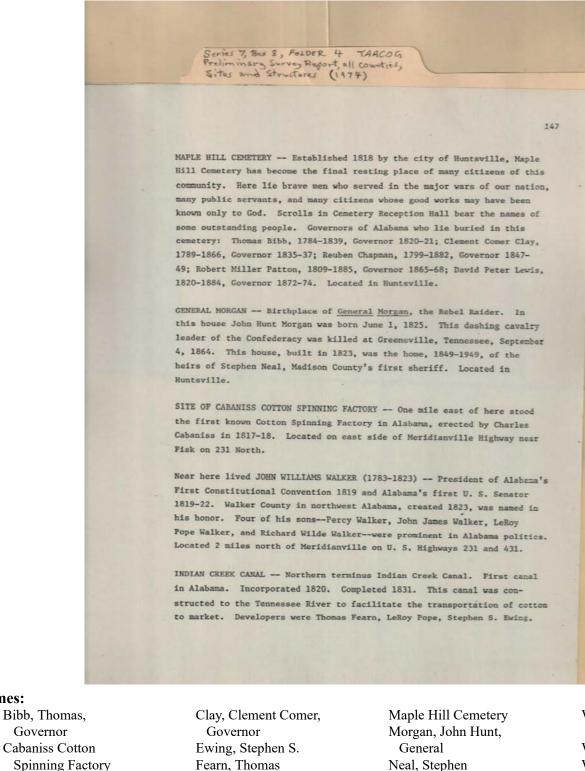
Chickasaw Old Fields Ditto, John Ditto's Landing

# **Types:**

list

Green Academy Site Highway Markers in Madison County Huntsville Madison County White, James Whitesburg Town

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0135 Image 119 Contents Index About



Walker, John Williams Walker, Leroy Pope Walker, Percy Walker, Richard Wilde

# Governor

Names:

Bibb, Thomas, Governor

Cabaniss, Charles

Chapman, Reuben,

**Types:** 

list

Site

Fearn, Thomas General Morgan Indian Creek Canal Lewis, David Peter, Governor

Neal, Stephen Patton, Robert Miller, Governor Pope, Leroy Walker, John James

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 120r0708-04-000-0136ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 148 Henry Cook, and Samuel Hazard. Located in Huntsville near northern end of canal at the Big Spring. 2 miles N. W. on old Limestone Road during a SKIRMISH -- August 5, 1862. Federal General Robert L. McCook was killed by men of Capt. Frank Gurley's Confederate unit. In retaliation, the Federal forces burned and pillaged the area. Located at Plevna on Winchester Road. TRIANA -- Incorporated November 13, 1819. Located on the Tennessee River at the southern terminus of Indian Creek Canal, Triana was a thriving port through which cotton and other produce of Madison County moved to market, prior to establishment of railroads in North Alabama. In 1819 designated one of the first six voting precincts in the county. Located on Huntsville-Decatur Highway at intersection of road to new airpott. FIRST BANK IN ALABAMA --- MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS BANK OF HUNTSVILLE ---Housed on this site in brick building 44 ft. x 54 ft. Chartered by Mississippi Territorial Legislature December 11, 1816. Commenced operations October 17, 1817, shortly thereafter made depository for Huntsville Federal Land Office funds. Charter voided by Proclamation of Governor Pickens on February 1, 1825. LeRoy Pope, first and only president. Located in Huntsville on west side of Square. SITE THE HUNTSVILLE INN -- A three-story brick building erected before 1817. Here, President James Monroe was honored at a public dinner on June 2, 1819, while on a three-day visit to the Alabama Territory. Here, also, the First Alabama Legislature convened on October 25, 1819, while Huntsville was the first Capital. Located in Huntsville on east side of Public Square. SITE ALABAMA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION -- Here, on July 5, 1819 forty-four delegates from the twenty-two Counties in the Alabama Territory Gurley, Frank, Merchants & Planters Captain Bank of Huntsville

Skirmish Triana

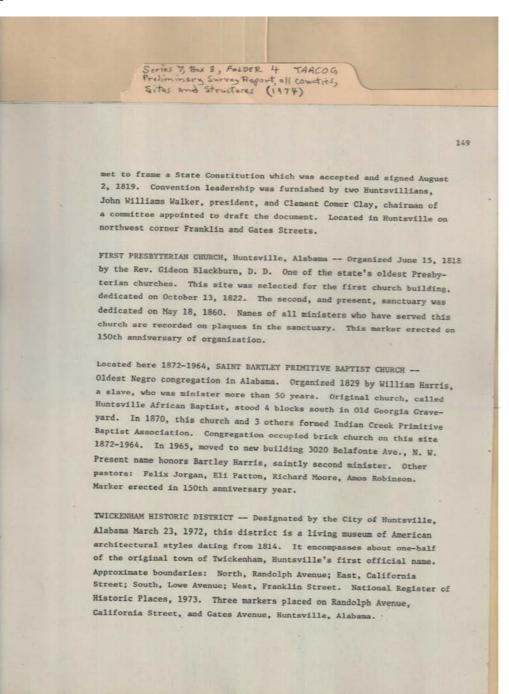
# Names:

Alabama's First Constitutional Convention Cook, Henry

**Types:** 

list

Gurley, Frank, Captain Hazard, Samuel McCook, Robert L., General Merchants & Planters Bank of Huntsville Monroe, James, President Pickens, Governor Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 121r0708-04-000-0137ContentsIndexAbout



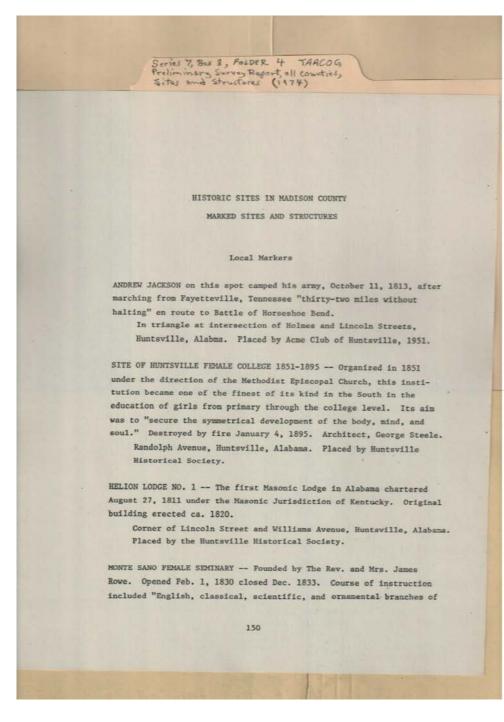
# Names:

Blackburn, Gideon, Rev. Clay, Clement Comer First Presbyterian Church

# **Types:**

list

Harris, Bartley Harris, William Jorgan, Felix Moore, Richard Patton, Eli Robinson, Amos Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church Twickenham Historic District Walker, John Williams Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 122r07\_08-04-000-0138ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

Helion Lodge No. 1 Huntsville Female College Site

# **Types:**

list

Jackson, Andrew Monte Sano Female Seminary Rowe, James, Rev. & Mrs. Steele, George Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 123r0708-04-000-0139ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 151 education usually bestowed upon young ladies in such institutions." The Rev. James Rowe was minister of the Methodist Huntsville Station in 1827 and 1829. Fearn Street, Monte Santo Mountain, Huntsville, Alabama. Placed by the Huntsville Historical Society. FIRST NATIONAL BANK -- Erected in 1835. This building has since been occupied by the First National Bank of Huntsville and its predecessors: The National Bank of Huntsville 1865-1869, The Northern Bank of Huntsville 1852-1865 (Operation suspended 1863-1865), The Branch of the State Bank of Alabama 1835-1852. George Steele, architect and builder. Public Square, Huntsville, Alabama. BURRITT MUSEUM - Situated on 167 acres of some of the most scenic land in North Alabama, the museum and its grounds contain items of local and national interest. This property was willed to the City of Huntsville in 1955 by Dr. William Henry Burritt (1869-1955), physician and philanthropist. Open to the public. On Monte Sano Boulevard, Round Top Mountain, Huntsville, Alabama.

Names:

Burritt Museum

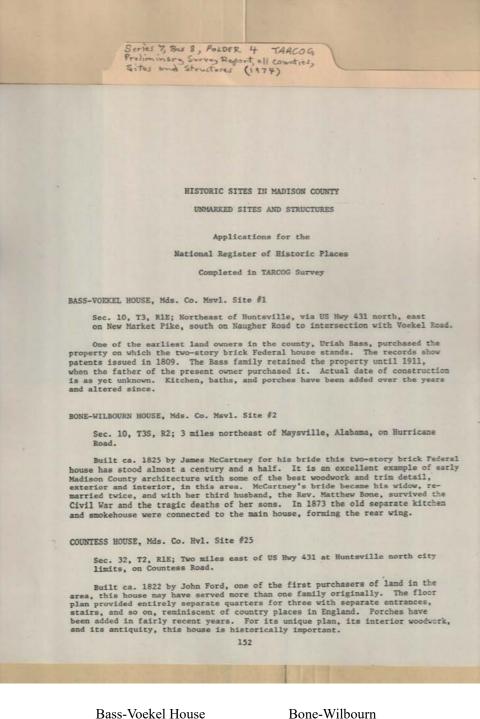
Burritt, William Henry, Dr.

First National Bank Rowe, James, Rev. Steele, George

**Types:** 

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 124r0708-04-000-0140ContentsIndexAbout



Ford, John McCartney, James

#### Names:

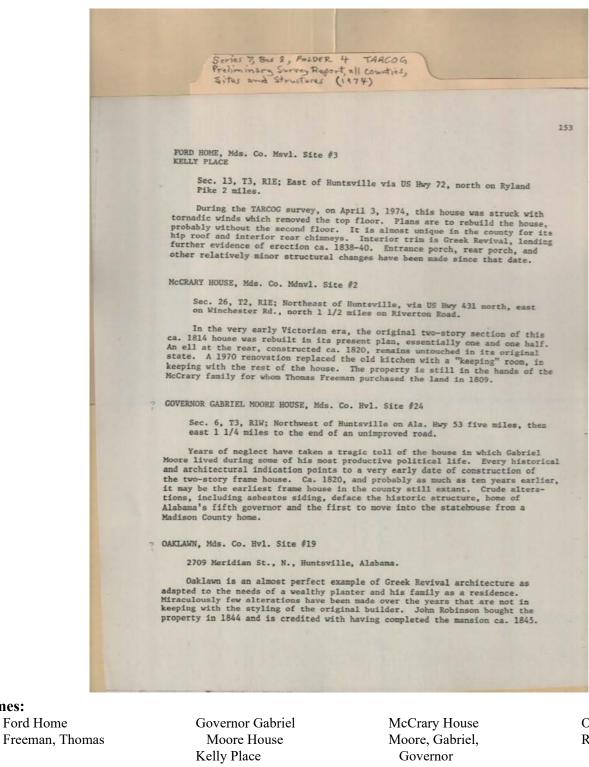
Applicatons for National Register Bass, Uriah

#### **Types:**

list

Bass-Voekel House Bone, Matthew, Rev. Bone-Wilbourn House Countess House

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0141 Image 125 Contents Index About



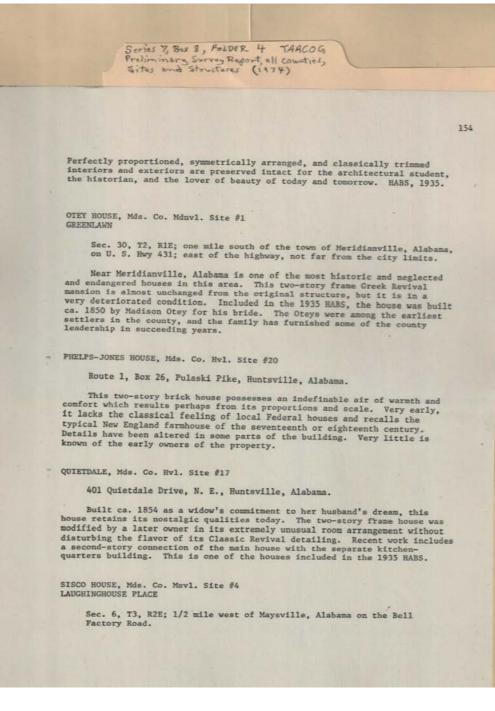
**Types:** 

Names:

Ford Home

list

Oaklawn Robinson, John Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 126r0708-04-000-0142ContentsIndexAbout

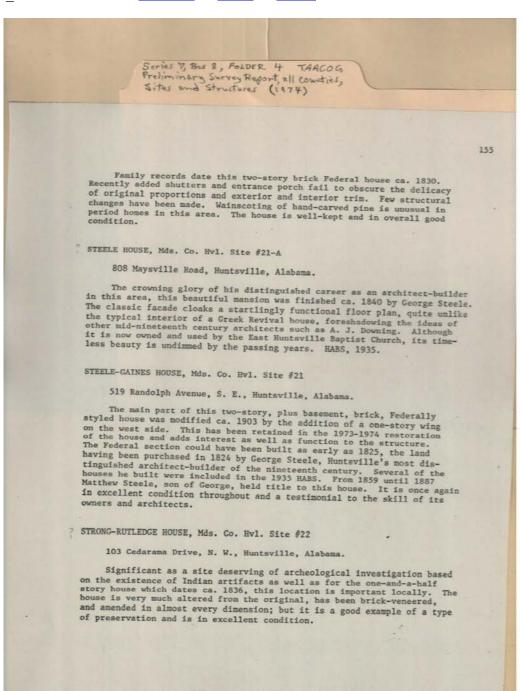


Names:

Greenlawn Laughinghouse Place Otey House Otey, Madison Phelps-Jones House Quietdale Sisco House

Types: list

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 127r0708-04-000-0143ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Downing, A. J. Steele House

**Types:** 

list

Steele, George Steele, Matthew Steele-Gaines, House

Strong-Rutledge House Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 128r07\_08-04-000-0144ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

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> WITHERS-CHAPMAN HOUSE, Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #23

2409 Gabory Lane, N. E., Huntsville, Alabama.

This small one-and-a-half story house was for many years the home of the descendents of Governor Reuben Chapman, having been purchased by his son in 1873 and sold only recently by them. Detailing on the interior as well as the exterior treatment suggest a date of ca. 1835-1840. Few changes appear to have been made in the house. It is a lovely example of the small frame cottage type that was lived in by people of moderate means throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

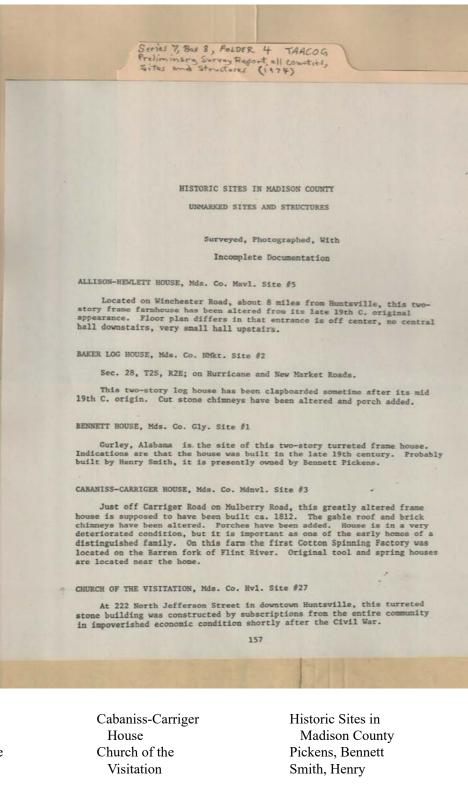
#### Names:

Chapman, Reuben, Governor Withers-Chapman House

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 129r0708-04-000-0145ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

Allison-Hewlett House Baker Log House Bennett House

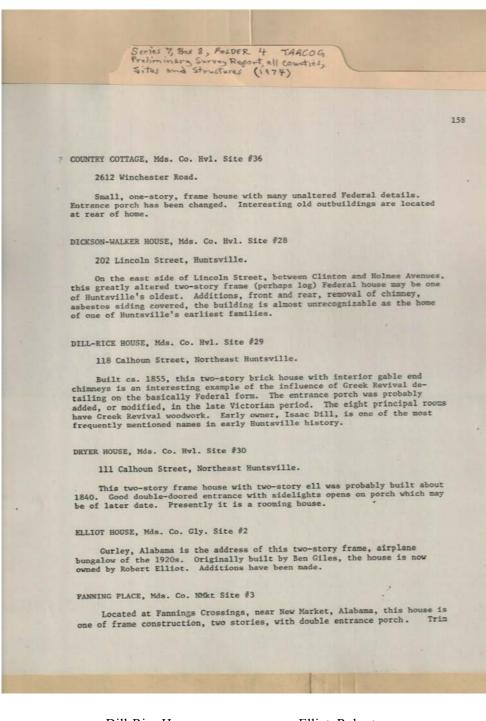
#### **Places:**

Madison County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 130r0708-04-000-0146ContentsIndexAbout



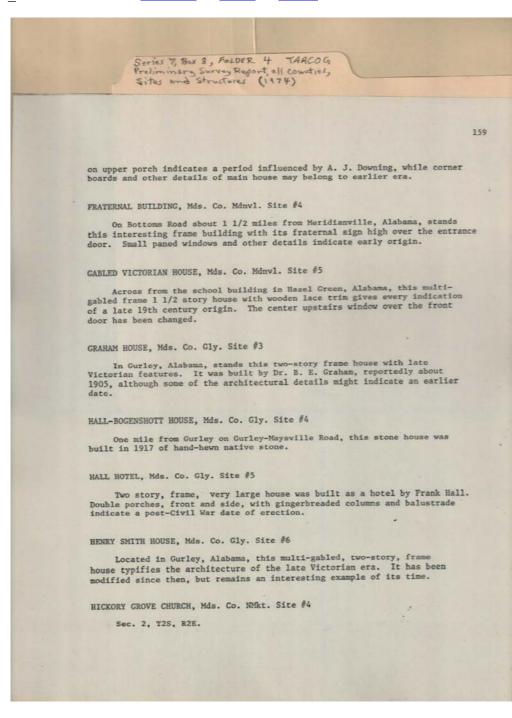
Names:

Country Cottage Dickson-Walker House

# **Types:**

list

Dill-Rice House Dryer House Elliot House Elliot, Robert Fanning Place Giles, Ben Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 131r0708-04-000-0147ContentsIndexAbout



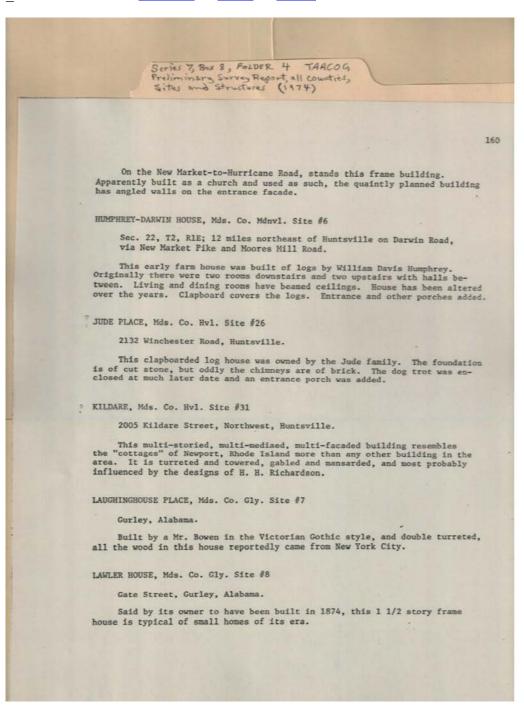
#### Names:

Downing, A. J. Fraternal Building Gabled Victorian House

# **Types:**

list

Graham House Graham, B. E., Dr. Hall Hotel Hall, Frank Hall-Bogenshott House Henry Smith House Hickory Grove Church Smith, Henry Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 132r0708-04-000-0148ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

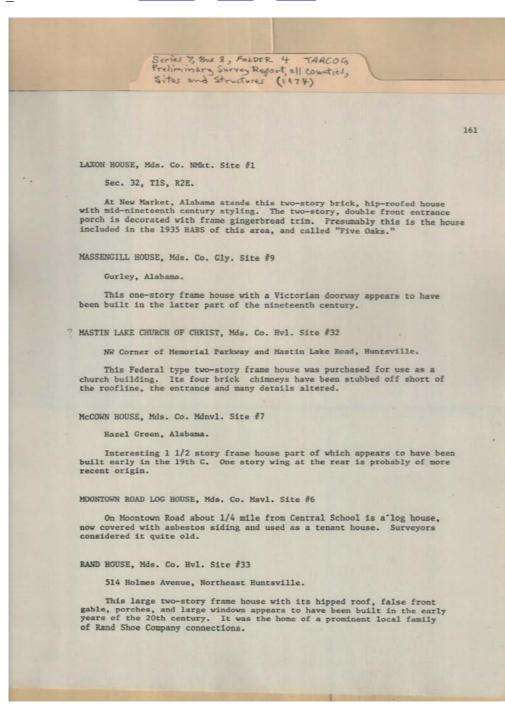
Bowen, Humphrey, William Davis

Types:

list

Humphrey-Darwin House Jude Place Kildare Laughinghouse Place Lawler House Richardson, H. H.

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 133r0708-04-000-0149ContentsIndexAbout



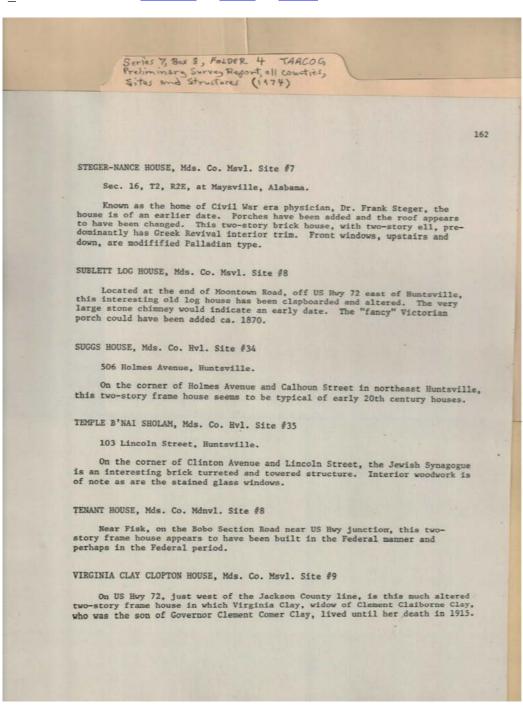
#### Names:

Laxon House Massengill House

**Types:** 

list

Mastin Lake Church of Christ McCown House Moontown Road Log House Rand House Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 134r0708-04-000-0150ContentsIndexAbout



#### Names:

Clay, Clement Claiborne Clay, Clement Comer, Governor

# **Types:**

list

Clay, Virginia Steger, Frank, Dr. Steger-Nance house Sublett Log House Suggs House Temple B'Nai Sholam Tenant House Virginia Clay Clopton House Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 135r07\_08-04-000-0151ContentsIndexAbout

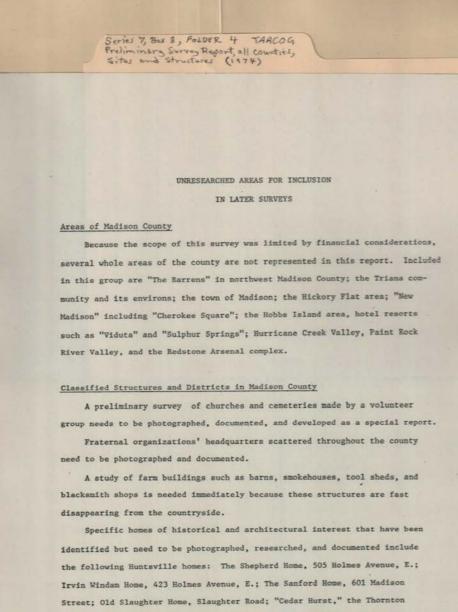
Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1874) 163 WHITMAN-COBB HOUSE, Mds. Co. NMkt. Site #5 Sec. 32, T1, R1E; New Market, Alabama. This two-story frame house with one interior end chimney and two exterior gable end chimneys has interesting modified Palladian-type windows upstairs and down on the entrance facade. Entrance porch was probably altered. NOTE: All sites and structures listed in this section of the report are supported by documentation which has been researched and filed in folders. To aid in further historical-architectural research, copies of these folders for Madison County have been put on file at the Huntsville Public Library. Names:

Whitman-Cobb House

# **Types:**

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 136r0708-04-000-0152ContentsIndexAbout



Home, 2809 Whitesburg Drive, S. E.; the Carl T. Jones Home, Garth Road; 164

#### Names:

Unresearched Areas

#### **Places:**

Madison County, AL

#### **Types:**

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 137r0708-04-000-0153ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, 80x 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

and the Paul Jones Home, 524 Madison Street.

The survey of the architectural features of business firms, law offices, banks, and factories needs to be made in order that some of these structures may be preserved.

Within its parameters this survey of historic sites and structures in Madison County could only be that—a summary, a survey, barely more than a listing, and hopefully, a starting point for study in greater depth. Because much of Alabama's history was written in Madison County by Madison Countians, the task of documentation is important and it is enormous in size. This survey can be very little more than an outline for future historians. Work should begin again without delay. Physical evidence of the past is lost very rapidly in a rapidly changing society. Madison County had moved from an agrarian economy into a scientifically oriented urban society in the space of a single generation, a mere twenty years. Log cabins have been replaced by mobile homes. Covered bridges have been replaced by those of reinforced concrete and steel. County churches stand empty, their congregations moved into town. And, in town, urban renewal has destroyed the coumercial buildings, even homes, where history was made. The time for documenting, marking, and saving the tangible records of the past is running out.

Names: Unresearched Areas Types:

essay

165

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 138r07\_08-04-000-0154ContentsIndexAbout

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**Types:** 

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 139r07\_08-04-000-0155ContentsIndexAbout

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	169 170 171 172
	172

Types:

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# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 140r07\_08-04-000-0156ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bax 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY, ALABAMA

This area has been a favored location since primitive man's first appearance here thousands of years ago. Burial sites and artifacts reveal that the Tennessee River banks and nearby caves and cliffs were inhabited as early as 10,000 B. C. In historic times the expedition of Hernando De Soto, in 1540, has left proofs of an active, indigenous Indian population. Since the coming of the first white pioneers about 1784, much is known of the Indian tribes settled hereabout. The Cherokees were established in numerous villages and were predominant, with Chickasaws, Choctaws and Creeks as neighbors.

John Cunter, a white man of Scotch descent, settled in 1785 on the banks of the river on the present site of Guntersville. He established a trading post, married the daughter of a Cherokee chieftain from the nearby village of Kusa-Nanahi and became a man of consequence. The county seat bears his name. When General Andrew Jackson marched with his army against the Creek Nation at Talladega and Horseshoe Bend in 1813, he established depots and a fort across the future county and left a definite trail.

With the advent of statehood in 1819, white settlers began to migrate in ever-increasing numbers to this part of Alabama, coming largely from the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee. From 1830 to 1860 numerous grants and purchases were made for lands in the rich river bottoms, fertile coves and valleys, and on the broad plateaus.

On January 9, 1836, by act of the Legislature, Marshall County was formed from parts of Jackson and Blount Counties, and with land from the

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History of Marshall

County

Names:

Gunter, John

**Types:** 

essay

Jackson, Andrew, General

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 141r0708-04-000-0157ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Bux 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974)

last Cherokee Cession of 1835. It was named for an early Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Situated in the "Big Bend" of the Tennessee River, its bordering counties are Madison and Jackson on the North, DeKalb on the East, Etowah on the South, Blount and Cullman on the Southwest, and Morgan on the West. Its area is 610 square miles and its population (1970 Census) 54,211.

Guntersville was the main village and became the county seat in 1848. The county's economy was primarily agricultural. Its early history belongs largely to river navigation, for roads were primitive and often impassable.

Federal troops ravaged the county severely during the Civil War (1861-1865). Guntersville was twice bombarded. In 1862, two persons were killed, and in January 1865 the town was ruthlessly burned, leaving only seven buildings intact.

In 1872 the town began to prosper again--and likewise other communities in the county. Immigration from neighboring states rapidly enlarged the population and today the towns of Guntersville, Albertville, Boaz, Arab, Grant, and Union Grove "belong to the established municipal plethora of paved streets, hotels, schools, churches and banks with which a great agricultural county is served." Each of the towns in the county has a modern accredited high school as well as primary schools, and the smaller communities have modern schools as well. Boaz can boast of Snead State Junior College, Grant of a nationally known high school in the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, and Marshall Technical School has recently been established in the environs of Guntersville.

With the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s, electricity was made available on moderate terms for both rural and urban

Names: Smith, Kate Duncan Types:

essay

175

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 142r0708-04-000-0158ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 176 areas, and the economy of the county altered radically. Industry became increasingly diversified and has made great progress. Beautiful Lake Guntersville was created, which is a popular resort and recreation area. A thriving grain-feed-poultry industry has been stimulated by increased shipping facilities. Redstone Arsenal and the George Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville led to an influx of many new residents to the county, and in the relatively short period of one hundred fifty years, Marshall County has moved from simple pioneer life to the modern complexities of the Space Age. BIBLIOGRAPHY Brewer, Willis. <u>Alabama: Her History, Resources</u>, <u>War Record, and Public</u> <u>Men, from 1540 to 1872</u>. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Willo Fublishing Company, originally published 1872, republished 1964. Court Records, Deed Records, Will Records. Probate Office. Marshall County Courthouse. Guntersville, Alabama. Eaton, John Henry. The Life of Andrew Jackson. Philadelphia: M. Carey and Son, 1817. "An Eyewitness Account." The Guntersville Democrat, April 9, 1911. Graves, John Temple, II, ed. <u>The Book of Alabama and the South</u>. Birmingham, Alabama: Protective Life Insurance Company, 1933. Hendricks, John S. <u>A Guide to Research Material Available for a Historic Survey of the TARCOG Region Including a Preliminary Inventory of Known Sites within the Area: <u>A Historical Intern Report</u>. Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments and Tennessee Valley Authority: September 1973.</u> Map of Guntersville Reservoir Showing Archeological Sites, #G1:1:2, The University of Alabama in Huntsville Library, Huntsville, Alabama. Owen, Thomas McAdory. <u>History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography</u>. Four Volumes. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921. Street, Oliver Day. "First Settlers of Marshall County, 1830-1860; Land Entries and Purchases." MSS compiled 1898.

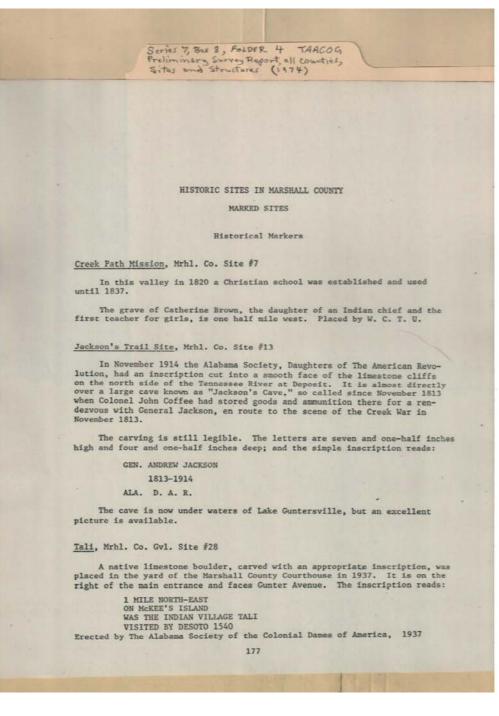
#### Names:

Brewer, Willis Eaton, John Henry

**Types:** 

essay

Graves, John Temple, II Hendricks, John S. Owen, Thomas McAdory Street, Oliver Day Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 143r0708-04-000-0159ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

Brown, Catherine Coffee, John, Colonel Creek Path Mission

#### **Places:**

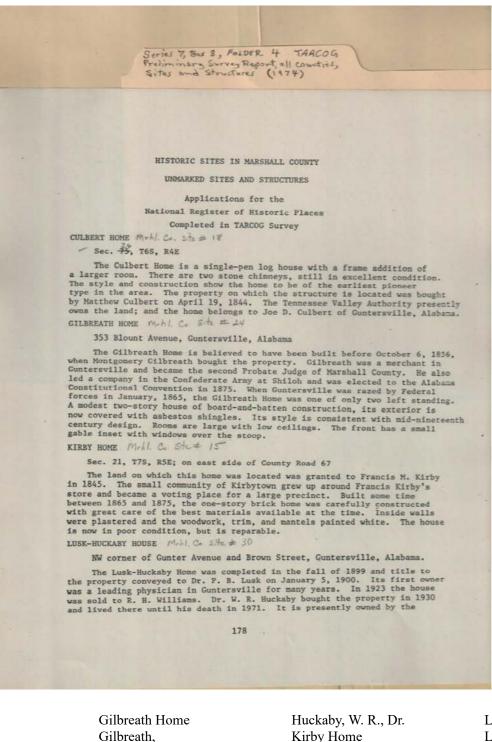
Marshall County, AL

# **Types:**

list

Historic Sites in Marshall County Jackson, Andrew, General Jackson's Trail Site Tali

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 144r0708-04-000-0160ContentsIndexAbout



Kirby, Francis M.

Montgomery

Lusk, P. B., Dr. Lusk-Huckaby Home Williams, R. H.

# Types:

Names:

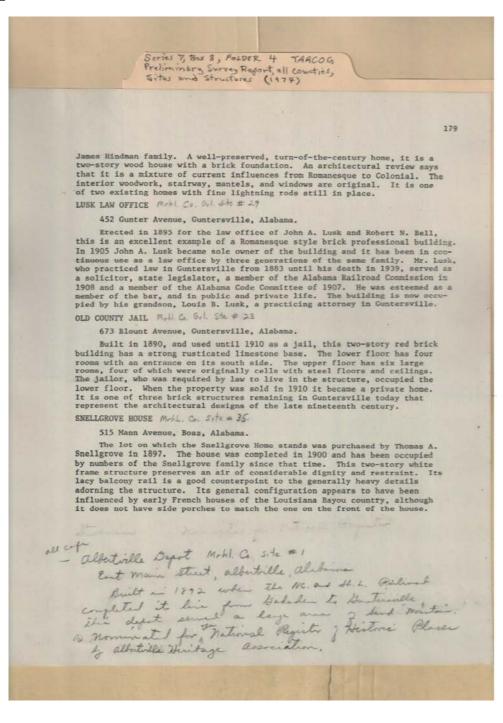
Culbert Home

Culbert, Joe D.

Culbert, Matthew

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 145r0708-04-000-0161ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

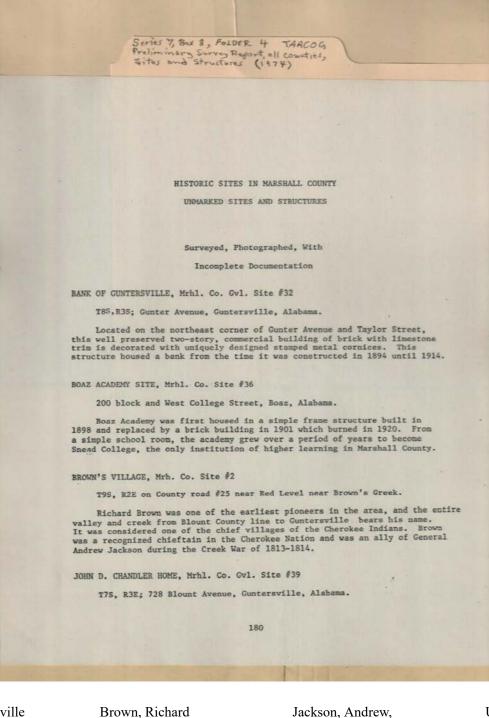
Albertville Depot Bell, Robert N. Hindman, James

# **Types:**

list

Lusk Law Office Lusk Louis B. Lusk, James A. Old County Jail Snellgrove House Snellgrove, Thomas A.

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0162 Image 146 Contents Index About



Jackson, Andrew,

General

# Names:

Bank of Guntersville **Boaz Academy Site** 

Brown's Village

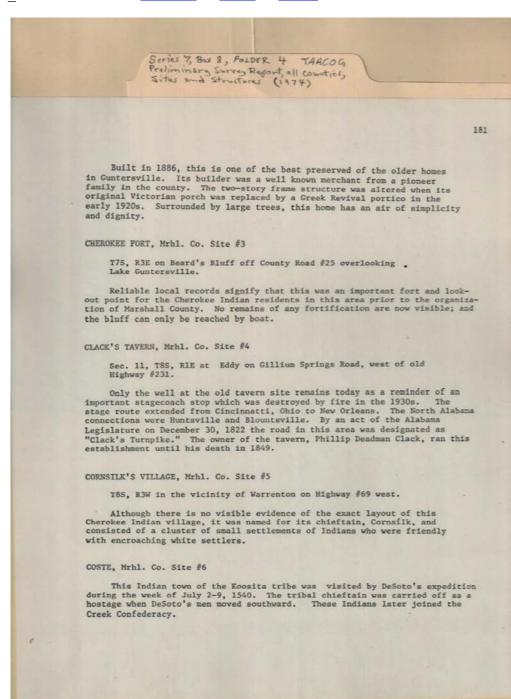
Marshall County, AL

**Types:** 

**Places:** 

list

Unmarked Sites in Marshall County Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 147r0708-04-000-0163ContentsIndexAbout



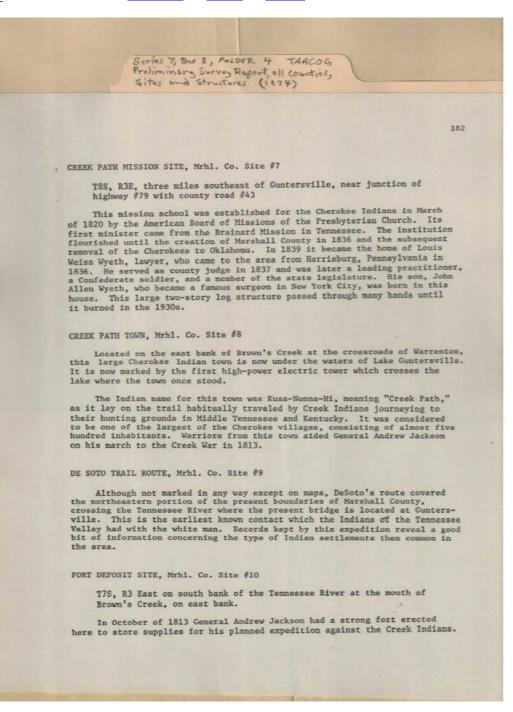
Names:

Cherokee Fort Clack, Phillip Deadman

# **Types:**

list

Clack's Tavern Cornsilk (Indian Chief) Cornsilk's Village Coste DeSoto, Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 148r0708-04-000-0164ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

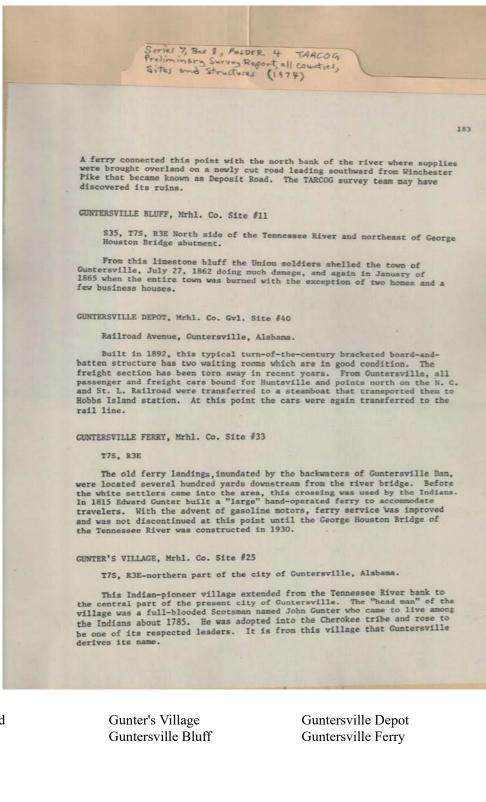
Creek Path Mission Site

**Types:** 

list

De Soto Trail Route Fort Deposit Site Jackson, Andrew, General Wyeth, John Allen Wyeth, Louis Weiss

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 149r0708-04-000-0165ContentsIndexAbout



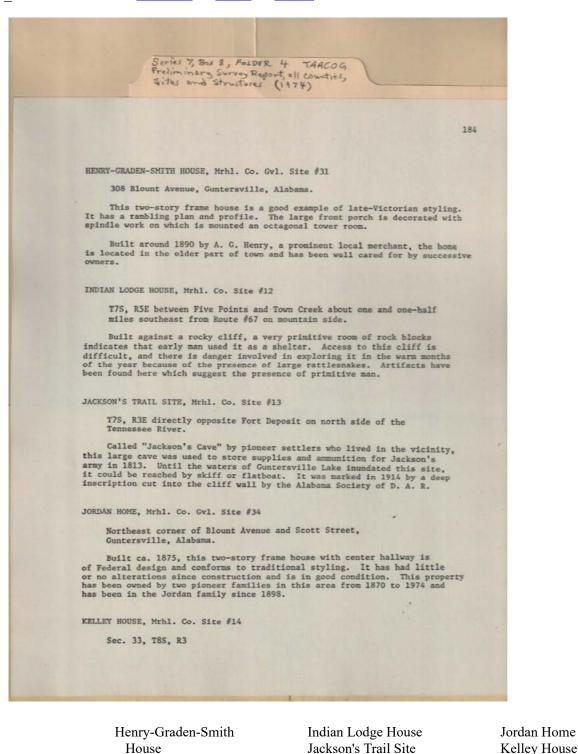
Names:

Gunter, Edward Gunter, John

**Types:** 

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 150r0708-04-000-0166ContentsIndexAbout



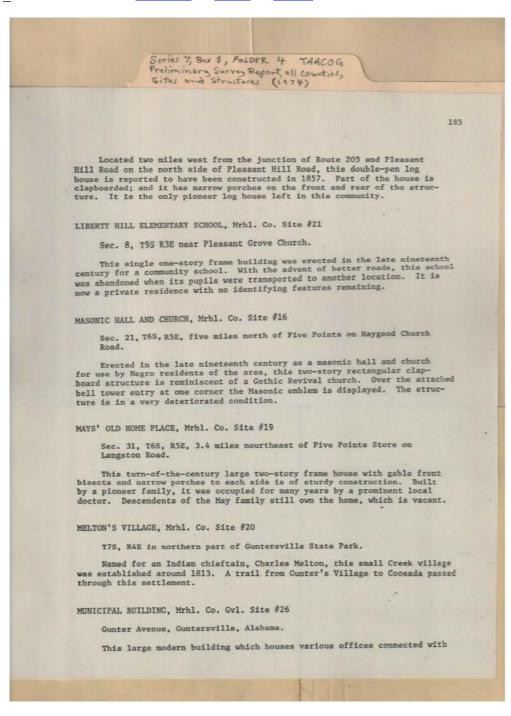
Names:

Henry, A. G.

# Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 151r0708-04-000-0167ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

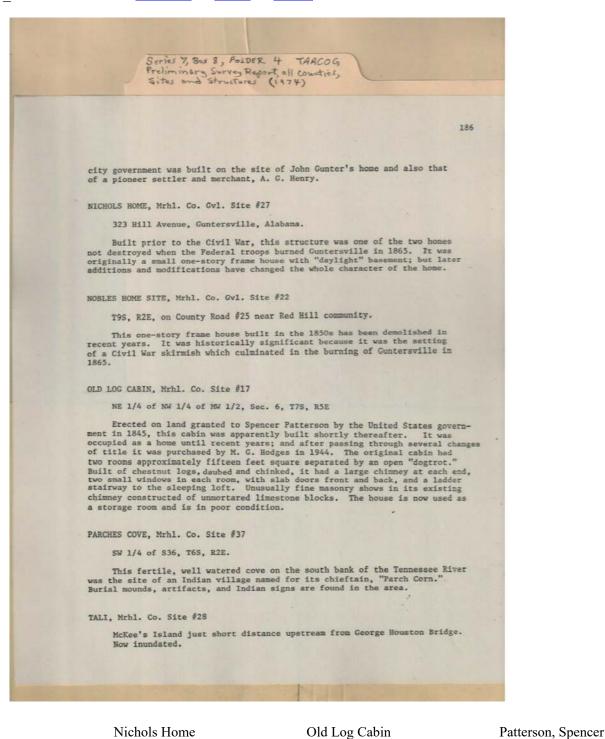
Liberty Hill Elementary School

**Types:** 

list

Masonic Hall & Church Mays' Old Home Place Melton, Charles

Melton's Village Municipal Building Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 152r0708-04-000-0168ContentsIndexAbout



Parches Cove

Tali

Nobles Home Site

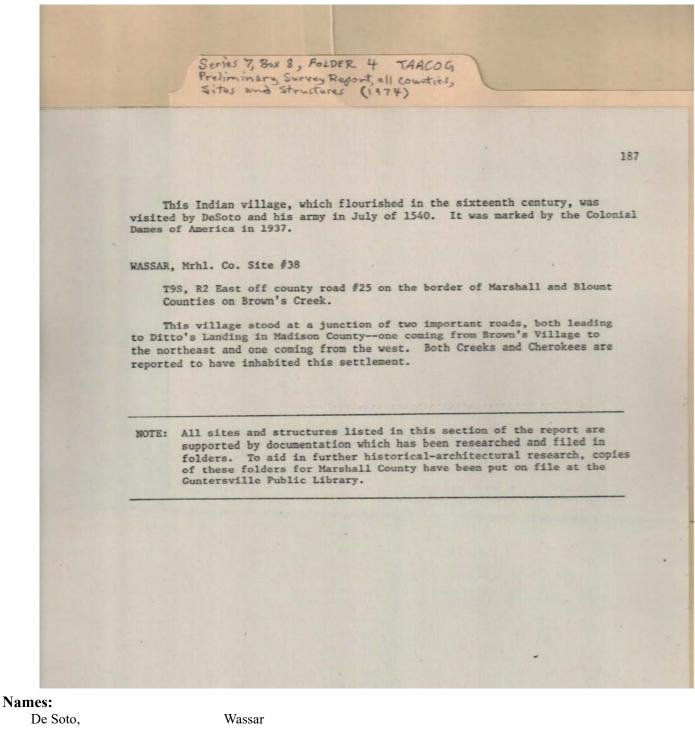
Gunter, John Hodges, M. G.

**Types:** 

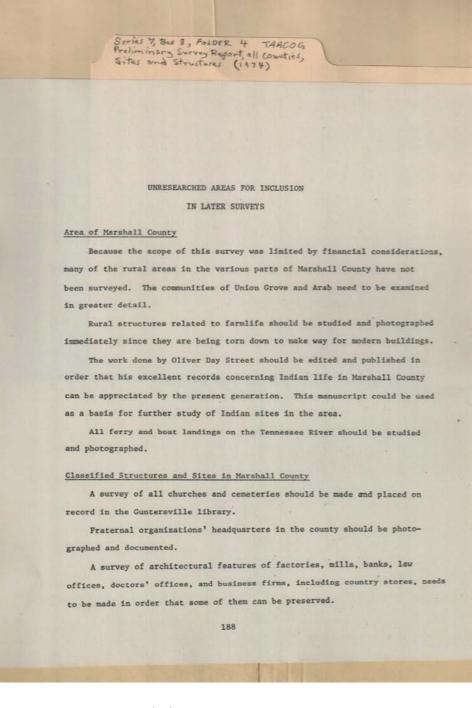
Names:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 153r0708-04-000-0169ContentsIndexAbout



Types: list Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 154r0708-04-000-0170ContentsIndexAbout



Names:

Street, Oliver Day

# **Places:**

Marshall County, AL

# **Types:**

essay

Unresearched Areas of Marshall County Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 155r07\_08-04-000-0171ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all Countries, Sites and Structures (1974)

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Viewed from the standpoint of what could be accomplished by means of a continuing effort over a ten-year period, the findings in this survey can be classified only as a preliminary study achieved by a workable methodology which can be used by other groups in exploring, locating, photographing, documenting, and preserving the tangible heritage of TARCOG region. Because of financial constraints, the time alloted for this project was far too short to produce a comprehensive and all inclusive study. Although all members of the team contributed many hours of their time on a volunteer basis, they were unable to explore all the significant areas in each county. Consequently, at the end of each section of the report, unresearched areas were noted in order to furnish some guidance for local groups who wish to continue the work.

This report does include forty-two completed National Register Application forms which will be submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission for review and evaluation. Inese will then be forwarded to Washington for further consideration and possible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Eight structures and one site from DeKalb County, four structures from Jackson County, eight structures from Limestone County, fifteen structures from Madison County, and seven structures from Marshall County are listed. Because many of Huntsville's historic homes are included in the Twickenham Historical District which is listed in the National Register, research and complete documentation efforts in this survey were confined

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# Names:

Conclusions & Recommendations

# **Types:**

essay

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974 r07 08-04-000-0172 Image 156 Contents Index About

> Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG Preliminary Survey Report all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) largely to historical structures in rural areas of Madison County. In the other counties an attempt was made to prepare application forms for structures in both urban and rural areas. Folders containing photographs, descriptions, and some documentation on each site listed in this report have been prepared for each county by the research coordinators and survey teams to provide a basis for further more detailed examination. An extensive bibliography has been included in the report to supply known sources to be used in further research and documentation. All of the known historical maps of the region and all plat books showing original land patents have been photostated or microfilmed and deposited in the library at The University of Alabama in Huntsville. Copies of folders and maps relating to each of the TARCOG counties have been prepared for deposit in the libraries located in each county seat. In the light of what has been accomplished by this study and what remains to be completed in later surveys, the following recommendations are made:

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- That interested local groups in each county be encouraged 1. to conduct detailed volunteer surveys for the next three years:
- 2. That a regional workshop be held annually for the next three years to aid volunteer groups in making detailed surveys of various parts of the region;
- That at the end of this period a \$10,000 grant be secured 3. to bring in a professional team of historical architects for a summer to conduct an intensive study of the most significant structures in the region;

**Types:** essay Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 157r0708-04-000-0173ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all Counties, Sites and Structures (1374) 191 4. That the results of such a study be used to gain federal and state financial aid to preserve those in danger of destruction; That historical districts be created in Athens 5. (a residential area and the public square), the town of Belle Mina, Huntsville (East Holmes area and the public square), Collinsville, Lebanon, Fort Payne (business district), Bridgeport (residential), Stevenson (Depot area), Scottsboro (residential and public square), and Guntersville (residential); and that these historic districts be given some governmental protection by the formulation of reasonable controls for the areas; That a historical survey be made of Redstone Arsenal 6. to determine which structures will be of lasting historical value in telling the story of man's first trip to the moon: 7. That such natural settings as Smith's Point and Pisgah Gorge be preserved for their native rustic beauty; That geological and archeological surveys be made to 8. connect the prehistorical and historical heritage of the region: That governmental agencies lend their encouragement 9. and financial support to historic preservation efforts of its people; 10. That tourism be encouraged by using the coordinating

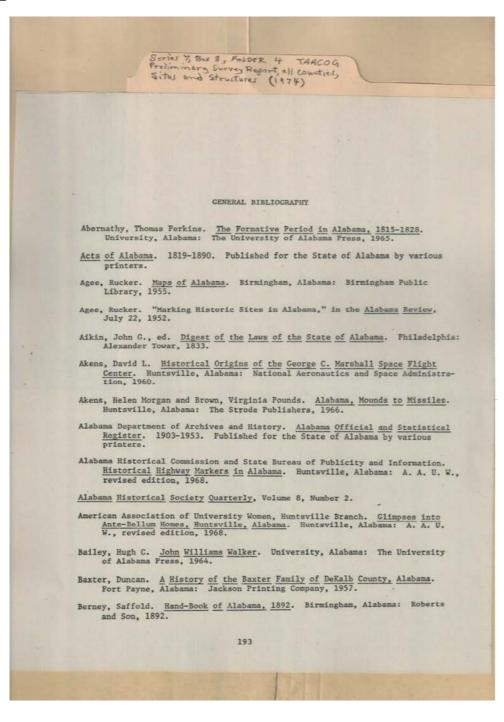
Types: essay Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 158r07\_08-04-000-0174ContentsIndexAbout

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TARCOG Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites and Structures (1974) 192 efforts of TARCOG to promote the publication of tour guides, maps, and pamphlets which furnish information concerning historical sites, structures, districts, walking tours and scenes of natural beauty; 11. That a feasibility study be made to determine which historic sites and structures could be developed by investors who wish to profit from making some of the region's visible heritage available to the public.

**Types:** 

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 159r0708-04-000-0175ContentsIndexAbout



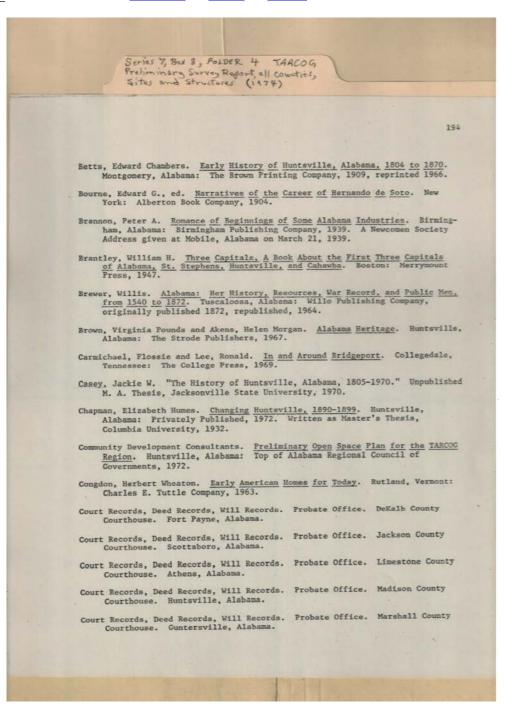
# Names:

Abernathy, Thomas Perkins Agee, Rucker

# **Types:**

bibliography

Aikin, John C. Akens, David L. Akens, Helen Morgan Bailey, Hugh C. Baxter, Duncan Berney, Saffold Brown, Virginia Pounds Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 160r0708-04-000-0176ContentsIndexAbout



### Names:

Betts, Edward Chambers Bourne, Edward G. Brannon, Peter A.

# **Types:**

bibliography

Brantley, William H. Brewer, Willis Carmichael, Flossie Casey, Jackie W. Chapman, Elizabeth Humes Congdon, Herbert Wheaton

# Lee, Ronald

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 161r0708-04-000-0177ContentsIndexAbout

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# Names:

Butler, Joseph T. Crockett, David Davidson, Donald DeSoto Commission DuBose, John Witherspoon

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bibliography

Duncan, Katherine McKinstry Eaton, John Henry Fleming, Walter L. Foreman, Grant Forman, Henry Chandlee Fowler, Margaret Garrett, Wendell D. Garrett, William Gist, W. Jerry Gowans, Alan Norton, Paul F. Smith, Larry Joe Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 162r0708-04-000-0178ContentsIndexAbout

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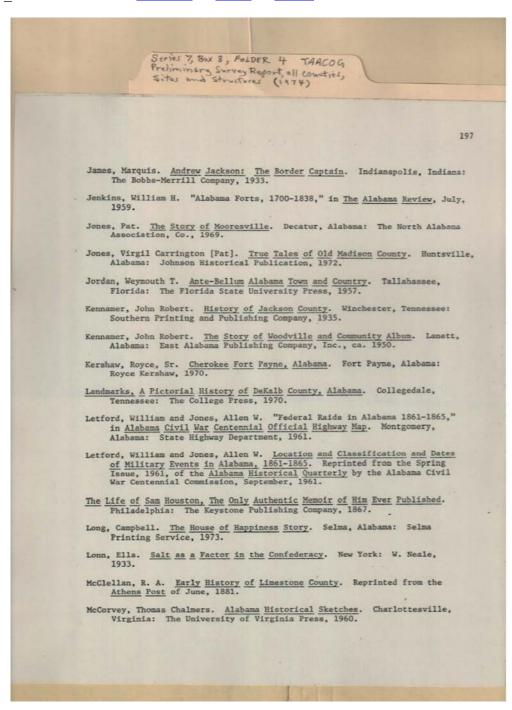
#### Names:

Ball, T. H. Gowans, Alan Graves, John Temple, II

# **Types:**

bibliography

Griffin, James B. Griffith, Lucille Haagen, Victor B. Halbert, Henry L. Hamlin, Talbot Hammer, Walt Hammond, Ralph Harper, Roland M. Hendricks, John S. Howard, Max J., Mrs. Irons, George V. Jacoway, W. V. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 163r0708-04-000-0179ContentsIndexAbout



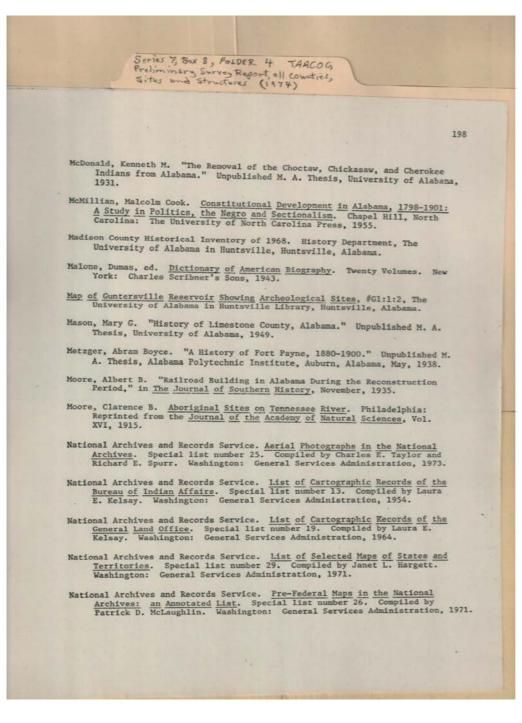
# Names:

Jenkins, William H. Jones, Allen W. Jones, Pat Jones, Virgil Carrington (Pat)

# **Types:**

bibliography

Jordan Weymouth T. Kennamer, John Robert Kershaw, Royce, Sr. Letford, William Long, Campbell Lonn, Ella Marquis, James McClellan, R. A. McCorvey, Thomas Chalmers Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 164r0708-04-000-0180ContentsIndexAbout



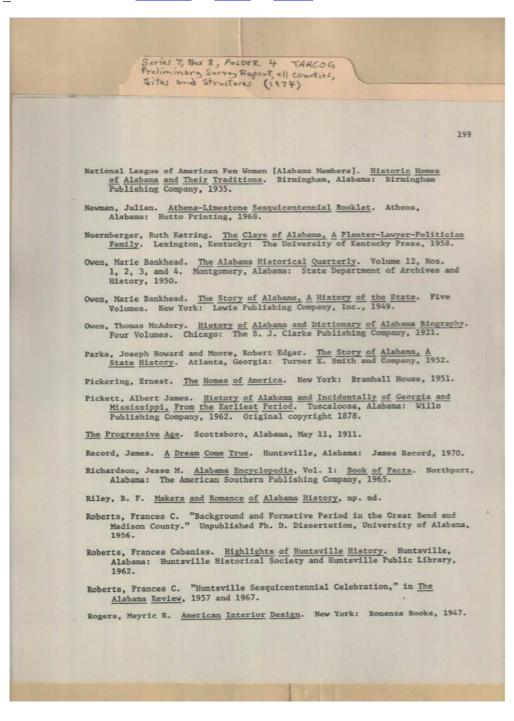
#### Names:

Hargett, Janet L. Kelsay, Laura E. Malone, Dumas Mason, Mary G.

# **Types:**

bibliography

McDonald, Kenneth M. McLaughlin, Patrick D. McMillian, Malcolm Cook Metzger, Abram Boyce Moore, Albert B. Moore, Clarence B. Spur, Richard E. Taylor, Charles E. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 165r0708-04-000-0181ContentsIndexAbout



# Names:

Moore, Robert Edgar Newman, Julian Nuermberger, Ruth Ketring

# **Types:**

bibliography

Owen, Marie Bankhead Owen, Thomas McAdory Parks, Joseph Howard Pickering, Ernest Pickett, Albert James Record, James Richardson, Jesse M. Riley, B. F. Roberts, Frances Cabaniss Rogers, Meyric R. Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974Image 166r0708-04-000-0182ContentsIndexAbout

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#### Names:

Griffith, Lucille Ross, John Royall, Anne Newport

# **Types:**

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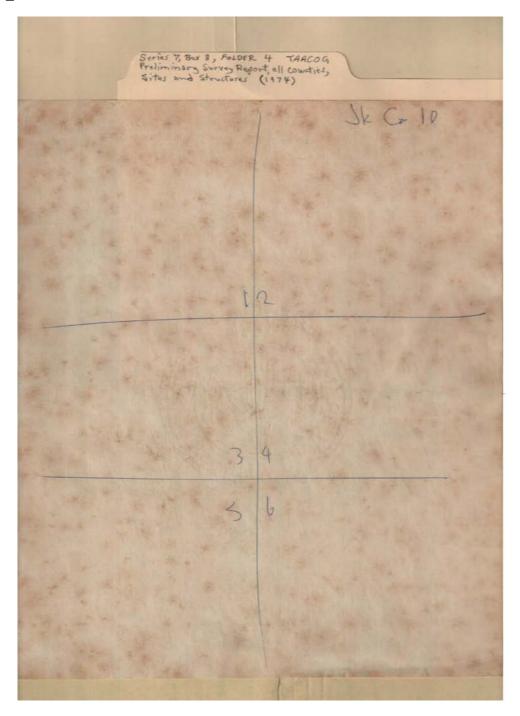
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**Collection Scope and Content:** The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence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

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