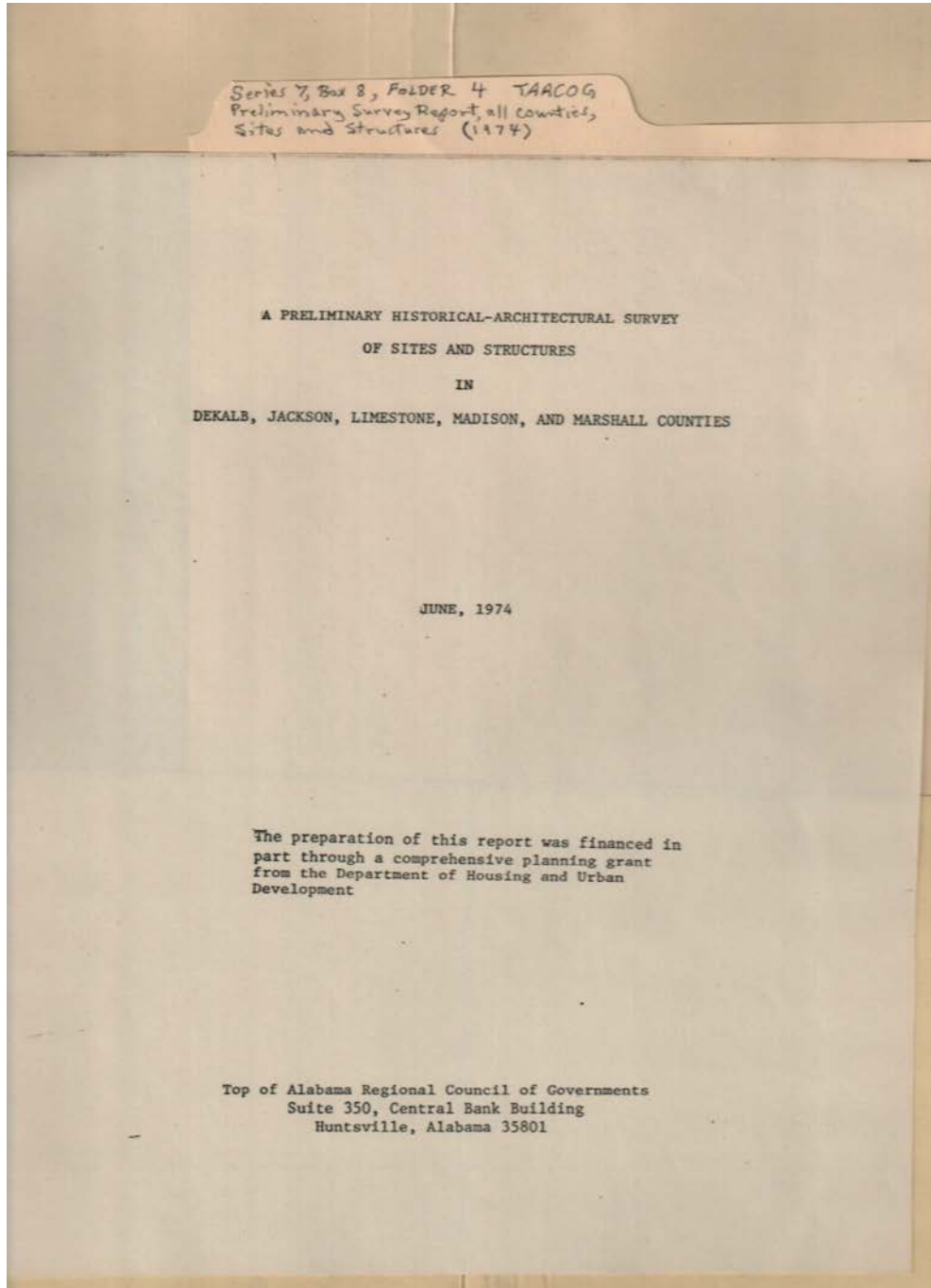


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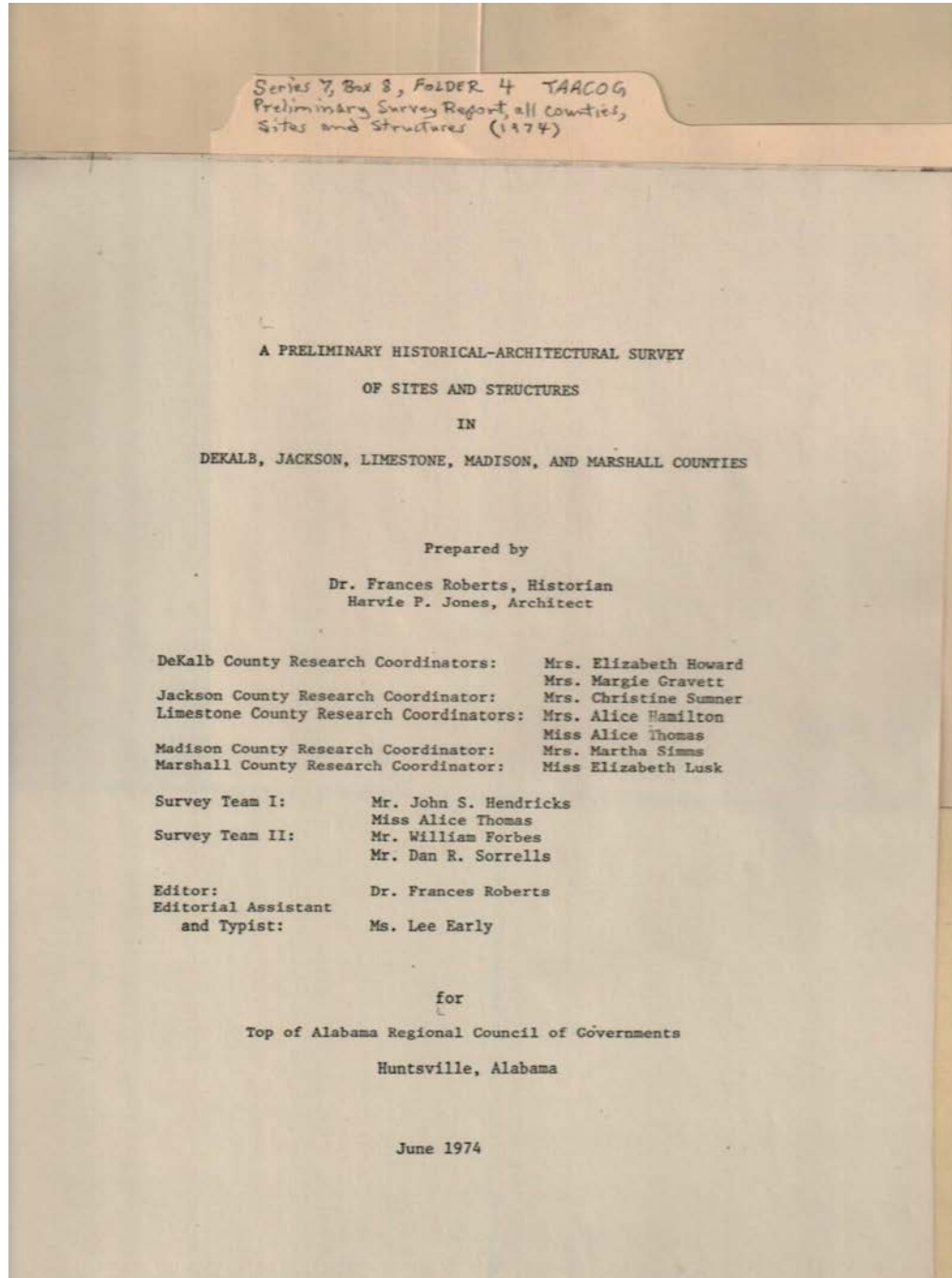
TARCOG Historical Survey
Architectural

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report

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June 1974



Names:

Early, Lee, Miss
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report

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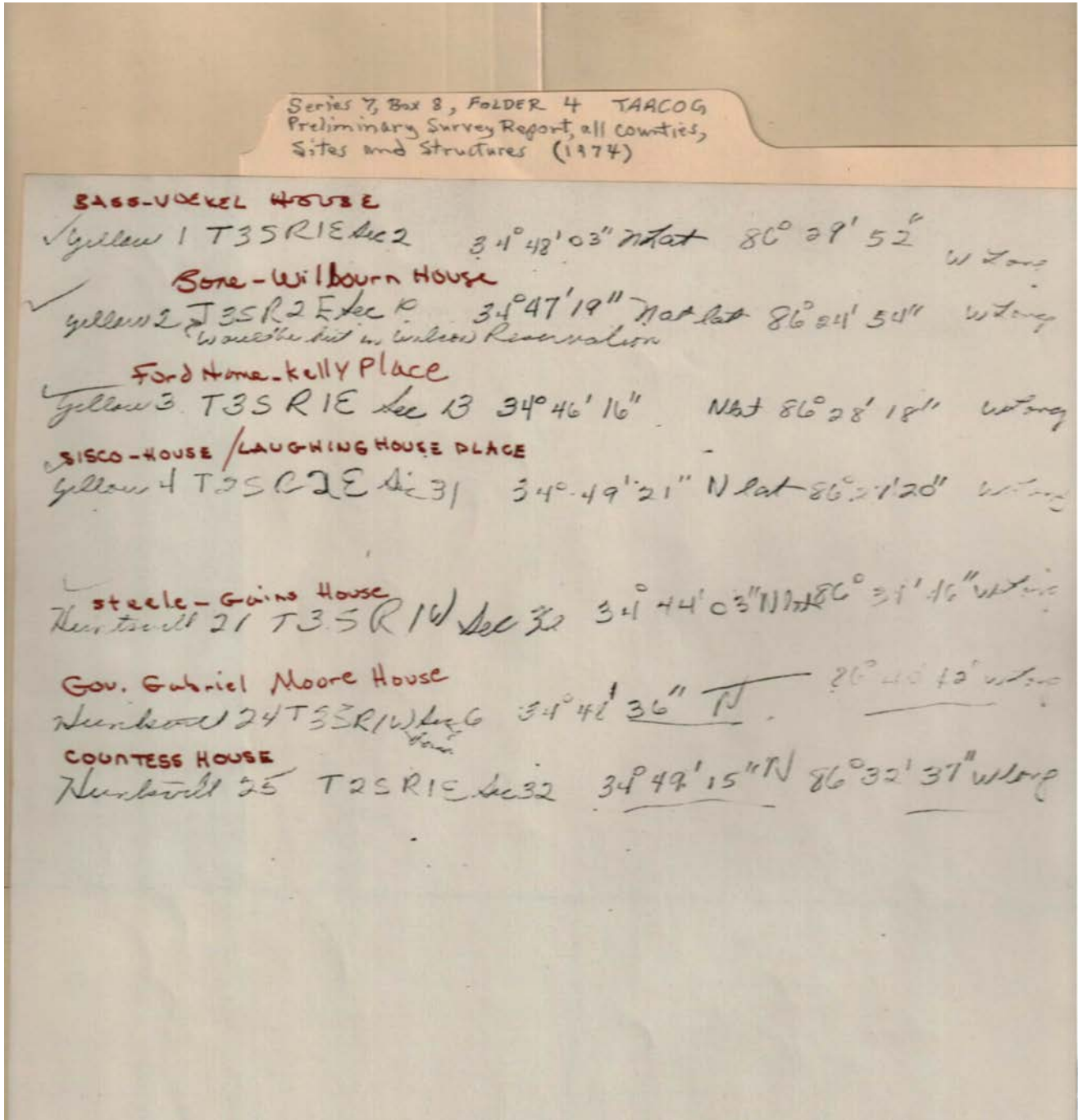
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Types:
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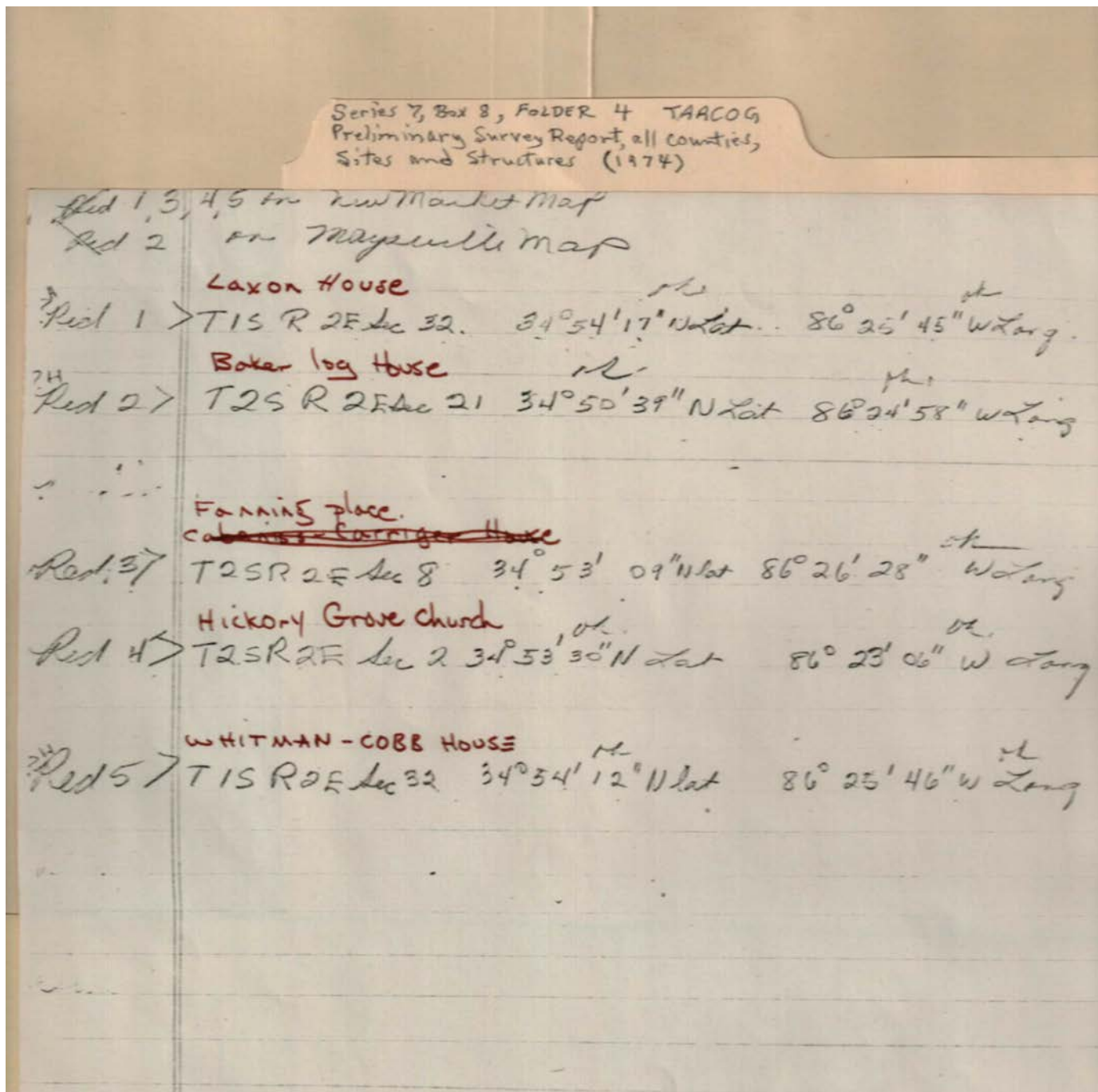
Bass- Voekel House
Bone-Wilbourn
House
Countess House

Ford-Kelly Place
Governor Gabriel
Moore House
Laughinghouse Place

Moore, Gabriel,
Governor
Sisco House
Steele-Gaines House

Types:

notes



Names:

Baker Log House

Fanning Place

Hickory Grove

Church

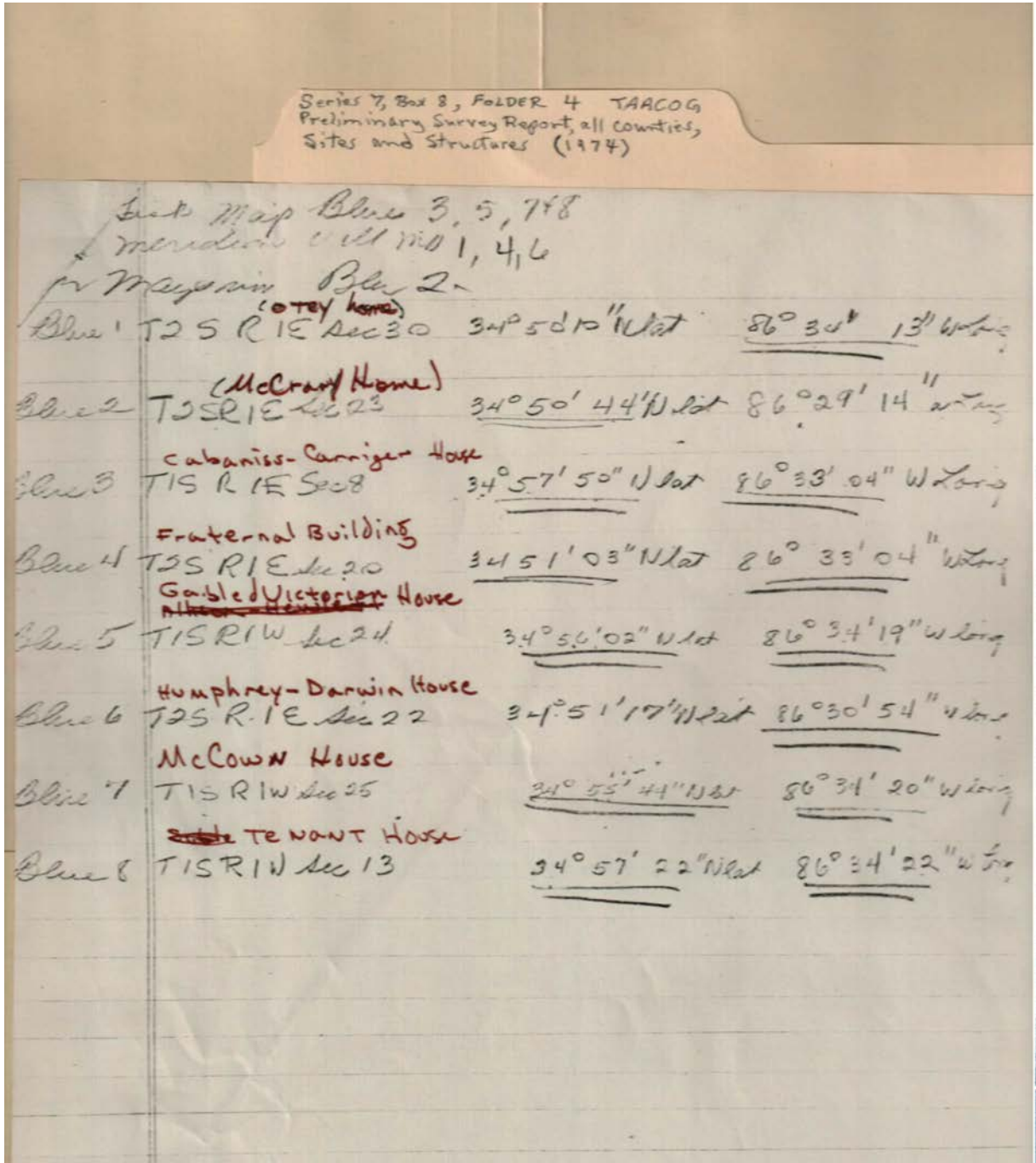
Laxon House

Whitman-Cobb

House

Types:

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Names:

Cabaniss-Carriger
 House
 Fraternal Building

Gabled Victorian
 House

Humphrey-Darwin
 House
 McCown House

McCrary Home
 Otey Home
 Tenant House

Types:

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Preliminary Survey Report, all counties,
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A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL-ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF SITES AND STRUCTURES
IN
DEKALB, JACKSON, LIMESTONE, MADISON, AND MARSHALL COUNTIES

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Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
Huntsville, Alabama

June 1974

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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

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ABSTRACT

TITLE A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL-ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
SITES AND STRUCTURES IN DEKALB, JACKSON, LIMESTONE,
MADISON AND MARSHALL COUNTIES

LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY TOP OF ALABAMA REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

DATE JUNE, 1974

SOURCE OF COPIES Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
Central Bank of Alabama Building
Huntsville, Alabama 35804

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2285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151

NUMBER OF PAGES 205

ABSTRACT This preliminary study contains an historical and
architectural interpretation of the TACOG region;
locations, photographs, and descriptions of sites
and structures examined during a brief survey;
forty-two sites and structures researched and docu-
mented for possible inclusion in the National Register
of Historic Places; an extensive bibliography of
historical sources; and recommendations which include
a plan and methodology for more detailed surveys.
Additionally it provides a list of all marked sites
and structures in the five county area.

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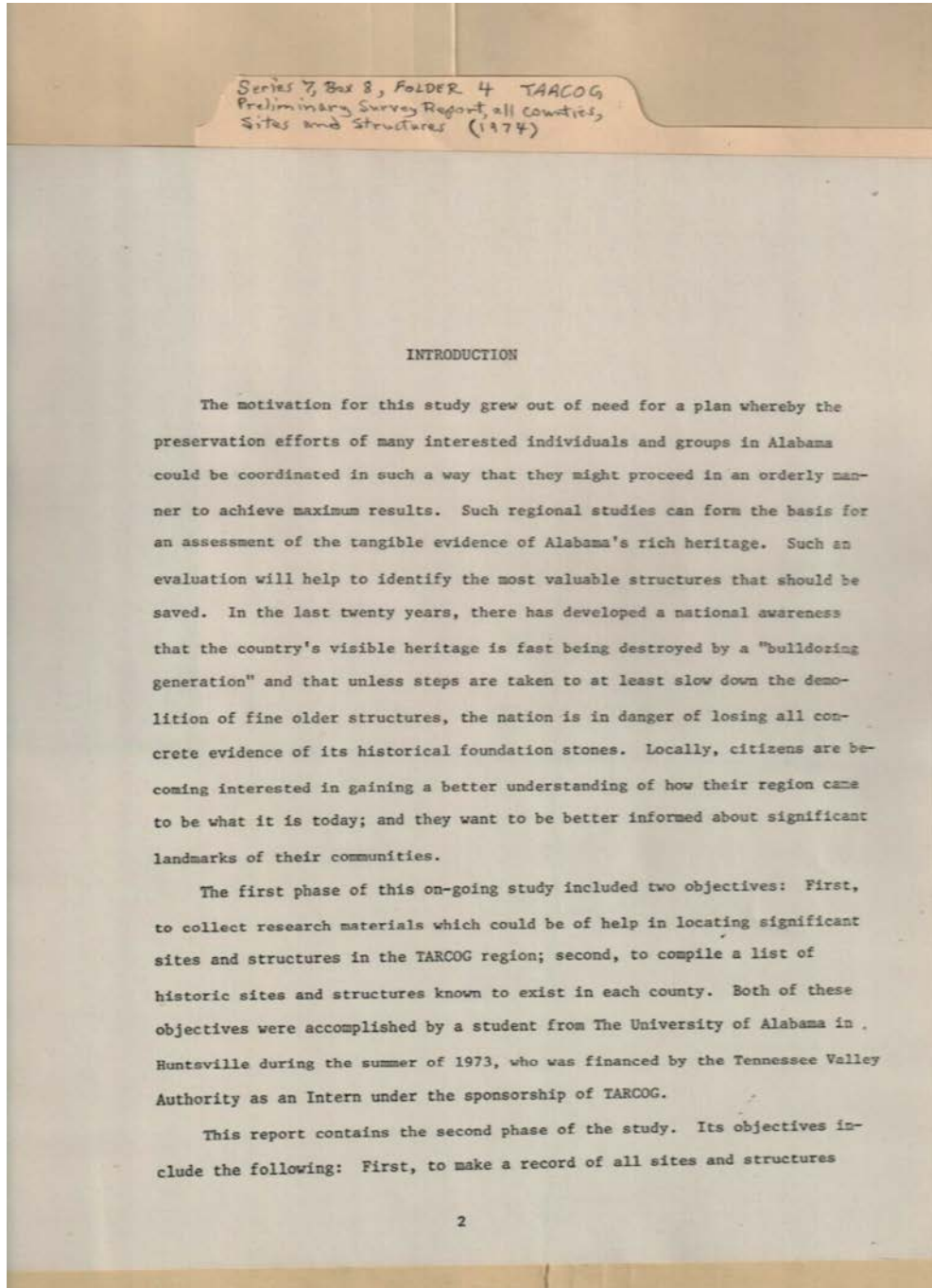
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in each of the five counties of the TARCOC area that have been included in or nominated for the National Register of Historic Places and all marked sites; second, to visit all previously identified unmarked historical sites and structures in each county 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 TARCOC 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.

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 TARCOC 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 TARCOC 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 TARCOC 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.

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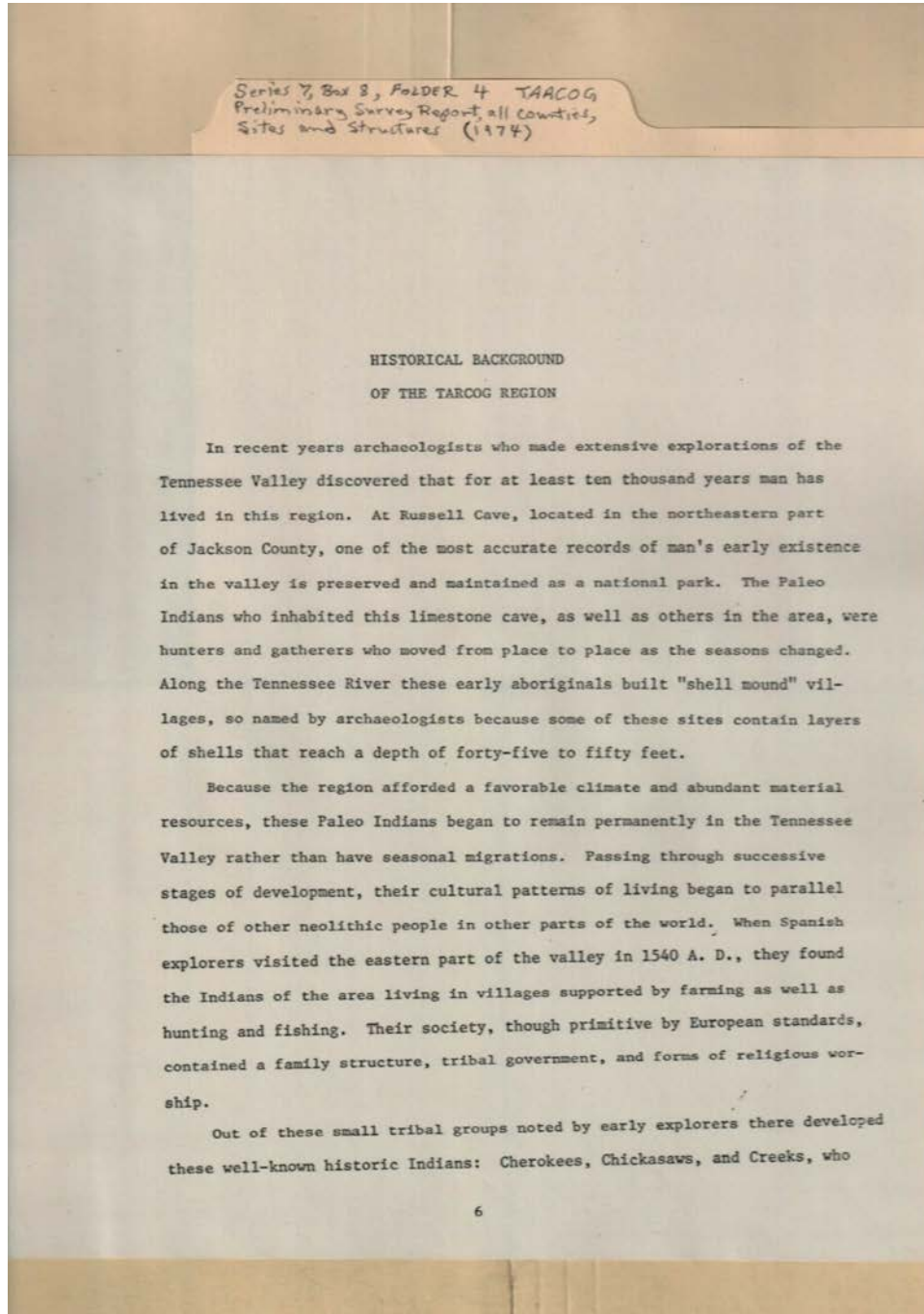
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The final draft of the report was composed from materials furnished by the county research coordinators, the historian, and the architect; and it was edited by the historian and architect with the aid of a typist who also served as an editorial assistant.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

When viewed from the standpoint of the potential which exists in the TARCOC 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!



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History

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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.

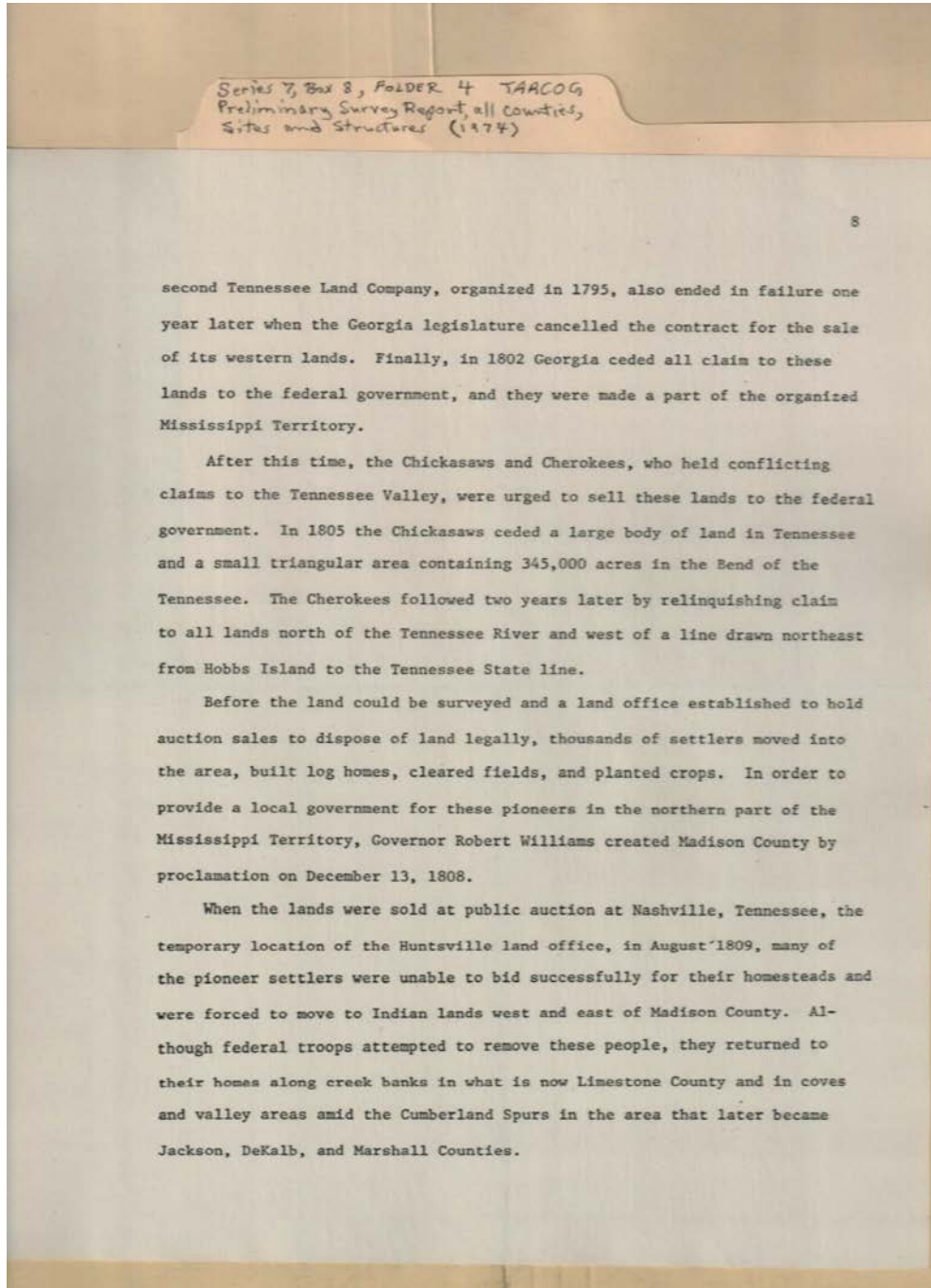
After England gained control of all the lands east of the Mississippi River by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, British agents were sent to live among the Indians. These men were instructed to maintain friendly relationships with Indian chieftains in order that trade in hides and fur could be expanded.

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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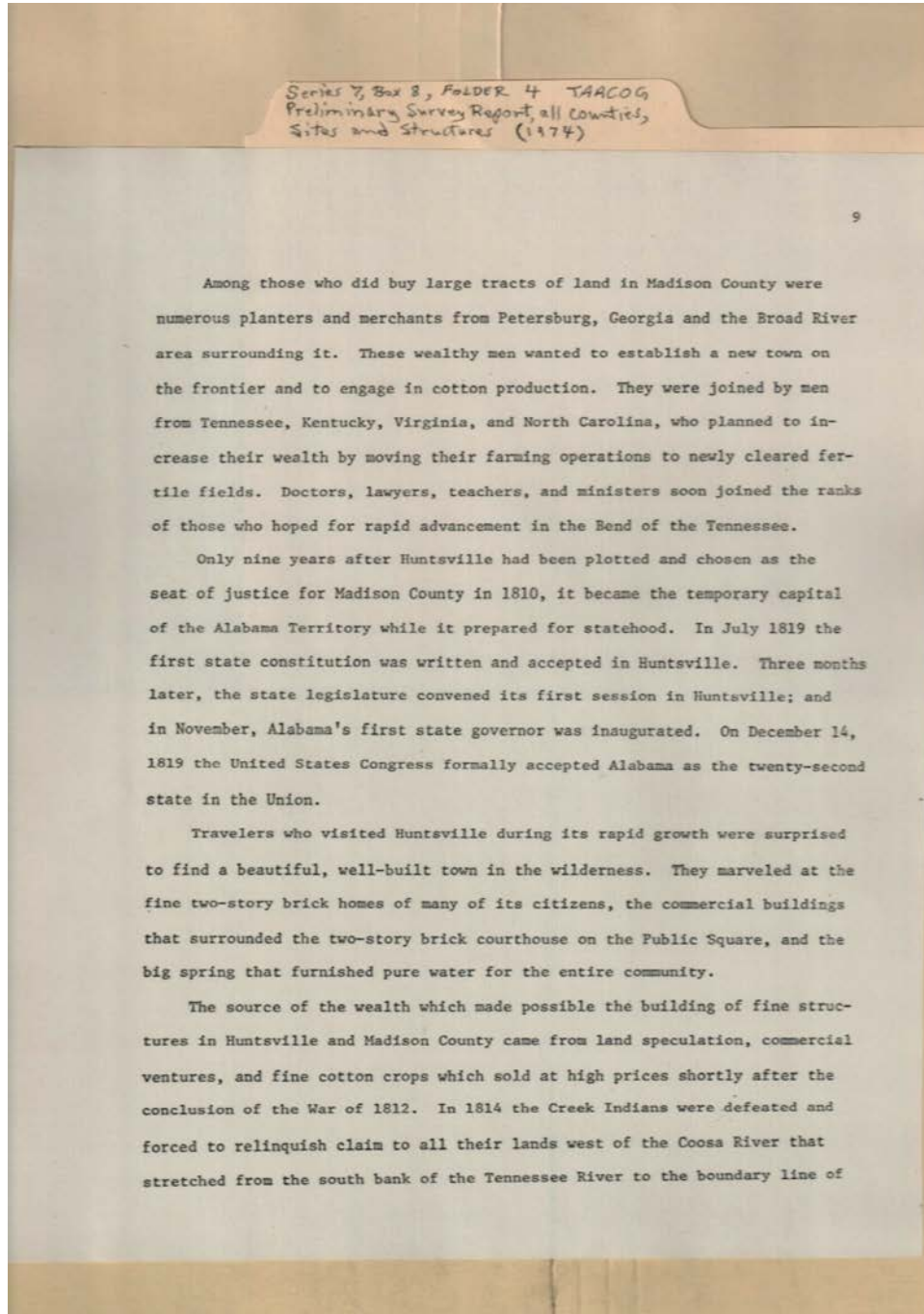
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Governor

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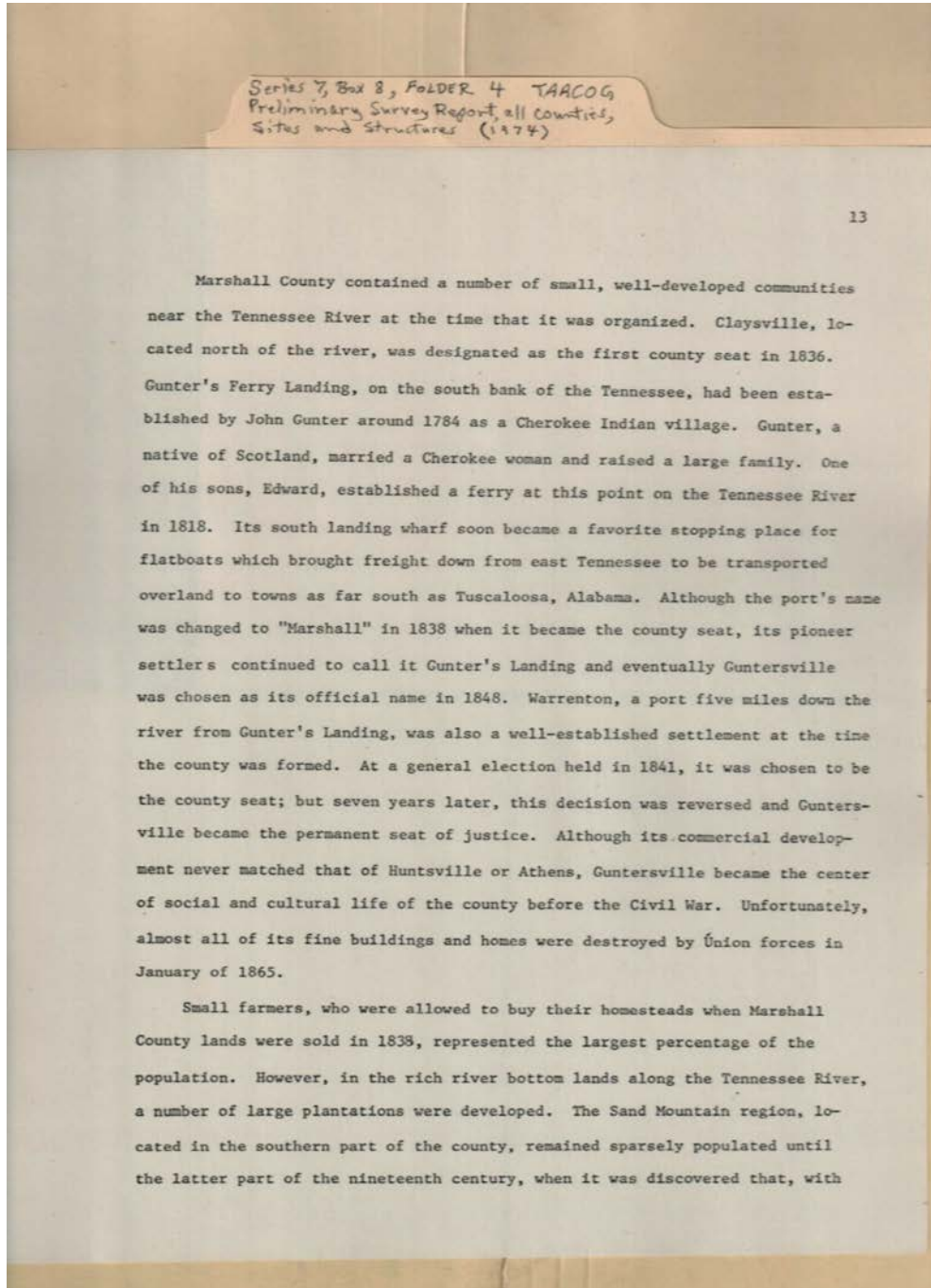
wood, Scottsboro, and Bridgeport, these communities began to develop. After Scottsboro became the county seat, Bellefonte began to decline and eventually passed out of existence when river traffic on the Tennessee River ceased to be an important means of transportation.

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 north-eastern 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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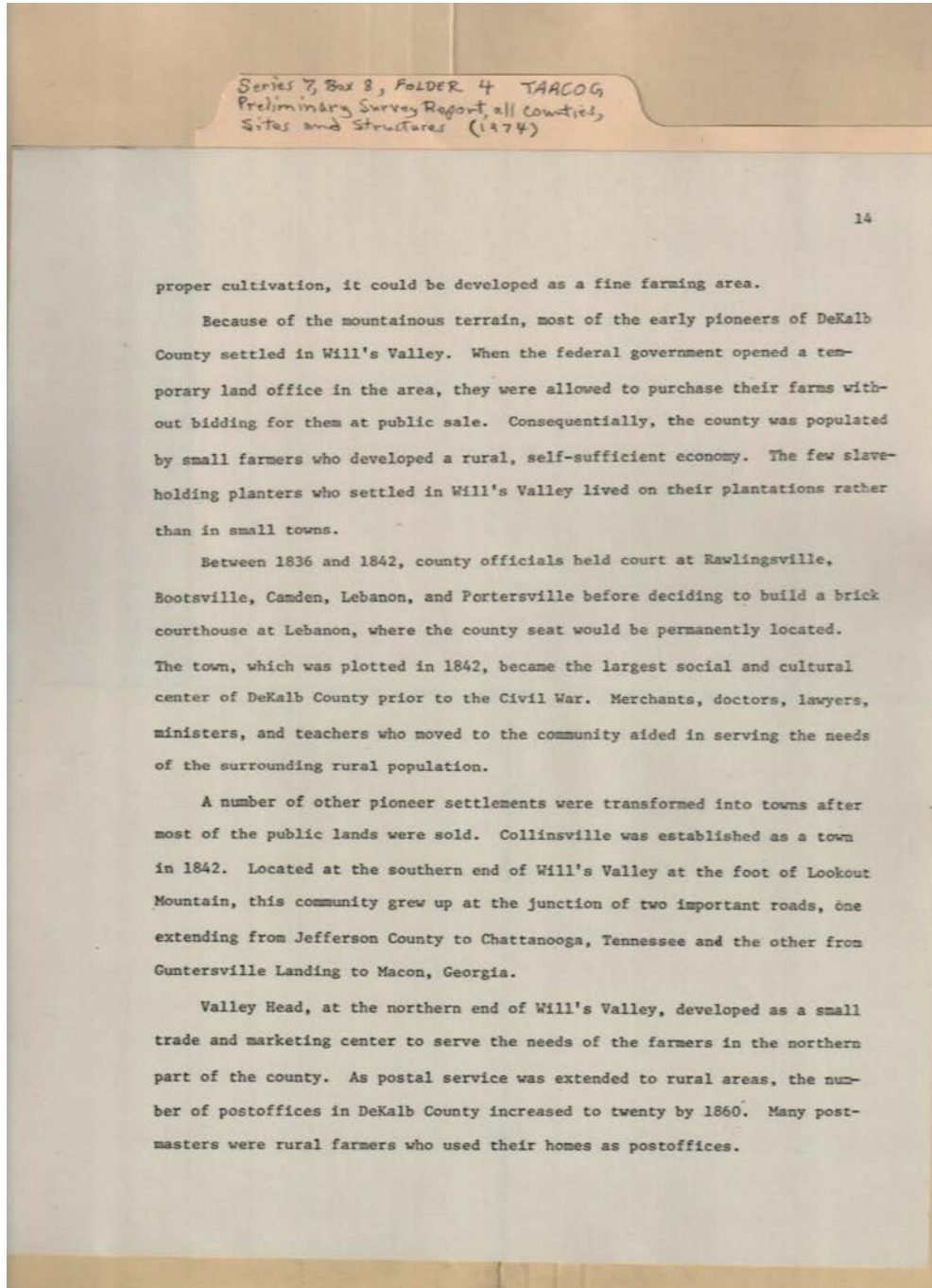
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Isolated by mountains to the east and west, the outlook of people in DeKalb County differed somewhat from the people who lived in the Bend of the Tennessee. The political and social institutions of these independent, self-sufficient farmers resembled 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 TAACOG 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 be 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.

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.

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 TARCOC 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 Guntersville 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 tenant 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 sharecroppers 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, descendants 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 Sano 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 Chattanooga Railroad made possible the development of a "boom town" in the area. In 1876 DeKalb'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.

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 TARCOC 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.

Due to the general growth and prosperity of the nation as a whole from 1900 to 1920, economic conditions in the TARCOC 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 enjoyed 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. Unfortunately, these programs were developed too late to prevent a mass migration of tenant 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 TACOG 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 TACOG 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 each 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 TAACOG 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.

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 TACOG 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 TACOG

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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

Names:

Architectural Forms
of TARCOG Area

Types:

essay

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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.

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 TACOG 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 mirror-image 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 central-hall 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.

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 TACOG 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 sub-floor. 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

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

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-a-half 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 TACOG 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-

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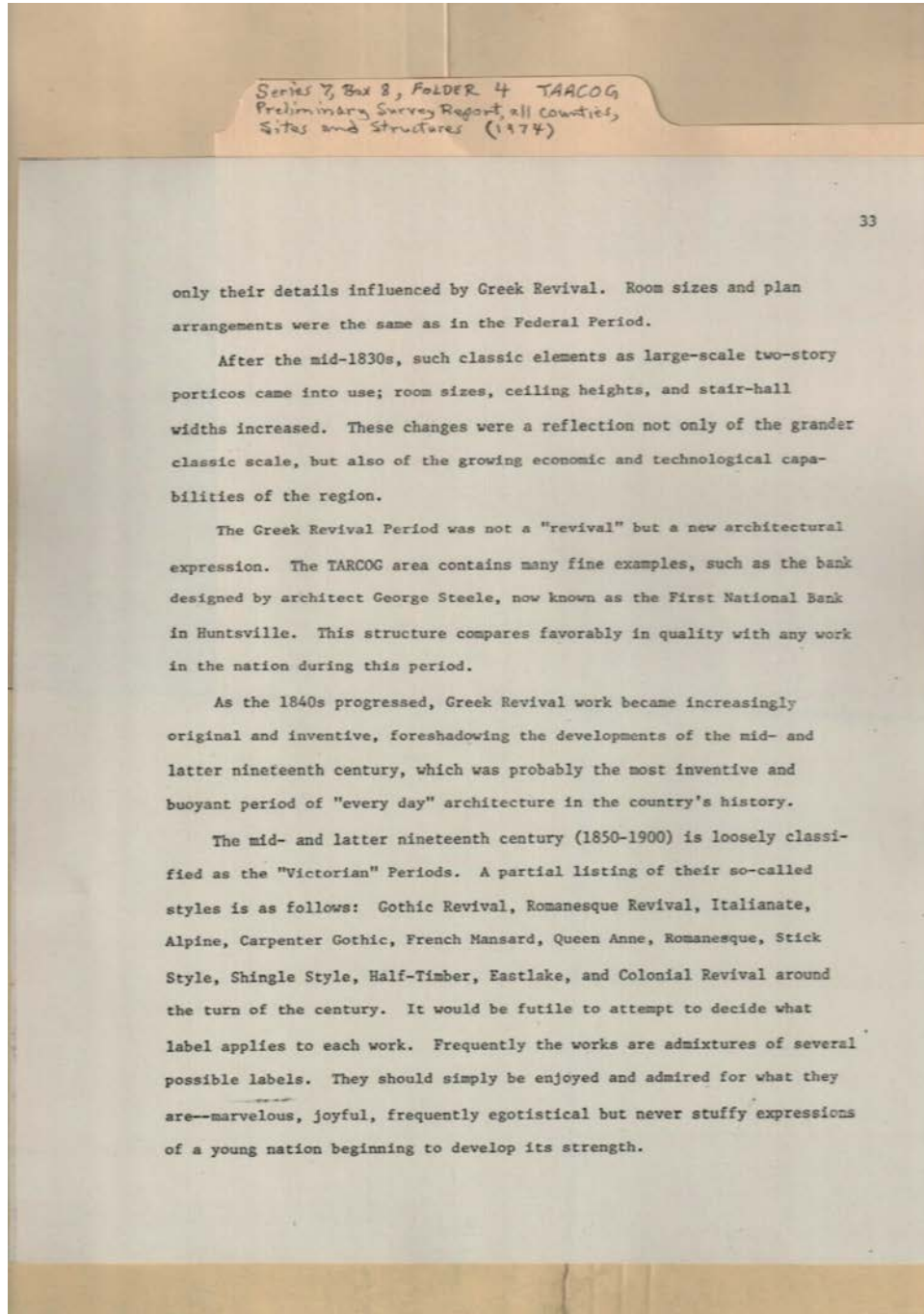
tectural forms were based on the memory of the Georgian forms the settlers and craftsmen knew, which were then transmuted into a new expression based on local skills, finances, materials, and available architectural guidebooks. The architecture was provincial as compared with the same time-period in 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.

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 TAACOG 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

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Names:

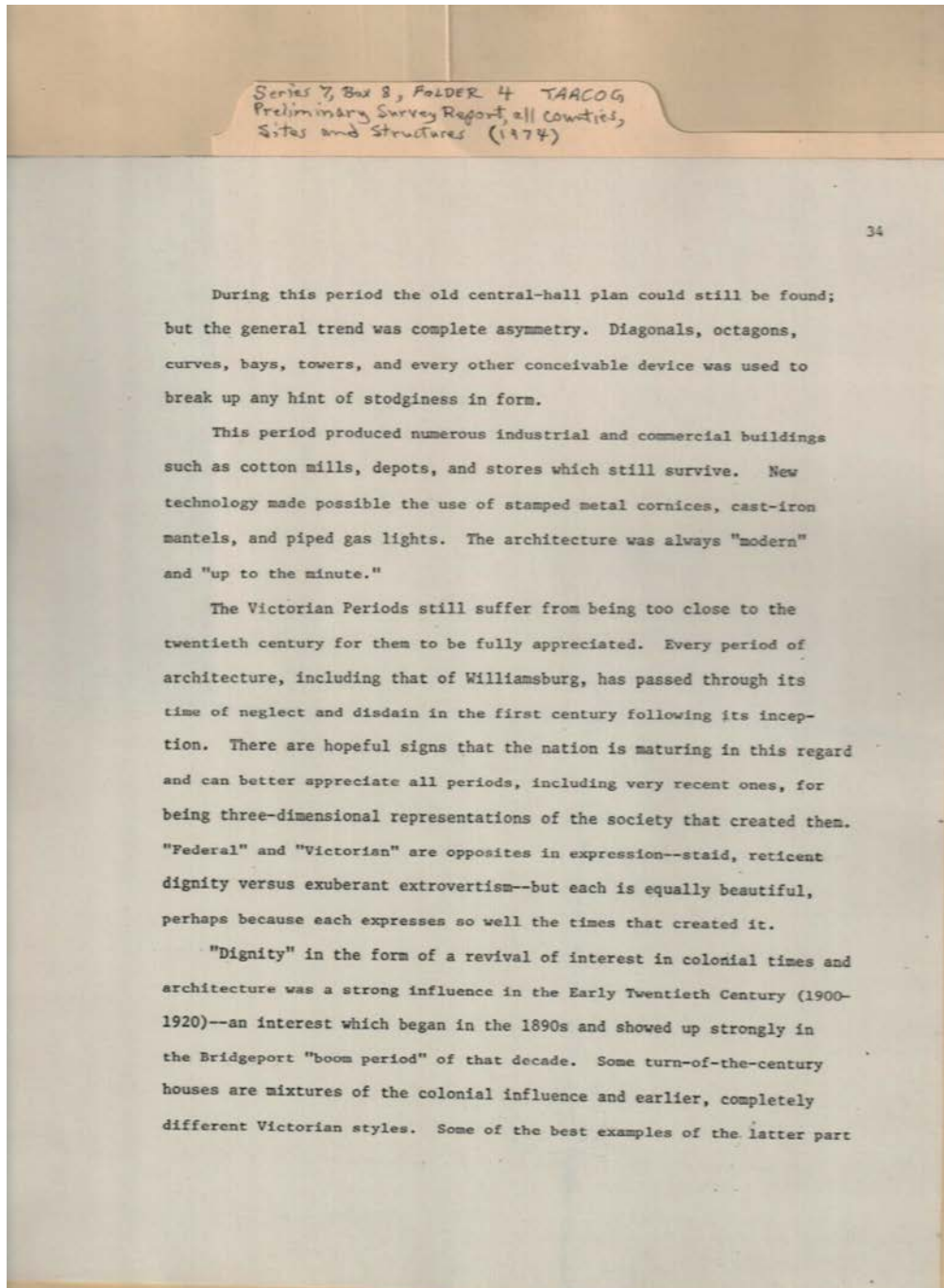
Steele, George

Types:

essay

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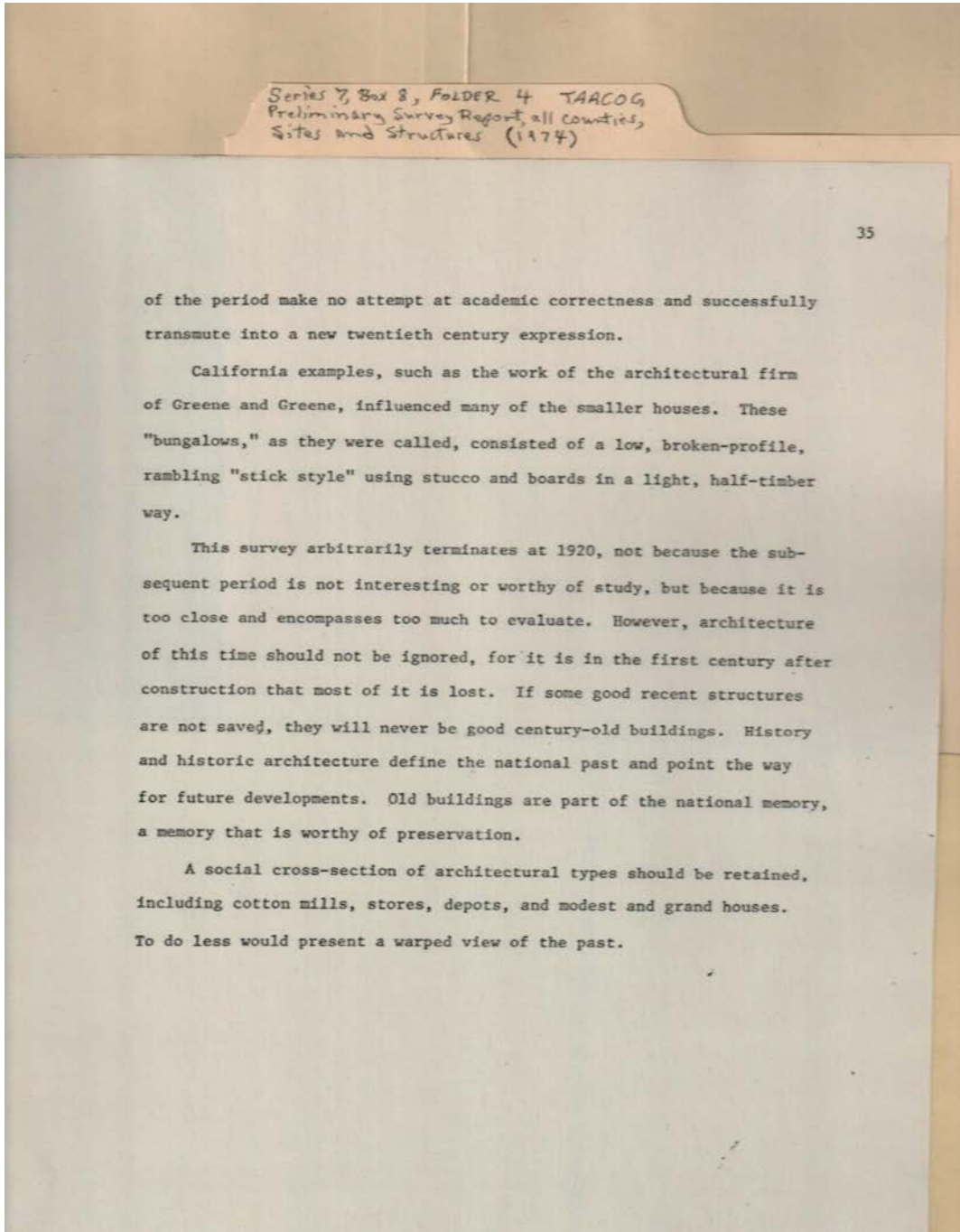
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2 MAPS

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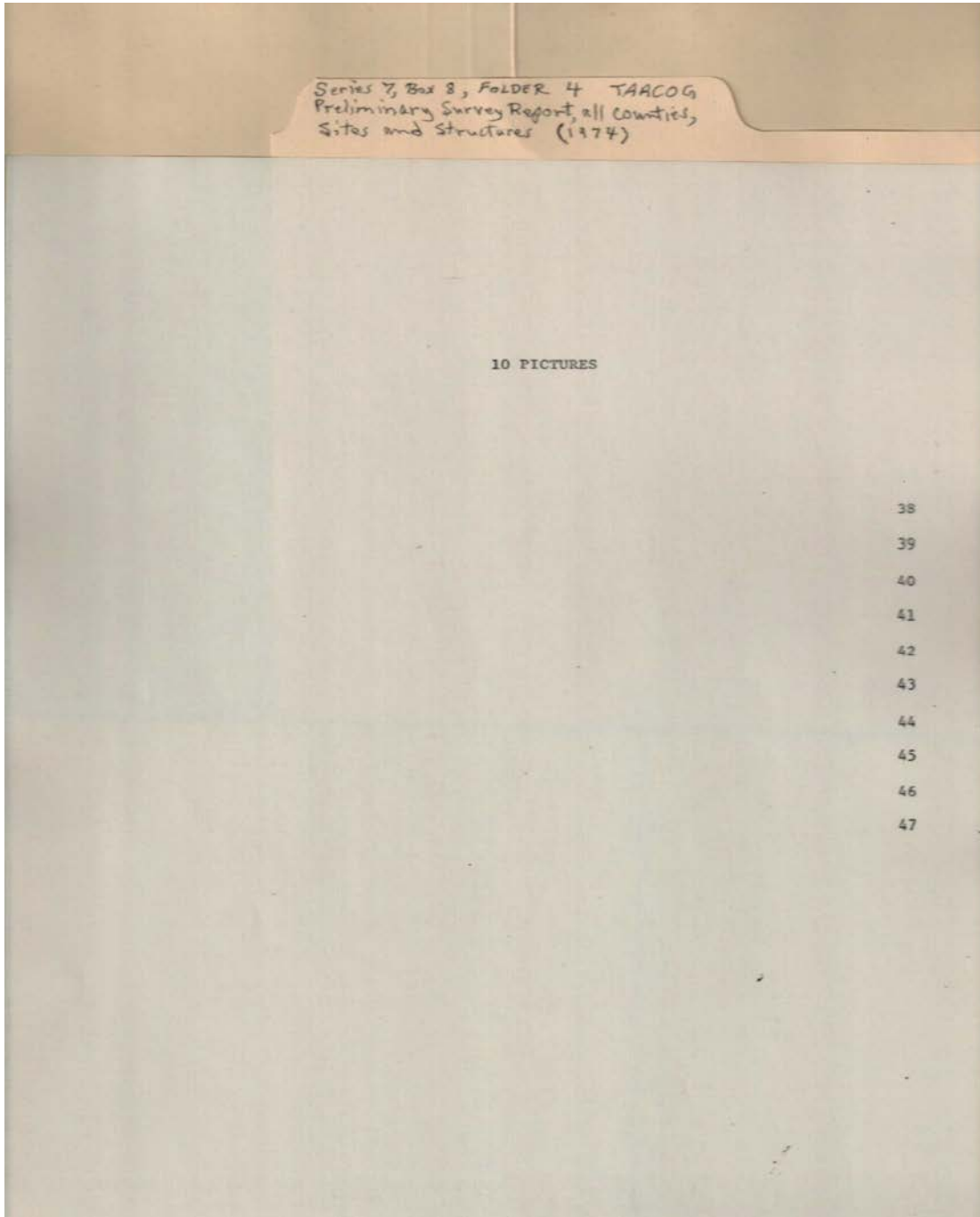
Types:

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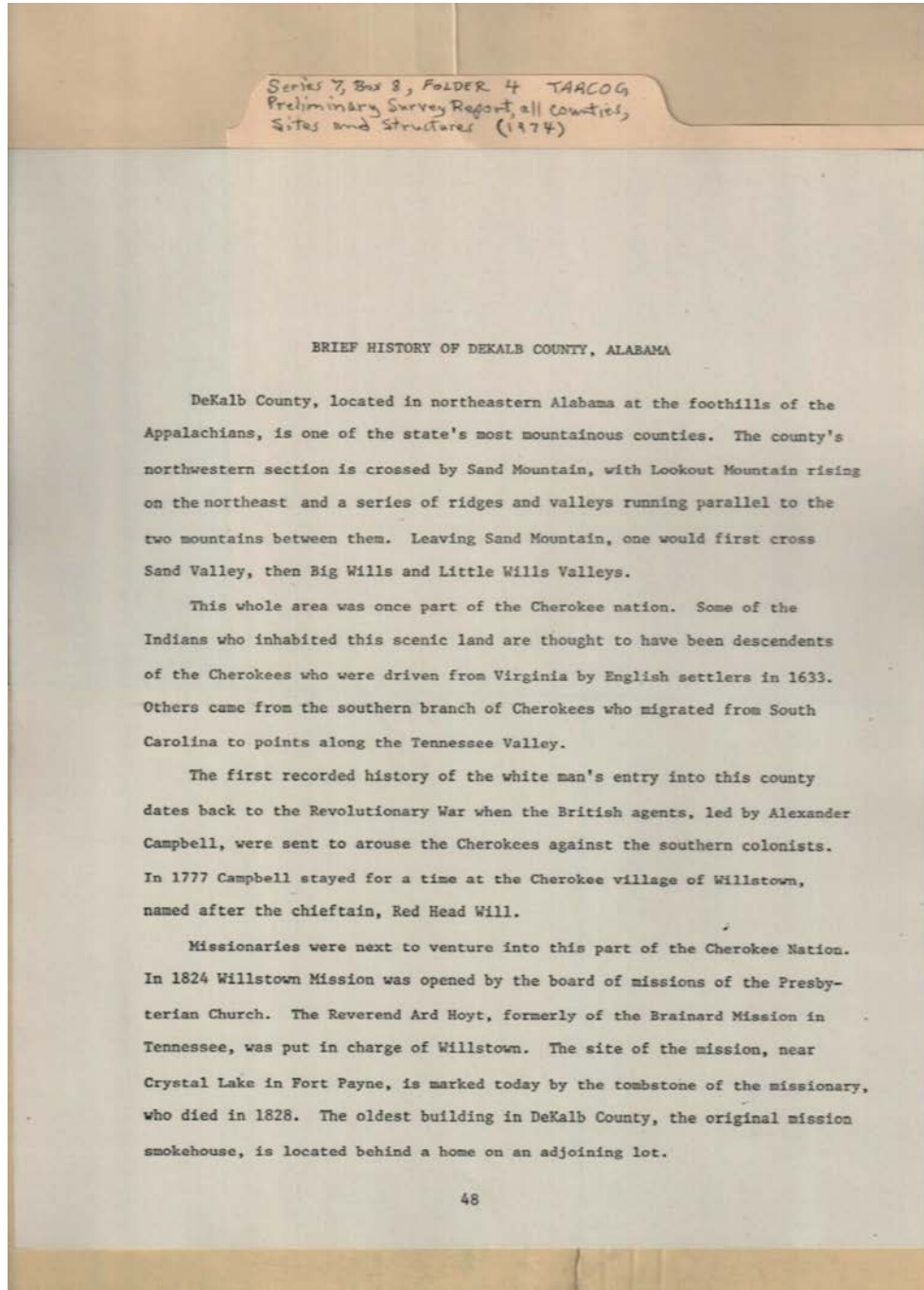
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Names:

Campbell, Alexander

DeKalb County,
Alabama History

Hoyt, Ard, Rev.

Red Head Will
(Indian Chief)

Types:

essay

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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.¹ While the Indians were tending to their wounded, the brothers fled 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.

One of the most outstanding Indians who ever lived in DeKalb 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 Cherokees 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

Gist,
Jackson, President
Payne, John, Captain

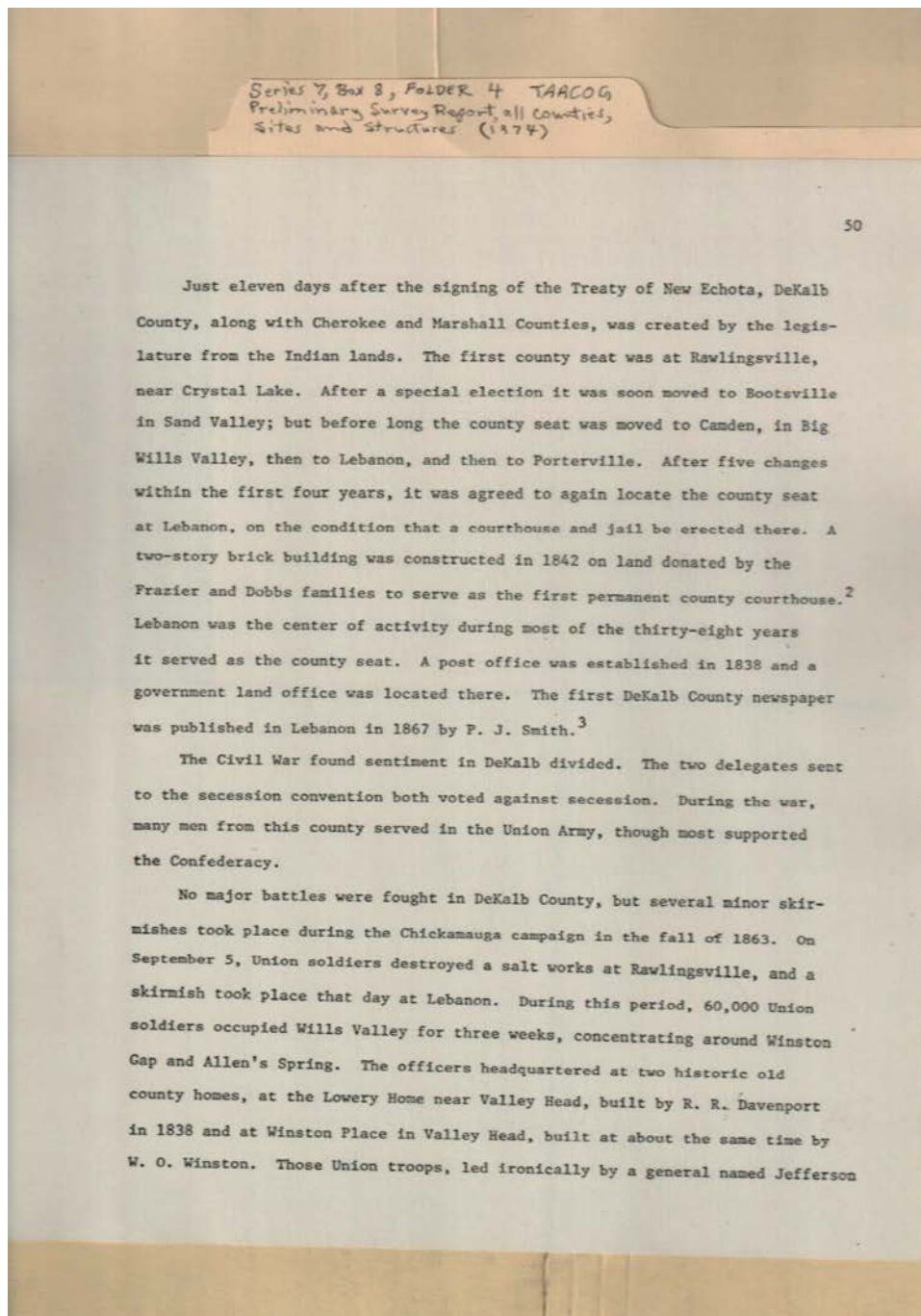
Ross, John (Indian
Chief)
Sequoyah

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Davenport, R. R.

Davis, Jefferson C.,
General

Dobbs,
Frazier,

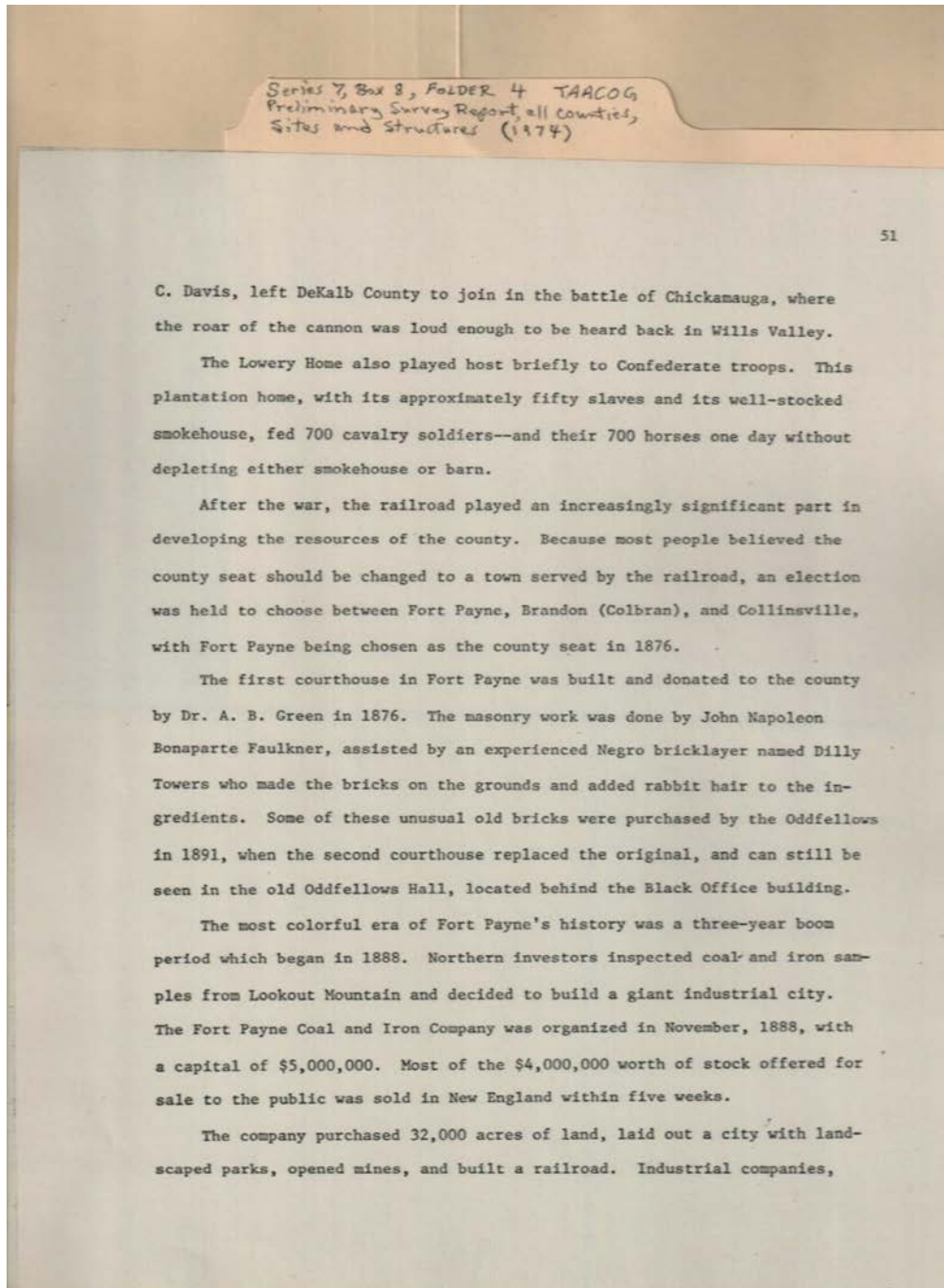
Smith, P. J.
Winston, W. O.

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Faulkner, John
Napoleon

Bonaparte
Green, A. B., Dr.

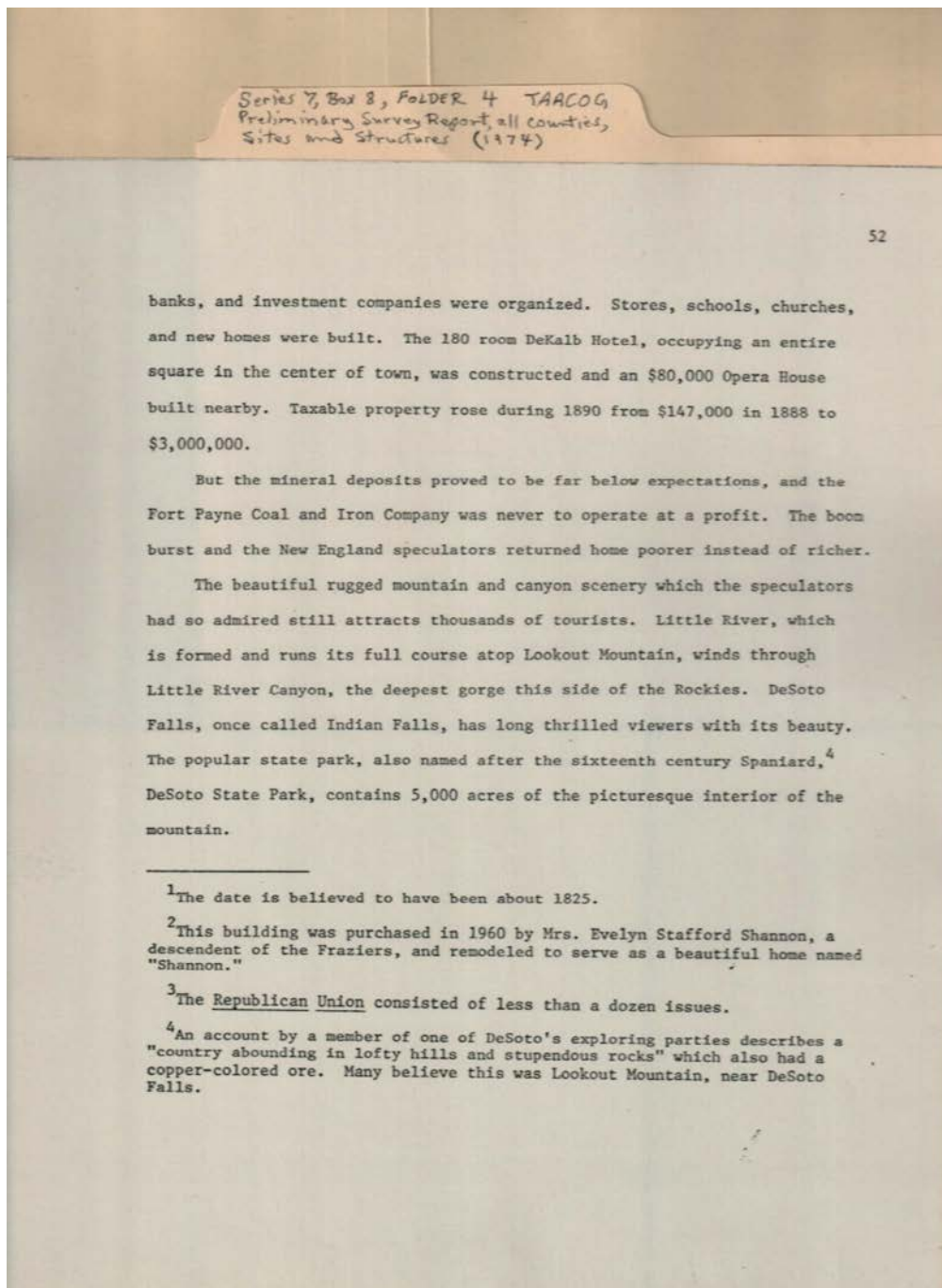
Towers, Dilly

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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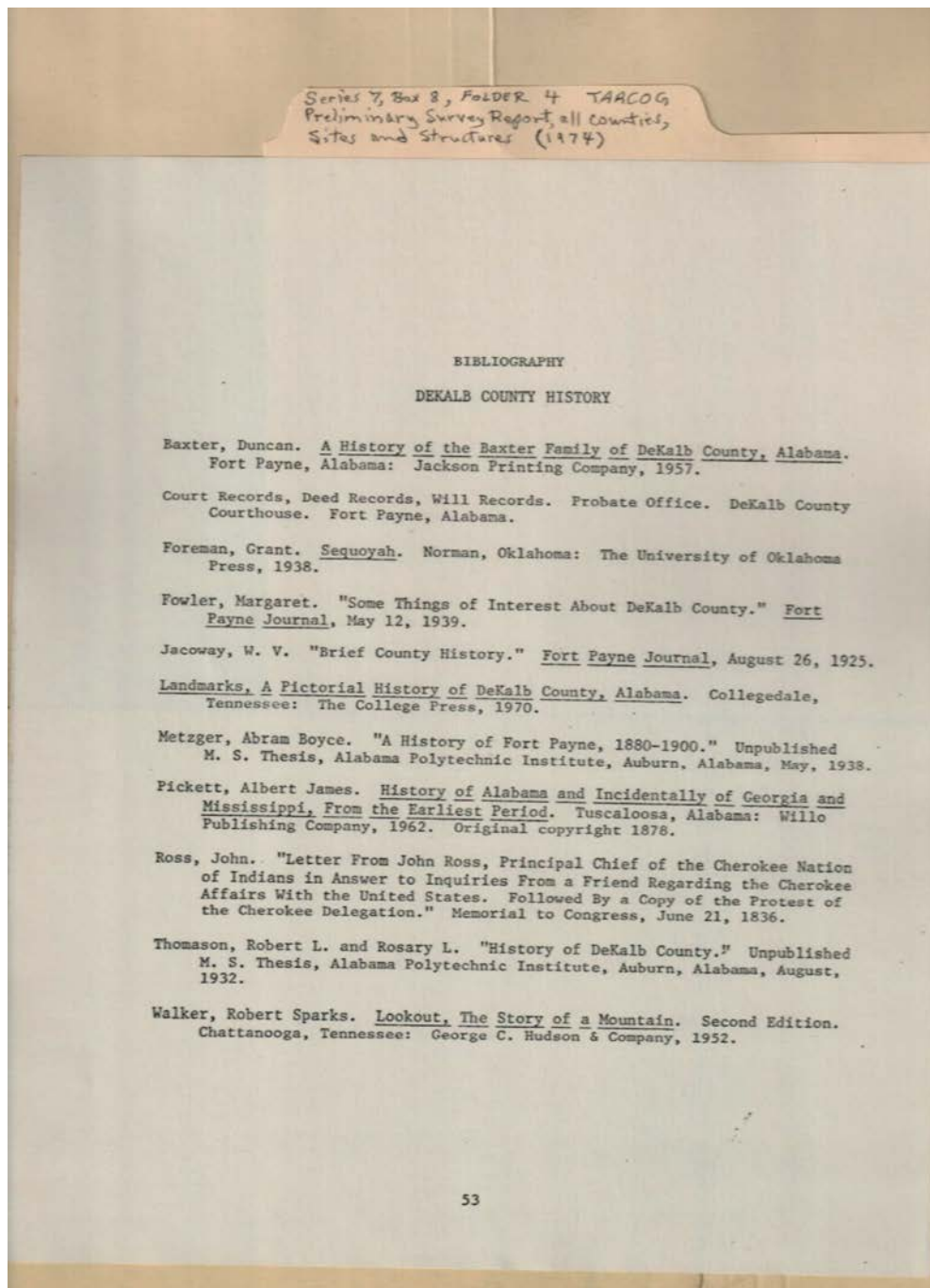
Names:

DeSoto,
Frazier,

Shannon, Evelyn
Stafford, Mrs.

Types:

essay



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

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Jacoway, W. V. "Brief County History." Fort Payne Journal, August 26, 1925.

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Metzger, Abram Boyce. "A History of Fort Payne, 1880-1900." Unpublished M. S. Thesis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, May, 1938.

Pickett, Albert James. History of Alabama and Incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi, From the Earliest Period. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Willo Publishing Company, 1962. Original copyright 1878.

Ross, John. "Letter From John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians in Answer to Inquiries From a Friend Regarding the Cherokee Affairs With the United States. Followed By a Copy of the Protest of the Cherokee Delegation." Memorial to Congress, June 21, 1836.

Thomason, Robert L. and Rosary L. "History of DeKalb County." Unpublished M. S. Thesis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, August, 1932.

Walker, Robert Sparks. Lookout, The Story of a Mountain. Second Edition. Chattanooga, Tennessee: George C. Hudson & Company, 1952.

Names:

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

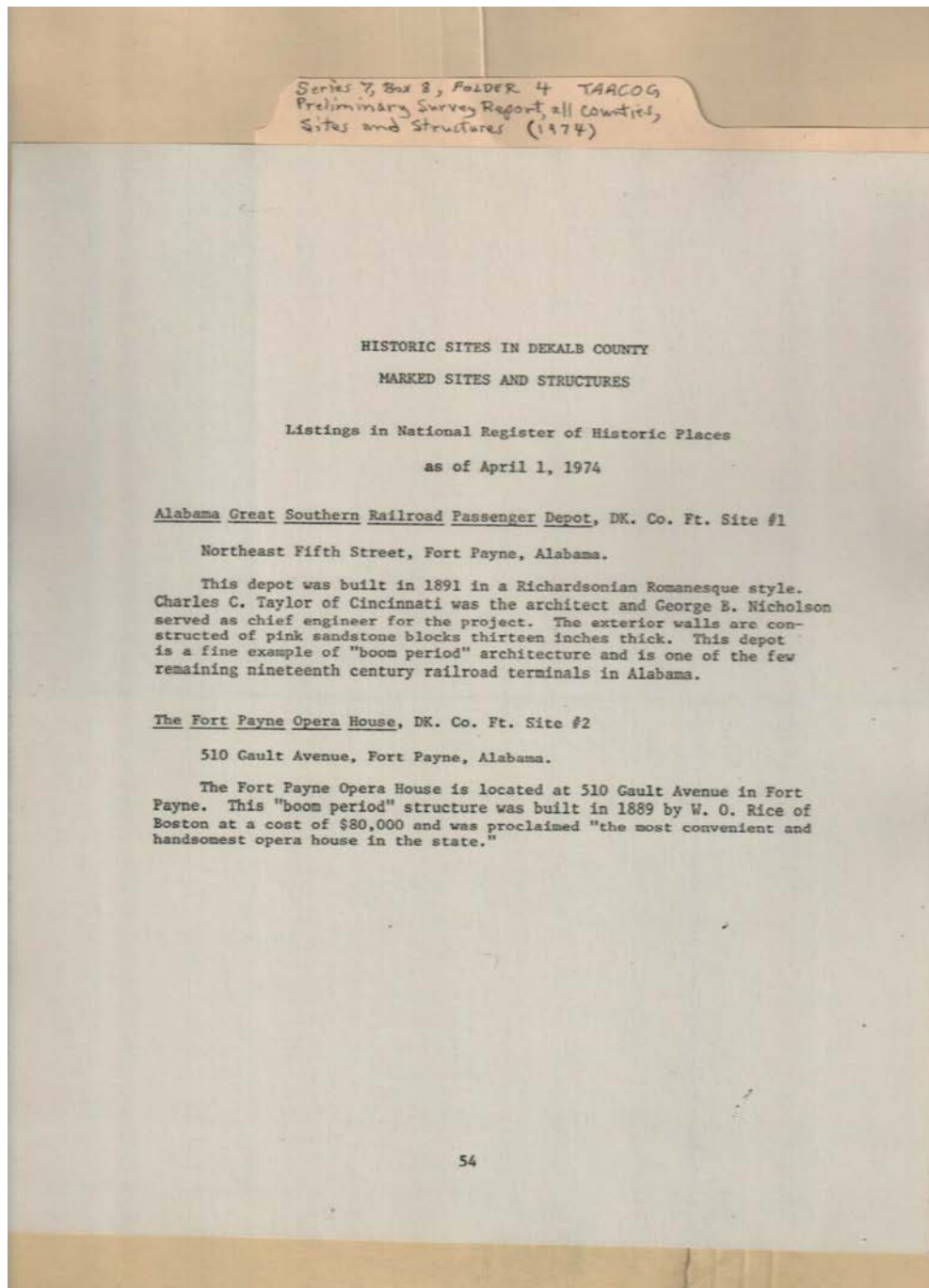
Metzger, Abram
Boyce
Pickett, Albert James

Ross, John (Indian
Chief)
Thomason, Robert L.
Thomason, Rosary L.

Walker, Robert
Sparks

Types:

essay



Names:

Fort Payne Opera House

Great Southern Railroad Depot

Marked Sites in DeKalb County
Nicholson, George B.

Rice, W. O.
Taylor, Charles C.

Places:

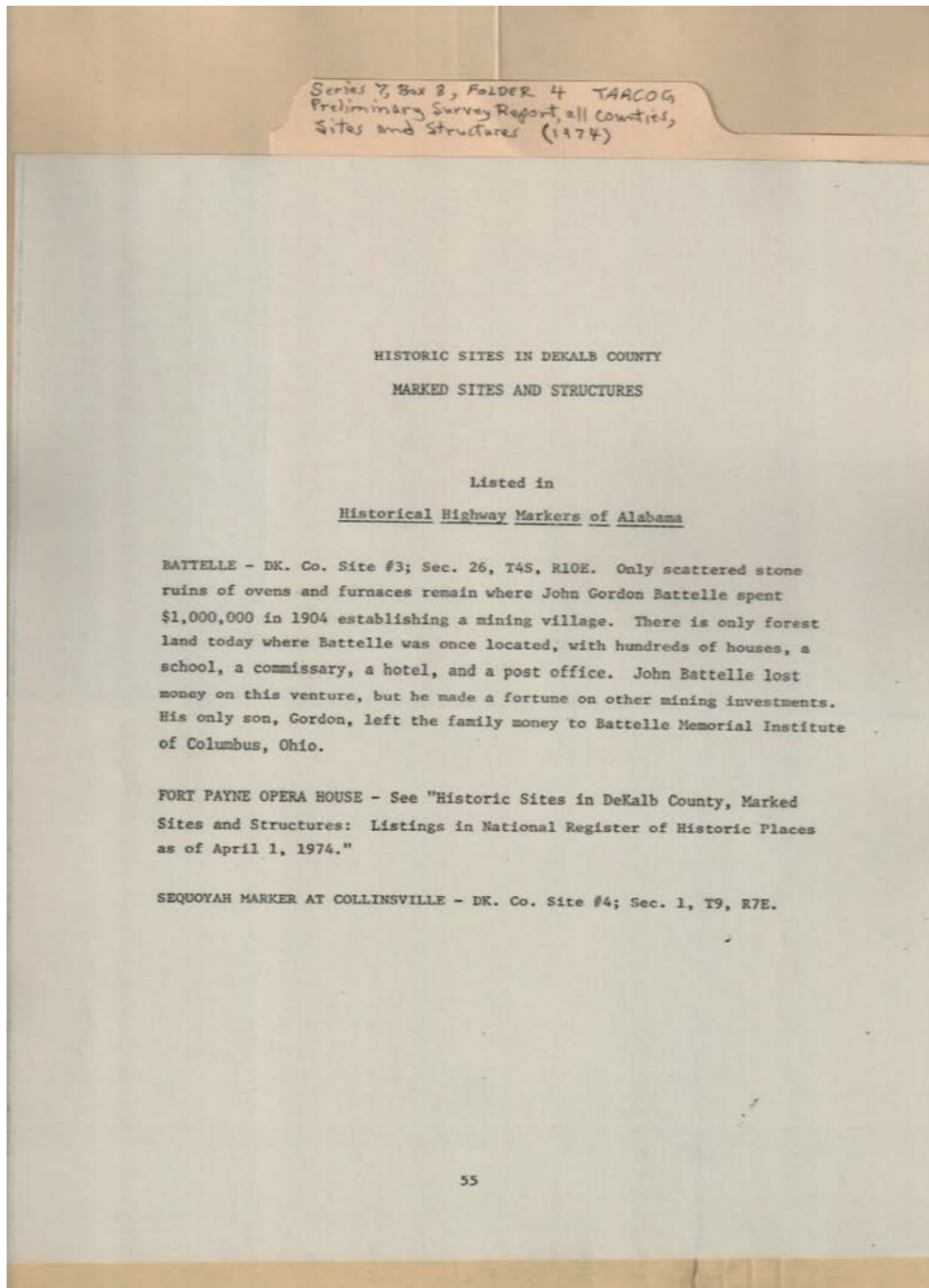
DeKalb County, AL

Types:

list

Dates:

Apr 01, 1974



Names:

Battelle, John Gordon
Battelle, Gordon

Fort Payne Opera
House

National Register
Listings in DeKalb

County
Sequoyah Marker

Places:

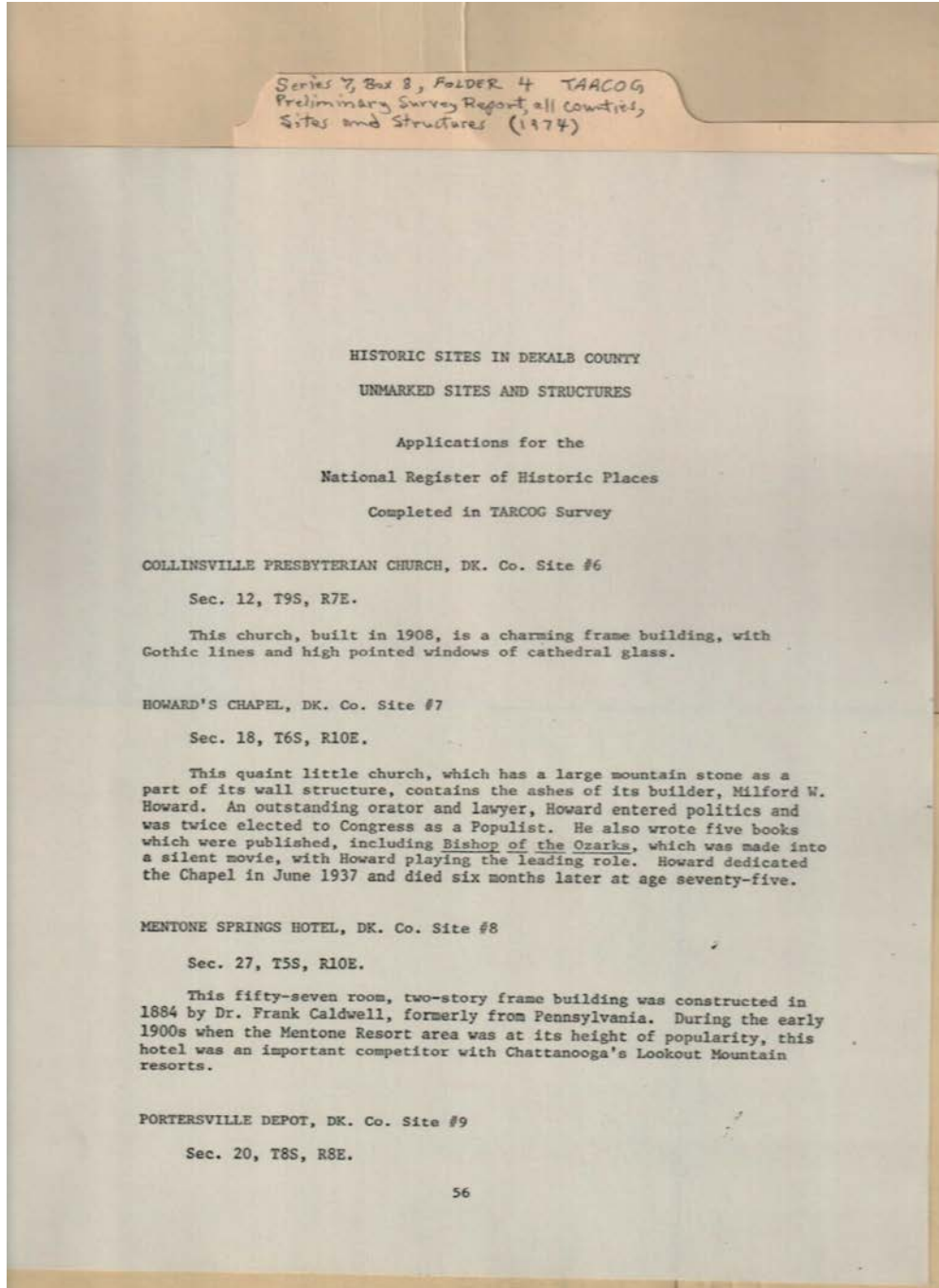
DeKalb County, AL

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Caldwell, Frank, Dr.
Collinsville
Presbyterian

Church
Howard, Milford W.
Howard's Chapel

Mentone Springs
Hotel
Portersville Depot

Places:

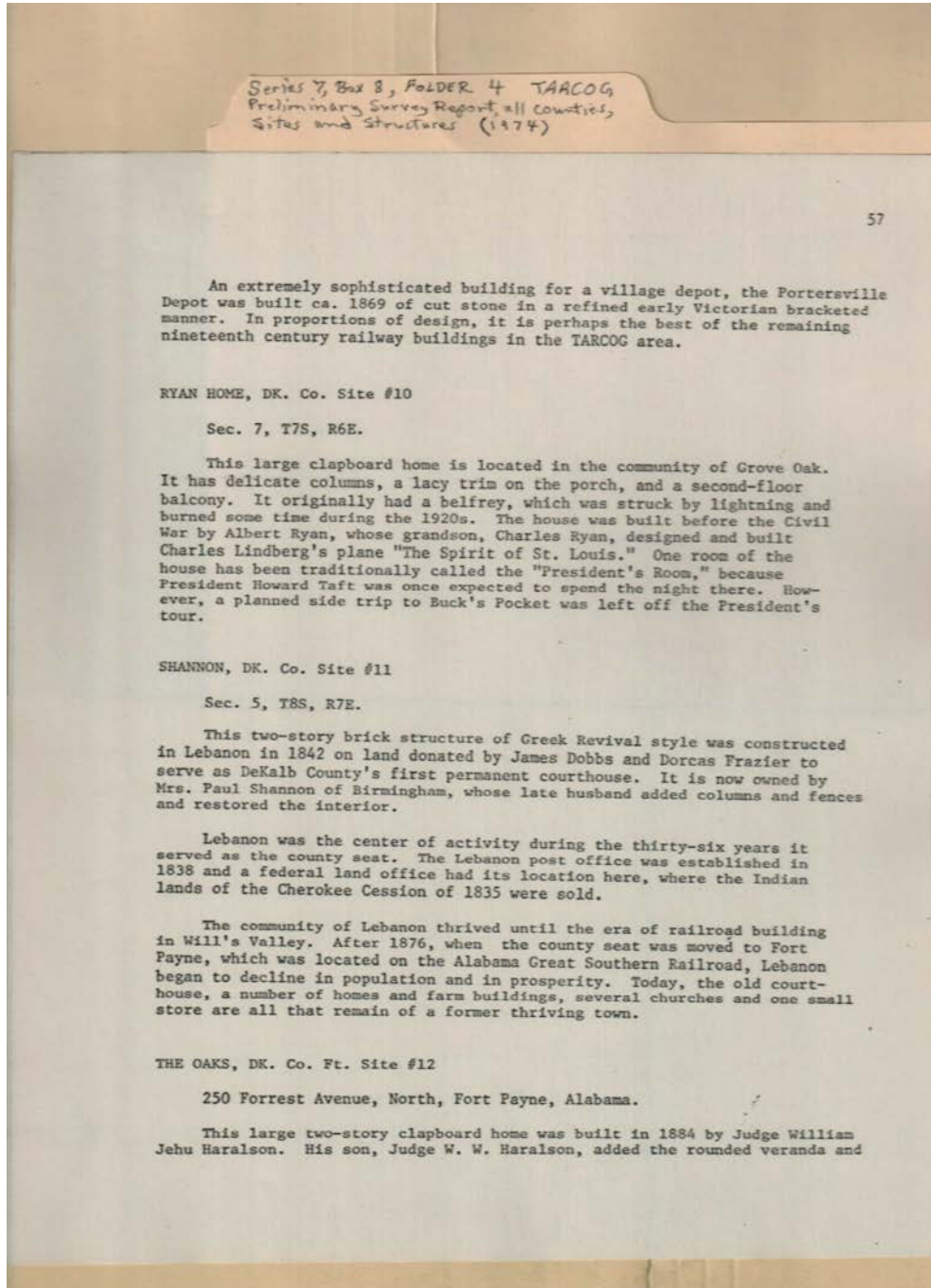
DeKalb County, AL

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

Image 57 r07_08-04-000-0072 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

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

Haralson, William
Jehu, Judge
Lindberg, Charles
Ryan Home

Ryan, Albert
Ryan, Charles
Shannon
Shannon, Paul, Mrs.

Taft, Howard,
President
The Oaks

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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

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stately columns in 1908. Judge W. Jeff Haralson, grandson of the builder, is now owner of The Oaks.

WILLSTOWN MISSION SITE, DK. Co. Ft. Site #13

One block off Kershaw in North Fort Payne, Alabama.

The site of Willstown Mission is located approximately one block off Kershaw Road in north Fort Payne. A granite monument at the grave of the missionary Ard Hoyt marks the site of this mission, established by the American Board of Missions in 1823. The mission served the Cherokees of the area until they were forced to leave.

The Reverend Ard Hoyt was a native of Connecticut who served as superintendent of the Brainard Mission near Chattanooga, Tennessee before coming to help establish the mission at Willstown. When Hoyt died, he was buried in the garden at the mission. Many other unmarked graves were added later as Indians and settlers were laid to rest near Hoyt's grave. Later, during the years 1841-1898, Vance and Margaret Larmore and five of their children were buried in the small cemetery. A great-great granddaughter of Vance Larmore presently owns the lot. On an adjoining lot stands the oldest building in DeKalb County, the original smokehouse of the mission.

WINSTON PLACE, DK. Co. Site #14

Sec. 29, T5S, R10E, in Valley Head, Alabama.

The first known white settler in the Valley Head area, Dr. James Gardner, built a double log cabin which later became the nucleus for Winston Place. William Overton Winston, who built this beautiful home, was born in Virginia in 1804 and later migrated to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. Soon after DeKalb County was created, Winston secured a 3,000 acre stretch of land and built his permanent home at Valley Head near a large spring, the source of Wills Creek. After several years of hauling hewn timbers, the twelve-room house was constructed, with the aid of slave labor. The rooms all contained a fireplace and a number of windows, with a total of ninety-four windows in the house. The large kitchen was built separately in the backyard. Later, three more rooms were added, the porches made deeper, and four massive Doric columns added to the front. This beautiful home became well known as a place of entertainment and hospitality.

In 1863 when 60,000 Union troops occupied Wills Valley for three weeks, 30,000 infantry soldiers camped around Winston Spring, led by a general named Jefferson C. Davis. The officers established their headquarters at Winston Place.

Winston was one of the first lawyers to practice in this county and served in the state legislature for fifteen years. He was a Buchanan

Names:

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

Hoyt, Ard, Rev.
Larmore, Margaret
Larmore, Vance

Willstown Mission
Site
Winston Place

Winston, William
Overton

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

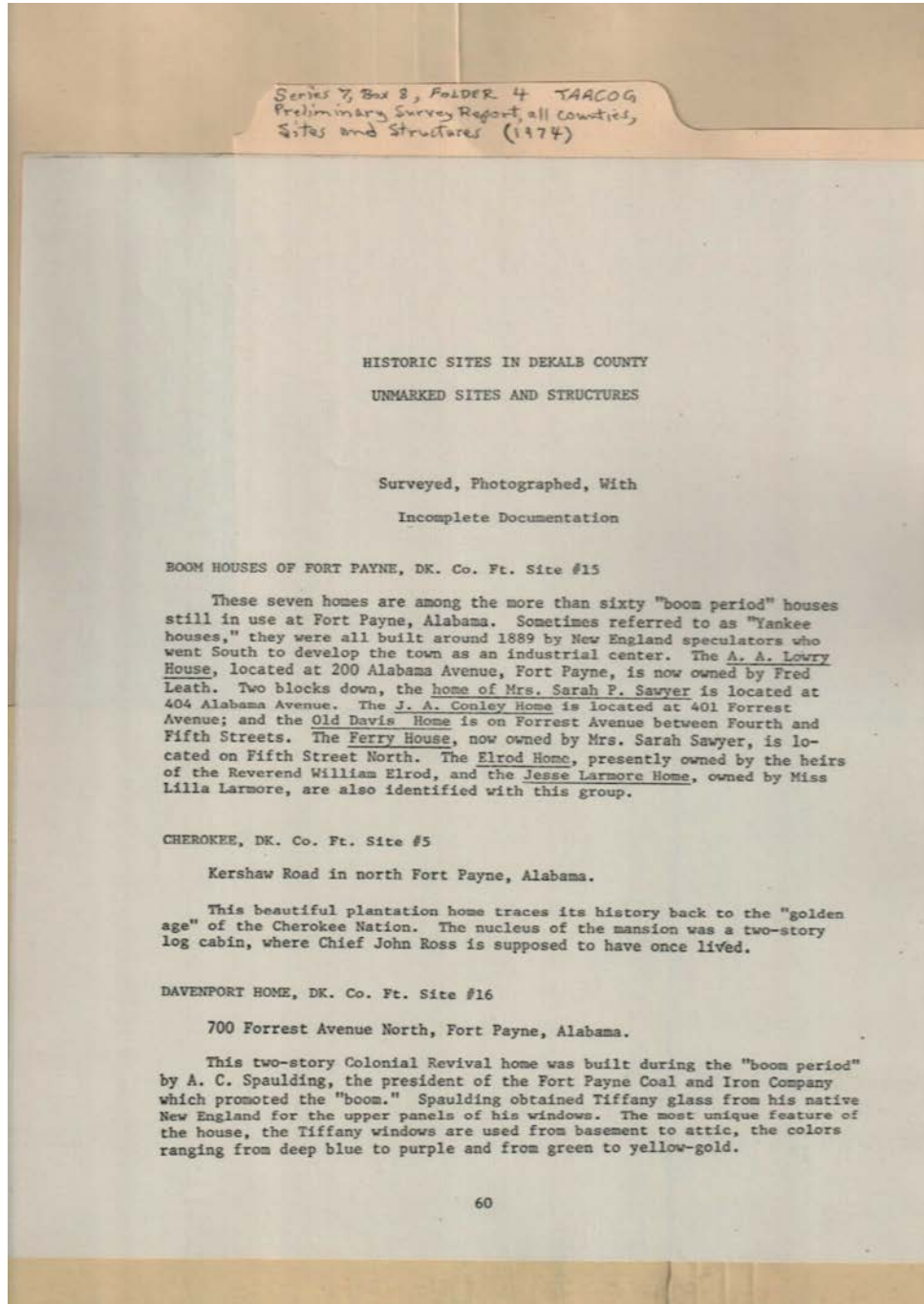
Image 59 r07_08-04-000-0074 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)

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

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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



Names:

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

Davis Home
Elrod Home
Ferry House
Jesse Larmore Home
Larmore, Jess

Lowry, A. A.
Ross, John (Indian
Chief)
Sawyer, Sarah P.,
Mrs.

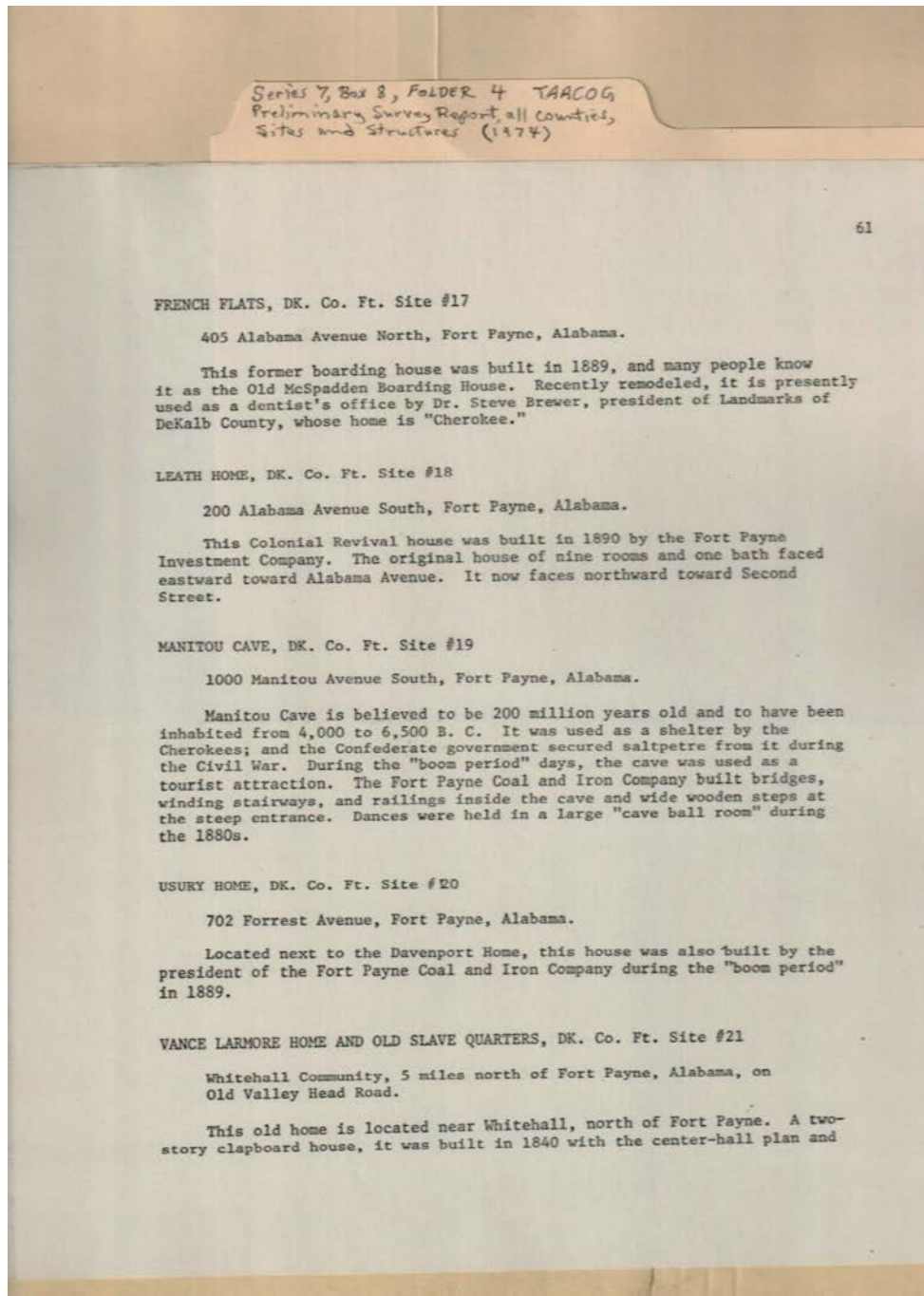
Spaulding, A. C.
Unmarked Sites in
DeKalb County

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Brewer, Steve, Dr.
French Flats

Larmore, Vance
Leath Home

Manitou Cave
Old Slave Quarters

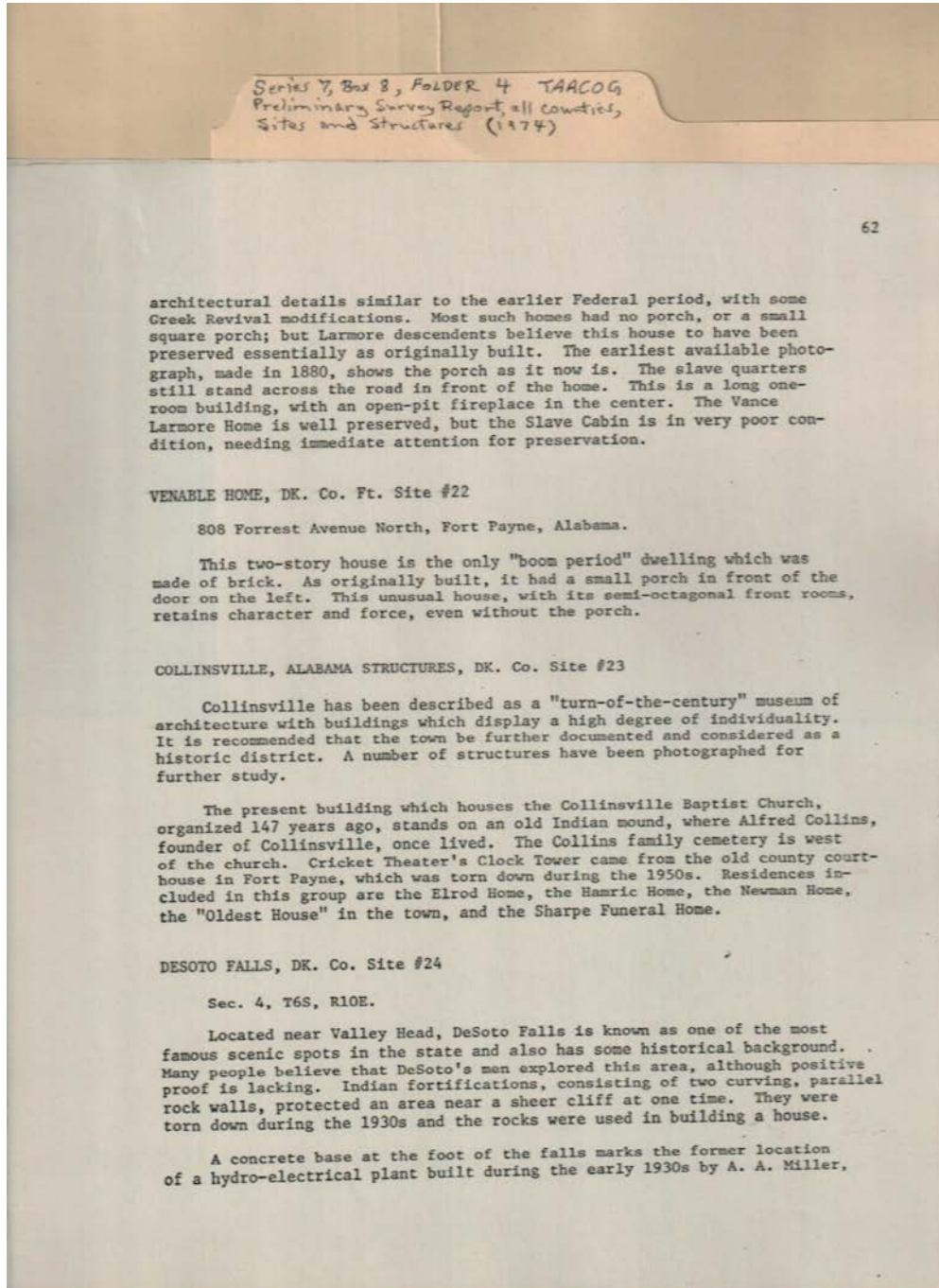
Usury, Home
Vance Larmore Home

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Collins, Alfred

Collinsville
Structures

DeSoto Falls
Larmore, Vance

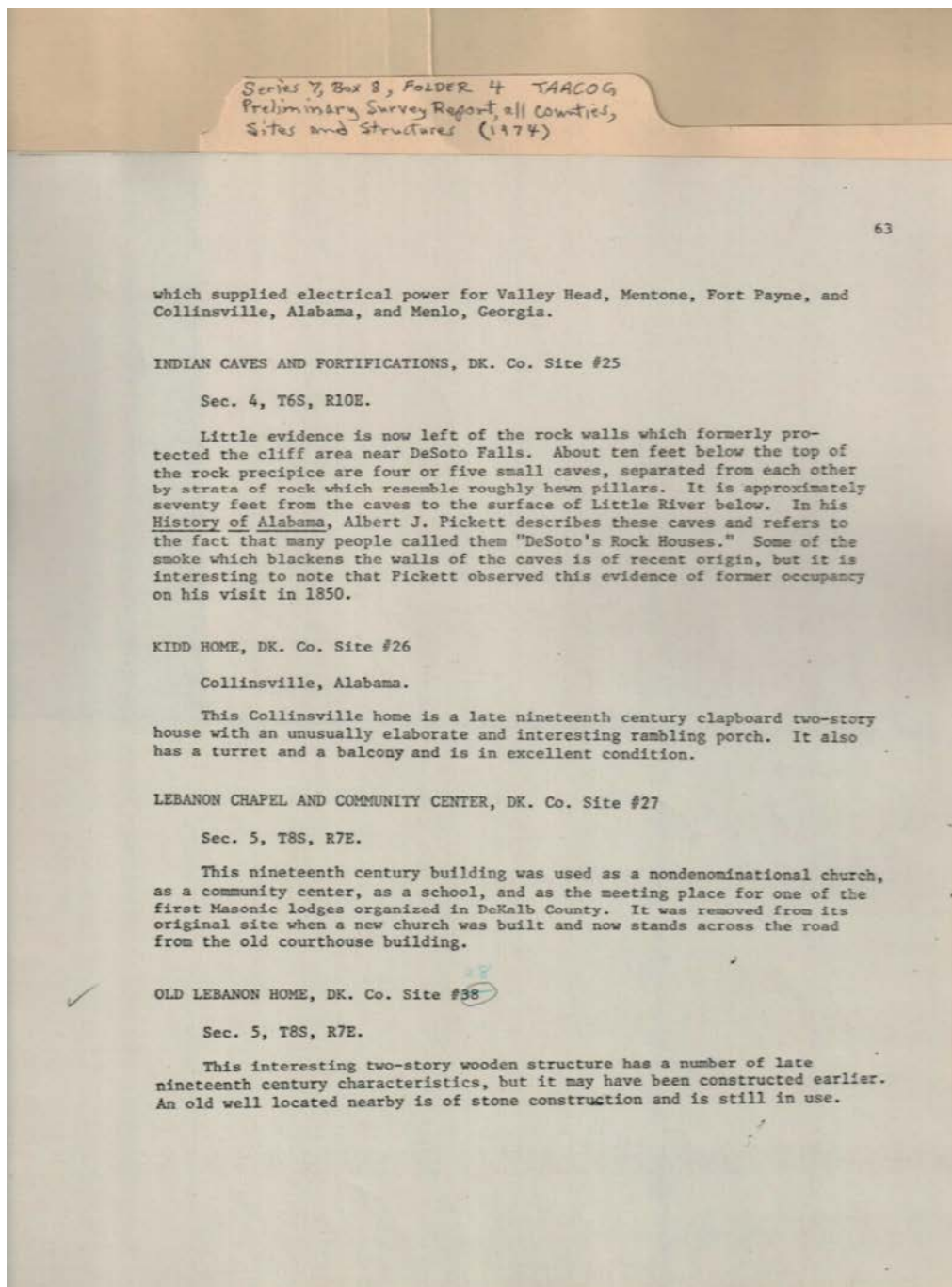
Miller, A. A.
Venable Home

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Indian Caves and
Fortifications

Kidd Home

Lebanon Chapel &
Community Center

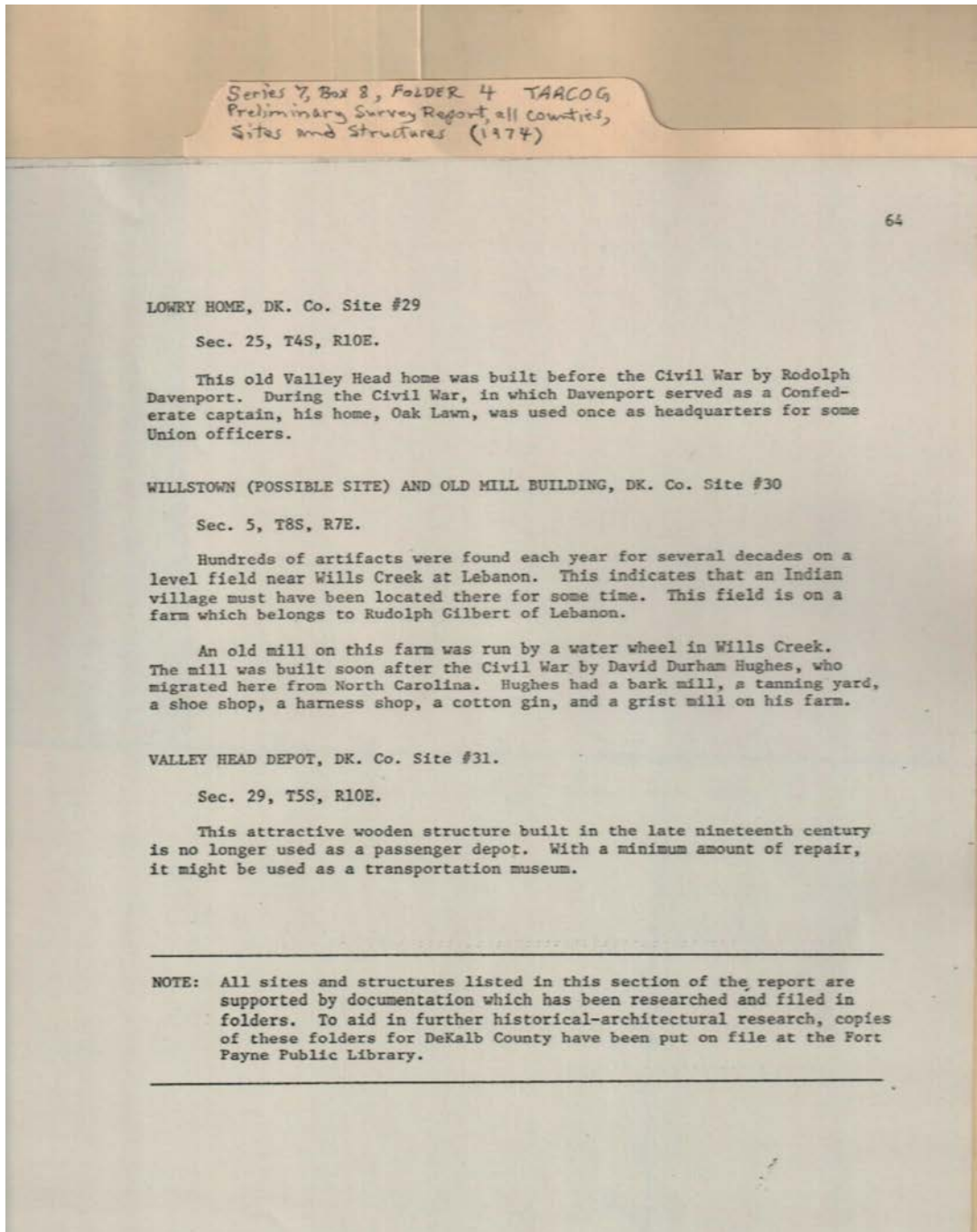
Old Lebanon Home
Pickett, Albert James

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Davenport, Rodolph

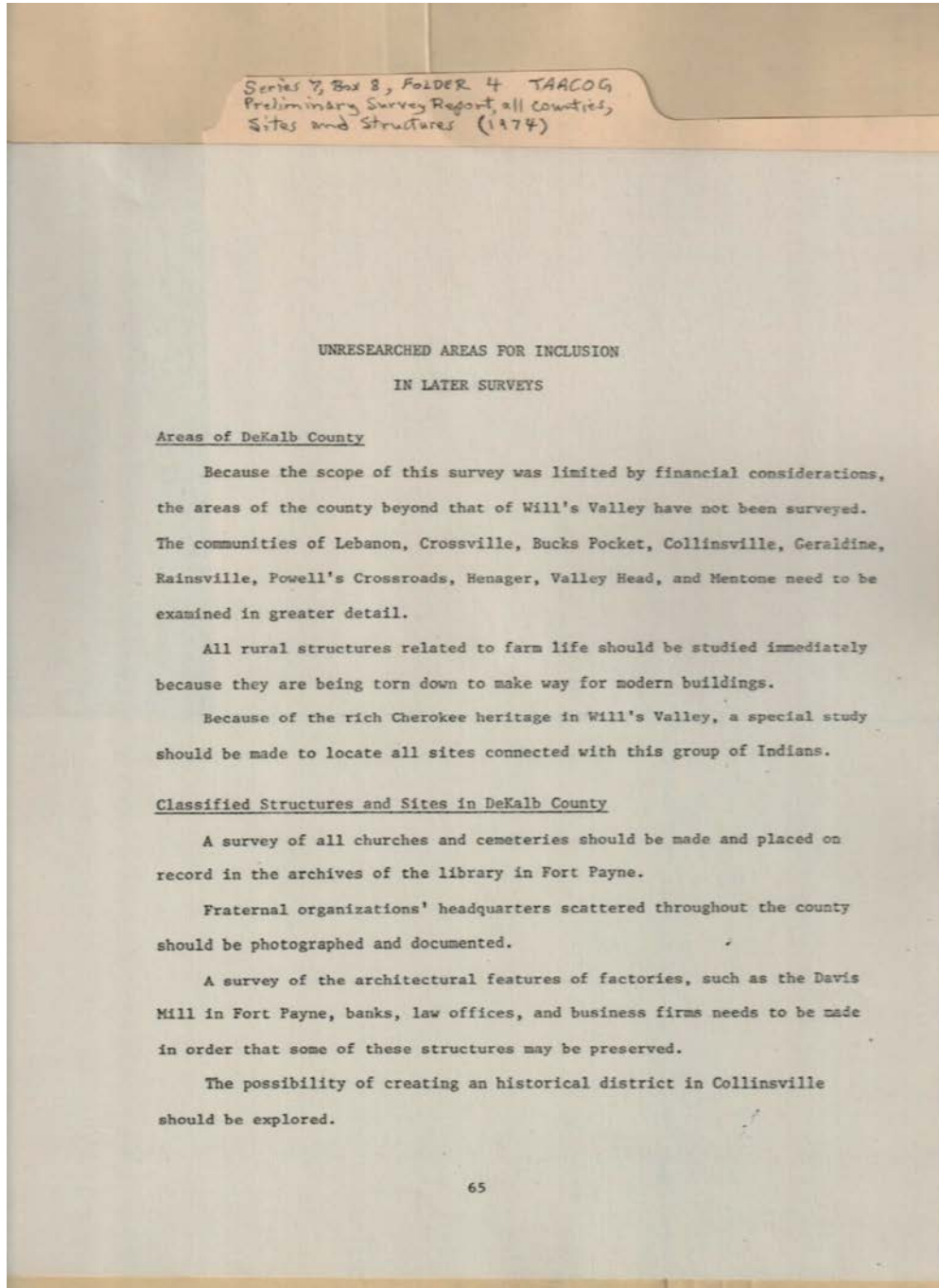
Hughes, David
Durham

Lowry Home
Old Mill Building

Valley Head Depot
Willstown

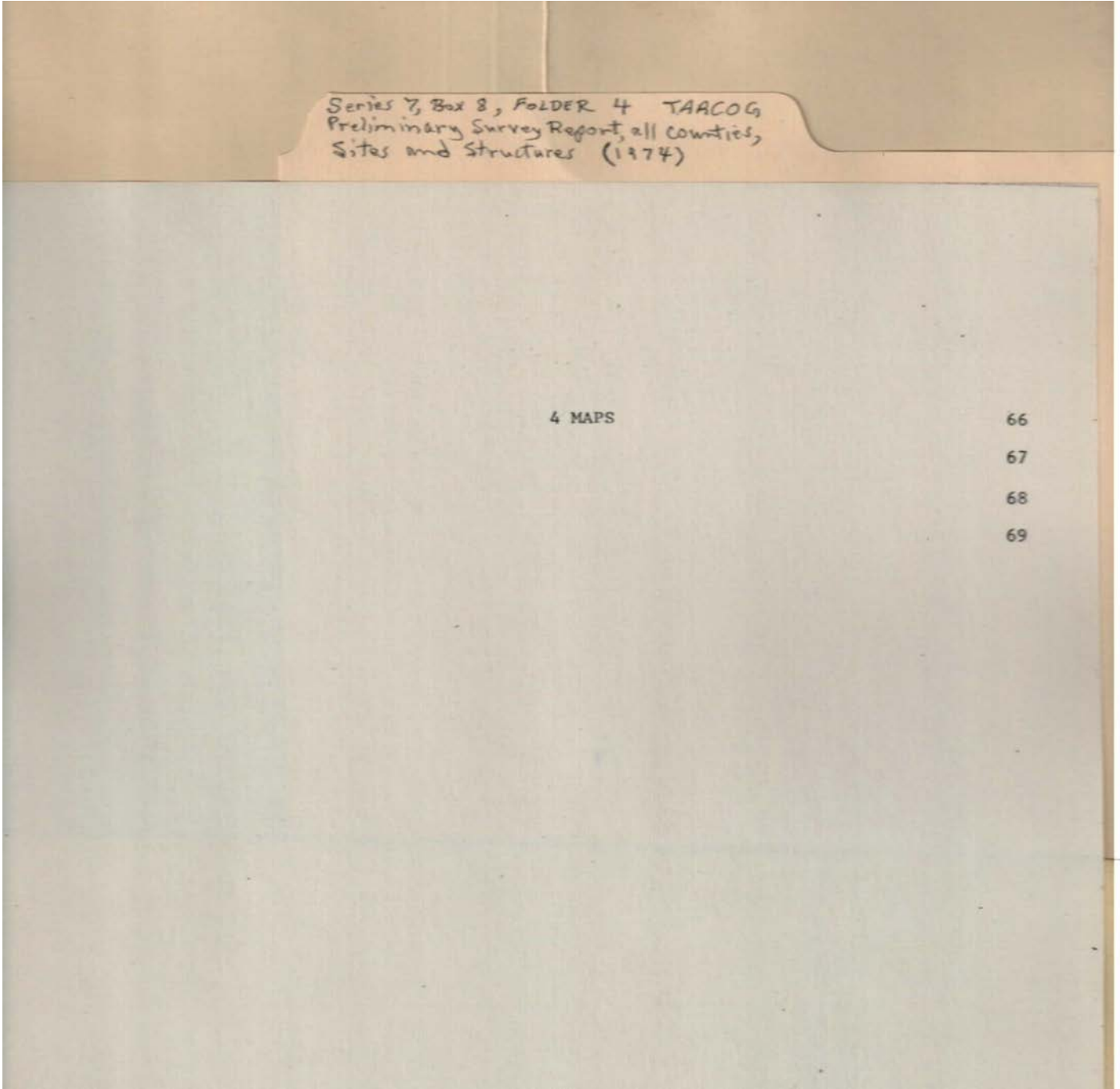
Types:

list



Names:
Unresearched Areas

Types:
list

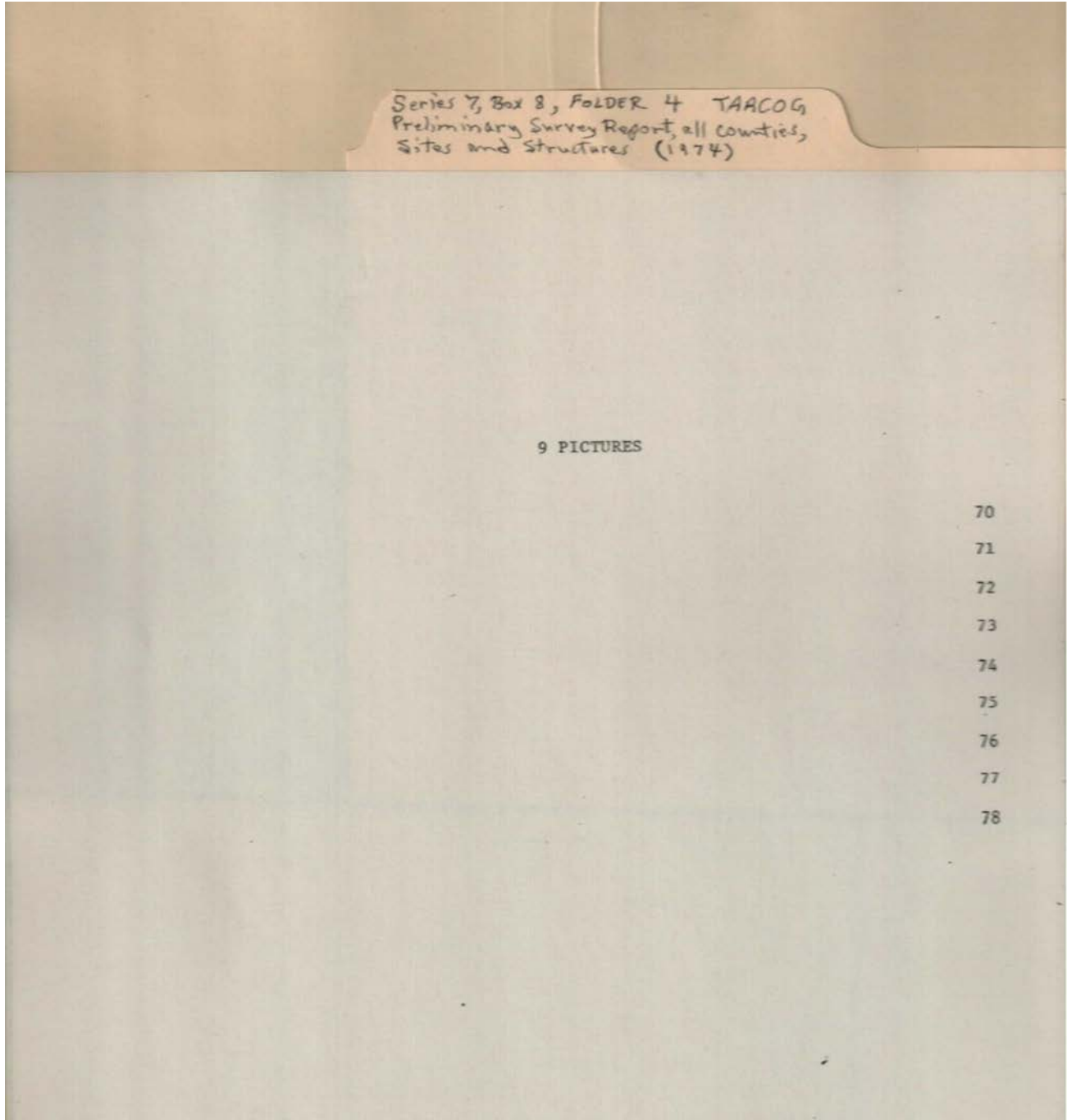


Types:
notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4

Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Types:

notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TAACOG
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 Tennessee 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 found anywhere in the state. The works of the mine were destroyed by General

Names:

Jackson County
History

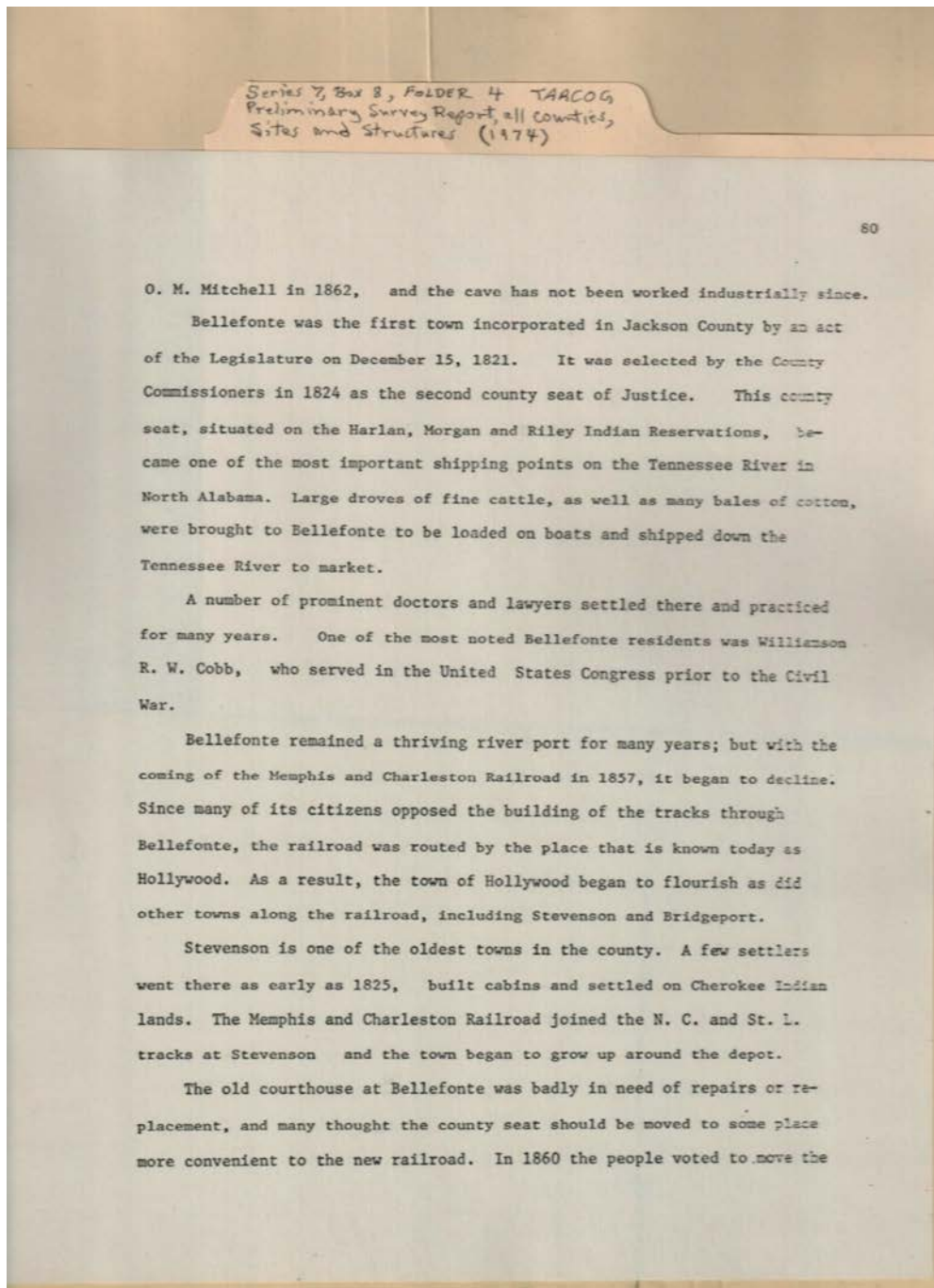
Jackson, Andrew

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Cobb, R. W.

Memphis &
Charleston Railroad

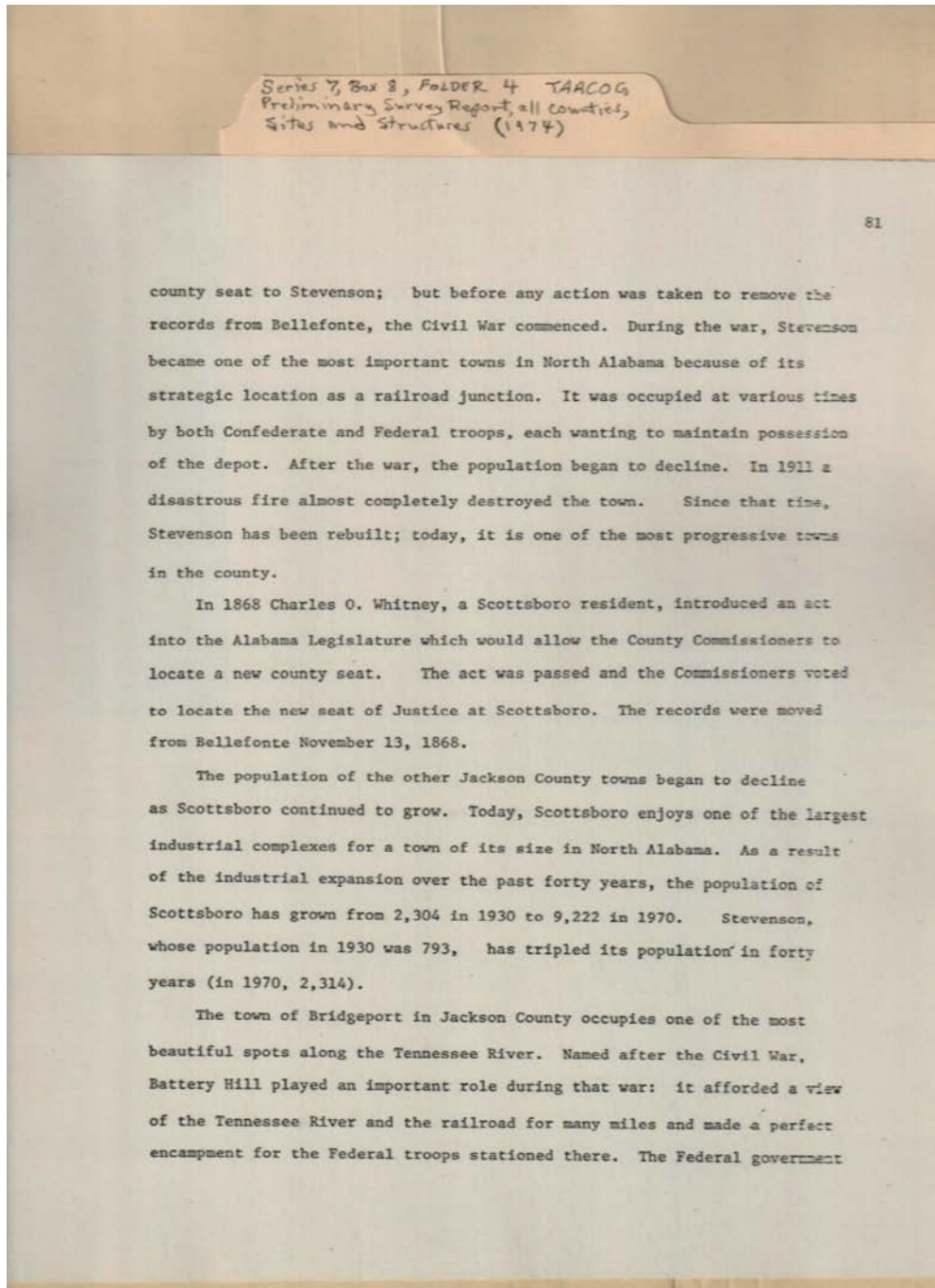
Mitchell, O. M.

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Whitney, Charles O.

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
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Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TAACOG
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built a shipyard at Bridgeport; and from there the U. S. S. Chattanooga, 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 Chattanooga 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 1867 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 national 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

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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

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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.

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 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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

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Names:

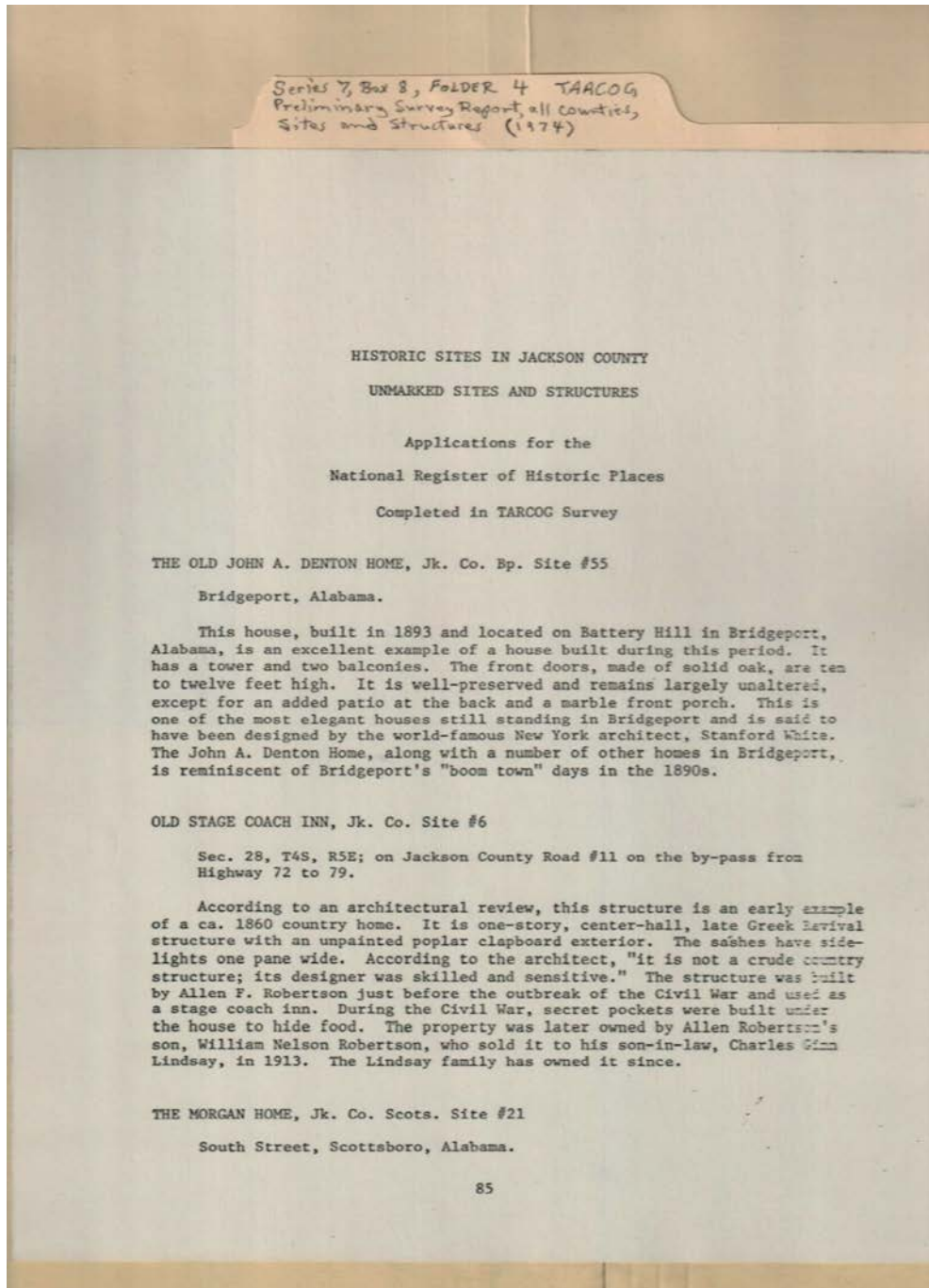
Gist, W. Jerry
Kennamer, John
Robert

Lee, Ronald
Owen, Thomas
McAdory

Sulzby, James F., Jr.
Sumner, Christine,
Mrs.

Types:

essay



Names:

Denton, John A.
John A. Denton
Home

Lindsay, Charles
Ginn
Morgan Home
Old Stage Coach Inn

Robertson, Allen F.
Robertson, William
Nelson

Unmarked Sites in
Jackson County

Types:

list

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

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According to an architectural review, this two-story house is an excellent 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.

Names:

Brown, Charles
Williams

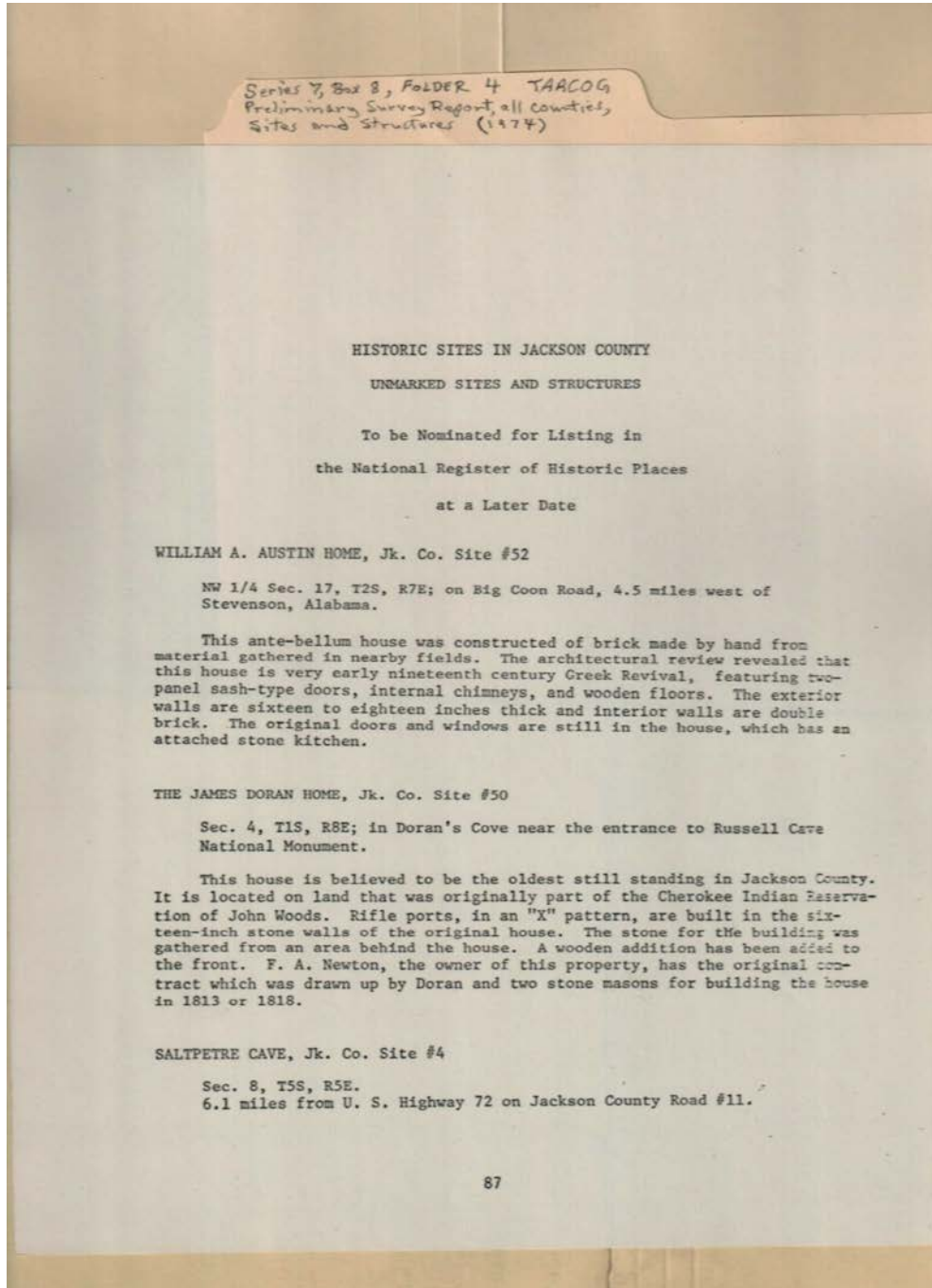
James Moody Proctor
Home

Proctor, James
Moody

Proctor, John
Franklin

Types:

list



Names:

Austin, William A.
Doran, James
James Doran Home

Newton, F. A.
SaltPetre Cave

Unmarked Sites in
Jackson County

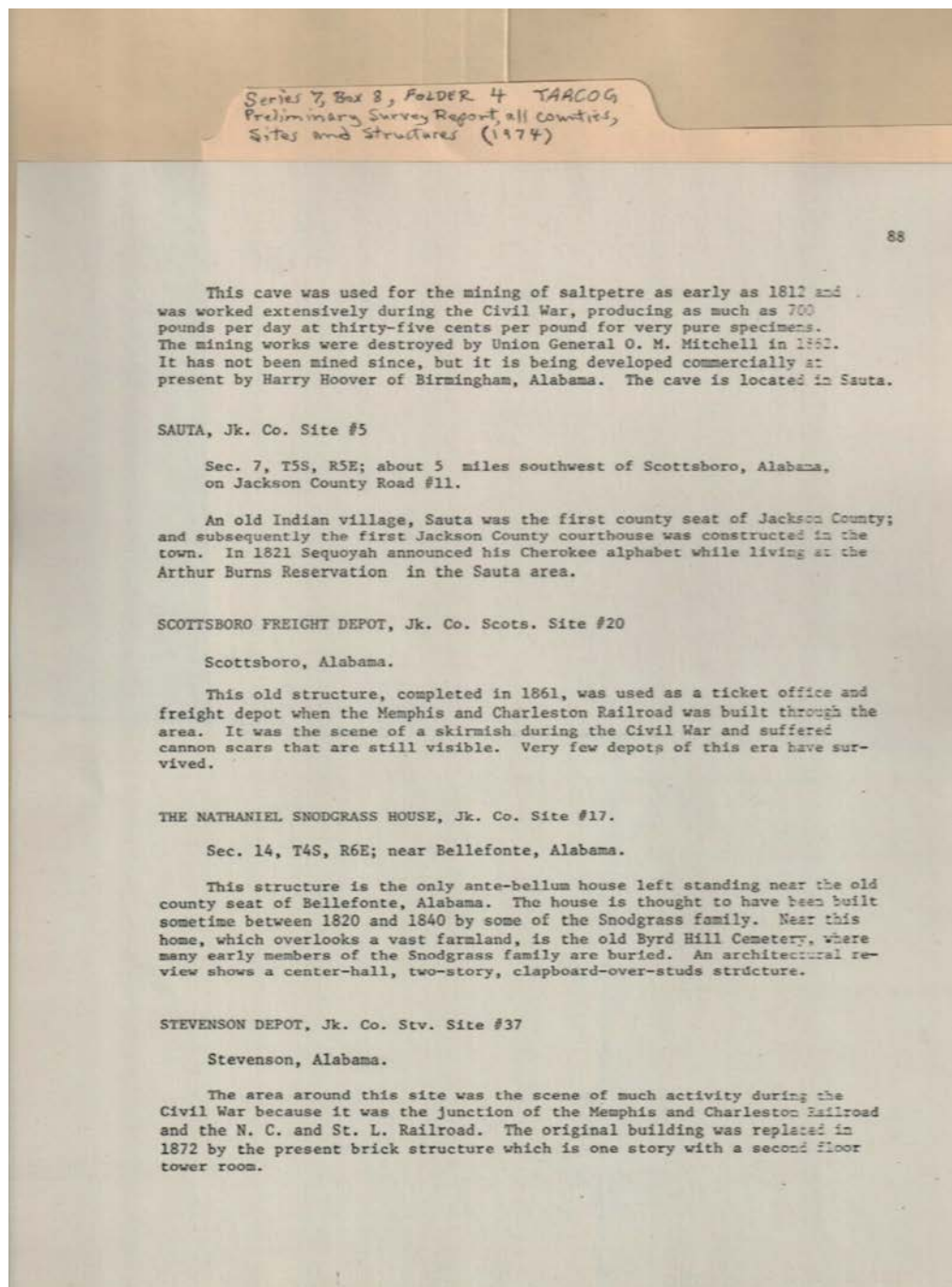
William A. Austin
Home
Woods, John

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

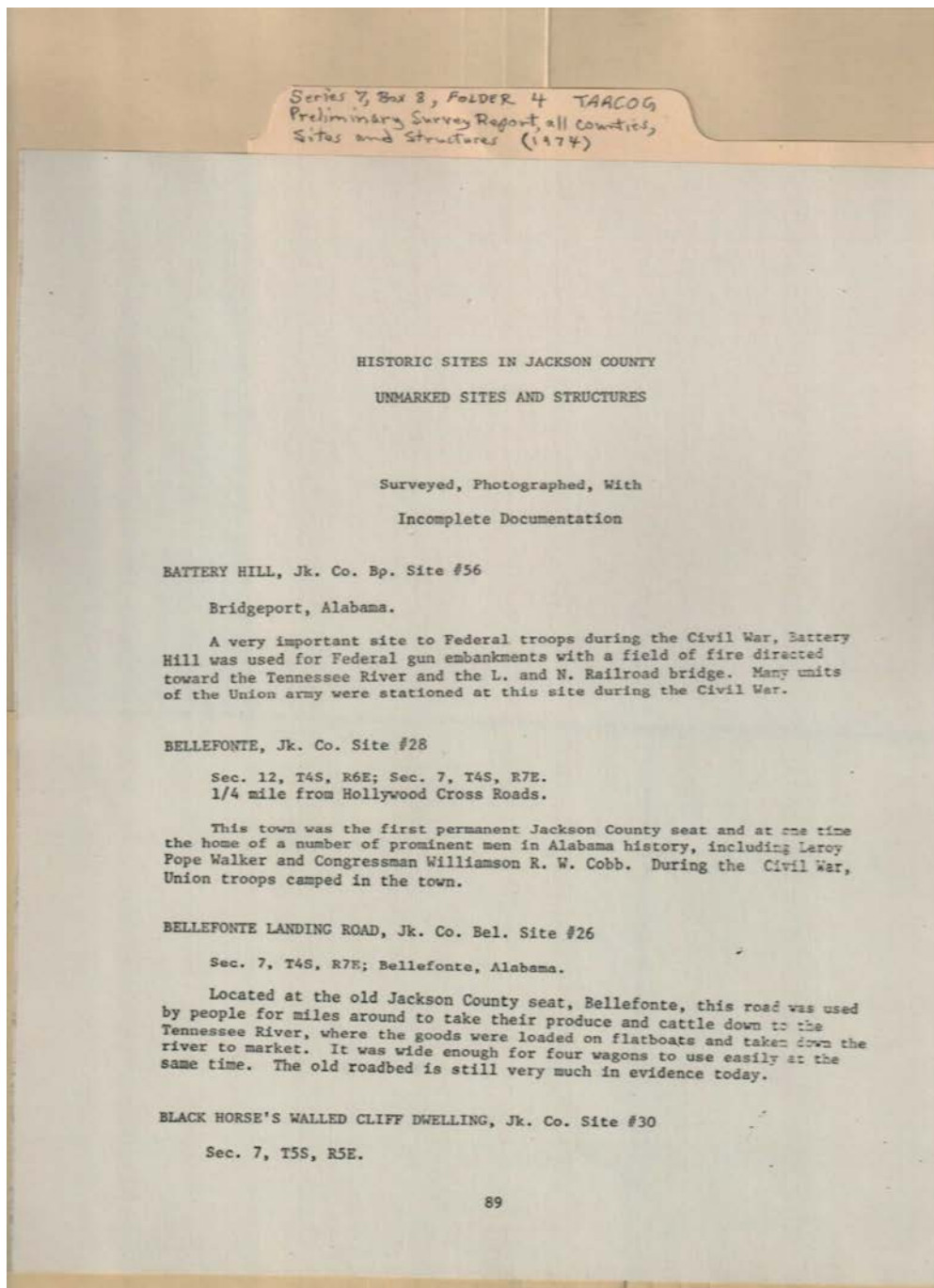
Burns, Arthur
Hoover, Harry
Mitchell, O. M.,
General

Nathaniel Snodgrass
House
Sauta

Scottsboro Freight
Depot
Snodgrass, Nathaniel
Stevenson Depot

Types:

list



Names:

Battery Hill
Bellefonte
Bellefonte Landing
Road

Black Horse's Walled
Cliff Dwelling
Cobb, Williamson R.
W.

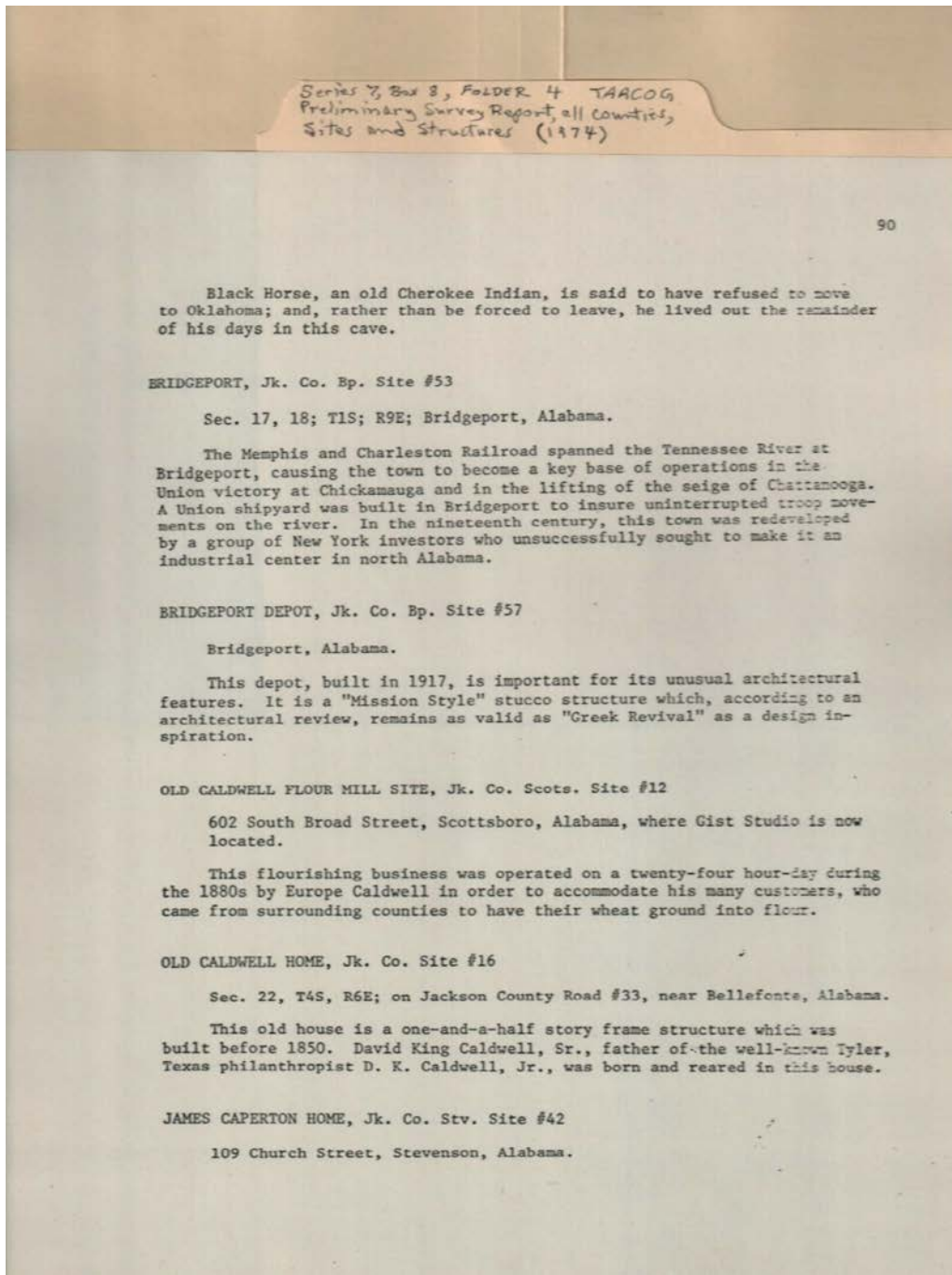
Unmarked Sites in
Jackson County
Walker, Leroy Pope

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Black Horse (Indian)
Bridgeport
Bridgeport Depot

Caldwell Flour Mill
Site
Caldwell, D. K., Jr.

Caldwell, David
King, Sr.
Caldwell, Europe
Caperton, James

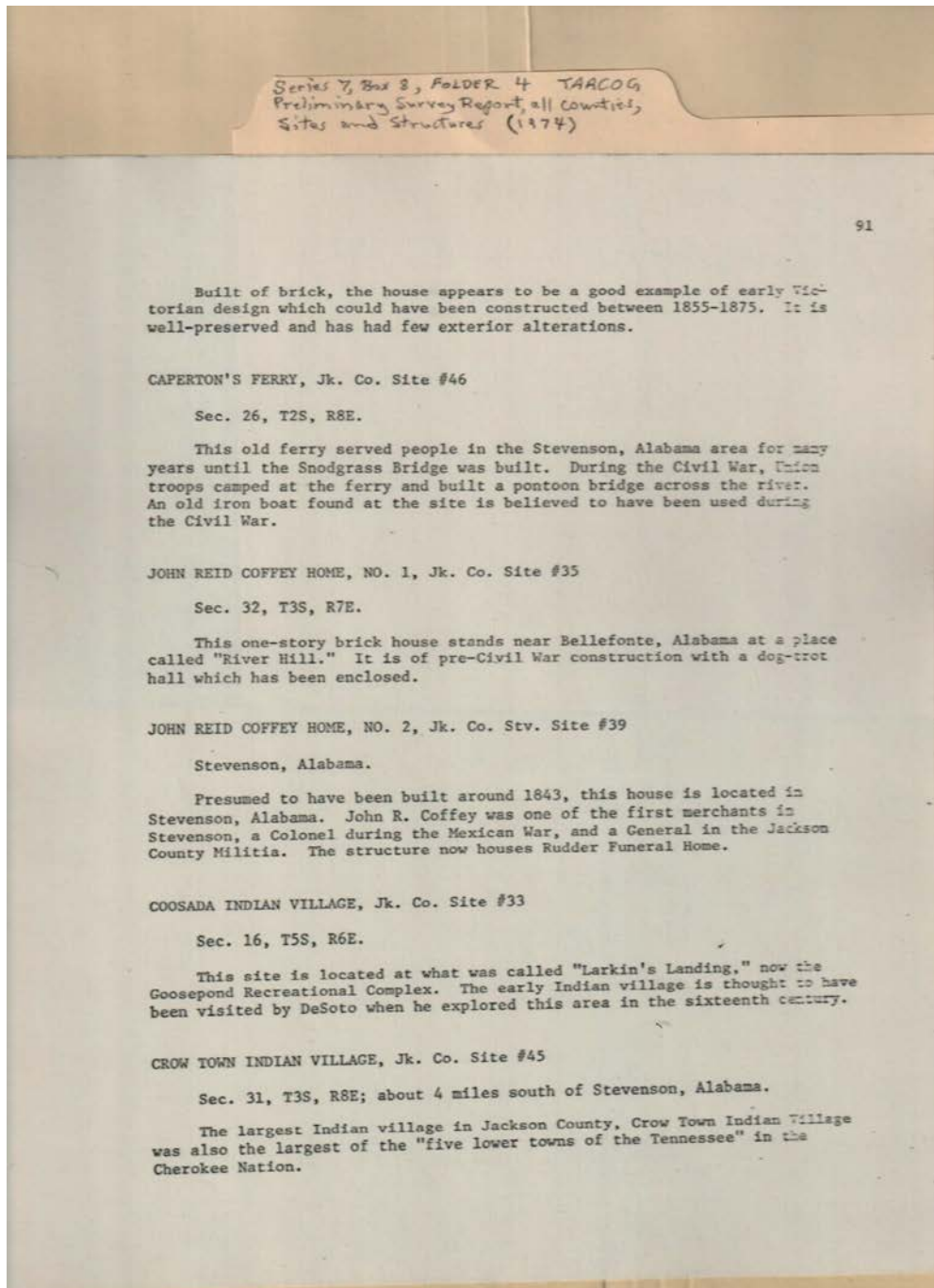
James Caperton
Home
Old Caldwell Home

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Caperton's Ferry
Coffey, John Reid

Coosada Indian
Village

Crow Town Indian
Village
DeSoto,

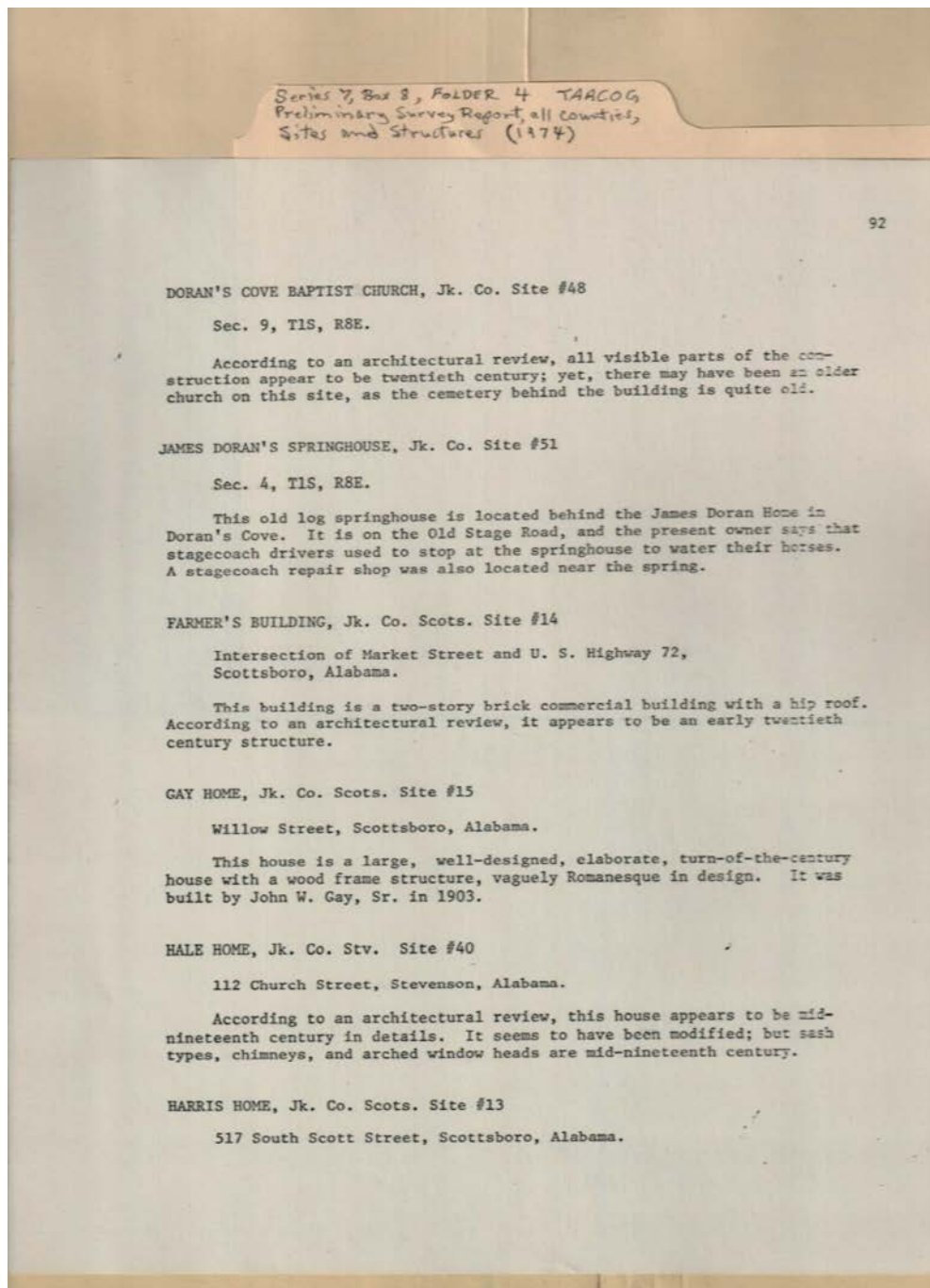
John Reid Coffey
Home

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Doran, James
Doran's Cove Baptist
Church

Farmer's Building
Gay Home
Gay, John W., Sr.

Hale Home
Harris Home

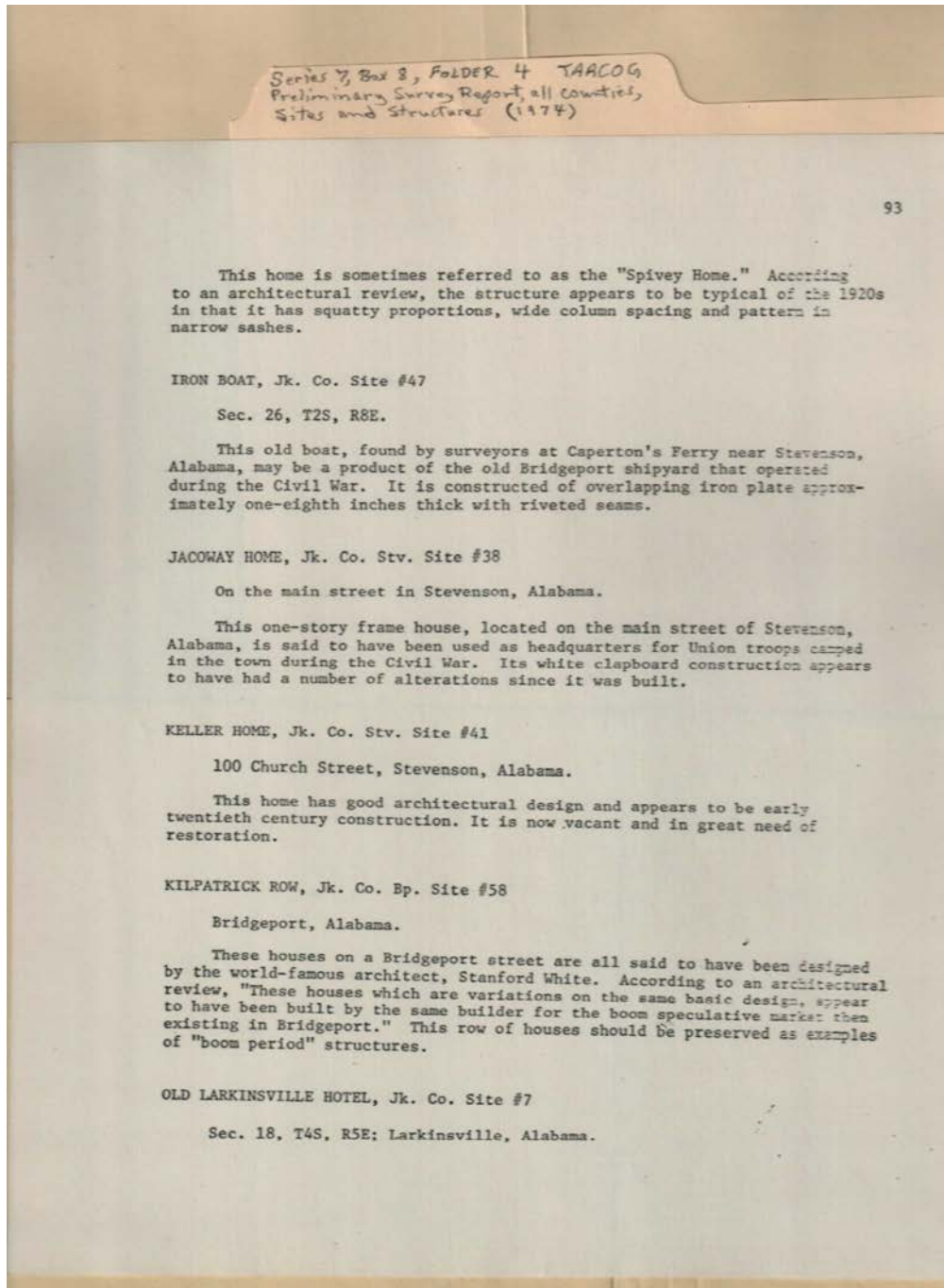
James Doran's
Springhouse

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Iron Boat
Jacoway Home

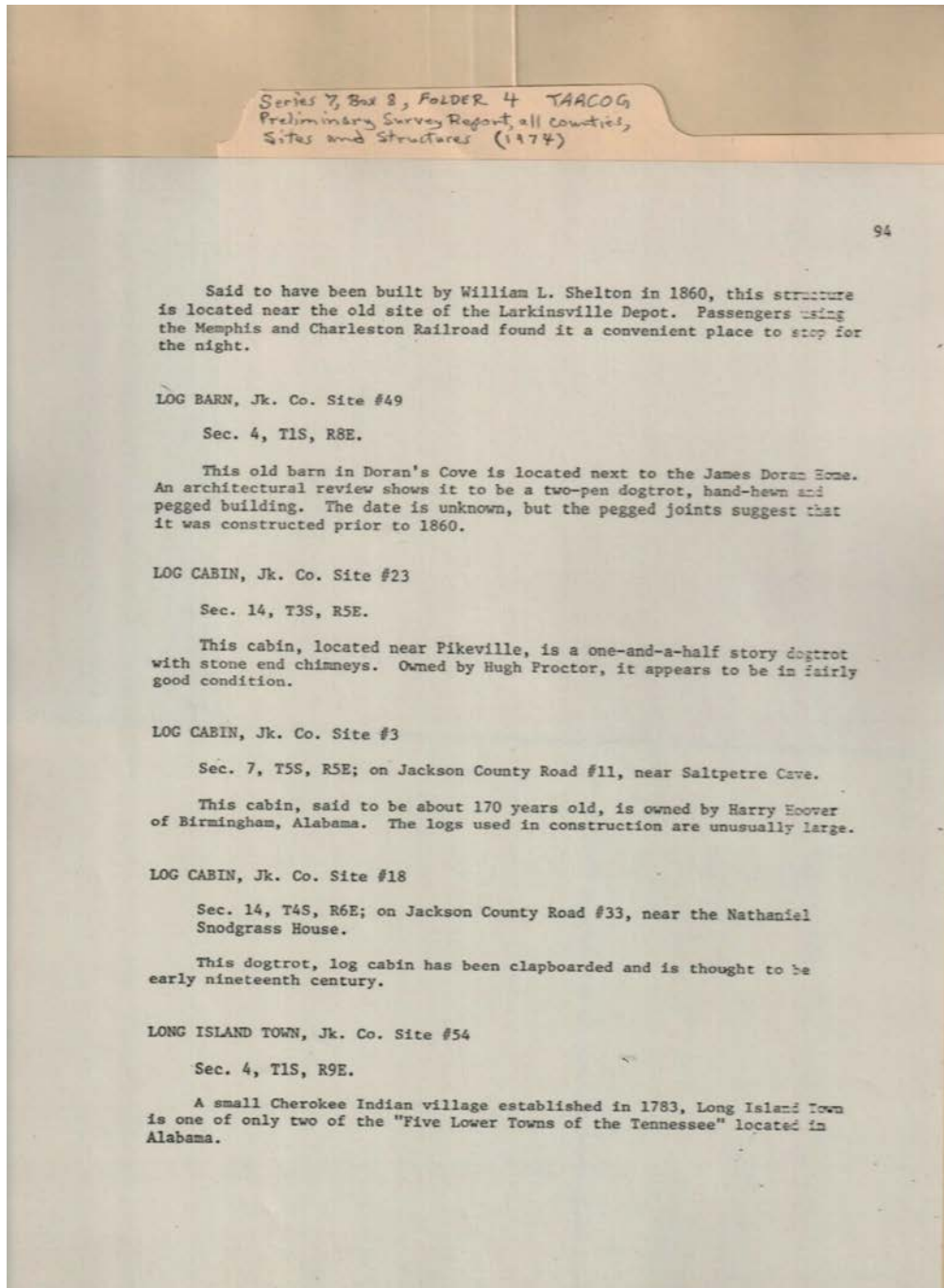
Keller Home
Kilpatrick Row

Old Larkinsville
Hotel

White, Stanford

Types:

list



Names:

Doran, James
Hoover, Harry

Log Barn
Log Cabin

Long Island Town
Proctor, Hugh

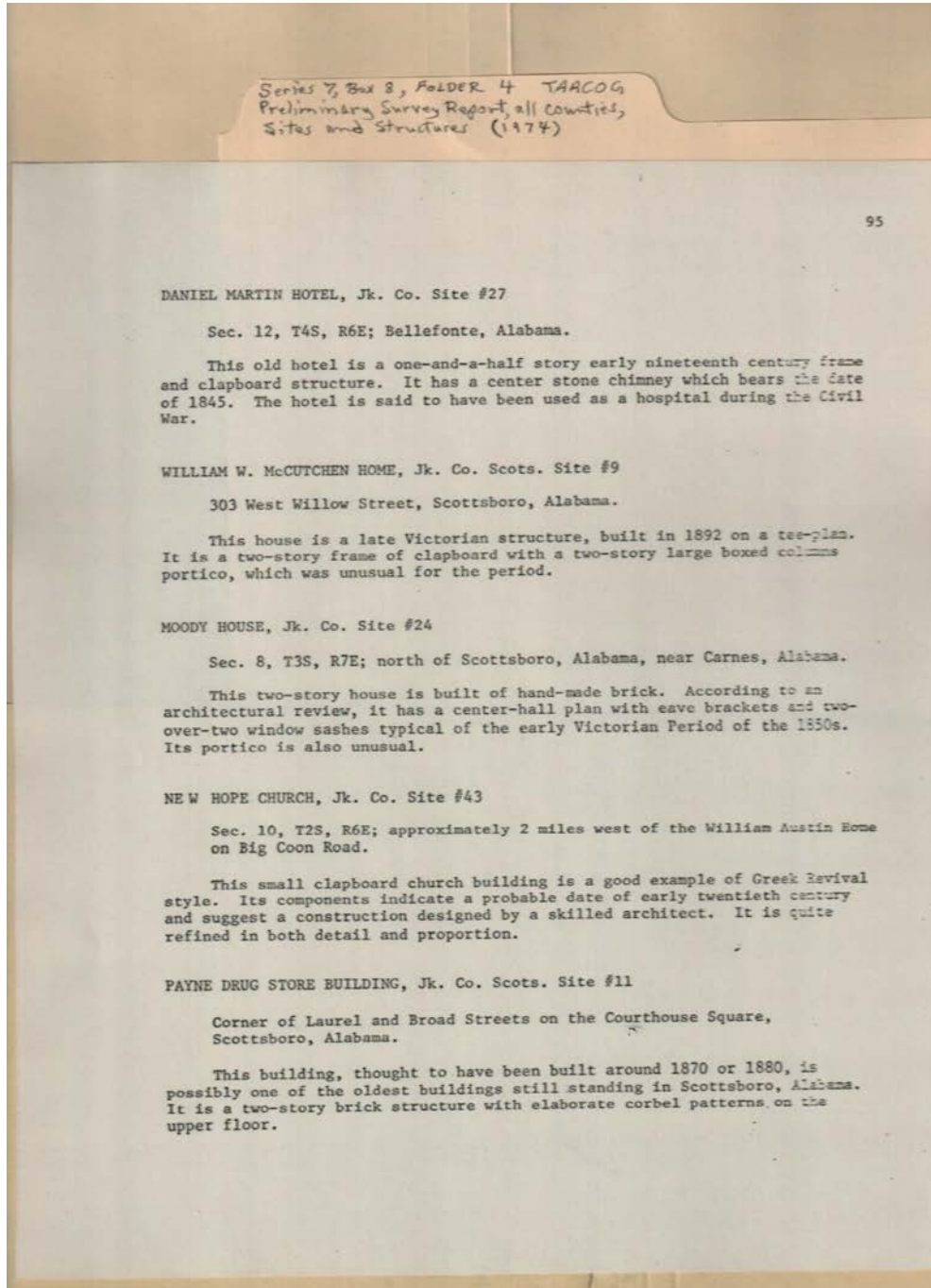
Shelton, William L.
Snodgrass, Nathaniel

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Austin, William A.
Daniel Martin Hotel
Martin, Daniel

McCutchen, William
W.
Moody House

New Hope Church
Payne Drug Store
Building

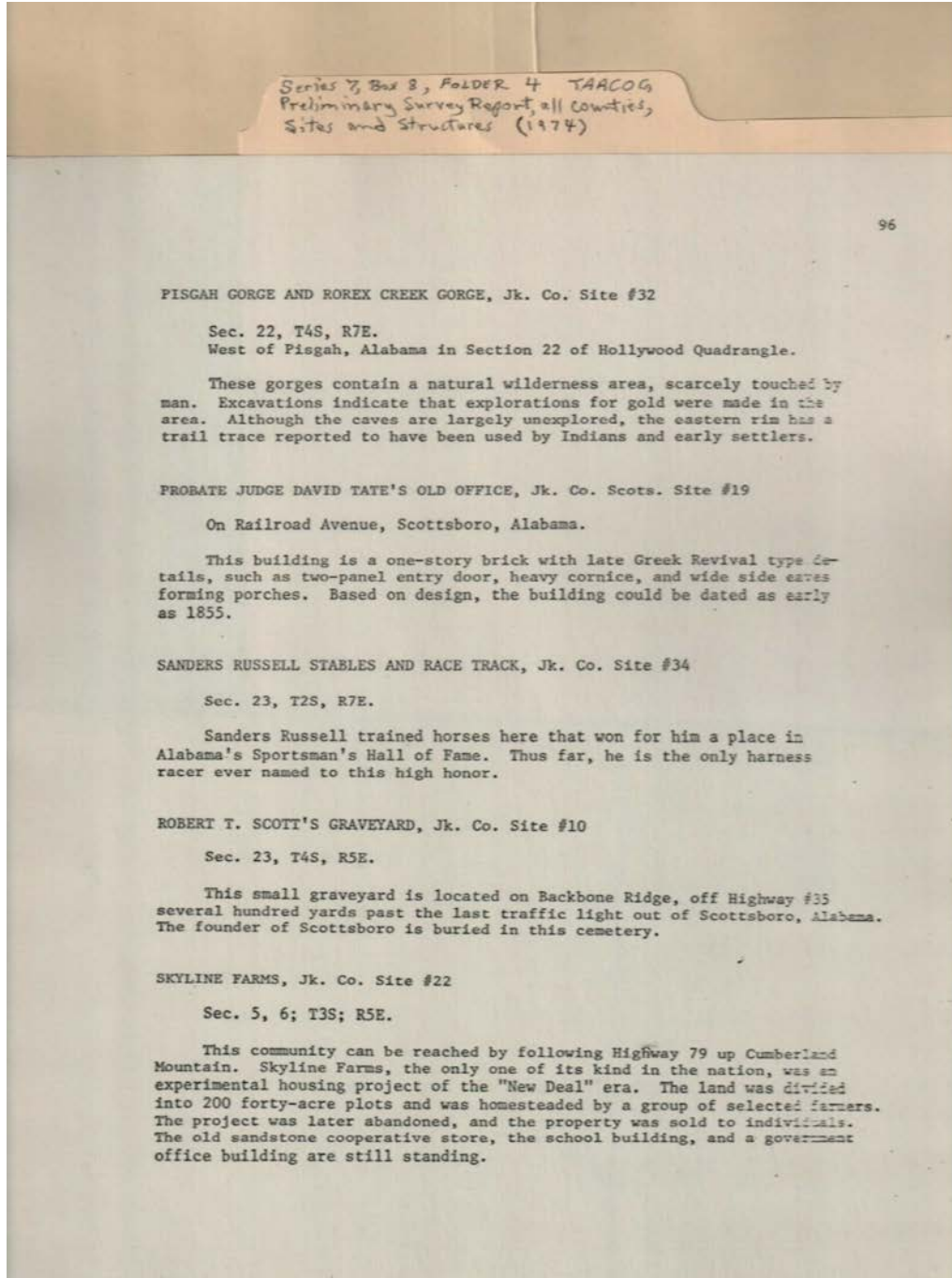
William W.
McCutchen Home

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Pisgah Gorge
Probate Judge David
Tate's Old Office

Robert T. Scott's
Graveyard
Rorex Creek Gorge
Russell, Sanders

Sanders Russell
Stables & Race
Track
Scott, Robert T.

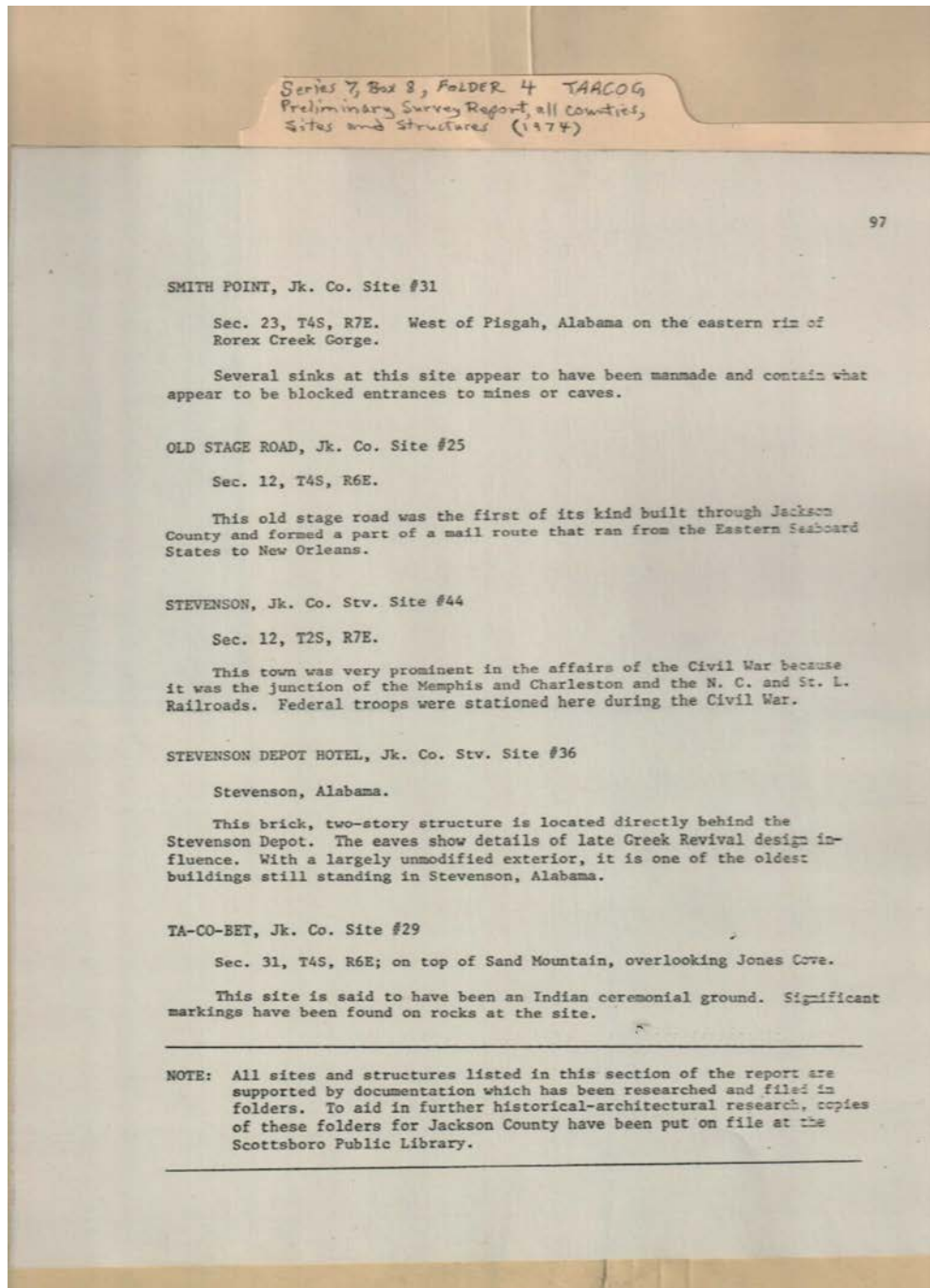
Skyline Farms
Tate, David, Judge

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Old Stage Road
Smith Point

Stevenson

Stevenson Depot
Hotel

TA-Co-Bet

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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

UNRESEARCHED AREAS FOR INCLUSION
IN LATER SURVEYS

Areas of Jackson County

Since very few sites and structures have been researched and marked in Jackson County, this study does little more than scratch the surface of the work that needs to be done in this area. Because the scope of this survey was limited by financial considerations, many of the rural areas of the county were not explored.

All rural structures related to farmlife should be studied and photographed immediately, before they are demolished to make way for modern structures.

Because of the rich Cherokee Indian heritage in Jackson County, a special study should be made to locate all sites connected with this group of Indians.

Classified Sites and Structures in Jackson County

A number of sites and structures listed as worthy of National Register nominations elsewhere in this report should be completed as soon as possible.

A survey of all churches and cemeteries should be made and placed on record in the Scottsboro library.

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

The possibility of creating historical districts in Bridgeport, Stevenson, Bellefonte, and Scottsboro should be considered.

Names:

Unresearched Areas

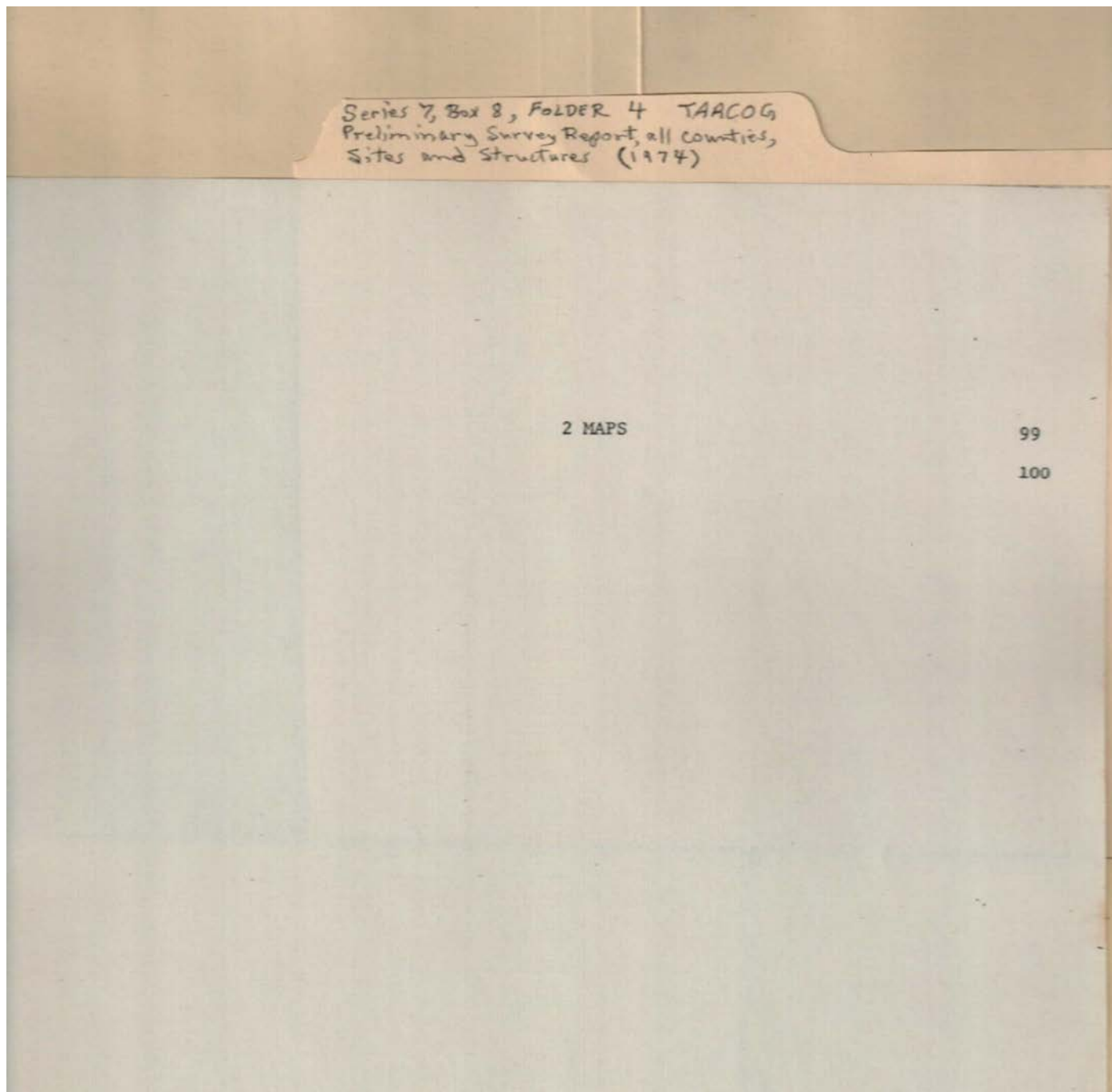
Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4

Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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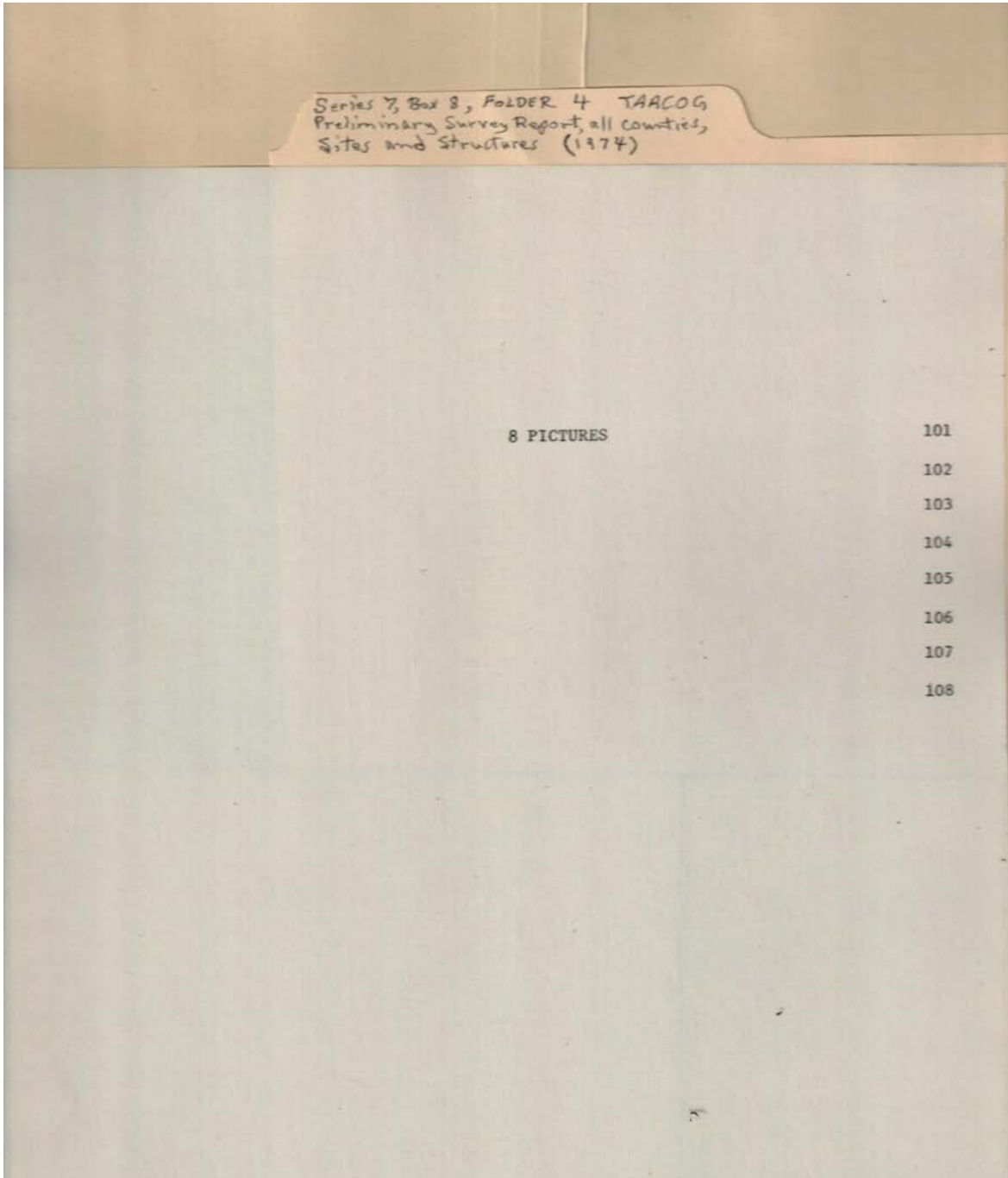
Types:

notes

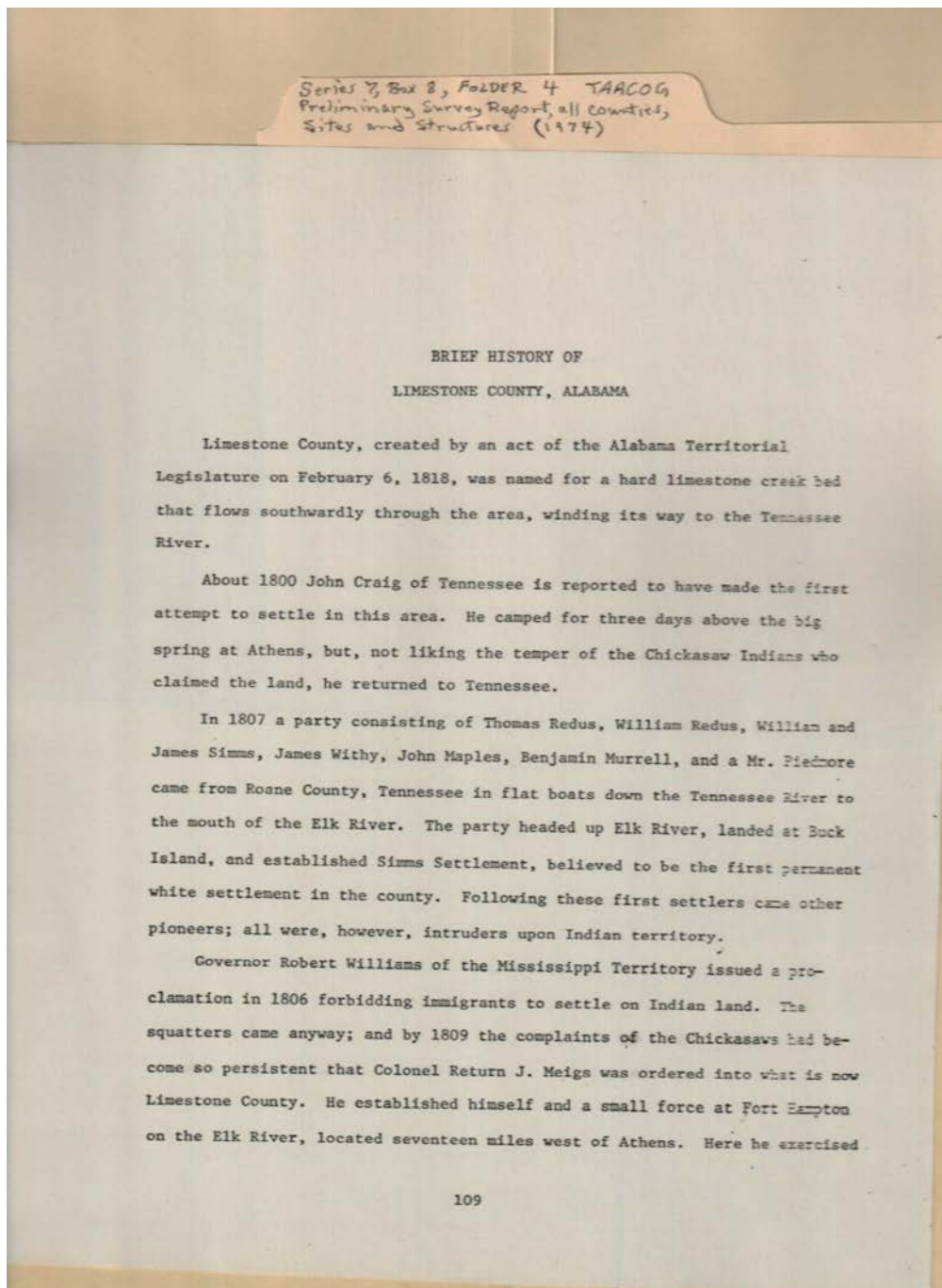
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4

Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Types:
notes



Names:

Craig, John
Limestone County
History
Maples, John

Meigs, Return J.,
Colonel
Murrell, Benjamin
Piedmore,

Redus, Thomas
Redus, William
Simms, James
Simms, William

Williams, Robert,
Governor
Withy, James

Places:

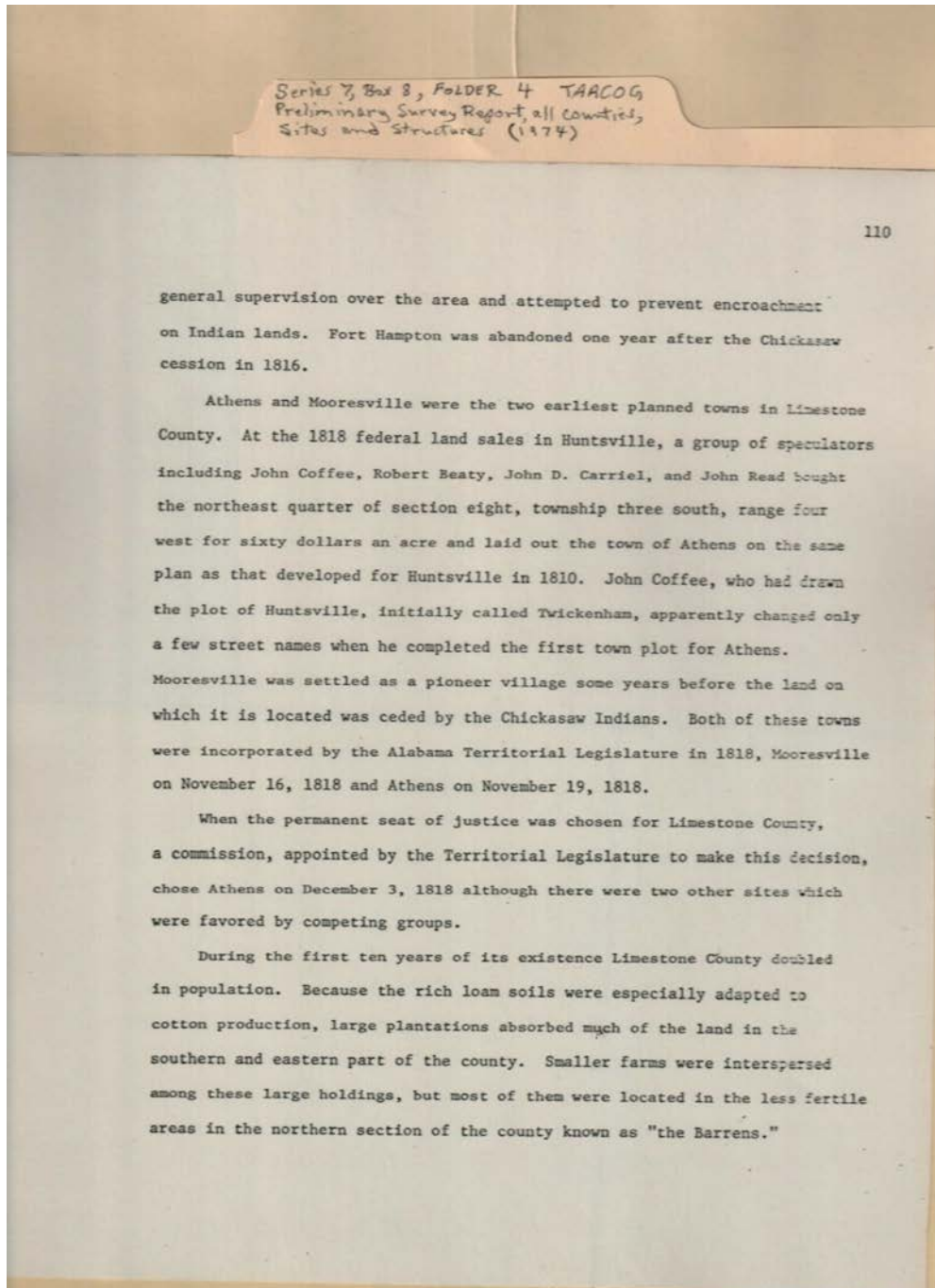
Limestone County,
AL

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

Image 91 r07_08-04-000-0106 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Beaty, Robert

Carriel, John D.

Coffee, John

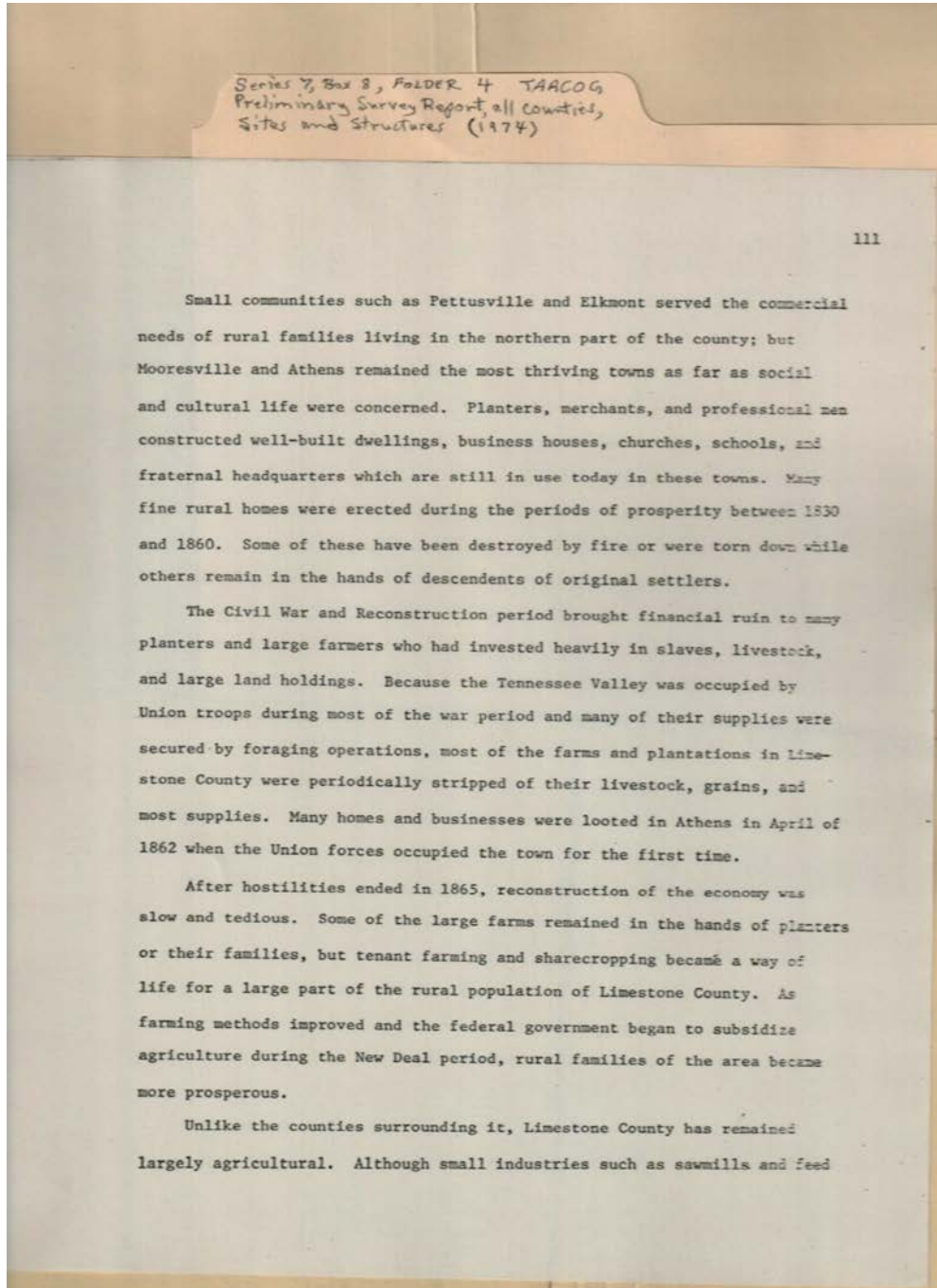
Read, John

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

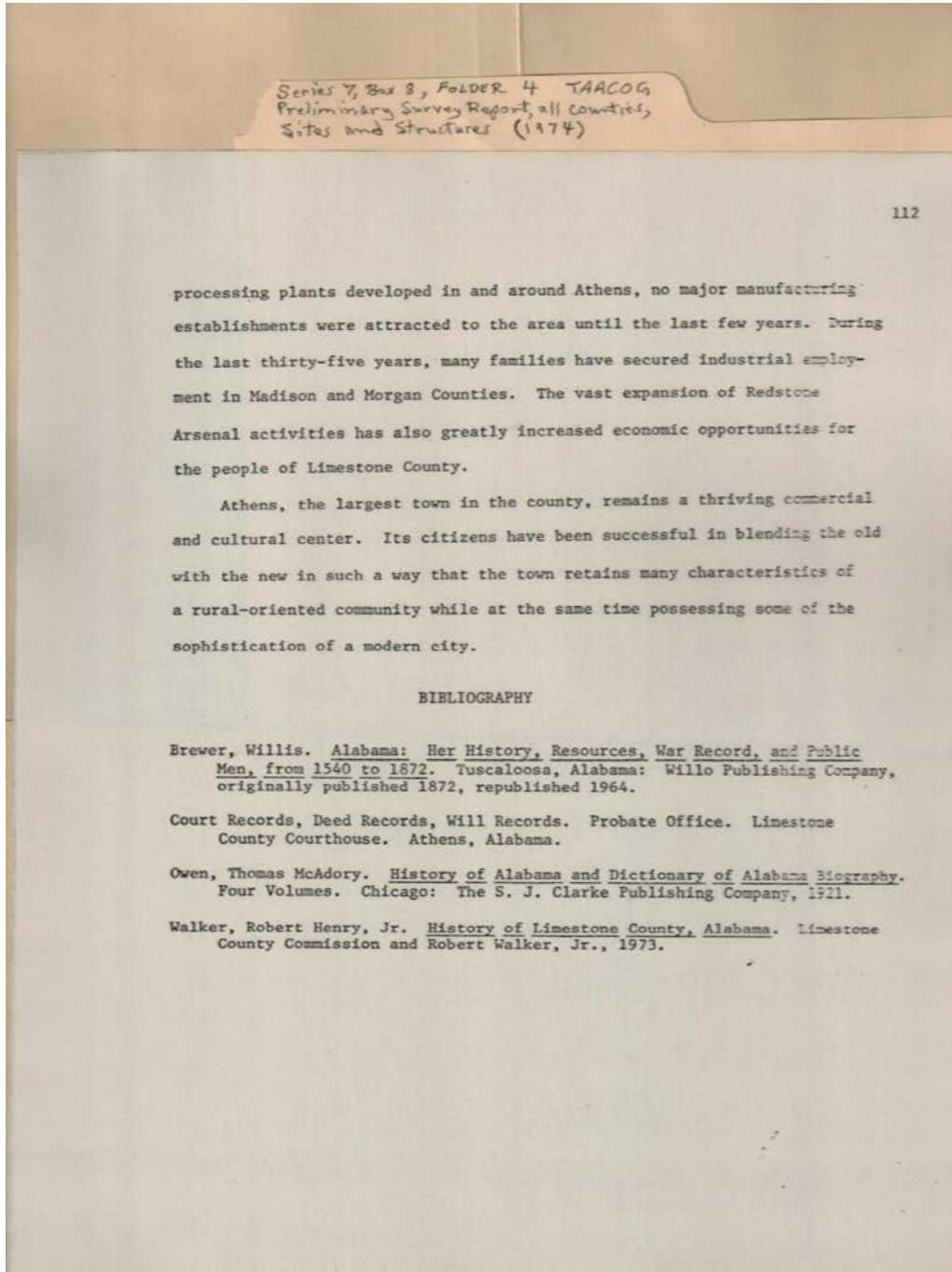
Image 92 r07_08-04-000-0107 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Types:
essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

Image 93 r07_08-04-000-0108 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

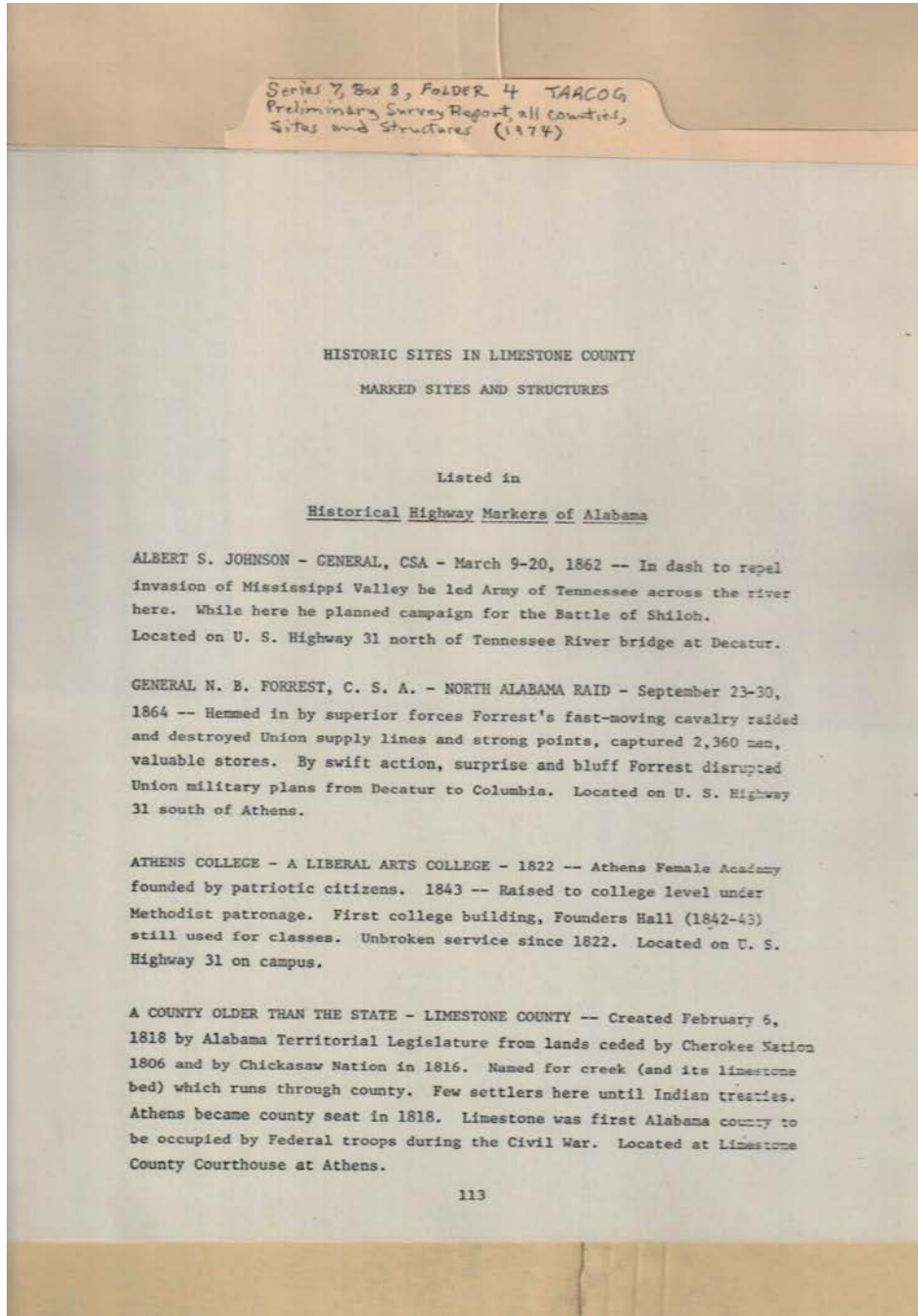
Brewer, Willis

Owen, Thomas
McAdory

Walker, Robert
Henry, Jr.

Types:

essay



Names:

Athens College

Forrest, N. B.,
General

Historic Sites in
Limestone County

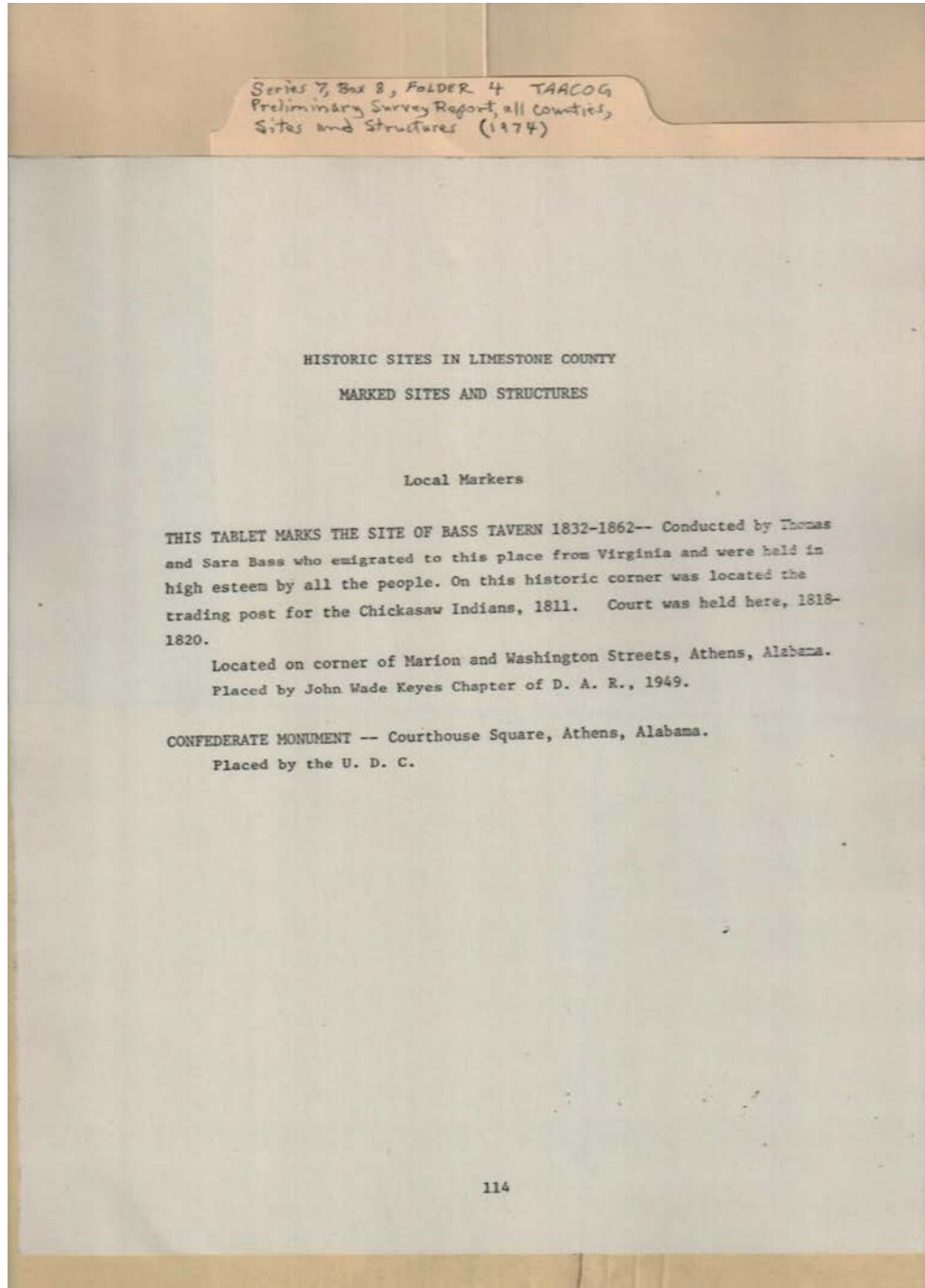
Johnson, Albert S.,
General

Places:

Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list



Names:

Bass Tavern
Bass, Sara
Bass, Thomas

Confederate
Monument
Keyes, John Wayne

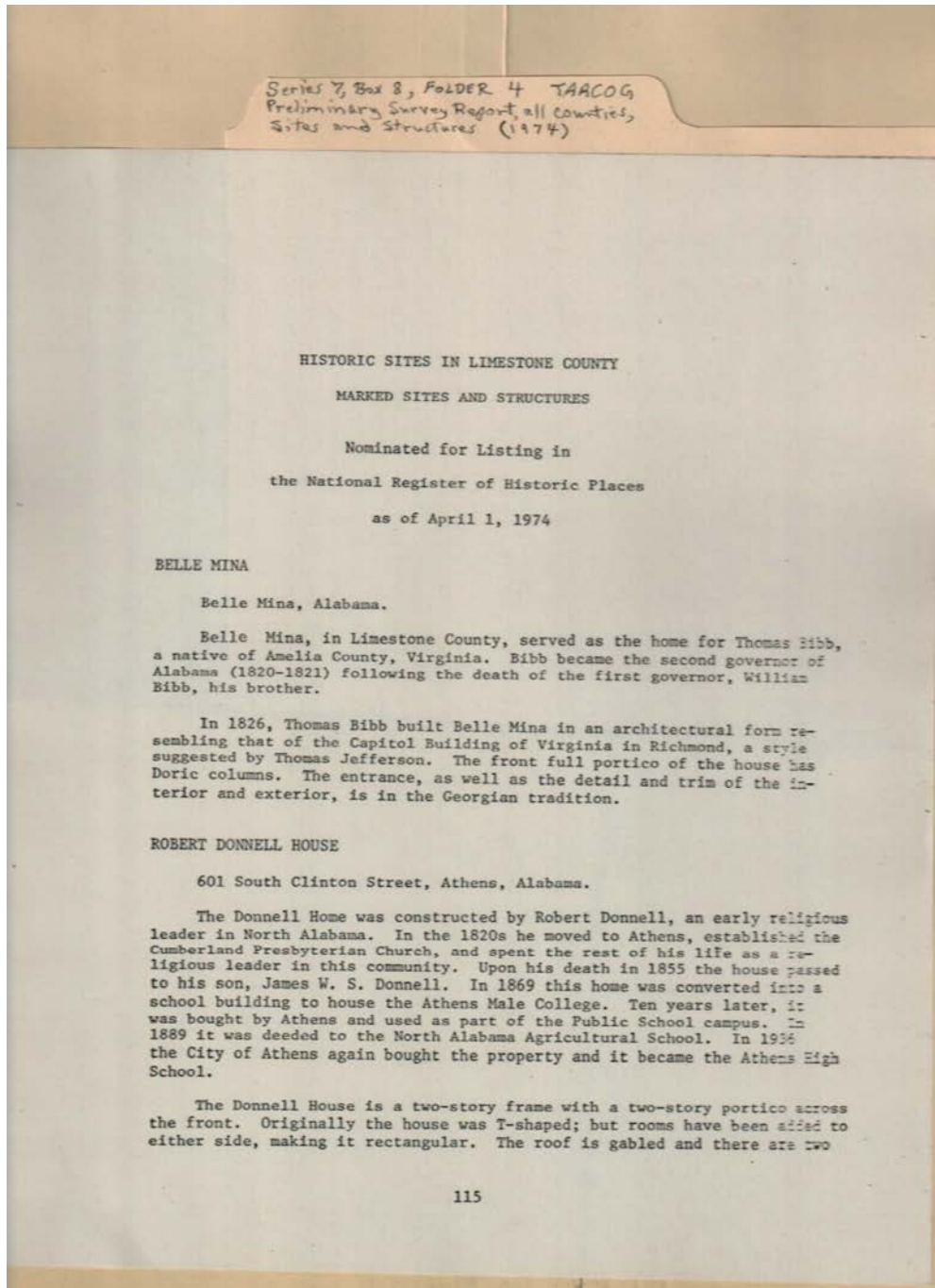
Marked Sites in
Limestone County

Places:

Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list



Names:

Belle Mina
Bibb, Thomas
Bibb, William

Donnell, James W. S.
Donnell, Robert

Historic Sites in
Limestone County
Jefferson, Thomas

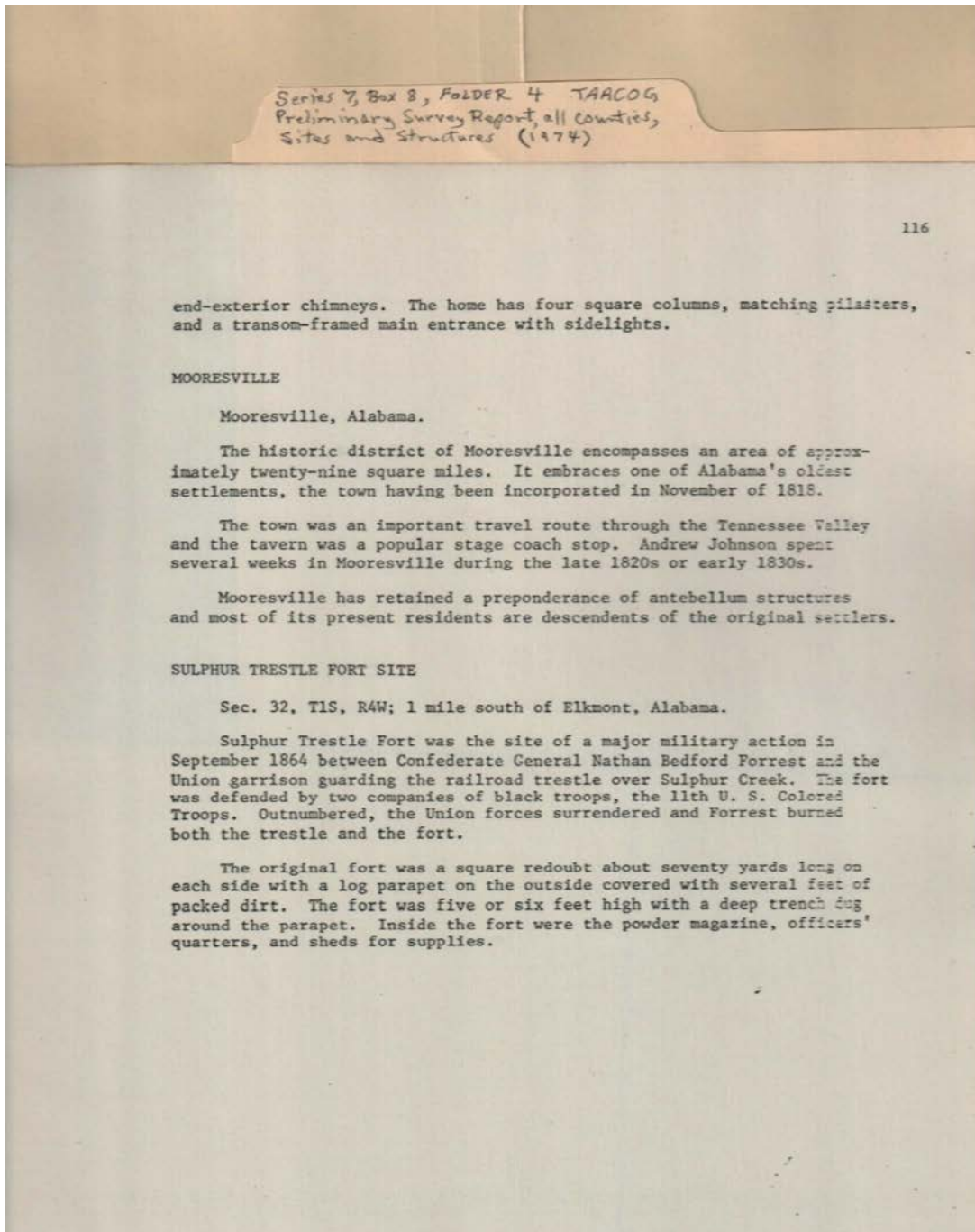
Robert Donnell
House

Places:

Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list



Names:

Forrest, Nathan
Bedford, General

Johnson, Andrew
Moorsville

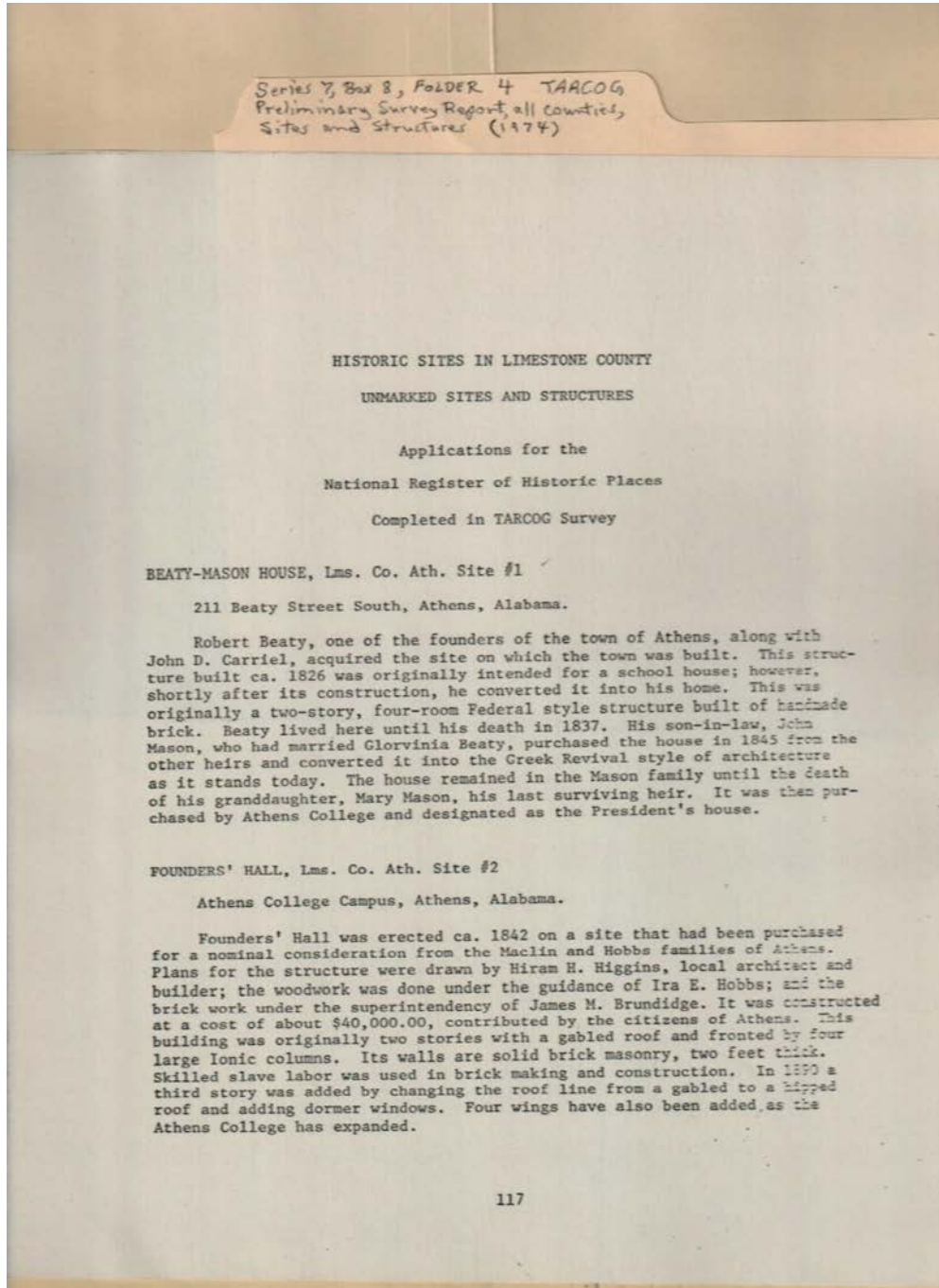
Sulphur Trestle Fort
Site

Places:

Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list



Names:

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

Carriel, John D.
Founders's Hall
Higgins, Hiram H.
Hobbs, Ira E.

Maclin,
Mason, John
Mason, Mary

Unmarked Sites in
Limestone County

Places:

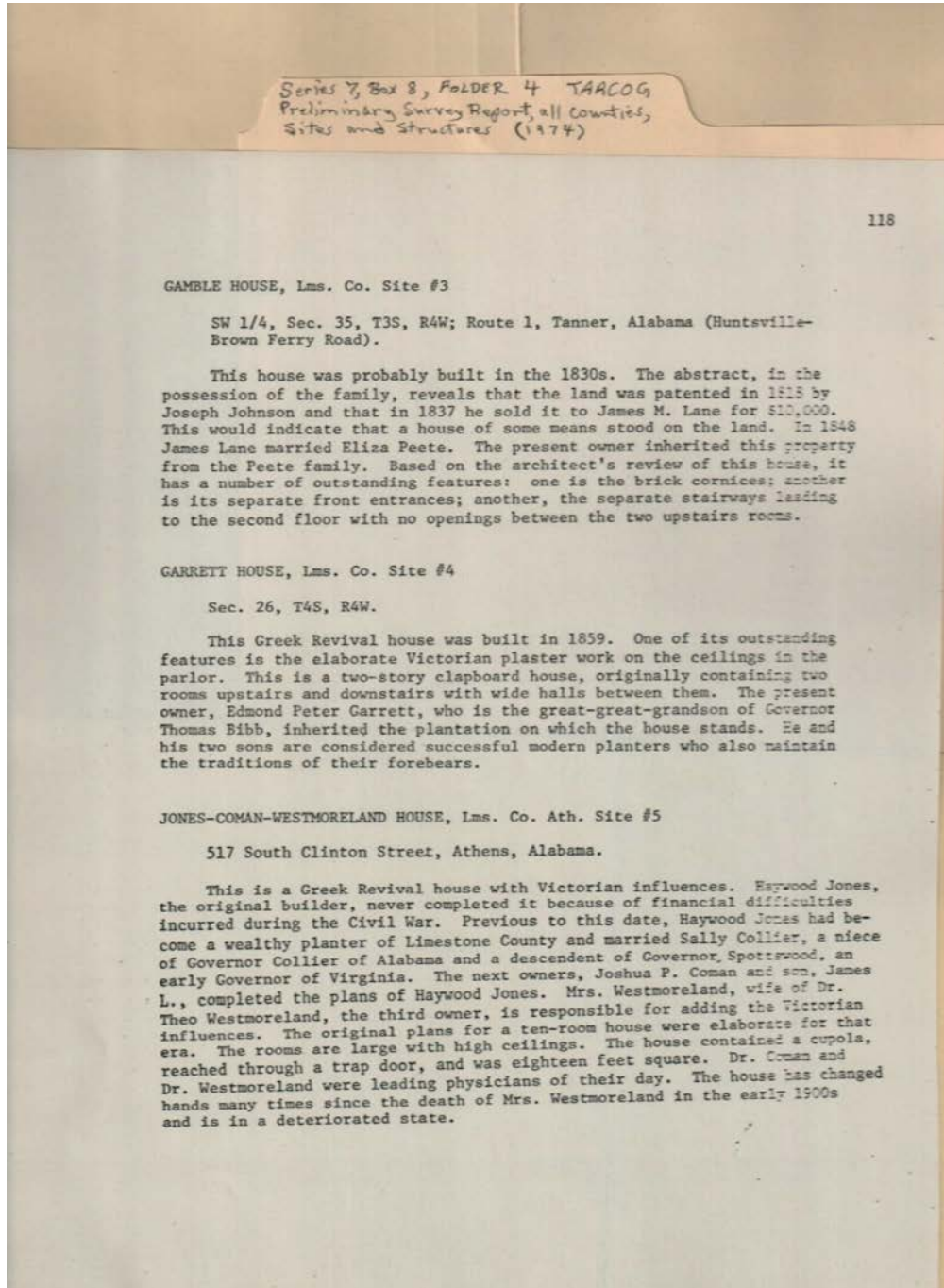
Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

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

Coman, Joshua P.
Gamble House
Garrett House
Garrett, Edmond
Peter
Johnson, Joseph

Jones, Haywood
Jones-Coman-
Westmoreland
House
Lane, James M.
Peete, Eliza

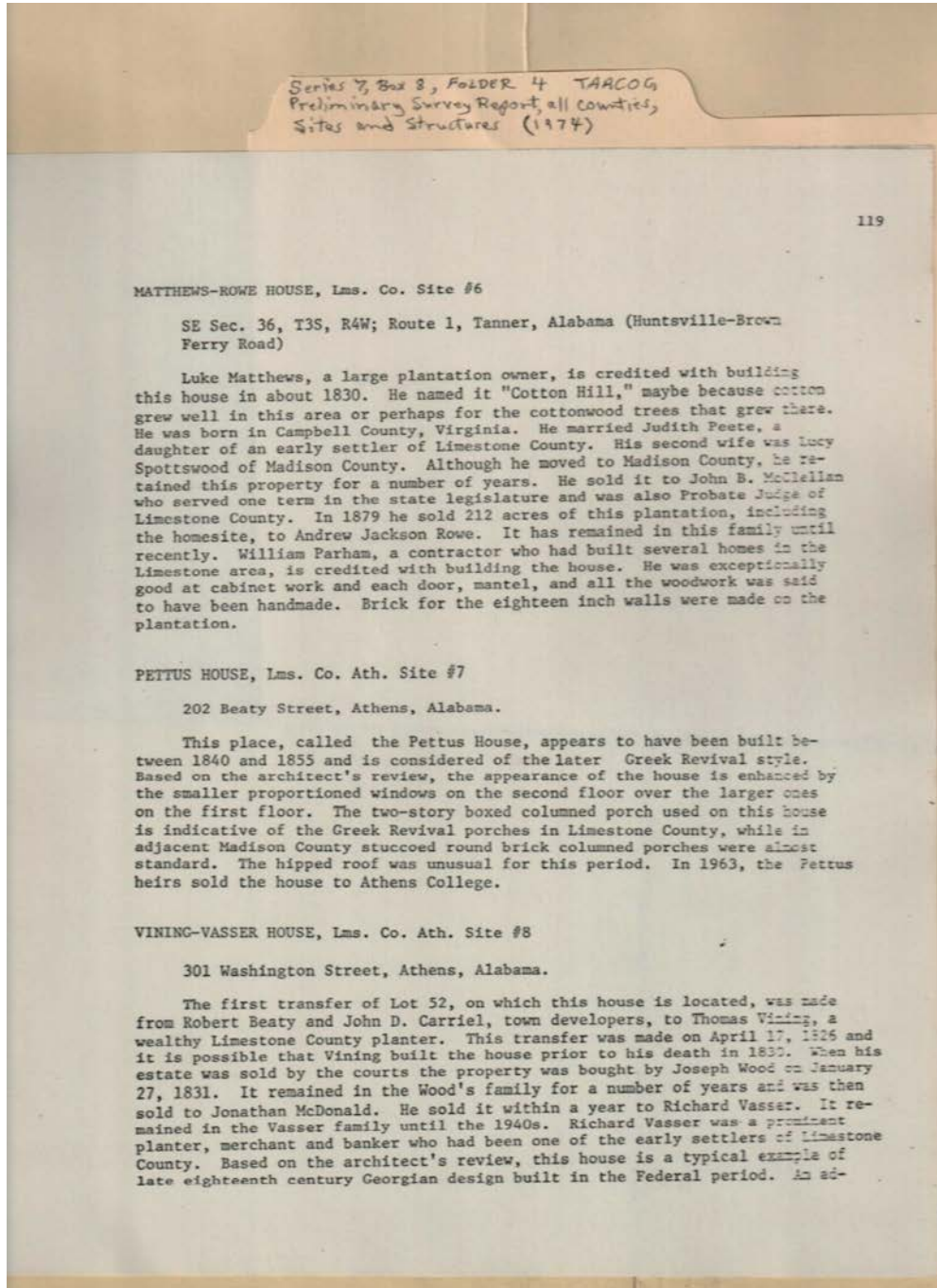
Spottswood,
Governor
Westmoreland, Mrs.
Westmoreland, Theo,
Dr.

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

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

McClellan, John B.
McDonald, Jonathan
Parham, Willaim
Peete, Judith
Pettus House

Rowe, Andrew
Jackson
Spottswood, Lucy
Vasser, Richard
Vining -Vasser House

Vining, Thomas
Wood, Joseph

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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

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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:

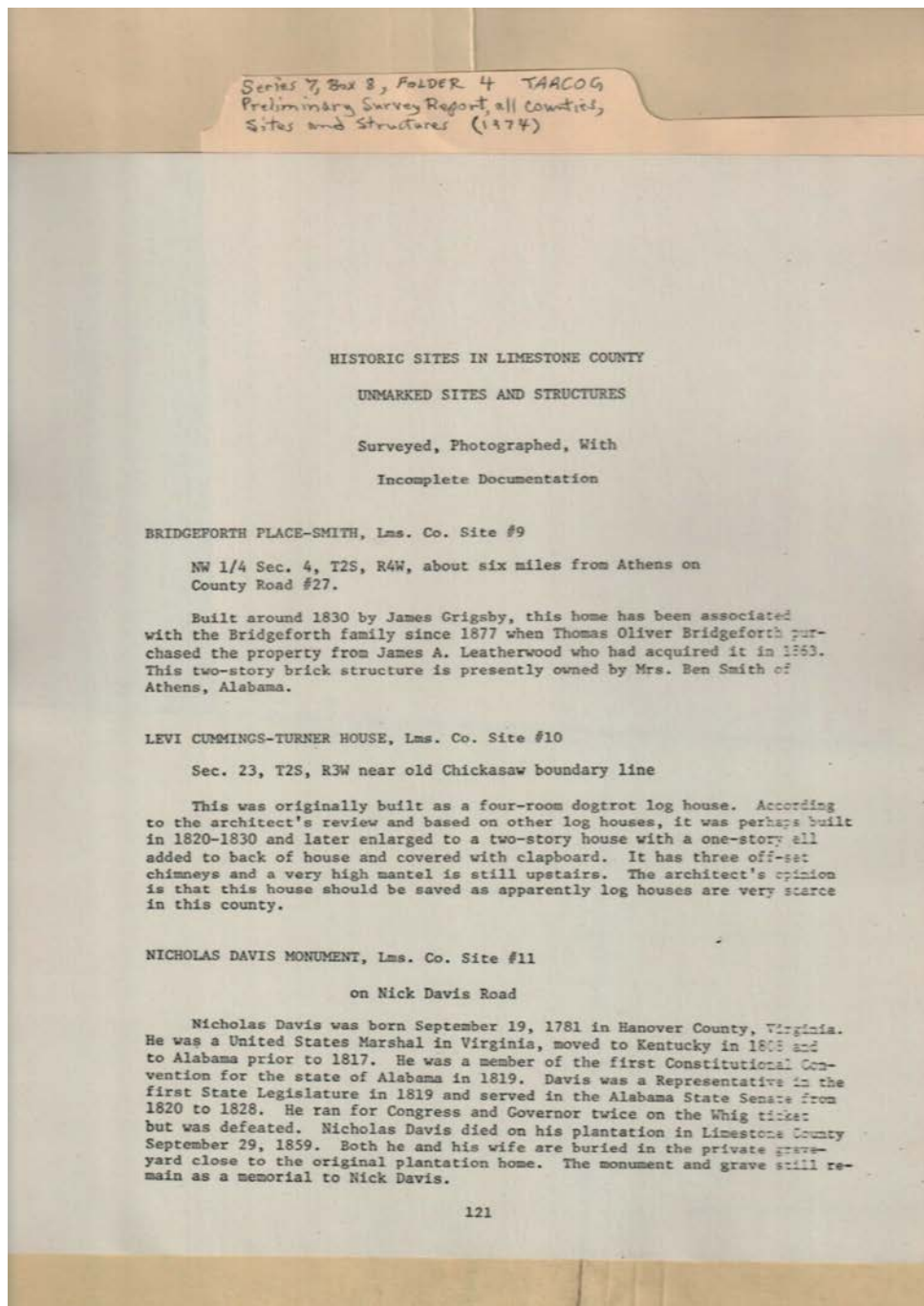
Higgins, Hiram H.

Lovvorn, Harold

Wood, Joseph

Types:

list



Names:

Bridgeforth Place-
Smith
Bridgeforth, Thomas
Oliver
Cummings, Levi

Davis, Nicholas
Grigsby, James
Leatherwood, James
A.

Levi Cummings-
Turner House
Nicholas Davis
Monument
Smith, Ben, Mrs.

Unmarked Sites in
Limestone County

Places:

Limestone County,
AL

Types:

list

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

122

GILBERT HOUSE, Lms. Co. Site #12

Elkmont, Alabama

The Thomas P. McWilliams family home was probably built in 1840-1850. This home is Federal style, two-story clapboard with "country" Greek Revival extended gable eaves and wide sash trim. According to the architect's review, a Victorian porch was added in the late nineteenth century, and the first floor sashes were changed to two over two type used in the latter nineteenth century. The upper floor sash is nine over nine. No windows are on the second floor front--which is normal for log houses but unusual for clapboard houses of this size. Perhaps they were covered when the Victorian porch was added. There has been considerable addition made to the back.

GEORGE S. HOUSTON HOUSE, Lms. Co. Site #13

Houston Street, Athens, Alabama

The site for this house was purchased from the government by Arthur M. Henderson at the land sales in Huntsville, Alabama on February 9, 1818. A few years later he died; and the property was sold to John McKinley of Florence, Alabama and John Martin of Huntsville, Alabama on May 27, 1829. In 1833 Phillip Blessing and his wife, Drucilla R., acquired the land and sold it November 18, 1834 to Micajah Thomas for \$100. The next sale of this property was on December 29, 1843 for \$1,670, indicating that a house of some sort had been erected on this property; however, it could not have been a spacious mansion in which the Houstons lived--the structure was later probably used as a kitchen and storehouse for the present mansion.

Historical research and an architectural review indicates that George Houston, who later became governor of Alabama in 1874, built the house ca. 1845. It is a late Greek Revival period structure whose proportions presage the coming of Victorian styles. It's lines are too thin and tall to be classified as early Greek Revival. It's dentil work below the roof is beautifully executed and is rare for the area. It has a boxed two-story columns with balcony inset. The turned balusters at the balcony are unusual for Greek Revival period but are common in the Victorian period. The chimneys are off-set above the second story. Heirs of the Houston estate presented the home to the town of Athens; and it is now used as a library and museum.

MACLIN-HORTON HOUSE, Lms. Co. Site #14

Sec. 27, T4S, R3W, Greenbrier, Alabama

Built in 1847, this house was originally located in Athens, Alabama. It was built by Thomas Maclin, an early settler in Limestone County, whose father, Major Thomas Maclin, fought in the War of 1812. Based on the architect's review, this is a nicely proportioned two-story house with a two-level portico and is more lightly scaled than most Greek Revival work. The basic design is Federal. This Greek Revival house was moved to Greenbrier, Alabama during the 1930s. Interior woodwork, stairway, and doors appear to be

Names:

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

Gilbert House
Henderson, Arthur M.
Houston, George S.

Maclin, Thomas,
Major
Maclin-Horton House
Martin, John

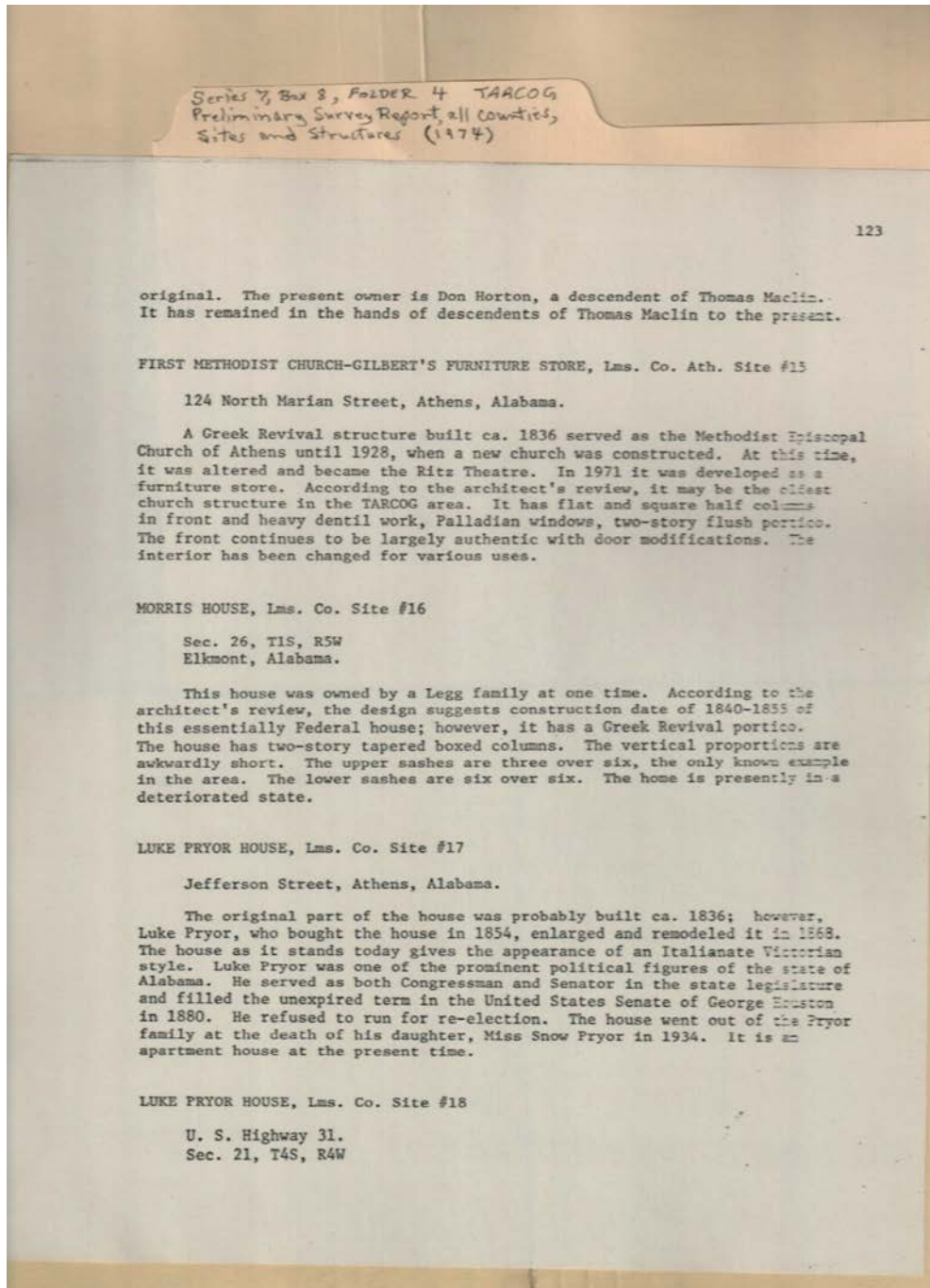
McKinley, John
McWilliams, Thomas
P.
Thomas, Micajah

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

First Methodist
Church
Gilbert's Furniture
Store

Horton, Don
Houston, George S.
Legg,
Luke Pryor House

Maclin, Thomas
Morris, House
Pryor, Luke
Pryor, Snow, Miss

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
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Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4 TAACOG
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This Greek Revival house is clapboard and was built in the 1860s. The basic house design is Federal with Greek Revival trim and portico. This house has always been in the Pryor family and landscaping remains of the period in which the house was built; huge English boxwood line the brick walks and are featured on the grounds.

RICHARDSON-SCHERFF-HIGHTOWER HOUSE, Lms. Co. Site #19

Clinton Street, Athens, Alabama.

This house was built in 1835. The original part is of the Federal period and consisted of a four-room two-story house with dividing hallways. In 1844 changes were made, and the portico probably was added at that time. This change gives it a Greek Revival influence. The structure was built by William Richardson, who was born in 1797 in Goochland County, Virginia and came to Athens in 1825. He practiced law there until his death in 1855. The house remained in his descendants' possession for over a hundred years. It has since passed through a number of hands and is presently owned by the Gordon family.

ROSENAU-WILSON HOUSE, Lms. Co. Ath. Site #20

Jefferson Street, Athens, Alabama.

This Greek Revival house was built in 1850 by W. A. Hine. In 1910 Dave Rosenau, Sr. bought the house as originally built for \$4,600 from Mrs. Borum, heir and sister of Mr. Hine. The original building was a four-room two-story house with a ten-foot center hall downstairs. In 1926 Dave Rosenau spent \$3,100 remodeling the house, adding baths and central heating. In 1948 Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilson (Dave Rosenau's daughter, Margaret) moved into the house and are the present owners.

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 Limestone County have been put on file at the Athens Public Library.

Names:

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

Richardson-Scherff-
Hightower House
Rosenau, Dave, Sr.
Rosenau, Margaret

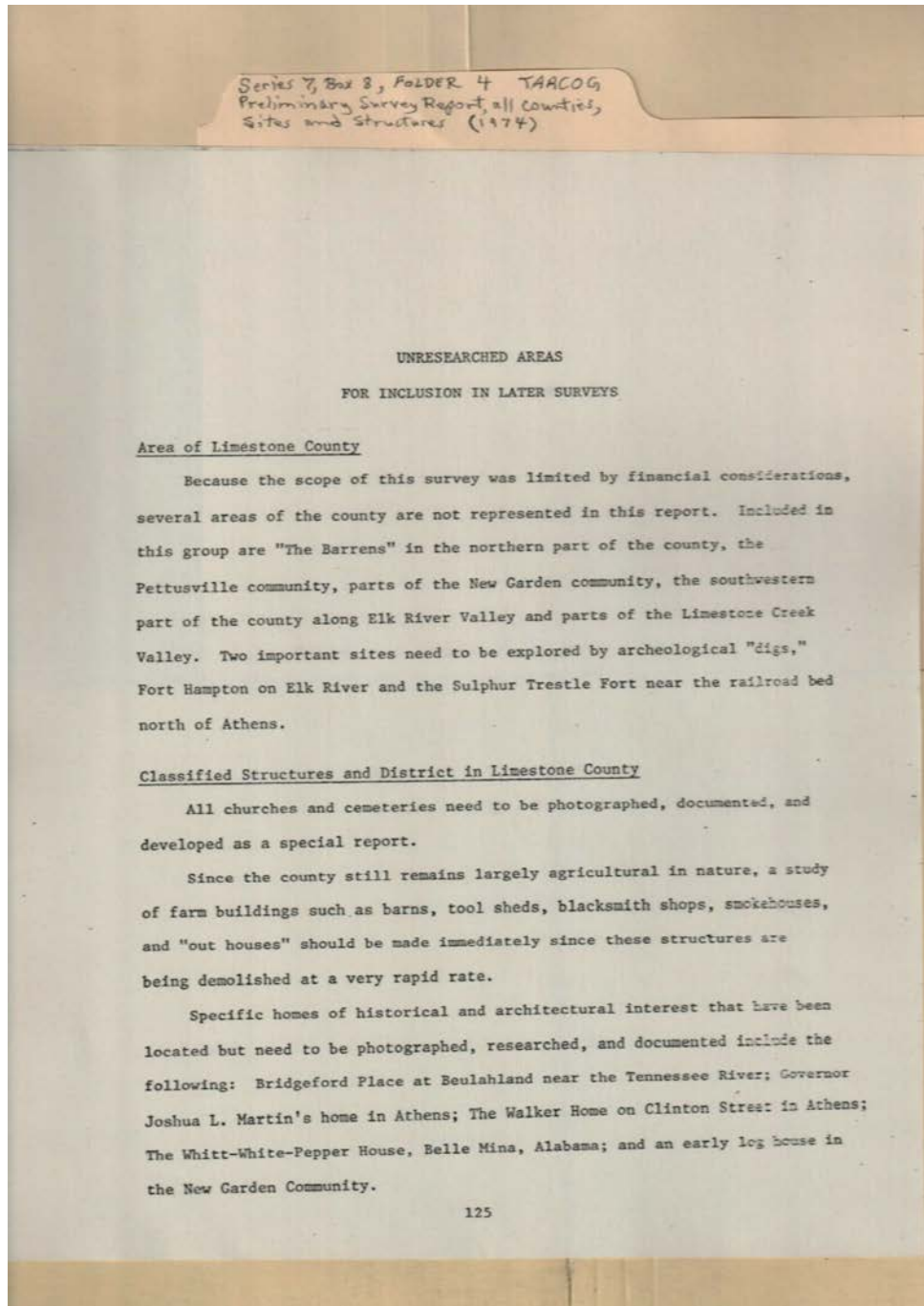
Rosenau-Wilson
House
Wilson, D. J., Dr. &
Mrs.

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Belle Mina
Bridgeford Place

Martin, Joshua L.,
Governor

Unresearched Areas
Walker Home

Whitt-White-Pepper
House

Types:

list

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

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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

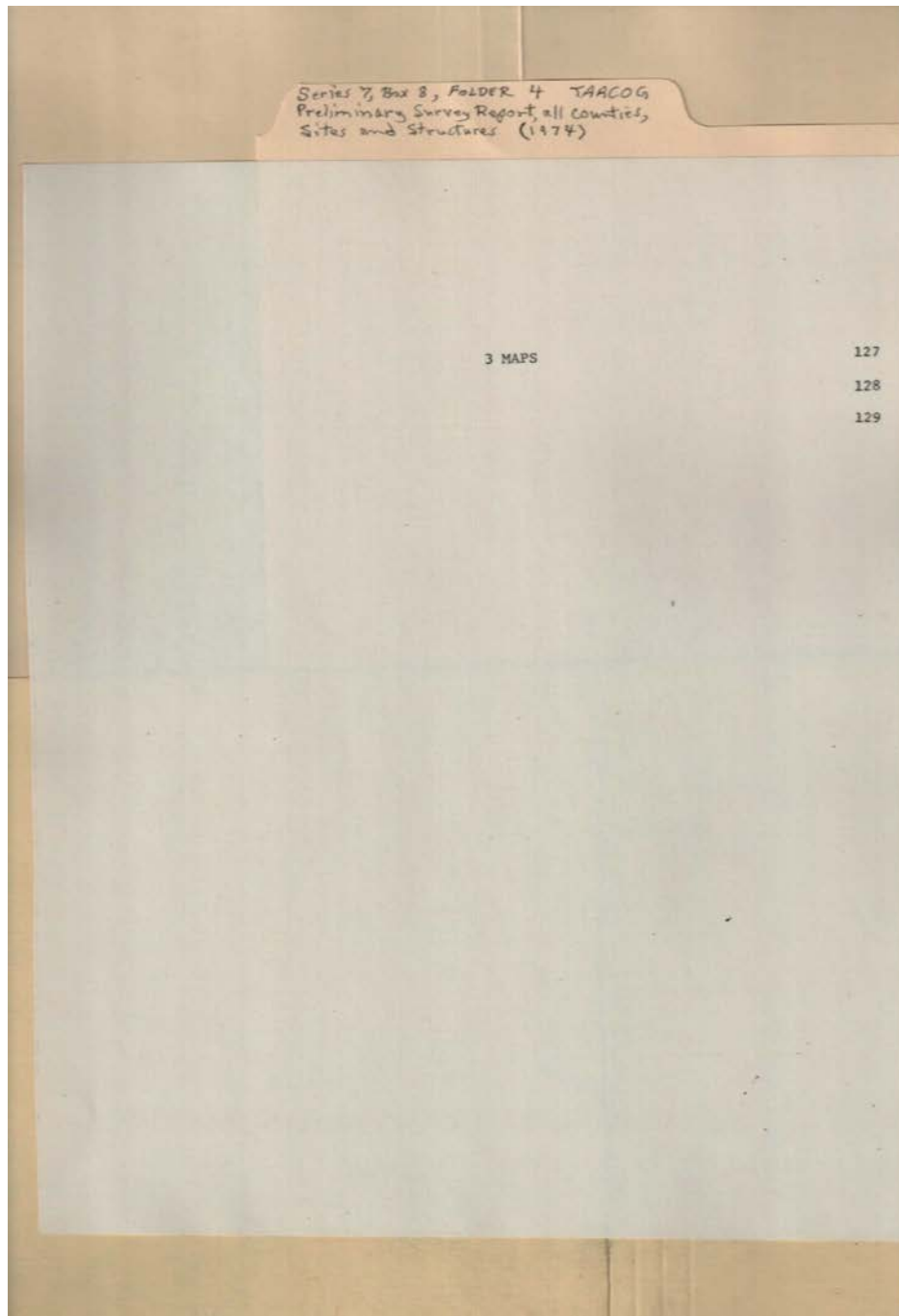
Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4

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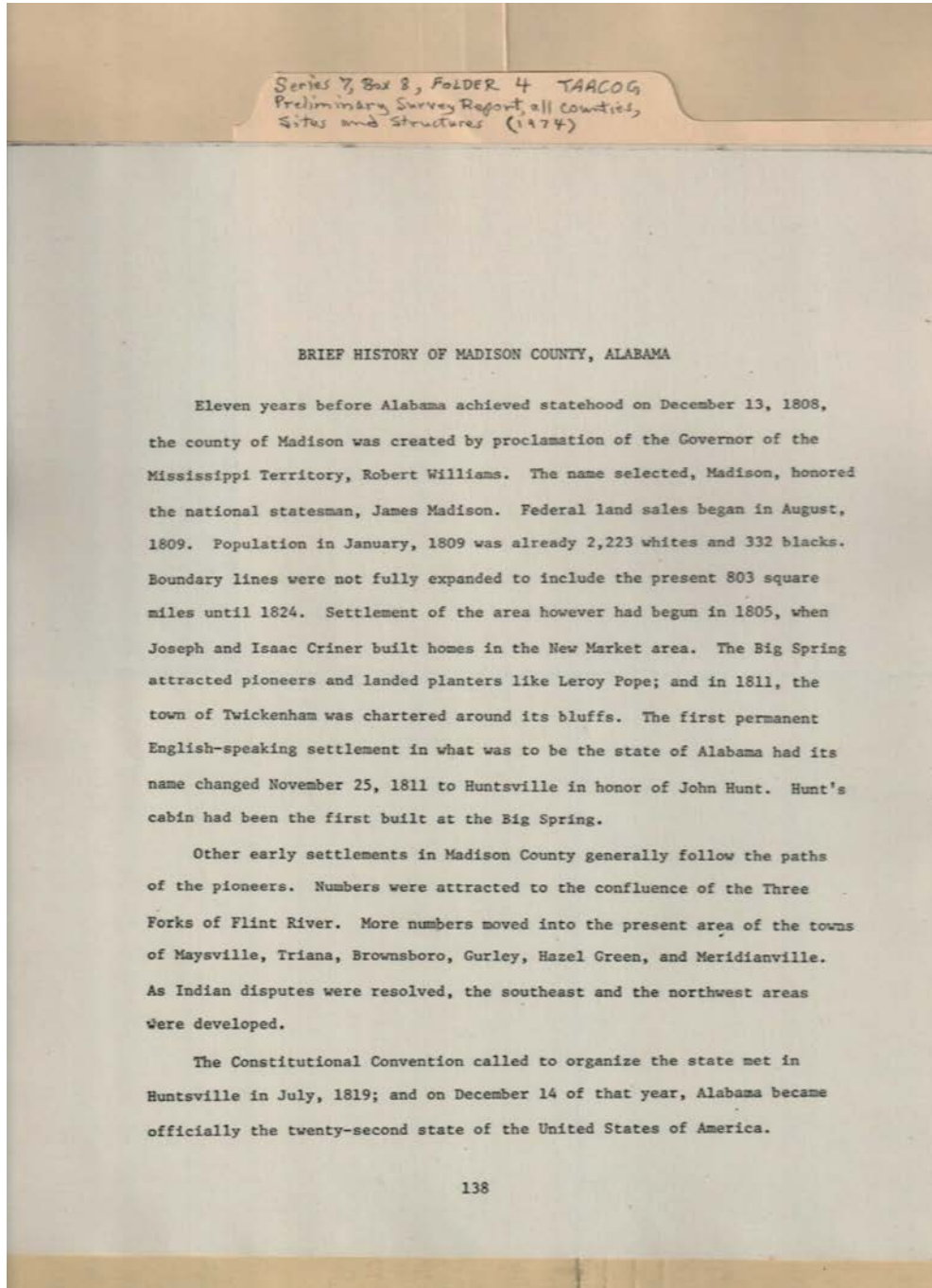


Types:
notes

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties,
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	132
	133
	134
	135
	136
	137

Types:
notes



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 begun 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.

Names:

Criner, Isaac
Criner, Joseph
Hunt, John

Madison County
History
Madison, James

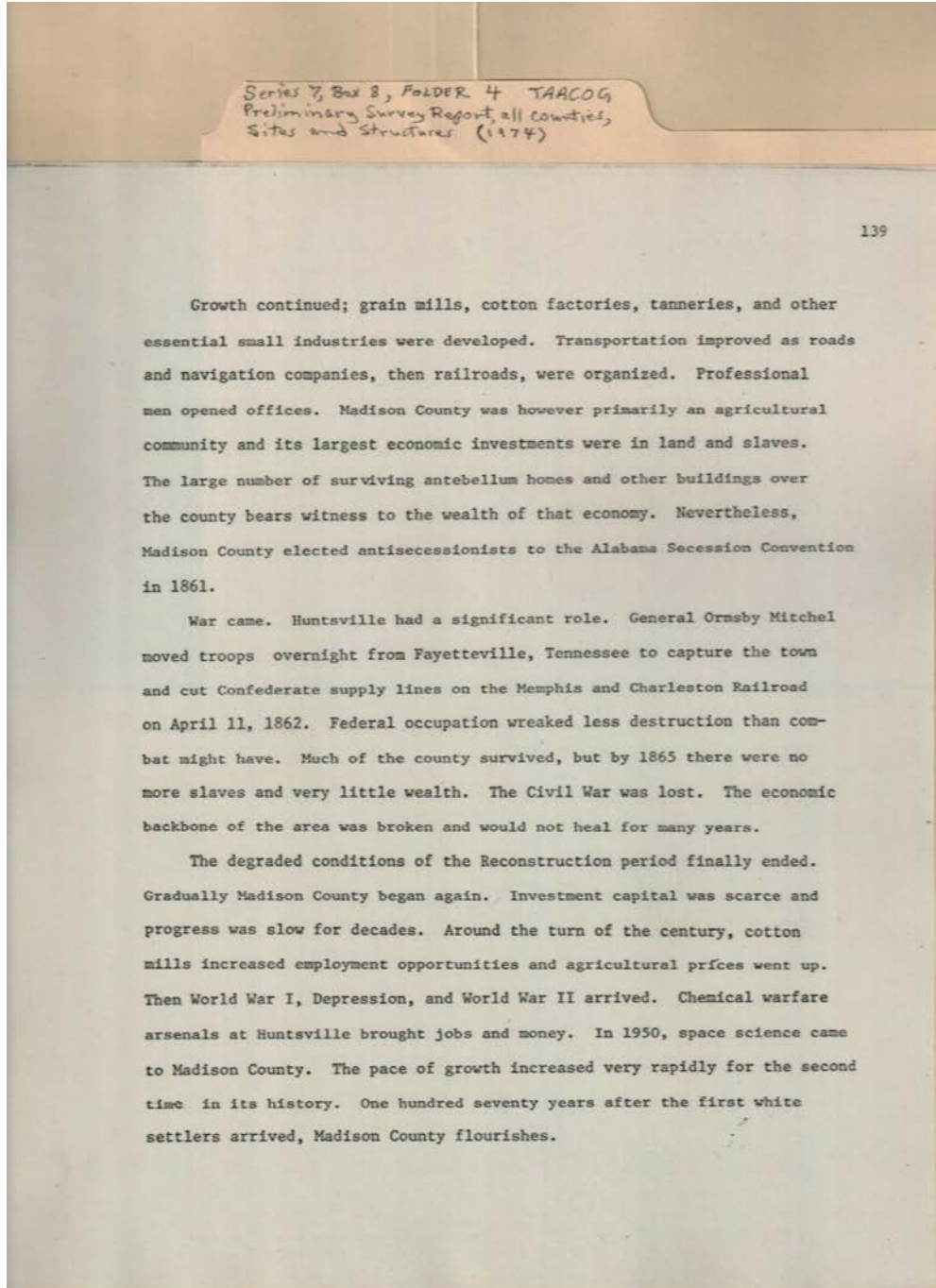
Pope, Leroy
Williams, Robert,
Governor

Places:

Madison County, AL

Types:

list

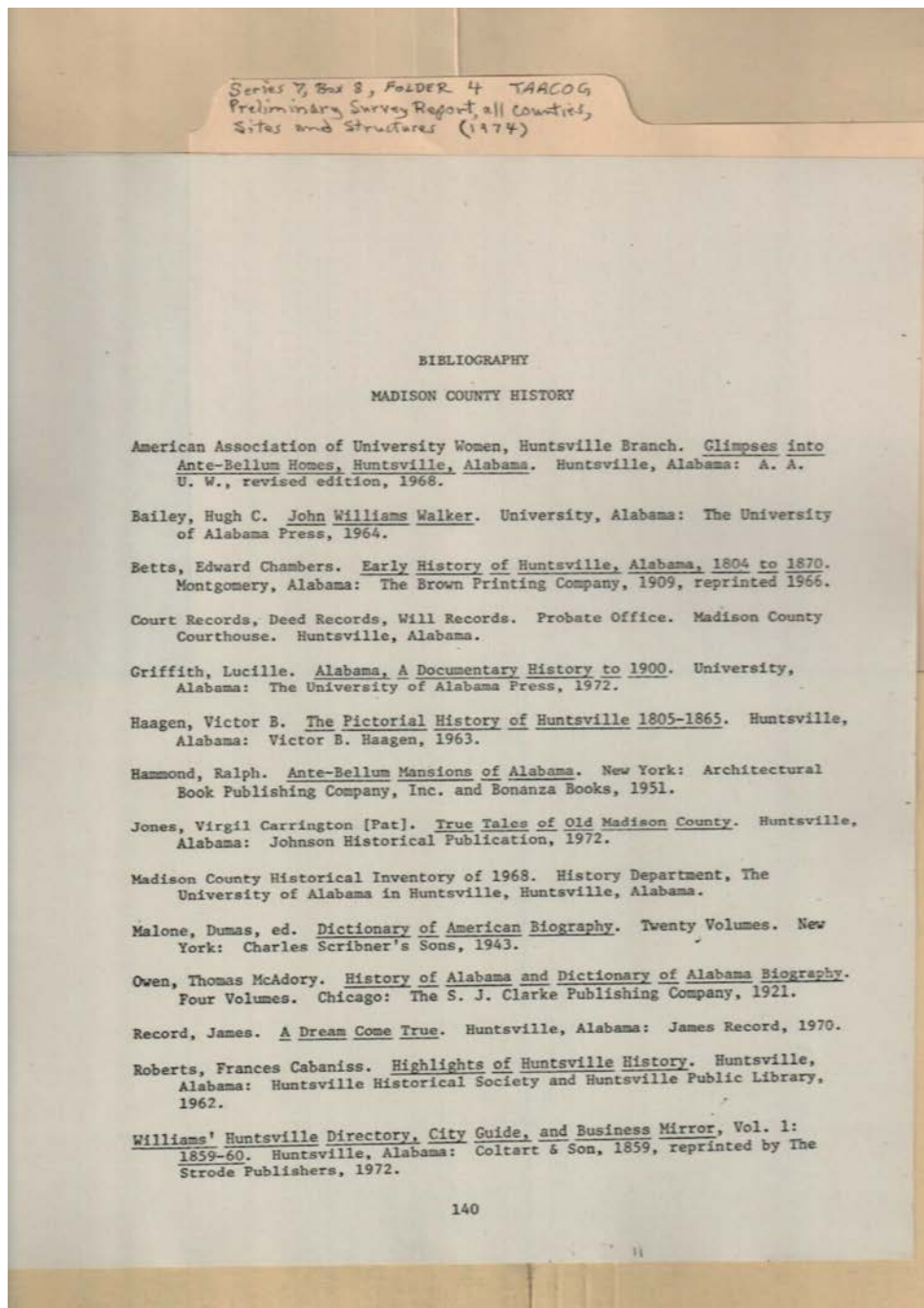


Names:

Mitchel, Ormsby,
General

Types:

list



Names:

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

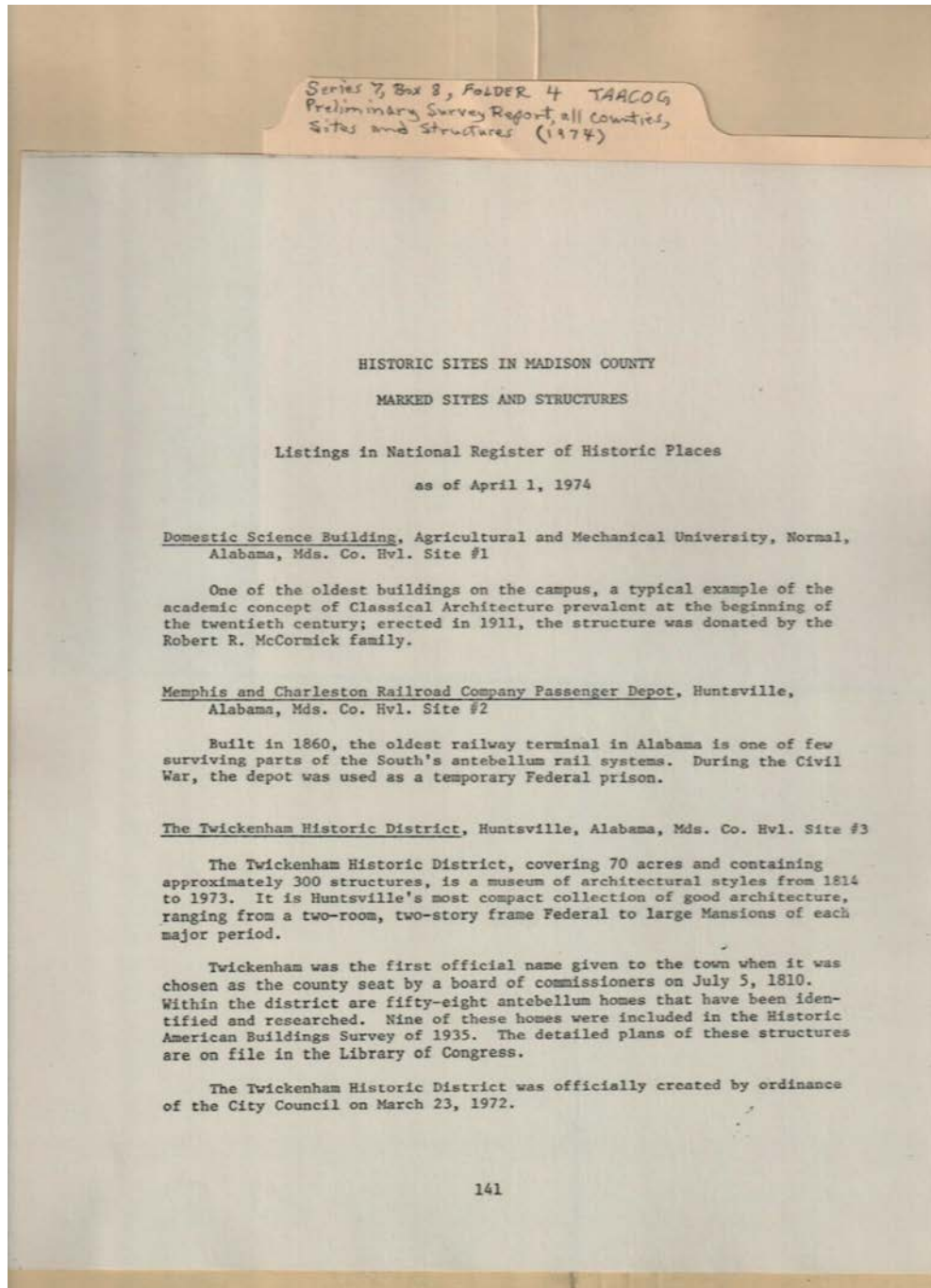
Haagen, Victor B.
Hammond, Ralph
Jones, Virgil
Carrington (Pat)

Malone, Dumas
Owen, Thomas
McAdory
Record, James

Roberts, Frances
Cabaniss

Types:

list



Names:

Domestic Science
Building
Marked Sites in
Madison County

McCormick, Robert
R.
Memphis &
Charleston Railroad

Depot
Twickenham Historic
District

Places:

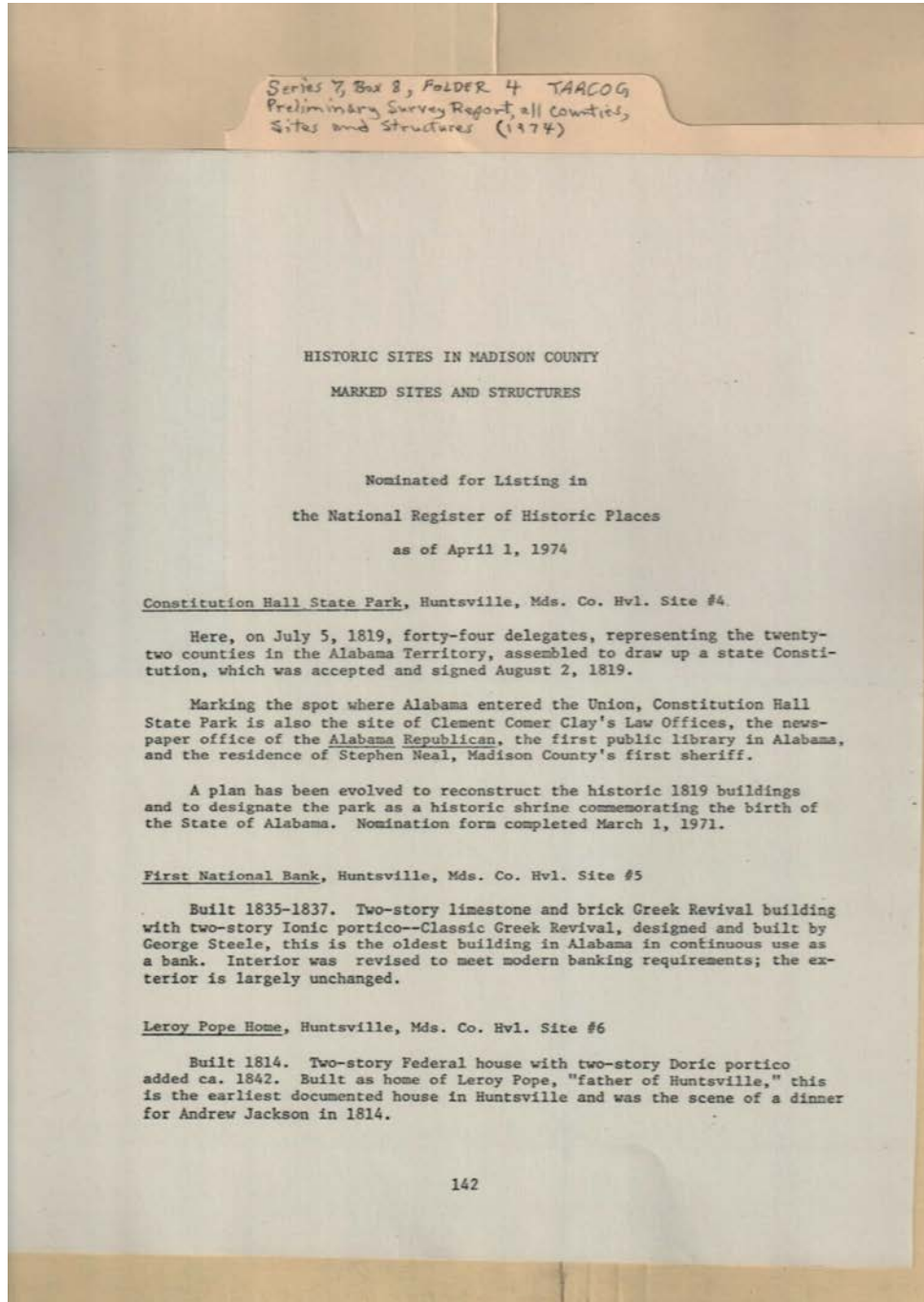
Madison County, AL

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
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Names:

Clay, Clement Comer
Constitutional Hall
State Park

First National Bank
Jackson, Andrew
Leroy Pope Home

National Register
Nominations in
Madison

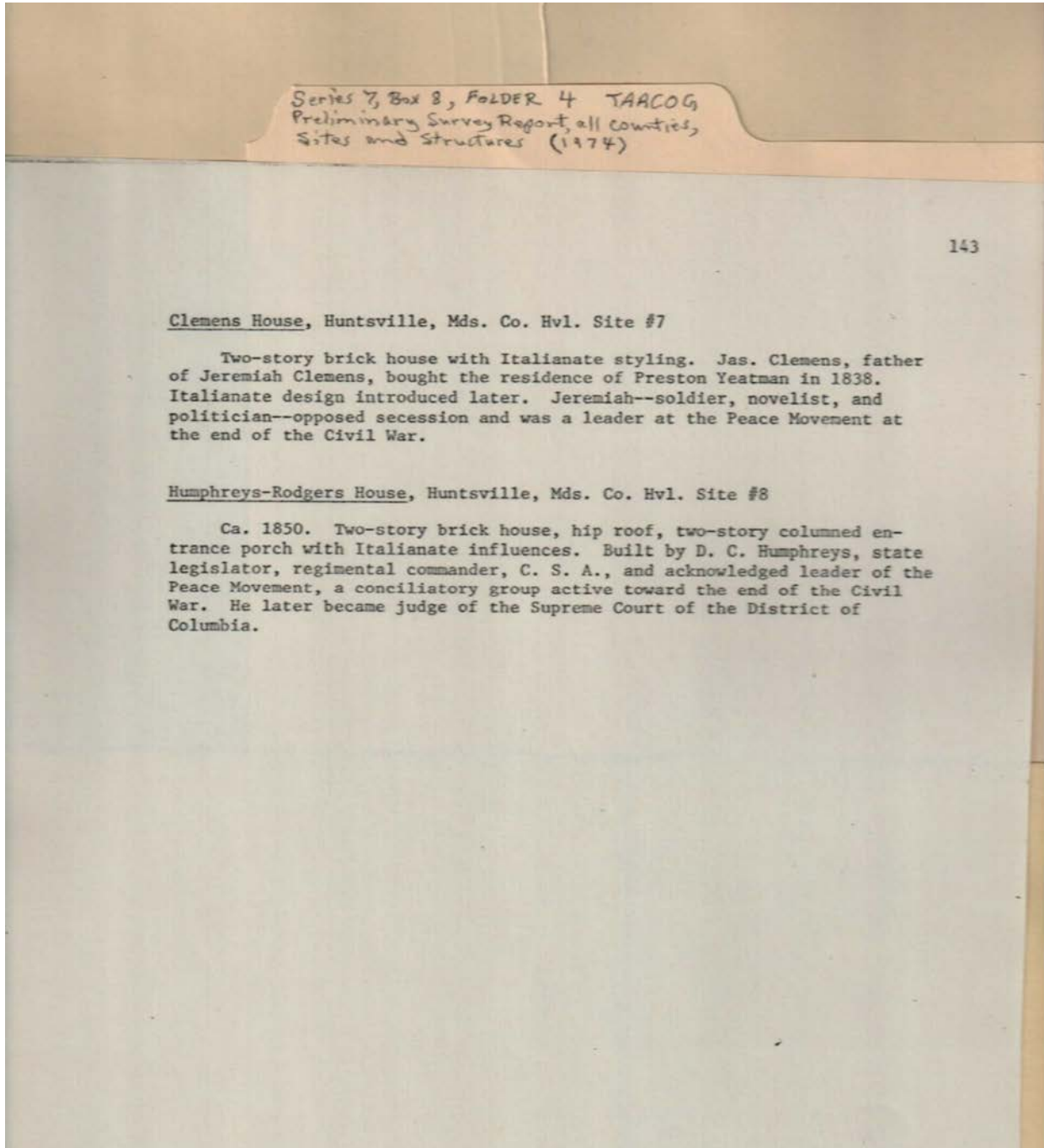
Neal, Stephen
Steele, George

Places:

Madison County, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Clemens House
Clemens, James

Clemens, Jeremiah
Humphreys, D. C.

Humphreys-Rodgers
House

Yeatman, Preston

Places:

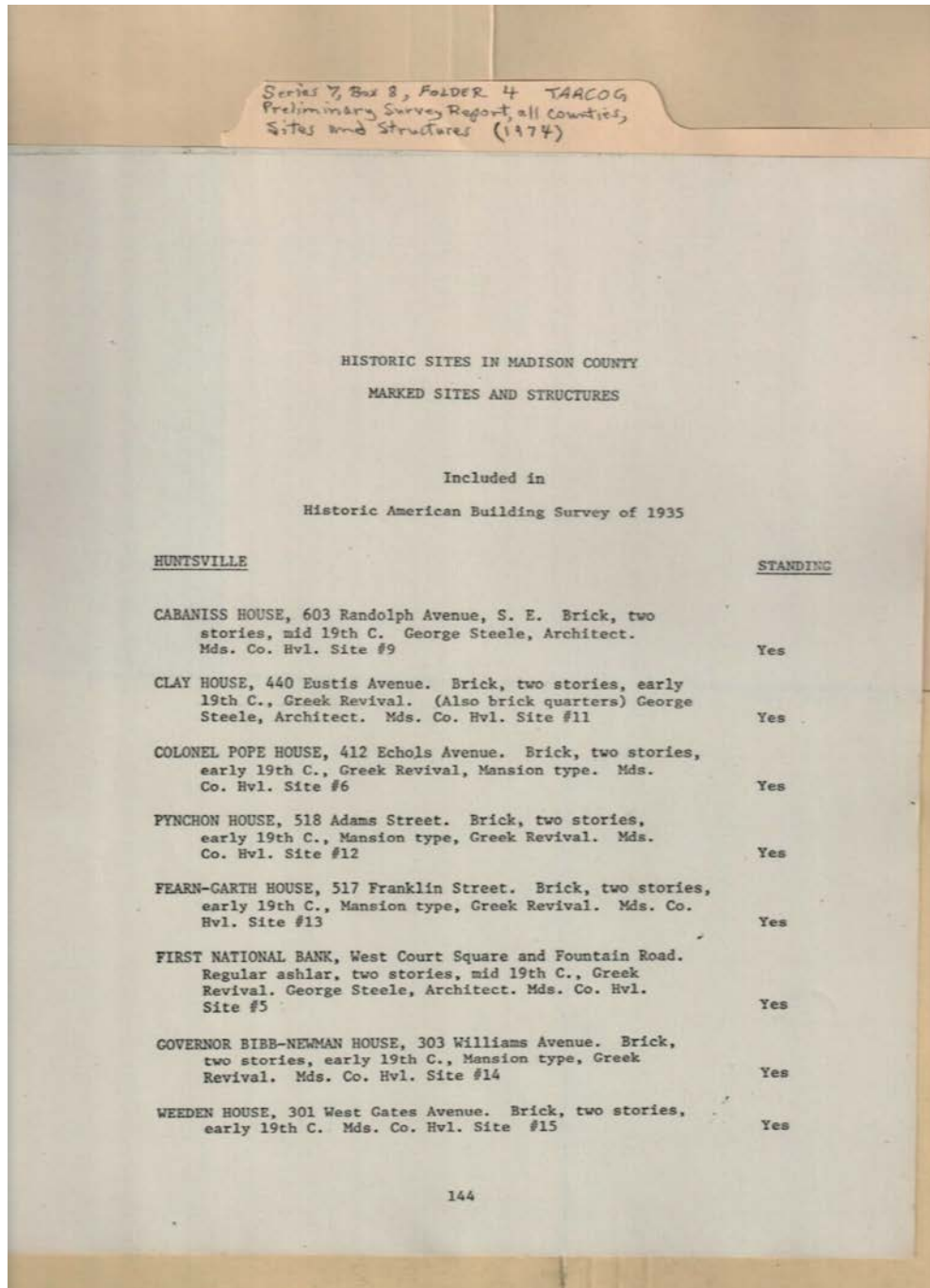
Madison County, AL

Types:

list

**Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974**

Image 116 r07_08-04-000-0131 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cabaniss House | First National Bank | Marked Sites in | Weeden House |
| Clay House | Governor Bibb- | Madison County | |
| Colonel Pope House | Newman House | Pynchon House | |
| Fearn-Garth House | | Steele, George | |

Places:

Madison County, AL

Types:

list

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

<u>HUNTSVILLE</u>	<u>STANDING</u>
WHITE HOUSE, 312 White Street, S. E. Two stories, mid 19th C. Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #16	Yes
<u>HUNTSVILLE VICINITY</u>	<u>STANDING</u>
"GREENLAWN" (OLEY HOUSE), 6 miles north on Hazel Green Road. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., Mansion type, Greek Revival. (Also log outbuildings.) Mds. Co. Mdnvl. Site #1	Yes
MASTIN HOUSE, Hazel Green Road. Brick, two stories, mid 19th C. (Also log outbuildings). Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #17	Yes
STEELE-FOWLER HOUSE, 808 Maysville Road. Stone and stucco, two stories, mid 19th C., Mansion type, Greek Revival. George Steele, Architect. Mds. Co. Hvl. Site #18	Yes
<u>NEW MARKET VICINITY</u>	<u>STANDING</u>
"FIVE OAKS" (LAXON HOUSE), 3 miles S. E. of New Market. Brick, two stories, mid 19th C. Mds. Co. Nmkt. Site #1	Yes

Names:

Five Oaks
 Greenlawn

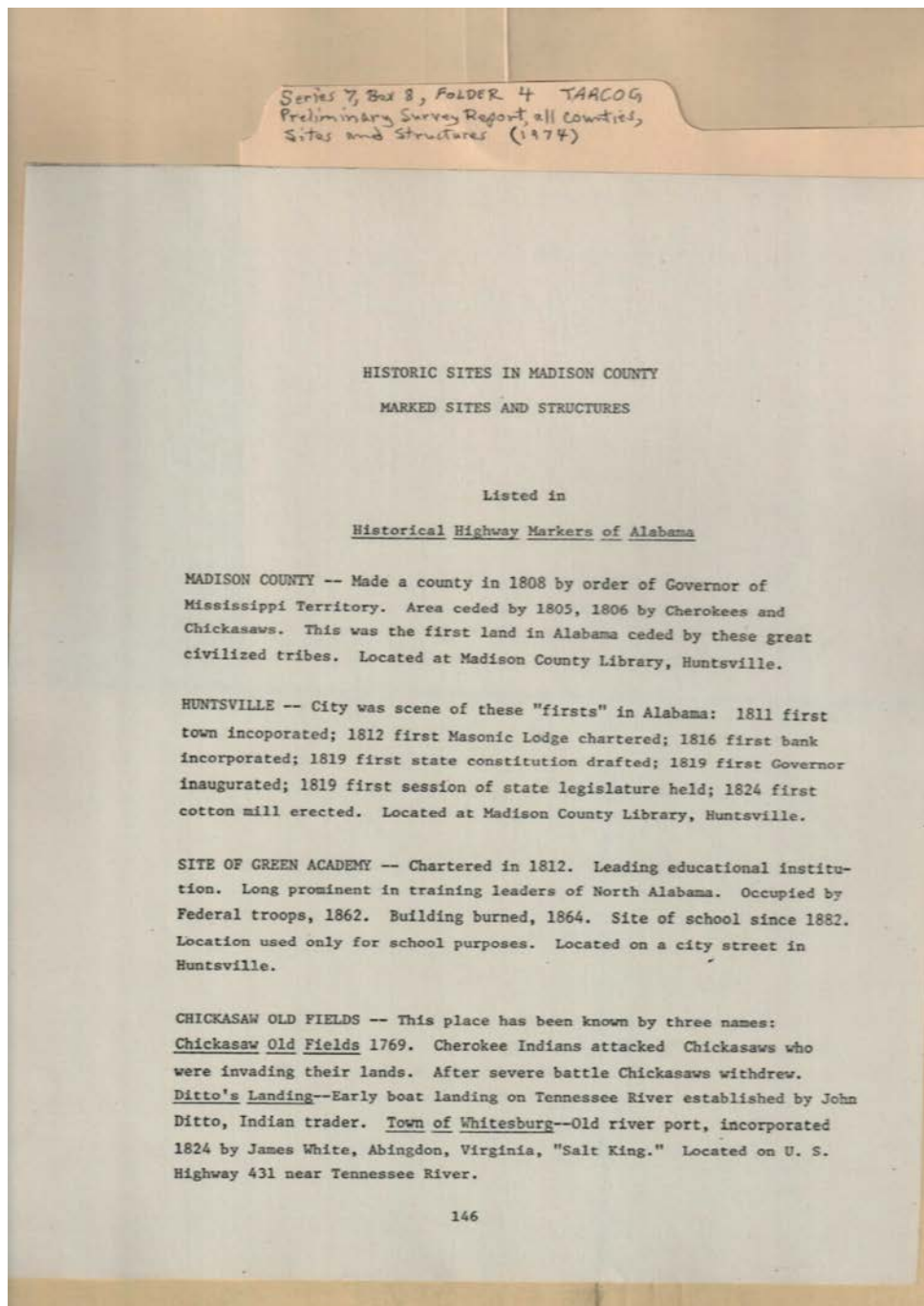
Laxon House
 Mastin House

Oley House
 Steele, George

Steele-Fowler House
 White House

Types:

list



Names:

Chickasaw Old Fields
Ditto, John
Ditto's Landing

Green Academy Site
Highway Markers in
Madison County

Huntsville
Madison County
White, James

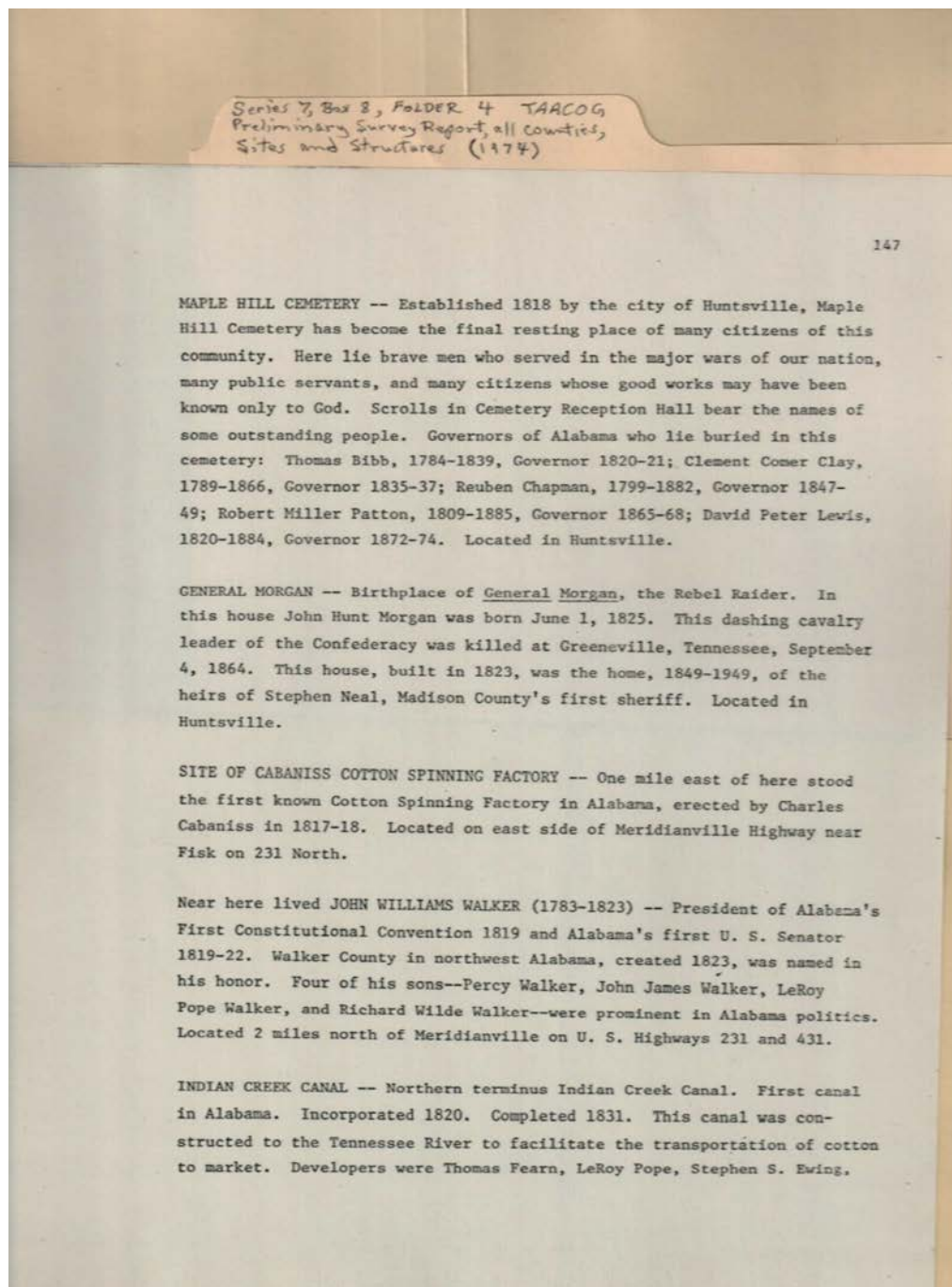
Whitesburg Town

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Bibb, Thomas,
Governor
Cabaniss Cotton
Spinning Factory
Site
Cabaniss, Charles
Chapman, Reuben,
Governor

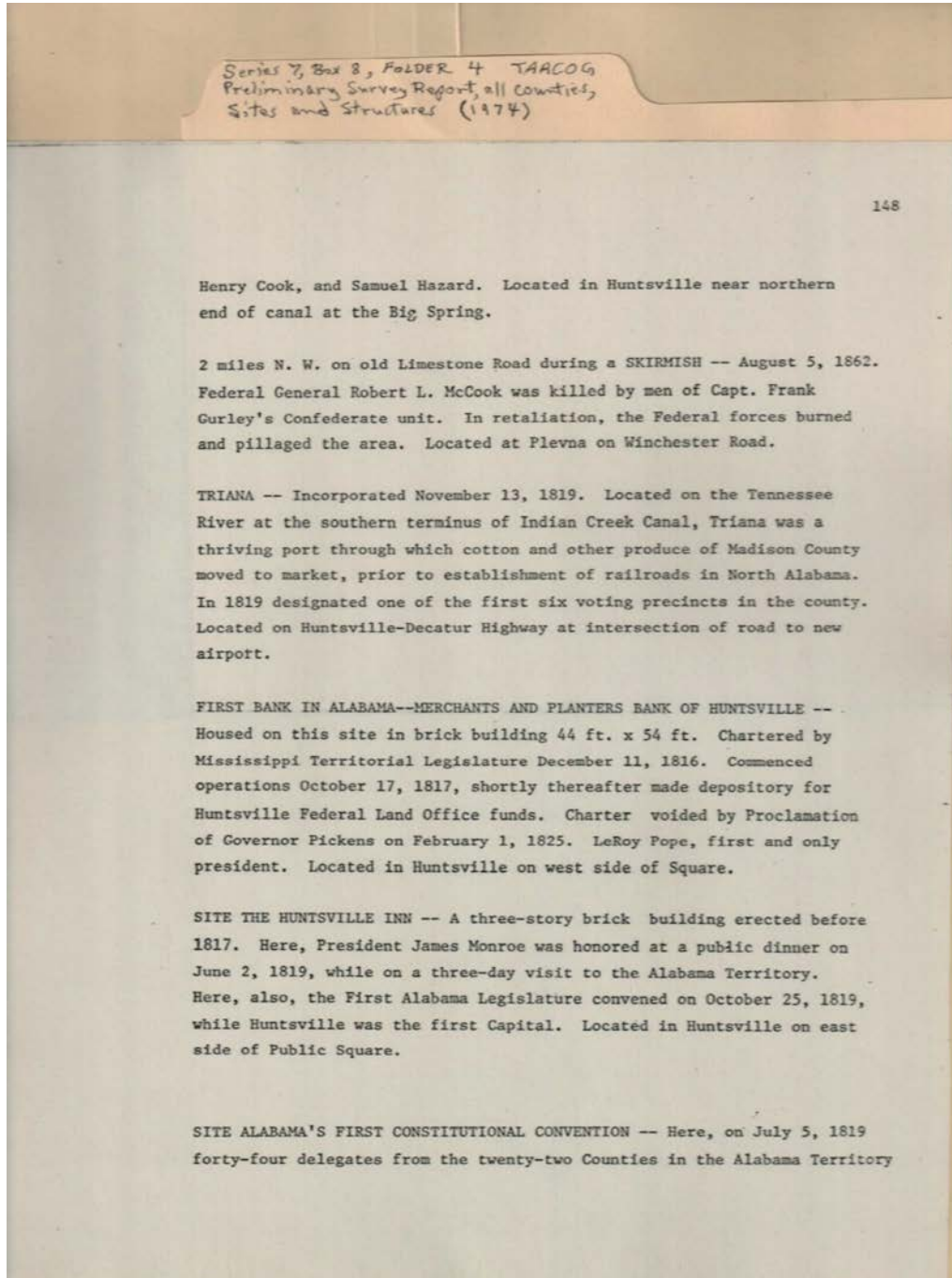
Clay, Clement Comer,
Governor
Ewing, Stephen S.
Fearn, Thomas
General Morgan
Indian Creek Canal
Lewis, David Peter,
Governor

Maple Hill Cemetery
Morgan, John Hunt,
General
Neal, Stephen
Patton, Robert Miller,
Governor
Pope, Leroy
Walker, John James

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

Types:

list



Names:

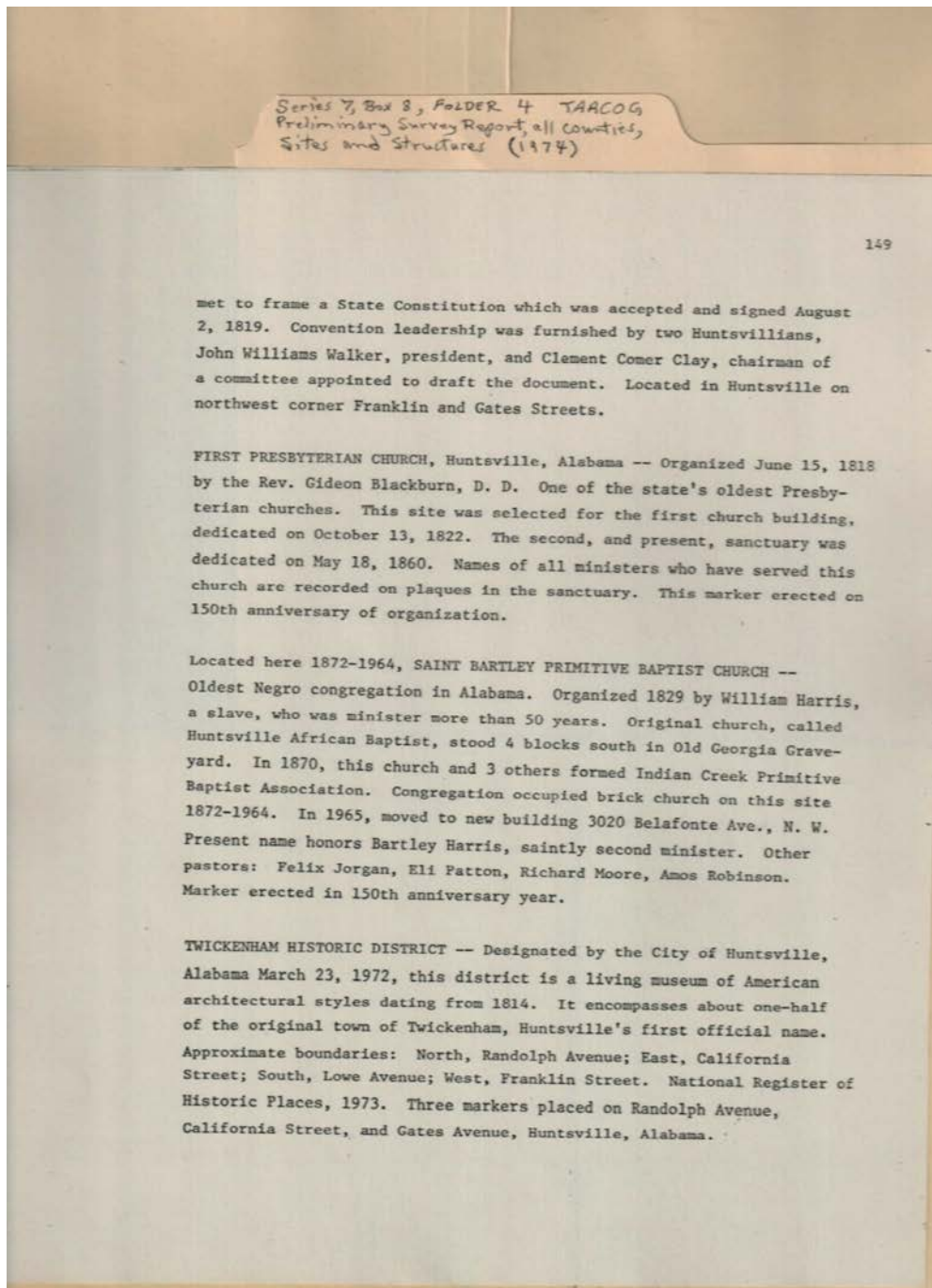
Alabama's First
Constitutional
Convention
Cook, Henry

Gurley, Frank,
Captain
Hazard, Samuel
McCook, Robert L.,
General

Merchants & Planters
Bank of Huntsville
Monroe, James,
President
Pickens, Governor

Skirmish
Triana

Types:
list



Names:

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

Harris, Bartley
Harris, William
Jorgan, Felix
Moore, Richard
Patton, Eli

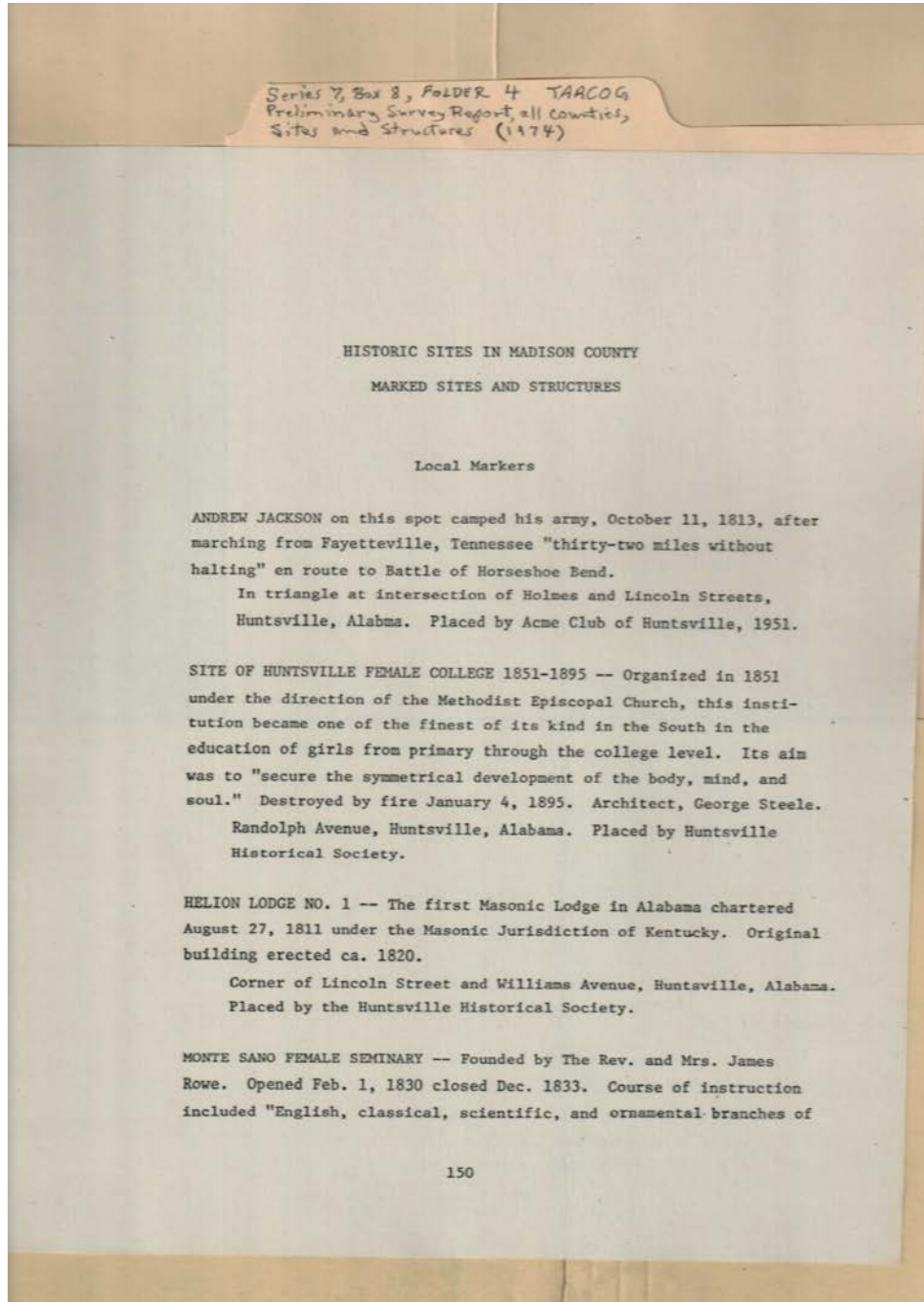
Robinson, Amos
Saint Bartley
Primitive Baptist
Church

Twickenham Historic
District
Walker, John
Williams

Types:
list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
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Names:

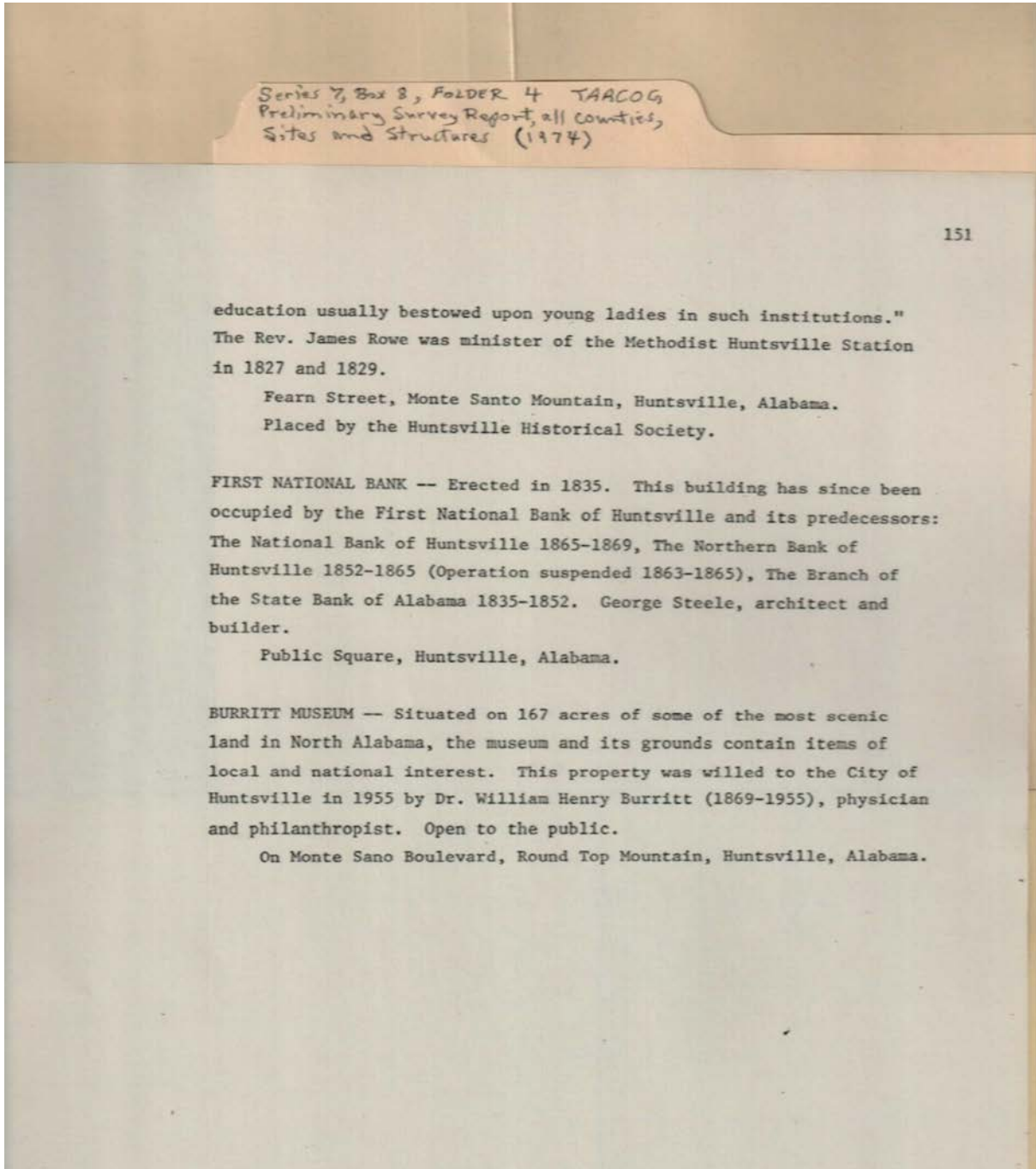
Helion Lodge No. 1
Huntsville Female
College Site

Jackson, Andrew
Monte Sano Female
Seminary

Rowe, James, Rev. &
Mrs.
Steele, George

Types:

list



Names:

Burritt Museum

Burritt, William
Henry, Dr.

First National Bank
Rowe, James, Rev.

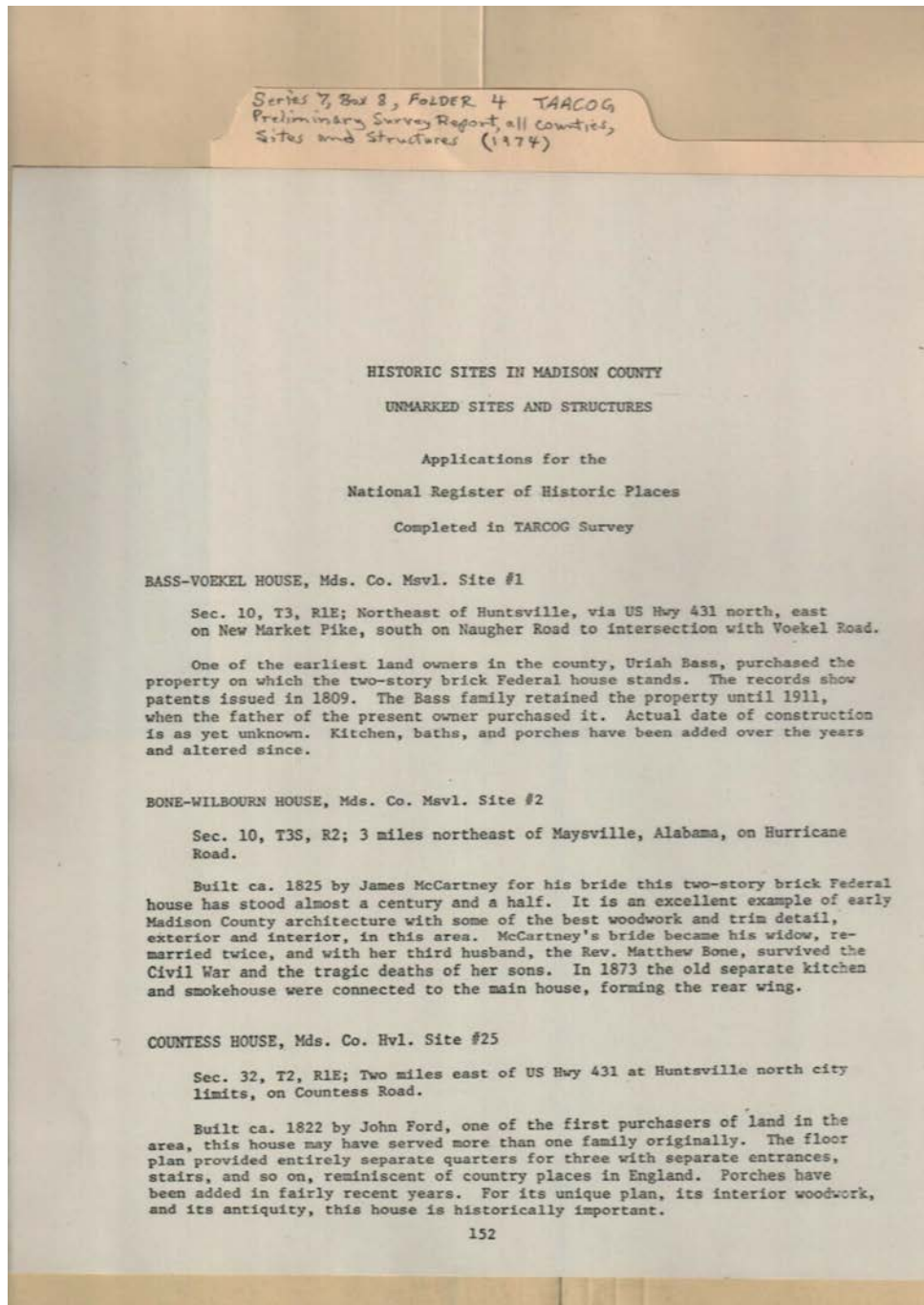
Steele, George

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
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Names:

Applicatons for
National Register
Bass, Uriah

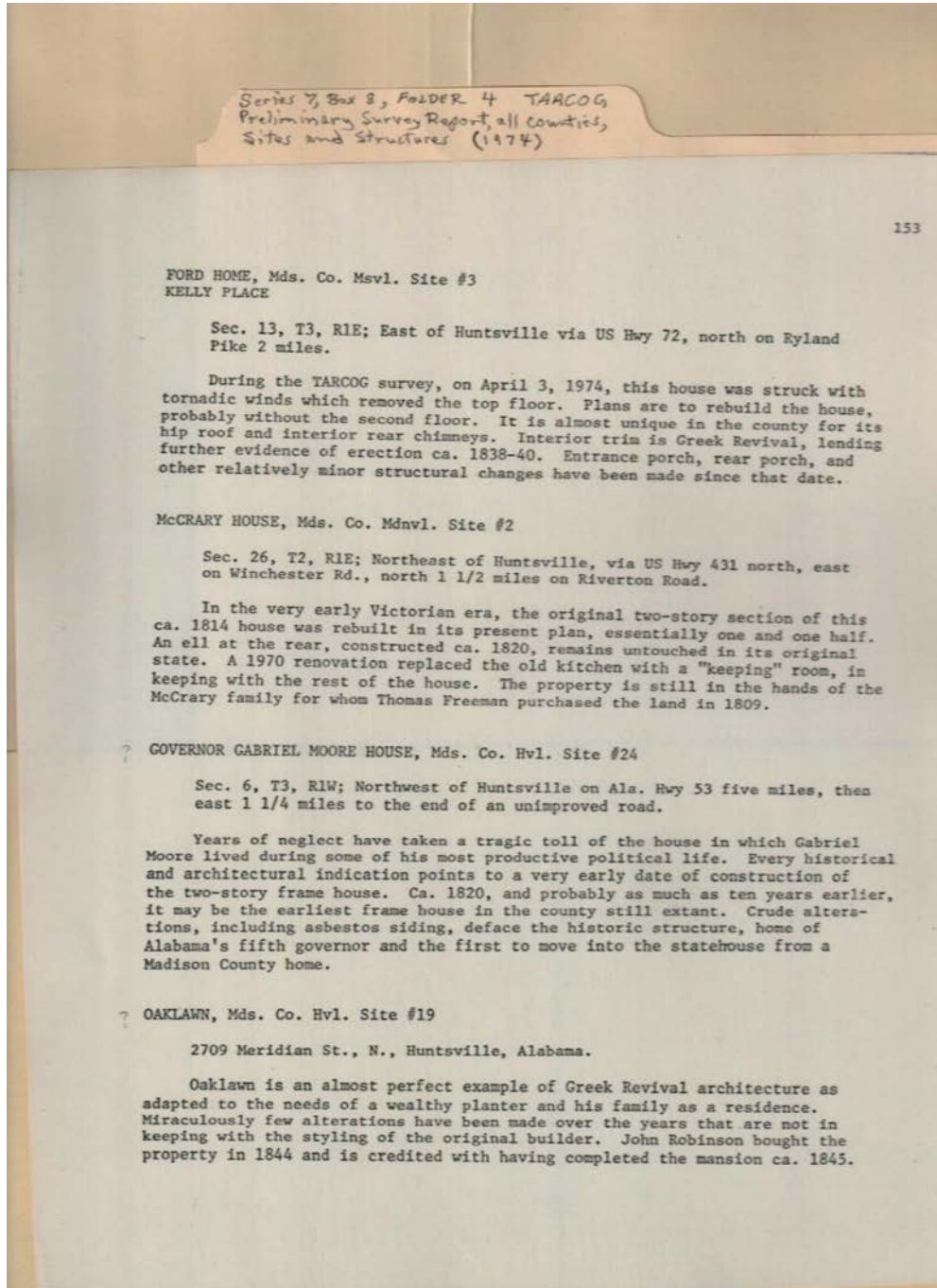
Bass-Voekel House
Bone, Matthew, Rev.

Bone-Wilbourn
House
Countess House

Ford, John
McCartney, James

Types:

list



Names:

Ford Home
Freeman, Thomas

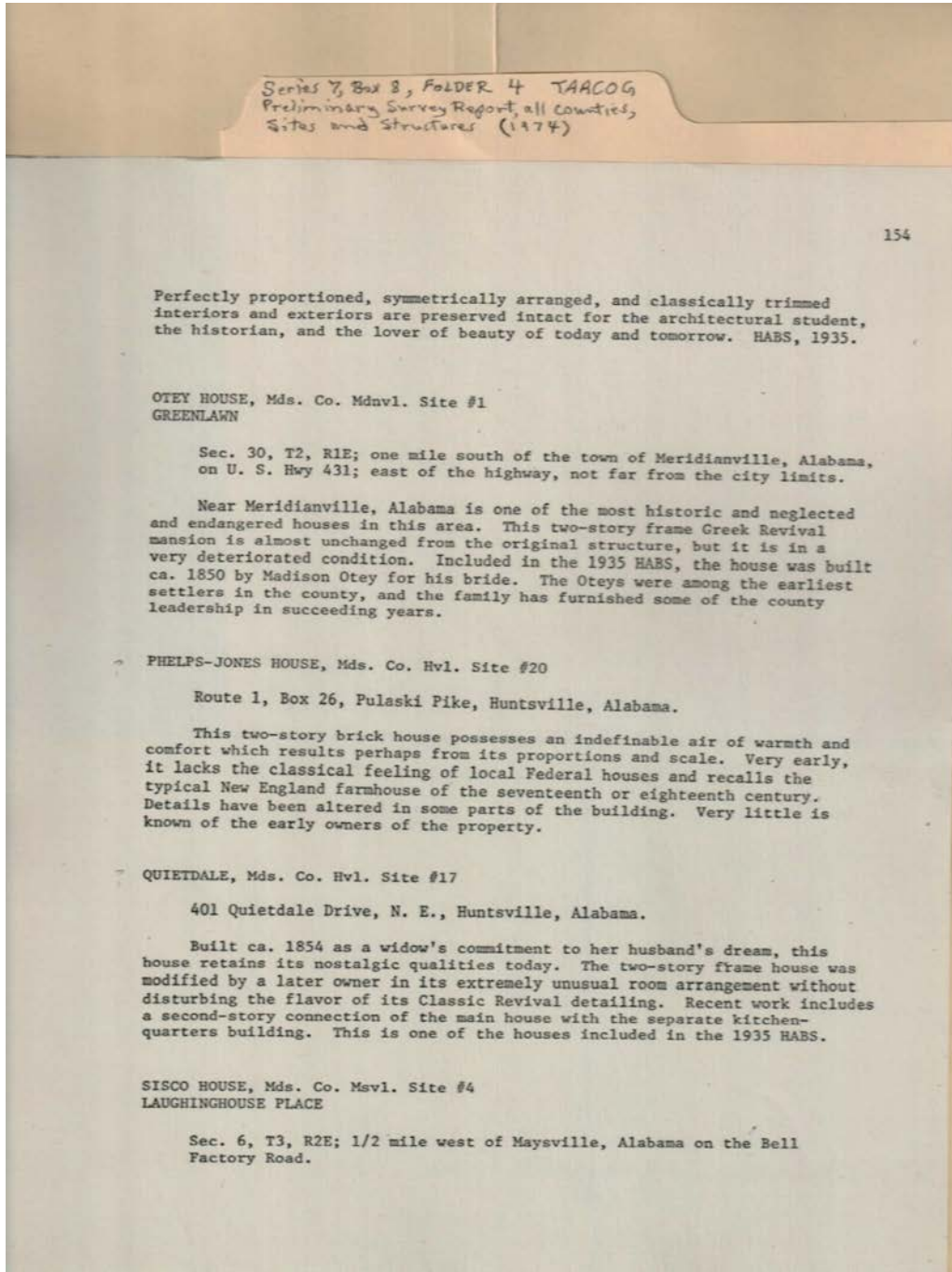
Governor Gabriel
Moore House
Kelly Place

McCrary House
Moore, Gabriel,
Governor

Oaklawn
Robinson, John

Types:

list



Names:

Greenlawn
Laughinghouse Place

Otey House
Otey, Madison

Phelps-Jones House
Quietdale

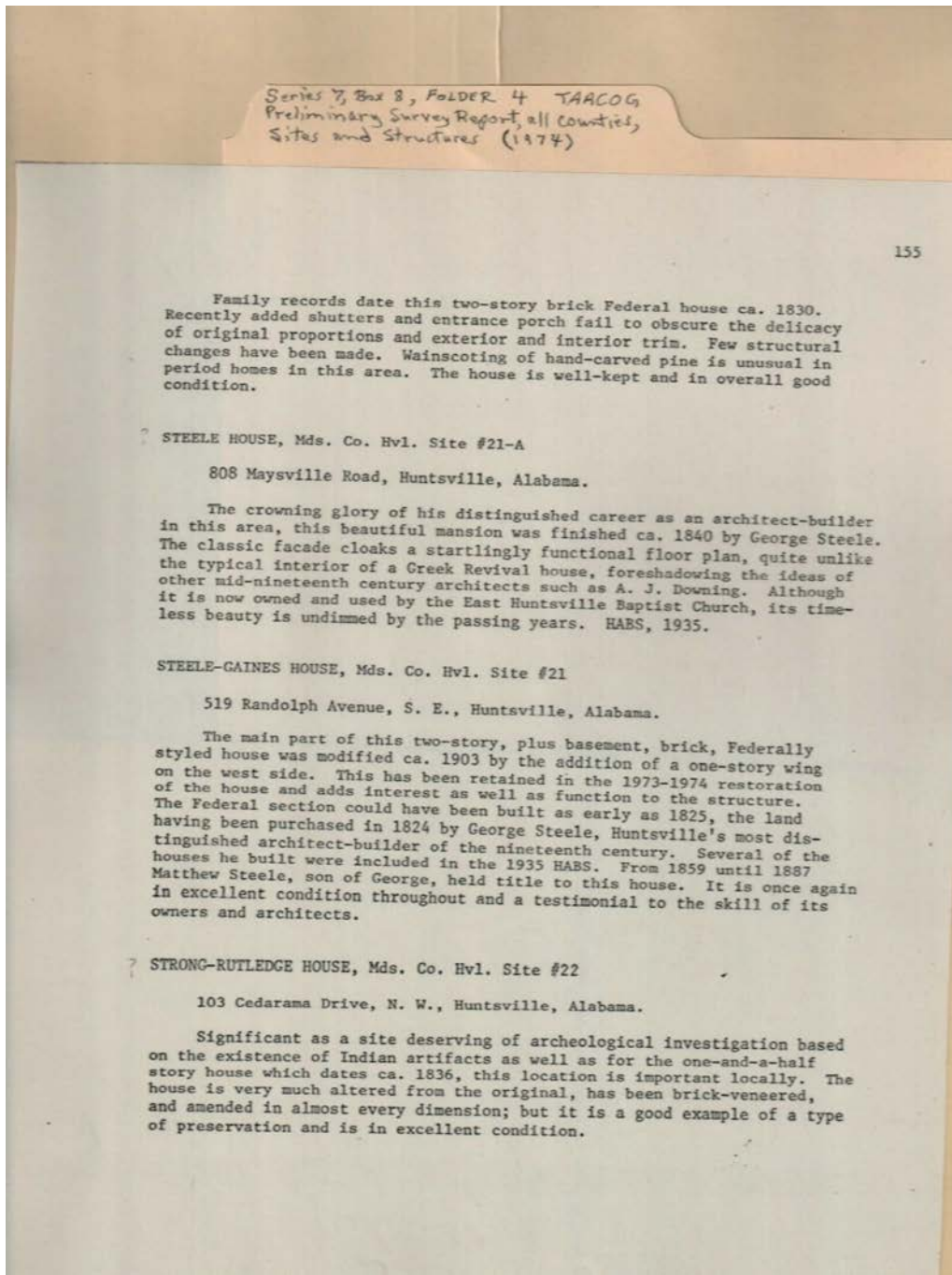
Sisco House

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Downing, A. J.
Steele House

Steele, George
Steele, Matthew

Steele-Gaines, House

Strong-Rutledge
House

Types:

list

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 descendants 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

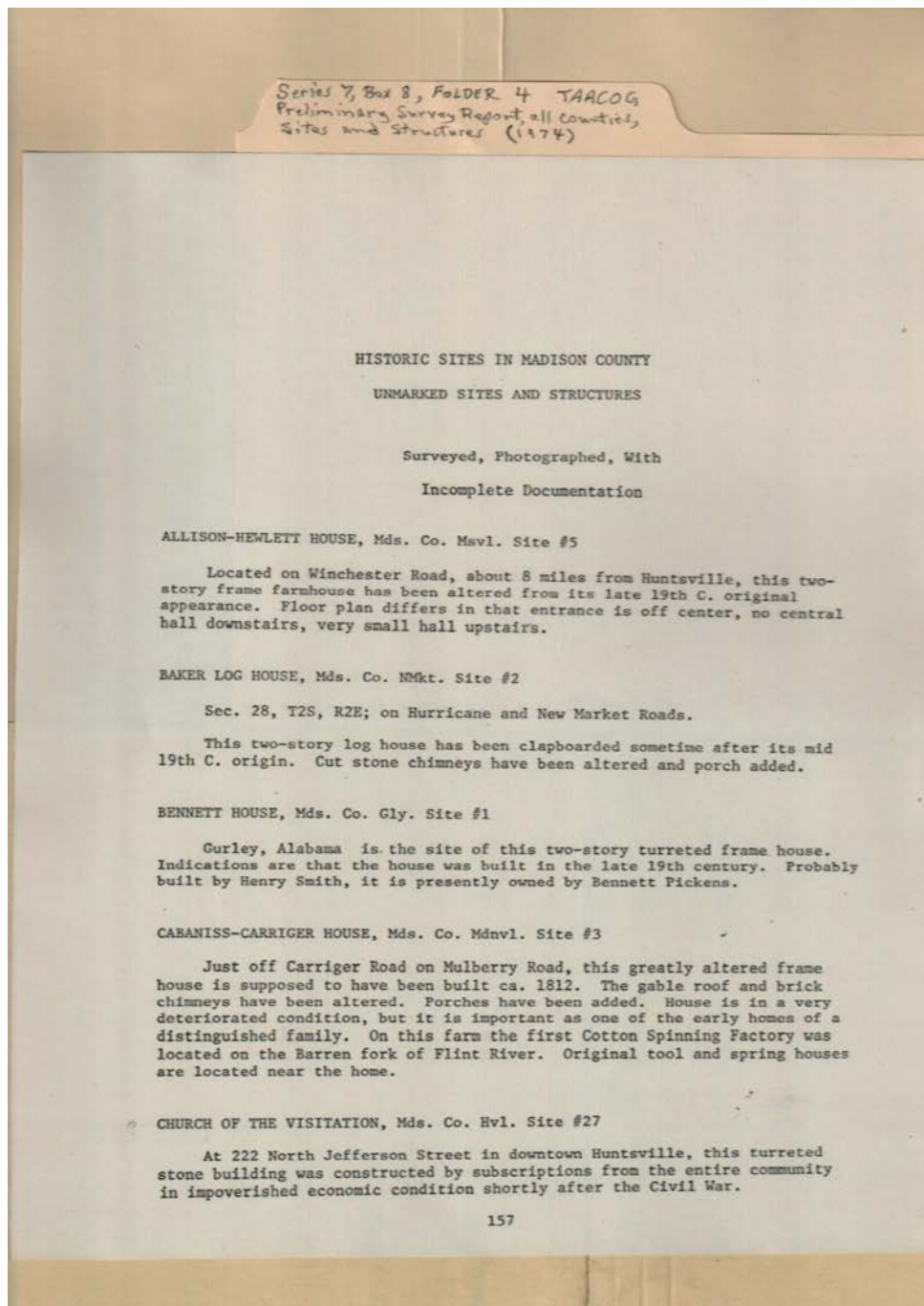
Withers-Chapman
House

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Allison-Hewlett
House
Baker Log House
Bennett House

Cabaniss-Carriger
House
Church of the
Visitation

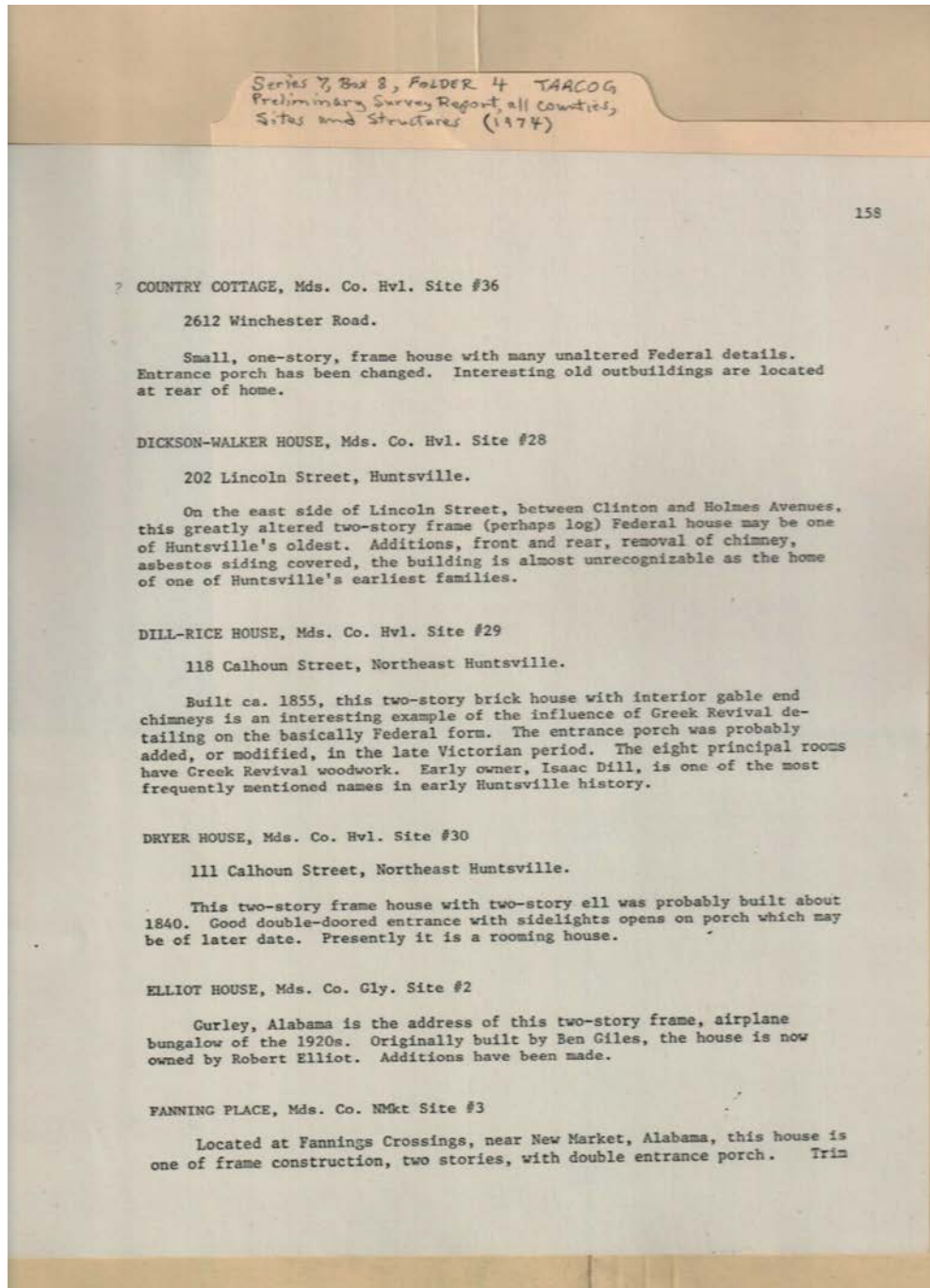
Historic Sites in
Madison County
Pickens, Bennett
Smith, Henry

Places:

Madison County, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Country Cottage
Dickson-Walker
House

Dill-Rice House
Dryer House
Elliot House

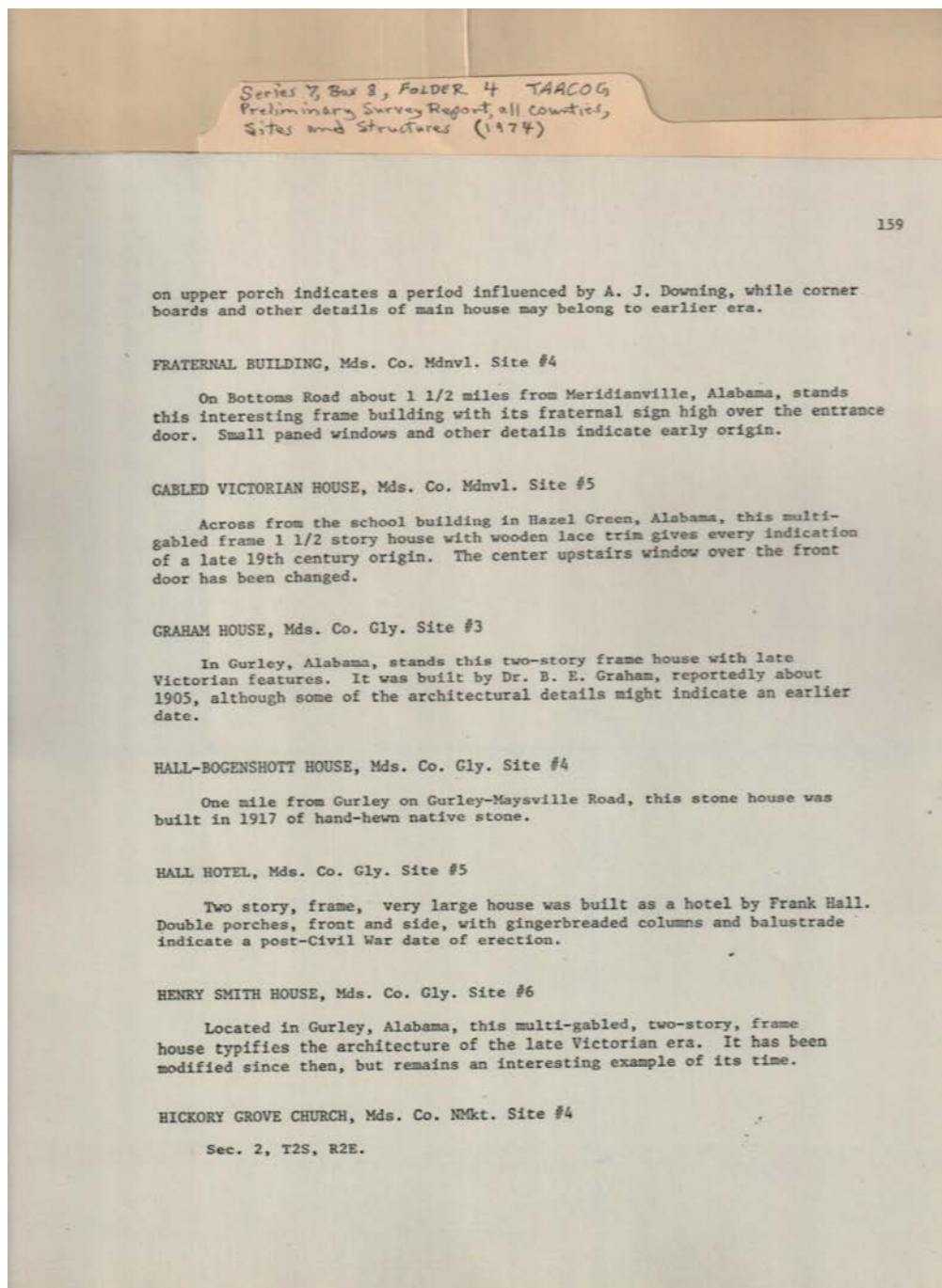
Elliot, Robert
Fanning Place
Giles, Ben

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Downing, A. J.
Fraternal Building
Gabled Victorian
House

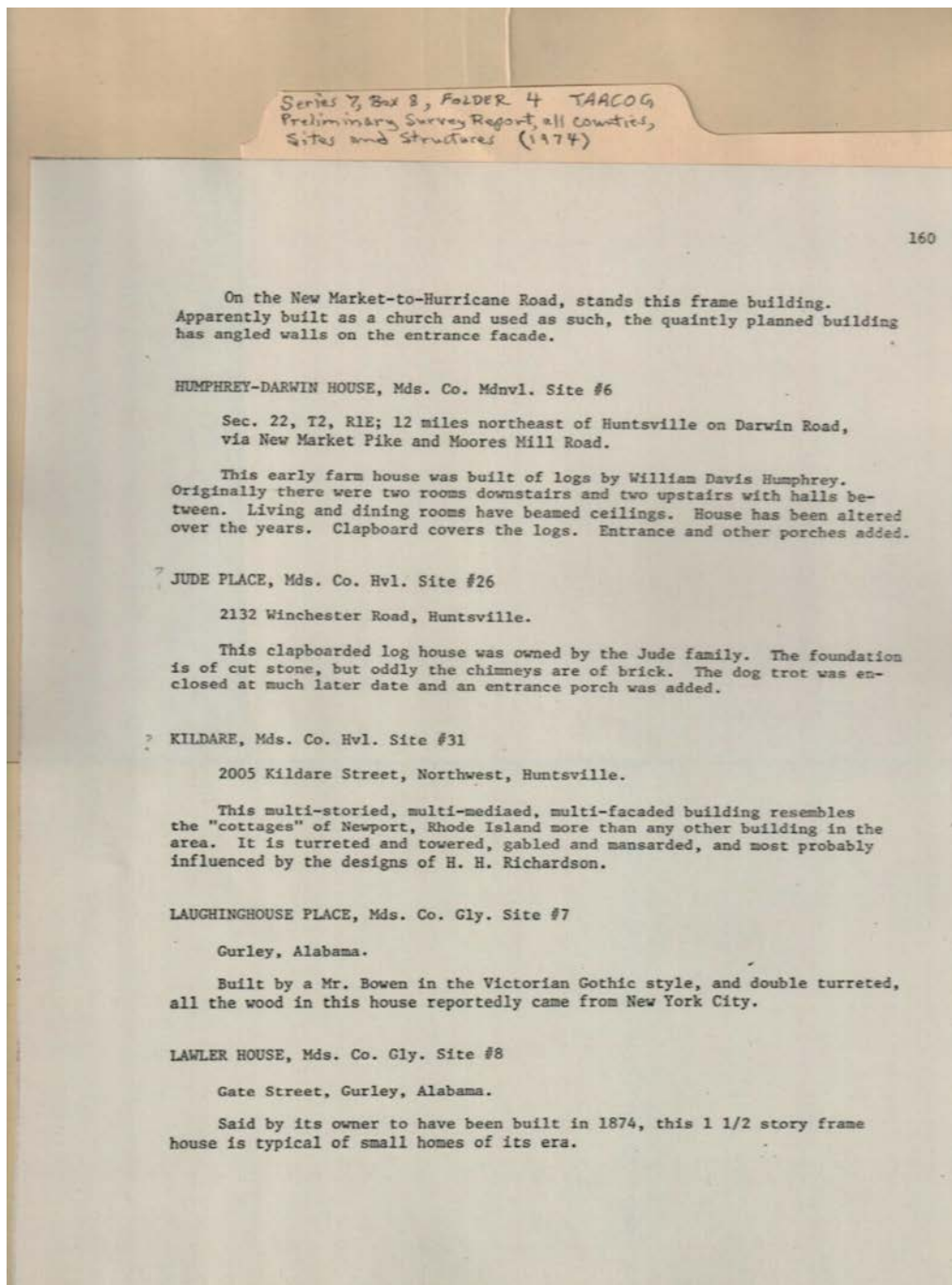
Graham House
Graham, B. E., Dr.
Hall Hotel
Hall, Frank

Hall-Bogenschott
House
Henry Smith House

Hickory Grove
Church
Smith, Henry

Types:

list



Names:

Bowen,
Humphrey, William
Davis

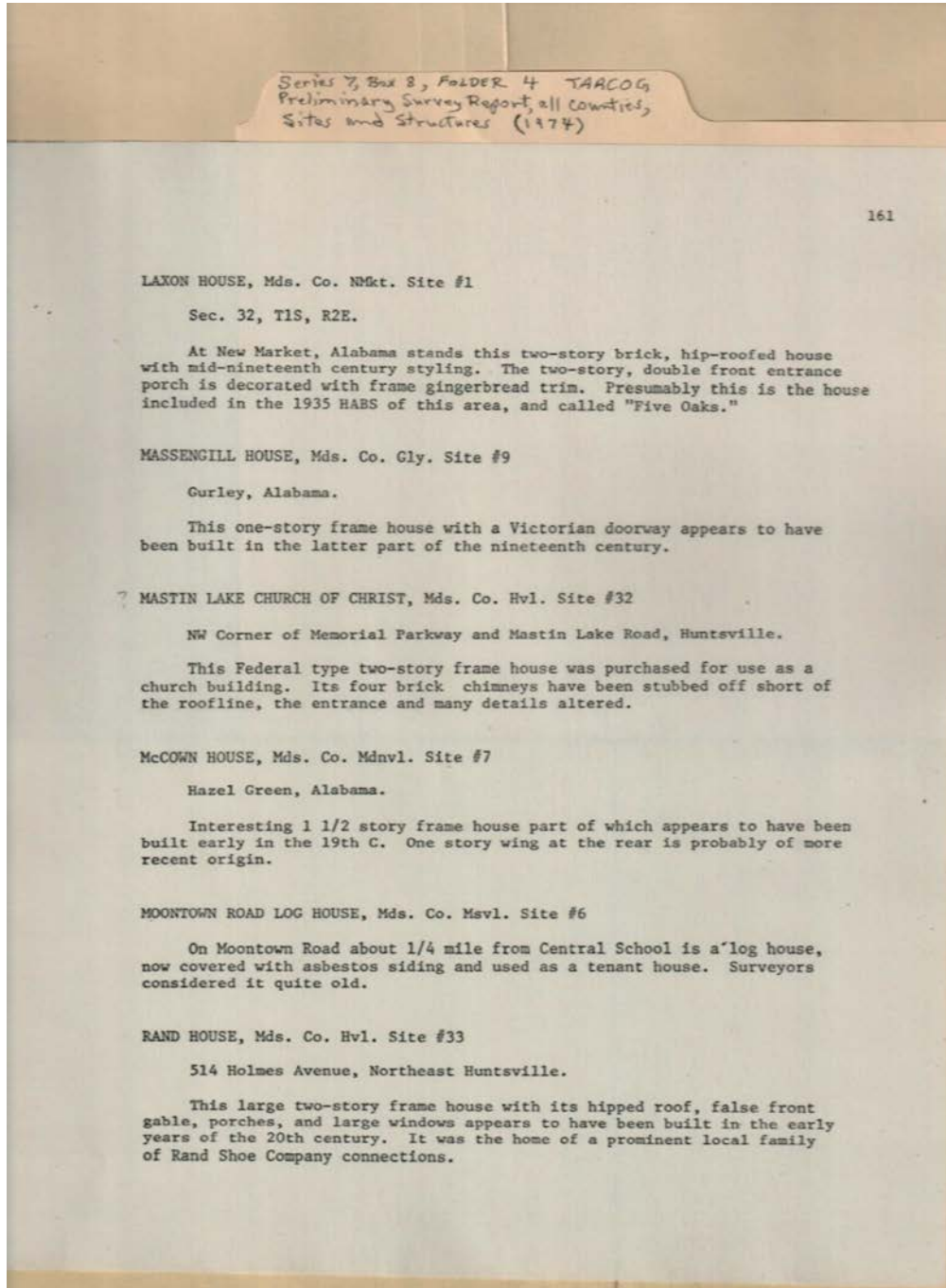
Humphrey-Darwin
House
Jude Place

Kildare
Laughinghouse Place
Lawler House

Richardson, H. H.

Types:

list



Names:

Laxon House
Massengill House

Mastin Lake Church
of Christ
McCown House

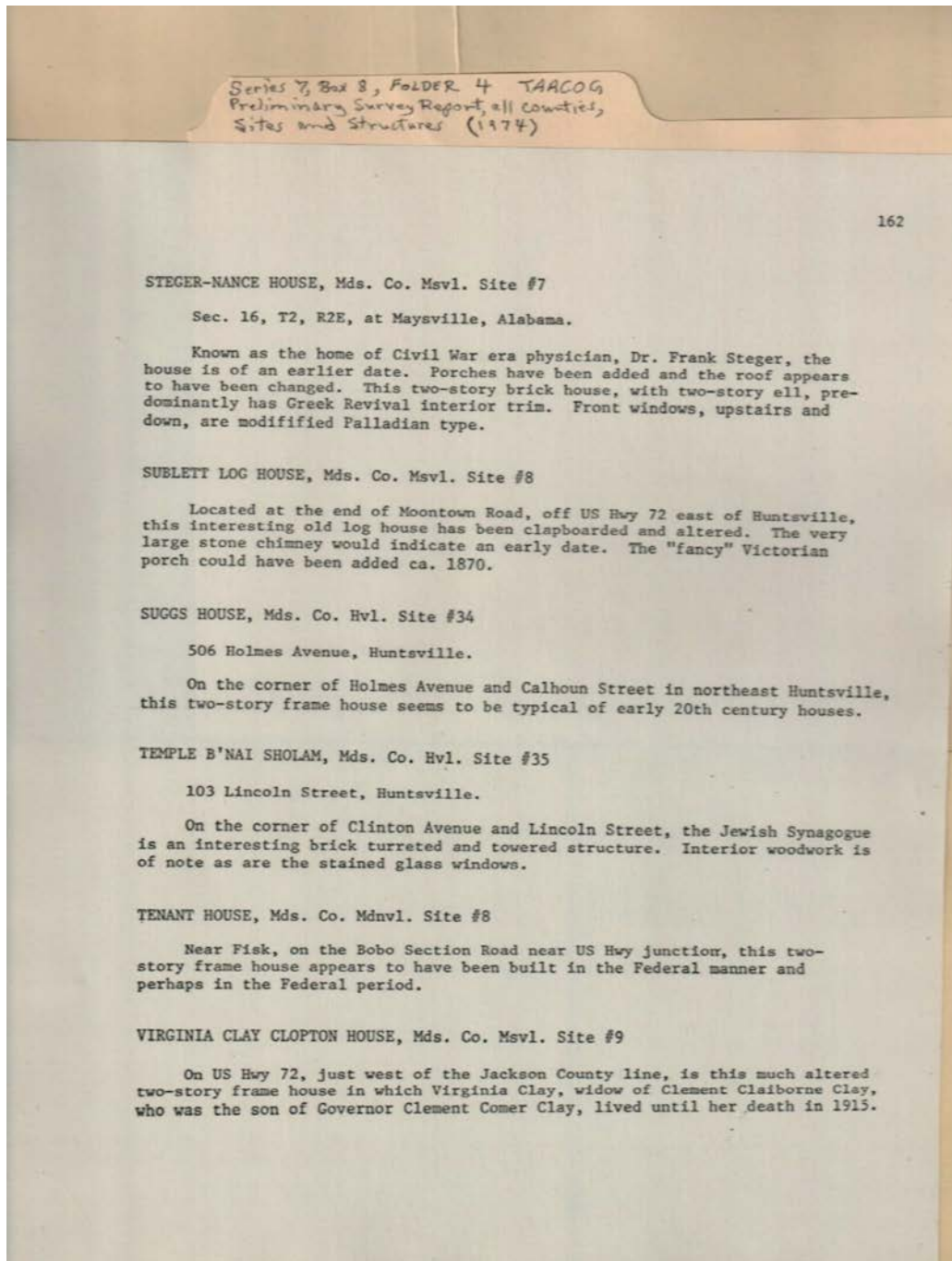
Moontown Road Log
House
Rand House

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Clay, Clement
Claiborne
Clay, Clement Comer,
Governor

Clay, Virginia
Steger, Frank, Dr.
Steger-Nance house
Sublett Log House

Suggs House
Temple B'Nai Sholam
Tenant House

Virginia Clay Clopton
House

Types:

list

Series 7, Box 8, FOLDER 4 TAACOG
Preliminary Survey Report, all Counties,
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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

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

UNRESEARCHED AREAS FOR INCLUSION
IN LATER SURVEYS

Areas of Madison County

Because the scope of this survey was limited by financial considerations, several whole areas of the county are not represented in this report. Included in this group are "The Barrens" in northwest Madison County; the Triana community and its environs; the town of Madison; the Hickory Flat area; "New Madison" including "Cherokee Square"; the Hobbs Island area, hotel resorts such as "Viduta" and "Sulphur Springs"; Hurricane Creek Valley, Paint Rock River Valley, and the Redstone Arsenal complex.

Classified Structures and Districts in Madison County

A preliminary survey of churches and cemeteries made by a volunteer group needs to be photographed, documented, and developed as a special report.

Fraternal organizations' headquarters scattered throughout the county need to be photographed and documented.

A study of farm buildings such as barns, smokehouses, tool sheds, and blacksmith shops is needed immediately because these structures are fast disappearing from the countryside.

Specific homes of historical and architectural interest that have been identified but need to be photographed, researched, and documented include the following Huntsville homes: The Shepherd Home, 505 Holmes Avenue, E.; Irvin Windam Home, 423 Holmes Avenue, E.; The Sanford Home, 601 Madison Street; Old Slaughter Home, Slaughter Road; "Cedar Hurst," the Thornton Home, 2809 Whitesburg Drive, S. E.; the Carl T. Jones Home, Garth Road;

Names:

Unresearched Areas

Places:

Madison County, AL

Types:

essay

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

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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 commercial 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

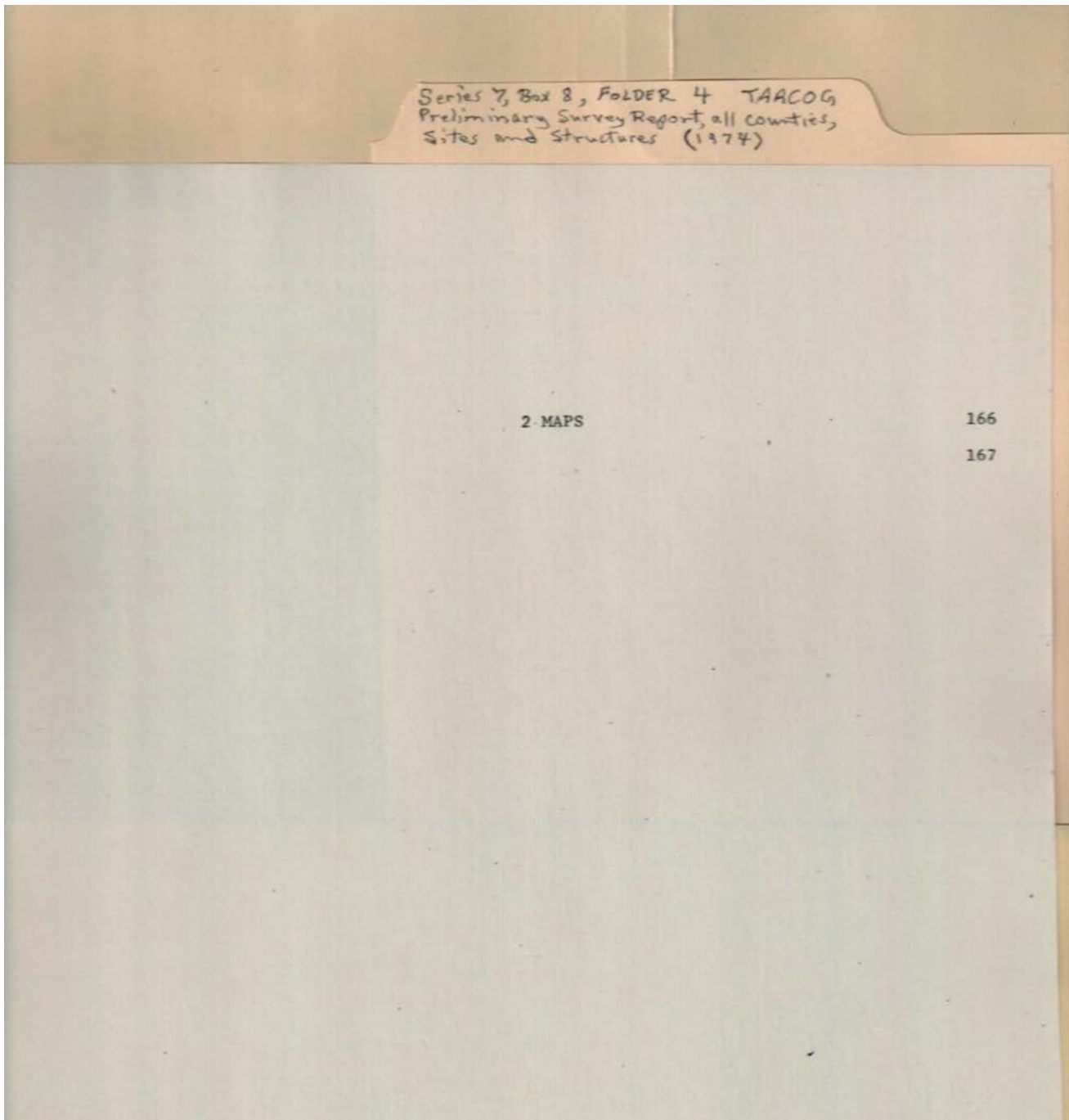
Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4

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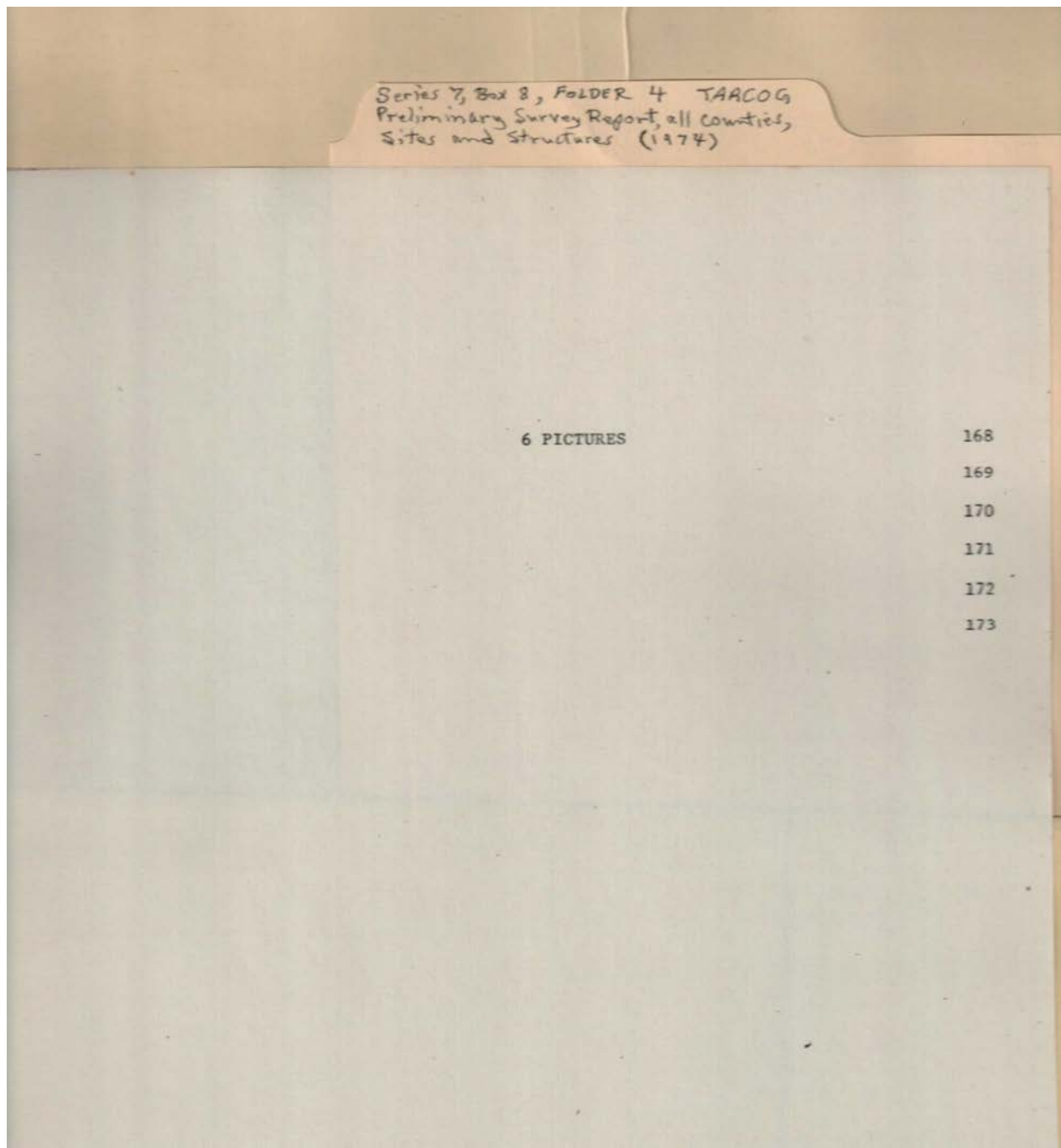


Types:

notes

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Types:
notes

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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 Gunter, 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

Names:

Gunter, John

History of Marshall
County

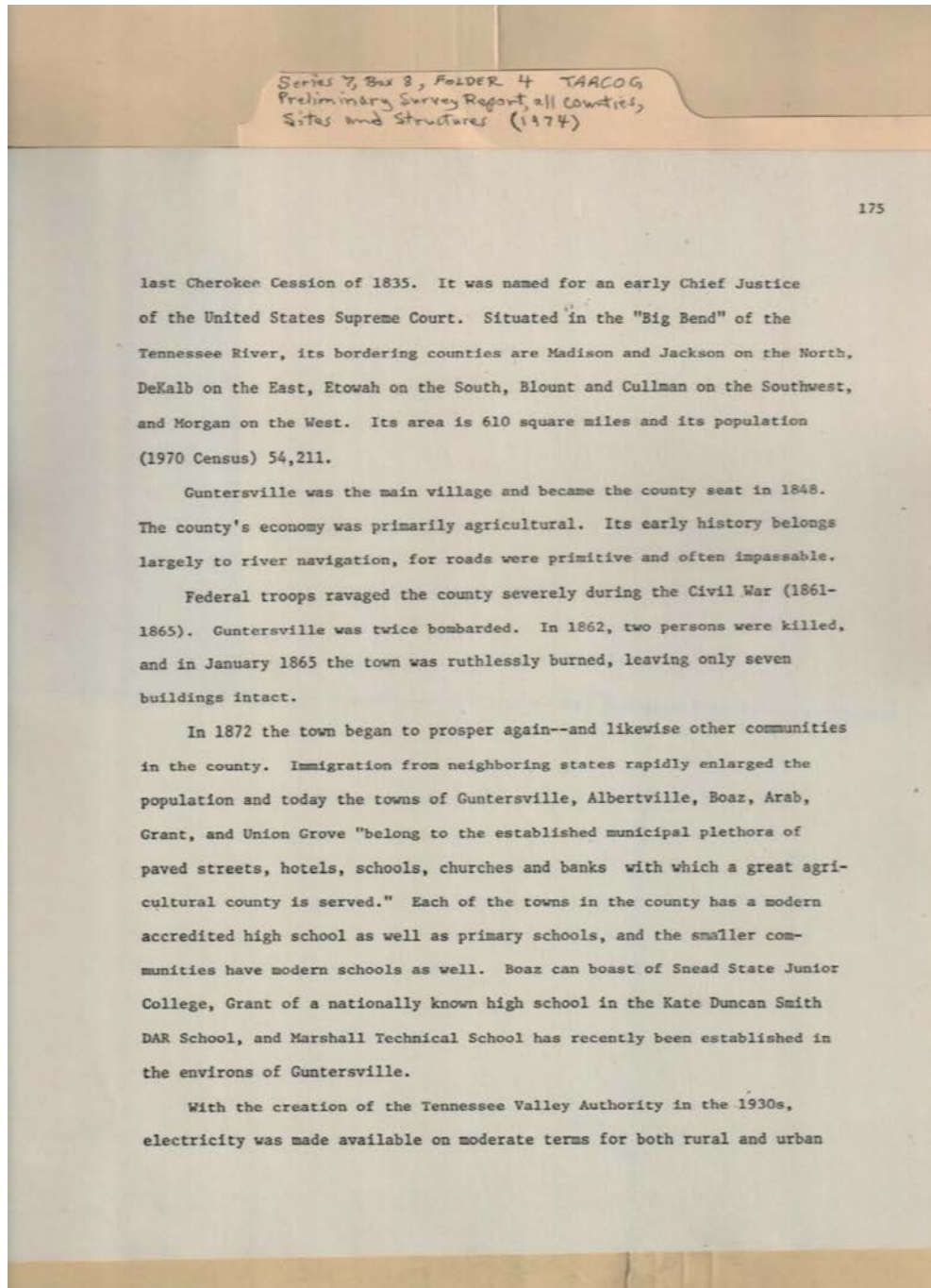
Jackson, Andrew,
General

Types:

essay

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Smith, Kate Duncan

Types:

essay

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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.

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"An Eyewitness Account." The Guntersville Democrat, April 9, 1911.

Graves, John Temple, II, ed. The Book of Alabama and the South. Birmingham, Alabama: Protective Life Insurance Company, 1933.

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Map of Guntersville Reservoir Showing Archeological Sites, #G1:1:2, The University of Alabama in Huntsville Library, Huntsville, Alabama.

Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. 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:

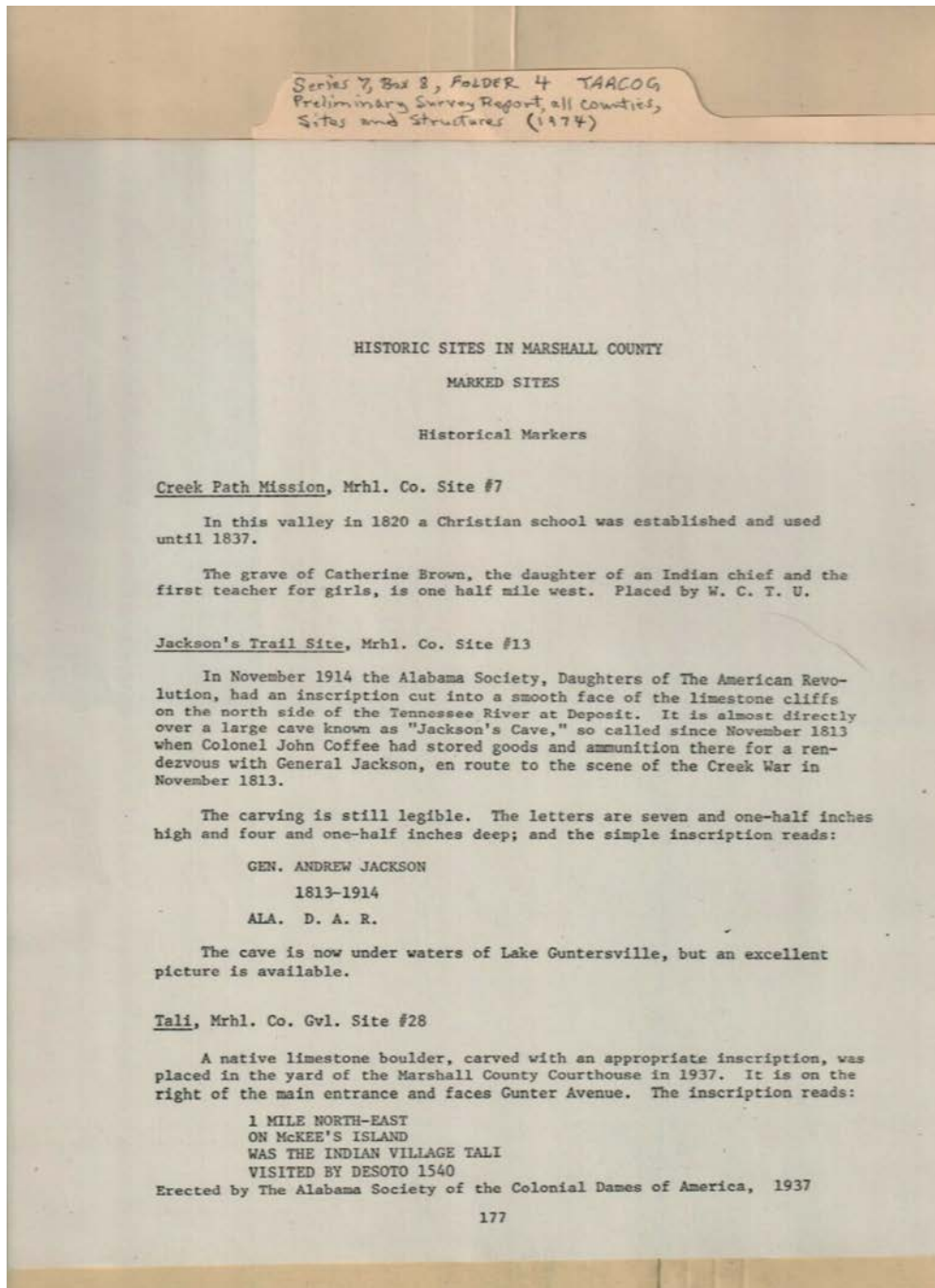
Brewer, Willis
Eaton, John Henry

Graves, John Temple,
II
Hendricks, John S.

Owen, Thomas
McAdory
Street, Oliver Day

Types:

essay



Names:

Brown, Catherine
Coffee, John, Colonel
Creek Path Mission

Historic Sites in
Marshall County

Jackson, Andrew,
General
Jackson's Trail Site

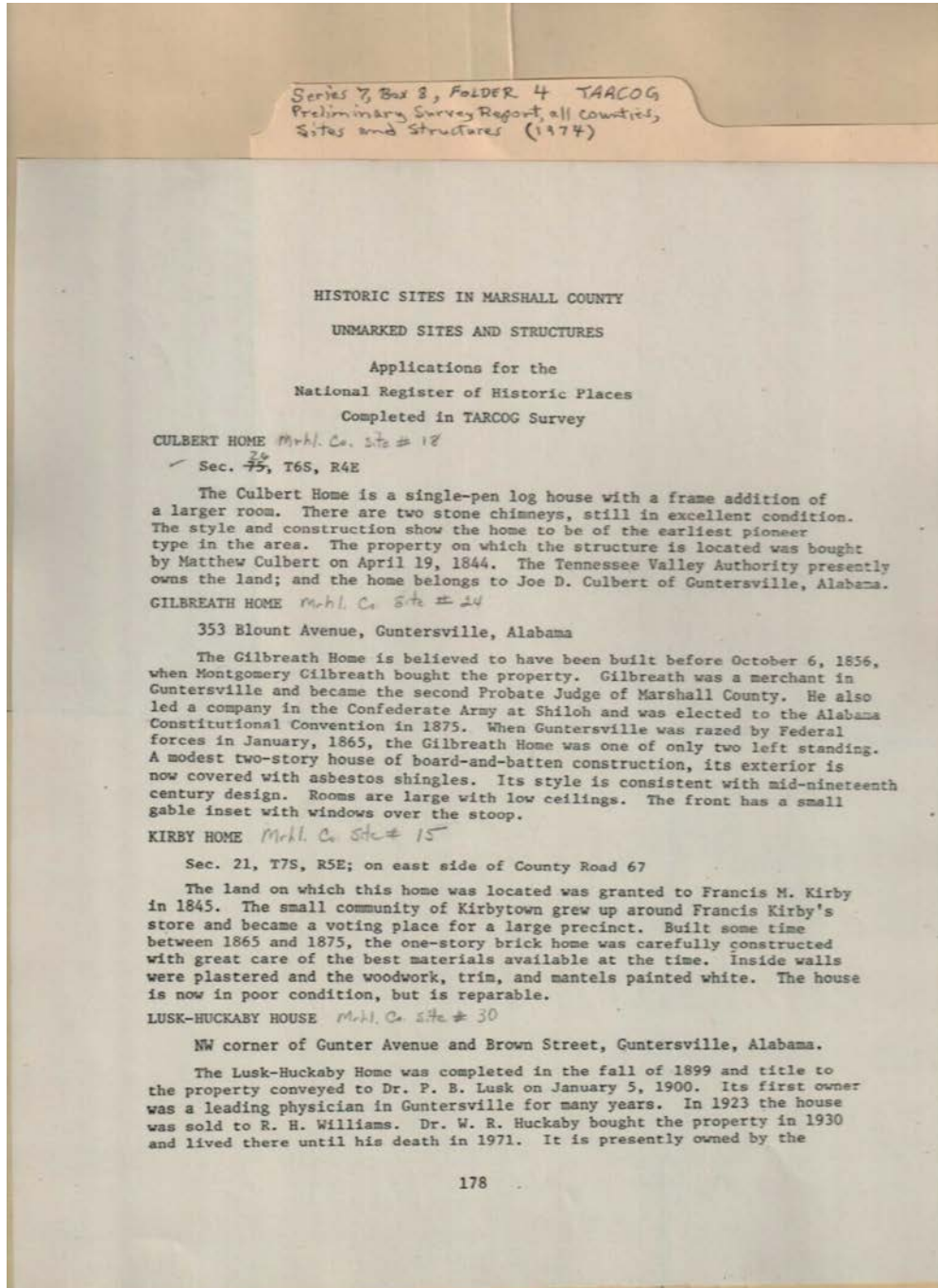
Tali

Places:

Marshall County, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Culbert Home
Culbert, Joe D.
Culbert, Matthew

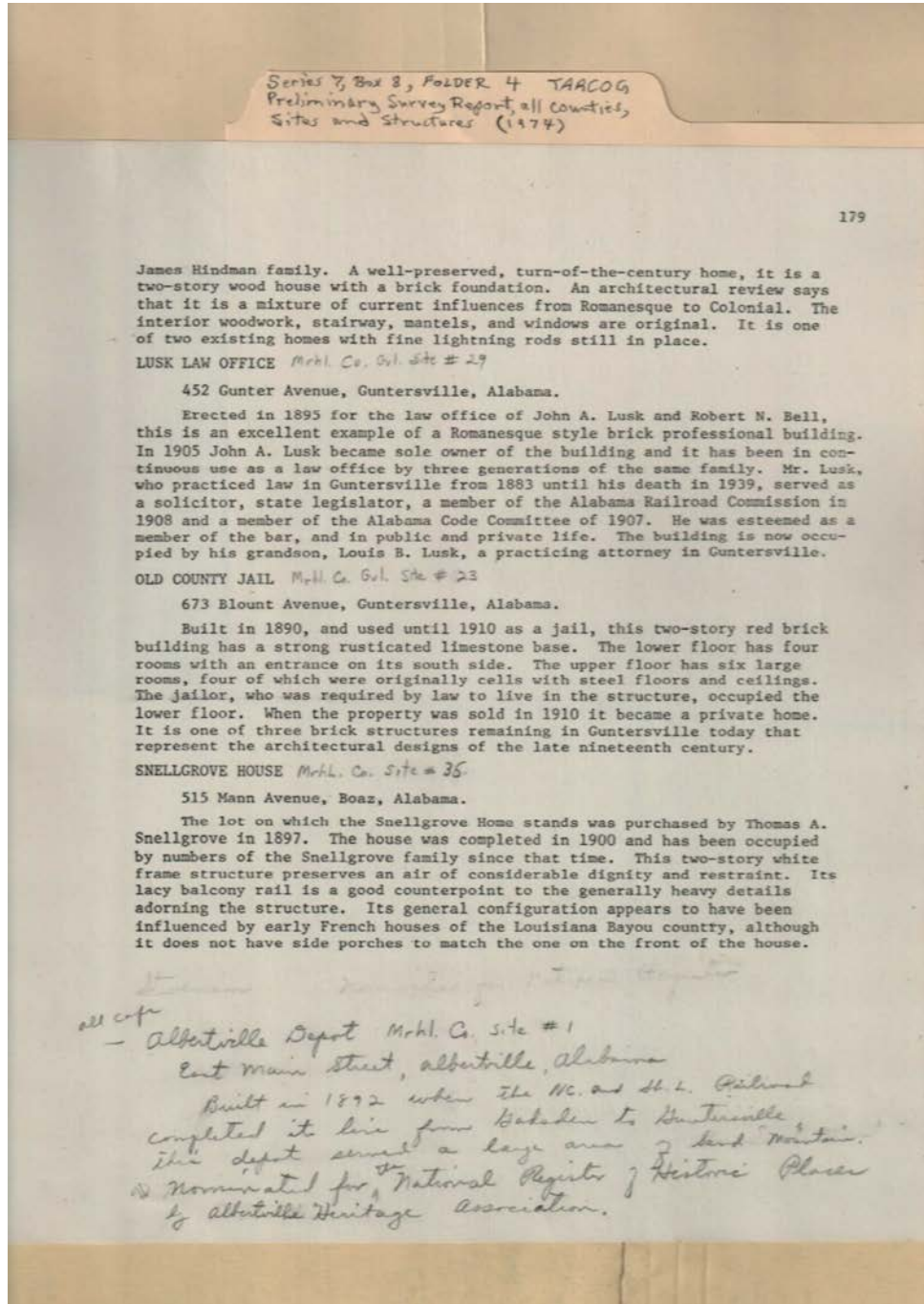
Gilbreath Home
Gilbreath,
Montgomery

Huckaby, W. R., Dr.
Kirby Home
Kirby, Francis M.

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

Types:

list



Names:

Albertville Depot
Bell, Robert N.
Hindman, James

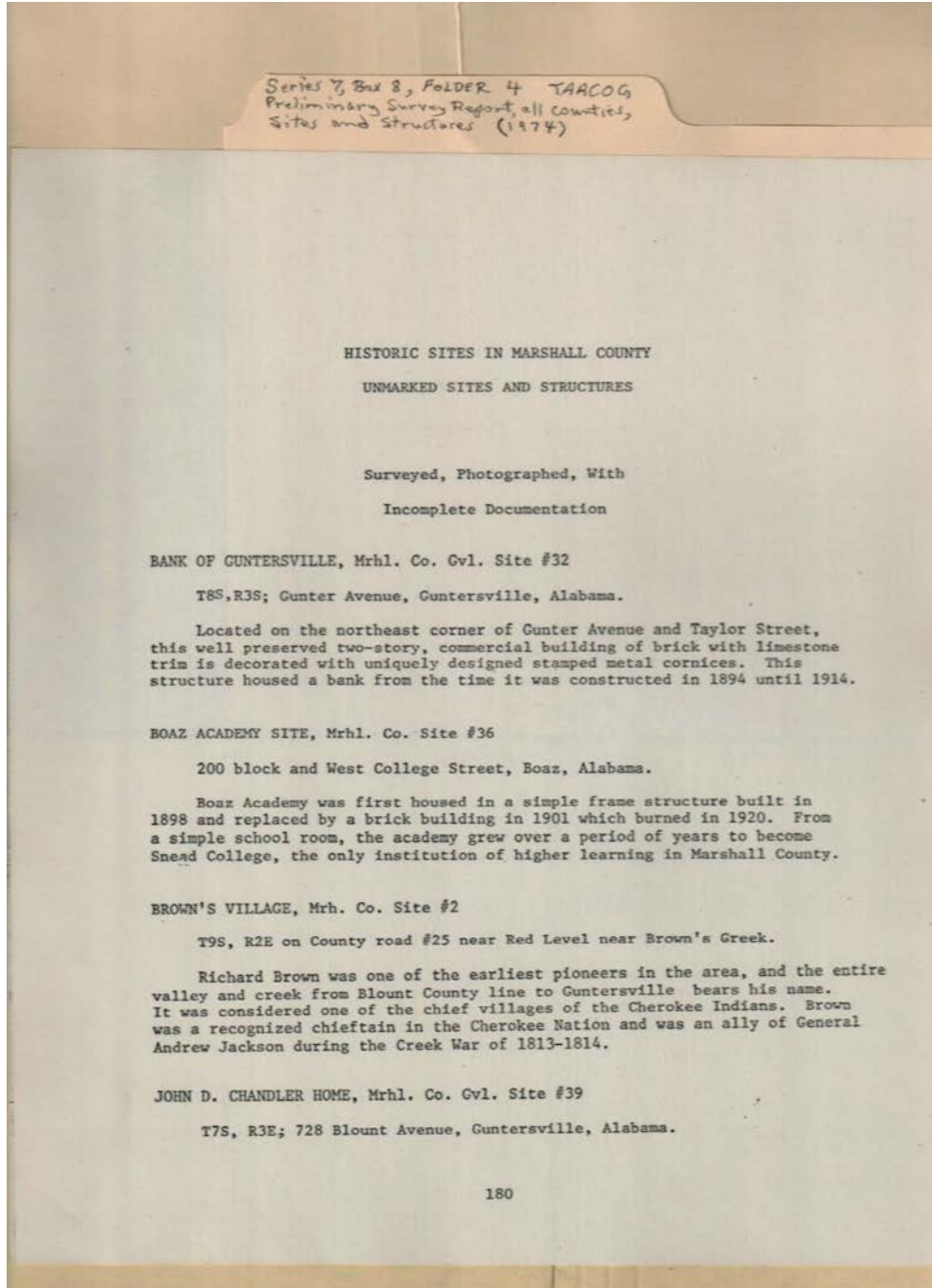
Lusk Law Office
Lusk Louis B.
Lusk, James A.

Old County Jail
Snellgrove House

Snellgrove, Thomas
A.

Types:

list



Names:

Bank of Guntersville
Boaz Academy Site

Brown, Richard
Brown's Village

Jackson, Andrew,
General

Unmarked Sites in
Marshall County

Places:

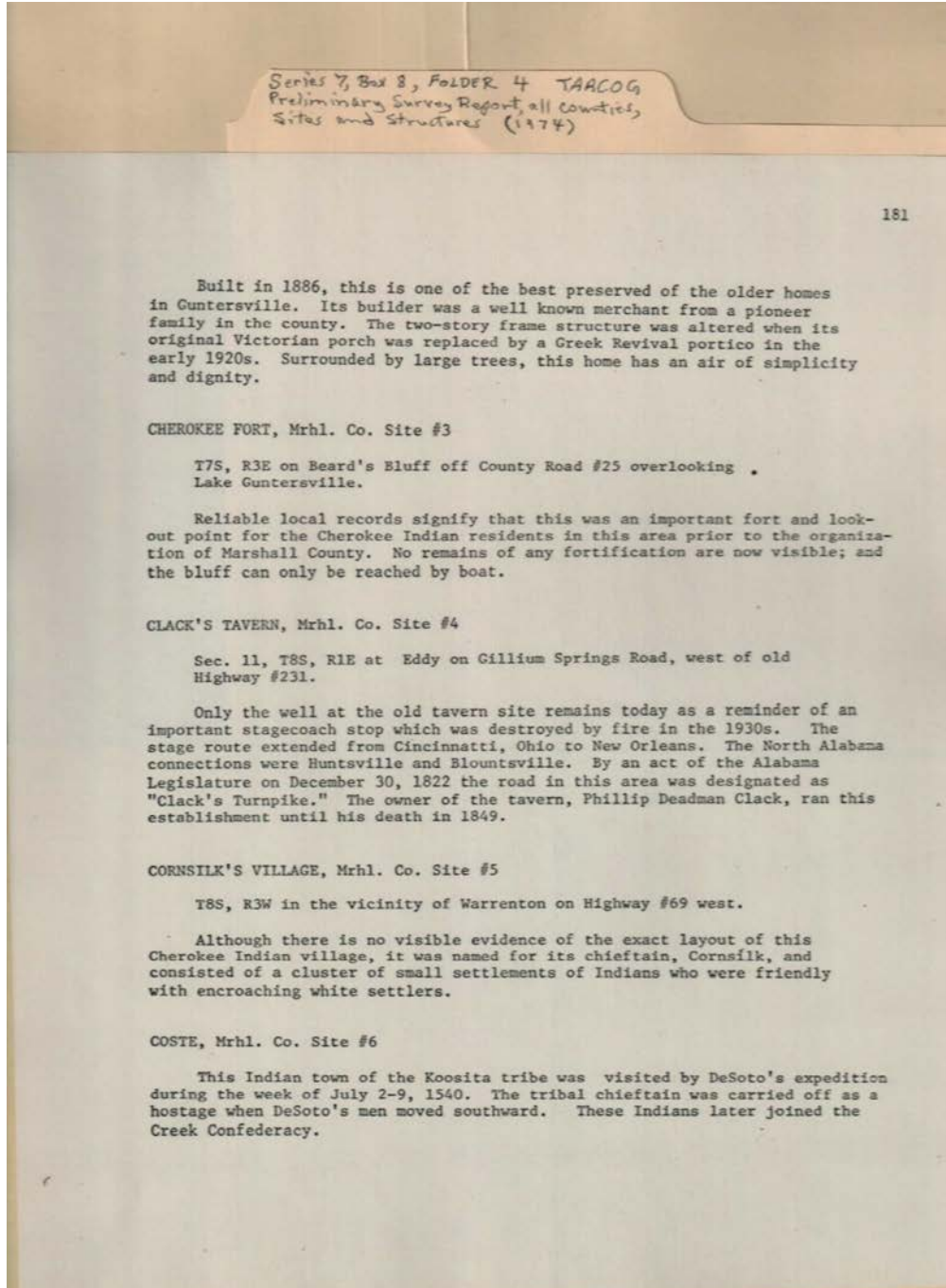
Marshall County, AL

Types:

list

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Names:

Cherokee Fort
Clack, Phillip
Deadman

Clack's Tavern
Cornsilk (Indian
Chief)

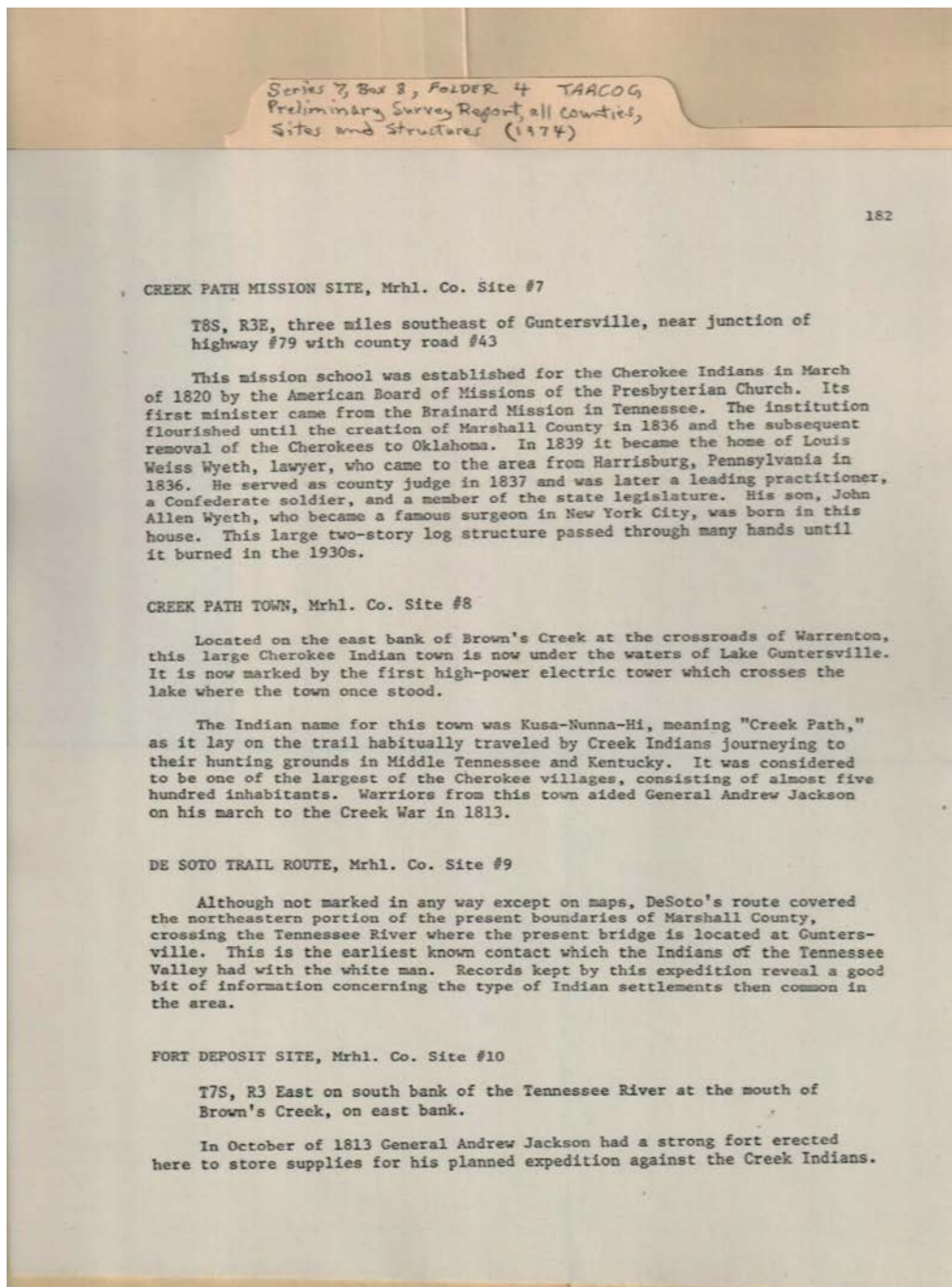
Cornsilk's Village
Coste
DeSoto,

Types:

list

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 8, Folder 4
Preliminary Survey Report, all counties, Sites & Structures, 1974

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Names:

Creek Path Mission
Site

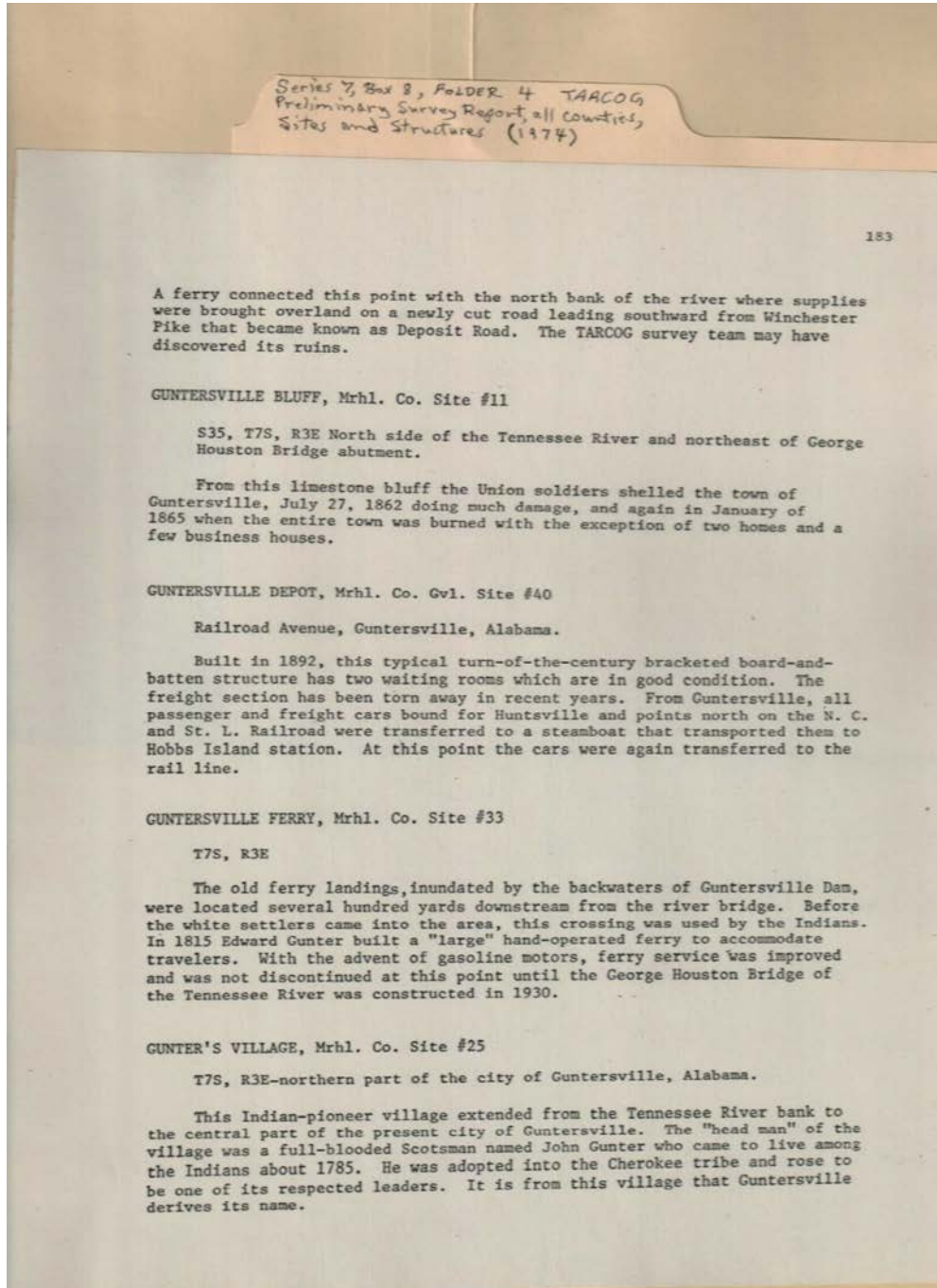
De Soto Trail Route
Fort Deposit Site

Jackson, Andrew,
General

Wyeth, John Allen
Wyeth, Louis Weiss

Types:

list



Names:

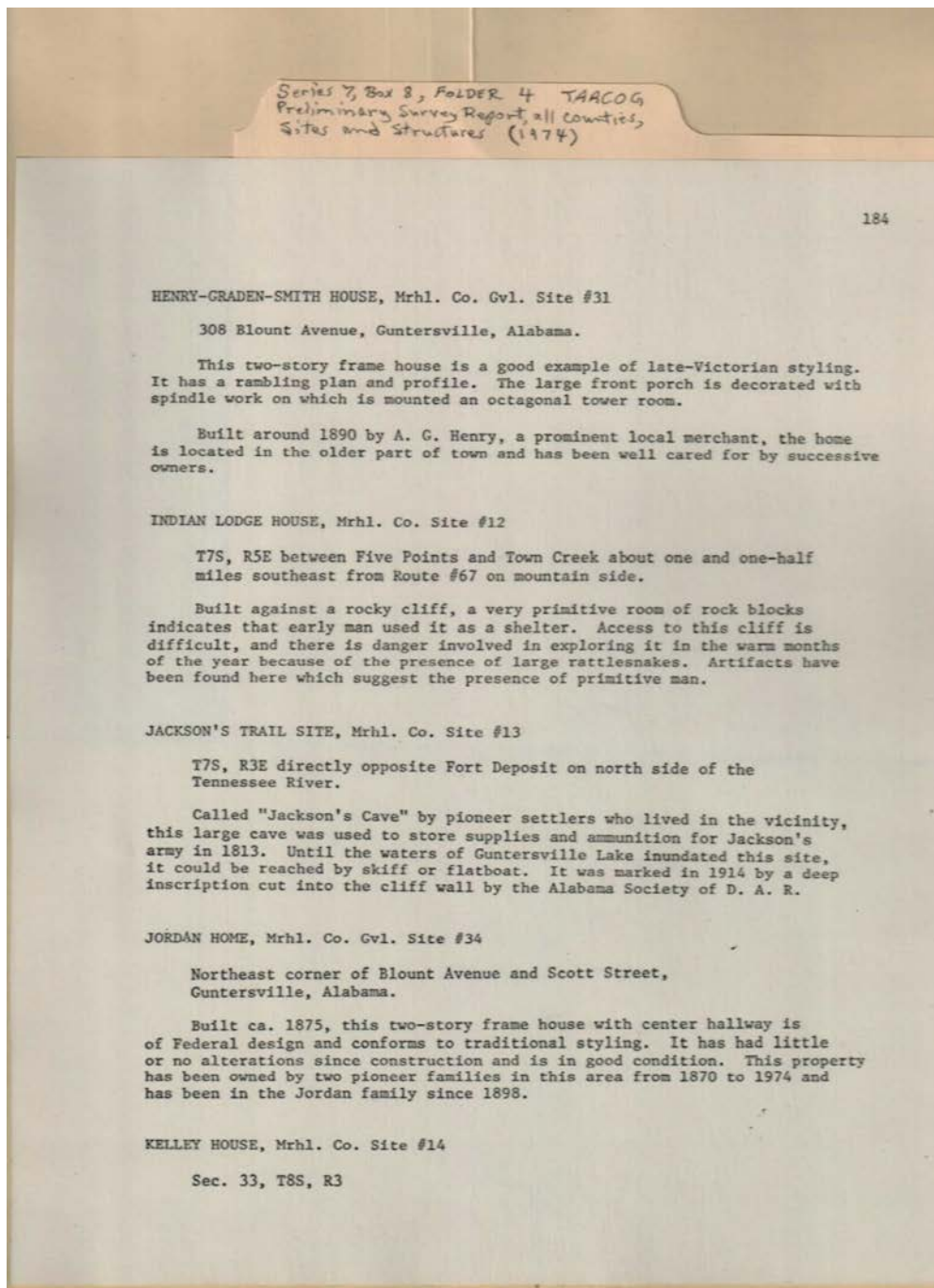
Gunter, Edward
Gunter, John

Gunter's Village
Guntersville Bluff

Guntersville Depot
Guntersville Ferry

Types:

list



Names:

Henry, A. G.

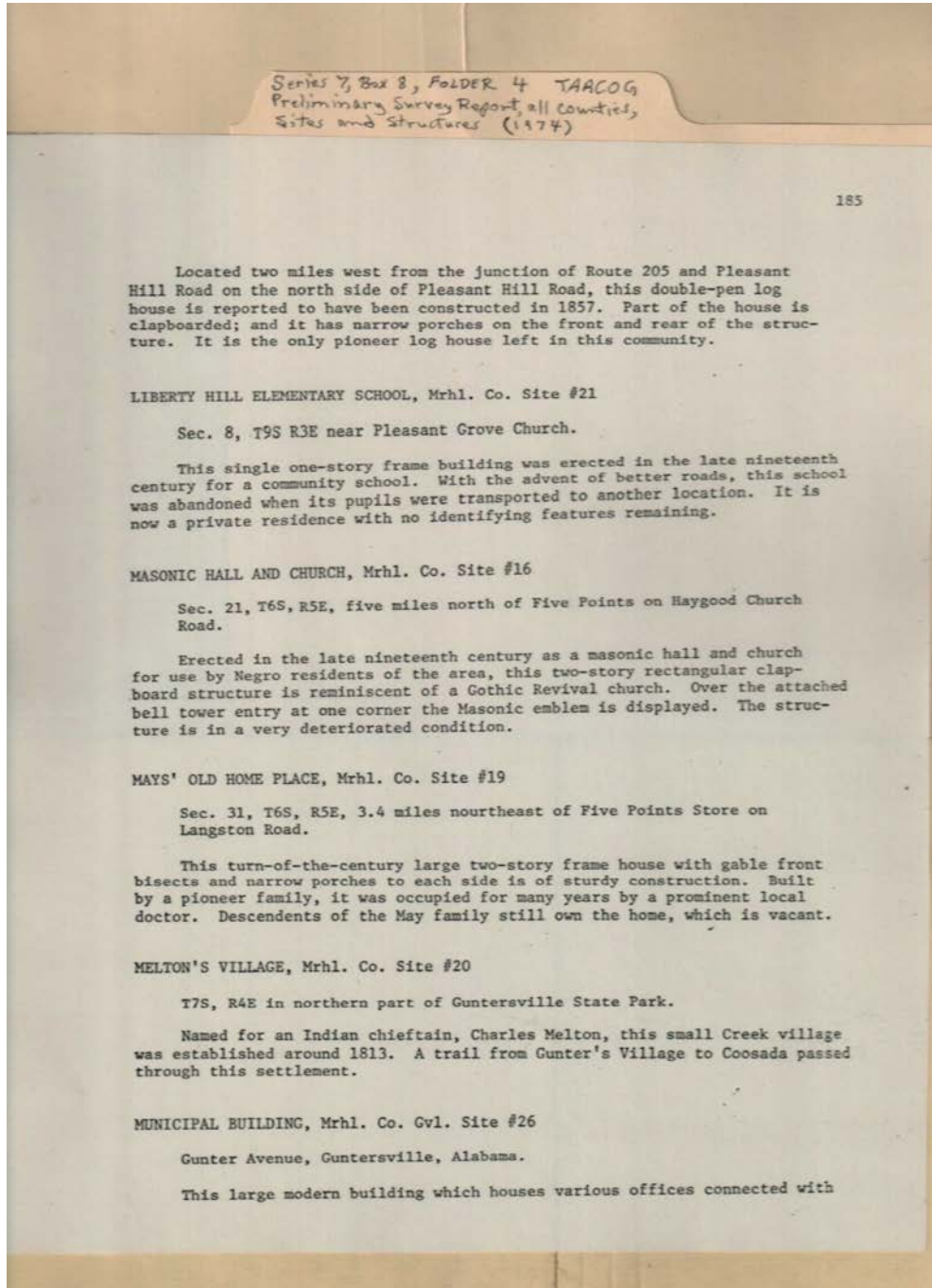
Henry-Graden-Smith
House

Indian Lodge House
Jackson's Trail Site

Jordan Home
Kelley House

Types:

list



Names:

Liberty Hill
Elementary School

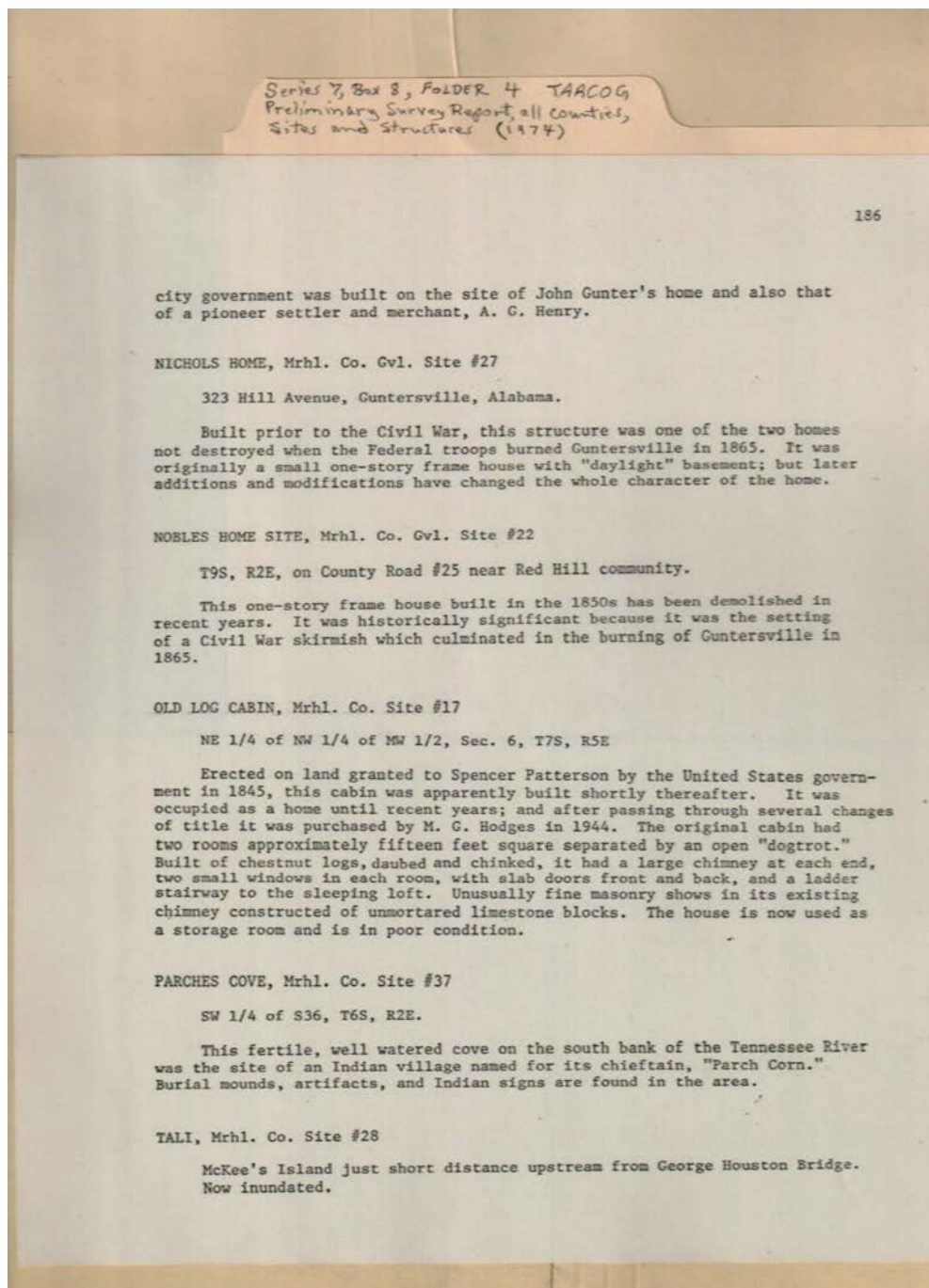
Masonic Hall &
Church

Mays' Old Home
Place
Melton, Charles

Melton's Village
Municipal Building

Types:

list



Names:

Gunter, John
Hodges, M. G.

Nichols Home
Nobles Home Site

Old Log Cabin
Parches Cove

Patterson, Spencer
Tali

Types:

list

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This Indian village, which flourished in the sixteenth century, was visited by DeSoto and his army in July of 1540. It was marked by the Colonial Dames of America in 1937.

WASSAR, Mrhl. Co. Site #38

T9S, R2 East off county road #25 on the border of Marshall and Blount Counties on Brown's Creek.

This village stood at a junction of two important roads, both leading to Ditto's Landing in Madison County--one coming from Brown's Village to the northeast and one coming from the west. Both Creeks and Cherokees are reported to have inhabited this settlement.

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 Marshall County have been put on file at the Guntersville Public Library.

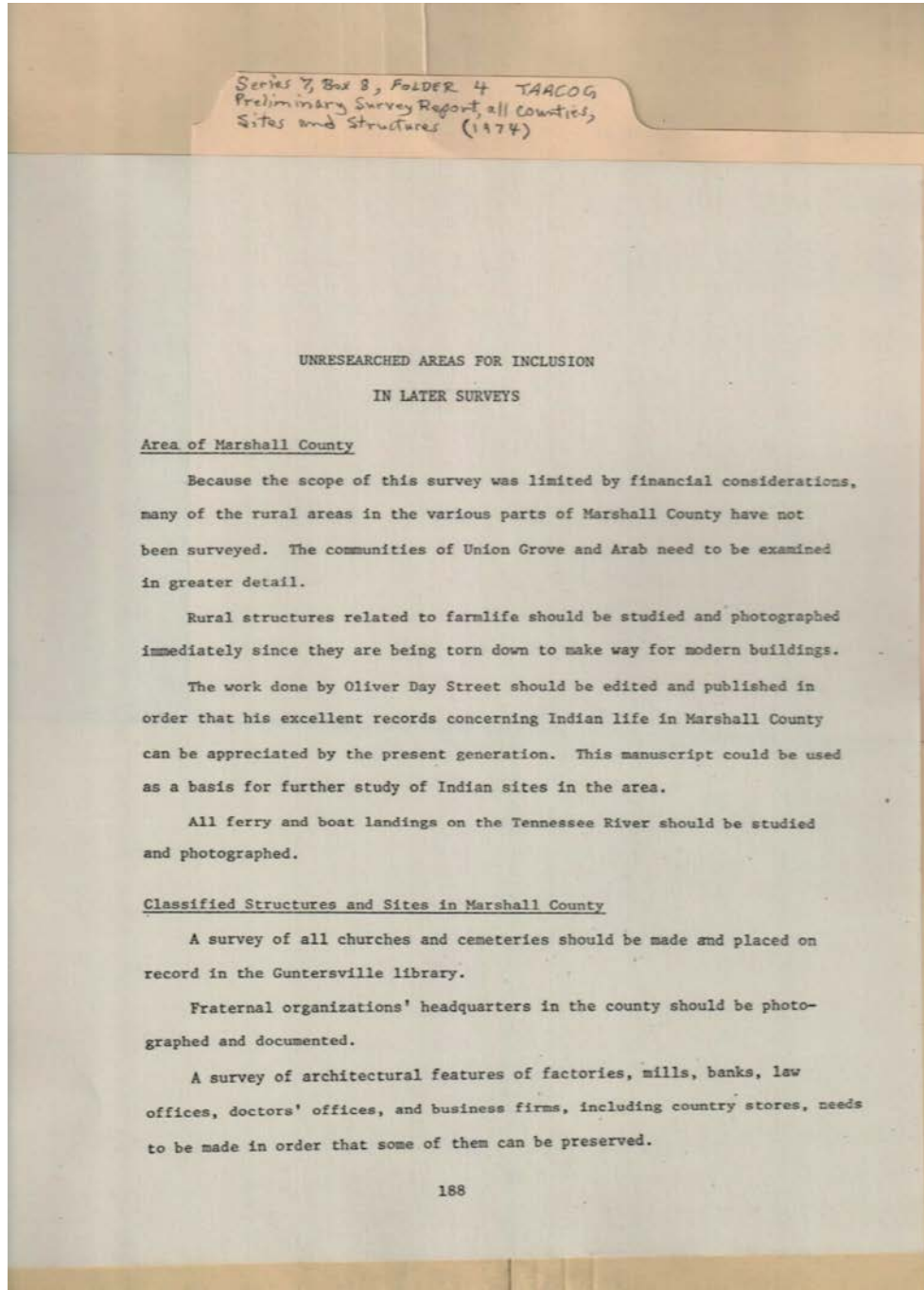
Names:

De Soto,

Wassar

Types:

list



Names:

Street, Oliver Day

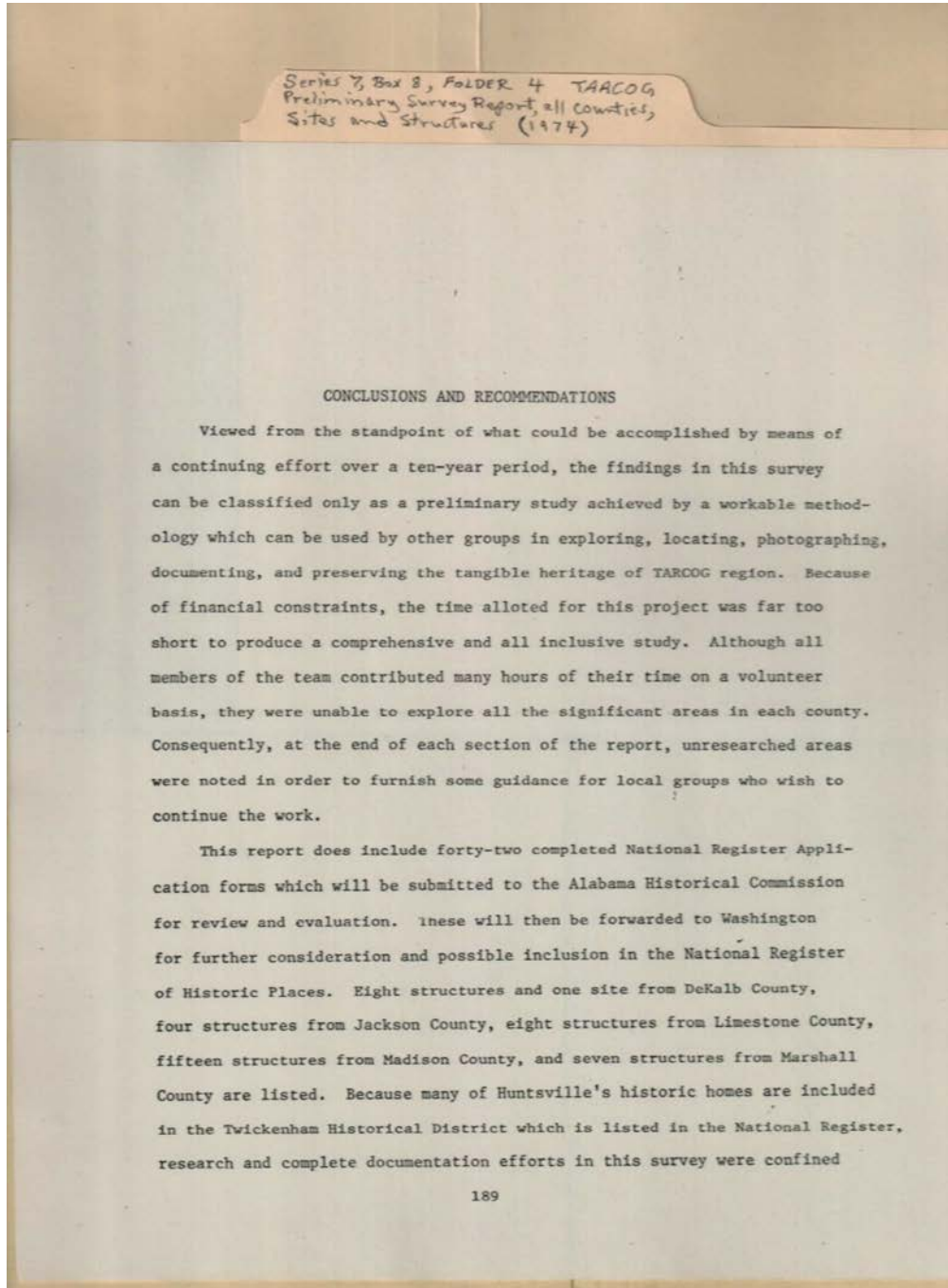
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Places:

Marshall County, AL

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essay

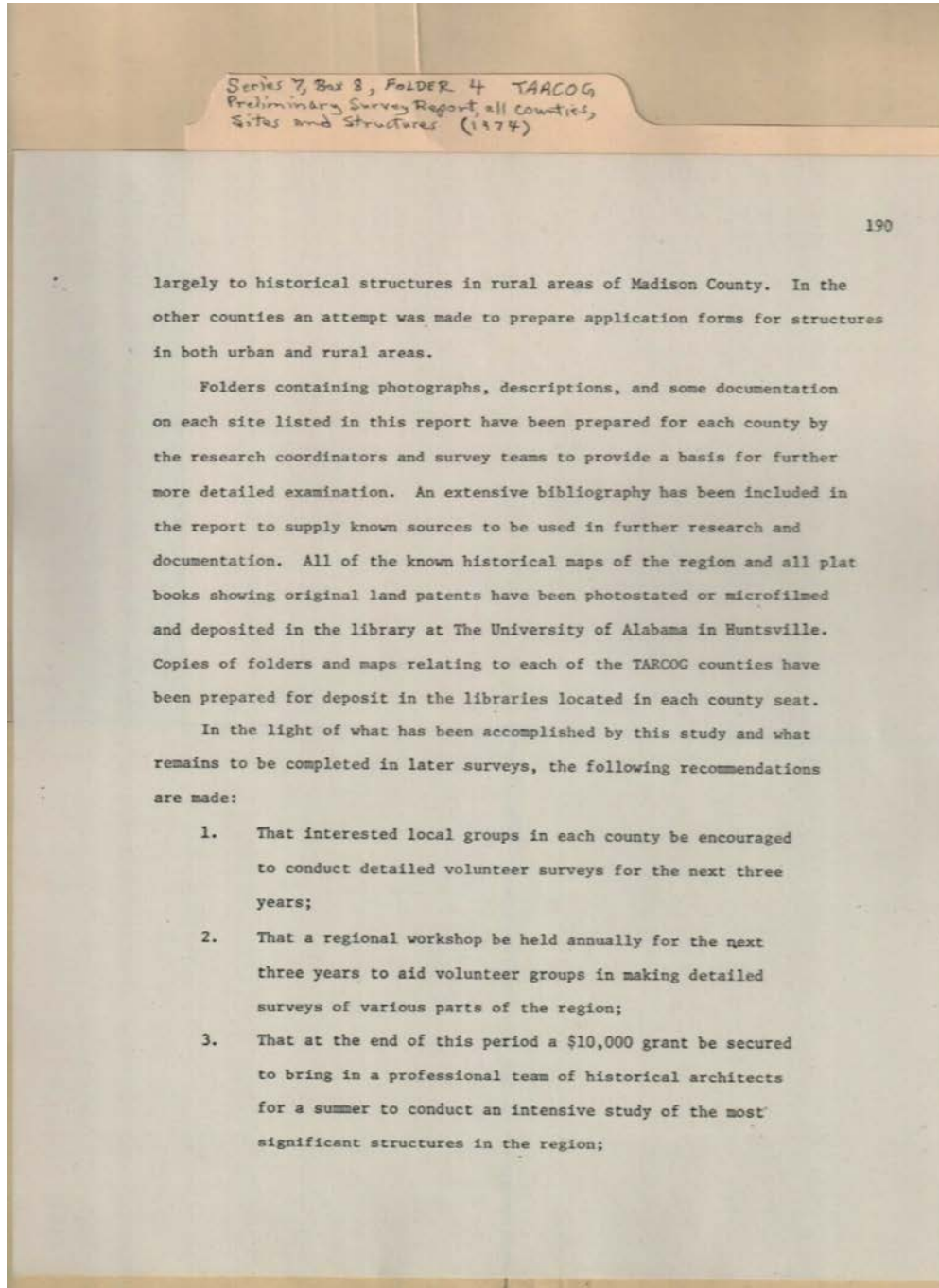


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Conclusions &
Recommendations

Types:

essay



Types:
essay

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4. That the results of such a study be used to gain federal and state financial aid to preserve those in danger of destruction;
5. That historical districts be created in Athens (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;
6. That a historical survey be made of Redstone Arsenal 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;
8. That geological and archeological surveys be made to connect the prehistorical and historical heritage of the region;
9. That governmental agencies lend their encouragement and financial support to historic preservation efforts of its people;
10. That tourism be encouraged by using the coordinating

Types:
essay

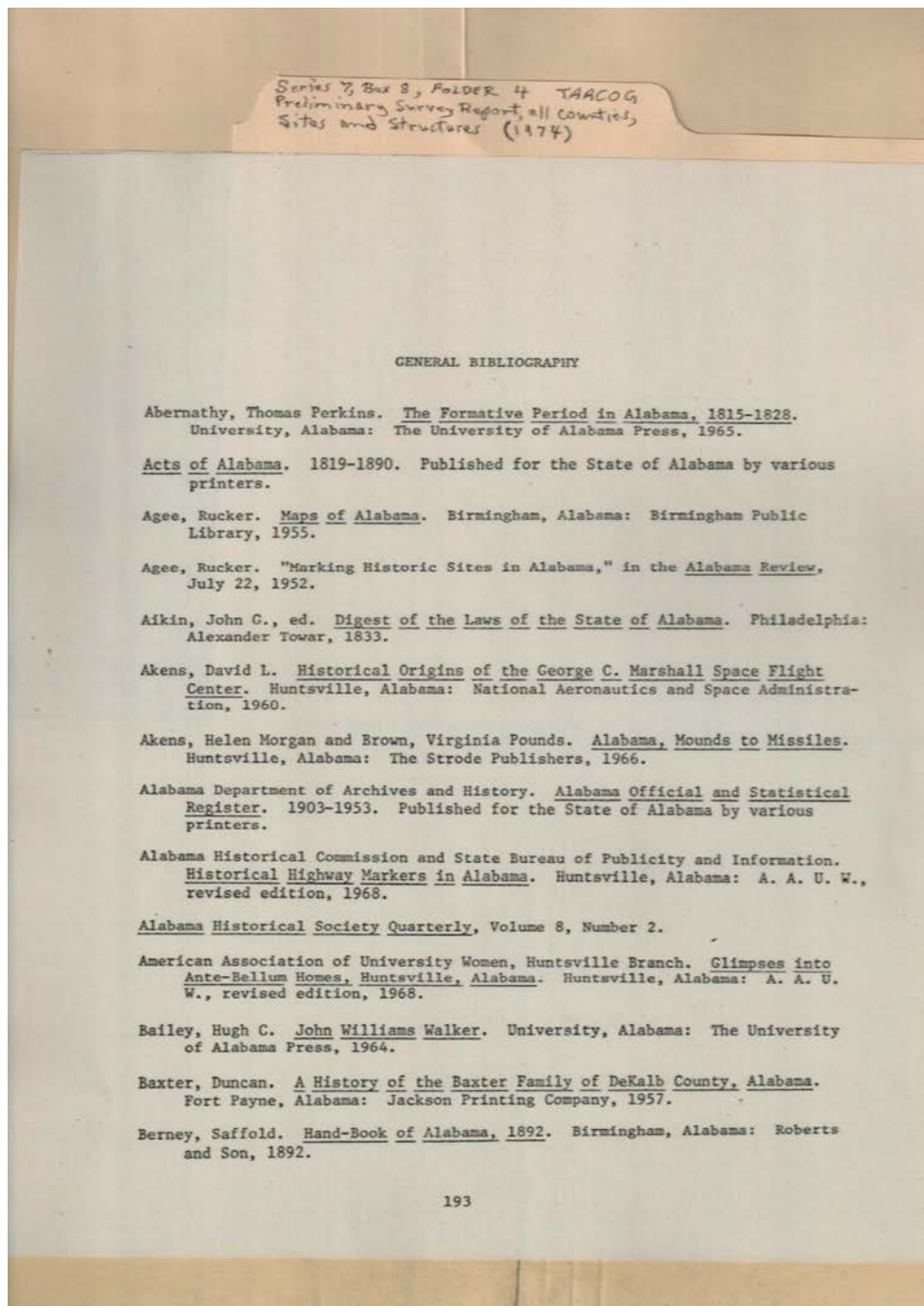
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efforts of TARCOG to promote the publication of tour guides, maps, and pamphlets which furnish information concerning historical sites, structures, districts, walking tours and scenes of natural beauty;

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:
essay



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Abernathy, Thomas
Perkins
Agee, Rucker

Aikin, John C.
Akens, David L.
Akens, Helen Morgan

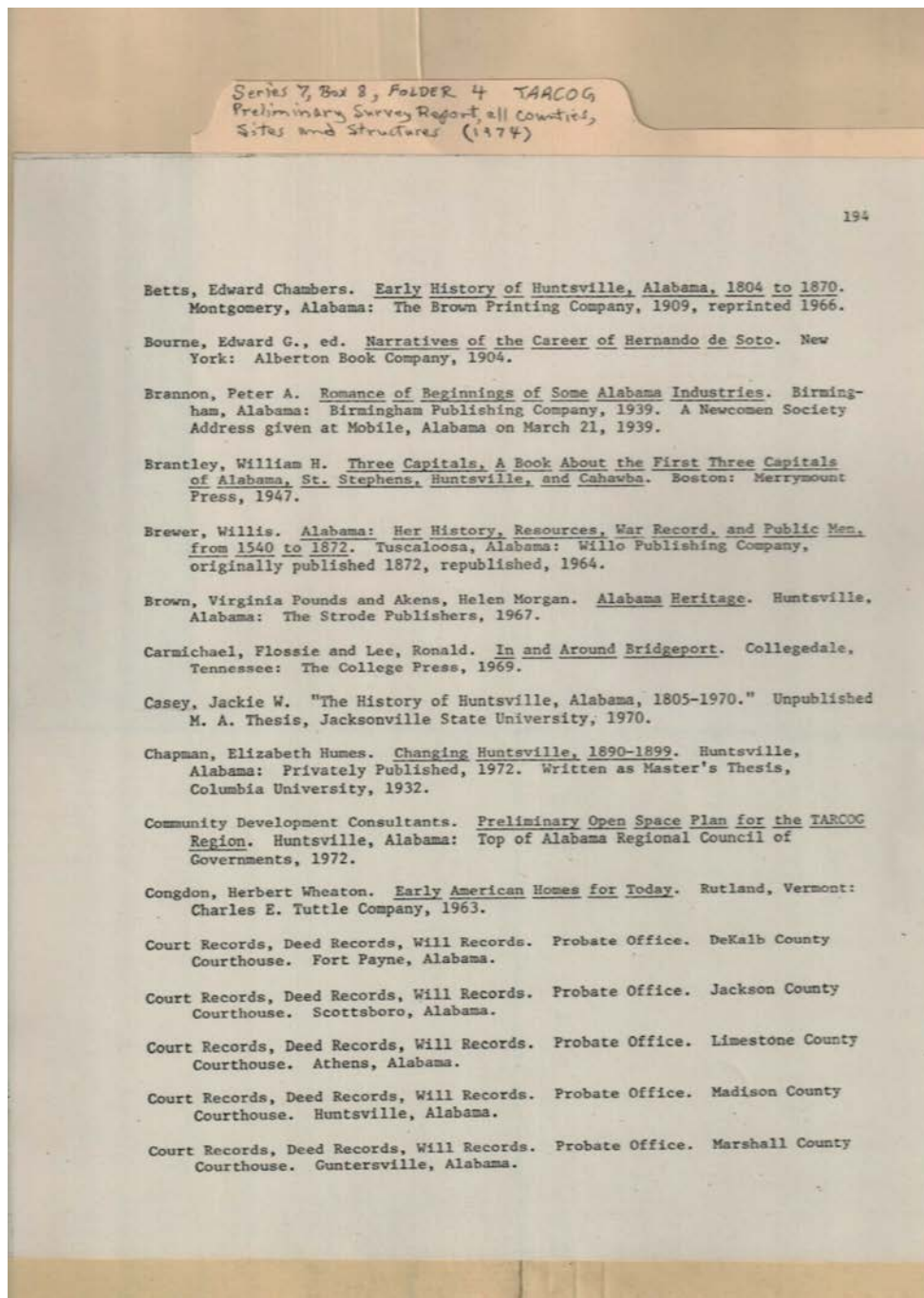
Bailey, Hugh C.
Baxter, Duncan
Berney, Saffold

Brown, Virginia
Pounds

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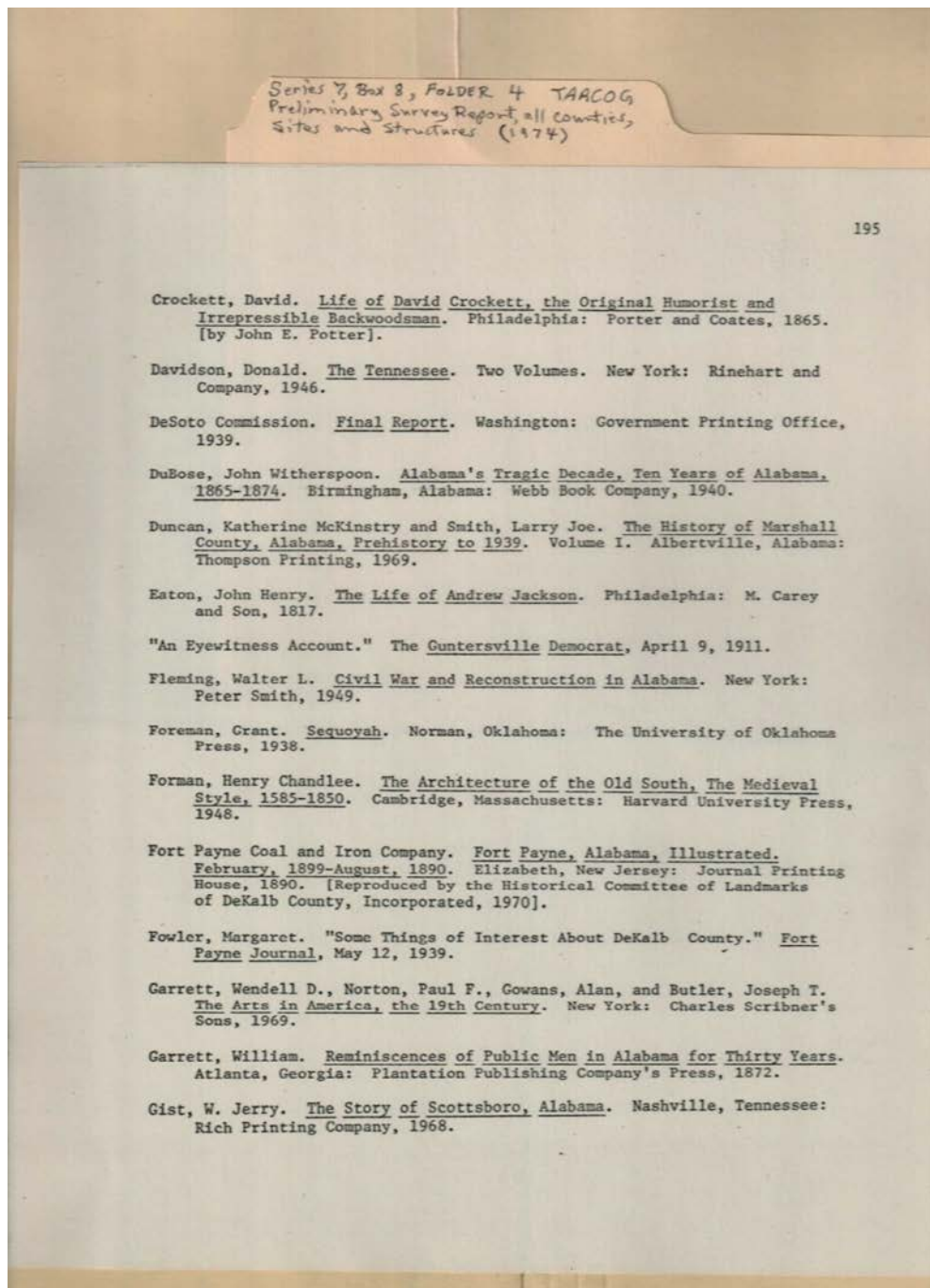
Betts, Edward Chambers	Brantley, William H. Brewer, Willis	Chapman, Elizabeth Humes	Lee, Ronald
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DuBose, John
Witherspoon

Duncan, Katherine
McKinstry
Eaton, John Henry
Fleming, Walter L.
Foreman, Grant

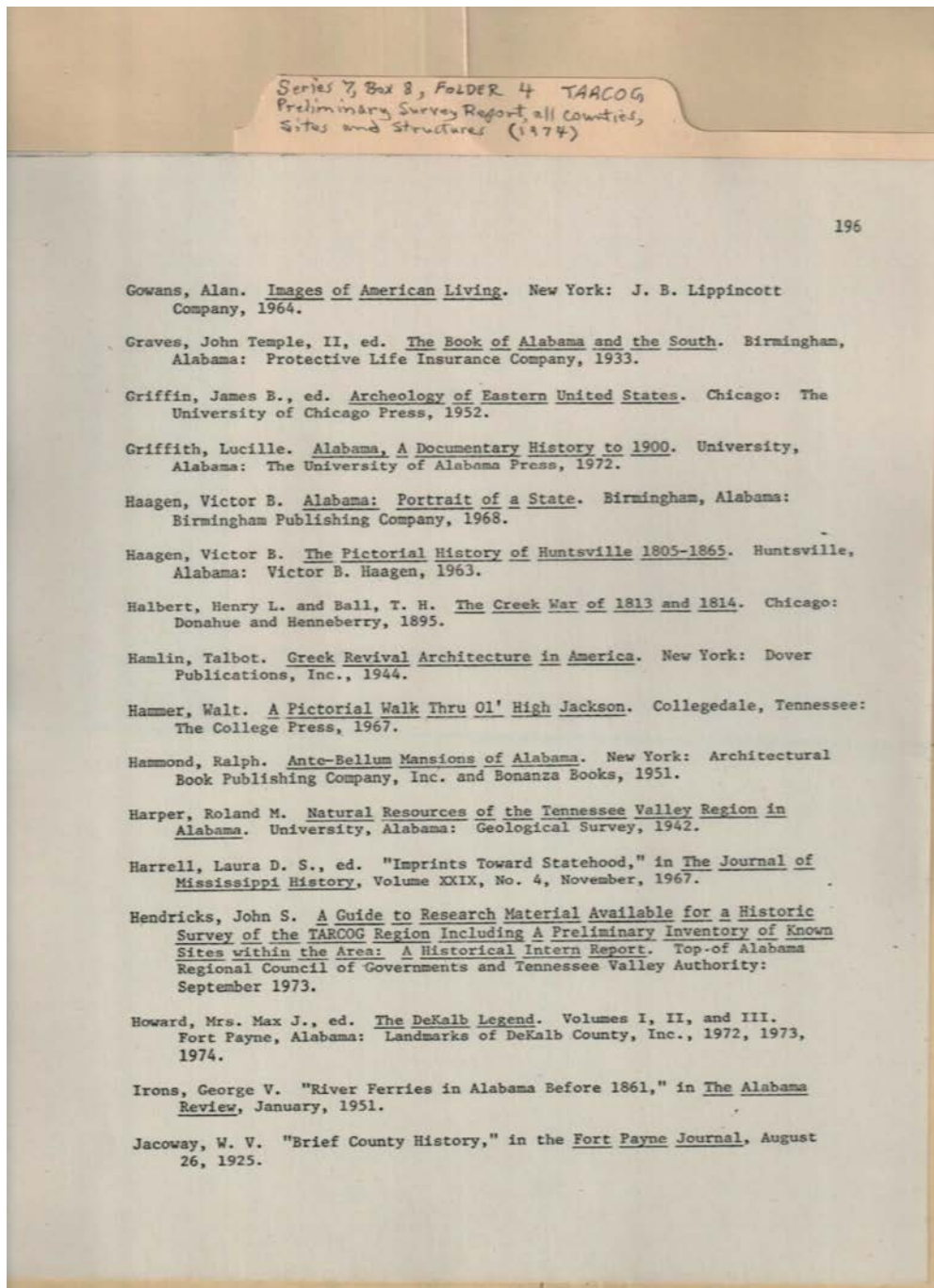
Forman, Henry
Chandler
Fowler, Margaret
Garrett, Wendell D.
Garrett, William
Gist, W. Jerry

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Norton, Paul F.
Smith, Larry Joe

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Graves, John Temple,
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Griffith, Lucille
Haagen, Victor B.
Halbert, Henry L.

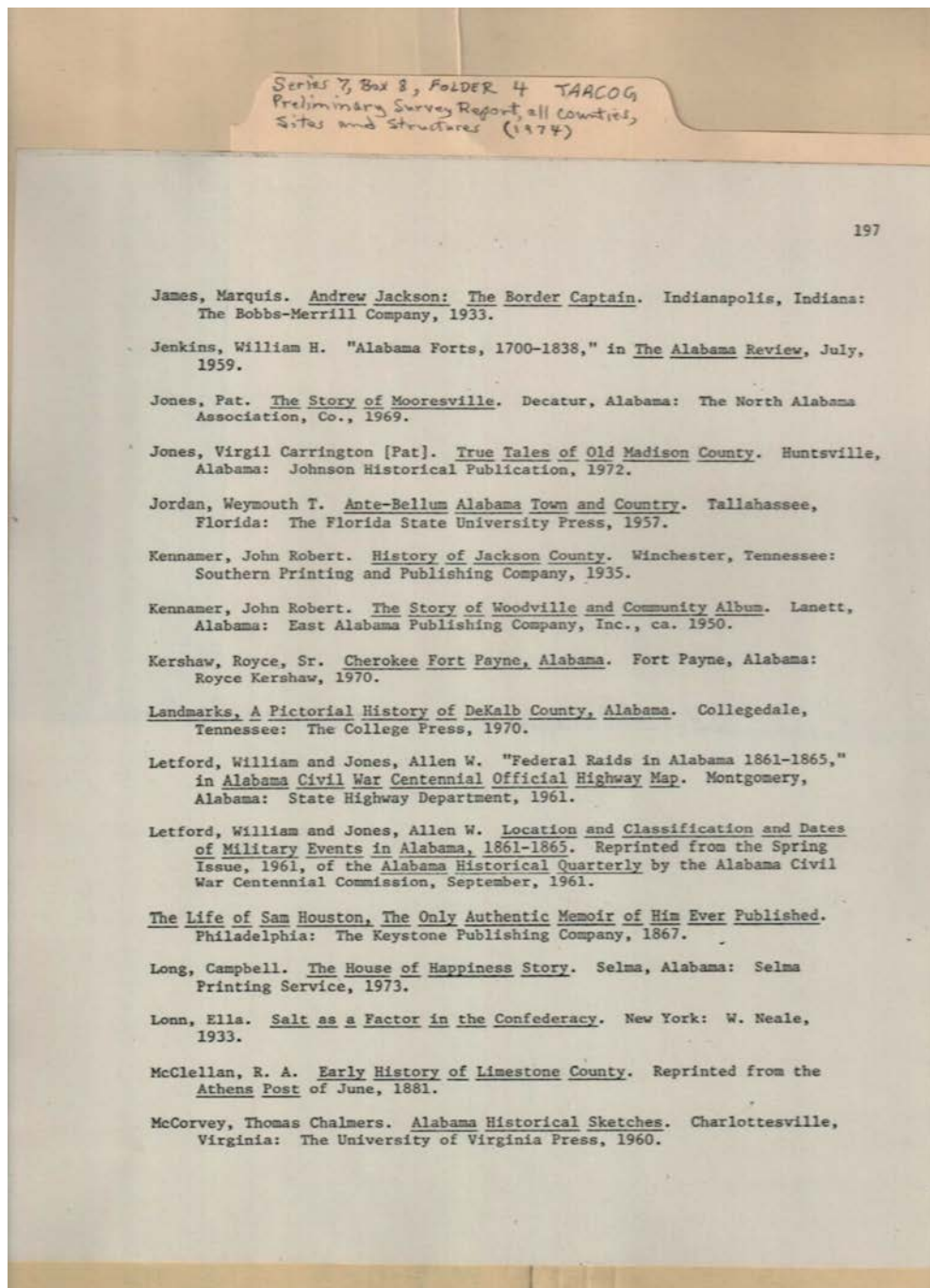
Hamlin, Talbot
Hammer, Walt
Hammond, Ralph
Harper, Roland M.

Hendricks, John S.
Howard, Max J., Mrs.
Irons, George V.
Jacoway, W. V.

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

Jordan Weymouth T.
Kennamer, John
Robert
Kershaw, Royce, Sr.
Letford, William

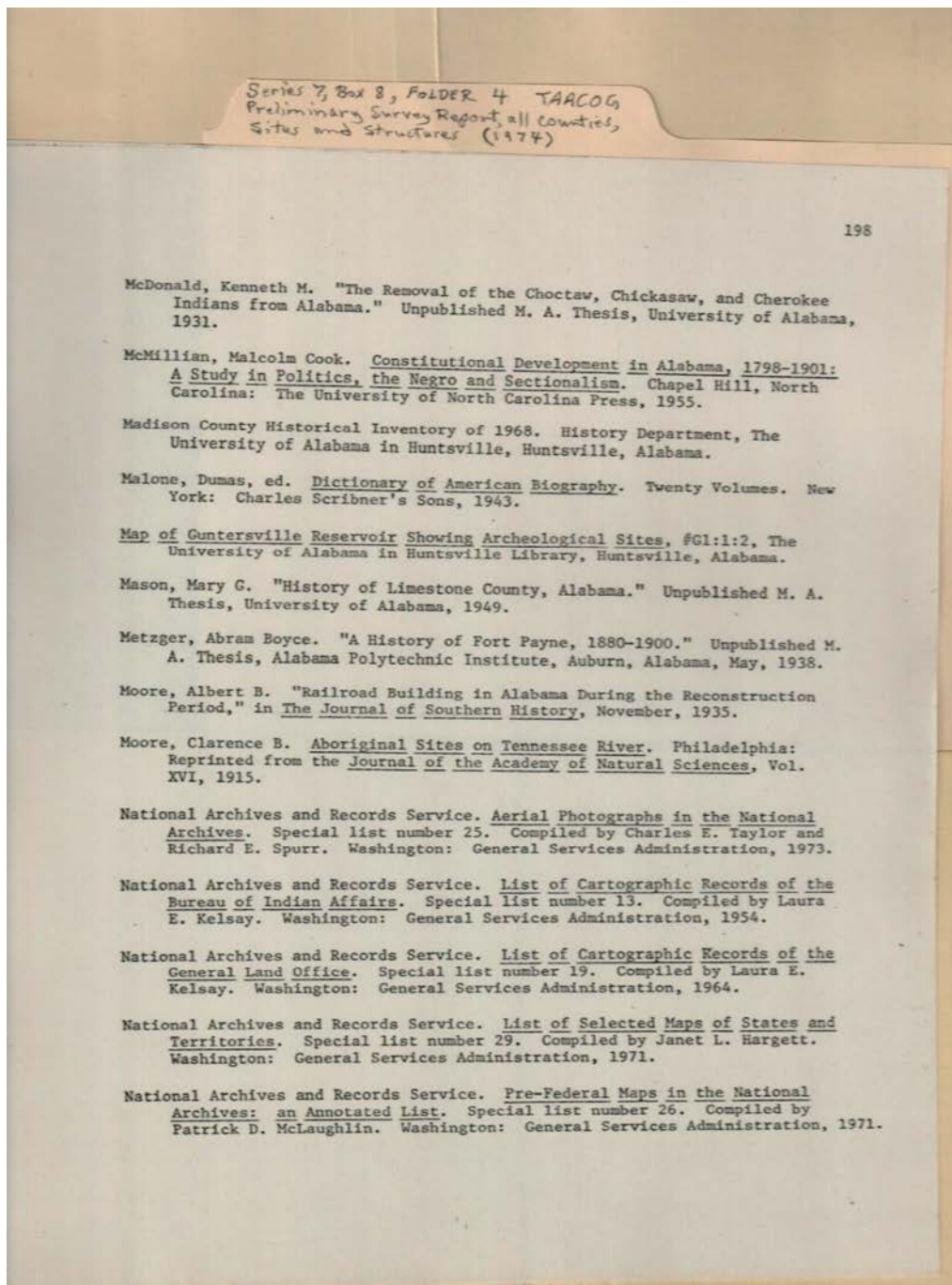
Long, Campbell
Lonn, Ella
Marquis, James
McClellan, R. A.

McCorvey, Thomas
Chalmers

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

McDonald, Kenneth
M.
McLaughlin, Patrick
D.

McMillian, Malcolm
Cook
Metzger, Abram
Boyce

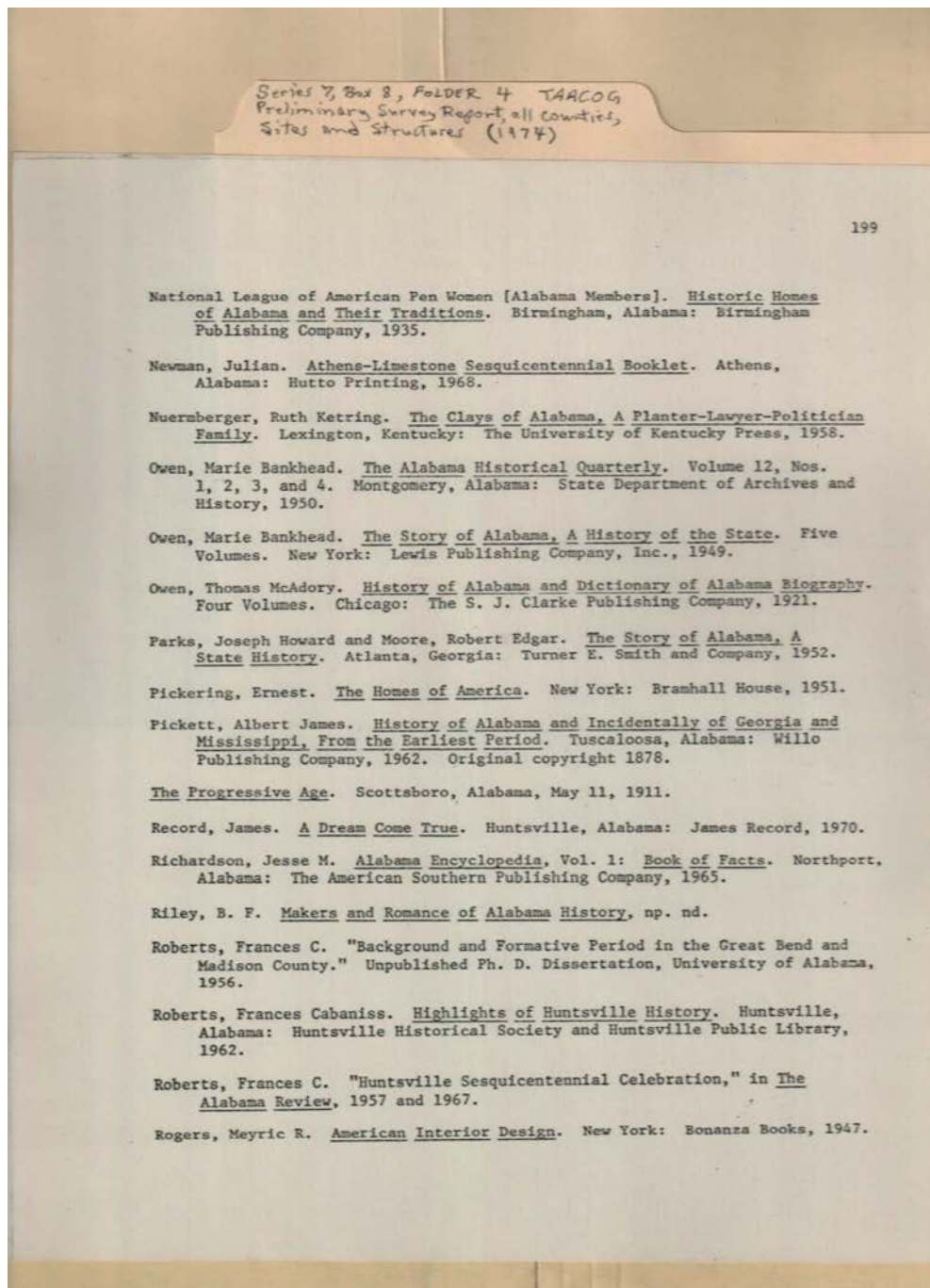
Moore, Albert B.
Moore, Clarence B.
Spur, Richard E.
Taylor, Charles E.

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Moore, Robert Edgar
Newman, Julian
Nuernberger, Ruth
Ketring

Owen, Marie
Bankhead
Owen, Thomas
McAdory

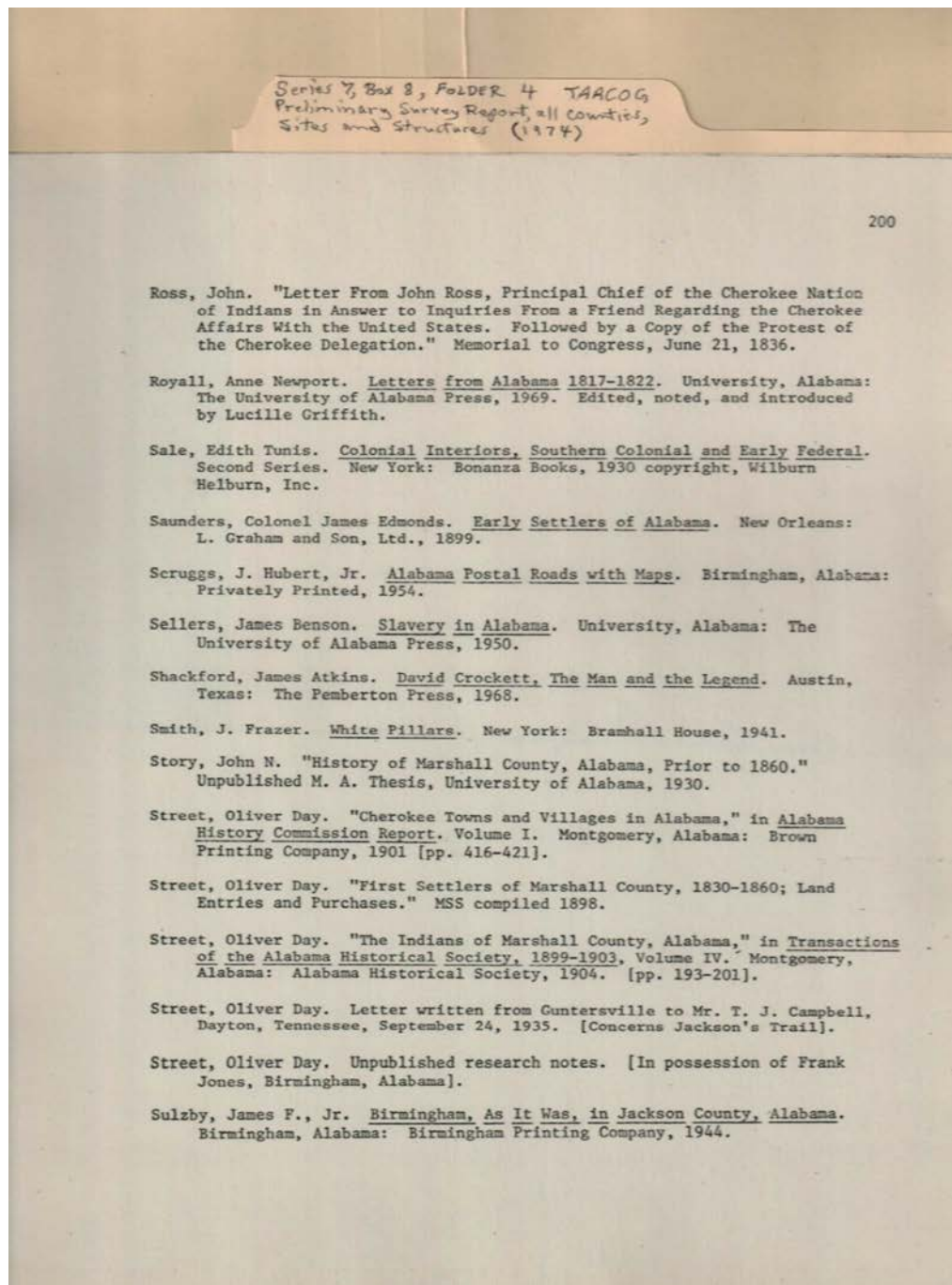
Parks, Joseph
Howard
Pickering, Ernest
Pickett, Albert James
Record, James

Richardson, Jesse M.
Riley, B. F.
Roberts, Frances
Cabaniss
Rogers, Meyric R.

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Griffith, Lucille
Ross, John
Royall, Anne
Newport

Sale, Edith Tunis
Saunders, James
Edmonds, Colonel
Scruggs, J. Hubert, Jr.

Sellers, James
Benson
Shackford, James
Atkins

Smith, J. Frazer
Story, John N.
Street, Oliver Day
Sulzby, James F., Jr.

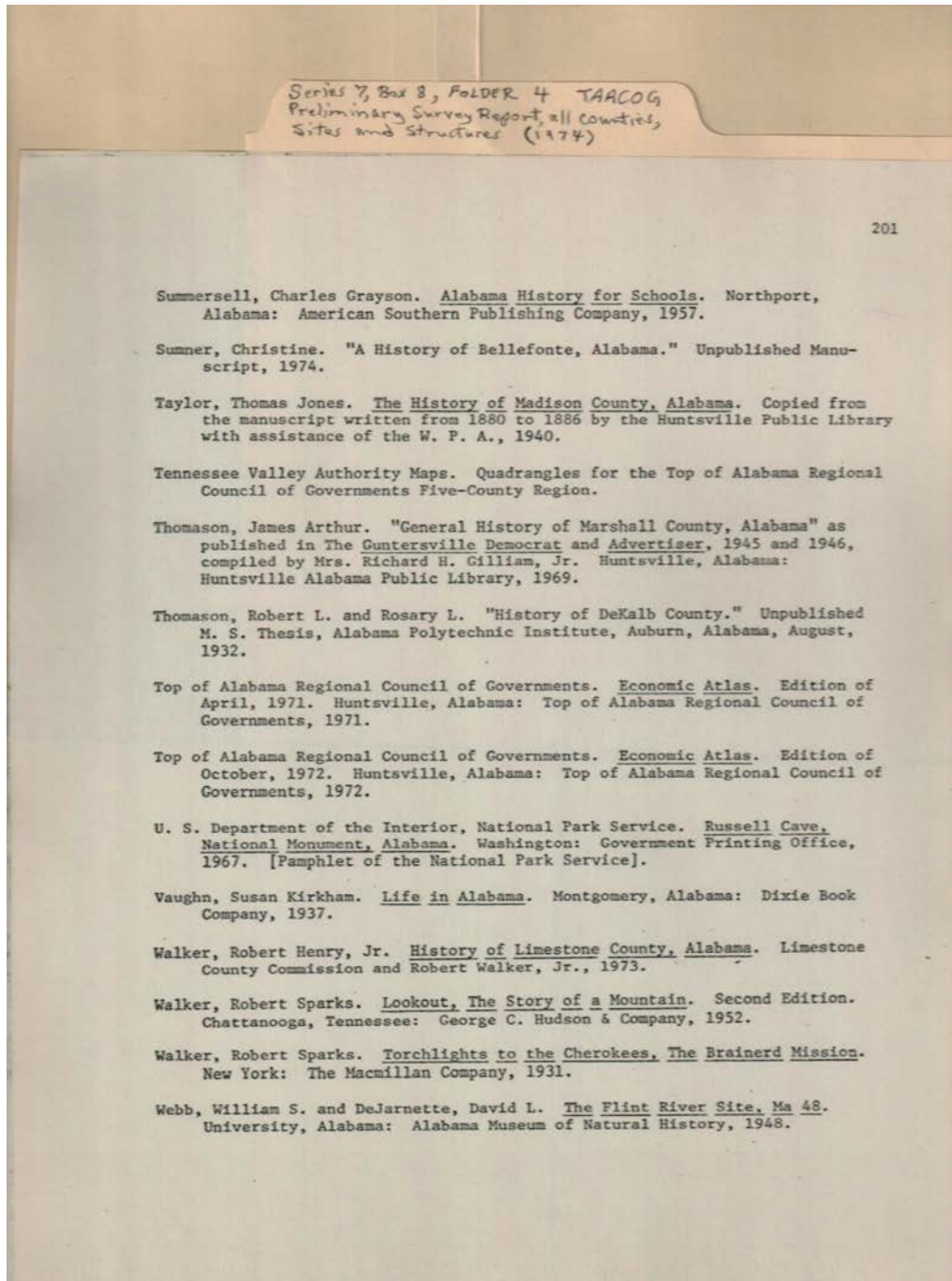
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Names:

Dearnette, David L.
Gilliam, Richard H.,
Jr., Mrs.
Summersell, Charles
Grayson

Sumner, Christine,
Mrs.
Taylor, Thomas Jones
Thomason, James
Arthur

Thomason, Robert L.
Thomason, Rosary L.
Vaughn, Susan
Kirkham

Walker, Robert
Henry, Jr.
Walker, Robert
Sparks
Webb, William S.

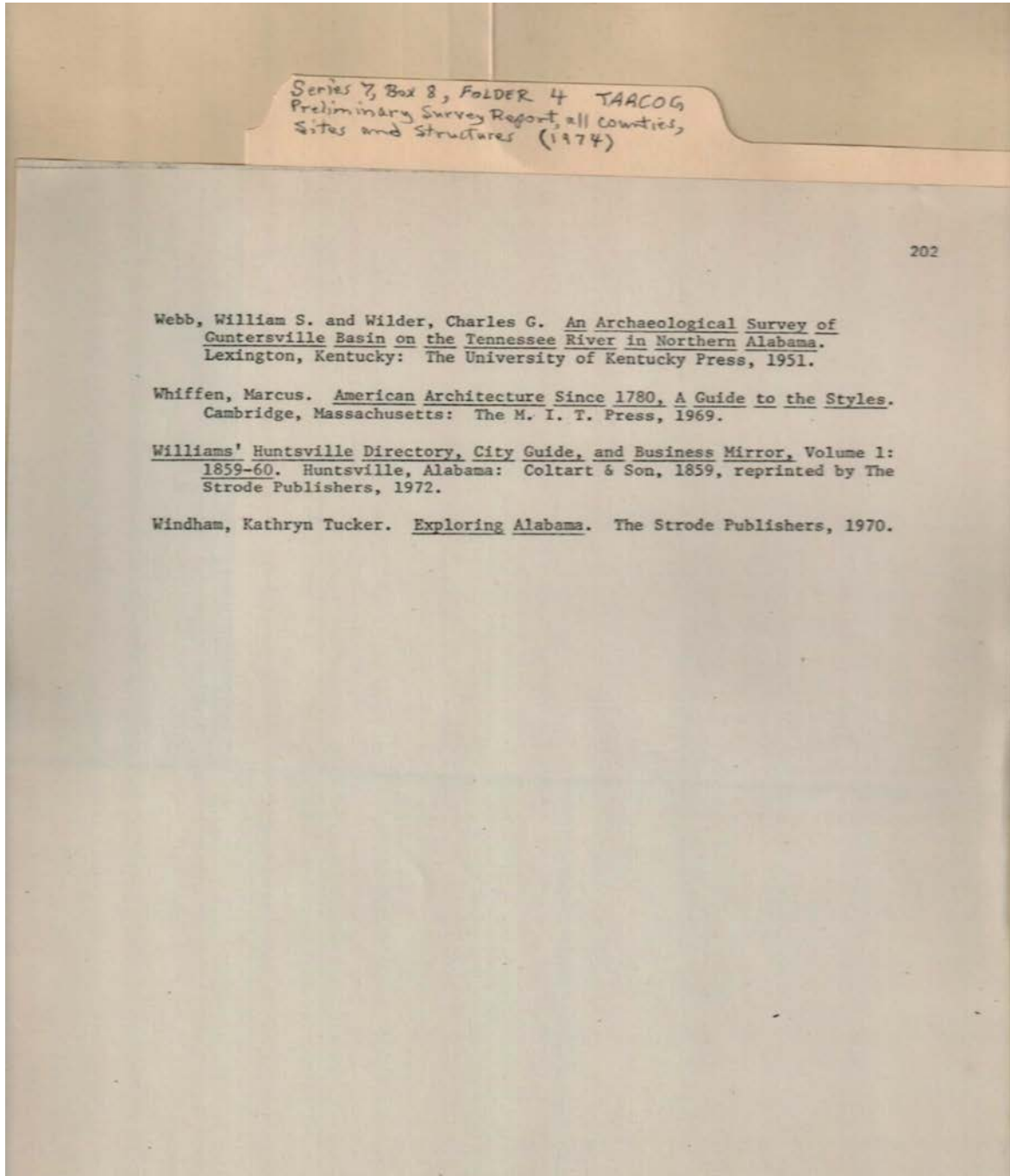
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Names:

Webb, William S.

Whiffen, Marcus

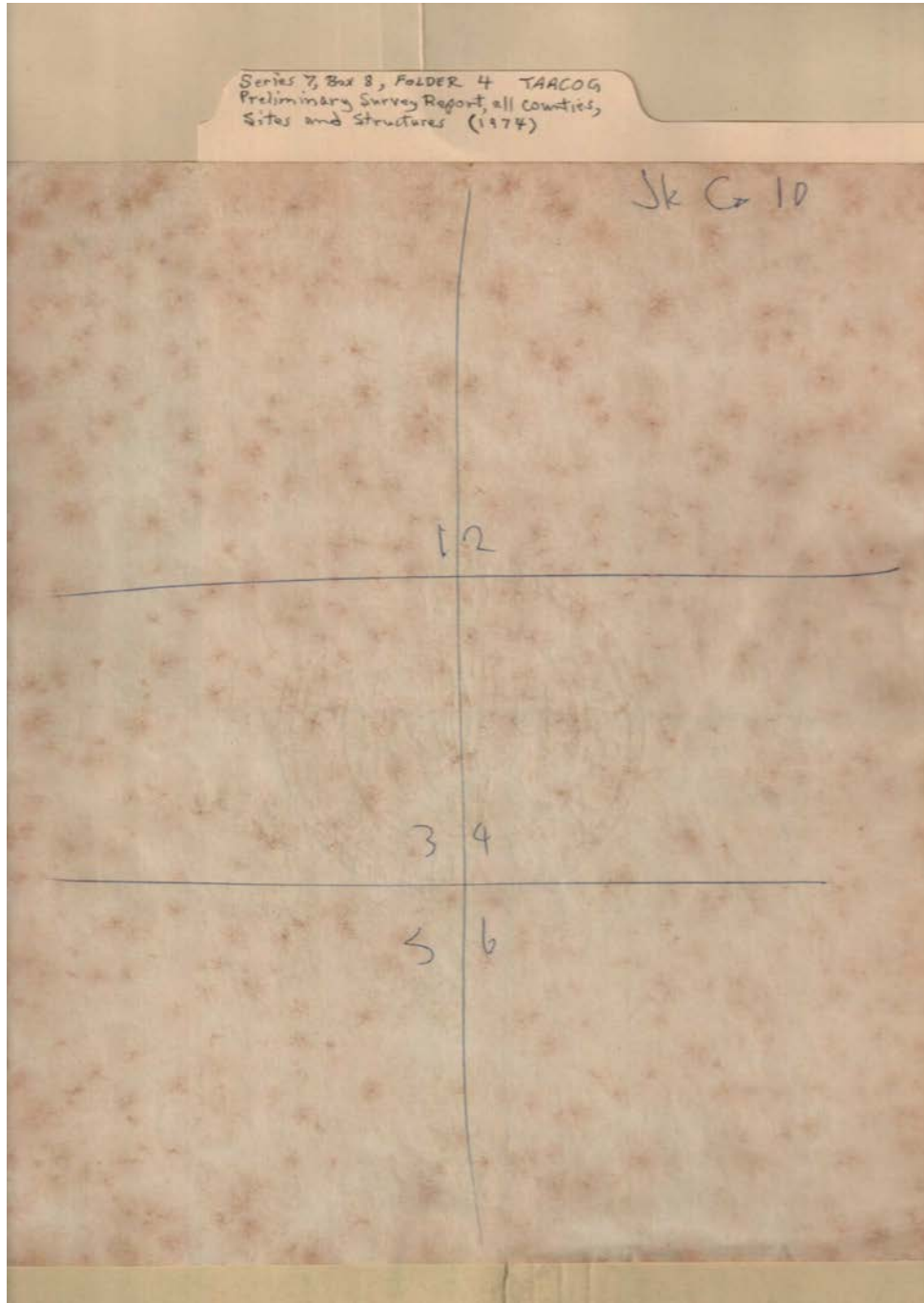
Wilder, Charles G.

Windham, Kathryn

Tucker

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