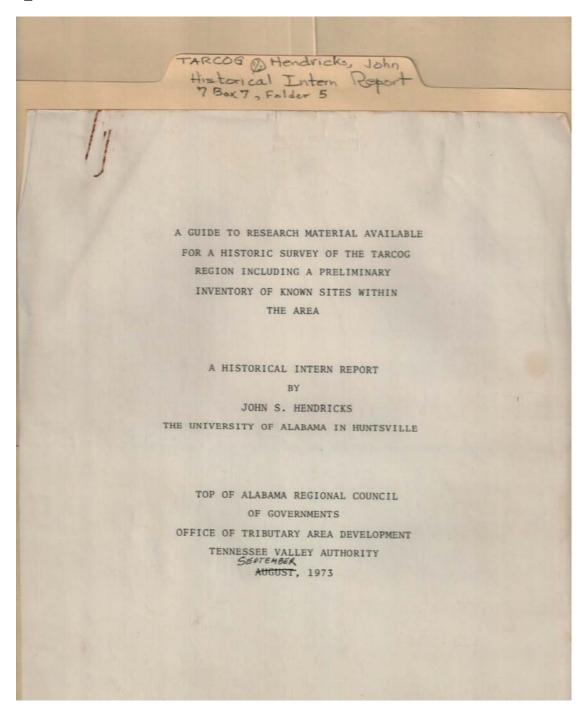
Image 1 r07 07-05-000-0001 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Historic Survey Research Material

#### **Places:**

TVA Area

#### **Types:**

guide

#### **Dates:**

Sep 1973

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 2 r07\_07-05-000-0002 Contents Index About

	TARCOG & Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
	TABLE OF CONTENTS  List of Mags and Illustrations
	Chapter 1: De Kalb County.  A Hestoric Abelle County.  Chapter 1: De Kalb County.  A Heographic and Historic Shetch.  Structures listed on the National
	Preliminary Survey of Historic Flaces.  Preliminary Survey of Historic Sites and Structures.  Chapter 2: Jackson Country.  A Geographic and Historic Sketch.  Site listed on the National
0	Preliminary furvey of Historic Lites and Structures

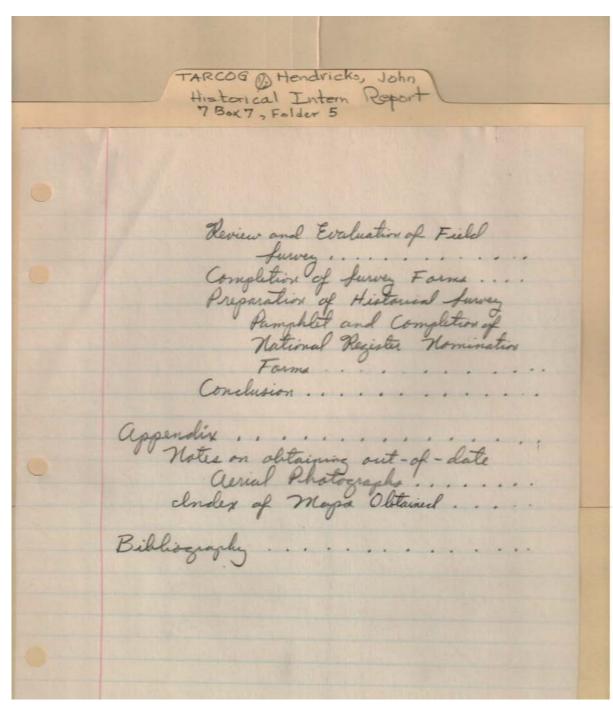
**Types:** guide

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 3 r07\_07-05-000-0003 Contents Index About

	TARCOG D Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
-	
	Lites and Structures listed on
	the National Register of
	Historic Places
	Preliminary Jurvey of Historia
	Sites and Structures
	Chartes 4: Madison Country
	Chapter 4: Madison County
	files and Structures listed on the
	National Register of Historic Places
0	fite nominated for listing in the
	National Register of Historic
	Preliminary furvey of Historic files
	Chapter 5: Marshall County
	a Geographic and Historic Sketch Preliminary Lurvey of Historic
	Preliminary furvey of Historic
	files and fluctures
	Chapter 6: a Regional Historic Juryen Plan.
	Chapter Co: a Regional Historic Juvey Plan
	Selection and Orientation of Field Surveyers and County Historians
	furveyers and County Historians
	Field furvey

**Types:** guide

Image 4 r07\_07-05-000-0004 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



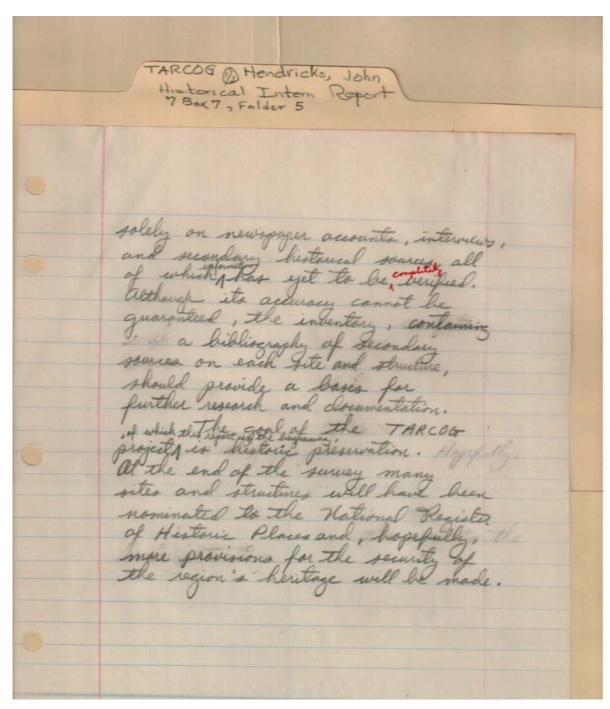
Types: guide

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 5 r07\_07-05-000-0005 Contents Index About

TARCOG O Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5		
	7	
	Preface	
	This report constitutes the first	
	stage of a one year project to survey	
	the historic sites and structures within	
	the Top of alabama Regional Council	
	of Foruments (TARCOG) Region. The	
	purpose of the internship has been	
	threefold: first, the centralization of	
	research materials necessary for an in digth	
	nistance server of the region which includes	
	surrent and but of date mass and	
	aereal photographs and a hilliveroole	
	of written research sources; second,	
	the preparation of a preliminary survey	
	of snown siles and structures within	
11	the area which with intersue	
- 1	research and documentation, may become	
	nominees for the National Recister of	
	Historic Places; and third, the development	
	of a regional historic survey along will le	
	in implemented, could writing their	
	repail as a guide to the regearch	
	malurals available.	
	It should be noted that the	
	preliminary survey of known historic places within the region is based	
	peaces within the region is based	

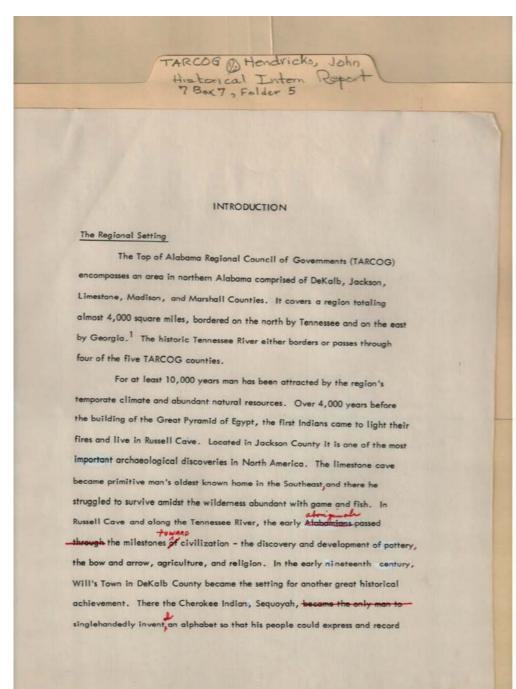
**Types:** guide

Image 6 r07\_07-05-000-0006 Contents Index About



Types: guide

Image 7 r07\_07-05-000-0007 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

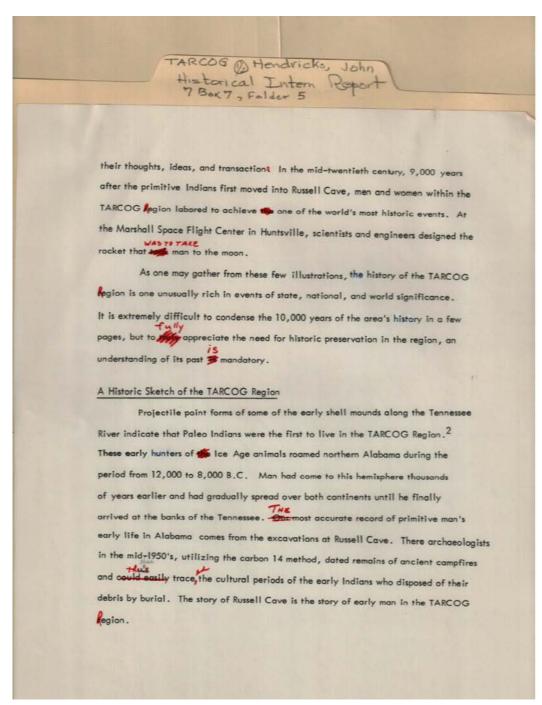


#### Names:

Regional Setting for Historic Survey

#### **Types:**

Image 8 r07\_07-05-000-0008 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### **Types:**

Image 9 r07\_07-05-000-0009 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

Archaeologists date man's discovery of Russell Cave at about 7,000 B.C.

For these early people in the form place to place as food supply and the seasons dictated, the cave was a seasonal haven. It sheltered them mainly in fall and winter. Water abounded nearby; the forest bore a rich crop of nuts; and the mountains and valleys yielded game. In the spring and summer small bands of several families probably camped along the shore of the Tennessee River only a few miles from the cave.

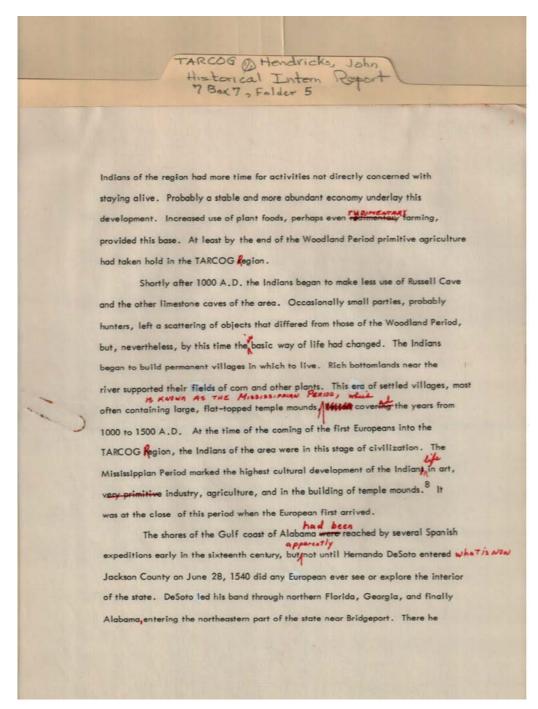
From 7,000 to 500 B.C. the Indians at Russell Cave and in the rest of the TARCOG Region lived in what has become known as the Shell Mound Archaic Period. They lived solely by hunting and gathering. These Archaic People ate shellfish and left shell heaps along the Tennessee River. Among other items in their diet were freshwater fish, venison, and wild turkey. Game was killed with spears hurled by primitive throwing sticks known as atlatts. These Indians had no pottery. 5

Beginning about 500 B.C. the implements of the region's inhabitants underwent a dramatic change. Pottery appeared for the first time and in quantity. Smaller weapons points suggest that the bow and arrow had replaced the earlier throwing stick. Bone tools were better finished and there existed a variety of bone and shell ornaments.

These changes, widespread throughout the easern United States, mark, the beginning of the Woodland Period which stretched from 500 B.C. to 1000 A.D. It was during this time that burial mounds came into use and ceremonialism increased. A richer and more complex way of life indicates that the Woodland

**Types:** 

Image 10 r07\_07-05-000-0010 Contents Index About

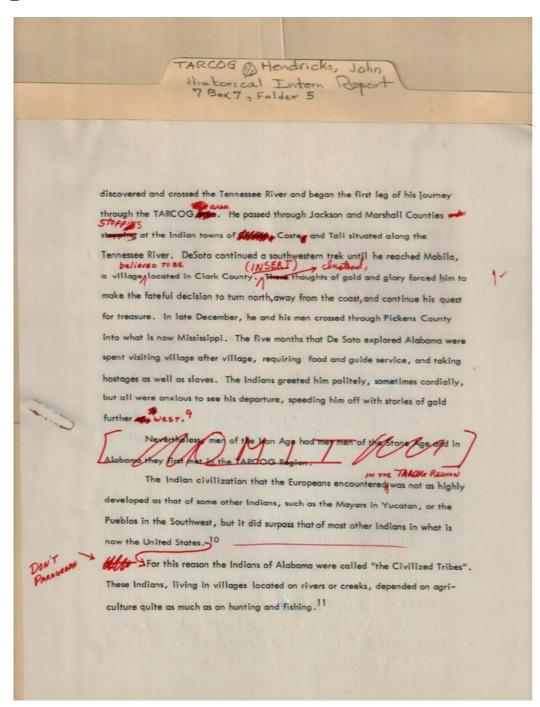


Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

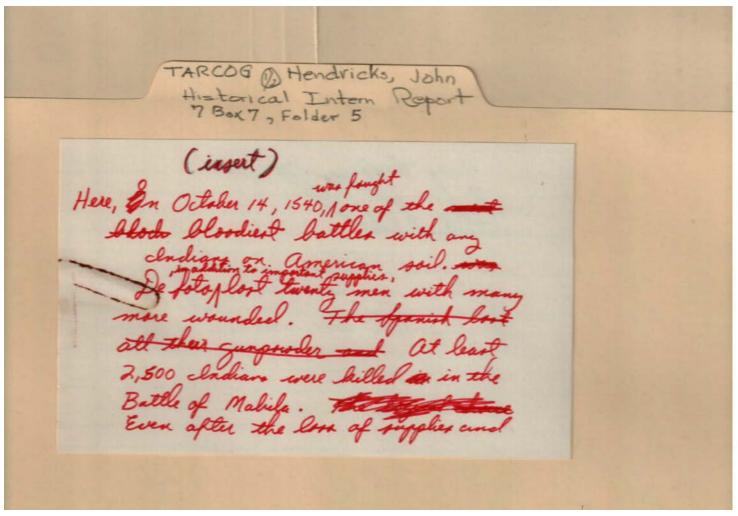
**Types:** 

Image 11 r07 07-05-000-0011 Contents Index About



#### **Types:**

Image 12 r07\_07-05-000-0012 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



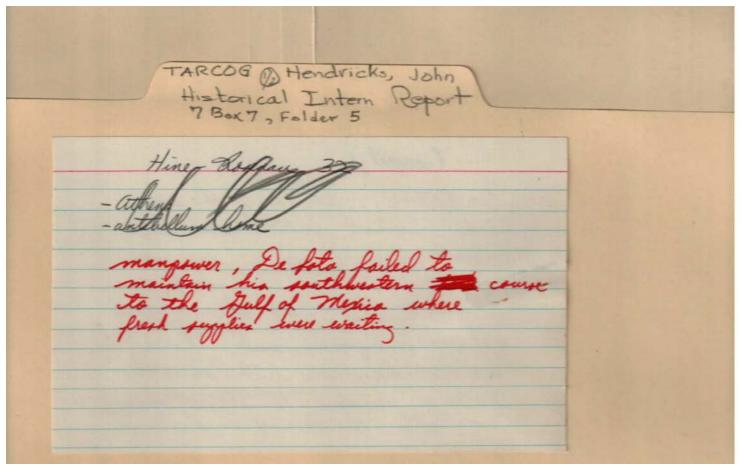
Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

**Types:** 

note

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 13 r07\_07-05-000-0013 Contents Index About



Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

**Types:** 

note

Image 14 r07\_07-05-000-0014 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report
7 Box 7, Folder 5

The four principal groups of Indians in Alabama were the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws. The Cherokees, located in the northeastern part of the state, and the Chickasaws in the northwest, occupied the TARCOG Region with the Creeks just to the south. Situated in the southwestern part of the state were the Choctaws. There were other smaller and less significant tribes located throughout the state.

According to the traditional history of the Cherokees, they were the first inhabitants of the TARCOG Region and the Tennessee Valley. About 1650, from some cause unknown they withdrew from the valley to the east of the Cumberland and Sand Mountain, reserving the area around the Tennessee River as a hunting ground. 12

Some years after their withdrawal, bands of Shawnees moved southwest from the Cumberland River and took possession of the Tennessee Valley in North Alabama. This action angered the Cherokees who were soon at war with the intruders. About 1721, after forty years of war and with the aid of the Chickasaws, the Shawnees were driven from this area and forced to seek a new home beyond the Ohig. The Tennessee Valley area remained unoccupied for nearly fifty years after this great struggle.

About 1765 the Chickasaws moved into the region and formed a settlement the great bend of the Tennessee River in MAASAWA County. The founding of this settlement soon aroused the resentment of the Cherokees, who were soon at war with their former allies. 14 In 1769 a great battle was fought between the two tribes at the Chickasaw village. The Chickasaws were the victors, but it came at such a great loss that they withdrew from the area. The abandoned settlement was thenceforth

**Types:** 

Image 15 r07\_07-05-000-0015 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

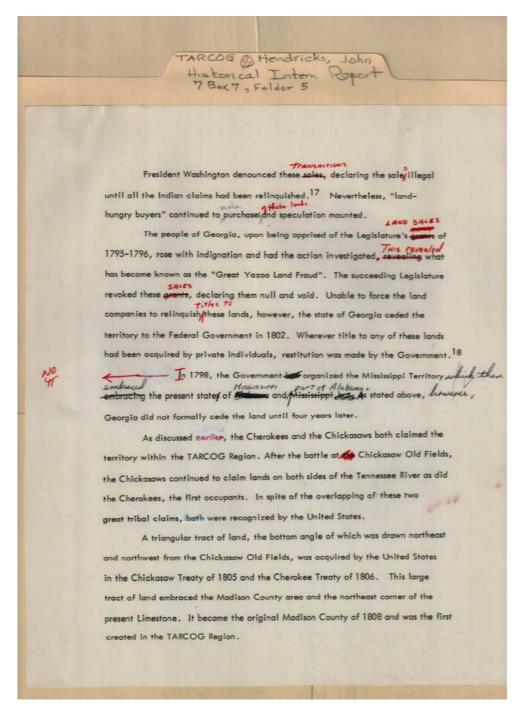
TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Repor 7 Box 7, Folder 5 known as the Chickasaw Old Fields, which later became the site of a Cherokee village. In the eighteenth century, while the Indians battled for hunting ground, the Europeans continued to claim possession of the territory now known as Alabama. The French followed the Spanish in 1697. They began to colonize Alabama and for sixty-five years fostered settlements in the New World. In 1763, through the fortunes of war with Great Britain, France lost all claims to her former North American possessions. The British then held all the land east of the Mississippi River and continued to claim them until the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, when the territory, including the present state of Alabama, was ceded to the United States. The first serious attempt on the part of the white man to settle the Tennessee Valley and the TARCOG Region began a few years after the Revolutionary War. Georgia claimed, under her charter, all the land between thirty-one degrees and thirty-five degrees from the Savannah River to the Mississippi River. This included the territory that is now Alabama and Mississippi, which England had been forced to cede. Between the years 1795 and 1796, the Yazoo Land Companies purchased much of this territory from the Georgia legislature for only a nominal fee described of Minch the Legislature itself received and witheld from the state. One of these companies, the Tennessee Land Company, bought 3,500,000 acres of land in the present Marshall County and all the counties north of the Tennessee River for one and one-half cents an acre. 16

#### Names:

Yazoo Land Company

#### **Types:**

Image 16 r07\_07-05-000-0016 Contents Index About



#### Names:

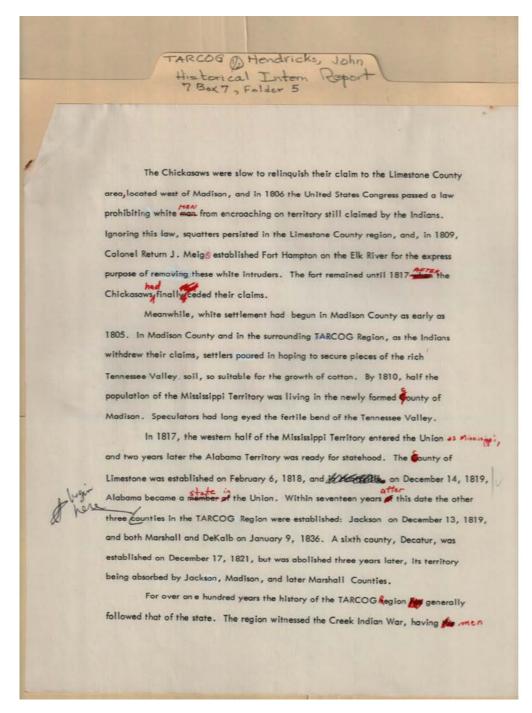
Washington, President

**Types:** 

essay

Yazoo Land Fraud

Image 17 r07\_07-05-000-0017 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

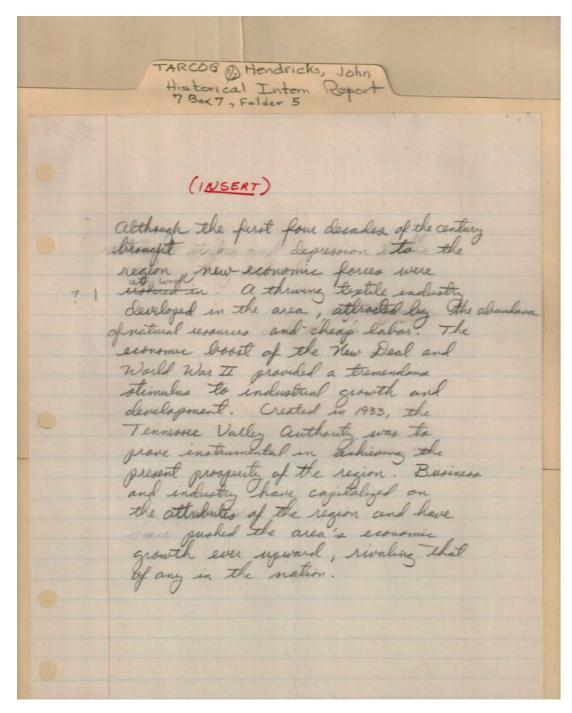


#### Names:

Meigs, Return J., Colonel

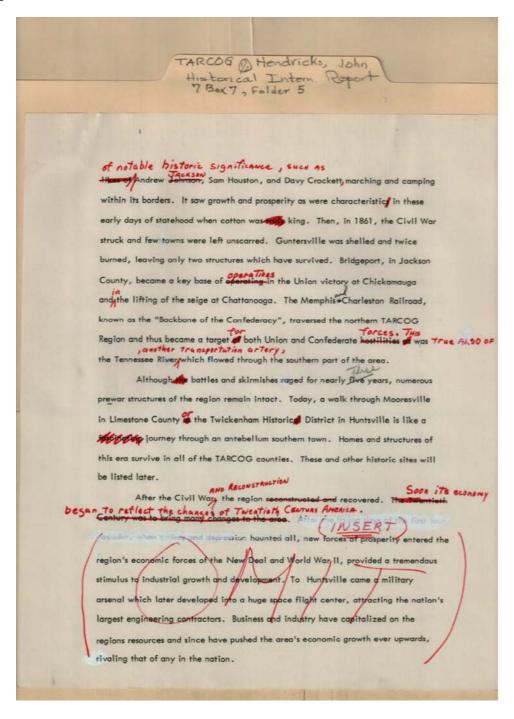
#### **Types:**

Image 18 r07\_07-05-000-0018 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



**Types:** 

Image 19 r07 07-05-000-0019 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Crockett, David Houston, Sam

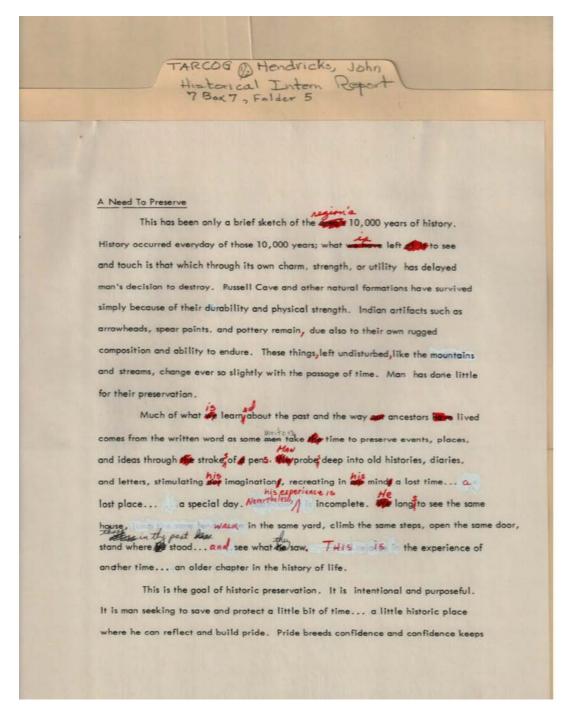
**Types:** 

essay

Jackson, Andrew

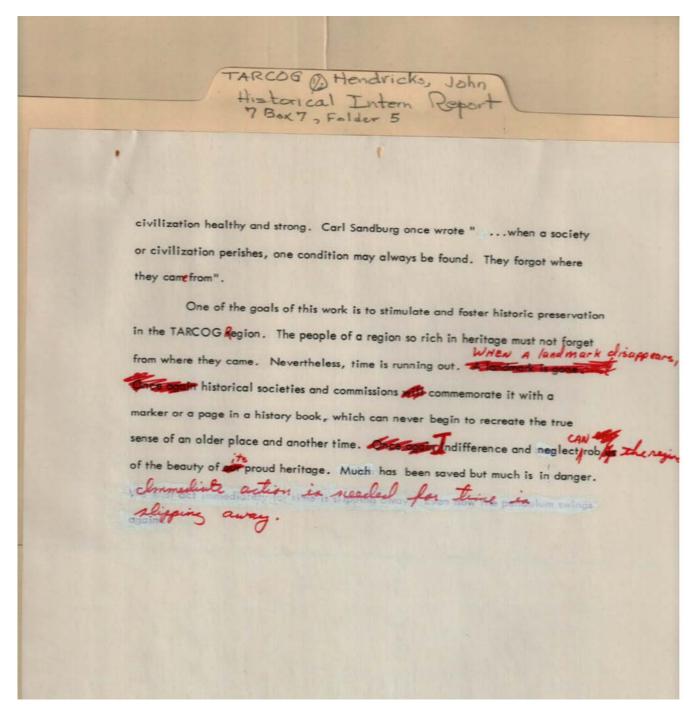
Memphis & Charleston Railroad

Image 20 r07\_07-05-000-0020 Contents Index About



#### **Types:**

Image 21 r07\_07-05-000-0021 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

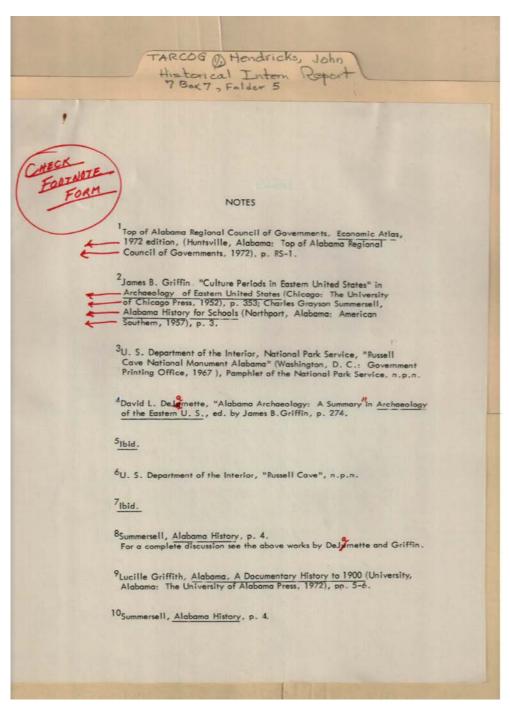


Names:

Sandburg, Carl

**Types:** 

Image 22 r07\_07-05-000-0022 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

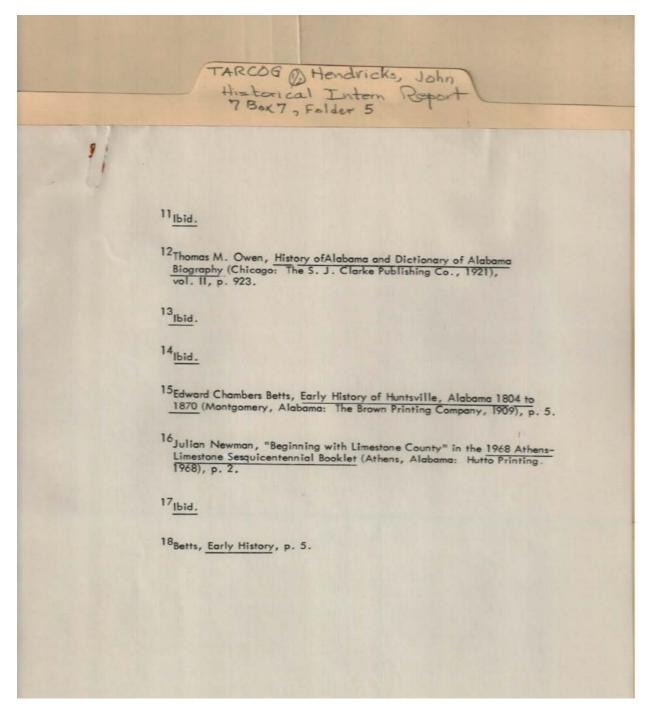
De Jamette, David L. Griffin, James B.

Griffith, Lucille

Summersell, Charles Grayson

#### **Types:**

Image 23 r07\_07-05-000-0023 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

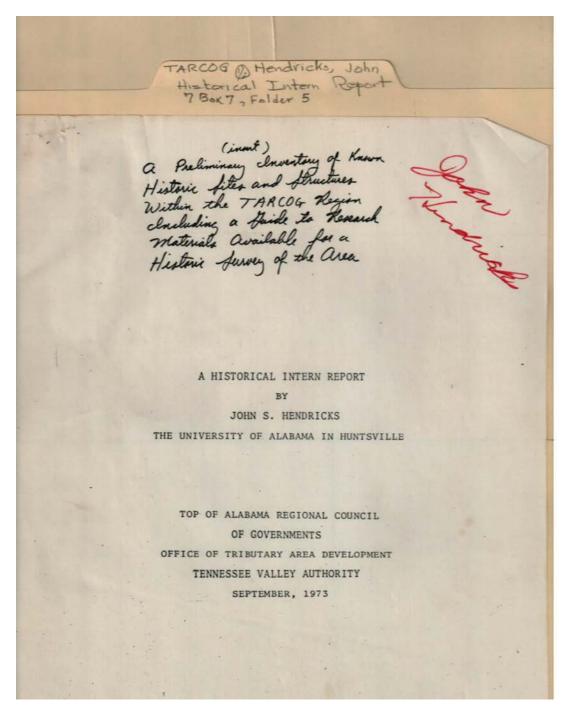


#### Names:

Betts, Edward Chambers Newman, Julian Owen, Thomas M.

#### **Types:**

Image 24 r07\_07-05-000-0024 Contents Index About



Names:

Hendricks, John S.

Historical Intern Report

**Places:** 

UAH, Huntsville, AL

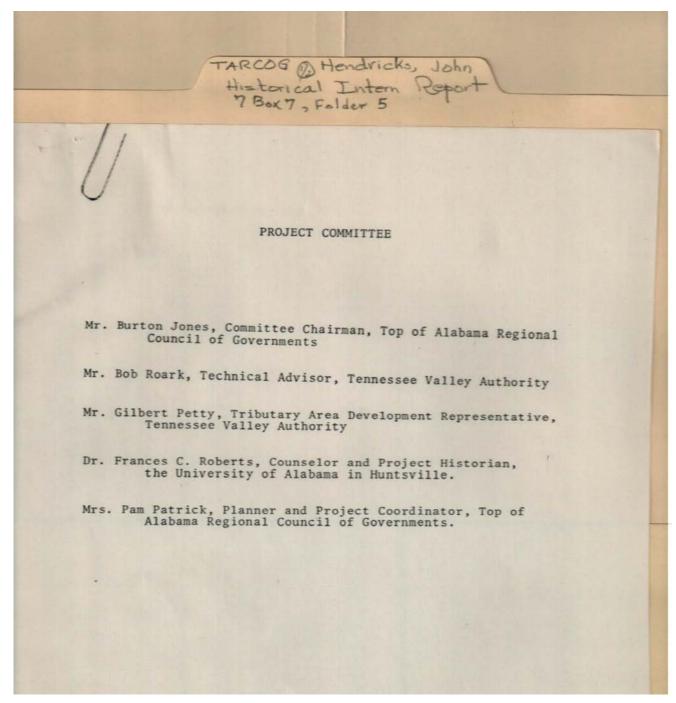
**Types:** 

essay

**Dates:** 

Sep 1973

Image 25 r07\_07-05-000-0025 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



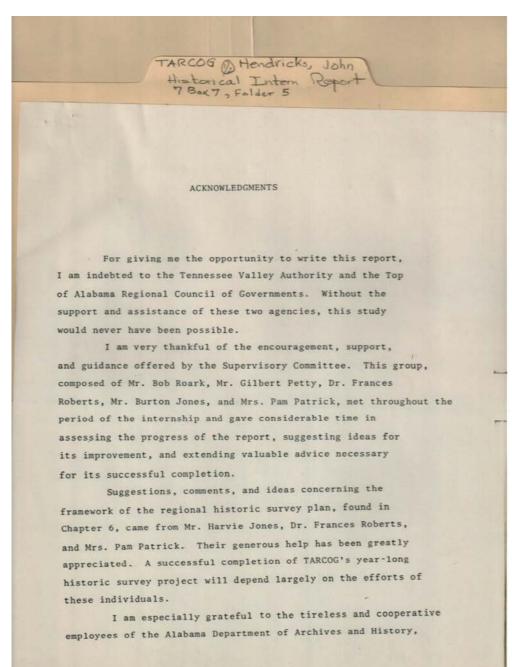
#### Names:

Jones, Burton Patrick, Pam, Mrs.

Petty, Gilbert Roark, Bob Roberts, Frances C., Dr.

#### **Types:**

Image 26 r07\_07-05-000-0026 Contents Index About



#### Names:

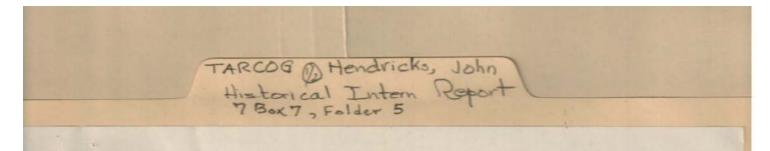
Jones, Burton Jones, Harvie Patrick, Pam, Mrs. Petty, Gilbert

Roark, Bob

Roberts, Frances C., Dr.

**Types:** 

Image 27 r07\_07-05-000-0027 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



the Alabama Historical Commission, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress for their efforts in locating research materials beneficial to this project. Also to be thanked are Mr. Frank Jones and Mr. Rucker Agee whose map collections have been of inestimable value as sources for this report.

My thanks must also be extended to all those individuals throughout the TARCOG Region (librarians, county officials, local historians, etc.) who have courteously and graciously given their time in assisting this intern. Finally, the efforts of the TARCOG typists who put this report together is gratefully appreciated.

Names:

Agee, Rucker

Jones, Frank

Types:

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 28 r07\_07-05-000-0028 Contents Index About

	TARCOG & Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
	TABLE OF CONTENTS
	Page List of Maps and Illustrations
No. of the last	Preface  Introduction  The Regional Setting  A Historic Sketch of the TARCOG Region  Need for Preservation
*	Chapter 1: DeKalb County  A Geographic and Historic Sketch Structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places Preliminary Survey of Historic Sites and Structures
	Chapter 2: Jackson County
	Chapter 3: Limestone County
	Chapter 4: Madison County
Mary and	

# **Types:**

# 

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
Chapter 4 Cont.:  Site Nominated for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places
Chapter 5: Marshall County
Chapter 6: A Regional Historic Survey Plan Preliminary Research and Survey Selection and Orientation of Field Surveyors and Historic Research Coordinators Field Survey Review and Evaluation of Field Survey Completion of Survey Forms Preparation of Historical Survey Pamphlet and Completion of National Register Nomination Forms
Appendix
Notes on Obtaining Out-of-Date Aerial Photographs
Bibliography

**Types:** essay

# **Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection:** Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 30 r07\_07-05-000-0030 Contents Index About

+	TARCOS D Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
	List of Maps and Illustrations
	Map of the TARCOG Region (1971)4
	Chart illustrating the archeological periods of North Alabama
	Route of Hernando DeSoto and Luis De Moscoso, according to the findings of the U. S. DeSoto Expedition Commission
	"Map of Louisiana and of the River Mississippi" by John Senex (1719)/3
	Map of the inhabited area of the United States in 1790/5
	Map of the Northern District of the Alabama Territory by Peel Sannoner (ca. 1817)
	Map of the seat of war among the Creek Indians from the original drawing in the War Department (1814)/9
	Plat showing U. S. system of public- land surveys, appendix/67

Names:

De Moscoso, Luis

De Soto, Hernando

Maps & Illustrations

Senex, John

**Types:** 

essay

list

Image 31 r07\_07-05-000-0031 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

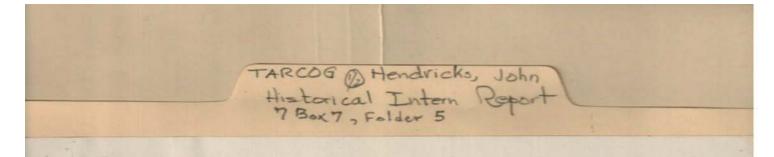
#### PREFACE

This report constitutes the first stage of a one year project to survey the historic sites and structures within the Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments (TARCOG) Region. The purpose of the internship has been threefold: first, the centralization of research materials necessary for an in-depth historic survey of the region which includes current and out-of-date maps and aerial photographs and a bibliography of written research sources; second, the preparation of a preliminary survey of known sites and structures within the area which, with intensive research and documentation, some may become nominees for the National Register of Historic Places; and third, the development of a regional historic survey plan which, if implemented, could utilize this report as a guide, to the research materials available.

It should be noted that the preliminary survey of known historic places within the region is based solely on newspaper accounts, interviews, and secondary historical sources, all of which information has yet to be completely verified. Although its accuracy cannot be guaranteed, the inventory, containing a bibliography of secondary sources on each site and structure, should provide a basis for further research and documentation.

**Types:** 

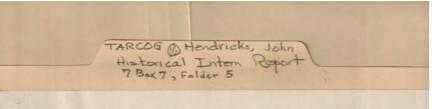
Image 32 r07\_07-05-000-0032 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



The goal of the TARCOG project, of which this report is the beginning, is historic preservation. At the end of the survey many sites and structures will have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and, hopefully, more provisions for the security of the region's heritage will be made.

**Types:** 

Image 33 r07\_07-05-000-0033 <u>Contents Index About</u>



#### INTRODUCTION

#### The Regional Setting

The Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments

(TARCOG) encompasses an area in northern Alabama comprised

of DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall Counties.

It covers a region totaling almost 4,000 square miles,
bordered on the north by Tennessee and on the east by

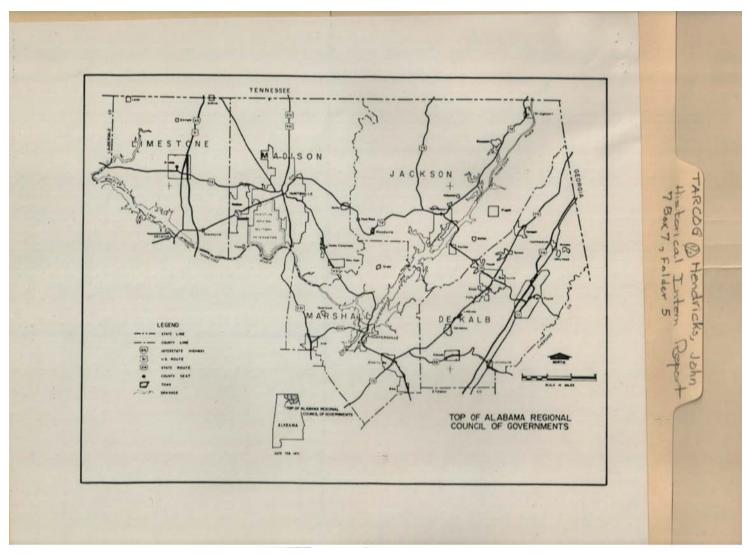
Georgia. The historic Tennessee River either borders

or passes through four of the five TARCOG counties.

For at least 10,000 years, man has been attracted by the region's temporate climate and abundant natural resources. Over 4,000 years before the building of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, the first Indians came to light their fires and live in Russell Cave. Located in Jackson County it is one of the most important archaeological discoveries in North America. The limestone cave became primitive man's oldest known home in the Southeast, and there he struggled to survive amidst the wilderness abundant with game and fish. In Russell Cave and along the Tennessee River, the early aboriginals passed the milestones toward civilization—the discovery and development of pottery, the bow and arrow, agriculture, and religion. In the early nineteenth century, Will's Town in DeKalb County became the setting for another great historical achievement.

**Types:** 

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 34 r07\_07-05-000-0034 Contents Index About



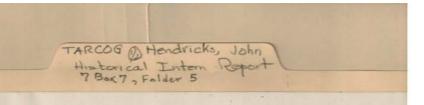
Names:

TARCOG Region

**Types:** 

map

Image 35 r07\_07-05-000-0035 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



There the Cherokee Indian, Sequoyah, singlehandedly invented an alphabet of that his people could express and record their thoughts, ideas, and transactions. In the mid-twentieth century, 9,000 years after the primitive Indians first moved into Russell Cave, men and women within the TARCOG Region labored to achieve one of the world's most historic events. At the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, scientists and engineers designed the rocket that was to take man to the moon.

As one may gather from these few illustrations, the history of the TARCOG Region is one unusually rich in events of state, national, and world significance. It is extremely difficult to condense the 10,000 years of the area's history in a few pages, but to fully appreciate the need for historic preservation in the region, an understanding of its past is mandatory.

#### A Historic Sketch of the TARCOG Region

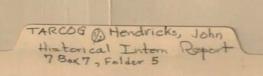
Projectile point forms of some of the early shell mounds along the Tennessee River indicate that Paleo Indians were the first to live in the TARCOG Region. These early hunters of Ice Age animals roamed northern Alabama during the period from 12,000 to 8,000 B. C. Man had come to this hemisphere thousands of years earlier and had gradually spread over both continents until he finally arrived at the banks of the Tennessee. The most accurate record of primitive man's early life in Alabama comes from the excavations at

Names:

Sequoyah

**Types:** 

Image 36 r07\_07-05-000-0036 Contents Index About



Russell Cave. There archaeologists in the mid-1950's, utilizing the carbon 14 method, dated remains of ancient campfires and thus traced the cultural periods of the early Indians who disposed of their debris by burial. The stody of Russell Cave is the story of early man in the TARCOG Region.

Archaeologists date man's discovery of Russell
Cave at about 7,000 B. C. For these early people who moved
from place to place as food supply and the seasons dictated,
the case was a seasonal haven. It sheltered them mainly in
fall and winter. Water abounded nearby; the forest bore a
rich crop of nuts; and the mountains and valleys yielded
game. In the spring and summer small bands of several
families probably camped along the shore of the Tennessee
River only a few miles from the cave.<sup>3</sup>

From 7,000 to 500 B. C. the Indians at Russell Cave and in the rest of the TARCOG Region lived in what has become known as the Shell Mound Archaic Period. They lived solely by hunting and gathering. These Archaic People ate shellfish and left shell heaps along the Tennessee River. Among other items in their diet were freshwater fish, venison, and wild turkey. Game was killed with spears hurled by primitive throwing sticks known as atlatls. These Indians had no pottery. 5

Beginning about 500 B. C. the implements of the region's inhabitants underwent a dramatic change. Pottery appeared for the first time and in quantity. Smaller weapon

**Types:** 

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 37 r07\_07-05-000-0037 Contents Index About

TARCOG DH Historical 7 Box 7, Fa	tendricks, John Intem Report
COMPARATIV  Historic Period  A. D. 1500  Mississippian Period  1000	E CHRONOLOGY  Discovery of America Magna Cartai Battle of Hastings
Woodland Period	Charlemagne Fall of Rome Birth of Christ
500	Golden Age of Greece
2000	Fall of Troy  Hammurabi Code
3000	Great Pyramid of Egypt
Archaic Period	
Chart countery of U.S. Dip -lintered, Whiternal Park gamphlet on Hussell Ca Howermant Printing Office 306-116/15.	catment of the e-fervice, ve (Washington: 1967), number

#### Names:

Comparative Chronology

# **Types:**

chart

Image 38 r07\_07-05-000-0038 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG D Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report
7 Box 7, Folder 5

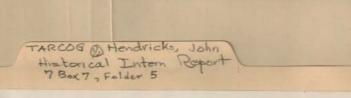
points suggest that the bow and arrow had replaced the earlier thowing stick. Bone tools were better finished and there existed a variety of bone and shell ornaments.

These changes, widespread throughout the eastern United States, marked the beginning of the Woodland Period which stretched from 500 B. C. to 1000 A. D. It was during this time that burial mounds came into use and ceremonialism increased. A richer and more complex way of life indicates that the Woodland Indians of the region had more time for activities not directly concerned with staying alive. Probably a stable and more abundant economy underlay this development. Increased use of plant foods, prehaps even rudimentary farming, provided this base. At least by the end of the Woodland Period primitive agriculture had taken hold in the TARCOG Region.

Shortly after 1000 A. D. the Indians began to make less use of Russell Cave and the other limestone caves of the area. Occasionally small parties, probably hunters, left a scattering of objects that differed from those of the Woodland Period, but nevertheless, by this time this basic way of life had changed. The Indians began to build permanent villages in which to live. Rich bottomlands near the river supported their fields of corn and other plants. This era of settled villages, most containing large, flat-topped temple mounds, is known as the Mississippian Period, which covered the years from 1000 to 1500 A. D. At the time of the coming of the first Europeans into the

**Types:** 

Image 39 r07\_07-05-000-0039 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



TARCOG Region, the Indians of the area were in this stage of civilization. The Mississippian Period marked the highest cultural development of the Indian life in art, industry, agriculture, and in the building to temple mounds. 8 It was at the close of this period when the European first arrived.

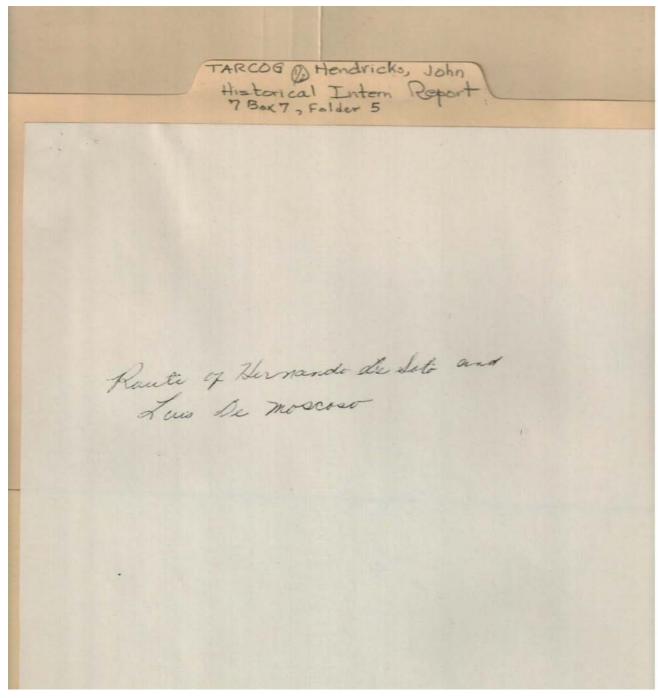
The shores of the Gulf coast of Alabama had been reached by several Spanish expeditions early in the sixteenth century, but apparently not until Hernando DeSoto entered what is now Jackson County on June 28, 1540 did any European ever see or explore the interior of the state. DeSoto led his band through northern Florida, Georgia, and finally Alabama, entering the northeastern part of the state near Bridgeport. There he discovered and crossed the Tennessee River and began thy first leg of his journey through the TARCOG area. He passed through Jackson and Marshall Counties stopping at the Indian towns of Coste and Tali situated along the Tennessee River. DeSoto continued a southwestern trek until he reached Mabila, a village believed to be located in Clark County. Here, on October 14, 1540 was fought one of the bloodiest battles with any Indians on American soil. DeSoto, in addition to important supplies, lost twenty men with many more wounded. At least 2,500 Indians were killed in the Battle of Mabila. Even after the loss of supplies and manpower, DeSoto failed to maintain his southwestern course to the Gulf of Mexico where fresh supplies were waiting. Instead, thoughts of gold and

Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

**Types:** 

Image 40 r07\_07-05-000-0040 Contents Index About



Names:

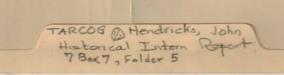
De Moscoso, Luis

DeSoto, Hernando

**Types:** 

note

Image 41 r07 07-05-000-0041 Contents Index About



glory forced him to make the fateful decision to turn north, away from the coast, and continue his quest for treasure.

In last December, he and his men crossed through Pickens

County into what is now Mississippi. The five months that

DeSoto explored Alabama were spent visiting village after

village, requiring food and guide service, and taking

hostages as well as slaves. The Indians greeted him politely,

sometimes cordially, but all were anxious to see his departure,

speeding him off with stories of gold further west.

The Indian civilization that the Europeans encountered in the TARCOG Region was not as highly developed as that of some other Indians, such as the Mayars in Yucatan, or the Pueblos in the Southwest, but it did surpass that of most other Indians in what is now the United States. For this reason the Indians of Alabama were called "the Civilized Tribes". These Indians, living in villages located on rivers or creeks, depended on agriculture quite as much as on hunting and fishing.11

The four principal groups of Indians in Alabama were the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws. The Cherokees, located in the northeastern part of the state, and the Chickasaws in the northwest, occupied the TARCOG Region with the Creeks just to the south. Situated in the southwestern part of the state were the Choctaws. There were other smaller and less significant tribes located throughout the state.

According to the traditional history of the Cherokees,

Names:

DeSoto, Hernando

**Types:** 

Image 42 r07 07-05-000-0042 Contents Index About

TARCOG O Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

they were the first inhabitants of the TARCOG Region and the Tennessee Valley. About 1650, from some cause unknown, they withdrew from the valley to the east of the Cumberland and Sand Mountain, reserving the area around the Tennessee River as a hunting ground. 12

Some years after their withdrawal, bands of Shawhees moved southwest from the Cumberland River and took possession of the Tennessee Valley in North Alabama. This action angered the Cherokees who were soon at war with the intruders.

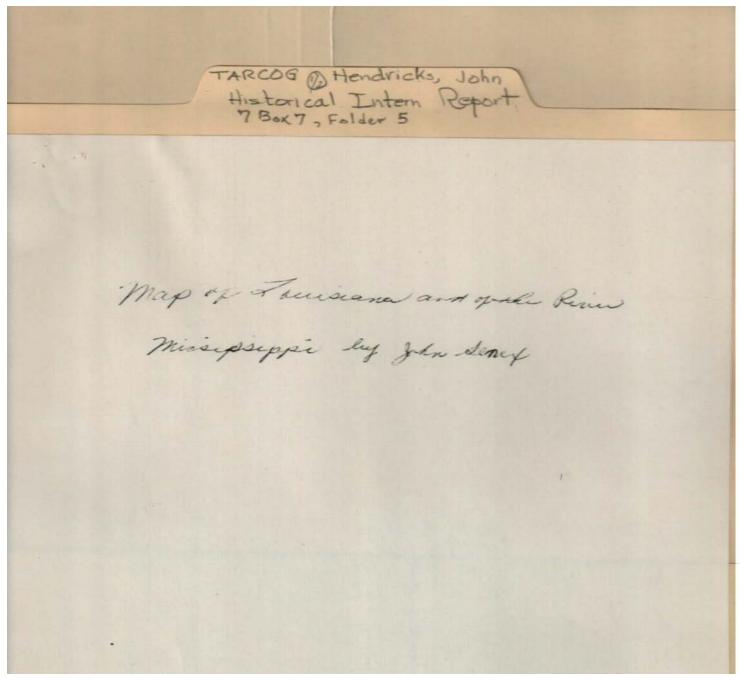
About 1721, after forty years of war and with the aid of the Chickasaws, the Shawnees were driven from this area and forced to seek a new home beyond the Ohio River. The Tennessee Valley area remained unoccupied for nearly fifty years after this great struggle.

About 1765 the Chickasaws moved into the region and formed a settlement in the great bend of the Tennessee River \*\*Mapisen\*\* in the present day \*\*Marchall\*\* County. The founding of this settlement soon aroused the resentment of the Cherokees, who were soon at war with their former allies. \*\*In 1769 a great battle was fought between the two tribes at the Chickasaw village. The Chickasaws were the victors, but it came at such a great loss that they withdrew from the area. The abandoned settlement was thenceforth known as the Chickasaw Old Fields, which later became the site of a Cherokee village.

In the eighteenth century, while the Indians battled for hunting ground, the Europeans continued to claim possession

**Types:** 

Image 43 r07\_07-05-000-0043 Contents Index About



Names:

Senex, John

**Types:** 

note

Image 44 r07 07-05-000-0044 Contents Index About

TARCOG D Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

of the territory now known as Alabama. The French followed the Spanish in 1697. They began to colonize the area and for sixty-five years fostered settlements in the New World. In 1763, through the fortunes of war with Great Britain, France lost all claims to her former North American possessions. The British then held all the lands east of the Mississippi River and continued to claim them until the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, when the territory, including the present state of Alabama, was ceded to the United States.

The first serious attempt on the part of the white man to settle the Tennessee Valley and the TARCOG Region began a few years after the Revolutionary War. Georgia claimed, under her charter, all the land between thirty-one degrees and thirty-five degrees from the Savannah River to the Mississippi River. This included the territory that is now Alabama and Mississippi, which England had been forced to cede. Between the years 1795 and 1796, the Yazoo Land Companies purchased much of this territory from the Georgia legislature for only a nominal fee. 15 One of these companies, the Tennessee Land Company, bought 3,500,000 acres of land in the present Marshall County and all the counties north of the Tennessee River for one and one-half cents an acre. 16

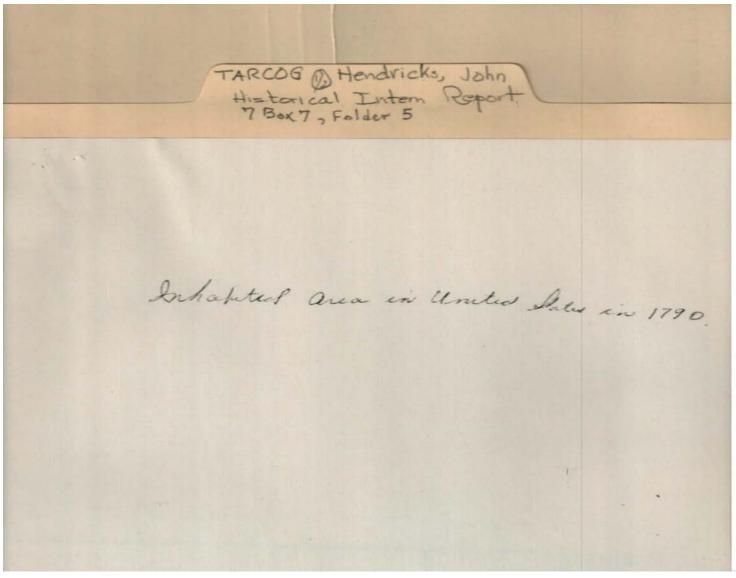
President Washington denounced these transactions declaring the sales illegal until all the Indian claims had been relinquished. 17 Nevertheless, "land-hungry buyers"

#### Names:

Washington, President

#### **Types:**

Image 45 r07 07-05-000-0045 Contents Index About



Types: note

Image 46 r07\_07-05-000-0046 Contents Index About

TARCOG D Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

continued to make purchases of these lands and speculation mounted.

The people of Georgia, upon being apprised of the Legislature's and sales of 1795-1796, rose with indignation and had the action investigated. This revealed what has become known as the "Great Yasoo Land Fraud". The succeeding Legislature revoked these sales, declaring them null and void. Unable to force the land companies to relinguish titles to these lands, however, the state of Georgia ceded the territory to the Federal Government in 1802. Wherever title to any of these lands had been acquired by private individuals, restitution was made by the Government. <sup>18</sup> In 1798, the Government organized the Mississippi Territory which then embraced the present state of Mississippi and part of Alabama. As stated above, however, Georgia did not formally cede the land until four years later.

As discussed earlier, the Cherokees and the Chickasaws both claimed the territory within the TARCOG Region. After the battle at Chickasaw Old Fields, the Chickasaws continued to claim lands on both sides of the Tennessee River as did the Cherokees, the first occupants. In spite of the overlapping of these two great tribal claims, both were recognized by the United States.

A triangular tract of land, the bottom angle of which was drawn northeast and northwest from the Chickasaw Old Fields, was acquired by the United States in the Chickasaw Treaty of 1805 and the Cherokee Treaty of 1806. This large

Names:

Yazoo Land Fraud

**Types:** 

Image 47 r07\_07-05-000-0047 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

tract of land embraced the Madison County area and the northeast corner of the present Limestone. It became the original Madison County of 1808 and was the first created in the TARCOG Region.

The Chickasaws were slow to relinquish their claim to the Limestone County area, located west of Madison, and in 1806 the United States Congress passed a law prohibiting white men from encroaching on territory still claimed by the Indians. Ignoring this law, squatters persisted in the Limestone County region, and, in 1809, Colonel Return J. Meigs established Fort Hampton on the Elk River for the express purpose of removing these white intruders. The fort remained until 1817 after the Chickasaws had finally ceded their claims.

Meanwhile, white settlement had begun in Madison County as early as 1805. In Madison County and in the surrounding TARCOG Region, as the Indians withdrew their claims, settlers poured in hoping to secure pieces of the rich Tennessee Valley soil, so suitable for the growth of cotton. By 1810, half the population of the Mississippi Territory was living in the newly formed county of Madison. Speculators had long eyed the fertile bend of the Tennessee Valley.

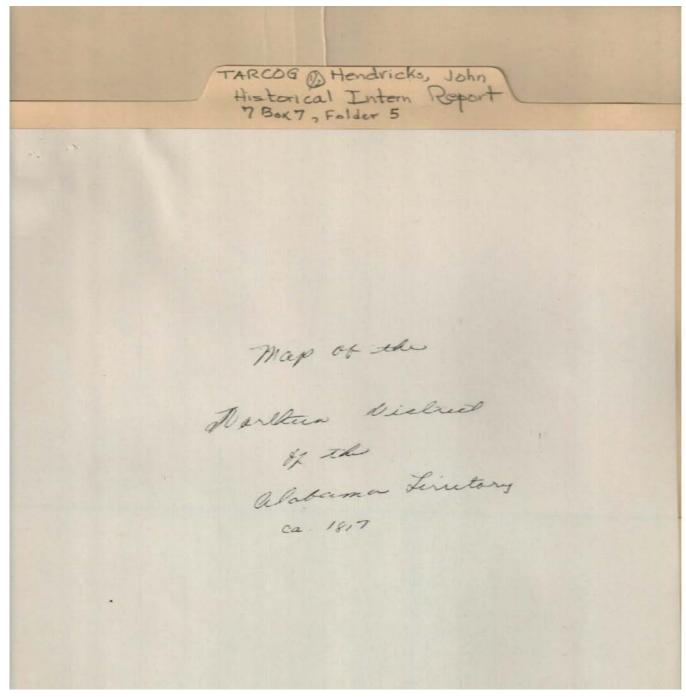
In 1817, the western half of the Mississippi Territory entered the Union as Mississippi, and two years later the Alabama Territory was ready for statehood. The county of Limestone was established on February 6, 1818, and

#### Names:

Meigs, Return J., Colonel

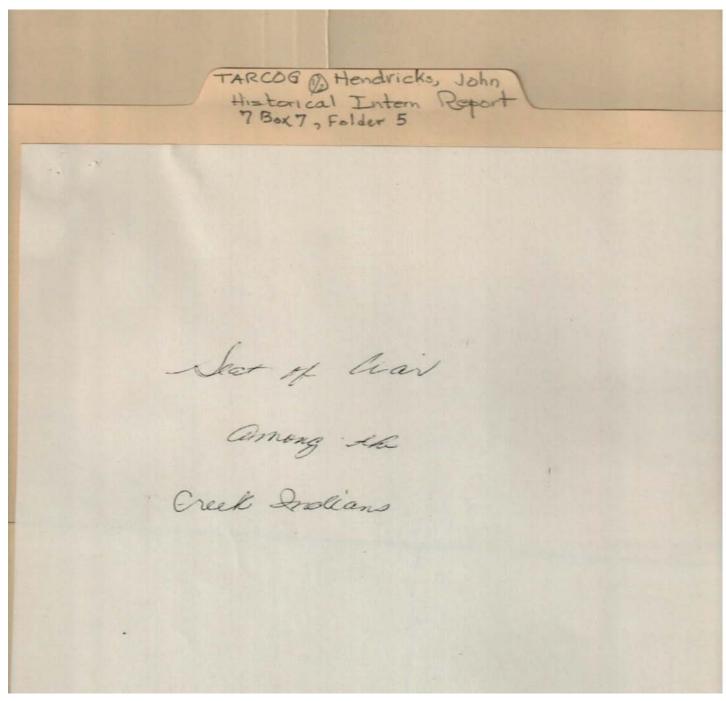
#### **Types:**

Image 48 r07\_07-05-000-0048 Contents Index About



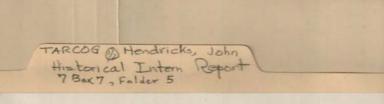
Types: note

Image 49 r07\_07-05-000-0049 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types: note

Image 50 r07\_07-05-000-0050 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



on December 14, 1819, Alabama became a state in the Union.

Within seventeen years after this date the other three counties in the TARCOG Region were established: Jackson on Defember 13, 1819, and both Marshall and DeKalb on January 9, 1836. A sixth county, Decatur, was established on December 17, 1821, but was abolished three years later, its territory being absorbed by Jackson, Madison, and later Marshall Counties.

For over one hundred years, the history of the TARCOG Region generally followed that of the state. The region witnessed the Creek Indian War, having men of notable historic significance, such as Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, and Davy Crockett, marching and camping within its borders. It saw growth and prosperity as were characteristic in these early days of statehood when cotton was king. Then, in 1861, the Civil War struck and few towns were left unscarred. Guntersville was shelled and twice burned, leaving only two structures which have survived. Bridgeport, in Jackson County, became a key base of operations in the Union victory at Chickamauga and in the lifting of the seige at Chattanooga. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, known as the "Backbone of the Confederacy", traversed the northern TARCOG Region and thus became a target for both Union and Confederate forces. This was true also of the Tennessee River, another transportation artery, which flowed through the southern part of the area.

Although battles and skirmishes raged for nearly three years, numerous prewar structures of the region remain

Names:

Crockett, David

Houston, Sam

Jackson, Andrew

**Types:** 

Image 51 r07 07-05-000-0051 Contents Index About

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

intact. Today, a walk through Mooresville in Limestone County or the Twickenham Historic District in Huntsville is like a journey through an antebellum southern town. Homes and structures of this era survive in all of the TARCOG counties. These and other historic sites will be listed later.

After the Civil War and Reconstruction, the region recovered. Soon its economy began to reflect the changes of Twentieth Century America. Although the first four decades of the century brought depression to the region, new economic forces were at work. A thriving textile industry developed in the area, attracted by the abundance of natural resources and cheap labor. The economic boost of the New Deal and World War II provided a tremendous stimulus to industrial growth and development. Created in 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority was to prove instrumental in achieving the present prosperity of the region. Business and industry have capitalized on the attributes of the region and have pushed the area's economic growth ever upward, rivaling that of any in the nation.

#### A Need to Preserve

This has been only a brief sketch of the region's every day 10,000 years of history. History occurred everday of those 10,000 years; what is left to see and touch is that which through its own charm, strength, or utility has delayed man's decision to destroy. Russell Cave and other natural formations have survived simply because of their durability

**Types:** 

Image 52 r07\_07-05-000-0052 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

and strength. Indian artifacts such as arrowheads, spear points, and pottery remain, due also to their own rugged composition and ability to endure. These things, left undisturbed, like the mountains and streams, change ever so slightly with the passage of time. Man has done little for their preservation.

Much of what is learned about the past and the way ancestors lived comes from the written word as some taken time to preserve events, places, and ideas through the strokes of pens. Man probes deep into old histories, diaries, and letters, stimulating his imagination, recreating in his mind a lost time...a lost place...a special day.

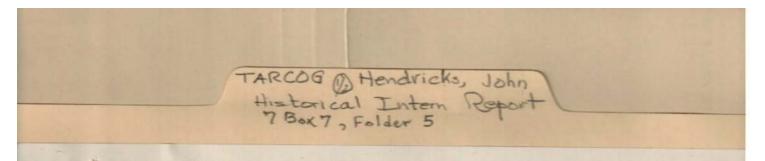
Nevertheless, his experience is incomplete. He longs to see the same house, walk in the same yard, climb the same steps, open the same door, stand where those in the past stood...and see what they saw. This is the experience of another time...an older chapter in the history of life.

This is the goal of historic preservation. It is intentional and purposeful. It is man seeking to save and protect a little bit of time...a little historic place where he can reflect and build pride. Pride breeds confidence and confidence keeps civilization healthy and strong. Carl Sandburg once wrote "...when a society or civilization perishes, one condition may always be found. They forgot where they came from".

One of the goals of this work is to stimulate and foster historic preservation in the TARCOG Region. The people

**Types:** 

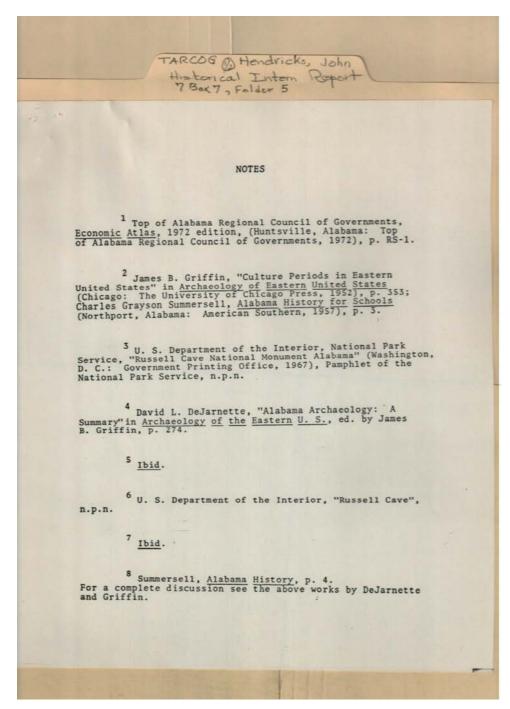
Image 53 r07\_07-05-000-0053 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



of a region so rich in heritage must not forget from where they came. Nevertheless, time is running out. When a landmark disappears, historical societies and commissions commemorate it with a marker or a page in a history book, which can never begin to recreate the true sense of an older place and another time. Indifference and neglect can rob the region of the beauty of its proud heritage. Much has been saved but much is in danger. Immediate action is needed for time is slipping away.

**Types:** 

Image 54 r07\_07-05-000-0054 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



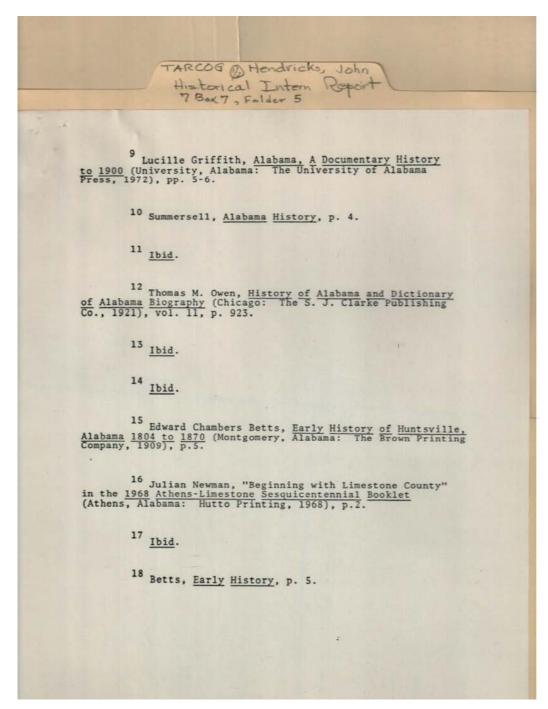
#### Names:

DeJarnette, David L. Griffin, James B.

Summersell, Charles Grayson

#### **Types:**

Image 55 r07\_07-05-000-0055 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



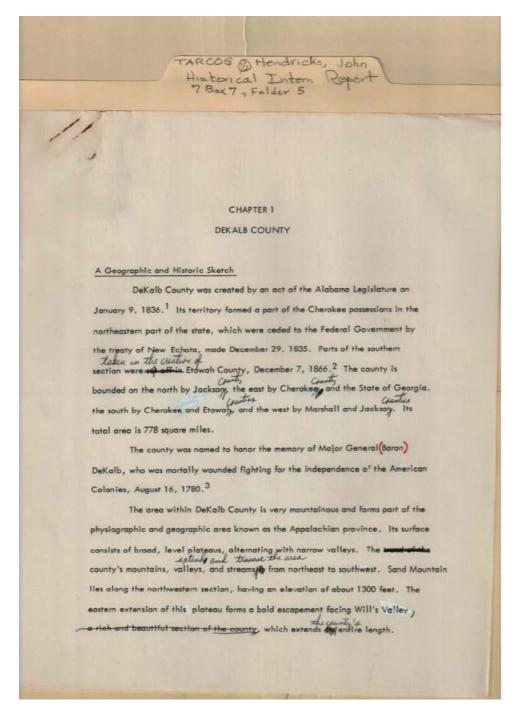
Names:

Betts, Edward Chambers Griffith, Lucille Newman, Julian Owen, Thomas M.

Summersell, Charles Grayson

**Types:** 

Image 56 r07\_07-05-000-0056 Contents Index About



Names:

DeKalb County

DeKalb, General

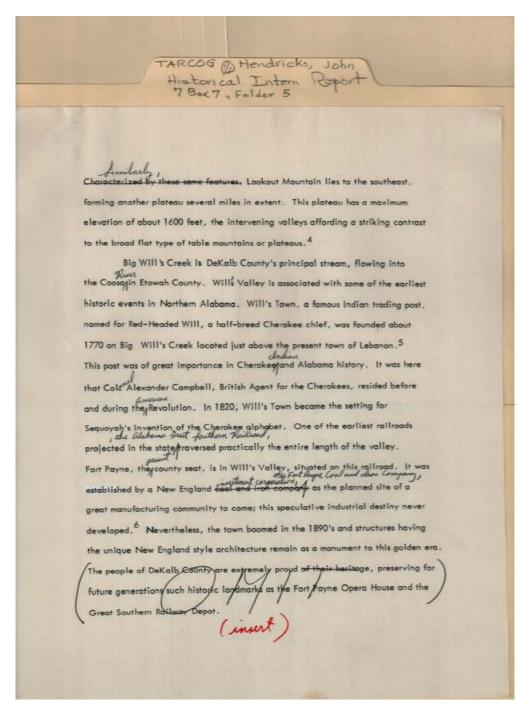
Types:

# 

	TARCOG @ Hendricks, John	
	Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5	
0	(insut)	
	within De Kall County may give clues	
0	to the location of old sites and	
	to the location of old sites and  Thutture. Post offices were established in the following communities and tewns: annawaika, atwood,	
	Copulle, Ducksgur, Freenwood, Head	
	Spring, Hendrickwille, Faurel Creek, Lebanon, Mc Comman, North Bend,	
	Piercevelle, Parterortle, Rawlingsville (later to become Fait Payne), Peese's Wills,	
0	Reubenwille, fand Mount, Valley	
	the turn of the century, the following abbitional settlements were in existence:	
	Brindley, Walker Chapel, Brandon,	
	Collinsville, Hudson Will, Collier, Phillips, Julphur Springs, Der Head,	
	Pine France, Blue Pond, Fraham, Fathamvelle, Poplar Springs, Moors,	
	Ellison, Crumley, Whiton, Fydia, and	
	The same of the last of the la	

**Types:** essay

Image 58 r07\_07-05-000-0058 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

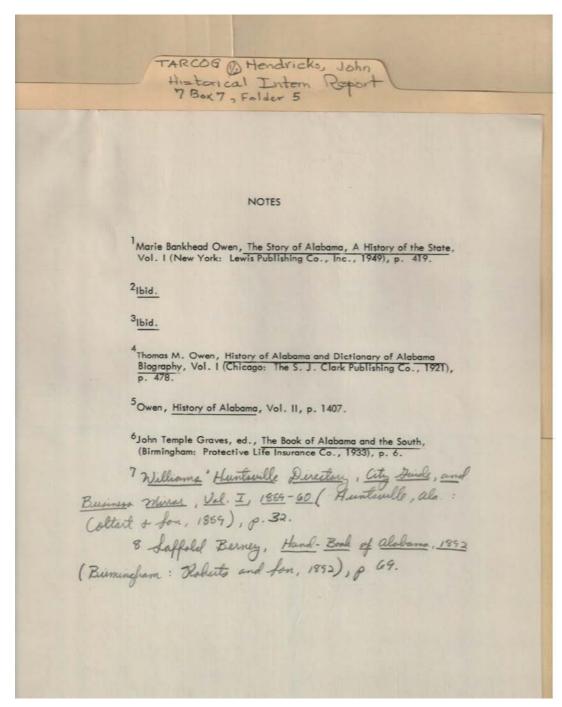
Campbell, Alexander, Colonel

Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief)

Sequoyah (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

Image 59 r07\_07-05-000-0059 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

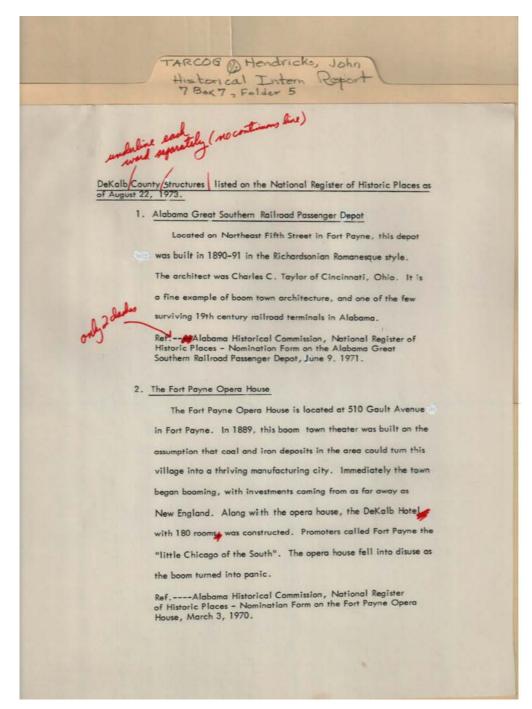


#### Names:

Berney, Saffold Graves, John Temple Owen, Marie Bankhead Owen, Thomas M.

#### **Types:**

Image 60 r07\_07-05-000-0060 Contents Index About

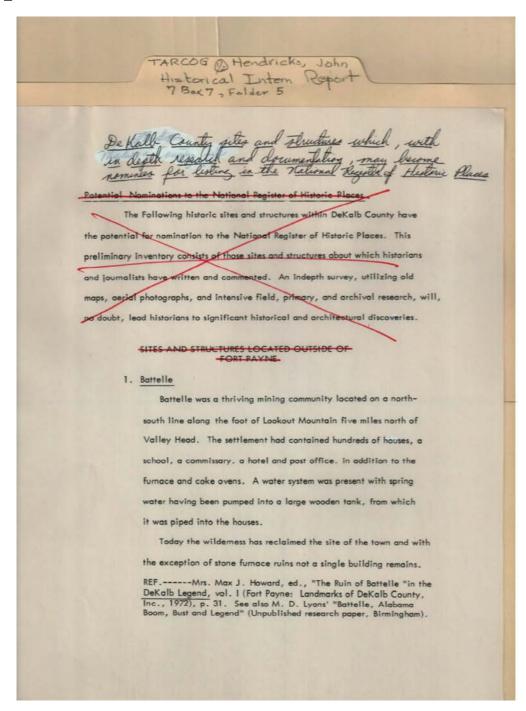


#### Names:

Taylor, Charles C.

#### **Types:**

Image 61 r07 07-05-000-0061 Contents Index About



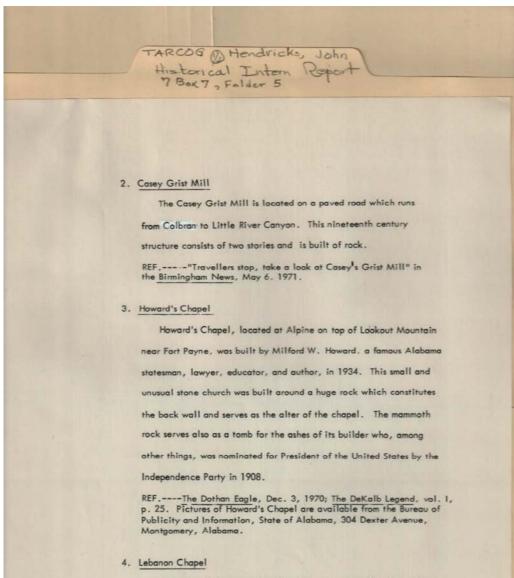
Names:

Howard, Max J., Mrs.

Lyons, M. D.

**Types:** 

Image 62 r07\_07-05-000-0062 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Located at Lebanon, this old structure, construction date unknown, is being moved to a sight near the old Lebanon courthouse.

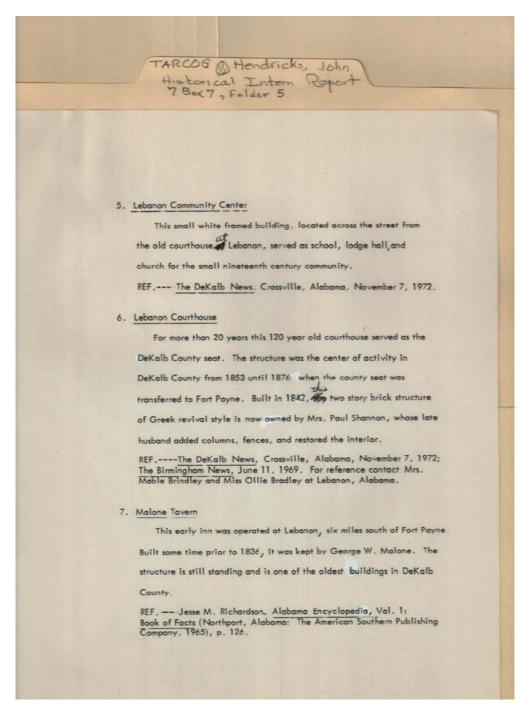
REF.---The Times-Journal, Fort Payne, Alabama, August 20, 1968.

Names:

Howard, Milford W.

**Types:** 

Image 63 r07\_07-05-000-0063 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

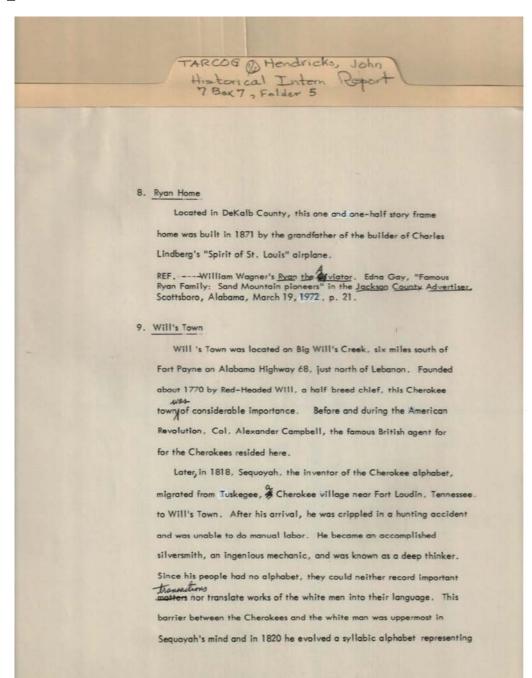


#### Names:

Bradley, Ollie, Miss Brindley, Mable, Mrs. Malone, George W. Richardson, Jesse M. Shannon, Paul, Mrs.

#### **Types:**

Image 64 r07 07-05-000-0064 Contents Index About



#### Names:

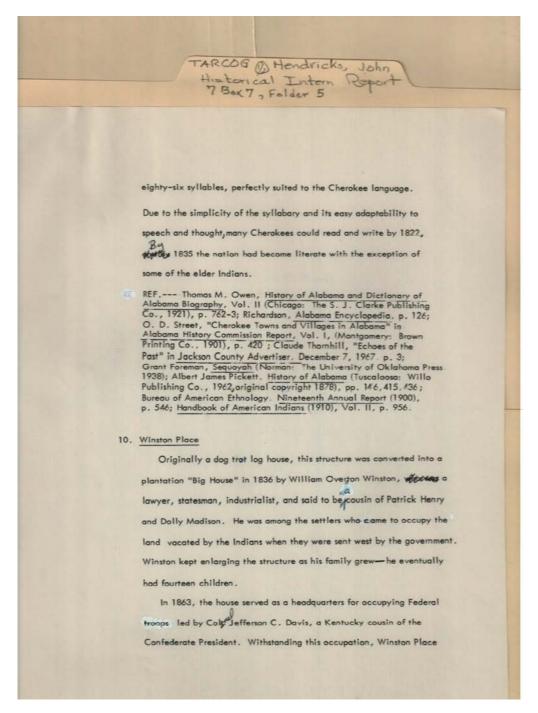
Campbell, Alexander, Colonel Gay, Edna

Types:

essay

Lindberg, Charles Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief) Sequoyah (Indian Chief) Wagner, William

Image 65 r07\_07-05-000-0065 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

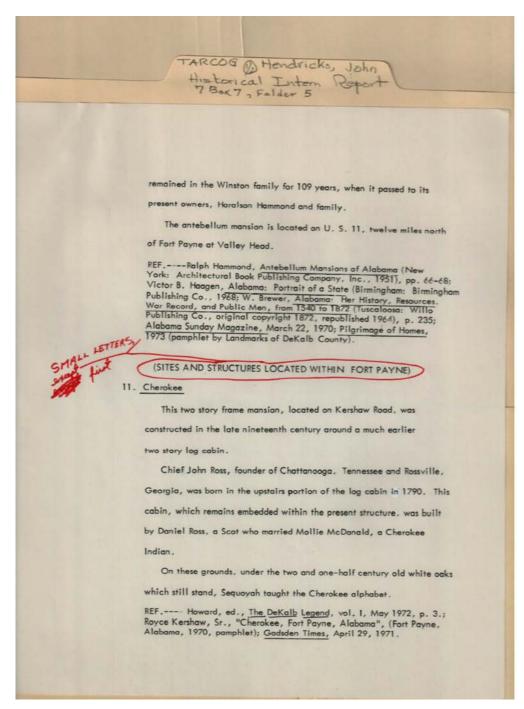
Davis, Jefferson C., Colonel Foreman, Grant

**Types:** 

essay

Henry, Patrick Madison, Dolly Owen, Thomas M. Pickett, Albert James Richardson, Jesse M. Street, O. D. Thornhill, Claude Winston, William Overton

Image 66 r07\_07-05-000-0066 Contents Index About

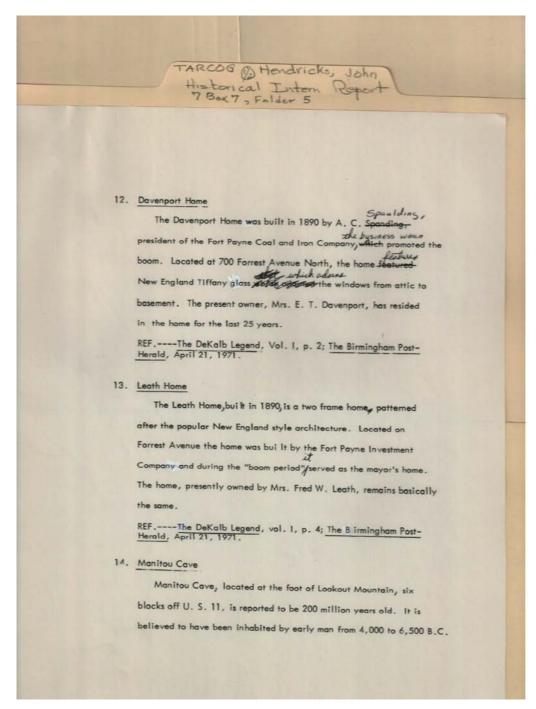


#### Names:

Brewer, W. Haagen, Victor B. Hammond, Haralson Hammond, Ralph Howard, Kershaw, Royce, Sr. McDonald, Mollie (Indian) Ross, Daniel Ross, John, Chief

#### **Types:**

Image 67 r07\_07-05-000-0067 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



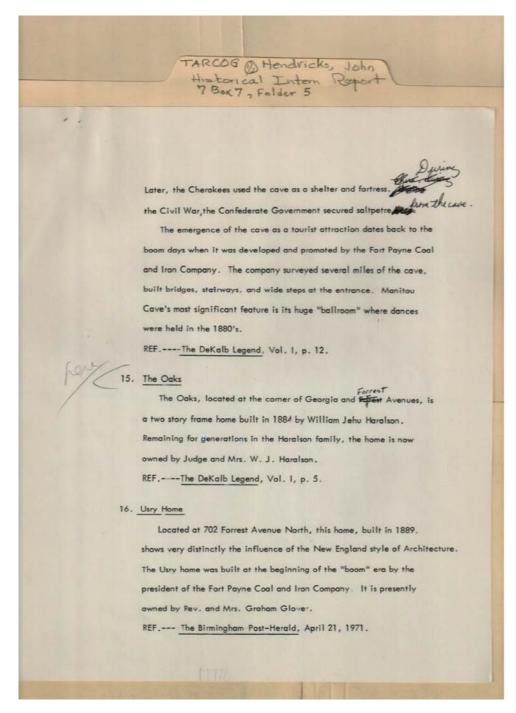
#### Names:

Davenport, E. T., Mrs.

Leath, Fred W., Mrs. Spaulding, A. C.

#### **Types:**

Image 68 r07\_07-05-000-0068 Contents Index About



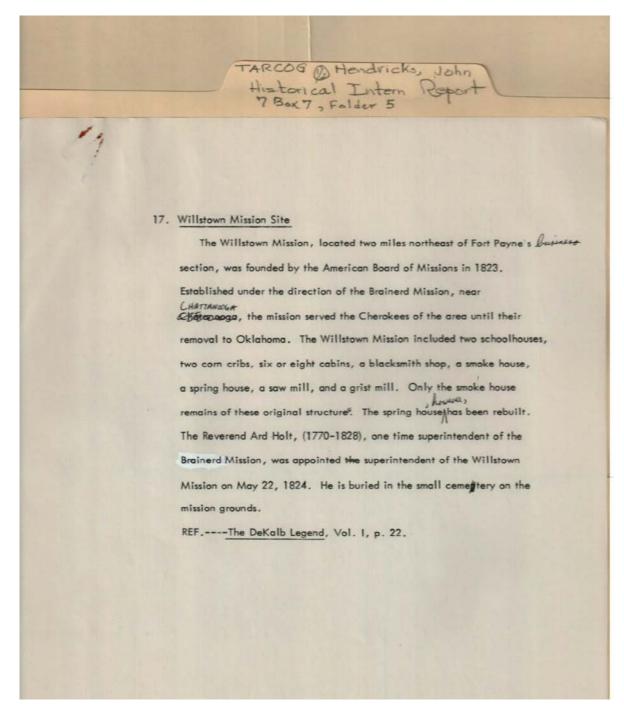
#### Names:

Glover, Graham, Rev. & Mrs.

Haralson, W. J., Judge & Mrs. Haralson, William Jehu

#### **Types:**

Image 69 r07\_07-05-000-0069 Contents Index About

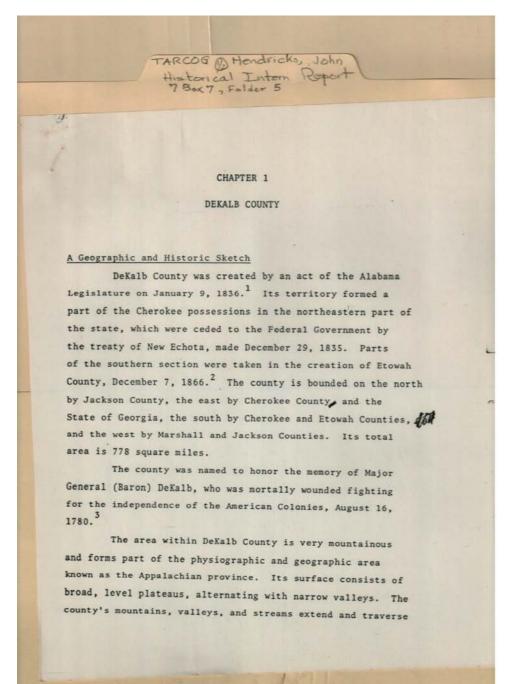


Names:

Holt, Ard, Rev.

**Types:** 

Image 70 r07\_07-05-000-0070 Contents Index About



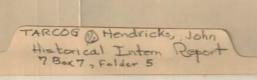
Names:

DeKalb County

DeKalb, General

**Types:** 

Image 71 r07\_07-05-000-0071 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



the area from northeast to southwest. Sand Mountain lies along the northwestern section, having an elevation of about 1300 feet. The eastern extension of this plateau forms a bold escapement facing Will's Valley, which extends the county's entire length. Similarly, Lookout Mountain lies to the southeast, forming another plateau several miles in extent. This plateau has a maximum elevation of about 1600 feet, the intervening valleys affording a striking contrast to the broad flat type of table mountains or plateaus. 4

Big Will's Creek is DeKalb County's principal stream, flowing into the Cossa River in Etowah County. Will's Valley is associated with some of the earliest historic events in Northern Alabama. Will's Town, a famous Indian trading post, named for Red-Headed Will, a half-breed Cherokee chief, was founded about 1770 on Big Will's Creek located just above the present town of Lebanon. 5 This post was of great importance in Cherokee Indian and Alabama history. It was here that Colonel Alexander Campbell, British Agent for the Cherokees, resided before and during the American Revolution. In 1820, Will's Town became the setting for Sequoyah's invention of the Cherokee alphabet. One of the earliest railroads projected in the state, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, traversed practically the entire length of the valley. Fort Payne, the present county seat, is in Will's Valley, situated on this railroad. It was established by a New England investment corporation, the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company, as the painned site of a great manufacturing community to come;

Names:

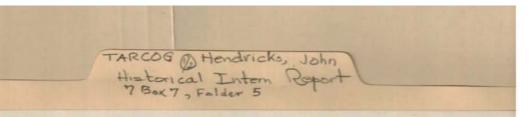
Campbell, Alexander, Colonel

Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief)

Sequoyah (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

Image 72 r07\_07-05-000-0072 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



this speculative industrial destiny never developed. 6
Nevertheless, the town boomed in the 1890's and structures
having the unique New England style architecture remain as a
monument to this golden era.

The knowledge of early settlements within DeKalb

County may give clues to the location of old sites and structures.

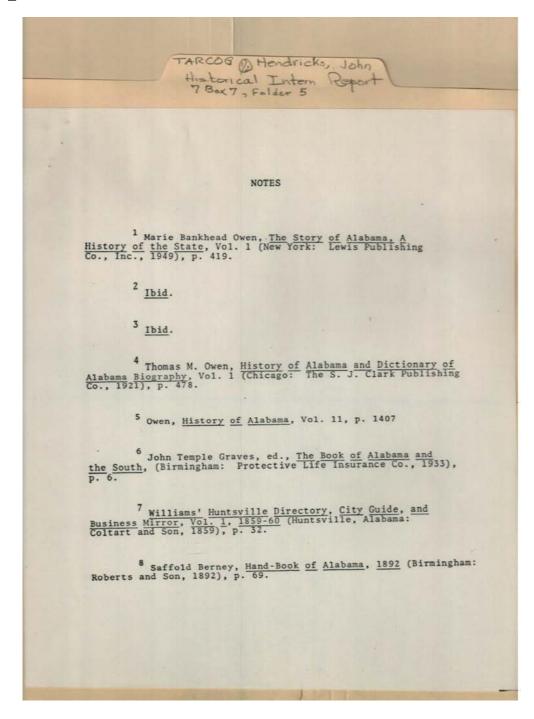
Post offices were established in the following antebellum
communities and towns by 18 9: Annawaika, Atwood, Coxville,

Duckspring, Greenwood, Head Spring, Hendricksville, Laurel Creek,
Lebanon, McCommac, North Bend, Pierceville, Partewille,
Rawlingsville (later to become Fort Payne), Reese's Mills,

Reubensville, Sand Mountain, Valley Head, Van Buren, and
Worth. By the turn of the century, the following additional
settlements were in existence: Brindley, Walker Chapel, Brandon,
Collinsville, Hudson Mill, Collier, Phillips, Sulphur Springs,
Deer Head, Pine Grove, Blue Pond, Graham, Lathamville, Poplar
Springs, Moors, Ellison, Crumley, Whiton, Lydia, and Johnson.

**Types:** 

Image 73 r07 07-05-000-0073 Contents Index About

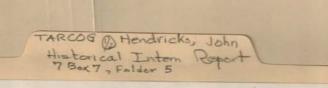


#### Names:

Berney, Saffold Graves, John Temple Owen, Marie Bankhead Owen, Thomas M.

#### **Types:**

Image 74 r07\_07-05-000-0074 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



## DeKalb County Structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places as of August 22, 1973.

1. Alabama Great Southern Railroad Passenger Depot

Located on Northeast Fifth Street in Fort
Payne, this depot was built in 1890-91 in the
Richardsonian Romanesque style. The architect
was Charles C. Taylor of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is
a fine example of boom town architecture, and one
of the few surviving 19th century railroad
terminals in Alabama.

Ref. — Alabama Historical Commission, National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Form on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Passenger Depot, June 9, 1971.

#### 2. The Fort Payne Opera House

The Fort Payne Opera House is located at 510 Gault Avenue in Fort Payne. In 1889, this boom town theater was built on the assumption that coal and iron deposits in the area could turn this village into a thriving manufacturing city.

Immediately the town began booming, with investments coming from as far away as New England. Along with the opera house, the DeKalb Hotel with 180 rooms was constructed. Promoters called Fort Payne the "little Chicago of the South". The opera house fell into disuse as the boom turned into panic.

#### Names:

DeKalb County Structures

#### Places:

DeKalb County, AL

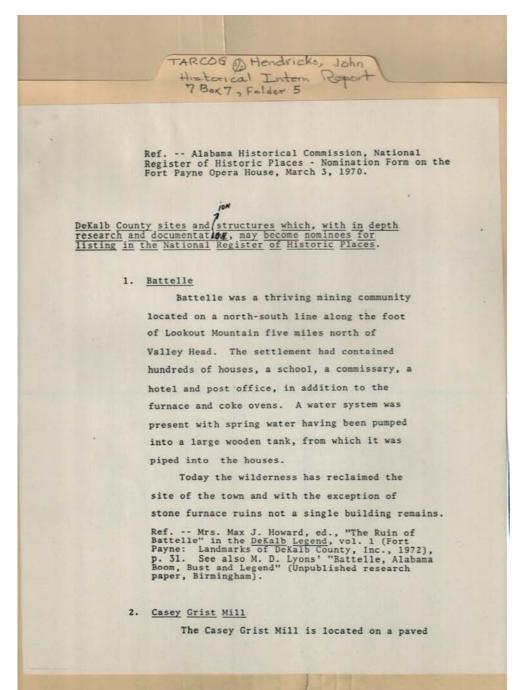
#### **Types:**

essay

#### **Dates:**

Aug 22, 1973

Image 75 r07\_07-05-000-0075 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

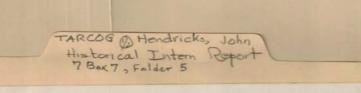
Howard, Max J., Mrs.

Lyons, M. D.

Taylor, Charles C.

**Types:** 

Image 76 r07\_07-05-000-0076 Contents Index About



road which runs from Colbran to Little River
Canyon. This nineteenth century structure consists
of two stories and is built of rock.

Ref. -- "Travellers stop, take a look at Casey's
Grist Mill" in the Birmingham News, May 6, 1971.

#### 3. Howard's Chapel

Howard's Chapel, located at Alpine on top of Lookout Mountain near Fort Payne, was built by Milford W. Howard, a famou Alabama statesman, lawyer, educator, and author, in 1934. This small and unusual stone church was built around a huge rock which constitutes the back wall and serves as the alter of the chapel. The mammoth rock serves also as a tomb for the ashes of its builder who, among other things, was nominated for President of the United States by the Independence Party in 1908.

Ref. -- The Bothan Eagle, Dec. 3, 1970; The DeKalb Legend, vol. 1, p. 25. Pictures of Howard's Chapel are available from the Bureau of Publicity and Information, State of Alabama, 304 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

#### 4. Lebanon Chapel

Located at Lebanon, this old structure, construction date unknown, is being moved to a sight near the old Lebanon courthouse.

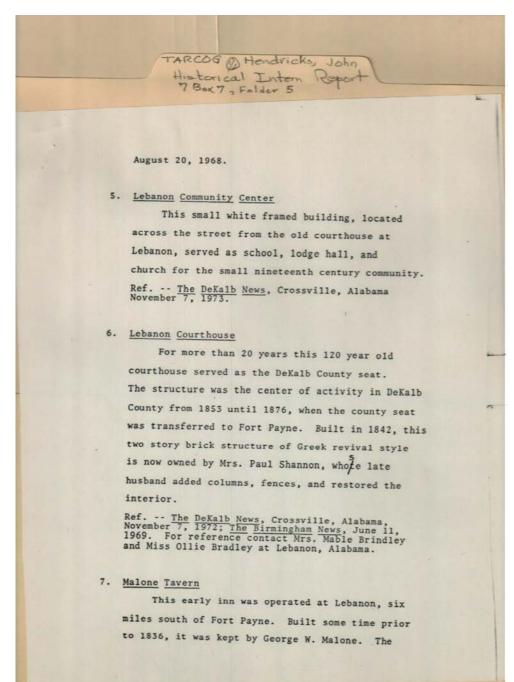
Ref. -- The Times-Journal, Fort Payne, Alabama,

Names:

Howard, Milford W.

**Types:** 

Image 77 r07\_07-05-000-0077 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Bradley, Ollie, Miss

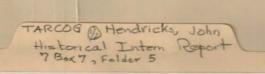
Brindley, Mable, Mrs.

Malone, George W.

Shannon, Paul, Mrs.

Types: essay

Image 78 r07\_07-05-000-0078 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



structure is still standing and is one of the oldest buildings in DeKalb County.

Ref. -- Jesset M. Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, Vol. 1: Book of Facts (Northport, Alabama: The American Southern Publishing Company, 1965), p. 126.

#### 8. Ryan Home

Located in DeKalb County, this one and onehalf story frame home was built in 1871 by the grandfather of the builder of Charles Lindberg's "Spirit of St. Louis" airplane.

Ref. -- William Wagner's Ryan, the Aviator. Edna Gay, "Famous Ryan Family: Sand Mountain pioneers" in the Jackson County Advertiser, Scottsboro, Alabama, March 19, 1972, p. 21.

#### 9. Will's Town

Will's Town was located on Big Will's Creek, six miles south of Fort Payne on Alabama Highway 68, just north of Lebanon. Founded about 1770 by Red-Headed Will, a half-breed chief, this Cherokee town was of considerable importance. Before and during the American Revolution, Colonel Alexander Campbell, the famous British agent for the Cherokees resided here.

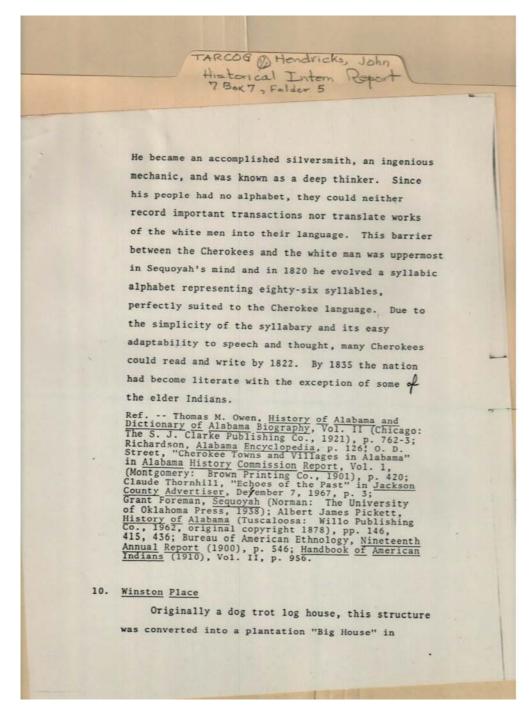
Later, in 1818, Sequoyah, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, migrated from Tuskegee, a Cherokee village near Fort Loudin, Tennessee to Will's Town. After his arrival, he was crippled in a hunting accident and was unable to do manual labor.

#### Names:

Campbell, Alexander, Colonel Gay, Edna Lindberg, Charles Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief) Richardson, Jesse M. Sequoyah (Indian Chief) Wagner, William

#### Types:

Image 79 r07\_07-05-000-0079 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Foreman, Grant Owen, Thomas M.

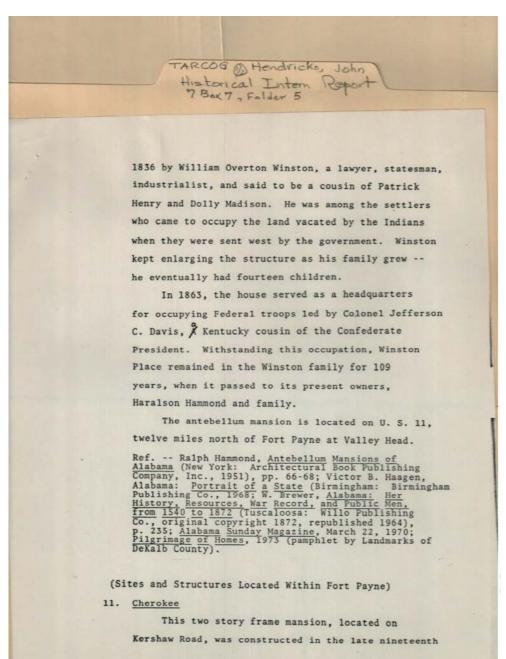
Pickett, Albert James Richardson, Jesse M.

Sequoyah (Indian Chief)

Thornhill, Claude

#### **Types:**

Image 80 r07\_07-05-000-0080 Contents Index About



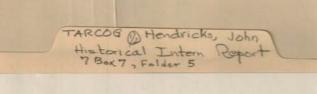
#### Names:

Brewer, W. Davis, Jefferson C., Colonel

Haagen, Victor B. Hammond, Haralson Hammond, Ralph Henry, Patrick Madison, Dolly Winston, William Overton

#### Types:

Image 81 r07\_07-05-000-0081 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Chief John Ross, founder of Chattanooga,
Tennessee and Rossville, Georgia, was born in the
upstairs portion of the log cabin in 1790. This
cabin, which remains embedded within the present
structure, was built by Daniel Ross, Scot who
married Mollie McDonald, Cherokee Indian.

On these grounds, under the two and one-half century old white oaks which still stand, Sequoyah taught the Cherokee alphabet.

Ref. -- Howard, ed., The DeKalb Legend, Vol. I, May, 1972, p. 3; Royce Kershaw, Sr., "Cherokee, Fort Payne, Alabama", (Fort Payne, Alabama, 1970, pamphlet); Gadsden Times, April 29, 1971.

#### 12. Davenport Home

The Davenport Home was built in 1890 by A. C.

Spaulding, president of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron

Company, the business which promoted the boom.

Located at 700 Forrest Avenue North, the home features

New England Tiffany glass which adorns the windows

from attic to basement. The present owner, Mrs.

E. T. Davenport, has resided in the home for the

last 25 years.

Ref. -- The DeKalb Legend, Vol. I. p. 2: The Birmingham

Ref. -- The DeKalb Legend, Vol. I, p. 2; The Birmingham Post-Herald, April 21, 1971.

#### 13. Leath Home

The Leath Home, built in 1890, is a two frame

#### Names:

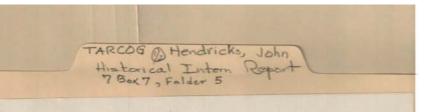
Davenport, E. T., Mrs. Howard,

**Types:** 

essay

Kershaw, Royce, Sr. McDonald, Mollie (Indian) Ross, Daniel Ross, John, Chief Sequoyah (Indian Chief)
Spaulding, A. C.

Image 82 r07\_07-05-000-0082 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



home patterned after the popular New England style structure. Located on Forrest Avenue, the home was built by the Fort Payne Investment Company and during the "boom period" it served as the mayor's home. The home, presently owned by Mrs.

Fred W. Leath, remains basically the same.

Ref. -- The DeKalb Legend, Vol. 1, p. 4; The Birmingham Post-Herald, April 21, 1971.

#### 14. Manitou Cave

Manitou Cave, located at the foot of Lookout
Mountain, six blocks off U. S. 11, is reported to
be 200 million years old. It is believed to have
been inhabited by early man from 4,000 to 6,500 B. C.
Later, the Cherokees used the cave as a shelter
and fortress. During the Civil War, the Confederate
Government secured saltpetre from the cave.

The emergence of the cave as a tourist attraction dates back to the boom days when it was developed and promoted by the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company. The company surveyed several miles of the cave, built bridges, stairways, and wide steps at the entrance. Manitou Cave's most significant feature is its hugh "ballroom" where dances were held in the 1880's.

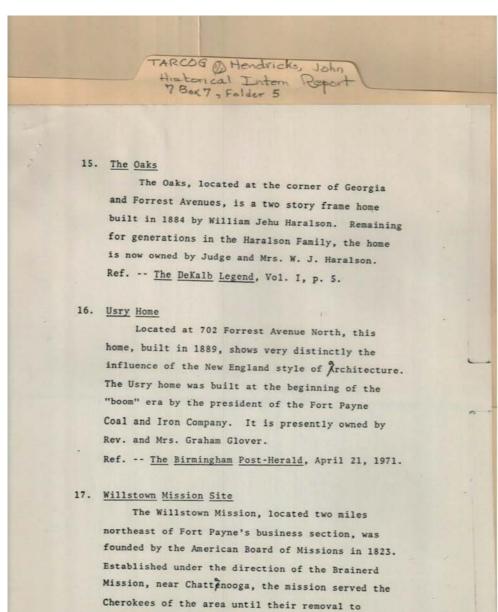
Ref. -- The DeKalb Legend, Vol. I, p. 12.

Names:

Leath, Fred W., Mrs.

**Types:** 

Image 83 r07\_07-05-000-0083 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Oklahoma. The Willstown Mission included two schoolhouses, two corn cribs, six or eight

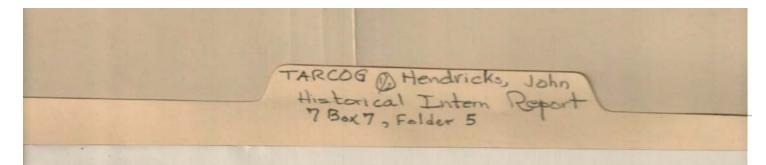
Names:

Glover, Graham, Rev. & Mrs.

Haralson, W. J., Judge & Mrs. Haralson, William Jehu

**Types:** 

Image 84 r07\_07-05-000-0084 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



cabins, a blacksmith shop, a smoke house, a spring house, a saw mill, and a grist mill. Only the smoke house remains of these original structures. The spring house, however, has been rebuilt.

The Reverend Ard Holt, (1770-1828), one time superintendent of the Brainerd Mission, was appointed superintendent of the Willstown Mission on May 22, 1824. He is buried in the small cemetery on the mission grounds.

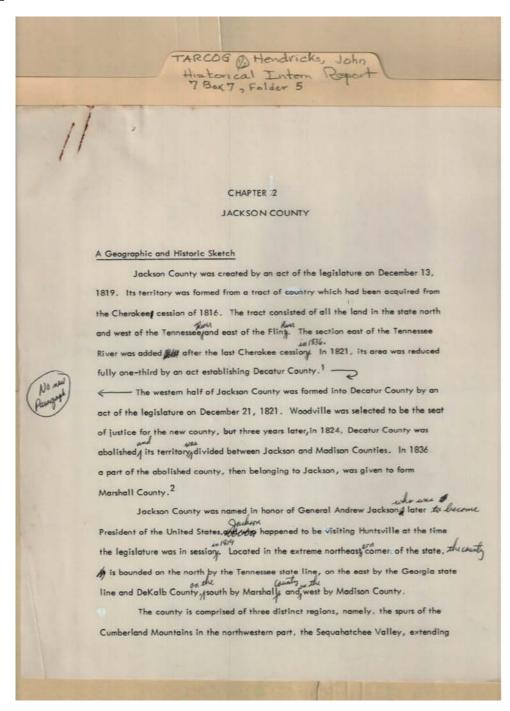
Ref. -- The DeKalb Legend, Vol. I, p. 22.

Names:

Holt, Ard, Rev.

**Types:** 

Image 85 r07 07-05-000-0085 Contents Index About

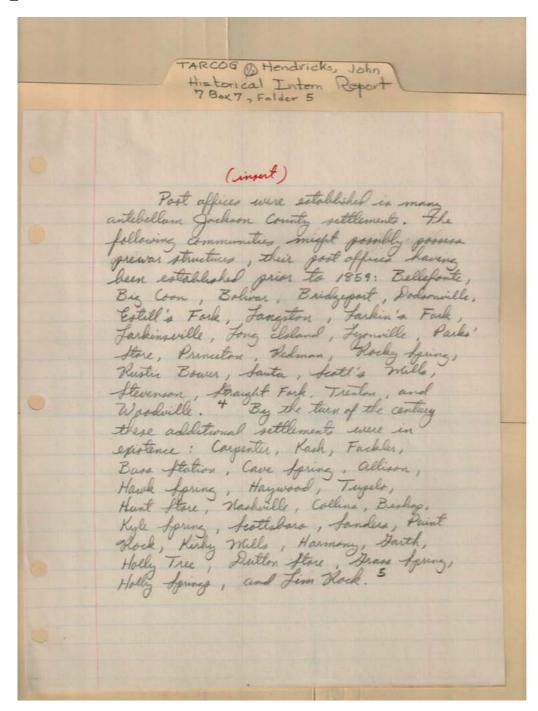


#### Names:

Jackson County, AL Historic Sketch Jackson, Andrew, General

#### **Types:**

Image 86 r07 07-05-000-0086 Contents Index About



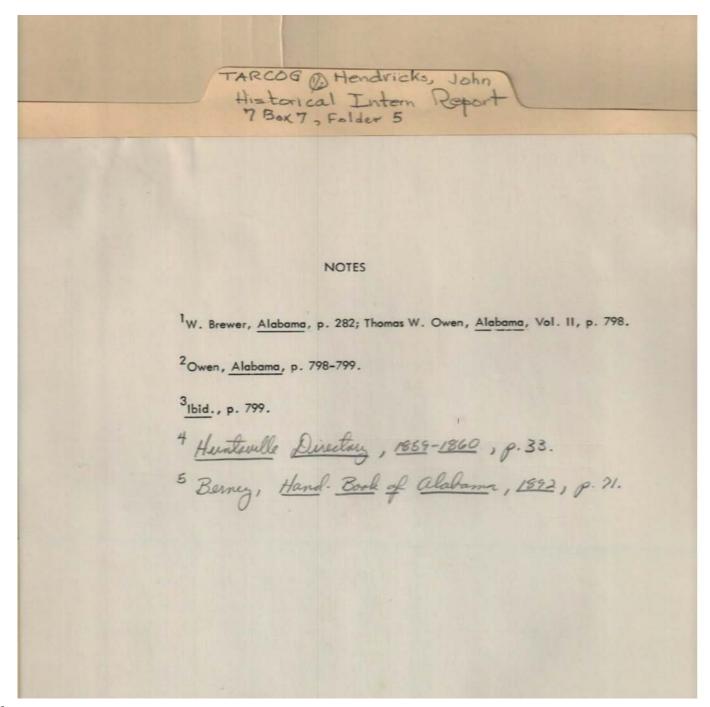
**Types:** 

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 7, Box 7, Folder 5 Historical Intern Reports by Hendricks, John S., UAH Intern, 1973 (1 of 2) Image 87 r07\_07-05-000-0087 Contents Index About

across the county from northeast the southwest, and Sand Mountain, which occupies the eastern and southeastern section. 3 Almost the entire drainage of Jackson County is into the Tennessee River, which flows from the northeast in a southwesterly direction. Smaller streams include Paint Rock River. Big Coon Creek, Big Crow Creek, Raccal Creek, Long Island Creek, and Sauta Creek.  Raccal Creek, Long Island Creek, and Sauta Creek.  They act of December 13, 1813 establishing the county, designated Sauta  Cave as the temporary seat of justice. Bellefonte, was selected as the courthouse site in 1821. The county seat remained here until 1839, when it was voted to Scottsbara.  The Llaion army burned the Bellefonte courthouse, but after the war, a new structure was erected at Scottsbara. In 1859, the county seat was wated Laion army burned the Courthouse remained at Belleforte during the Civil War. The Bulleforte courthause was Jurned Jurion the Union army	TARCOG & Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5
and many documents and records were lost. After the war, a new structure was existed at feathsbara.  (insert)	across the county from northeast the southwest, and Sand Mountain, which occupies the eastern and southeastern section. Almost the entire drainage of Jackson County is into the Tennessee River, which flows from the northeast in a southwesterly direction. Smaller streams include Paint Rock River. Big Coon Creek, Big Crow Creek, Raccol Creek, Long Island Creek, and Sauta Creek.  Raccol Creek, Big Crow

**Types:** essay

Image 88 r07\_07-05-000-0088 Contents Index About



Names:

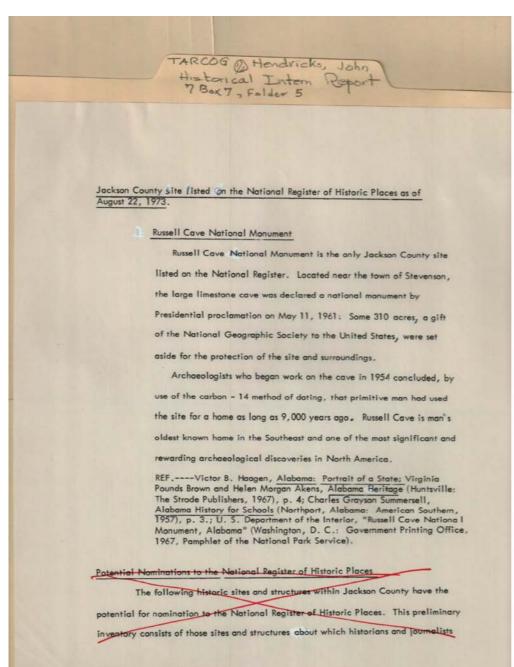
Berney, Saffold

Brewer, W.

Owen,

**Types:** 

Image 89 r07\_07-05-000-0089 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

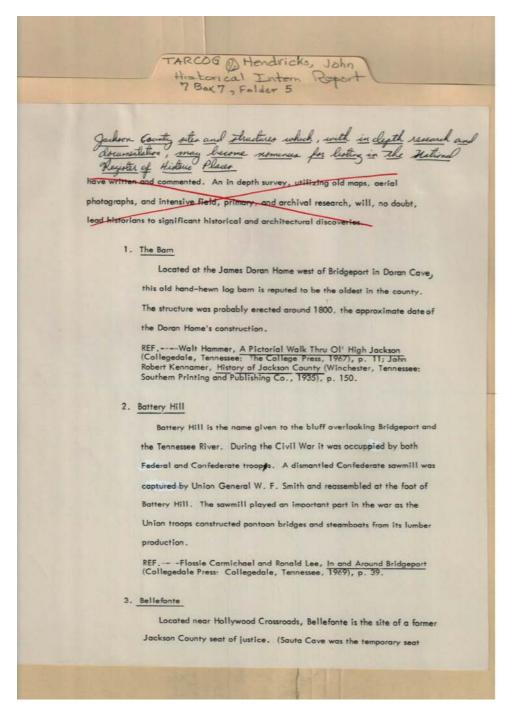
Akens, Helen Morgan

Brown, Virginia Pounds Haagen, Victor B.

Summersell, Charles Grayson

**Types:** 

Image 90 r07\_07-05-000-0090 Contents Index About



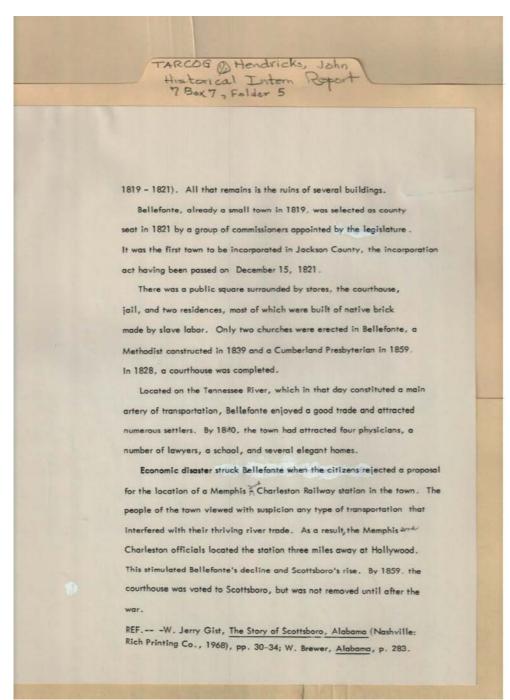
Names:

Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James Hammer, Walt

Kennamer, John Robert Lee, Ronald Smith, W. F., General

**Types:** 

Image 91 r07\_07-05-000-0091 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

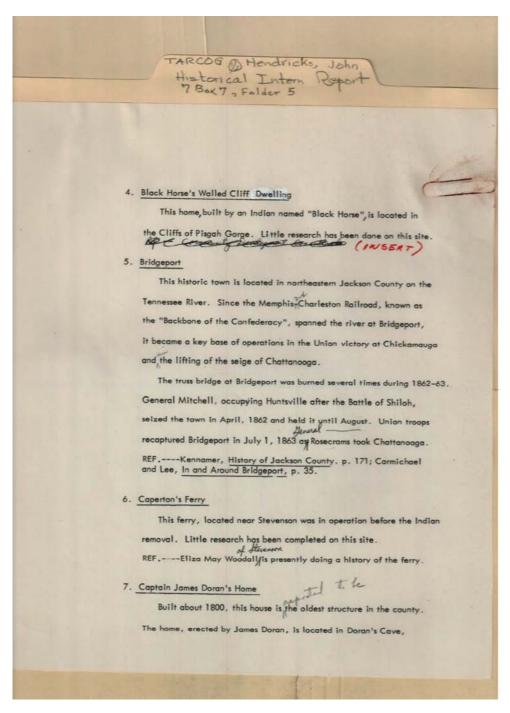
Brewer, W. Gist, W. Jerry

**Types:** 

essay

Memphis & Charleston Railroad

Image 92 r07\_07-05-000-0092 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

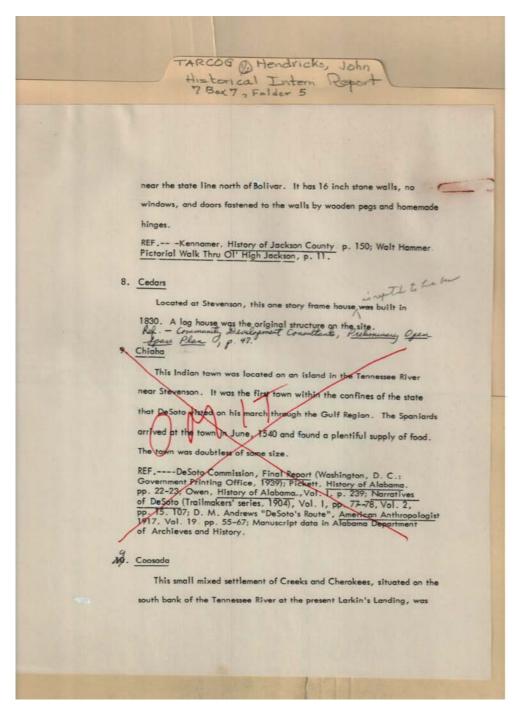


#### Names:

Black Horse (Indian) Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James, Captain Kennamer, Lee, Ronald Mitchell, General Rosecrans, General Woodall, Eliza May

#### **Types:**

Image 93 r07\_07-05-000-0093 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



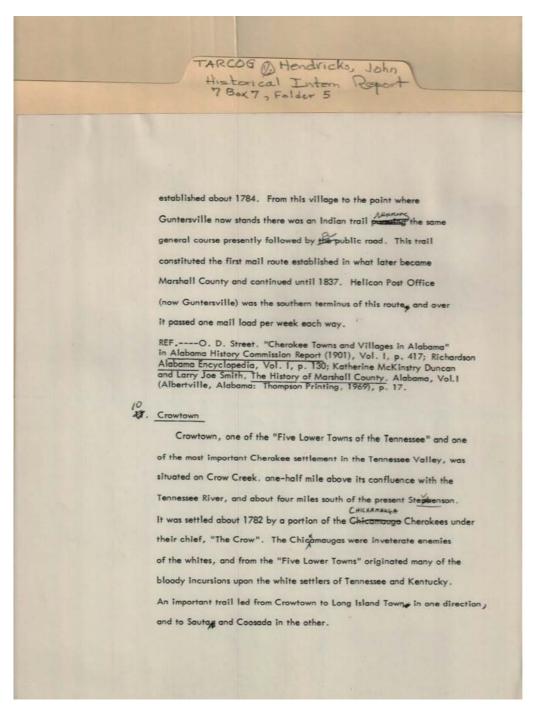
#### Names:

Andrews, D. M. DeSoto,

Kennamer, Owen, Pickett,

**Types:** 

Image 94 r07\_07-05-000-0094 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

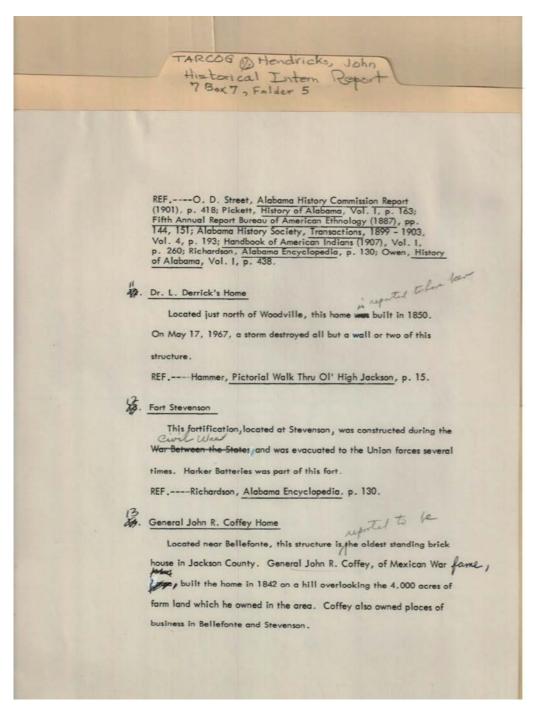
Duncan, Katherine McKinstry

Richardson, Smith, Larry Joe Street, O. D.

The Crow (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

Image 95 r07\_07-05-000-0095 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



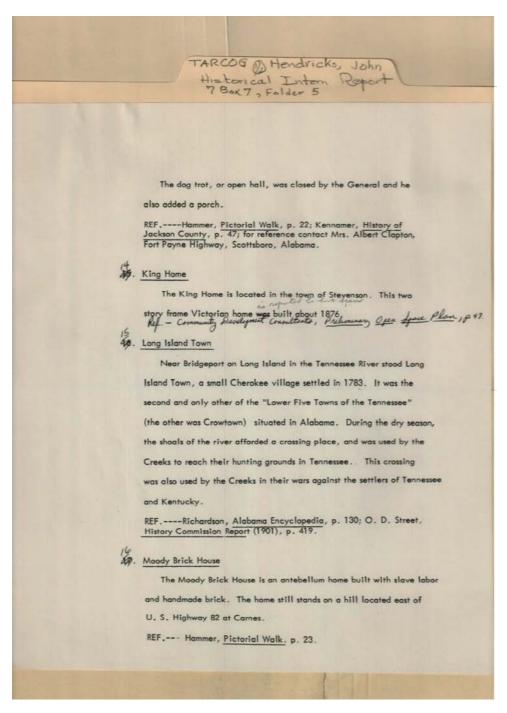
Names:

Coffey, John R., General Derrick, L., Dr. Hammer,

Owen, Pickett, Richardson, Street, O. D.

**Types:** 

Image 96 r07\_07-05-000-0096 Contents Index About



Names:

Clopton, Albert, Mrs.

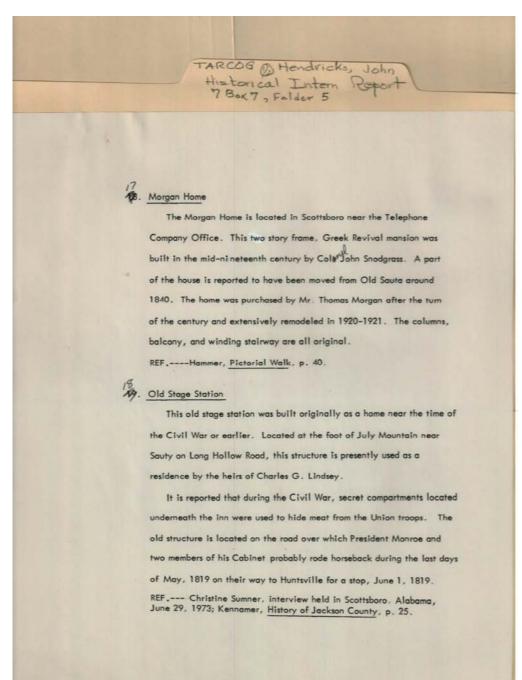
Hammer,

Kennamer,

Richardson,

**Types:** 

Image 97 r07\_07-05-000-0097 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

Hammer, Kennamer,

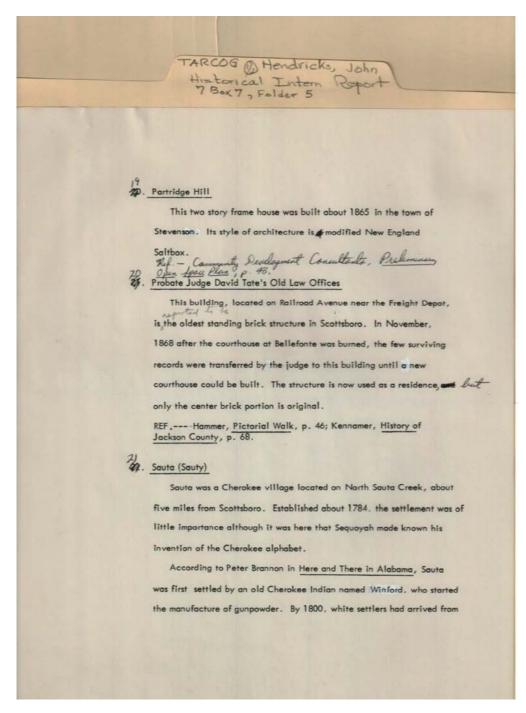
**Types:** 

essay

Lindsey, Charles G. Monroe, President

Morgan, Thomas Sumner, Christine

Image 98 r07\_07-05-000-0098 Contents Index About



Names:

Brannon, Peter Hammer,

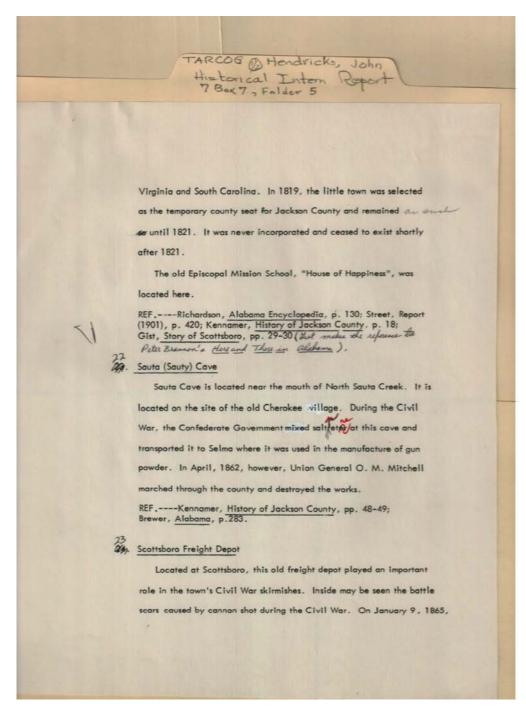
Sequoyah (Indian Chief)

Tate, David, Judge

Winford (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

Image 99 r07\_07-05-000-0099 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

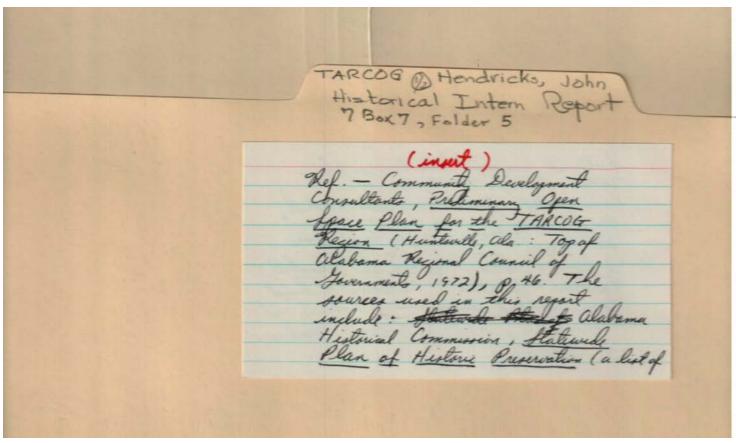
Brannon, Peter Gist, W. Jerry

Kennamer,

Mitchell, O. M., General Richardson,

#### **Types:**

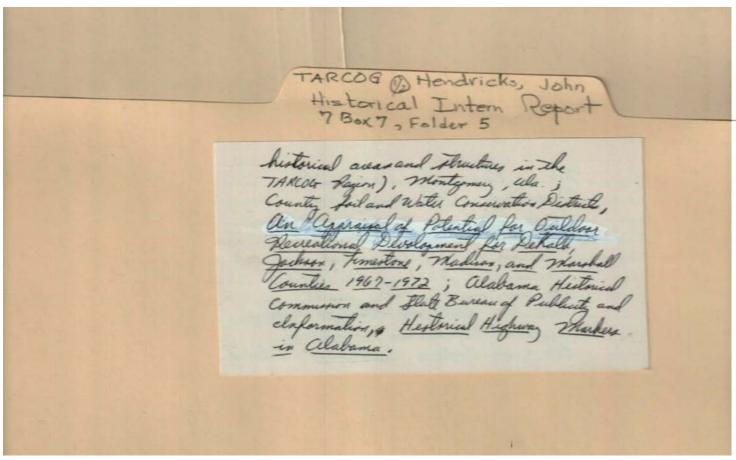
Image 100 r07 07-05-000-0100 Contents Index About



**Types:** 

note

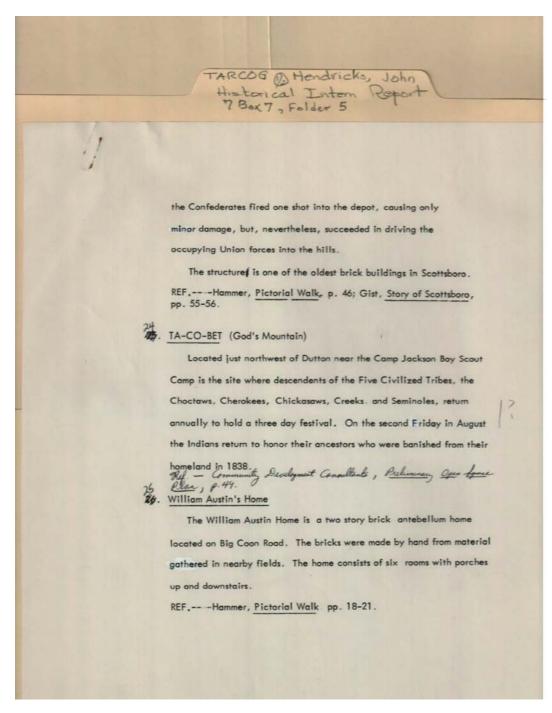
Image 101 r07 07-05-000-0101 Contents Index About



**Types:** 

note

Image 102 r07\_07-05-000-0102 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

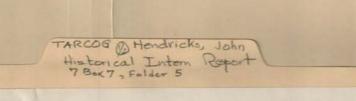
Austin, William

Gist, W. Jerry

Hammer,

**Types:** 

Image 103 r07 07-05-000-0103 Contents Index About



#### CHAPTER 2 JACKSON COUNTY

#### A Geographic and Historic Sketch

Jackson County was created by an act of the legislature on December 13, 1819. Its territory was formed from a tract of country which had been acquired from the herokee cession of 1816. The tract consisted of all the land in the state north and west of the Tennessee River and east of the Fling River.

The section east of the Tennessee River was added after the last Cherokee cession in 1836. In 1821, its area was reduced fully one-third by an act establishing Decatur County. The western half of Jackson County was formed into Decatur County by an act of the legislature on December 21, 1821. Woodville was selected to be the seat of justice for the new county, but three years later, in 1824, Decatur County was abolished and its territory was divided between Jackson and Madison Counties. In 1836 a part of the abolished county, then belonging to Jackson, was given to form Marshall County.

Jackson County was named in honor of General Andrew
Jackson who was later to become President of the United
States. Jackson happened to be visiting Huntsville at the
time the legislature was in session in 1819. Located in the
extreme northeastern corner of the state, the county is
bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, on the east

#### Names:

Jackson County, AL Historic Sketch Jackson, Andrew, General

#### **Types:**

Image 104 r07\_07-05-000-0104 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

by the Georgia state line and DeKalb County, on the south by Marshall County, and on the west by Madison County.

The county is comprised of three distinct regions, namely, the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains in the northwestern part, the Sequahatchee Valley, extending across the county from northeast to southwest, and Sand Mountain, which occupies the eastern and southeastern section. Almost the entire drainage of Jackson County is into the Tennessee River, which flows from the northeast in a southwesterly direction. Smaller streams include Paint Rock River, Big Coon Creek, Big Crow Creek, Raccoon Creek, Long Island Creek, and Sauta Creek.

The legislature's act of December 13, 1819, which established the county, designated Sauta Cave as the temporary seat of justice. Bellefonte, however, was selected as the courthouse site in 1821. In 1859, the county seat was voted to Scottsboro, but the courthouse remained at Bellefonte during the Civil War. The Bellefonte courthouse was burned by the Union Army and many documents and records were lost. After the war, a new structure was erected at Scottsboro.

Post offices were established in many antebellum

Jackson County settlements. The following communities might

possibly possess prewar structures, their post offices having
been established prior to 1859: Bellefonte, Big Coon, Bolivar,

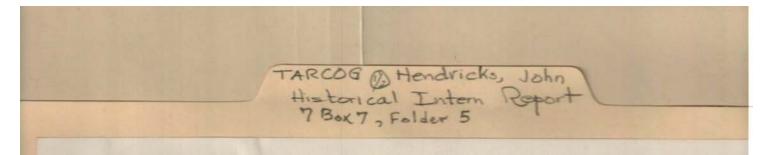
Bridgeport, Dodsonville, Estill's Fork, Langston, Larkin's Fork,

Larkinsville, Long Island, Lyonville, Parks' Store, Princeton,

Redman, Rocky Spring, Rustic Bower, Sauta, Scott's Mills,

**Types:** 

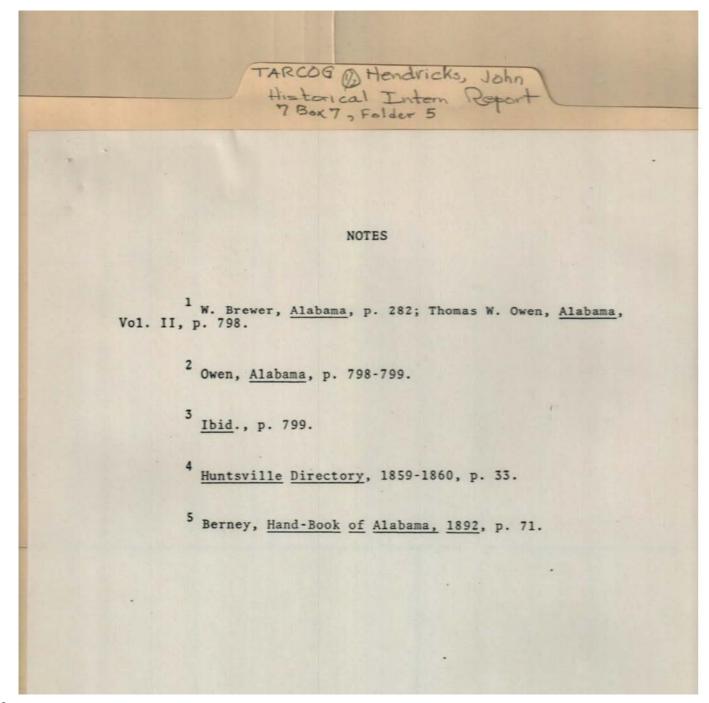
Image 105 r07\_07-05-000-0105 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Stevenson, Straight Fork, Trenton, and Woodville. By the turn of the century, these additional settlements were in existence: Carpenter, Kash, Fackler, Buss Station, Cave Spring, Allison, Hawk Spring, Haywood, Tupelo, Hunt Store, Nashville, Collins, Bishop, Kyle Spring, Scottsboro, Sanders, Paint Rock, Kirby Mills, Harmony, Garth, Holly Tree, Dutton Store, Grass Spring, Holly Springs, and Lim Rock. 5

**Types:** 

Image 106 r07\_07-05-000-0106 Contents Index About



Names:

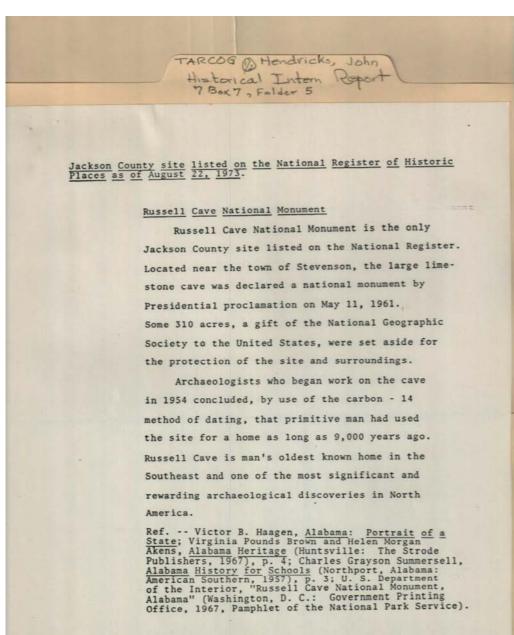
Berney, Saffold

Brewer, W.

Owen, Thomas M.

**Types:** 

Image 107 r07\_07-05-000-0107 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

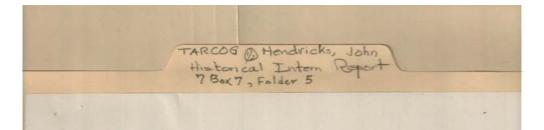
Akens, Helen Morgan

Brown, Virginia Pounds Haagen, Victor B.

Summersell, Charles Grayson

**Types:** 

Image 108 r07\_07-05-000-0108 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Jackson County sites and structures which, with in depth research and documentation, may become nominees for National Register of Historic Places.

#### 1. The Barn

Located at the James Doran frome west of Bridgeport in Doran Cave, this old hand-hewn log barn is reputed to be the oldest in the county. The structure was probably erected around 1800, the approximate date of the Doran frome's construction.

Ref. -- Walt Hammer, A Pictorial Walk Thru Ol' High Jackson (Collegedale, Tennessee: The College Press, 1967), p. 11; John Robert Kennamer, History of Jackson County (Winchester, Tennessee: Southern Printing and Publishing Co., 1935), p. 150.

#### 2. Battery Hill

Battery Hill is the name given to the bluff overlooking Bridgeport and the Tennessee River.

During the Civil War it was occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops. A dismantled Confederate sawmill was captured by Union General W. F. Smith and reassembled at the foot of Battery Hill. The sawmill played an important part in the war as the Union troops constructed pontoon bridges and steamboats from its lumber production.

Ref. -- Flossie Carmichael and Ronald Lee, In and and Around Bridgeport (Collegedate Press: Collegedale, Tennessee, 1969), p. 39.

#### Names:

Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James

Hammer, Walt

Kennamer, John Robert Lee, Ronald Smith, W. F., General

#### **Types:**

Image 109 r07 07-05-000-0109 Contents Index About

TARCOG & Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report
7 Box 7, Folder 5

#### 3. Bellefonte

Located near Hollywood Crossroads, Bellefonte is the site of a former Jackson County seat of justice, (Sauta Cave was the temporary seat [1819 - 1821). All that remains is the ruins of several buildings.

Bellefonte, already a small town in 1819, was selected as county seat in 1821 by a group of commissioners appointed by the legislature.

It was the first town to be incorporated in Jackson County, the incorporation act having been passed on December 15, 1821.

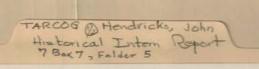
There was a public square surrounded by stores, the courthouse, jail, and two residences, most of which were built of native brick made by slave labor. Only two churches were erected in Bellefonte, a Methodist constructed in 1839 and a Cumberland Presbyterian in 1859. In 1828, a courthouse was completed.

Located on the Tennessee River, which in that day constituted a main artery of transportation,
Bellefonte enjoyed a good trade and attracted numerous settlers. By 1840, the town had attracted four physicians, a number of lawyers, a school, and several elegant homes.

Economic disaster struck Be lefonte when the citizens rejected a proposal for the location of a

**Types:** 

Image 110 r07\_07-05-000-0110 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Memphis and Charleston Railway station in the town. The people of the town viewed with suspicion any type of transportation that interfered with their thriving river trade. As a result, the Memphis and Charleston officials located the station three miles away at Hollywood. This stimulated Bellefonte's decline and Scottsboro's rise. By 1859, the courthouse was voted to Scottsboro, but was not removed until after the war.

Rev. -- W. Jerry Gist, The Story of Scottsboro, Alabama (Nashville: Rich Printing Co., 1968), pp. 30-34; W. Brewer, Alabama, p. 285.

### 4. Black Horse's Walled Cliff Dwelling

This home, built by an Indian named "Black Horse", is located in the Cliffs of Pisgah Gorge. Little research has been done on this site.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants,
Preliminary Open Space Plan for the TARCOG Region
(Huntsville, Alabama: Top of Alabama Regional
Council of Governments, 1972), p. 46. The sources
used in this report include: Alabama Historical
Commission, Statewide Plan of Historic Preservation
(a list of historical areas and structures in the
TARCOG Region). Montgomery, Alabama; County Soil
and Water Conservation Districts, An Appraisal of
Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development for
DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall
Counties, 1967-1972; Alabama Historical Commission
and State Bureau of Publicity and Information,
Historical Highway Markers in Alabama.

#### 5. Bridgeport

This historic town is located in northeastern Jackson County on the Tennessee River. Since the

### Names:

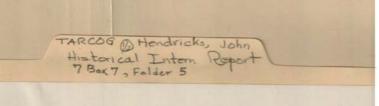
Black Horse (Indian) Brewer, W.

Gist, W. Jerry

Memphis & Charleston Railroad

### **Types:**

Image 111 r07\_07-05-000-0111 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Memphis and Charleston Railroad, known as the "Backbone of the Confederacy", spanned the river at Bridgeport, it became a key base of operations in the Union victory at Chickamauga and in the lifting of the seige of Chattanooga.

The truss bridge at Bridgeport was burned several times during 1862-63. General Mitchell, occupying Huntsville after the Battle of Shiloh, seized the town in April, 1862 and held it until August. Union troops recaptured Bridgeport in July 1, 1863 as General Rosecrams took Chattanooga.

Ref. -- Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 171; Carmichael and Lee, In and Around Bridgeport, p. 35.

#### 6. Caperton's Ferry

This ferry, located near Stevenson, was in operation before the Indian removal. Little research has been completed on this site.

Ref. -- Eliza May Woodall of Stevenson is presently doing a history of the ferry.

#### 7. Captain James Doran's Home

Built about 1800, this house is reported to be the oldest structure in the county. The home, erected by James Doran, is located in Doran's Cave, near the state line north of Bolivar. It has 16 inch stone walls, no windows, and doors fastened to the walls by wooden pegs and homemade hinges.

### Names:

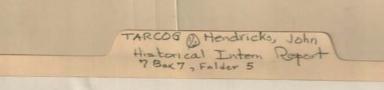
Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James, Captain

**Types:** 

essay

Kennamer, Lee, Ronald Memphis & Charleston Railroad Mitchell, General Rosecrans, General Woodall, Eliza May

Image 112 r07\_07-05-000-0112 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Ref. -- Kennamer, <u>History of Jackson County</u>, p. 150; Walt Hammer <u>Pictorial Walk Thru Ol' High Jackson</u>, p. 11.

#### 8. Cedars

Located at Stevenson, this one story frame house is reported to have been built in 1830. A log house was the original structure on the site.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 47.

#### 9. Coosada

This small mixed settlement of Creeks and Cherokees, situated on the south bank of the Tennessee River at the present Larkin's Landing, was established about 1784. From this village to the point where Guntersville now stands there was an Indian trail running the same general course presently followed by a public road. This trail constituted the first mail route established in what later became Marshall County and continued until 1837. Helicon Post Office (now Guntersville) was the southern terminus of this route, and over it passed one mail load per week each way.

Ref. -- O. D. Street, "Cherokee Towns and Villages in Alabama" in Alabama History Commission Report (1901), Vol. I, p. 417; Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, Vol. I, p. 130; Katherine McKinstry Duncan and Larry Joe Smith, The History of Marshall County, Alabama, Vol, I (Albertville, Alabama: Thompson Printing, 1969), p. 17.

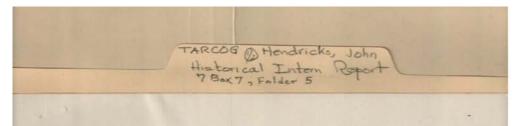
### Names:

Duncan, Katherine McKinstry

Kennamer, Richardson, Smith, Larry Joe Street, O. D.

### **Types:**

Image 113 r07\_07-05-000-0113 <u>Contents Index About</u>



#### 10. Crowtown

Crowtown, one of the "Five Lower Towns of
the Tennessee" and one of the most important
Cherokee settlement5 in the Tennessee Valley, was
situated on Crow Creek, one-half mile above its
confluence with the Tennessee River, and about four
miles south of the present Stevenson. It was
settled about 1782 by a portion of the Chickamauga
Cherokees under their chief, "The Crow". The
Chickamaugas were inveterate enemies of the
whites, and from the "Five Lower Towns" originated,
many of the bloody incursions upon the white
settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky. An important
trail led from Crowtown to Long Island Town
in one direction and to Sauta and Coosada in the other.

Ref. -- O. D. Street, Alabama History Commission
Report (1901), p. 418; Pickett, History of Alabama,
Vol I, p. 163; Fifth Annual Report Bureau of American
Ethnology (1887), pp. 144, 151; Alabama History
Society, Transactions, 1899-1903, Vol. 4, p. 193;
Handbook of American Indians (1907), Vol 1, p. 260;
Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, p. 130; Owen
History of Alabama, Vol. 1, p. 438.

#### 11. Dr. L. Derrick's Home

Located just north of Woodville, this home is reported to have been built in 1850. On May 17, 1967, a storm destroyed all but a wall or two of this structure.

Ref. -- Hammer, <u>Pictorial</u> <u>Walk</u> <u>Thru</u> <u>O1'</u> <u>High</u> <u>Jackson</u>, p. 15.

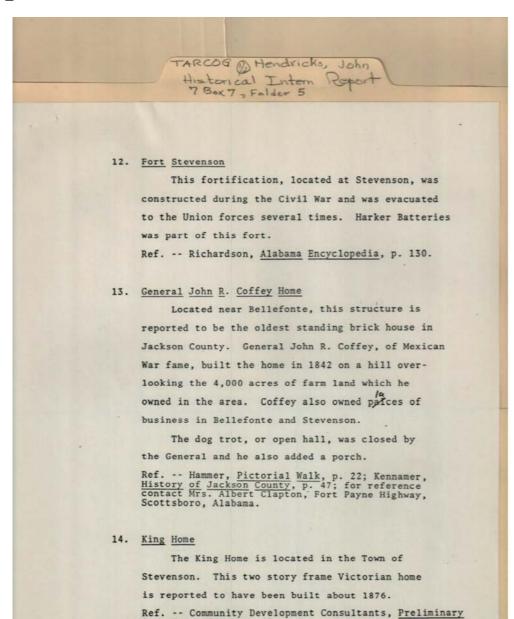
Names:

Derrick, L., Dr. Hammer,

Pickett, Street, O. D. The Crow (Indian Chief)

**Types:** 

Image 114 r07 07-05-000-0114 Contents Index About



Names:

Clapton, Albert, Mrs.

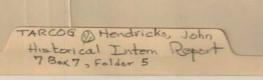
Coffey, John R., General

Open Space Plan, p. 47.

Hammer, Kennamer, King, Richardson,

**Types:** 

Image 115 r07\_07-05-000-0115 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 15. Long Island Town

Near Bridgeport on Long Island in the Tennessee River stood Long Island Town, a small Cherokee village settled in 1783. It was the second and only other of the "Lower Five Towns of the Tennessee" (the other was Crowtown) situated in Alabama. Furing the dry season, the shoals of the river afforded a crossing place, and was used by the Creeks to reach their hunting grounds in Tennessee. This crossing was also used by the Creeks in their wars against the settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, p. 130; 0. D. Street, History Commission Report (1901), p. 419.

#### 16. Moody Brick House

The Moody Brick ouse is an antebellum home built with slave labor and handmade brick. The home still stands on a hill located east of U. S. Highway 82 at Carnes.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 23.

#### 17. Morgan Home

The Morgan Home is located in Scottsboro near the Telephone Company Office. This two story frame, Greek Revival mansion was built in the mid-nineteenth century by Colonel John Snodgrass.

#### Names:

Moody, Morgan, Thomas Richardson,

Snodgrass, John, Colonel

### **Types:**

Image 116 r07 07-05-000-0116 Contents Index About

TARCOG & Hendricks, John Historical Inten Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

A part of the house is reported to have been moved from Old Sauta around 1840. The home was purchased by Mr. Thomas Morgan after the turn of the century and extensively remodeled in 1920-1921. The columns, balcony, and winding stairway are all original.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 40.

### 18. Old Stage Station

This old stage station was built originally as a home near the time of the Civil War or earlier. Located at the foot of July Mountain near Sauty on Long Hollow Road, this structure is presently used as a residence by the heirs of Charles G. Lindsey.

It is reported that, during the Civil War, secret compartments located underneath the inn were used to hide meat from the Union troops. The old structure is located on the road over which President Monroe and two members of his Cabinet probably rode horseback during the last days of May, 1819 on their way to Huntsville for a stop, June 1, 1819.

Ref. -- Christine Sumner, interview held in Scottsboro, Alabama, June 29, 1973; Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 25.

### Names:

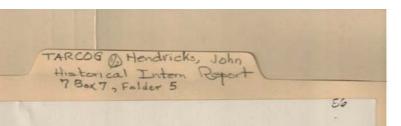
Hammer, Kennamer,

Lindsey, Charles G. Monroe, President

Morgan, Thomas Sumner, Christine

### **Types:**

Image 117 r07\_07-05-000-0118 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 19. Partridge Hill

This two story frame house was built about 1865 in the town of Stevenson. Its style of architecture is modified New England Saltbox.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 48.

20. Probate Judge David Tate's Old Law Offices

This building, located on Railroad Avenue

near the Freight Depot, is reported to be the oldest standing brick structure in Scottsboro.

In November, 1868, after the courthouse at Bellefonte was burned, the few surviving records were transferred by the judge to this building until a new courthouse could be built. The structure is now used as a residence, but only the center brick portion is original.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 46; Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 68.

#### 21. Sauta (Sauty)

Sauta was a Cherokee village located on North Sauta Creek, about five miles from Scottsboro. Established about 1784, the settlement was of little importance although it was here that Sequoyah made known his invention of the Cherokee alphabet.

According to Peter Brannon in Here and There

#### Names:

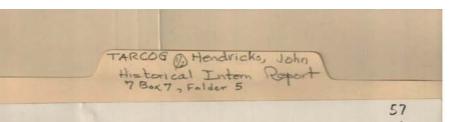
Brannon, Peter Hammer,

Sequoyah (Indian Chief)

Tate, David, Judge

### **Types:**

Image 118 r07\_07-05-000-0119 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



in Alabama, Sauta was first settled by an old Cherokee Indian named Winford, who started the manufacture of gunpowder. By 1800, white settlers had arrived from Virginia and South Carolina. In 1819, the little town was selected as the temporary county seat for Jackson County and remained as such until 1821. It was never incorporated and ceased to exist shortly after 1821.

The old Episcopal Mission School, "House of Happiness", was located here.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, p. 130; Street, Report (1901), p. 420; Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 18; Gist, Story of Scottsboro, pp. 29-30 (Gist makes the reference to Peter Brannon's Here and There in Alabama).

#### 22. Sauta (Sauty) Cave

Sauta Cave is located near the mouth of

North Sauta Creek. It is located on the site of

the old Cherokee village. During the Civil War, the

Confederate Government mixed saltpetre at this

cave and transported it to Selma where it was used

in the manufacture of gunpowder. In April, 1862,

however, Union General O. M. Mitchell marched

through the county and destroyed the works.

Ref. -- Kennamer, History of Jackson County,

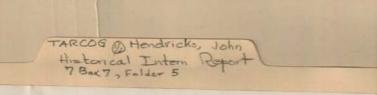
pp. 48-49; Brewer, Alabama, p. 283.

### Names:

Brannon, Peter Brewer, W. Gist, W. Jerry Kennamer, Mitchell, O. M., General Richardson, Winford (Indian Chief)

### **Types:**

Image 119 r07\_07-05-000-0120 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



58.

#### 23. Scottsboro Freight Depot

Located at Scottsboro, this old freight depot played an important role in the town's Civil War skirmishes. Inside may be seen the battle scars caused by cannon shot during the Civil War. On January 9, 1865, the Confederates fired one shot into the depot, causing only minor damage, but, nevertheless, succeeded in driving the occupying Union forces into the hills.

The structure is one of the oldest brick buildings in Scottsboro.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 46; Gist, Story of Scottsboro, pp. 55-56.

### 24. TA-CO-BET (God's Mountain)

Located just northwest of Dutton near the
Camp Jackson Boy Scout Camp is the site where
descendents of the Five Civilized Tribes, the
Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks and
Seminoles, return annually to hold a three day
festival. On the second Friday in August the Indians
return to honor their ancestors who were banished
from their homeland in 1838.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, <u>Preliminary Open Space Plan</u>, p. 49.

#### 25. William Austin's Home

The William Austin Home is a brick antebellum

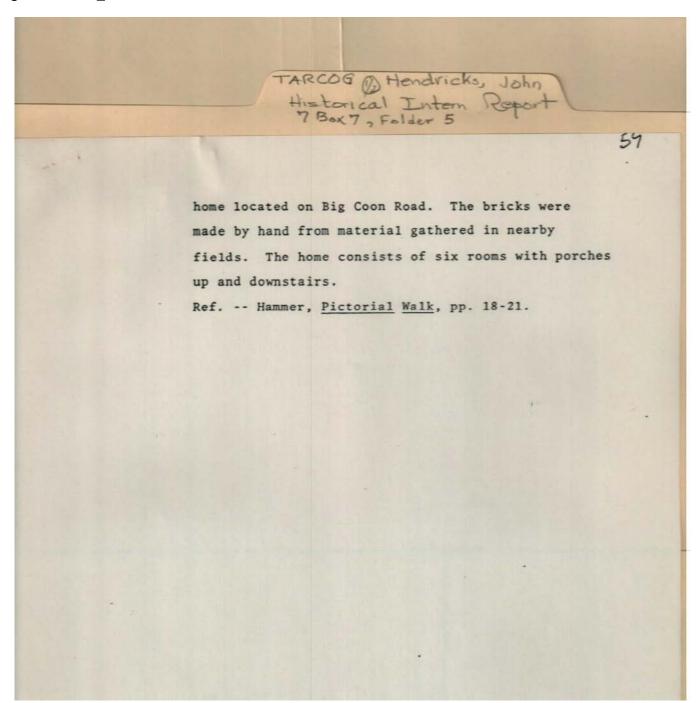
Names:

Austin, William

Hammer,

**Types:** 

Image 120 r07 07-05-000-0121 Contents Index About

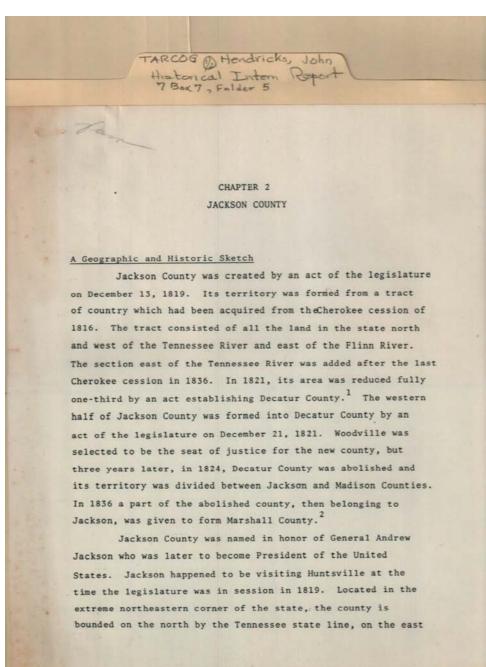


Names:

Hammer,

**Types:** 

Image 121 r07\_07-05-000-0122 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



### Names:

Jackson County, AL Historic Sketch Jackson, Andrew, General

### **Types:**

Image 122 r07\_07-05-000-0123 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report
7 Box 7, Folder 5

by the Georgia state line and DeKalb County, on the south by Marshall County, and on the west by Madison County.

The county is comprised of three distinct regions, namely, the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains in the northwestern part, the Sequahatchee Valley, extending across the county from northeast to southwest, and Sand Mountain, which occupies the eastern and southeastern section. Almost the entire drainage of Jackson County is into the Tennessee River, which flows from the northeast in a southwesterly direction. Smaller streams include Paint Rock River, Big Coon Creek, Big Crow Creek, Raccoon Creek, Long Island Creek, and Sauta Creek.

The legislature's act of December 13, 1819, which established the county, designated Sauta Cave as the temporary seat of justice. Bellefonte, however, was selected as the courthouse site in 1821. In 1859, the county seat was voted to Scottsboro, but the courthouse remained at Bellefonte during the Civil War. The Bellefonte courthouse was burned by the Union Army and many documents and records were lost. After the war, a new structure was erected at Scottsboro.

Post Offices were established in many antebellum

Jackson County settlements. The following communities might

possibly possess prewar structures, their post offices having

been established prior to 1859: Bellefonte, Big Coon, Bolivar,

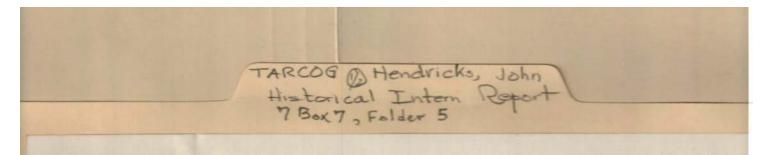
Bridgeport, Dodsonville, Estill's Fork, Langston, Larkin's Fork,

Larkinsville, Long Island, Lyonville, Parks' Store, Princeton,

Redman, Rocky Spring, Rustic Bower, Sauta, Scott's Mills,

**Types:** 

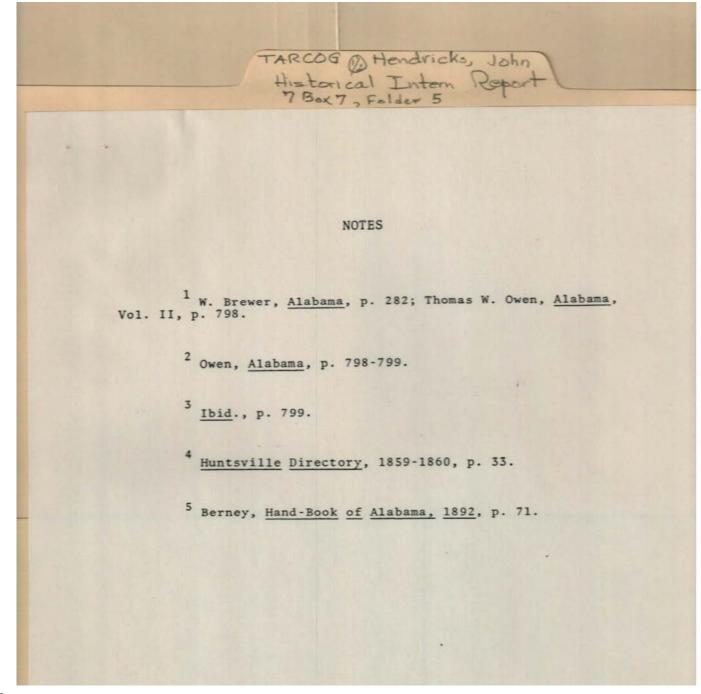
Image 123 r07\_07-05-000-0124 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Stevenson, Straight Fork, Trenton, and Woodville. By the turn of the century, these additional settlements were in existence: Carpenter, Kash, Fackler, Buss Station, Cave Spring, Allison, Hawk Spring, Haywood, Tupelo, Hunt Store, Nashville, Collins, Bishop, Kyle Spring, Scottsboro, Sanders, Paint Rock, Kirby Mills, Harmony, Garth, Holly Tree, Dutton Store Grass Spring, Holly Springs, and Lim Rock.

**Types:** 

Image 124 r07\_07-05-000-0125 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

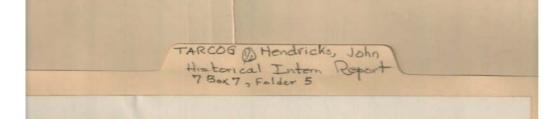
Berney,

Brewer, W.

Owen,

**Types:** 

Image 125 r07\_07-05-000-0126 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



 $\frac{\text{Jackson County site 1isted on the National Register of Historic Places as of August 22, 1973.}$ 

#### Russell Cave National Monument

Russell Cave National Monument is the only
Jackson County site listed on the National Register.
Located near the town of Stevenson, the large limestone cave was declared a national monument by
Presidential proclamation on May 11, 1961.
Some 310 acres, a gift of the National Geographic
Society to the United States, were set aside for
the protection of the site and surroundings.

Archaeologists who began work on the cave in 1954 concluded, by use of the carbon - 14 method of dating, that primitive man had used the site for a home as long as 9,000 years ago. Russell Cave is man's oldest known home in the Southeast and one of the most significant and rewarding archaeological discoveries in North America.

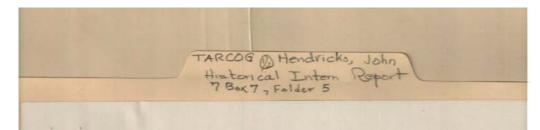
Ref. -- Victor B. Haagen, Alabama: Portrait of a State; Virginia Pounds Brown and Helen Morgan Akens, Alabama Heritage (Huntsville: The Strode Publishers, 1967), p. 4; Charles Grayson Summersell, Alabama History for Schools (Northport, Alabama: American Southern, 1957), p. 3; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama" (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967, Pamphlet of the National Park Service).

### Names:

Akens, Helen Morgan Brown, Virginia Pounds Haagen, Victor B. Russell Cave National Monument Summersell, Charles Grayson

### **Types:**

Image 126 r07\_07-05-000-0127 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Jackson County sites and structures which, with in depth research and documentation, may become nominees for National Register of Historic Places.

#### 1. The Barn

Located at the James Doran Home west of
Bridgeport in Doran Cave, this old hand-hewn log
barn is reputed to be the oldest in the county.
The structure was probably erected around 1800,
the approximate date of the Doran Home's
construction.

Ref. -- Walt Hammer, A Pictorial Walk Thru 01'
High Jackson (Collegedale, Tennessee: The College
Press, 1967), p. 11; John Robert Kennamer, History
of Jackson County (Winchester, Tennessee:
Southern Printing and Publishing Co., 1935), p. 150.

### 2. Battery Hill

Battery Hill is the name given to the bluff overlooking Bridgeport and the Tennessee River.

During the Civil War it was occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops. A dismantled Confederate sawmill was captured by Union General W. F. Smith and reassembled at the foot of Battery Hill. The sawmill played an important part in the war as the Union troops constructed pontoon bridges and steamboats from its lumber production.

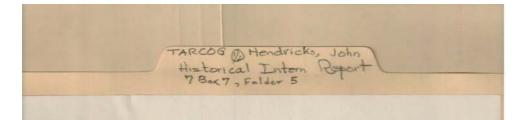
Ref. -- Flossie Carmichael and Ronald Lee, In and and Around Bridgeport (Collegedate Press: Collegedale, Tennessee, 1969), p. 39.

#### Names:

Barn, The Battery Hill Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James Hammer, Walt Kennamer, John Robert Lee, Ronald Smith, W. F., General

### **Types:**

Image 127 r07\_07-05-000-0128 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 3. Bellefonte

Located near Hollywood Crossroads, Bellefonte is the site of a former Jackson County seat of justice. (Sauta Cave was the temporary seat (1819 - 1821). All that remains is the ruins of several buildings.

Bellefonte, already a small town in 1819, was selected as county seat in 1821 by a group of commissioners appointed by the legislature.

It was the first town to be incorporated in Jackson County, the incorporation act having been passed on December 15, 1821.

There was a public square surrounded by stores, the courthouse, jail, and two residences, most of which were built of native brick made by slave labor. Only two churches were erected in Bellefonte, a Methodist constructed in 1859 and a Cumberland Presbyterian in 1859. In 1828, a courthouse was completed.

Located on the Tennessee River, which in that day constituted a main artery of transportation,
Bellefonte enjoyed a good trade and attracted numerous settlers. By 1840, the town had attracted four physicians, a number of lawyers, a school, and several elegant homes.

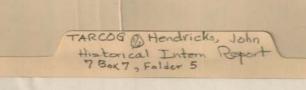
Economic disaster struck Behlefonte when the citizens rejected a proposal for the location of a

Names:

Bellefonte

**Types:** 

Image 128 r07\_07-05-000-0129 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Memphis and Charleston Railway station in the town. The people of the town viewed with suspicion any type of transportation that interfered with their thriving river trade. As a result, the Memphis and Charleston officials located the station three miles away at Hollywood. This stimulated Bellefonte's decline and Scottsboro's rise. By 1859, the courthouse was voted to Scottsboro, but was not removed until after the war.

Rev. -- W. Jerry Gist, The Story of Scottsboro, Alabama (Nashville: Rich Printing Co., 1968), pp. 30-34; W. Brewer, Alabama, p. 285.

### 4. Black Horse's Walled Cliff Dwelling

This home, built by an Indian named "Black Horse", is located in the Cliffs of Pisgah Gorge. Little research has been done on this site.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants,
Preliminary Open Space Plan for the TARCOG Region
(Huntsville, Alabama: Top of Alabama Regional
Council of Governments, 1972), p. 46. The sources
used in this report includer Alabama Historical
Commission, Statewide Plan of Historic Preservation
(a list of historical areas and structures in the
TARCOG Region). Montgomery, Alabama; County Soil
and Water Conservation Districts, An Appraisal of
Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development for
DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, and Marshall
Counties, 1967-1972; Alabama Historical Commission
and State Bureau of Publicity and Information,
Historical Highway Markers in Alabama.

#### 5. Bridgeport

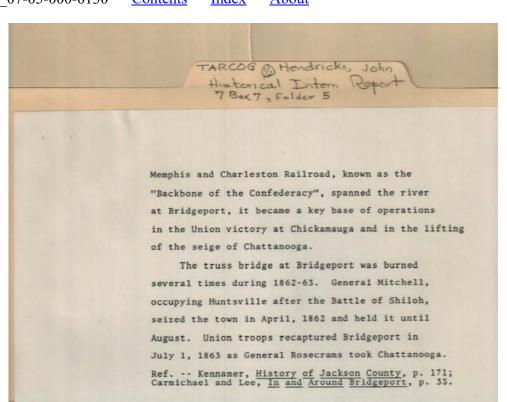
This historic town is located in northeastern Jackson County on the Tennessee River. Since the

### Names:

Black Horse (Indian) Black Horse's Walled Cliff Dwelling Brewer, W. Bridgeport Gist, W. Jerry Memphis & Charleston Railroad

### **Types:**

Image 129 r07\_07-05-000-0130 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 6. Caperton's Ferry

This ferry, located near Stevenson was in operation before the Indian removal. Little research has been completed on this site.

Ref. -- Eliza May Woodall of Stevenson is presently doing a history of the ferry.

#### 7. Captain James Doran's Home

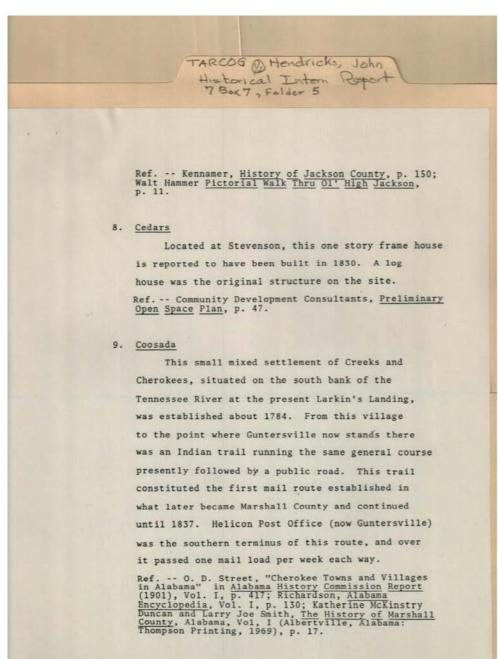
Built about 1800, this house is reported to be the oldest structure in the county. The home, erected by James Doran, is located in Doran's Cave, near the state line north of Bolivar. It has 16 inch stone walls, no windows, and doors fastened to the walls by wooden pegs and homemade hinges.

### Names:

Caperton Ferry Captain, James Doran's Home Carmichael, Flossie Doran, James Kennamer, Lee, Ronald Memphis & Charleston Railroad Mitchell, General Rosecrans, General Woodall, Eliza May

### **Types:**

Image 130 r07\_07-05-000-0131 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

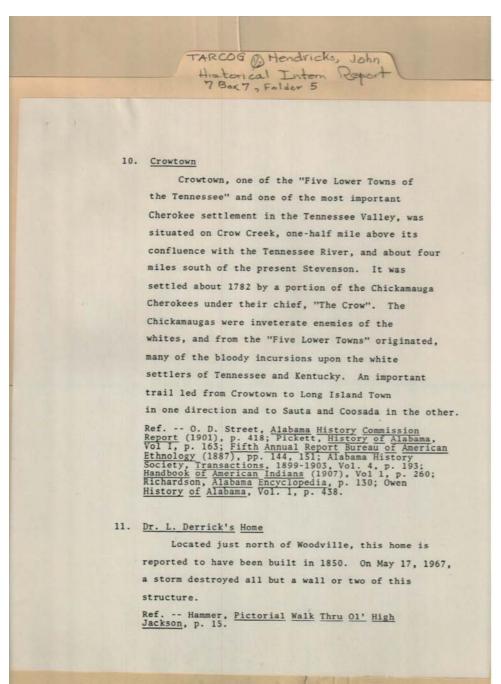


#### Names:

Cedars Coosada Duncan, Katherine McKinstry Hammer, Walt Kennamer, Richardson, Smith, Larry Joe Street, O. D.

### **Types:**

Image 131 r07\_07-05-000-0132 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



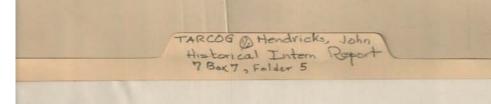
#### Names:

Crowtown Derrick, L., Dr.

Dr. L. Derrick's Home Hammer, Pickett, Street, O. D. The Crow (Indian Chief)

### **Types:**

Image 132 r07 07-05-000-0133 Contents Index About



#### 12. Fort Stevenson

This fortification, located at Stevenson, was constructed during the Civil War and was evacuated to the Union forces several times. Harker Batteries was part of this fort.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, p. 130.

#### 13. General John R. Coffey Home

Located near Bellefonte, this structure is reported to be the oldest standing brick house in Jackson County. General John R. Coffey, of Mexican War fame, built the home in 1842 on a hill overlooking the 4,000 acres of farm land which he owned in the area. Coffey also owned palces of business in Bellefonte and Stevenson.

The dog trot, or open hall, was closed by the General and he also added a porch. Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 22; Kenname

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 22; Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 47; for reference contact Mrs. Albert Clapton, Fort Payne Highway, Scottsboro, Alabama.

#### 14. King Home

The King Home is located in the Town of
Stevenson. This two story frame Victorian home
is reported to have been built about 1876.

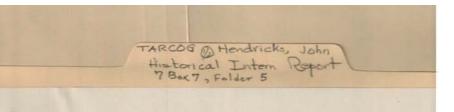
Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary
Open Space Plan, p. 47.

### Names:

Clapton, Albert, Mrs. Coffey, John R., General Fort Stevenson General John R. Coffey Home Hammer, King Home Richardson,

# Types:

Image 133 r07\_07-05-000-0134 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 15. Long Island Town

Near Bridgeport on Long Island in the Tennessee River stood Long Island Town, a small Cherokee village settled in 1783. It was the second and only other of the "Lower Five Towns of the Tennessee" (the other was Crowtown) situated in Alabama. Curing the dry season, the shoals of the river afforded a crossing place, and was used by the Creeks to reach their hunting grounds in Tennessee. This crossing was also used by the Creeks in their wars against the settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama <u>Encyclopedia</u>, p. 130; 0. D. Street, <u>History Commission Report</u> (1901), p. 419.

#### 16. Moody Brick House

The Moody Brick House is an antebellum home built with slave labor and handmade brick. The home still stands on a hill located east of U. S. Highway 82 at Carnes.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 23.

#### 17. Morgan Home

The Morgan Home is located in Scottsboro near the Telephone Company Office. This two story frame, Greek Revival mansion was built in the mid-nineteenth century by Colonel John Snodgrass.

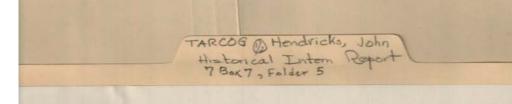
### Names:

Hammer, Long Island Town Moody Brick House Morgan Home Richardson,

Snodgrass, John, Colonel Street, O. D.

# **Types:**

Image 134 r07\_07-05-000-0135 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



A part of the house is reported to have been moved from Old Sauta around 1840. The home was purchased by Mr. Thomas Morgan after the turn of the century and extensively remodeled in 1920-1921. The columns, balcony, and winding stairway are all original.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 40.

#### 18. Old Stage Station

This old stage station was built originally as a home near the time of the Civil War or earlier. Located at the foot of July Mountain near Sauty on Long Hollow Road, this structure is presently used as a residence by the heirs of Charles G. Lindsey.

It is reported that during the Civil War, secret compartments located underneath the inn were used to hide meat from the Union troops. The old structure is located on the road over which President Monroe and two members of his Cabinet probably rode horseback during the last days of May, 1819 on their way to Huntsville for a stop, June 1, 1819.

Ref. -- Christine Sumner, interview held in Scottsboro, Alabama, June 29, 1973; Kennamer, <u>History of Jackson County</u>, p. 25.

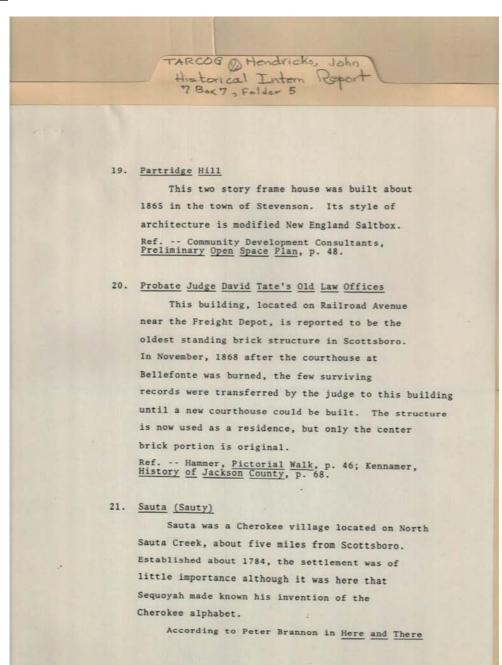
#### Names:

Hammer, Kennamer, Lindsey, Charles G. Monroe, President

Morgan, Thomas Old Stage Station Sumner, Christine

### **Types:**

Image 135 r07 07-05-000-0136 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Brannon, Peter Hammer,

Judge David Tate's Law Office Partridge Hill Sauta (Sauty) Sequoyah (Indian Chief) Tate, David, Judge

### **Types:**

Image 136 r07\_07-05-000-0137 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



in Alabama, Sauta was first settled by an old Cherokee Indian named Winford, who started the manufacture of gunpowder. By 1800, white settlers had arrived from Virginia and South Carolina. In 1819, the little town was selected as the temporary county seat for Jackson County and remained as such until 1821. It was never incorporated and ceased to exist shortly after 1821.

The old Episcopal Mission School, "House of Happiness", was located here.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, p. 130; Street, Report (1901), p. 420; Kennamer, History of Jackson County, p. 18; Gist, Story of Scottsboro, pp. 29-30 (Gist makes the reference to Peter Brannon's Here and There in Alabama).

### 22. Sauta (Sauty) Cave

Sauta Cave is located near the mouth of
North Sauta Creek. It is located on the site of
the old Cherokee village. During the Civil War, the
Confederate Government mixed saltpetre at this
cave and transported it to Selma where it was used
in the manufacture of gunpowder. In April, 1862,
however, Union General O. M. Mitchell marched
through the county and destroyed the works.

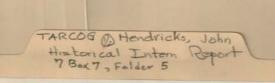
Ref. -- Kennamer, History of Jackson County,
pp. 48-49; Brewer, Alabama, p. 283.

### Names:

Brannon, Peter Brewer, W. Gist, W. Jerry Kennamer, Mitchell, O. M., General Richardson, Sauta (Sauty) Cave Winford (Indian Chief)

# **Types:**

Image 137 r07\_07-05-000-0138 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 23. Scottsboro Freight Depot

Located at Scottsboro, this old freight depot played an important role in the town's Civil War skirmishes. Inside may be seen the battle scars caused by cannon shot during the Civil War. On January 9, 1865, the Confederates fired one shot into the depot, causing only minor damage, but, nevertheless, succeeded in driving the occupying Union forces into the hills.

The structure is one of the oldest brick buildings in Scottsboro.

Ref. -- Hammer, Pictorial Walk, p. 46; Gist, Story of Scottsboro, pp. 55-56.

# 24. TA-CO-BET (God's Mountain)

Located just northwest of Dutton near the
Camp Jackson Boy Scout Camp is the site where
descendents of the Five Civilized Tribes, the
Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks and
Seminoles, return annually to hold a three day
festival. On the second Friday in August the Indians
return to honor their ancestors who were banished
from their homeland in 1838.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, <u>Preliminary Open Space Plan</u>, p. 49.

### 25. William Austin's Home

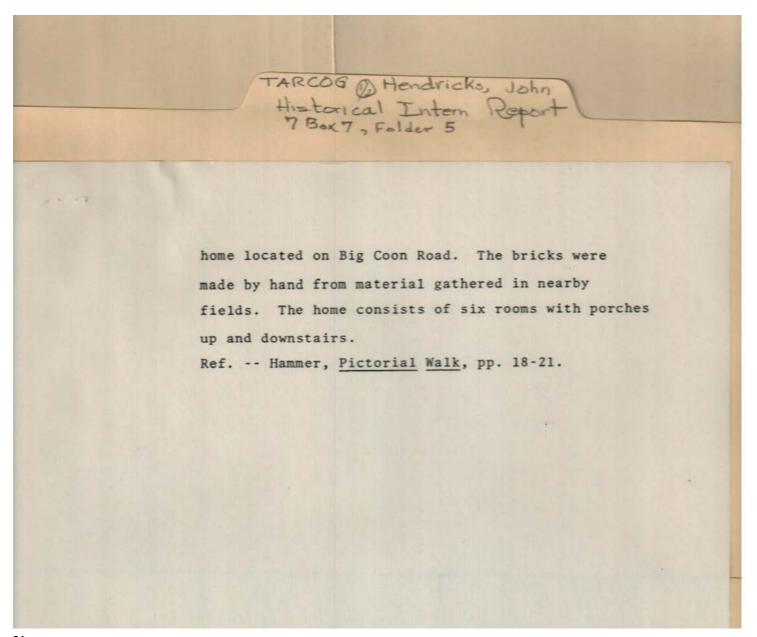
The William Austin Home is a brick antebellum

### Names:

Austin, William Gist, W. Jerry Hammer, Scottsboro Freight Depot Ta-Co-Bet William Austin's Home

### **Types:**

Image 138 r07\_07-05-000-0139 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

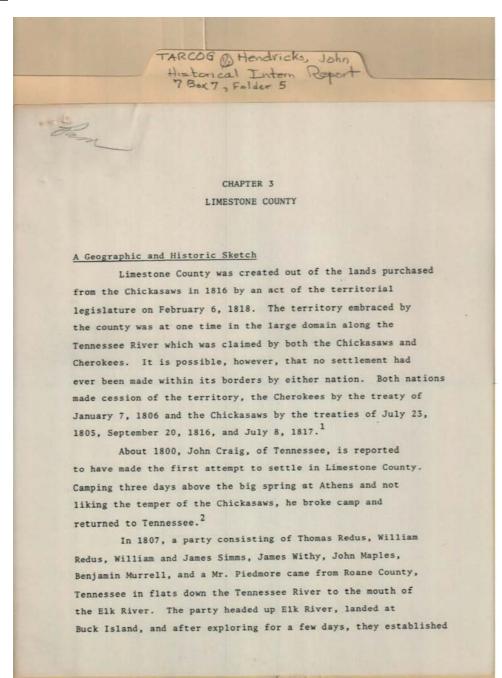


Names:

Hammer,

**Types:** 

Image 139 r07 07-05-000-0140 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Craig, John Limestone County, AL Historical Sketch Maples, John Murrell, Benjamin Piedmore, Redus, Thomas Reus, William Simms, James Simms, William Withy, James

# **Types:**

Image 140 r07\_07-05-000-0141 <u>Contents Index About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

what is believed to be the first white settlement in the county which became known as Simms' settlement. Following these first settlers came other pioneers; all were intruders upon Indian territory.

Governor Robert Williams of the Mississippi Territory issued a proclamation, in 1806, forbidding immigrants to settle on Indian lands. The squatters came anyway, and by 1809 the complaints of the Chickasaws had become so persistent that Cololnel Return J. Meigs was ordered into the present Limestone County. With a small force, he established himself at Fort Hampton on Elk River, located 17 miles west of Athens. He and his men exercised general supervision over the area, preventing rough pioneer intruders from encroaching on the Indians' lands. Fort Hampton was abandoned after the Chickasaws cession in 1816.

As stated, by February 6, 1818, the area was organized into the county of Limestone. It was named for the large creek that flows through it, which bed is of hard limestone. The county has an area of 584 square miles, or 373,760 acres. Located in the extreme northern part of the state, it is bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Morgan and Lawrence Counties, and on the west by Lauderdale County. There are two general physiographic divisions in the county -- the river bottoms, being so termed on account of their proximity to the Tennessee and Elk Rivers and the large creeks which flow through the county. The uplands consist of three divisions -- the Tennessee

Names:

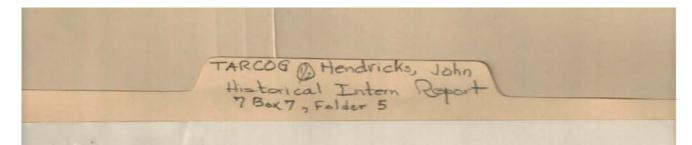
Meigs, Return J., Colonel

Simms,

Williams, Robert, Governor

**Types:** 

Image 141 r07\_07-05-000-0142 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Valley, the Highlands of Tennessee, and the Elk River Watershed.

Drainage is generally south through Elk River, Limestone Creek,
and a number of smaller streams into the Tennessee River.

Athens, the largest city in Limestone County, was settled by Samuel Robertson in 1808. In 1819, according to the provisions of an act of the legislature, Athens was selected as the site for the county seat.

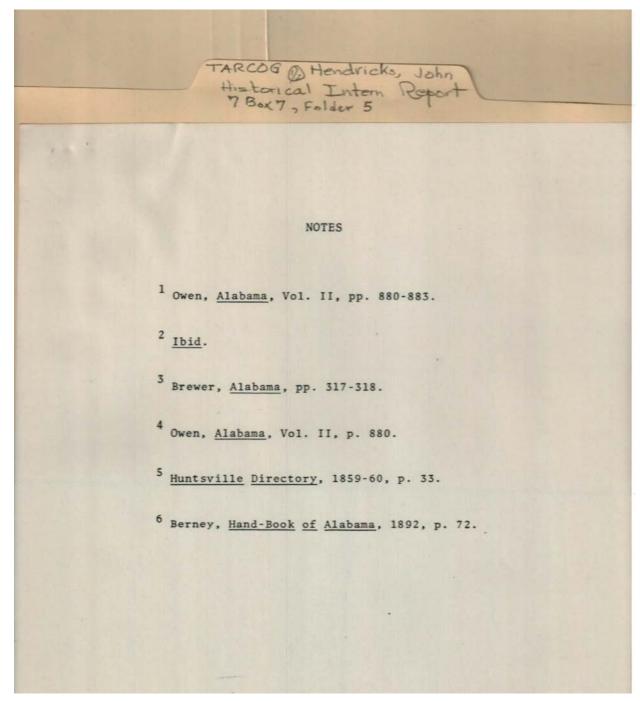
The following Limestone County settlements possessed post offices prior to 1859 and might possibly contain surviving antebellum structures: Athens, Centre Hill, Gilbertsboro, Good Spring, Lucky Hit, Mooresville, Mount Roszell, Pettersville, and Shoal Ford. These additional communities had come into existence by the turn of the century: Sand Spring, Wickham, Pleasant Grove, Big Creek, Georgia Slough, Richland, Greenbrier, and Quid Nunc. 6

#### Names:

Robertson, Samuel

### **Types:**

Image 142 r07 07-05-000-0143 Contents Index About



Names:

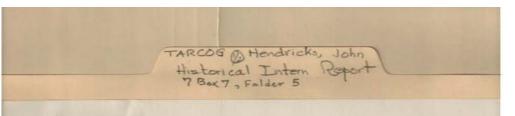
Berney,

Brewer, W.

Owen,

**Types:** 

Image 143 r07\_07-05-000-0144 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



# Limestone County sites and structures listed on the Register of Historic Places as of August 22, 1973.

### 1. Belle Mina

Belle Mina, located in Limestone County, served as the home for Thomas Bibb, a native of Amelia County, Virginia. Bibb became the second governor of Alabama (1820-1821) following the death of the first governor William Wyatt Bibb, his brother.

In 1826, Thomas Bibb built Belle Mina in an architectural form resembling that of the Richmond Capital of Virginia, a style suggested by Thomas Jefferson. The front full portica of the house has six Doric columns. The entrance, as well as the detail and trim of the interior and exterior, is of the Georgian tradition.

Ref. -- Alabama Historical Commission, National Register of Historic Places -- Nomination Form on Belle Mina, entered the Register on October 31, 1972.

### 2. Mooresville

The historic district of Mooresville encompasses an area of approximately 29 square miles in Limestone County. It embraces one of Alabama's oldest towns having been incorporated in November of 1818.

The town was an important travel route through the Tennessee Valley and the tavern was a popular stage coach stop. Andrew Johnson spent

#### Names:

Belle Mina Bibb, Thomas Bibb, William Wyatt Jefferson, Thomas Johnson, Andrew Mooresville

### **Types:**

Image 144 r07\_07-05-000-0145 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG @ Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

several weeks in Mooresville during the late 1820's or early 1830's.

Mooresville has retained a preponderance of antebellum structures and most of its present residents are descendents of the original settlers.

Ref. -- Alabama Historical Commission, National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Form on Mooresville, June 15, 1971.

Limestone County sties and structures which, with in depth research and documentation, may become nominees for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

#### 1. Ben Bibb Home

The Ben Bibb Home, located in Limestone County, is a one story frame house built during the middle of the nineteenth century.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary

#### 2. Bridgeforth Home

Open Space Plan, p. 49.

This home, located in New Garden Community north of Athens, was used as a hospital during the Civil War.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 49.

#### 3. Fort Hampton

Fort Hampton was established on Elk River,

Names:

Ben Bibb Home Bibb, Ben Bridgeforth Home Fort Hampton Mooresville

**Types:** 

Image 145 r07\_07-05-000-0146 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG & Hendricks, John Historical Intern Report 7 Box 7, Folder 5

seventeen miles west of Athens, in 1809 by
Colonel Return J. Meigs. The actual site
of the fort remains unknown, but several 19th
century maps depict it as being located just to
the south of Dement Creek which flows into Elk
River a few miles above its mouth.

The fort was established to keep squatters off the land still claimed by the Chickasaws in the present Limestone County. It remained active until about 1817 when the Chickasaws had finally ceded the area.

In 1813, young Sam Houston, after enlisting in the U. S. Army at Maryville, Tennessee, was marched to Fort Hampton. There he was promoted to an ensign.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, pp. 132-133; Sam Houston, The Life of Sam Houston (Philadelphia: The Keystone Publishing Co., 1867), p. 27.

#### 4. Judge Horton Home

The Judge Horton home, located in the community of Greenbrier, is a two story frame house built in 1847. In 1939 it was moved from Athens to its present location. Judge Horton presided over the famous Scottsboro Case when it was tried at Decatur.

Ref. -- The Decatur Daily, December 27, 1967.

#### Names:

Horton, Judge Houston, Sam Judge Horton Home

Meigs, Return J., Colonel Richardson,

#### **Types:**

Image 146 r07 07-05-000-0147 Contents Index About



#### 5. New Garden Cemetery

At this cemetery, located near the New Garden Community, is buried Thomas Redus, one of the County's first settlers. An old log cabin is situated nearby.

Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

#### 6. Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church

The Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church is reported to date back to 1818. Located in the Poplar Creek Community it is one of the oldest churchs in the county, second only to Round Island Baptist, established in 1817.

Ref. -- The Athens New Courier, August 9, 1970.

#### 7. Round Island Baptist Church

Located five miles south of Athens on Brown's Ferry Road, the Round Island Baptist Church is reported to be the oldest in the county, having been established in 1817.

Ref. -- The Decatur Daily, January 18, 1972.

#### 8. Sulphur Trestle Fort

The Sulphur Trestle Fort, located south of Elkmont, served as a fortification during the Civil War. Ruins remain on the 50 acre woodland

### Names:

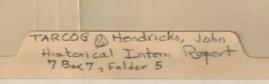
Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. New Garden Cemetery

Types:

essay

Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church Redus, Thomas Round Island Baptist Church Sulphur Trestle Fort

Image 147 r07\_07-05-000-0148 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



ite. The fort has been nominated to the National Register and its listing is pending.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, <u>Preliminary Open Space Plan</u>, p. 52.

#### Sites and Structures Located in Athens

#### 9. Athens College

Athens College, a private coeducational four year liberal arts college was originally established as a female academy in 1822. In 1822, three years after the admission of Alabama into the Union, the Methodists of Athens bought five acres of land, erected a building, and established Athens Female Academy. Twenty years later they raised a ten thousand dollar endowment and expanded the Academy into a four-year college. The charter, incorporating the Athens Female Institute of the Tennessee Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, was granted by the Alabama legislature in 1843. In 1870, the North Alabama Conference was organized and the property of the college was transferred to it. The institution became co-educational in 1931, and subsequently the name was changed to Athens College.

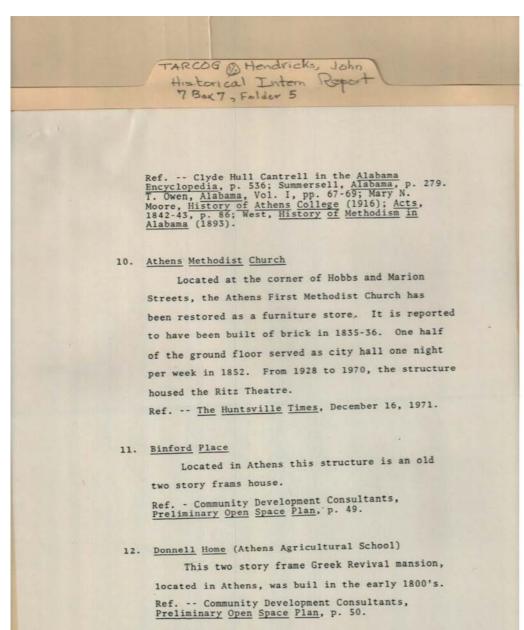
During the Civil War, the institute continued its classes although Athens was occupied. The college property sustained no damage as a result of the war.

Names:

Athens College

**Types:** 

Image 148 r07\_07-05-000-0149 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

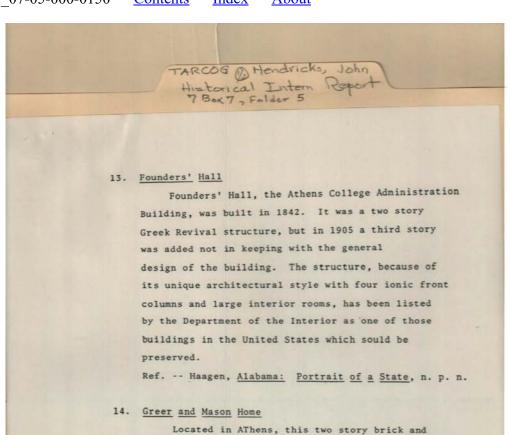


Names:

Athens Methodist Church Binford Place Cantrell, Clyde Hull Donnell Home Moore, Mary N. Owen, Summersell,

**Types:** 

r07 07-05-000-0150 Image 149 Contents Index **About** 



stucco home is reported to have been built in 1826. It was used to quarter Federal officers during the Civil War.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 50.

#### 15. Governor Joshua L. Martin Home

The Joshua L. Martin Home, located on Houston Street in Athens, was built around 1820 and is reported to be the oldest in the city.

Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, President Limestone County Historical Society, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

### Names:

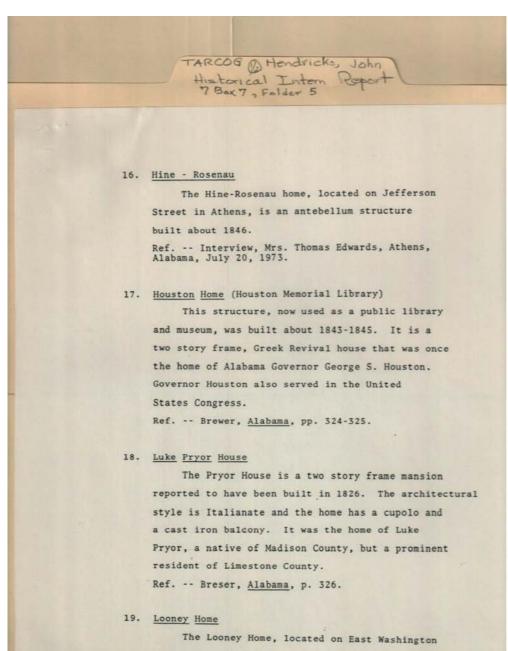
Edwards, Thomas, Founder's Hall

Governor Joshua L. Martin Home

Greer & Mason Home Haagen, Victor B. Martin, Joshua L., Governor

### **Types:**

Image 150 r07\_07-05-000-0151 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



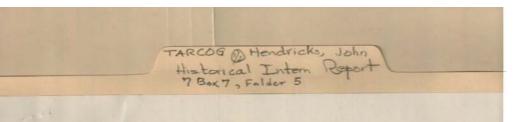
#### Names:

Breser, Brewer, W.

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Hine-Rosenau Home Houston, George S., Governor Looney Home Luke Pryor House Pryor, Luke

# **Types:**

Image 151 r07\_07-05-000-0152 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Street in Athens, is an antebellum structure built about 1840. Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

#### 20. Mary Mason (Beaty) Home

Located in the city of Athens, this antebellum structure is now used as the Athens College President's home.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, <u>Preliminary Open Space Plan</u>, p. 51.

#### 21. Old Masonic Hall

This two story brick building, located in

Athens at the corner of E. Hobbs and Monroe

Streets, was built around 1826. It is an unusual

combination of Greek Revival and Gothic architecture.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants,

Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 52; Interview,

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

### 22. Pettus House

Located at 202 Beaty Street in Athens, this two story, Greek Revival, frame mansion was built around 1830.

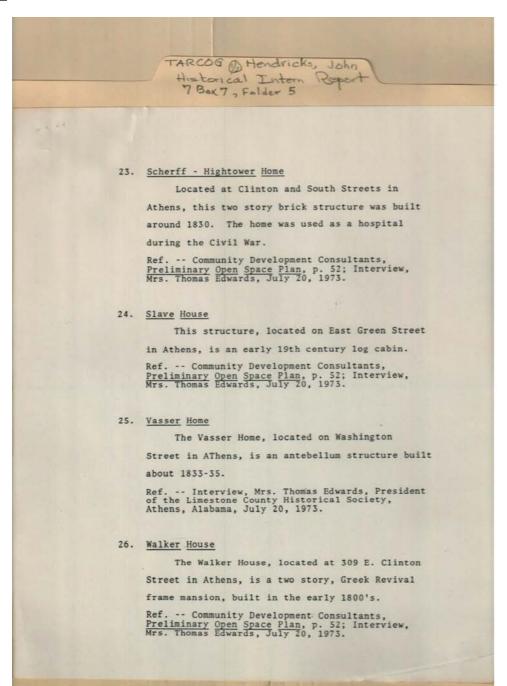
Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 52; Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, July 20, 1973.

### Names:

Beaty, Mary Mason Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Mary Mason Beaty Home Old Masonic Hall Pettus House Pettus,

### **Types:**

Image 152 r07 07-05-000-0153 <u>Contents Index About</u>

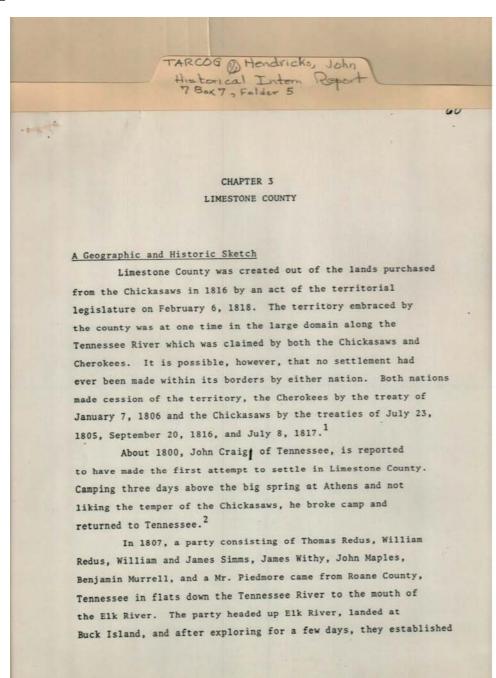


#### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Hightower, Scherff, Scherff-Hightower Home Slave House Vasser Home Vasser, Walker House

### **Types:**

Image 153 r07 07-05-000-0154 <u>Contents Index About</u>

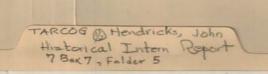


#### Names:

Craig, John LImestone County, AL Historical Sketch Maples, John Murrell, Benjamin Piedmore, Redus,Thomas Reus, William Simms, James Simms, William Withy, James

### **Types:**

r07 07-05-000-0155 Contents Image 154 Index



61

what is believed to be the first white settlement in the county; which became known as Simms' settlement. Following these first settlers came other pioneers; all were intruders upon Indian territory.

Governor Robert Williams of the Mississippi Territory issued a proclamation, in 1806, forbidding immigrants to settle on Indian lands. The squatters came anyway, and by 1809 the complaints of the Chickasaws had become so persistent that Cololnel Return J. Meigs was ordered into the present Limestone County. With a small force, he established himself at Fort Hampton on Elk River, located 17 miles west of Athens. He and his men exercised general supervision over the area, preventing rough pioneer intruders from encroaching on the Indians' lands. Fort Hampton was abandoned after the Chickasaws cession in 1816.

NO compaction into the county of Limestone. It was named for the large creek that flows through it, which bed is of hard limestone. The county has an area of 584 square miles, or 373,760 acres. Located in the extreme northern part of the state, it is bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Morgan and Lawrence Counties, and on the west by Lauderdale County. There are two general physiographic divisions in the county -- the river bottoms, being so termed on account of their proximity to the Tennessee and Elk Rivers and the large creeks which flow through the county. The uplands consist of three divisions -- the Tennessee

As stated, by February 6, 1818, the area was organized

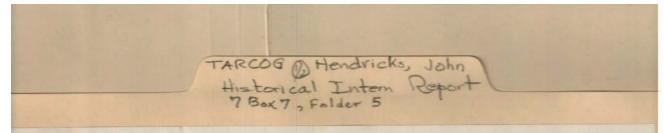
#### Names:

Meigs, Return J., Colonel

Williams, Robert, Governor

#### **Types:**

Image 155 r07\_07-05-000-0156 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



62

Valley, the Highlands of Tennessee, and the Elk River Watershed.

Drainage is generally south through Elk River, Limestone Creek,
and a number of smaller streams into the Tennessee River.

Athens, the largest city in Limestone County, was settled by Samuel Robertson in 1808. In 1819, according to the provisions of an act of the legislature, Athens was selected as the site for the county seat.

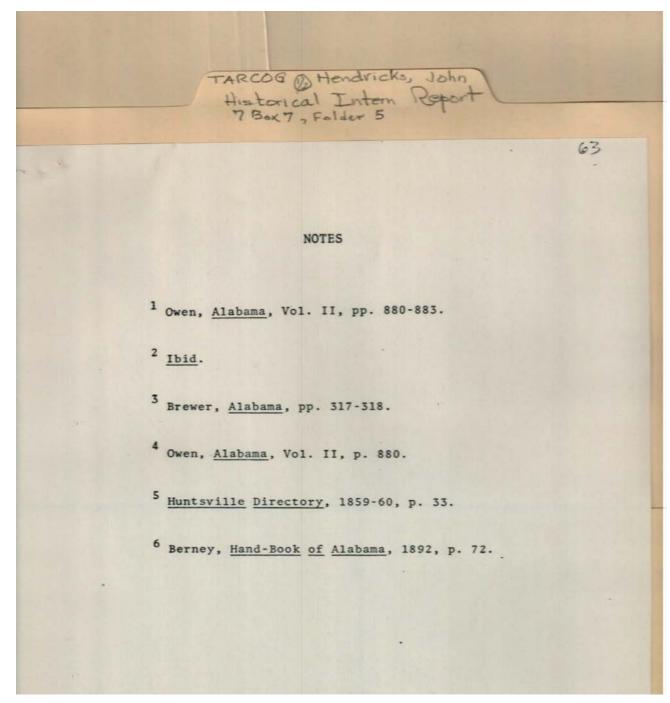
The following Limestone County settlements possessed post offices prior to 1859 and might possibly contain surviving antebellum structures: Athens, Centre Hill, Gilbertsboro, Good Spring, Lucky Hit, Mooresville, Mount Roszell, Pettersville, and Shoal Ford. These additional communities had come into existence by the turn of the century: Sand Spring, Wickham, Pleasant Grove, Big Creek, Georgia Slough, Richland, Greenbrier, and Quid Nunc. 6

Names:

Robertson, Samuel

**Types:** 

Image 156 r07\_07-05-000-0157 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Names:

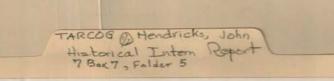
Berney,

Brewer, W.

Owen,

**Types:** 

Image 157 r07\_07-05-000-0158 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Git

Limestone County sites and structures listed on the Register of Historic Places as of August 22, 1973.

#### 1. Belle Mina

Belle Mina, located in Limestone County, served as the home for Thomas Bibb, a native of Amelia County, Virginia. Bibb became the second governor of Alabama (1820-1821) following the death of the first governor William Wyatt Bibb, his brother.

In 1826, Thomas Bibb built Belle Mina in an architectural form resembling that of the Richmond Capital of Virginia, a style suggested by Thomas Jefferson. The front full porticate of the house has six Doric columns. The entrance, as well as the detail and trim of the interior and exterior, is of the Georgian tradition.

Ref. -- Alabama Historical Commission, National

Ref. -- Alabama Historical Commission, National Register of Historic Places -- Nomination Form on Belle Mina, entered the Register on October 31, 1972.

#### 2. Mooresville

The historic district of Mooresville encompasses an area of approximately 29 square miles in Limestone County. It embraces one of Alabama's oldest towns, having been incorporated in November of 1818.

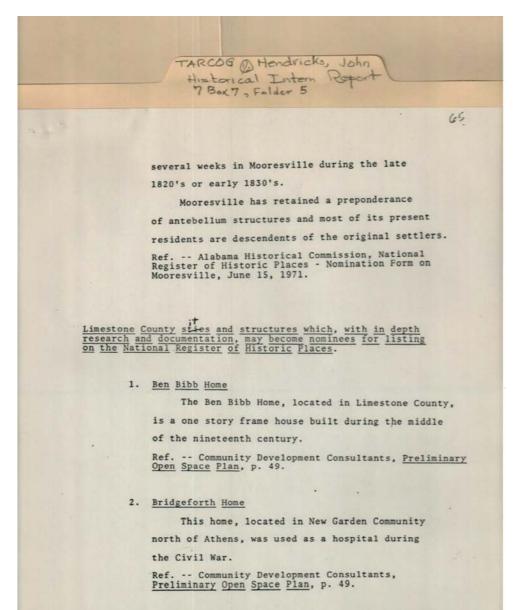
The town was an important travel route through the Tennessee Valley and the tavern was a popular stage coach stop. Andrew Johnson spent

Names:

Belle Mina Bibb, Thomas Bibb, William Wyatt Jefferson, Thomas Johnson, Andrew Mooresville

**Types:** 

Image 158 r07\_07-05-000-0159 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>Abour</u>



Names:

Ben Bibb Home

Bibb, Ben

3. Fort Hampton

Bridgeforth Home

Fort Hampton was established on Elk River,

Fort Hampton

**Types:** 

Image 159 r07\_07-05-000-0160 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



seventcen miles west of Athens, in 1809 by
Colonel Return J. Meigs. The actual site
of the fort remains unknown, but several 19th
century maps depict it as being located just to
the south of Dement Creek which flows into Elk
River a few miles above its mouth.

The fort was established to keep squatters off the land still claimed by the Chickasaws in the present Limestone County. It remained active until about 1817 when the Chickasaws had finally ceded the area.

In 1813, young Sam Houston, after enlisting in the U. S. Army at Maryville, Tennessee, was marched to Fort Hampton. There he was promoted to the rank of ensign.

Ref. -- Richardson, Alabama Encyclopedia, pp. 132-133; Sam Houston, The Life of Sam Houston (Philadelphia: The Keystone Publishing Co., 1867), p. 27.

#### 4. Judge Horton Home

The Judge Horton home, located in the community of Greenbrier, is a two story frame house built in 1847. In 1939 it was moved from Athens JAMES E. to its present location. Judgey Horton presided over the famous Scottsboro Case when it was tried at Decatur.

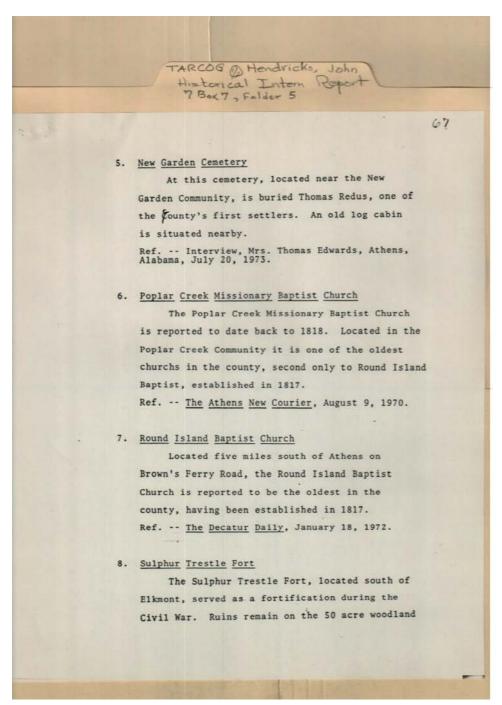
Ref. -- The Decatur Daily, December 27, 1967.

### Names:

Horton, James E., Judge Houston, Sam Judge Horton Home Meigs, Return J., Colonel Richardson,

### **Types:**

Image 160 r07\_07-05-000-0161 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

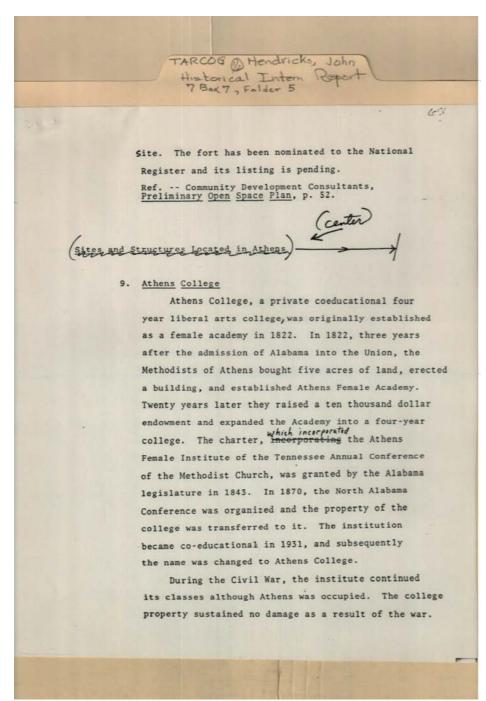


Names:

New Garden Cemetery Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church Redus, Thomas Round Island Baptist Church Sulphur Trestle Fort

**Types:** 

Image 161 r07\_07-05-000-0162 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

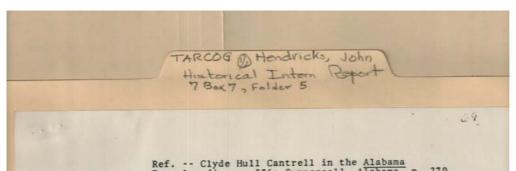


Names:

Athens College

**Types:** 

Image 162 r07\_07-05-000-0163 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Ref. -- Clyde Hull Cantrell in the Alabama
Encyclopedia, p. 536; Summersell, Alabama, p. 279.
T. Owen, Alabama, Vol. I, pp. 67-69; Mary N.
Moore, History of Athens College (1916); Acts,
1842-43, p. 86; West, History of Methodism in
Alabama (1893).

#### 10. Athens Methodist Church

Located at the corner of Hobbs and Marion
Streets, the Athens First Methodist Church has
been restored as a furniture store. It is reported
to have been built of brick in 1835-36. One half
of the ground floor served as city hall one night
per week in 1852. From 1928 to 1970, the structure
housed the Ritz Theatre.

Ref. -- The Huntsville Times, December 16, 1971.

#### 11. Binford Place

Located in Athens this structure is an old two story fram  $\mbox{\ensuremath{\wp}}$  house.

Ref. - Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 49.

12. <u>Donnell Home</u> (Athens Agricultural School)

This two story frame Greek Revival mansion, located in Athens, was built in the early 1800's.

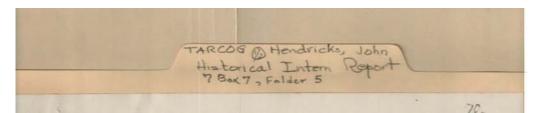
Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 50.

Names:

Athens Methodist Church Binford Place Cantrell, Clyde Hull Donnell Home Owen, T. Summersell,

**Types:** 

Image 163 r07 07-05-000-0164 Contents Index About



#### 13. Founders' Hall

Founders' Hall, the Athens College Administration Building, was built in 1842. It was a two story Greek Revival structure, but in 1905 a third story was added not in keeping with the general design of the building. The structure, because of its unique architectural style with four ionic front columns and large interior rooms, has been listed by the Department of the Interior as one of those buildings in the United States which sould be preserved.

Ref. -- Haagen, Alabama: Portrait of a State, n. p. n.

#### 14. Greer and Mason Home

Located in A hens, this two story brick and stucco home is reported to have been built in 1826. It was used to quarter Federal officers during the Civil War.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, <u>Preliminary Open Space Plan</u>, p. 50.

#### 15. Governor Joshua L. Martin Home

The Joshua L. Martin Home, located on Houston Street in Athens, was built around 1820 and is reported to be the oldest in the city.

Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, President, Limestone County Historical Society, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

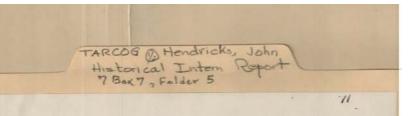
#### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Founder's Hall Governor Joshua L. Martin Home

Greer & Mason Home Haagen, Victor B. Martin, Joshua L., Governor

### **Types:**

Image 164 r07\_07-05-000-0165 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### 16. Hine - Rosenau

The Hine-Rosenau Home, located on Jefferson Street in Athens, is an antebellum structure built about 1846.

Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

17. Houston Home (Houston Memorial Library)

This structure, now used as a public library
and museum, was built about 1843-1845. It is a
two story frame, Greek Revival house that was once

the home of Alabama Governor George S. Houston.

Governor Houston also served in the United

States Congress.

Ref. -- Brewer, Alabama, pp. 324-325.

#### 18. Luke Pryor House

The Pryor House is a two story frame mansion reported to have been built in 1826. The architectural style is Italianate and the home has a cupolo and a cast iron balcony. It was the home of Luke Pryor, a native of Madison County, but a prominent resident of Limestone County.

Ref. -- Brever, Alabama, p. 326.

#### 19. Looney Home

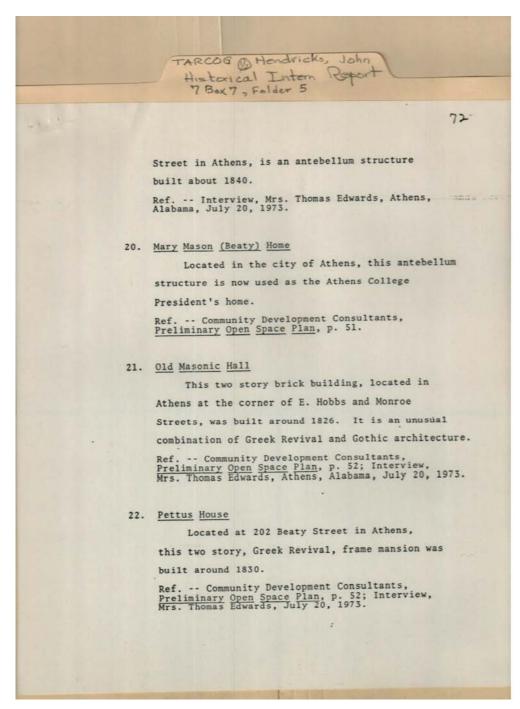
The Looney Home, located on East Washington

### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Hine-Rosenau Home Houston Home Houston, George S., Governor Looney Home Luke Pryor House Pryor, Luke

# Types:

Image 165 r07\_07-05-000-0166 Contents Index About



Names:

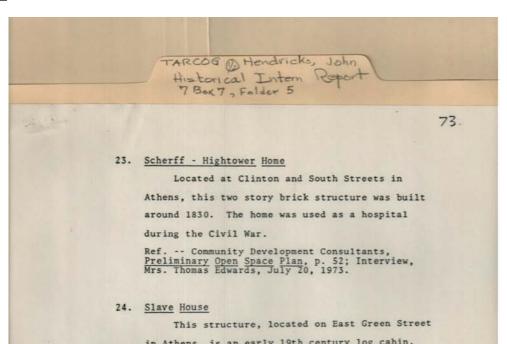
Beaty, Mary Mason

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs.

Mary Mason Beaty Home Old Masonic Hall Pettus House

**Types:** 

Image 166 r07 07-05-000-0167 Contents Index About



This structure, located on East Green Street in Athens, is an early 19th century log cabin.

Ref. -- Community Development Consultants,

Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 52; Interview,

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, July 20, 1973.

#### 25. <u>Vasser Home</u>

The Vasser Home, located on Washington

Street in Athens, is an antebellum structure built about 1833-35.

Ref. -- Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, President of the Limestone County Historical Society, Athens, Alabama, July 20, 1973.

#### 26. Walker House

The Walker House, located at 309 E. Clinton Street in Athens, is a two story, Greek Revival frame mansion, built in the early 1800's.

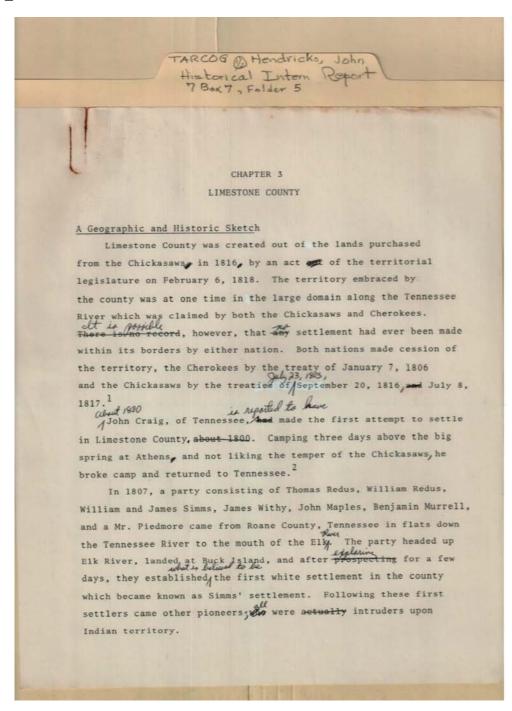
Ref. -- Community Development Consultants, Preliminary Open Space Plan, p. 52; Interview, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, July 20, 1973.

### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. Hightower, Scherff, Scherff-Hightower Home Slave House Vasser Home Vasser, Walker House

### **Types:**

Image 167 r07 07-05-000-0168 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Craig, John Limestone County, AL Historical

Types:

essay

Sketch Maples, John Murrell, Benjamin Piedmore, Redus, Thomas Reus, William Simms, James Simms, William Withy, James

Image 168 r07\_07-05-000-0169 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

TARCOG O Hendricks, John
Historical Intern Report
7 Box 7, Folder 5

Governor Williams of the Mississippi Territory Kan issued a proclamation, in 1806, forbidding immigrants to settle on Indian lands. The squatters came anyway, and by 1809, the complaints of the Chickasaws and heccame so persistent that Cold Return J. Meige was ordered into the present Limestone County. With a small force, he established himself at Fort Hampton on Elk River, located 17 miles west of Athens. He and his men exercised a general supervision over the area, preventing rough pioneer intruders from encroaching on the Indians claims. Fort Hampton was abandoned after the Chickasaws cession in 1816.

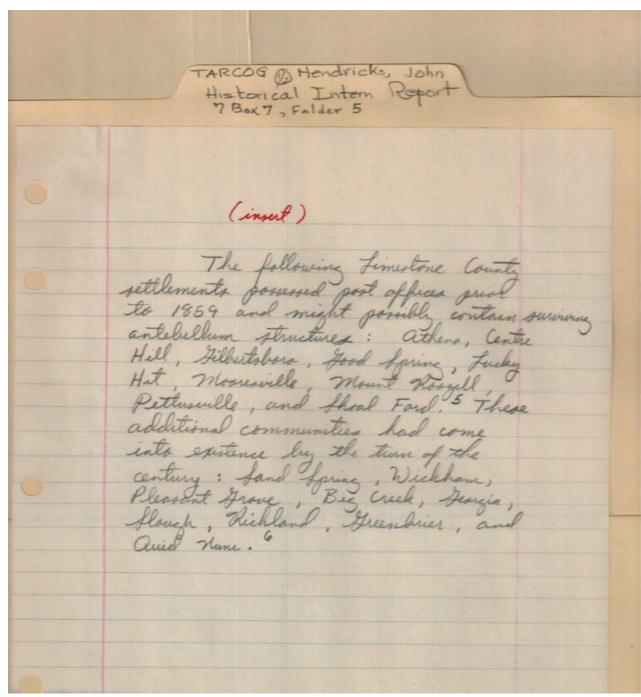
As stated, by February 6, 1818, the area was organized into the county of Limestone. It was named for the large creek which flows through it, where bed is of hard limestone. The county has an area of 584 square miles, or 373,760 acres. Located in the extreme northern part of the state, it is bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Morgan and Lawrence Counties, and on the west by Lauderdale County. There are two general physiographic divisions in the countythe river bottoms and the uplands. The river bottoms consist of first and second bottoms, being so termed on account of their proximity to the Tennessee and Elk Rivers, and the large creeks which flow through the county. The uplands consist of three divisions - The Tennessee Valley, the Highlands of Tennessee, and the Elk River Watershed. Drainage is generally south through Elk River, Limestone Creek, and a number of smaller streams into the Tennessee River. 4

Names:

Meigs, Return J., Colonel Williams, Robert, Governor

**Types:** 

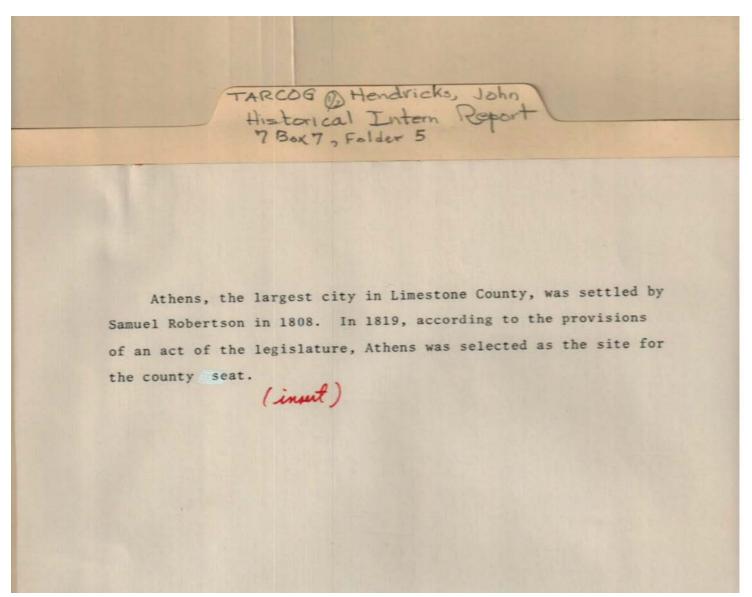
Image 169 r07 07-05-000-0170 Contents Index About



**Types:** 

note

Image 170 r07\_07-05-000-0171 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

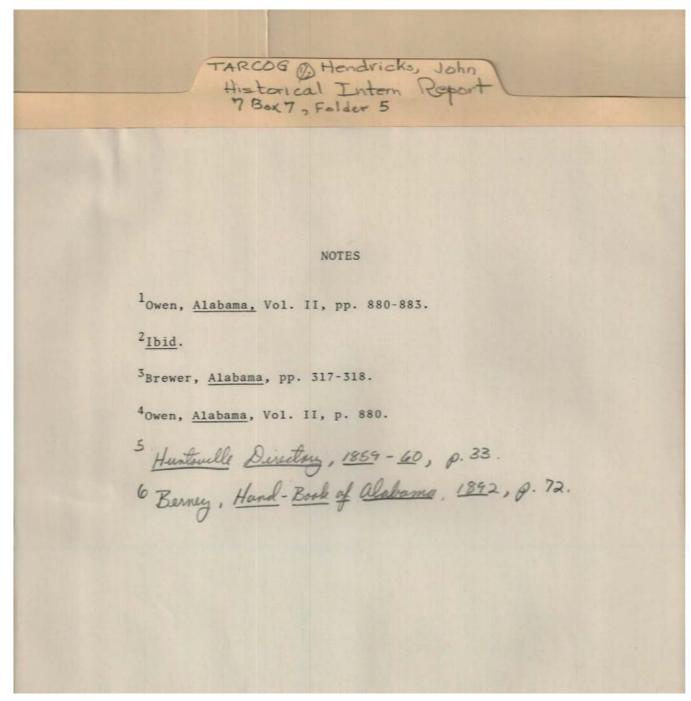


Names:

Robertson, Samuel

**Types:** 

Image 171 r07\_07-05-000-0172 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

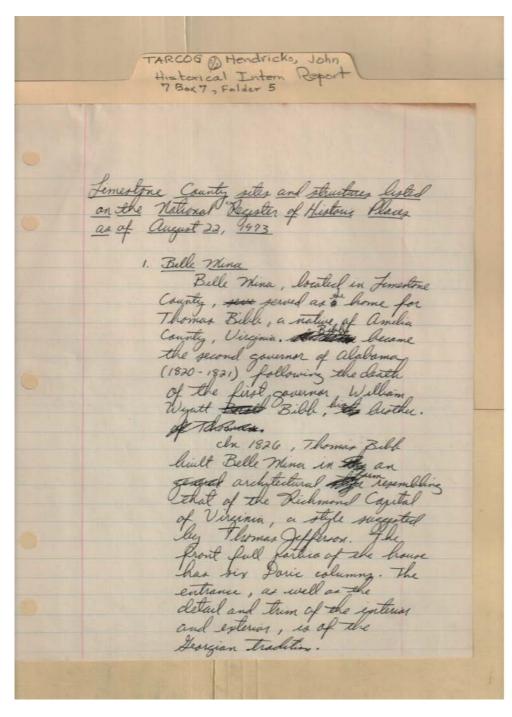
Berney,

Brew,

Owen,

**Types:** 

Image 172 r07\_07-05-000-0173 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Names:

Belle Mina

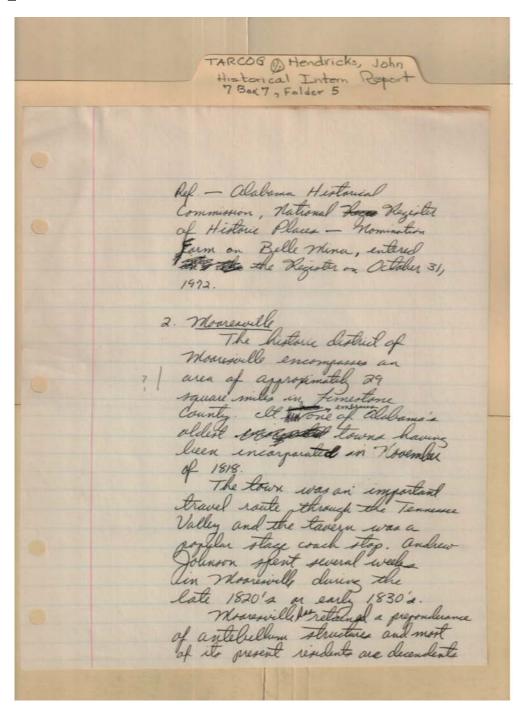
Bibb, Thomas

Bibb, William Wyatt

Jefferson, Thomas

Types: essay

Image 173 r07 07-05-000-0174 Contents Index About



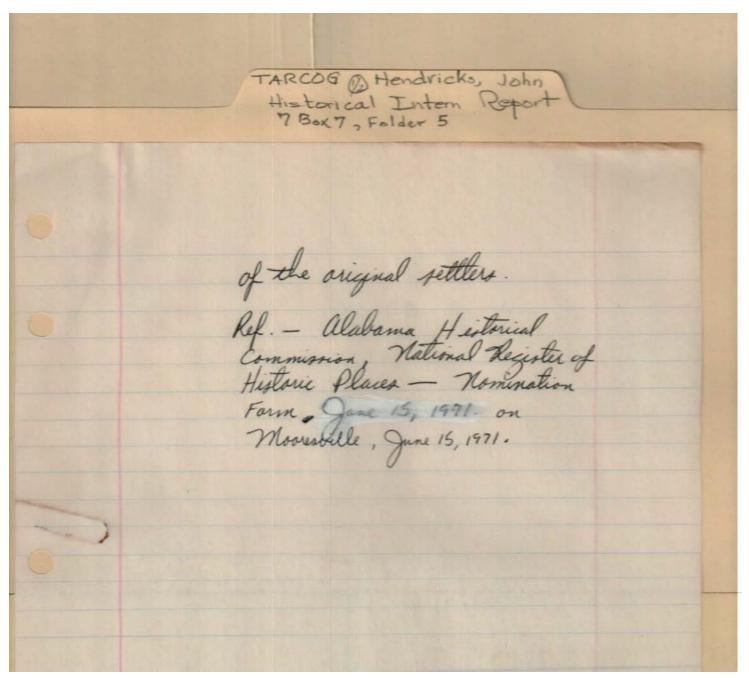
Names:

Johnson, Andrew

Mooresville

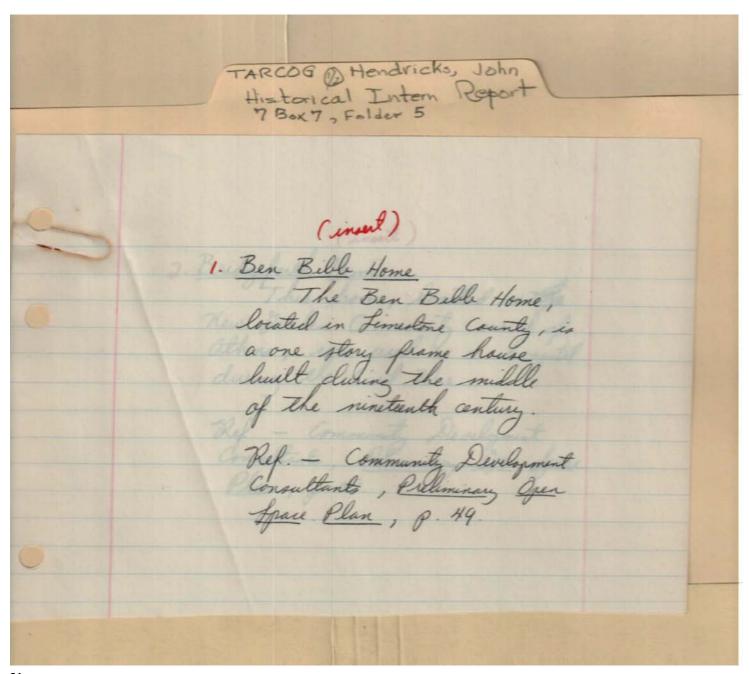
**Types:** 

Image 174 r07 07-05-000-0175 Contents Index About



Types: essay

Image 175 r07 07-05-000-0176 Contents Index About



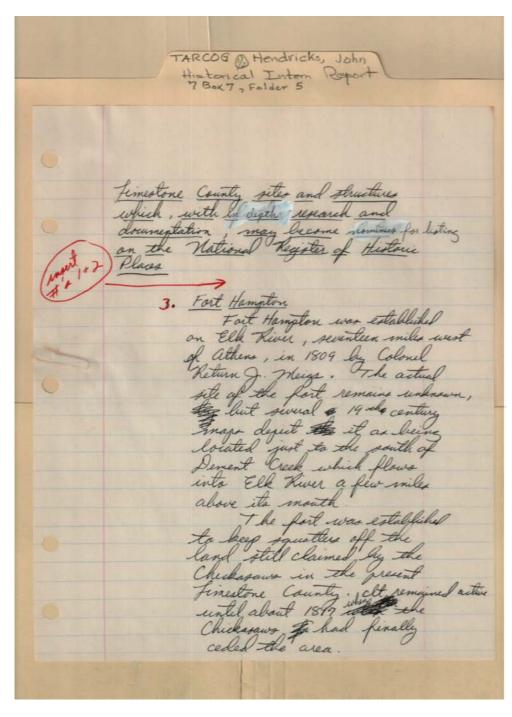
Names:

Ben Bibb Home

Bibb, Ben

**Types:** 

Image 176 r07\_07-05-000-0177 <u>Contents Index About</u>



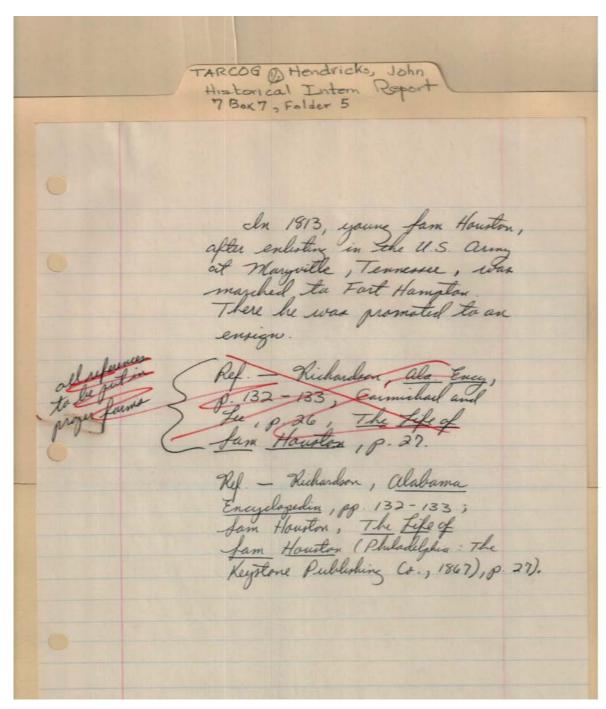
Names:

Fort Hampton

Meigs, Return J., Colonel

**Types:** 

Image 177 r07\_07-05-000-0178 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



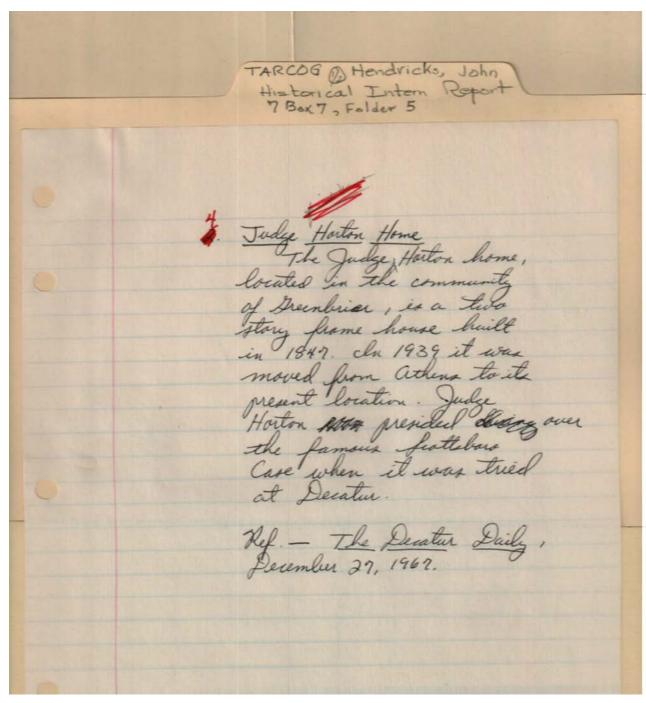
Names:

Houston, Sam

Richardson,

**Types:** 

Image 178 r07\_07-05-000-0179 <u>Contents Index About</u>

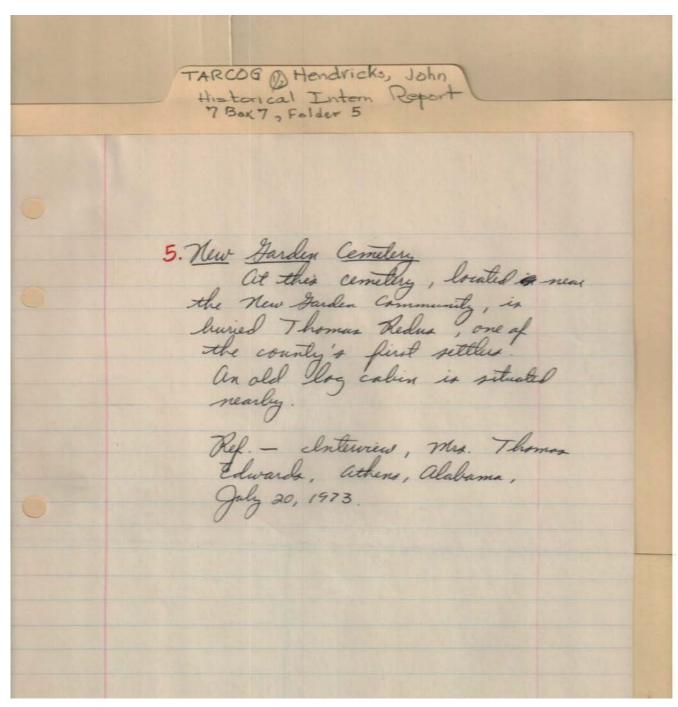


Names:

Horton, James E., Judge Judge Horton Home

**Types:** 

Image 179 r07 07-05-000-0180 Contents Index About



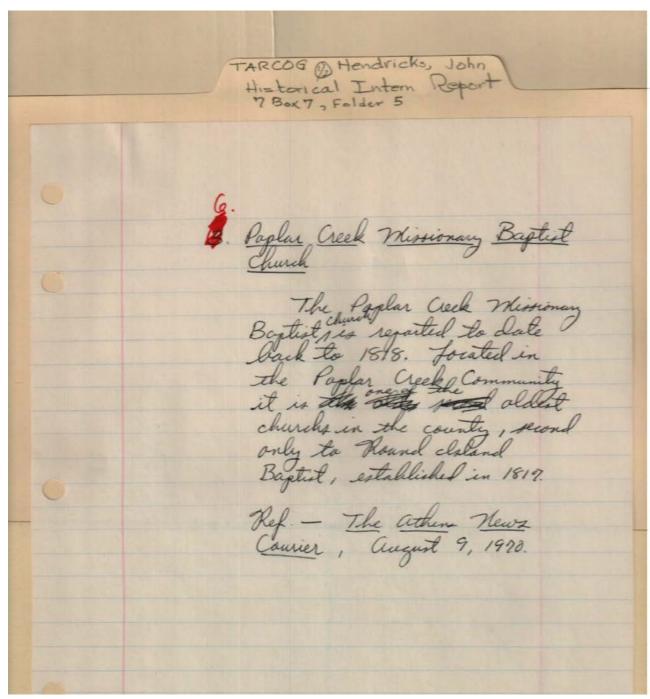
#### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs.

New Garden Cemetery

### **Types:**

Image 180 r07 07-05-000-0181 Contents Index About

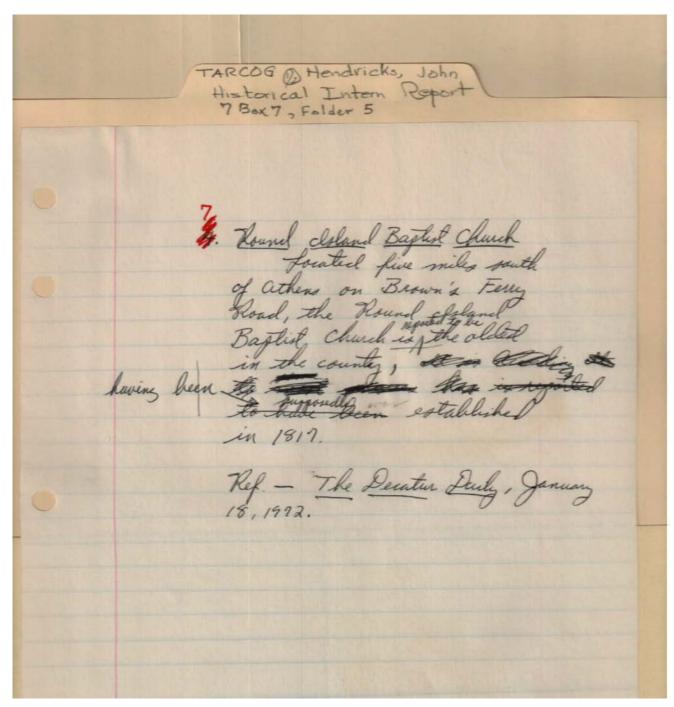


### Names:

Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church

### **Types:**

Image 181 r07\_07-05-000-0182 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

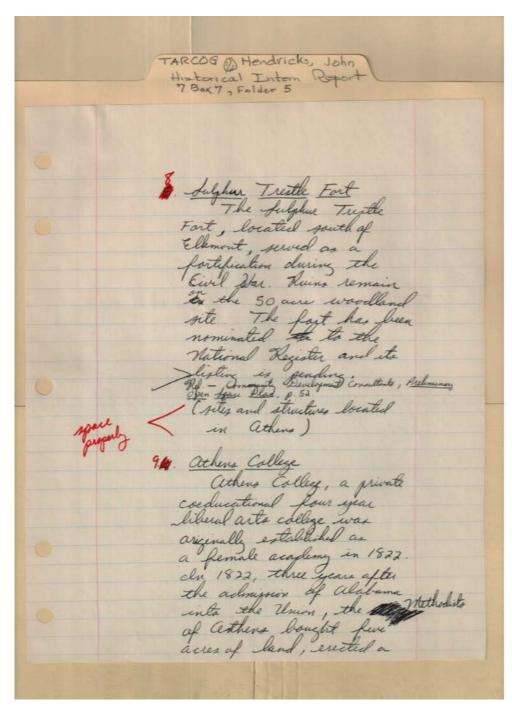


#### Names:

Round Island Baptist Church

#### **Types:**

Image 182 r07\_07-05-000-0183 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



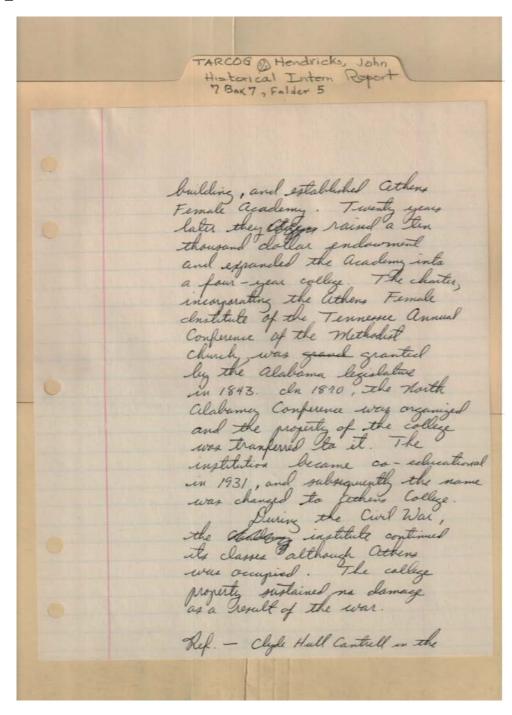
Names:

Athens College

Sulphur Trestle Fort

**Types:** 

Image 183 r07 07-05-000-0184 Contents Index About

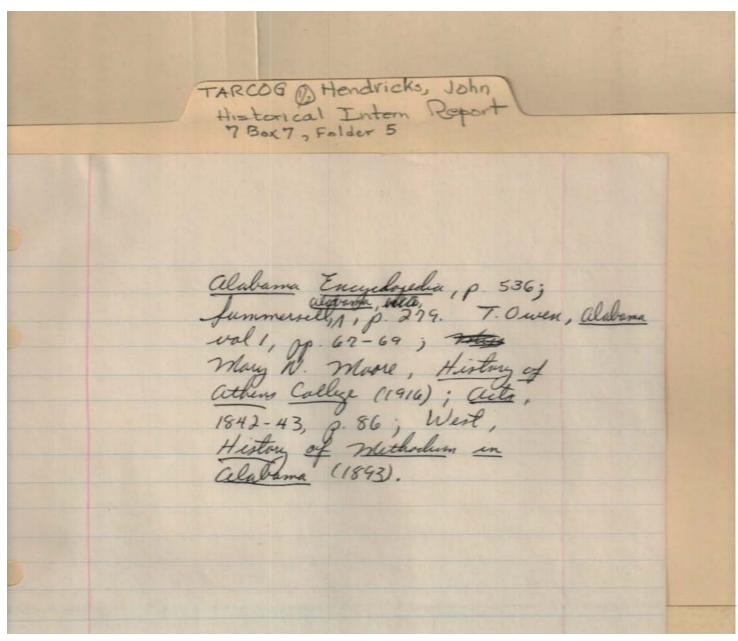


Names:

Cantrell, Clyde Hull

**Types:** 

Image 184 r07\_07-05-000-0185 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

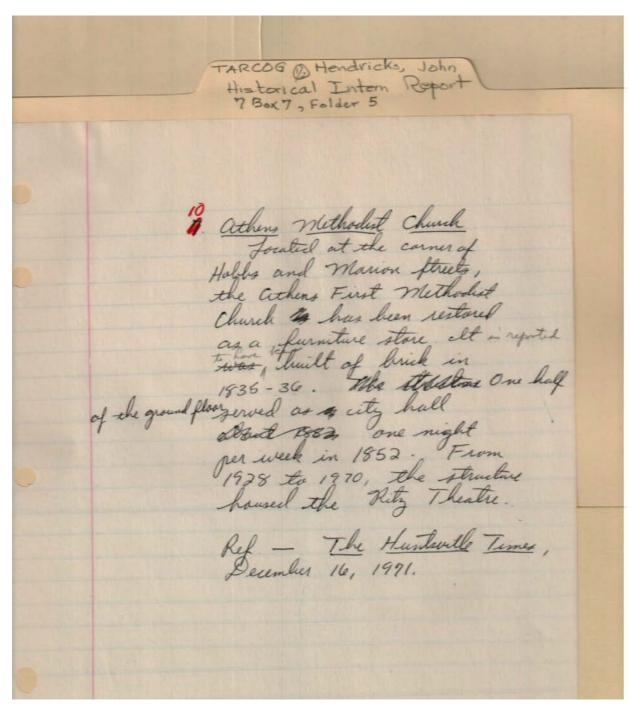
Moore, Mary N.

Owen, T.

Summersell,

**Types:** 

Image 185 r07\_07-05-000-0186 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

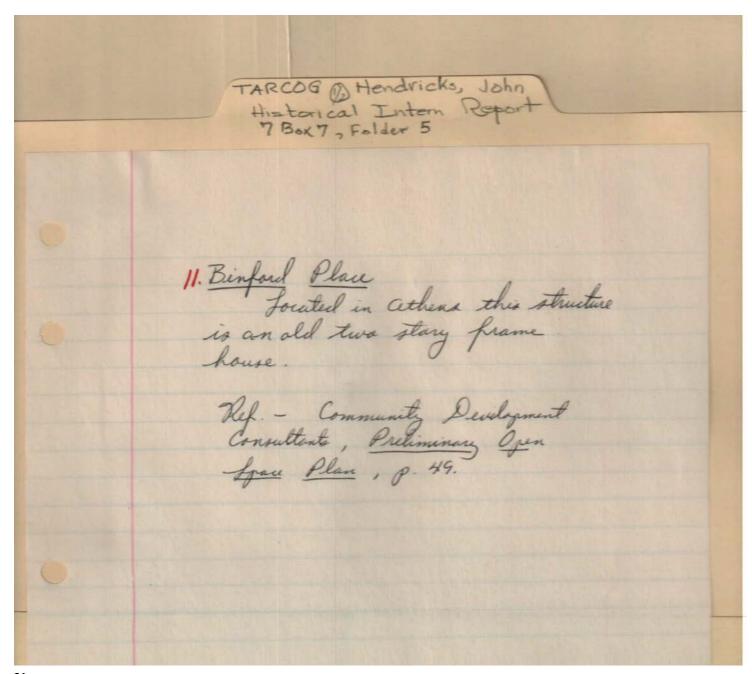


#### Names:

Athens Methodist Church

#### **Types:**

Image 186 r07 07-05-000-0187 Contents Index About

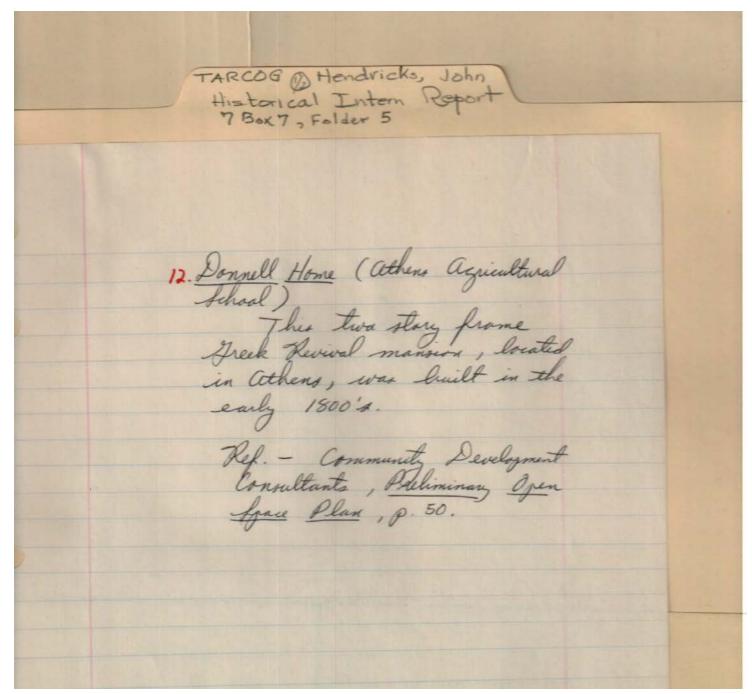


Names:

**Binford Place** 

**Types:** 

Image 187 r07 07-05-000-0188 Contents Index About

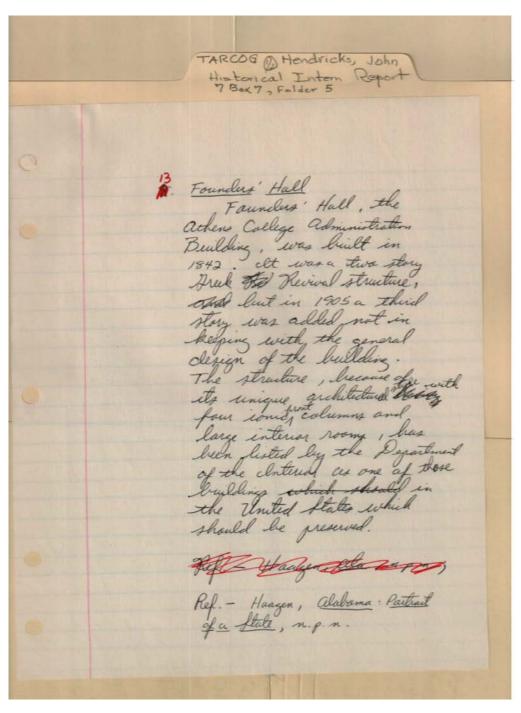


Names:

Donnell Home

**Types:** 

Image 188 r07\_07-05-000-0189 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



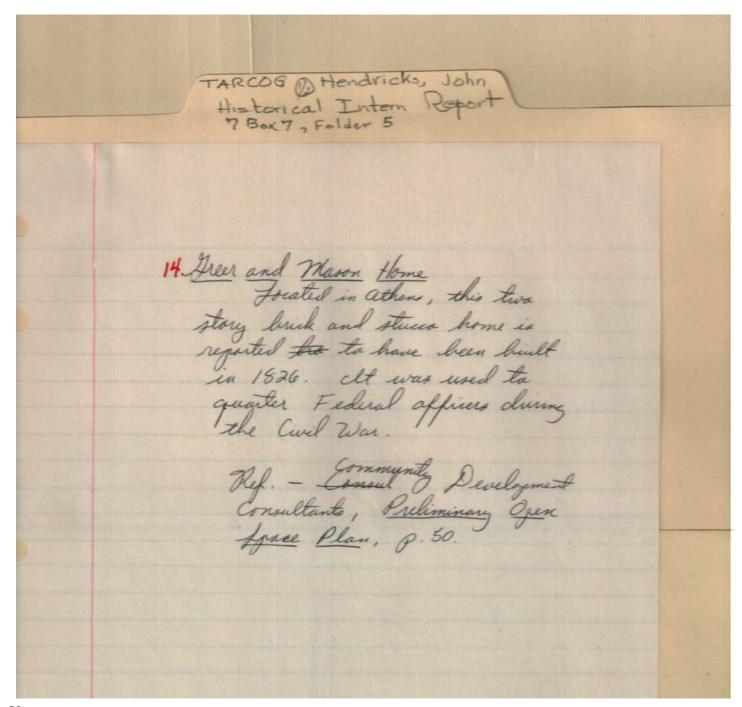
Names:

Founder's Hall

Haagen, Victor B.

**Types:** 

Image 189 r07 07-05-000-0190 Contents Index About

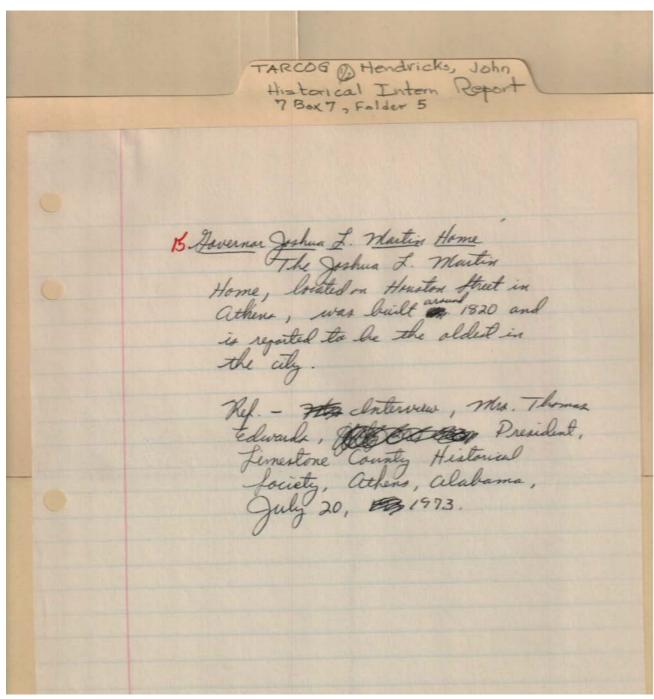


Names:

Greer & Mason Home

**Types:** 

Image 190 r07\_07-05-000-0191 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs.

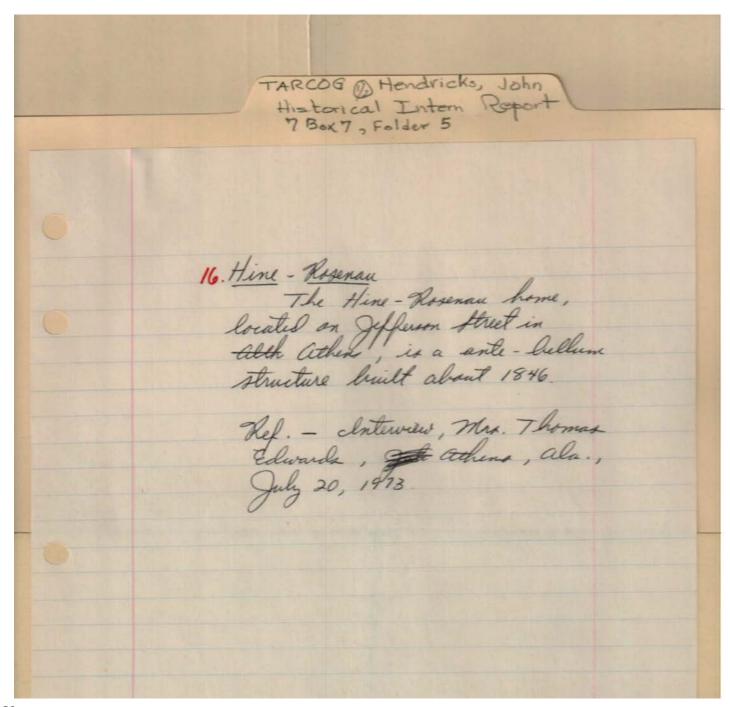
Governor Joshua L. Martin Home

Hine-Rosenau Home

Mastin, Joshua L.,Governor

Types:

Image 191 r07 07-05-000-0192 Contents Index About

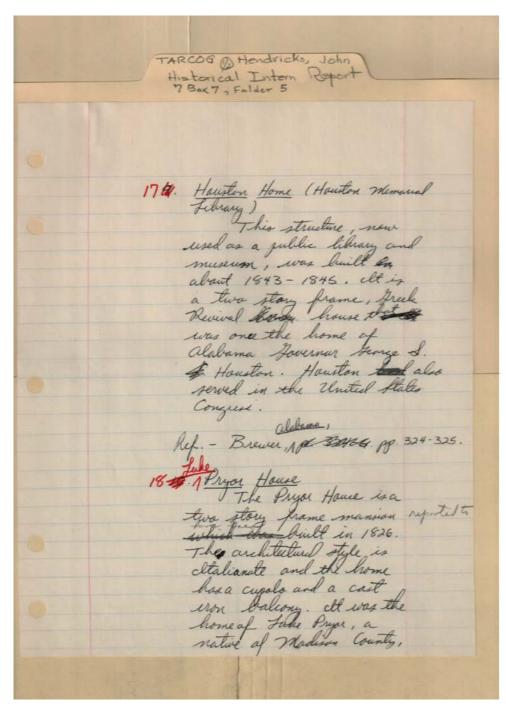


#### Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs.

#### **Types:**

Image 192 r07\_07-05-000-0193 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

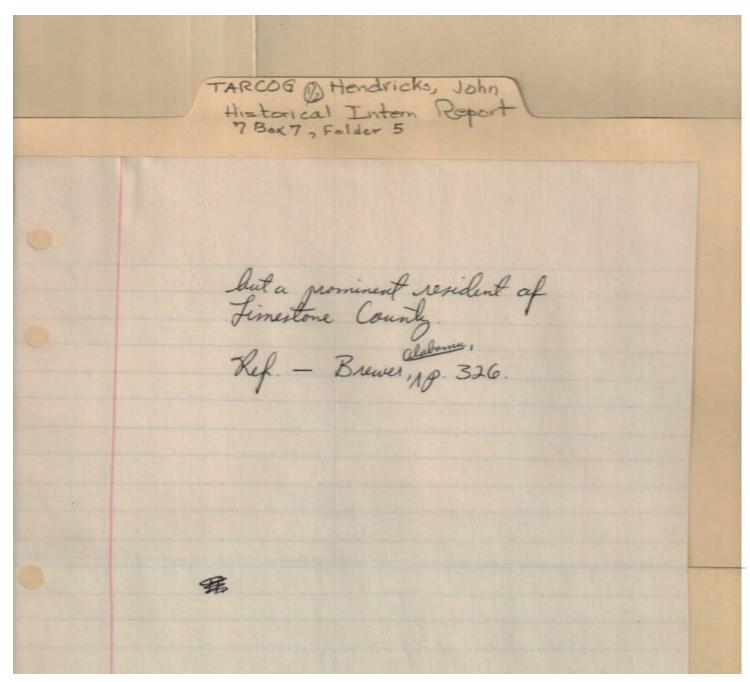
Brewer, W. Houston Home

Houston, George S., Governor

Luke Pryor House Pryor, Luke

#### **Types:**

Image 193 r07 07-05-000-0194 Contents Index About

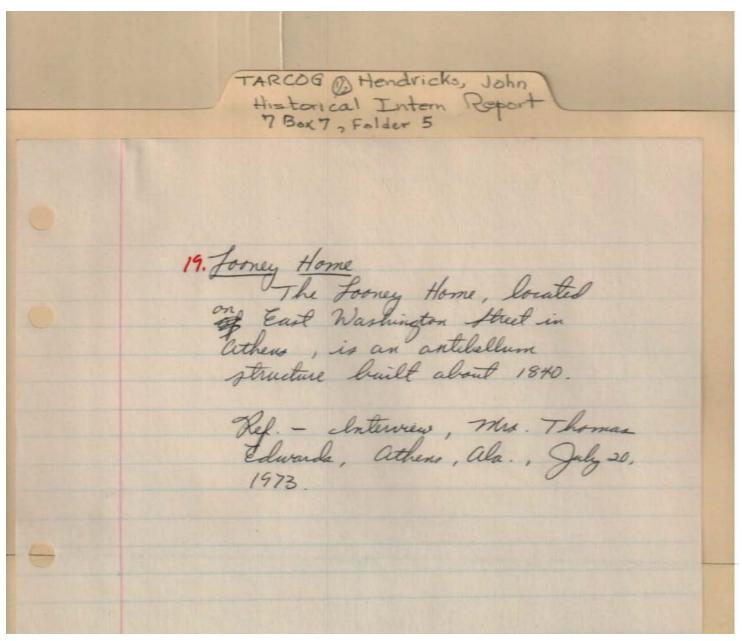


Names:

Brewer, W.

**Types:** 

Image 194 r07\_07-05-000-0195 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

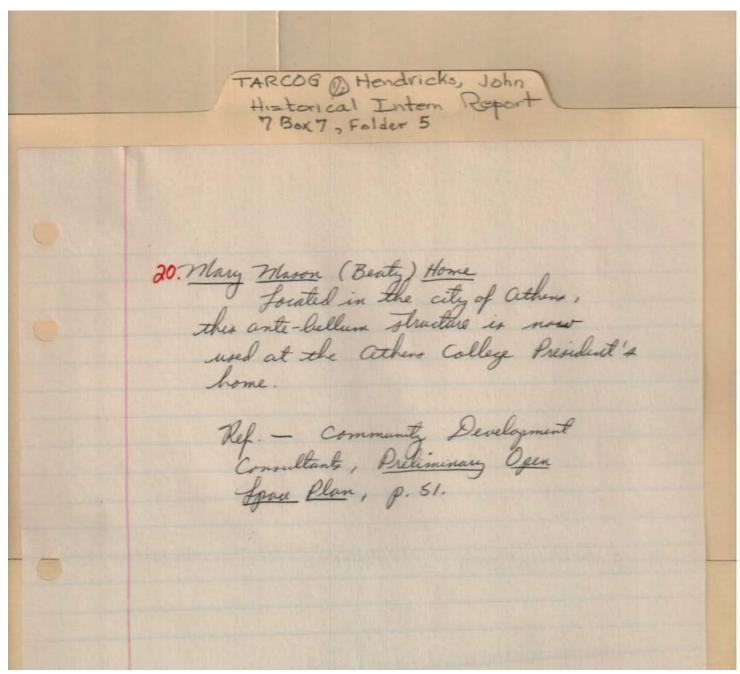
Edwards, Thomas,

Looney Home

\_\_

Types: essay

Image 195 r07 07-05-000-0196 Contents Index About



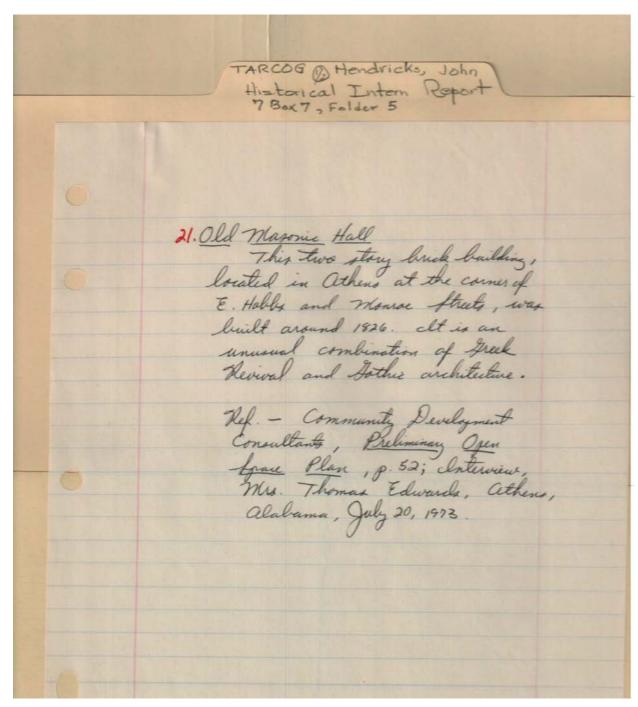
Names:

Beaty, Mary Mason

Mary Mason Beaty Home

**Types:** 

Image 196 r07\_07-05-000-0197 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



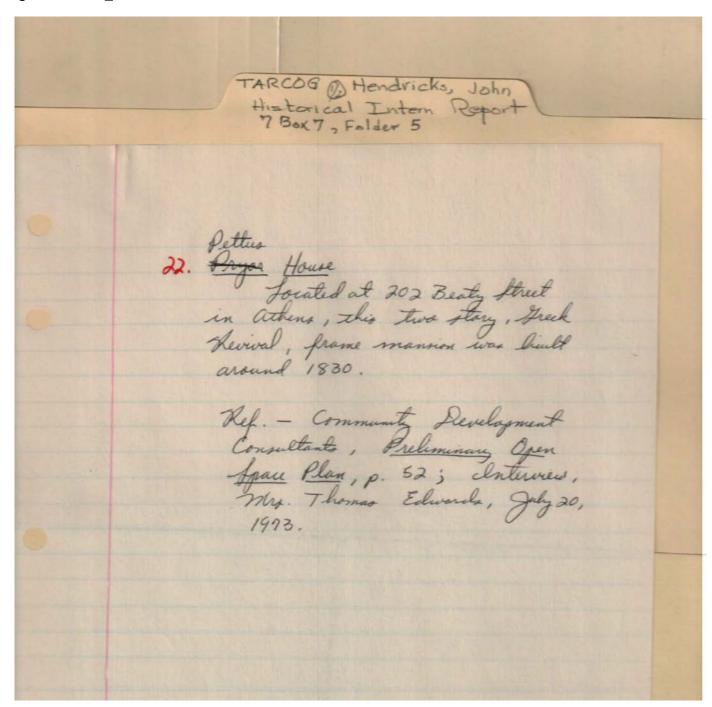
#### Names:

Edwards, Thomas,

Old Masonic Hall

#### **Types:**

Image 197 r07 07-05-000-0198 Contents Index About

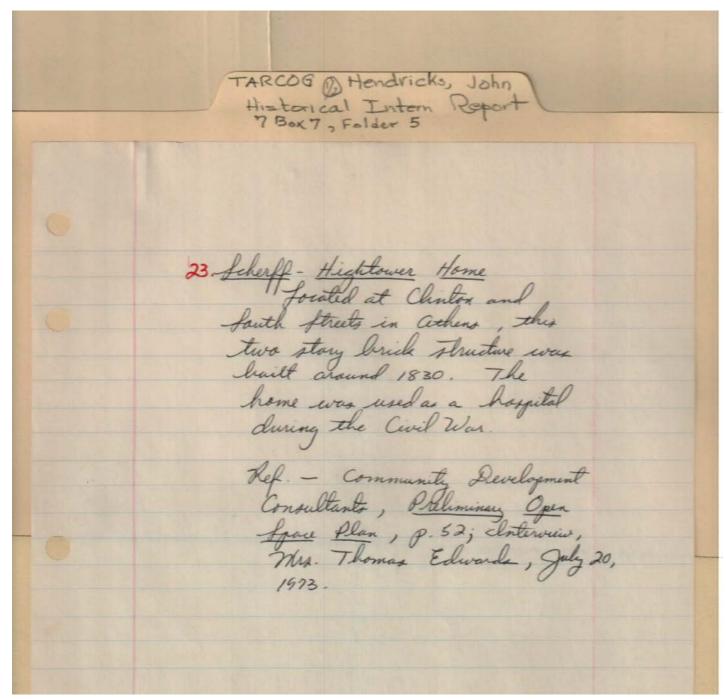


Names:

Pettus House

**Types:** 

Image 198 r07 07-05-000-0199 Contents Index About

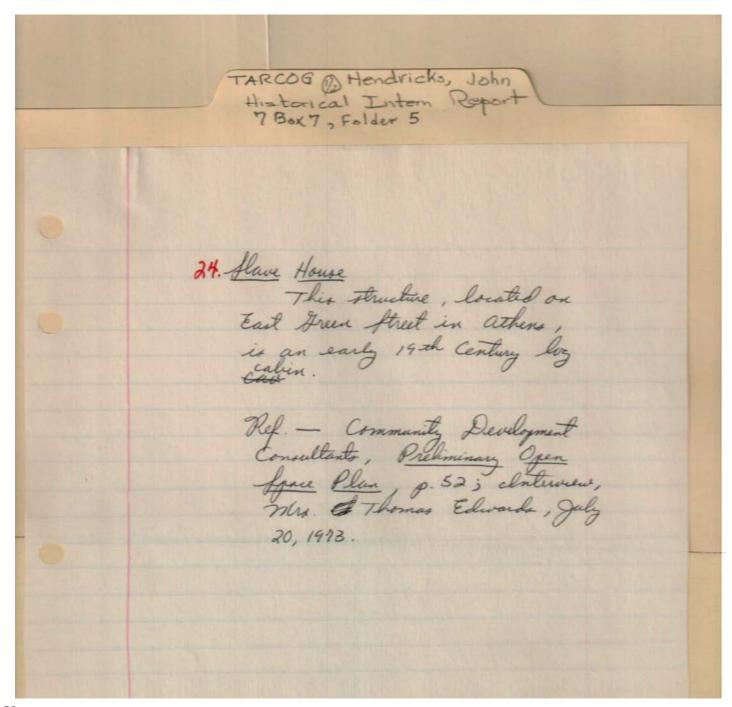


#### Names:

Scherff-Hightower Home

#### **Types:**

Image 199 r07 07-05-000-0200 Contents Index About

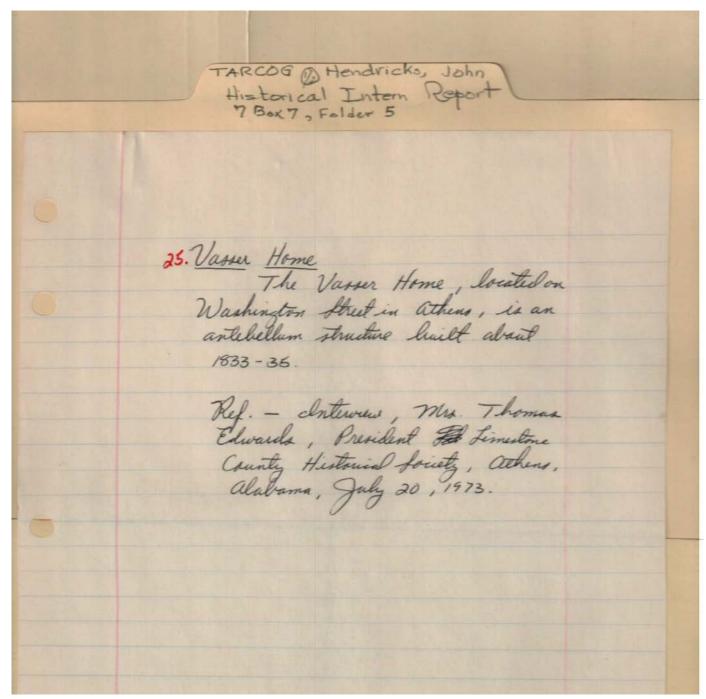


Names:

Slave House

**Types:** 

Image 200 r07 07-05-000-0201 Contents Index About



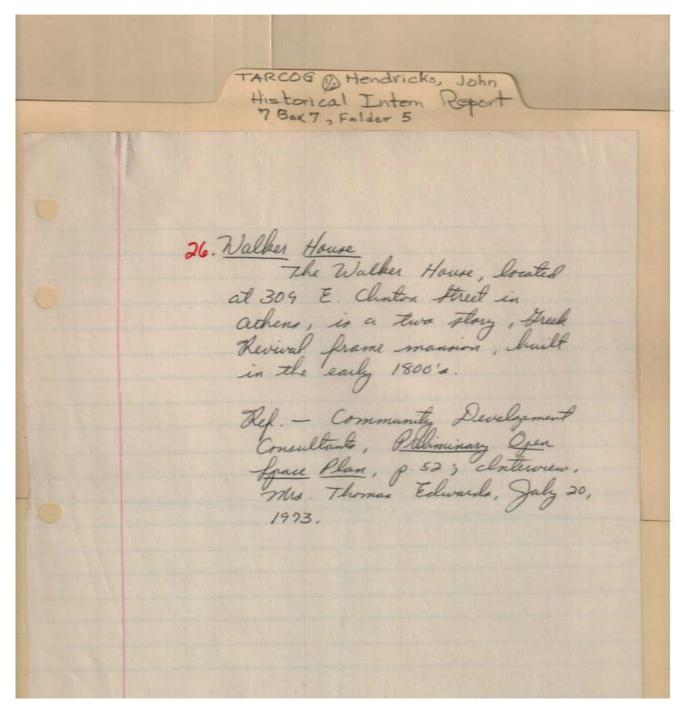
Names:

Edwards, Thomas, Mrs.

Vasser Home

**Types:** 

Image 201 r07 07-05-000-0202 Contents Index About



Names:

Walker House

**Types:** 

# **Table of Contents**

Image 1 (r07 07-05-000-0001)	Image 52 (r07_07-05-000-0052)	Image 103 (r07_07-05-000-0103)	Image 154 (r07_07-05-000-0155)
Image 2 (r07_07-05-000-0002)	Image 53 (r07_07-05-000-0053)	Image 104 (r07_07-05-000-0104)	Image 155 (r07_07-05-000-0156)
Image 3 (r07_07-05-000-0003)	Image 54 (r07_07-05-000-0054)	Image 105 (r07_07-05-000-0105)	Image 156 (r07 07-05-000-0157)
Image 4 (r07_07-05-000-0004)	Image 55 (r07_07-05-000-0055)	Image 106 (r07_07-05-000-0106)	Image 157 (r07_07-05-000-0158)
Image 5 (r07_07-05-000-0005)	Image 56 (r07 07-05-000-0056)	Image 107 (r07_07-05-000-0107)	Image 158 (r07_07-05-000-0159)
Image 6 (r07_07-05-000-0006)	Image 57 (r07_07-05-000-0057)	Image 108 (r07_07-05-000-0108)	Image 159 (r07_07-05-000-0160)
Image 7 (r07_07-05-000-0007)	Image 58 (r07_07-05-000-0058)	Image 109 (r07_07-05-000-0109)	Image 160 (r07_07-05-000-0161)
Image 8 (r07_07-05-000-0008)	Image 59 (r07_07-05-000-0059)	Image 110 (r07_07-05-000-0110)	Image 161 (r07_07-05-000-0162)
Image 9 (r07_07-05-000-0009)	Image 60 (r07 07-05-000-0060)	Image 111 (r07_07-05-000-0111)	Image 162 (r07_07-05-000-0163)
Image 10 (r07_07-05-000-0010)	Image 61 (r07_07-05-000-0061)	Image 112 (r07_07-05-000-0112)	Image 163 (r07_07-05-000-0164)
Image 11 (r07_07-05-000-0011)	Image 62 (r07_07-05-000-0062)	Image 113 (r07_07-05-000-0113)	Image 164 (r07_07-05-000-0165)
Image 12 (r07_07-05-000-0012)	Image 63 (r07_07-05-000-0063)	Image 114 (r07_07-05-000-0114)	Image 165 (r07_07-05-000-0166)
Image 13 (r07_07-05-000-0013)	Image 64 (r07_07-05-000-0064)	Image 115 (r07_07-05-000-0115)	Image 166 (r07_07-05-000-0167)
Image 14 (r07_07-05-000-0014)	Image 65 (r07_07-05-000-0065)	Image 116 (r07_07-05-000-0116)	Image 167 (r07_07-05-000-0168)
Image 15 (r07_07-05-000-0015)	Image 66 (r07_07-05-000-0066)	Image 117 (r07_07-05-000-0118)	Image 168 (r07_07-05-000-0169)
Image 16 (r07_07-05-000-0016)	Image 67 (r07_07-05-000-0067)	Image 118 (r07_07-05-000-0119)	Image 169 (r07_07-05-000-0170)
Image 17 (r07_07-05-000-0017)	Image 68 (r07_07-05-000-0068)	Image 119 (r07_07-05-000-0119)	Image 170 (r07_07-05-000-0171)
Image 18 (r07 07-05-000-0018)	Image 69 (r07_07-05-000-0069)	Image 120 (r07_07-05-000-0121)	Image 171 (r07_07-05-000-0171)
Image 19 (r07_07-05-000-0019)	Image 70 (r07_07-05-000-0079)	Image 121 (r07_07-05-000-0121)	Image 172 (r07_07-05-000-0173)
Image 20 (r07_07-05-000-0020)	Image 71 (r07 07-05-000-0071)	Image 122 (r07_07-05-000-0123)	Image 173 (r07_07-05-000-0174)
Image 21 (r07_07-05-000-0020)	Image 72 (r07_07-05-000-0071)	Image 123 (r07_07-05-000-0124)	Image 174 (r07_07-05-000-0175)
Image 22 (r07_07-05-000-0021)	Image 73 (r07_07-05-000-0073)	Image 124 (r07_07-05-000-0125)	Image 175 (r07_07-05-000-0176)
Image 23 (r07 07-05-000-0023)	Image 74 (r07_07-05-000-0074)	Image 125 (r07_07-05-000-0126)	Image 176 (r07 07-05-000-0177)
Image 24 (r07_07-05-000-0024)	Image 75 (r07_07-05-000-0075)	Image 126 (r07_07-05-000-0127)	Image 177 (r07_07-05-000-0177)  Image 177 (r07_07-05-000-0178)
Image 25 (r07_07-05-000-0025)	Image 75 (r07_07-05-000-0075)  Image 76 (r07_07-05-000-0076)	Image 127 (r07_07-05-000-0128)	Image 178 (r07_07-05-000-0179)
Image 26 (r07_07-05-000-0026)	Image 77 (r07_07-05-000-0077)	Image 128 (r07_07-05-000-0129)	Image 179 (r07_07-05-000-0179)  Image 179 (r07_07-05-000-0180)
Image 27 (r07_07-05-000-0027)	Image 77 (r07_07-05-000-0077)  Image 78 (r07_07-05-000-0078)	Image 129 (r07_07-05-000-0139)	Image 180 (r07_07-05-000-0181)
Image 28 (r07_07-05-000-0028)	Image 79 (r07_07-05-000-0079)	Image 130 (r07_07-05-000-0131)	<del>-</del>
			Image 181 (r07_07-05-000-0182)
Image 29 (r07_07-05-000-0029)	Image 80 (r07_07-05-000-0080)	Image 131 (r07_07-05-000-0132)	Image 182 (r07_07-05-000-0183) Image 183 (r07_07-05-000-0184)
Image 30 (r07_07-05-000-0030)	Image 81 (r07_07-05-000-0081)	Image 132 (r07_07-05-000-0133)	
Image 31 (r07_07-05-000-0031)	Image 82 (r07_07-05-000-0082)	Image 133 (r07_07-05-000-0134)	Image 184 (r07_07-05-000-0185)
<u>Image 32</u> (r07_07-05-000-0032) <u>Image 33</u> (r07_07-05-000-0033)	Image 83 (r07_07-05-000-0083)	<u>Image 134</u> (r07_07-05-000-0135) <u>Image 135</u> (r07_07-05-000-0136)	Image 186 (07_07-05-000-0186)
	Image 84 (r07_07-05-000-0084)		Image 186 (r07_07-05-000-0187)
<u>Image 34</u> (r07_07-05-000-0034) <u>Image 35</u> (r07_07-05-000-0035)	<u>Image 85</u> (r07_07-05-000-0085) <u>Image 86</u> (r07_07-05-000-0086)	Image 136 (r07_07-05-000-0137)	Image 187 (r07_07-05-000-0188)
Image 36 (r07_07-05-000-0036)		Image 137 (r07_07-05-000-0138)	Image 188 (r07_07-05-000-0189)
	Image 87 (r07_07-05-000-0087)	Image 138 (r07_07-05-000-0139)	Image 189 (r07_07-05-000-0190)
Image 37 (r07_07-05-000-0037) Image 38 (r07_07-05-000-0038)	Image 88 (r07_07-05-000-0088)	Image 139 (r07_07-05-000-0140) Image 140 (r07_07-05-000-0141)	Image 190 (r07_07-05-000-0191)
Image 39 (r07 07-05-000-0039)	Image 89 (r07_07-05-000-0089)		Image 191 (r07_07-05-000-0192)
Image 40 (r07 07-05-000-0040)	Image 90 (r07_07-05-000-0090)	Image 141 (r07_07-05-000-0142)	Image 192 (r07_07-05-000-0193)
Image 40 (r07_07-05-000-0040)  Image 41 (r07_07-05-000-0041)	Image 91 (r07_07-05-000-0091)	Image 142 (r07_07-05-000-0143)	Image 193 (r07_07-05-000-0194) Image 194 (r07_07-05-000-0195)
	Image 92 (r07_07-05-000-0092)	Image 143 (r07_07-05-000-0144)	
Image 42 (r07_07-05-000-0042)	Image 93 (r07_07-05-000-0093)	Image 144 (r07_07-05-000-0145)	Image 195 (r07_07-05-000-0196)
Image 44 (107_07-05-000-0043)	Image 94 (r07_07-05-000-0094)	Image 145 (r07_07-05-000-0146)	<u>Image 196</u> (r07_07-05-000-0197) <u>Image 197</u> (r07_07-05-000-0198)
Image 44 (r07_07-05-000-0044)	Image 95 (r07_07-05-000-0095)	Image 146 (r07_07-05-000-0147)	
Image 45 (r07_07-05-000-0045)	Image 96 (r07_07-05-000-0096)	Image 147 (r07_07-05-000-0148)	Image 198 (r07_07-05-000-0199)
Image 46 (r07_07-05-000-0046)	Image 97 (r07_07-05-000-0097)	Image 148 (r07_07-05-000-0149)	Image 199 (r07_07-05-000-0200)
Image 47 (r07_07-05-000-0047)	Image 98 (r07_07-05-000-0098)	Image 149 (r07_07-05-000-0150)	Image 200 (r07_07-05-000-0201)
Image 48 (r07_07-05-000-0048)	Image 99 (r07_07-05-000-0099)	Image 150 (r07_07-05-000-0151)	Image 201 (r07_07-05-000-0202) Table of Contents
Image 49 (r07_07-05-000-0049)	Image 100 (r07_07-05-000-0100)	Image 151 (r07_07-05-000-0152)	Table of Contents Name & Place Index
Image 50 (r07_07-05-000-0050)	<u>Image 101</u> (r07_07-05-000-0101) <u>Image 102</u> (r07_07-05-000-0102)	Image 152 (r07_07-05-000-0153)	About the Collection
<u>Image 51</u> (r07_07-05-000-0051)	11114gc 102 (10/_0/-03-000-0102)	<u>Image 153</u> (r07_07-05-000-0154)	ADOUT THE CONCESSION

# Name & Place Index

Agee, Rucker 27	DeKalb County, AL <u>74</u>
Akens, Helen Morgan <u>89</u> , <u>107</u> , <u>125</u>	DeKalb County <u>56</u> , <u>70</u>
Andrews, D. M. <u>93</u>	DeKalb, General <u>56</u> , <u>70</u>
Athens College <u>147</u> , <u>161</u> , <u>182</u>	Derrick, L., Dr. <u>95</u> , <u>113</u> , <u>131</u>
Athens Methodist Church <u>148</u> , <u>162</u> , <u>185</u>	DeSoto, Hernando 10, 12, 13, 39, 40, 41
Austin, William <u>102</u> , <u>119</u> , <u>137</u>	DeSoto, 93
Barn, The <u>126</u>	Donnell Home <u>148</u> , <u>162</u> , <u>187</u>
Battery Hill 126	Doran, James, Captain 92, 111
Beaty, Mary Mason <u>151</u> , <u>165</u> , <u>195</u>	Doran, James 90, 108, 126, 129
Belle Mina <u>143</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>172</u>	Dr. L. Derrick's Home 131
Bellefonte 127	Duncan, Katherine McKinstry 94, 112, 130
Ben Bibb Home <u>144</u> , <u>158</u> , <u>175</u>	Edwards, Thomas, Mrs. 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 163,
Berney, Saffold <u>59</u> , <u>73</u> , <u>88</u> , <u>106</u>	<u>164, 165, 166, 179, 190, 191, 194, 196, 200</u>
Berney, <u>124</u> , <u>142</u> , <u>156</u> , <u>171</u>	Foreman, Grant 65, 79
Betts, Edward Chambers 23, 55	Fort Hampton <u>144</u> , <u>158</u> , <u>176</u>
Bibb, Ben <u>144</u> , <u>158</u> , <u>175</u>	Fort Stevenson 132
Bibb, Thomas <u>143</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>172</u>	Founder's Hall 149, 163, 188
Bibb, William Wyatt <u>143</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>172</u>	Gay, Edna <u>64</u> , <u>78</u>
Binford Place 148, 162, 186	General John R. Coffey Home 132
Black Horse (Indian) <u>92</u> , <u>110</u> , <u>128</u>	Gist, W. Jerry 91, 99, 102, 110, 118, 128, 136, 137
Black Horse's Walled Cliff Dwelling 128	Glover, Graham, Rev. & Mrs. <u>68</u> , <u>83</u>
Bradley, Ollie, Miss <u>63</u> , <u>77</u>	Governor Joshua L. Martin Home 149, 163, 190
Brannon, Peter <u>98</u> , <u>99</u> , <u>117</u> , <u>118</u> , <u>135</u> , <u>136</u>	Graves, John Temple <u>59</u> , <u>73</u>
Breser, 150	Greer & Mason Home 149, 163, 189
Brew, <u>171</u>	Griffin, James B. <u>22</u> , <u>54</u>
Brewer, W. <u>66</u> , <u>80</u> , <u>88</u> , <u>91</u> , <u>106</u> , <u>110</u> , <u>118</u> , <u>124</u> , <u>128</u> , <u>136</u> ,	Griffith, Lucille 22, 55
142, 150, 156, 192, 193	Haagen, Victor B. <u>66</u> , <u>80</u> , <u>89</u> , <u>107</u> , <u>125</u> , <u>149</u> , <u>163</u> , <u>188</u>
Bridgeforth Home <u>144</u> , <u>158</u>	Hammer, Walt <u>90</u> , <u>108</u> , <u>126</u> , <u>130</u>
Bridgeport 128	Hammer, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119,
Brindley, Mable, Mrs. 63, 77	120, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138
Brown, Virginia Pounds <u>89</u> , <u>107</u> , <u>125</u>	Hammond, Haralson <u>66</u> , <u>80</u>
Campbell, Alexander, Colonel <u>58</u> , <u>64</u> , <u>71</u> , <u>78</u>	Hammond, Ralph <u>66</u> , <u>80</u>
Cantrell, Clyde Hull <u>148</u> , <u>162</u> , <u>183</u>	Haralson, W. J., Judge & Mrs. <u>68</u> , <u>83</u>
Caperton Ferry 129	Haralson, William Jehu <u>68</u> , <u>83</u>
Captain, James Doran's Home 129	Hendricks, John S. 24
Carmichael, Flossie 90, 92, 108, 111, 126, 129	Henry, Patrick <u>65</u> , <u>80</u>
Cedars 130	Hightower, <u>152</u> , <u>166</u>
Clapton, Albert, Mrs. <u>114, 132</u>	Hine-Rosenau Home <u>150</u> , <u>164</u> , <u>190</u>
Clopton, Albert, Mrs. 96	Historic Survey Research Material 1
Coffey, John R., General 95, 114, 132	Historical Intern Report 24
Comparative Chronology 37	Holt, Ard, Rev. <u>69</u> , <u>84</u>
Coosada 130	Horton, James E., Judge <u>159</u> , <u>178</u>
Craig, John <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>	Horton, Judge <u>145</u>
Crockett, David 19, 50	Houston Home 150, 164, 192
Crowtown 131	Houston, George S., Governor 150, 164, 192
Davenport, E. T., Mrs. <u>67</u> , <u>81</u>	Houston, Sam 19, 50, 145, 159, 177
Davis, Jefferson C., Colonel <u>65</u> , <u>80</u>	Howard, Max J., Mrs. 61, 75
De Jamette, David L. <u>22</u>	Howard, Milford W. <u>62</u> , <u>76</u>
De Moscoso, Luis 30, 40	Howard, 66, 81
De Soto, Hernando 30	Jackson County, AL Historic Sketch <u>121</u>
De Jarnette, David L. <u>54</u>	•
	Jackson County, AL Historic Sketch 85, 103
DeKalb County Structures 74	Jackson, Andrew, General <u>85</u> , <u>103</u> , <u>121</u>

Jackson, Andrew <u>19</u> , <u>50</u>	Pettus, <u>151</u>
Jefferson, Thomas <u>143</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>172</u>	Petty, Gilbert <u>25</u> , <u>26</u>
Johnson, Andrew <u>143</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>173</u>	Pickett, Albert James <u>65</u> , <u>79</u>
Jones, Burton <u>25</u> , <u>26</u>	Pickett, 93, 95, 113, 131
Jones, Frank 27	Piedmore, <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>
Jones, Harvie <u>26</u>	Poplar Creek Missionary Baptist Church <u>146</u> , <u>160</u> , <u>180</u>
Judge David Tate's Law Office 135	Pryor, Luke <u>150</u> , <u>164</u> , <u>192</u>
Judge Horton Home <u>145</u> , <u>159</u> , <u>178</u>	Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief) 58, 71, 78
Kennamer, John Robert 90, 108, 126	Red-Headed Will (Indian Chief) 64
Kennamer, 92, 93, 96, 97, 99, 111, 112, 114, 116, 118,	Redus, Thomas <u>146</u> , <u>160</u>
129, 130, 134, 136	Redus, Thomas 139, 153, 167
Kershaw, Royce, Sr. <u>66</u> , <u>81</u>	Regional Setting for Historic Survey 7
King Home <u>132</u>	Reus, William <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>
King, 114	Richardson, Jesse M. <u>63</u> , <u>65</u> , <u>78</u> , <u>79</u>
Leath, Fred W., Mrs. <u>67</u> , <u>82</u>	Richardson, 94, 95, 96, 99, 112, 114, 115, 118, 130,
Lee, Ronald <u>90</u> , <u>92</u> , <u>108</u> , <u>111</u> , <u>126</u> , <u>129</u>	132, 133, 136, 145, 159, 177
Limestone County, AL Historical Sketch <u>139</u>	132, 133, 136, 143, 139, 177 Roark, Bob 25, 26
Limestone County, AL Historical Sketch 153	
Limestone County, AL Historical Sketch 153  Limestone County, AL Historical Sketch 167	Roberts, Frances C., Dr. <u>25</u> , <u>26</u>
	Robertson, Samuel <u>141</u> , <u>155</u> , <u>170</u>
Lindberg, Charles <u>64</u> , <u>78</u>	Rosecrans, General <u>92</u> , <u>111</u> , <u>129</u>
Lindsey, Charles G. <u>97</u> , <u>116</u> , <u>134</u>	Ross, Daniel <u>66</u> , <u>81</u>
Long Island Town 133	Ross, John, Chief <u>66, 81</u>
Looney Home <u>150, 164, 194</u>	Round Island Baptist Church <u>146</u> , <u>160</u> , <u>181</u>
Luke Pryor House <u>150</u> , <u>164</u> , <u>192</u>	Russell Cave National Monument 125
Lyons, M. D. <u>61</u> , <u>75</u>	Sandburg, Carl 21
Madison, Dolly <u>65</u> , <u>80</u>	Sauta (Sauty) Cave <u>136</u>
Malone, George W. <u>63</u> , <u>77</u>	Sauta (Sauty) 135
Maples, John <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>	Scherff, <u>152</u> , <u>166</u>
Maps & Illustrations <u>30</u>	Scherff-Hightower Home <u>152</u> , <u>166</u> , <u>198</u>
Martin, Joshua L., Governor <u>149</u> , <u>163</u>	Scottsboro Freight Depot <u>137</u>
Mary Mason Beaty Home <u>151</u> , <u>165</u> , <u>195</u>	Senex, John <u>30</u> , <u>43</u>
Mastin, Joshua L.,Governor <u>190</u>	Sequoyah (Indian Chief) <u>58</u> , <u>71</u> , <u>78</u> , <u>79</u> , <u>98</u> , <u>117</u> , <u>135</u>
McDonald, Mollie (Indian) <u>66</u>	Sequoyah (Indian Chief) <u>64</u>
McDonald, Mollie (Indian) <u>81</u>	Sequoyah (Indian Chief) <u>81</u>
Meigs, Return J., Colonel <u>17</u> , <u>47</u> , <u>140</u> , <u>145</u> , <u>154</u> , <u>159</u> ,	Sequoyah 35
<u>168, 176</u>	Shannon, Paul, Mrs. <u>63</u> , <u>77</u>
Memphis & Charleston Railroad <u>19</u> , <u>91</u> , <u>110</u> , <u>111</u> , <u>128</u> ,	Simms, James <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>
129	Simms, William <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>
Mitchell, General <u>92</u> , <u>111</u> , <u>129</u>	Simms, <u>140</u>
Mitchell, O. M., General 99, 118, 136	Slave House <u>152</u> , <u>166</u> , <u>199</u>
Monroe, President <u>97, 116, 134</u>	Smith, Larry Joe <u>94</u> , <u>112</u> , <u>130</u>
Moody Brick House <u>133</u>	Smith, W. F., General 90, 108, 126
Moody, <u>115</u>	Snodgrass, John, Colonel 115, 133
Moore, Mary N. <u>148</u> , <u>184</u>	Spaulding, A. C. <u>67</u> , <u>81</u>
Mooresville <u>143</u> , <u>144</u> , <u>157</u> , <u>173</u>	Street, O. D. <u>65</u> , <u>94</u> , <u>95</u> , <u>112</u> , <u>113</u> , <u>130</u> , <u>131</u> , <u>133</u>
Morgan Home 133	Sulphur Trestle Fort <u>146</u> , <u>160</u> , <u>182</u>
Morgan, Thomas <u>97</u> , <u>115</u> , <u>116</u> , <u>134</u>	Summersell, Charles Grayson <u>22</u> , <u>54</u> , <u>55</u> , <u>89</u> , <u>107</u> , <u>125</u>
Murrell, Benjamin <u>139</u> , <u>153</u> , <u>167</u>	Summersell, <u>148</u> , <u>162</u> , <u>184</u>
New Garden Cemetery <u>146</u> , <u>160</u> , <u>179</u>	Sumner, Christine <u>97</u> , <u>116</u> , <u>134</u>
Newman, Julian <u>23, 55</u>	Ta-Co-Bet <u>137</u>
Old Masonic Hall <u>151</u> , <u>165</u> , <u>196</u>	TARCOG Region 34
Old Stage Station 134	Tate, David, Judge 98, 117, 135
Owen, Marie Bankhead <u>59</u> , <u>73</u>	Taylor, Charles C. <u>60</u> , <u>75</u>
Owen, T. <u>162</u> , <u>184</u>	The Crow (Indian Chief) <u>94</u> , <u>113</u> , <u>131</u>
Owen, Thomas M. <u>23</u> , <u>55</u> , <u>59</u> , <u>65</u> , <u>73</u> , <u>79</u> , <u>106</u>	Thornhill, Claude <u>65</u> , <u>79</u>
Owen, <u>88</u> , <u>93</u> , <u>95</u> , <u>124</u> , <u>142</u> , <u>148</u> , <u>156</u> , <u>171</u>	TVA Area 1
Partridge Hill 135  Patriols Para Mrs 25 26	UAH, Huntsville, AL <u>24</u>
Patrick, Pam, Mrs. <u>25</u> , <u>26</u>	Vasser Home <u>152</u> , <u>166</u> , <u>200</u>
Pettus House <u>151</u> , <u>165</u> , <u>197</u>	Vasser, <u>152</u> , <u>166</u>

Wagner, William <u>64</u>, <u>78</u>
Walker House <u>152</u>, <u>166</u>, <u>201</u>
Washington, President <u>16</u>, <u>44</u>
William Austin's Home <u>137</u>
Williams, Robert, Governor <u>140</u>, <u>154</u>, <u>168</u>
Winford (Indian Chief) <u>98</u>, <u>118</u>, <u>136</u>

Winston, William Overton <u>65</u>, <u>80</u> Withy, James <u>139</u>, <u>153</u>, <u>167</u> Woodall, Eliza May <u>92</u>, <u>111</u>, <u>129</u> Yazoo Land Company <u>15</u> Yazoo Land Fraud <u>16</u>, <u>46</u>

# **Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection**

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

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

Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions: None

Conditions Governing Use: This material may be protected under U. S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code) which governs the making of photocopies or reproductions of copyrighted materials. You may use the digitized material for private study, scholarship, or research. Though the University of Alabama in Huntsville Archives and Special Collections has physical ownership of the material in its collections, in some cases we may not own the copyright to the material. It is the patron's obligation to determine and satisfy copyright restrictions when publishing or otherwise distributing materials found in our collections.

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



The UAH Archives and Special Collections M. Louis Salmon Library