HISTORICAL MARKERS OF MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society
50th Anniversary (1951-2001)
HISTORICAL MARKERS
OF
MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Frank Alex Luttrell, III, Editor

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P.O. Box 666
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COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Front (Clockwise From Top Left): Steamboat Gothic House in Twickenham Historic District, Huntsville Passenger Depot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Von Braun Center as viewed from Big Spring Lagoon, Huntsville First United Methodist Church
Back (Clockwise From Top Left): Watkins Home in Twickenham Historic District, Temple B’nai Sholom, Alabama A&M University Campus, I. Schiffman Building, Saturn V Display at U.S. Space & Rocket Center, Glenwood Cemetery

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....................................................................................................................................1

BRIEF HISTORY OF HUNTSVILLE AND MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA ..............3

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL MARKERS .............................................................................7
- Historical Marker Locator ........................................................................................................7
- Maps of Huntsville and Madison County ..............................................................................10
- Downtown Huntsville (Northern Quadrant) ........................................................................13
  1. Madison County
  2. First United Methodist Church
  3. Temple B'nai Sholom
  4. Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation
  5. Site of Huntsville Female College
  6. Site of Green Academy
  7. Goldsmith-Schiffman Field
  8. Lincoln School and Village
  9. Dallas Mills and Village / Rison School
 10. Dallas / Optimist Park
 11. Old Town Historic District
 12. Andrew Jackson Encampment
- Downtown Huntsville (Eastern Quadrant) ........................................................................39
  13. Maple Hill Cemetery
  14. Twickenham Historic District
  15. Twickenham Historic District
  16. LeRoy Pope Mansion
  17. Helion Lodge No. 1
  18. First Presbyterian Church
  19. Howard Weeden Home
 20. Calhoun House
 21. Church of the Nativity, Episcopal
 22. Tallulah Bankhead / L. Schiffman Building
 23. Site of Huntsville Inn
- Downtown Huntsville (Southern Quadrant) ........................................................................61
  24. Harrison Brothers Hardware
  25. Site of Alabama's First Constitutional Convention
  26. Alabama Statehood
  27. Site of Huntsville Slave Cemetery
  28. Twickenham Historic District
  29. Birthplace of General John Hunt Morgan
  30. Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church
  31. William Hooper Councill High School Site
  32. First Baptist Church
• Downtown Huntsville (Western Quadrant) ................................................................. 79
  33. Huntsville Passenger Depot
  34. Original Site of Lakeside United Methodist Church
  35. First Bank in Alabama - Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville
  36. First National Bank of Huntsville
  37. Major General H.N. Toftoy
  38. John Hunt / Big Spring
  39. Indian Creek Canal
  40. City of Huntsville
  41. Dr. Wernher Von Braun
  42. Original Site of Alabama A&M University
  43. Glenwood Cemetery

• Northeastern Madison County (Including North Huntsville) ............................. 103
  44. Site of Bell Factory
  45. Buckhorn Tavern / Buckhorn Tavern Skirmish
  46. Town of New Market
  47. New Market Presbyterian Church
  48. Mount Paran Campground and Cemetery
  49. Madison County Poorhouse Farm Site and Cemetery
  50. Old Limestone Road Skirmish
  51. Initial Survey Point
  52. Site of Cabaniss Cotton Spinning Factory
  53. Site of John Williams Walker Home
  54. Original Site of Enon Baptist Church
  55. Alabama A&M University

• Southeastern Madison County (Including South & East Huntsville) ............... 125
  56. Hermes Guided Missile
  57. Site of Ditto’s Landing and Town of Whitesburg
  58. Chickasaw Old Fields
  59. Historic Viduta / Hotel Monte Sano
  60. Monte Sano Female Seminary
  61. Monte Sano Elementary School
  62. Schrimsher Farm / Sunrise Terrace Subdivision
  63. Monte Sano
  64. Burritt Museum
  65. Shiloh United Methodist Church
  66. Wildwood – Virginia Clay Clopton Home
  67. Town of Gurley
  68. Site of First Baptist Church in Alabama

• Western Madison County (Including West Huntsville & Redstone Arsenal) ..... 149
  69. Oakwood College
  70. Ford’s Chapel United Methodist Church
  71. City of Madison
  72. Bibb Cemetery
  73. Triana
  74. Merrimack Mfg. Co. & Village / Joseph J. Bradley School
  75. Redstone Test Stand
  76. Propulsion and Structural Test Facility
  77. Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator
  78. Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand
  79. Saturn V Launch Vehicle

BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................................................................................................. 167

INDEX .................................................................................................................................. 171
INTRODUCTION

Almost from the beginning of time, civilizations have recorded their history - first in stone, then on tablets, and in later years on metal markers. During the formative years of our country and state, many patriotic societies and organizations commemorated sites of historical significance by erecting plaques, stones, and monuments. Although these efforts were certainly worthwhile, many travelers passed the sites without any knowledge of their existence. In 1947, the Alabama Historical Association began formulating a program to better publicize historical sites and make them more accessible to the general public. Under the leadership of Hill Ferguson, first chairman of the Highway Marker Committee, the Alabama Historical Association began erecting metal markers to guide motorists to interesting and significant historical sites throughout the state.

This program was expanded in 1952 with the appointment of Rucker Agee as chairman of the Highway Marker Committee. A distinctive marker design was adopted, standards and policies were formalized, and appeals were made for funds. At this time, a number of criteria were adopted by the committee: 1) a subcommittee of historians must approve the worthiness of the subject and the authenticity of facts stated on the marker, 2) a subcommittee must draft the marker text in easy-to-read phrases or sentences, 3) the markers must be erected on highways, courthouse squares, or public streets, where they can easily be seen by a large number of motorists and pedestrians, and 4) if not erected at the actual site, the marker must point the way and state the distance to the actual site. The approved marker is a handsome, 3.5' x 4' metal plaque mounted on a 4' alucrete post. The marker style and design is consistent throughout the state, with the marker face painted navy blue with silver trim and gold lettering. The Alabama State flag is located at the top of the marker.

In 1951, the newly formed Huntsville Historical Society (later renamed Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society) assisted the Acme Club in erecting a historical marker to commemorate Andrew Jackson's encampment in Huntsville on the way to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The local society erected its first Alabama Historical Association marker in 1953, and since that time, has been the driving force in ensuring that Madison County residents and visitors alike are made aware of the many interesting and historically significant sites in the area. Previous Marker Committee Chairmen included Henry B. Chase, Mrs. Joe Cooper, Sr., Sarah Huff Fisk, Margaret F. Sparkman, W.F. Sparkman, Catherine K. Gilliam, Dr. Frances Cabaniss Roberts, James R. Record, and Winston E. Walker, III. They, assisted by the many committee volunteers over the past fifty years, have been responsible for the erection of sixty-one metal historical markers within the boundaries of Madison County, forty-six of which are located in the city limits of Huntsville and fifteen are distributed throughout the other municipalities and unincorporated areas of the county. Markers have been erected to commemorate early settlements; historic churches, schools, and cemeteries; and other notable structures, sites, and events.
This program would not have been possible if it were not for the financial assistance received from the Madison County Commission, local municipalities, civic organizations, and private citizens. Two individuals prominent in securing funding for this project are the late James R. Record, former Madison County Commission Chairman, and Dr. Jimmy Wall, former Huntsville City Councilman. Recent funding from the current administrations of the City of Huntsville (Mayor Loretta Spencer) and Madison County (Commission Chairman Mike Gillespie) has enabled the society to continue this valuable program in the future. The city and county also provide the manpower to prepare sites and erect the markers. Mr. Mike Mahone and his crew with the Huntsville Department of Transportation have been very responsive in installing each city marker. The talented and dedicated members of the Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society Marker Committee also work closely with the current chairman of the Alabama Historical Association Marker Committee, Dr. Norwood A. Kerr, and the diverse and interesting people throughout the community who share an interest in preserving local history.

The Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society Marker Committee currently has approximately thirty proposed marker sites on its list awaiting funding and research. This list is constantly reviewed and revised. Each proposed site is categorized (church, school, cemetery, notable structure, notable site, notable event, early settlement), and then prioritized within each category based on national, statewide, or local historical significance; age; location; accessibility to the public; and availability of funding. Research then begins on the higher priority markers. Committee members research land transaction records, probate court orders, newspapers, and church and school documents to glean historical facts and to ensure the marker text is historically accurate. Once the text has been approved by the marker committee of the Huntsville - Madison County Historical Society, it is forwarded to the Alabama Historical Association Marker Committee. Upon final approval, a copy of the text is sent to the manufacturer, Sewah Studios, for inscribing on both sides of the marker face. After the marker arrives and is erected, an unveiling and dedication ceremony is usually held.

In 1995 in preparation for the publication of this book, the local marker committee began the task of locating, surveying, and photographing existing markers and historical sites. At the same time, committee members also began collecting old photographs of the sites. Ranee Pruitt of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library assisted the committee in searching the photographic archives of the library’s Heritage Room. Committee members also collected additional information on each marker and located references for further study. We chose to include in this book all of the historical highway markers erected in Madison County since the program’s inception. Several of these markers have been destroyed over the years, and have not yet been replaced. Selected additional markers, plaques, and monuments, erected by other organizations, are also included in this publication because they were deemed significant, and there are no highway markers designating those sites. Following a brief history of Huntsville and Madison County, the reader will find a list of all markers and maps revealing their locations. Next, the complete text of each marker is presented, along with additional information and photographs of the site. This publication concludes with a bibliography of additional sources related to the markers and a complete index.
The early history of Huntsville and Madison County is really the early history of
Alabama. The leadership in the formation of the Alabama Territory and later the
creation of the state came from among the county’s leading citizens. This area has
furnished many of the state’s thinkers and much of the area’s wealth and culture. Among
the first to settle in what is now Madison County was James Ditto who possibly arrived as
early as 1802, and established a trading post and ferry on the north bank of the Tennessee
River in what was then called Chickasaw Old Fields (later Whitesburg or Ditto’s
Landing). Joseph and Isaac Criner came in 1804 and settled just south of the Tennessee
line on the Mountain Fork of Flint River near present-day New Market. John Hunt, for
whom the City of Huntsville was named, came to the area and built his home near the
“Big Spring” in 1805. There were probably other settlers in those early years, but the
area largely remained hunting grounds for both the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians.
On July 23, 1805, the Chickasaws gave up their claim to what is now Madison County.
The Cherokees followed suit by relinquishing their claim on January 7, 1806. Once the
Indians ceded their land to the U.S. Government, many other settlers from Virginia, the
Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee entered the area in search of cheap, fertile land.
These new frontiersmen concentrated in seven population centers: Hickory Flat and
Mountain Fork of Flint River; Three Forks of Flint; Ryland-Brownsboro-Maysville area;
Hunt’s Spring south to Ditto’s Landing and along Aldridge’s Creek; Hazel Green;
Meridianville; and along Limestone Creek and the headwaters of Indian Creek.

There were soon enough people living within the “great bend” area of the
Tennessee River that an organized government was needed. In answer to the petitions of
the settlers, Governor Robert Williams, by executive order on December 13, 1808,
created Madison County as part of the Mississippi Territory. It was named in honor of
James Madison, then Secretary of State. At the time Madison County was created there
were approximately 2500 settlers/squatters living within its bounds. The first sale of
public lands in what is now Madison County was made on August 7, 1809, at the Public
Land Office in Nashville. By October, 24,000 acres had been purchased by squatters and
land speculators, and over $60,000 had been paid down for them. Later sales of 1810, 1812, 1814, and 1815 completed the transfer of the best lands in old Madison County
from the Government to the settlers. The sales of 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1830
distributed the lands added to the county’s original boundaries in 1818, 1819, and 1826.
LeRoy Pope, a Georgia planter, bought much of the land surrounding the Big Spring or
Hunt’s Spring as it was also called for $23.50 an acre with the view of developing a site
to be designated as the county seat. During June of 1810 he had sixty acres around the
spring platted as a town to be named Twickenham in honor of the English home of the
poet, Alexander Pope.

Upon recommendation of a special commission composed of William Dickson,
Edward Ward, Louis Winston, Alexander Gilbreath, and Peter Perkins, Pope’s
Twickenham was designated as the county seat of Madison on July 5, 1810. The new
town’s name was never popular, and on November 25, 1811, Twickenham’s name was
changed to Huntsville, in honor of John Hunt who had been an early settler at the Big Spring. On December 9, 1811, the town of Huntsville was incorporated.

When first laid out by John Coffee, the town contained sixty acres in blocks of two acres each subdivided into four lots. Half of the lots were sold to the commissioners at $23.50 per acre and the remaining portion of the town was retained for sale by LeRoy Pope and his associates. The commissioners then sold their holdings at auction and the proceeds were used to construct a courthouse and jail on the Public Square.

Huntsville’s growth was very rapid during the period from 1810 to 1819. The land office moved from Nashville to Huntsville in 1811, and people from all of the eastern states flocked here to purchase lands in the Tennessee Valley. The moderate climate, rich soil, and abundant water made this area an excellent location for growing cotton and other crops. The town had all the signs of becoming a thriving commercial center in the heart of a rich agricultural area. Madison County’s population increase, the desire of its citizens to govern themselves, and its influence in Congress led to the creation of the new Alabama Territory. On March 3, 1817, an act of Congress designated the eastern section of the Mississippi Territory as the Alabama Territory and the western portion became the State of Mississippi. By the end of the decade, Huntsville’s Public Square had become the hub of extensive activity. A two-story brick courthouse had been completed, and stores and craft shops were numerous. The community also had a weekly newspaper, a bank, a library, a Masonic Lodge, a school, numerous churches, and a number of cultural organizations.

Because of its political leadership and its attractive accommodations, Huntsville was chosen as the temporary capital of Alabama as it moved from territorial status to statehood during the summer and autumn of 1819. On July 5, 1819, Alabama’s first Constitutional Convention met in Huntsville. The first session of the state legislature convened in Huntsville on November 9, 1819, and on this same day William Wyatt Bibb was inaugurated Alabama’s first state governor. The Congress of the United States formally recognized Alabama as a state on December 14, 1819. Three days later, the legislature adjourned to meet next at Cahaba, then designated as the permanent capital of the state.

Throughout the antebellum period, Huntsville and Madison County continued to furnish political leadership to the state and nation. The president of the first Constitutional Convention, many governors, United States Senators and Representatives were all citizens of Huntsville and Madison County. Huntsville also remained a commercial, social, educational, and cultural center in the heart of a rich agricultural hinterland. The area also drew some of its wealth from the manufacture of cotton goods, flour, shoes, lumber, copper stills, pumps, and various other products of early times.

Transportation for Huntsville and Madison County kept pace with the early development of the area. The Indian Creek Canal connected the Big Spring Creek with the Tennessee River by way of Indian Creek. Flint and Paint Rock Rivers were developed for transportation of cotton barges to the Tennessee. Toll roads were constructed and many stage coach lines connected Huntsville with other parts of the South. In 1851, the city government of Huntsville aided in financing the construction of a division of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad which greatly improved transportation facilities in the county.
As war clouds gathered in the 1850’s, anti-secession sentiment ran high. Madison County, however, contributed greatly to the Southern cause. It was the railroad, a prime objective of Union troops, that led to the capture and occupation of Huntsville on April 11, 1862. This first occupation lasted only until August 31, 1862. A year later on July 4, 1863, Union troops returned and continued their stay in Huntsville until the end of the war in April, 1865. Many homes were used for Union officers’ quarters and schools and churches were used by the Union troops for their barracks. Surprisingly, only a few structures were destroyed and those were reported as accidents by fire.

The defeat of the Confederacy left many people in Huntsville economically destitute and recovery became a slow and painful process. Huntsville’s merchants and farmers worked hard to revive the economy, encouraging the investment of Northern capital. As soon as Madison County’s rich farm lands were put into cultivation again, Huntsville began to prosper.

During the 1880’s and 1890’s, some of Huntsville’s leaders encouraged businessmen from other sections of the country to aid them in the industrial and real estate development of the area. Textile mills, hardwood factories, and nurseries were established, and Monte Sano became a thriving summer tourist resort. Further railroad expansion added to the city’s accessibility to new markets. By 1900, Huntsville was considered to be one of the most thriving textile centers in the state.

The World War I period and the decade which followed were prosperous years for the people of Huntsville and Madison County. But the years of the Great Depression caused a major decline in its industries and commercial enterprises. The creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933, however, did give Madison County residents a source of hope. The varied TVA programs resulting in more adequate flood control, improved water transportation, better land utilization, and the production of abundant hydroelectric power, did much to aid the valley’s recovery from the depression years of the 1930’s.

World War II brought new life to Huntsville when the federal government located two major installations just to the south of the city. The Huntsville Arsenal, a chemical manufacturing plant, and Redstone Arsenal, a shell-loading plant, were begun in 1941. After the war, these areas were combined to become Redstone Arsenal. In 1950, more than 100 German scientists, led by Dr. Wernher von Braun, arrived in Huntsville from Ft. Bliss, Texas to continue their rocket and guided missile research and development efforts for the U.S. Army. This group and their space-related activities were later transferred to the newly created National Aeronautics and Space Administration with the opening of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center at Redstone Arsenal on July 1, 1960. The various U.S. Army organizations at Redstone then focused their efforts on missile systems for military applications. The area’s many scientists, engineers, and support personnel helped the nation move ahead in the 1960’s race to the moon, and Huntsville soon became known as the Rocket City.

Within the last thirty years, diversification of industry and agriculture has resulted in a rapidly expanding economic base. The Huntsville/Madison County area has earned a reputation for having one of the strongest and most diverse high-tech communities in the nation. Redstone Arsenal continues to be the site of much activity in the areas of research and development of missiles, helicopters, and space vehicles that are vital to the
nation’s defense and space exploration efforts. Huntsville’s Cummings Research Park is home to over 200 research and development firms, with a healthy mixture of Fortune 500 companies and homegrown firms. This tremendous business growth has made possible increased medical, educational, religious, cultural, and recreational opportunities for the citizens of Huntsville and Madison County.

The Huntsville/Madison County area has all the right ingredients for a successful future as well. Within its bounds is a unique mixture of old and new, artistic and scientific, native-born and immigrant, historical and high-tech. Each contributes its best qualities to make this a special place in which to live. The Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce sums it up best—“Known for a spirit of innovation that may be traced throughout the flourishing history of the area, Huntsville/Madison County continues to lead the way—pioneering a new way of life for a new century.”
## HISTORICAL MARKER LOCATOR

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<tr>
<th>MARKER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Madison County</td>
<td>NE corner of Courthouse Square</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>2 First United Methodist Church</td>
<td>NW corner of Greene St. &amp; Randolph Ave.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>3 Temple B'ni Sholom</td>
<td>SE corner of Clinton Ave. &amp; Lincoln St.</td>
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<td>5 Site of Huntsville Female College</td>
<td>419 Randolph Ave.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>SE corner of Wells Ave. &amp; Maple Hill Dr.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>14 Twickenham Historic District</td>
<td>SW corner of White St. &amp; Randolph Ave. (In front of Annie Merts Center)</td>
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<td>15 Twickenham Historic District</td>
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<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>16 LeRoy Pope Mansion</td>
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<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>SW corner of Williams Ave. &amp; Franklin St.</td>
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<td>29 Birthplace of General John Hunt Morgan</td>
<td>558 Franklin St.</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church&lt;br&gt;South side of Williams Avenue&lt;br&gt;(Between Gallatin St. &amp; Fountain Row)</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>William Hooper Councill High School Site&lt;br&gt;620 St. Clair Ave.</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>First Baptist Church&lt;br&gt;600 Governors Dr.</td>
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<td>Huntsville Passenger Depot&lt;br&gt;320 Church St.</td>
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<td>Original Site of Lakeside United Methodist Church&lt;br&gt;West side of 200 Block of Jefferson St.</td>
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<td>Major General H. N. Toftoy&lt;br&gt;West Side Square below Regions Bank</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Indian Creek Canal&lt;br&gt;Southern end of Spragins Ave.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
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<td>City of Huntsville&lt;br&gt;East side of Church St. at Big Spring Park</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dr. Wernher Von Braun&lt;br&gt;700 Monroe St. (In Front of VBC Concert Hall)</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Original Site of Alabama A&amp;M University&lt;br&gt;SW corner of Clinton Ave. &amp; Monroe St. (VBC)</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Glenwood Cemetery&lt;br&gt;Intersection of Hall Ave. &amp; Cemetery St.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Site of Bell Factory&lt;br&gt;West side of Winchester Rd. at intersection of Bell Factory Rd.</td>
<td>Riverton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Buckhorn Tavern / Buckhorn Tavern Skirmish&lt;br&gt;Intersection of Winchester Rd. &amp; Maysville Rd.</td>
<td>New Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Town of New Market&lt;br&gt;East side of Winchester Rd. just south of New Market Rd.</td>
<td>New Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>New Market Presbyterian Church&lt;br&gt;North side of New Market Rd. (In front of sanctuary)</td>
<td>New Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mount Paran Campground and Cemetery&lt;br&gt;West side of Winchester Rd. 1/2 mile north of New Market Rd.</td>
<td>New Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Madison County Poorhouse Farm Site and Cemetery&lt;br&gt;South side of Beth Rd., 1.7 miles west of New Market</td>
<td>New Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Old Limestone Road Skirmish&lt;br&gt;SW corner of Winchester Rd. &amp; Buddy Williamson Rd.</td>
<td>Plevna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Initial Survey Point&lt;br&gt;West side of Highway 431/231 just south of Alabama / Tennessee line</td>
<td>Fisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Site of Cabaniss Cotton Spinning Factory&lt;br&gt;East side of Highway 231/431, 2 miles north of Hazel Green</td>
<td>Fisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Site of John Williams Walker Home&lt;br&gt;2 miles north of Meridianville on east side of Highway 431/231</td>
<td>Meridianville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Original Site of Enon Baptist Church&lt;br&gt;NE corner of Meridianville Bottom Rd. &amp; Bolling Rd.</td>
<td>Meridianville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Alabama A &amp; M University&lt;br&gt;NE corner of Meridian St. &amp; Chase Rd.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HISTORICAL MARKER LOCATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKER</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56 Hermes Guided Missile</td>
<td>SW corner of Memorial Pkwy. &amp; Airport Rd.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Site of Ditto's Landing and Town of Whitesburg</td>
<td>Corner of Boat Docks Rd. &amp; W. Eugene Morgan Rd. (In front of Ditto Landing Kingston Pavilion)</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Chickasaw Old Fields *</td>
<td>West side of Highway 231 just north of Tennessee River</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Historic Viduta / Hotel Monte Sano</td>
<td>SW corner of Monte Sano Blvd. &amp; Old Chimney Rd./Nolen Ave.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Monte Sano Female Seminary</td>
<td>Originally on NE corner of Lookout Dr. &amp; Fearn St.; Relocated west of Cooper St. at intersection with Lookout Dr.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Monte Sano Elementary School</td>
<td>1107 Monte Sano Blvd.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 Schrimsher Farm / Sunrise Terrace Subdivision</td>
<td>Intersection of Panorama Drive &amp; Skyview Drive</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 Monte Sano</td>
<td>Intersection of Monte Sano Blvd. &amp; Panorama Drive</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 Burritt Museum</td>
<td>Corner of Monte Sano Blvd. &amp; Burritt Dr.</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Shiloh United Methodist Church</td>
<td>South side of Ryland Pike &amp; west of Dug Hill Road</td>
<td>Ryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 Wildwood-Virginia Clay Clopton Home</td>
<td>South side of Highway 72 at Madison / Jackson County line</td>
<td>Gurley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Town of Gurley</td>
<td>NE corner of Highway 72 &amp; Gurley Pike (Third Street)</td>
<td>Gurley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 First Baptist Church in Alabama</td>
<td>North side of Highway 72 2 1/2 miles west of Gurley City Limits</td>
<td>Gurley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Oakwood College</td>
<td>Intersection of Sparkman Dr. &amp; Adventist Dr. (In median)</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Ford's Chapel United Methodist Church</td>
<td>208 Ford's Chapel Rd.</td>
<td>Harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 City of Madison</td>
<td>SW corner of Church St. &amp; Front St.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Bibb Cemetery</td>
<td>NW corner of Mill Rd. &amp; Bibb Dr.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Triana *</td>
<td>South side of Highway 20 near Limestone County line</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Redstone Test Stand</td>
<td>West side of Dodd Rd. 1.0 miles south of Martin Rd.</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 Propulsion and Structural Test Facility</td>
<td>Not accessible</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator</td>
<td>Not accessible</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand</td>
<td>Not accessible</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 Saturn V Launch Vehicle</td>
<td>U.S. Space &amp; Rocket Center</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Marker No Longer In Existence
# Downtown Huntsville (Northern Quadrant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madison County</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>First United Methodist Church</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temple B’nai Sholom</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Saint Mary’s Church of the Visitation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Site of Huntsville Female College</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Site of Green Academy</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goldsmith - Schiffman Field</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lincoln School and Village</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dallas Mills and Village / Rison School</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dallas / Optimist Park</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Old Town Historic District</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson Encampment</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Madison County

MADISON COUNTY
Made a county in 1808
by order of Governor of
Mississippi Territory.
Area ceded 1805, 1806
by Cherokee, Chickasaws.
This was first land in
Alabama ceded by these
great civilized tribes.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1953

Sponsored by the Huntsville Historical Society (later renamed Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society), this Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated on August 16, 1953. It is located on the northeast corner of the Courthouse Square in Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was refurbished in 1976. For additional information regarding the establishment of Madison County, see References 1, 10, 16, 17, 20, 26, 27, 46, 68, 69, 73, 84, 86, 90, and 95.
First United Methodist Church

Methodism brought into area 1807
FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Huntsville, Alabama

Methodist Society organized at Hunt's Spring prior to formation of Madison County, served 1808-1820 by Flint Circuit traveling ministers. First Church built 1821 NW corner Clinton and Gallatin Streets. Present site acquired 1832, church completed 1834, occupied and accidentally burned by Federals 1864. Cornerstone laid 1867 for present sanctuary, dedicated 1874.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1972

First United Methodist Church
Historical Marker

This Alabama Historical Association marker commemorating the establishment of the First United Methodist Church is located at the entrance of the sanctuary on the northwest corner of Greene Street and Randolph Avenue in Huntsville, Alabama. Sponsored by the local congregation, this marker was dedicated on March 5, 1972. It was completely refurbished in 2000, and rededicated on June 25, 2000. For additional information regarding the church, see References 10, 30, 47, 58, 73, 87, 94, and 95.
Huntsville's first Jewish citizens arrived during the 1840's. Congregation B'nai Sholom ("Sons of Peace") was founded July 30, 1876 by 32 families. They affiliated in 1877 with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Reform Movement. Construction of the Temple began in 1898, and it was dedicated on November 26, 1899. Chairman of the Building Committee was Isaac Schiffman. Architecture is primarily of the Romanesque Revival style, with influences of the Renaissance Revival in the west front gable. The Temple was designed by architect R.H. Hunt of Chattanooga. Extensive restoration was completed in 1994. Temple B'nai Sholom is the oldest synagogue in Alabama in continuous use.

The City of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker which was erected in front of the Synagogue at the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and Lincoln Street in Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was dedicated on November 12, 1999. Additional information regarding Congregation B'nai Sholom and the Temple can be found in References 2 (No. 36), 87, and 95.
Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation

Missionaries served Catholics in Huntsville until 1861, when Father Jeremiah F. Trecy was sent by Bishop John Quinlan to organize this parish. Cornerstone for the building was laid in October 1861. Due to the Civil War the church was not completed until 1872. It was dedicated October, 1877. This parish helped to form three other parishes, parochial schools, and charitable organizations in the community.

National Register of Historic Places 1981
ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1983

Located in front of the entrance to the sanctuary at 222 Jefferson Street, Huntsville, Alabama, this Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated on Nov. 9, 1983. References 20, 58, 87, and 95 contain additional information regarding Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation.
Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation

Historical Marker

Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation (1900)

Saint Mary's Church of the Visitation (1996)
SITE OF 
HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE 
1851-1895

Organized in 1851 under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so this institution became one of the finest of its kind in the South in the education of girls from the primary through the college level. Its aim was to "secure the symmetrical development of body, mind, and soul."

Destroyed by fire January 4, 1895. Architect George Steele.

SPONSORED BY THE FORMER PUPILS OF THE COLLEGE - 1959

Former pupils of the Huntsville Female College sponsored this Huntsville Historical Society (later renamed Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society) marker which was dedicated on May 31, 1959. It is located at 419 Randolph Avenue in Huntsville, Alabama. Additional details of the college's history can be found in References 10, 20, 25, 35, 36, 53, 73, and 87.
Sketch of Huntsville Female College

Huntsville Female College (before 1895)

Huntsville Female College Historical Marker
Site of Green Academy

Located on the north side of Clinton Avenue between Calhoun Street and White Street (in front of East Clinton School) in Huntsville, Alabama, this Alabama Historical Association marker was sponsored by the East Clinton PTA and dedicated on April 27, 1956. The marker was refurbished in 1976. For additional information regarding the school, see References 1, 10, 20, 26, 27, 35, 41, 53, 63, 73, 87, and 90.
Green Academy
Historical Marker Dedication (1955)
Mrs. J.S. Gowan, PTA President; Miss Ella Ware, teacher;
Martha Powell Askins, descendant of one of the original Green
Academy Trustees; and Judge Jones, Representative of the
Alabama Historical Association

East Clinton Street School (1994)
Now Located on Site of
Green Academy
On January 25, 1934, Oscar Goldsmith, Lawrence B. Goldsmith, Annie Schiffman Goldsmith, Robert L. Schiffman, and Elsie Strauss Schiffman gave this property to the City of Huntsville for an athletic field. The gift was in memory of Betty Bernstein Goldsmith (wife of Oscar and mother of Lawrence) and Betty Herstein Schiffman (wife of Isaac and mother of the other donors). The Civil Works Administration provided $6500 in materials and labor to construct the field, the first in Huntsville to accommodate night athletic games. The Acme Club raised funds for lighting through season ticket sales. Dedication exercises were held during the first night game on October 4, 1934, when 1000 fans saw Coach Milton Frank's Huntsville High team defeat Gadsden High.

This Alabama Historical Association marker commemorating the construction of an athletic field is located on the stone wall at the entrance of the field on Ward Avenue in Huntsville, Alabama. Sponsored by the Huntsville City School System, this marker was dedicated on October 27, 2000, prior to Huntsville High's game against Sparkman High.
Goldsmith-Schiffman Field
Marker Dedication (2000)
Ernest Bailey; Margaret Anne Goldsmith; Jimmie Taylor; Ed Mitchell; Hershel Bingham; & Alex Luttrell. Bailey, Mitchell, & Bingham played for Huntsville High in the first game at the stadium in 1934; Taylor played for Huntsville High from 1936-38; Goldsmith is the great-granddaughter of the stadium’s namesakes; & Luttrell is the Marker Chairman for the Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society.
Lincoln School and Village

LINCOLN SCHOOL AND VILLAGE

In 1918 William Lincoln Barrell of Lowell, MA purchased Abingdon Mill and transformed it into a large textile center of all concrete construction named Lincoln Mill Village. Phillip Peeler served as its superintendent from 1934-1953. Built in 1929 this school became the central core of community life until 1956 when Lincoln Village was annexed to the city of Huntsville. Edward W. Anderson served as its principal for 27 years. Many graduates became local and state leaders. The mill stopped operation in 1957 and burned in 1980.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1985

Lincoln School and Village Historical Marker

This Alabama Historical Association marker was erected in 1985 at 1110 Meridian Street (in front of Lincoln Elementary School), Huntsville, Alabama. For more information regarding Lincoln Mill Village, see References 17, 24, 53, 83, and 95.
Dallas Mills and Village / Rison School

Dallas Mills and Village
1892-1949

Chartered in 1890 by T.B. Dallas, Dallas Mills began operation in 1892 as Alabama's largest cotton mill, manufacturing sheeting. The mill village extended from Oakwood Ave. South to O'Shaughnessy Ave., and from Coleman St. West to Dallas St. Employees were provided homes, medical care, churches, library, lodge building, Y.M.C.A., concerts, a kindergarten, and schools. The mill closed in 1949 and the village was incorporated into Huntsville in 1955.

(Continued on other side)

This Alabama Historical Association marker was co-sponsored by the City of Huntsville and the NE Huntsville Civic Association. It was placed in front of the Fire Station at the northeast corner of Oakwood Avenue and Lee High Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was officially dedicated on July 30, 1995. References 17, 20, 24, 25, 41, 51, 53, 71, 83, 87, and 95 contain additional documentation of the Dallas Mills and Village and Rison School.
Dallas Mills and Village / Rison School

RISON SCHOOL
1921-1964

(Continued from other side)

The school, named for mill general manager Archie L. Rison, was the hub of village social life. Cecil Fain, Rison High School Principal for 32 years, taught "Discipline Comes From Within." The school, which served educational and social needs of Dallas Village for four generations, was located on this site.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1994
Dallas / Optimist Park

DALLAS (OPTIMIST) PARK
1928-1949

Built in 1928, Dallas Park served as the baseball field for the Dallas Mill teams coached by H.E. "Hub" Myhand, who came to Huntsville in 1927 as physical director for Dallas Manufacturing Co. Until the 1940's, he was Mr. Baseball in Huntsville. During these years, semi-pro baseball featuring local mill teams drew loyal crowds of up to 6,000 fans. In 1935, the Lincoln and Dallas Mill teams merged to form the Redcaps. The Huntsville Dr. Peppers (1937-1943), a women's semi-pro softball team coached by Cecil Fain, also played here.

(Continued on other side)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1994

The City of Huntsville and the NE Huntsville Civic Association co-sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker. Located at the northeast corner of Oakwood Avenue and Andrew Jackson Way in Huntsville, Alabama, it was dedicated on July 30, 1995. See Reference 41 for more information regarding Dallas/Optimist Park and the many teams that played ball there.
In 1949, the Optimist Club purchased Dallas Park from Dallas Mills, erected lights, and renamed it Optimist Park. The close of the cotton mills ended the mill-team era, though semi-pro baseball returned with Leroy McCollum's Huntsville Boosters (1950-53). The park, one of the few early ball parks open to all races, was used during the 1950's and 1960's for exhibition games by the Birmingham Black Barons and other Negro League teams. With the Park renovated and reopened (1994) by the City of Huntsville, baseball returned to Optimist Park, the self proclaimed "Friend of Youth."

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1994

Ballgame at Dallas/Optimist Park (before 1955)
Old Town Historic District

OLD TOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Designated by the City of Huntsville, Alabama on December 12, 1974 as a Huntsville historic district, it contains houses dating from 1828 onward with the majority dating from 1880 to 1929. Approximate boundaries: East Clinton Avenue north to Walker Avenue; Lincoln Street east to Andrew Jackson Way. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, July 18, 1978.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1994

The City of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker which was erected in 1994. It is located at the northeast corner of Holmes Avenue and Lincoln Street in Huntsville, Alabama. References 5, 38, and 87 contain additional information regarding this historic district.
Old Town Historic District
Historical Marker

ca. 1900 Bone-Gentle Home (1995)

1889 Swinehart Home (1995)
Andrew Jackson Encampment

ANDREW JACKSON

On this spot, camped his army, October 11, 1813, after marching from Fayetteville, Tenn., "32 miles without halting," enroute to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

ERECTED BY ACME CLUB, HUNTSVILLE 1951

The Acme Club sponsored this historical marker and dedicated it on May 4, 1952. It stands in the triangular median at Holmes Avenue and Lincoln Street, Huntsville, Alabama. For additional information regarding Andrew Jackson’s march, see References 10, 17, 18, 26, 41, 68, 81, and 82.
Downtown Huntsville (Eastern Quadrant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Maple Hill Cemetery</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Twickenham Historic District</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Twickenham Historic District</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>LeRoy Pope Mansion</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Helion Lodge No. 1</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>First Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Howard Weeden Home</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Calhoun House</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Church of the Nativity, Episcopal</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tallulah Bankhead/I. Schiffman Bldg.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Site of Huntsville Inn</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The United Daughters of the Confederacy sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker and dedicated it on May 6, 1962. It is located at the southeast corner of Wells Avenue and Maple Hill Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. Information regarding the Maple Hill Cemetery and those buried therein can be found in References 2 (No. 54), 17, 20, 25, 68, 72, 73, 80, and 87.
Governors of Alabama
who lie buried in this cemetery:

Thomas Bibb, 1784-1839
Governor 1820-21
Clement Comer Clay, 1789-1866
Governor 1835-37
Reuben Chapman, 1799-1882
Governor 1847-49
Robert Miller Patton, 1809-1885
Governor 1865-68
David Peter Lewis, 1820-1884
Governor 1872-74

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1962
Twickenham Historic District

Designated by the City of Huntsville, Alabama March 23, 1972. This district is a living museum of American architectural styles dating from 1814. It encompasses about one-half of the original Town of Twickenham, Huntsville's first official name.

Approximate boundaries: North - Randolph Avenue; East - California Street; South - Lowe Avenue; West - Franklin Street

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 1973

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1973

These two Alabama Historical Association markers (along with a third marker) were sponsored by the Twickenham Historic Preservation District Association and dedicated on October 14, 1973. One marker is located at the southwest corner of White Street and Randolph Avenue in front of the Annie Merts Center in Huntsville, Alabama. Another marker was erected at the northwest corner of White Street and California Street. For additional information regarding the Twickenham Historic District see References 3, 5, 25, 27, 36, 38, and 87.
ca. 1836 Bibb-Hutchens Home

Twickenham Historic District
Historical Marker

ca. 1875 Watkins Home (1994)

ca. 1902 Van Valkenburgh Home
LeRoy Pope Mansion

THE
LEROY POPE MANSION
1814

During the original Madison County Land Sales of 1809, LeRoy Pope of Petersburg, GA, secured among other purchases a majority of Section 36, Township 3, Range 1 West, the site of the future town of Twickenham, as Huntsville was originally known. Pope created Poplar Grove Plantation on this site and erected his home in 1814 in time to entertain Gen. Andrew Jackson on his return from the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

The residence was among the earliest brick structures in Alabama. Inherited by his son, William H. Pope, the mansion was sold in 1848 to Dr. Charles Hays Patton, who commissioned George Steele to add the handsome Classical Revival portico.

Nearby during the Civil War, Federal forces built an earthen breastwork to defend the eastern approaches to the city.

This Alabama Historical Association marker was sponsored by the City of Huntsville. It was erected in March, 1998 in front of the LeRoy Pope Mansion on the north side of Echols Avenue at the intersection with Adams Street in Huntsville, Alabama. References 5, 10, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 73, 87, and 95 contain additional information regarding the home and its first owner.
LeRoy Pope
(1764 - 1844)

LeRoy Pope Mansion (1934)

LeRoy Pope Mansion (1996)
Helion Lodge No. 1

HELION LODGE No. 1

First Masonic Lodge in Alabama. Chartered Aug. 29, 1811, under the Masonic Jurisdiction of Kentucky. Original building on this site erected in 1820.

HUNTSVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1955

This marker was sponsored by the Huntsville Historical Society (HHS) and dedicated on April 24, 1955. This HHS marker is located in front of the lodge at the northeast corner of Williams Avenue and Lincoln Street in Huntsville, Alabama. References 10, 25, 41, 57, and 68 contain additional information regarding Helion Lodge.
Helion Lodge Historical Marker

First Masonic Lodge in Alabama. Chartered Aug. 29, 1811, under the Masonic Jurisdiction of Kentucky. Original building on this site erected in 1820.

Original Masonic Lodge on this Site (before 1920)

Helion Lodge (2001)
First Presbyterian Church

Organized June 15, 1818 by the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D.
One of the state's oldest Presbyterian churches.
This site was selected for the first church building, dedicated on Oct. 13, 1822. The second, and present, sanctuary was dedicated on May 18, 1860.
Names of all ministers who have served this church are recorded on plaques in the sanctuary.
This marker erected on 150th anniversary of organization.

Sponsored by the church, this Alabama Historical Association marker (small version) stands on the northwest corner of Gates Avenue and Lincoln Street in Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was dedicated on June 16, 1968. Additional information regarding the First Presbyterian Church can be found in References 3, 5, 10, 25, 35, 36, 50, 73, 81, 85, 87, and 95.
Howard Weeden Home

HOWARD WEEDEN HOME

Built in 1819 by H. C. Bradford, this home was later owned by John Read, John McKinley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1837-1852), Bartley M. Lowe, M. C. Betts and Maria Howard Weeden (1846-1905) whose poetry and paintings preserve nineteenth century Southern Culture.
Marker by D.A.R. 1910; H.A.B.S. 1935
National Register of Historic Places, 1973

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Howard Weeden Home
Historical Marker

This 1978 Alabama Historical Association marker, sponsored by the Madison County Commission, is located at 300 Gates Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama. Two errors were discovered prior to this marker being erected. The marker was stored in a warehouse until 1996, when the errors were corrected and the marker was finally erected. A dedication ceremony was held on June 27, 1999. The Weeden House is open to the public. More details regarding this structure and its former residents can be found in References 2 (No. 40), 5, 10, 18, 20, 25, 27, 31, 36, 73, 77, and 87.
Howard Weeden Home (1934)

Howard Weeden Home (1996)

Maria Howard Weeden (1846-1905)

Howard Weeden Home
Historical Marker Dedication (1999)
Nan Hall, Weeden House Committee;
Martha Simms Rambo, Weeden House Committee;
& Missy Ming Smith, Community Relations Director
for the Madison County Commission
Calhoun House

CALHOUN HOUSE

On this site stood the Calhoun House, used as a Federal Courthouse, where desperado Frank James was tried and found not guilty, by jury trial, on April 25, 1884, for robbery of a government payroll near Muscle Shoals, Alabama, March 11, 1881.

One of his defense attorneys was Huntsville's LeRoy Pope Walker, first secretary of war of the Confederate States of America

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1979

The Madison County Commission sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker which was dedicated on October 21, 1979. It is located on the northeast corner of Eustis Avenue and Greene Street in Huntsville, Alabama. References 17, 20, 41, and 73 contain additional information on the Calhoun House.
Calhoun House when Occupied by Huntsville Academy (1888)

Calhoun House Historical Marker
THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, EPISCOPAL

The Church of the Nativity congregation was organized December 17, 1842 - the name chosen because of the approaching Christmas season. The Convention of the Diocese of Alabama, Protestant Episcopal Church, approved the congregation on February 16, 1843. The original brick church, erected in 1847, stood east of the present structure.

The present church building, an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture, was designed by Frank Wills and Henry Dudley of New York. Erected at a cost of $37,500, it was dedicated Easter Eve, April 13, 1859, and consecrated January 29, 1860.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1990

(continued on other side)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 2001

The City of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker at the Church of the Nativity located on the southwest corner of Eustis Avenue and Greene Street, Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was dedicated on April 22, 2001. Additional information regarding this congregation and building can be found in References 5, 10, 20, 31, 32, 36, 41, 73, 78, 81, and 95.
Bibb Chapel was consecrated in 1886 as a memorial to Wilson Carey Bibb. Ridley Hall, for parish functions, was completed in 1953 as a memorial to Dr. James L. Ridley. Joffrion Hall, dedicated in 1983 as an educational building, was named for the Rev. A. Emile Joffrion, ninth rector.

For 150 years, Nativity was served by only ten rectors, two of whom became bishops. The Rev. Henry C. Lay, second rector, was consecrated Missionary Bishop of the Southwest (1859). The Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne, Jr., seventh rector, was consecrated Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of Alabama (1949) and became Bishop of Atlanta (1953).
Tallulah Bankhead was the toast of the London theatre in the 1920's, and nationally renowned for her dramatic roles in "The Little Foxes" (1939), "The Skin of Our Teeth" (1942), the movie "Lifeboat" (1944), and as emcee of "The Big Show" (NBC Radio, 1950-52). She was born in Huntsville on January 31, 1902, in an apartment of the I. Schiffman Building (see other side). Her father, then Huntsville City Attorney, was later Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. A ravishing beauty in her youth, Tallulah was known for her uninhibited exuberance, deep sultry voice, and for calling everyone "Dahling." She appeared in 56 plays, 19 movies, and scores of radio and television productions during her 50-year career. She is buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Kent County, Maryland.
This was the original site for a building erected by John Brahan before 1817 and known as No. 1 & No. 2 Cheapside. Erected circa 1845, the present structure is the surviving south third of a Federal-style building. In 1895, the Southern Savings and Loan Association acquired the property, and commissioned Architect George W. Thompson of Nashville, Tennessee to transform the building into Huntsville's only surviving example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Isaac Schiffman purchased the property in 1905. His family's businesses have continued here since that date. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.
Tallulah Bankhead (1902-1968)

I. Schiffman Building
Site of Huntsville Inn

A three-story brick building erected before 1817
Here, President James Monroe was honored at a public dinner on June 2, 1819, while on a three-day visit to the Alabama Territory.
Here, also, the First Alabama Legislature convened on October 25, 1819, while Huntsville was the first Capital.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1965

This Alabama Historical Association marker was sponsored by the Madison County Commission and erected in 1969. The marker is located at the site of the Huntsville Inn (223 East Side Square), Huntsville, Alabama. Information pertaining to the Huntsville Inn can be found in References 10, 26, and 27.
# Downtown Huntsville (Southern Quadrant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Harrison Brothers Hardware</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Site of Alabama’s First Constitutional Convention</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Alabama Statehood</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Site of Huntsville Slave Cemetery</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Twickenham Historic District</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Birthplace of Gen. John Hunt Morgan</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>W.H. Councill High School Site</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harrison Brothers, the oldest operating hardware store in Alabama, was founded in 1879 when James B. and Daniel T. Harrison opened a tobacco shop on Jefferson Street. In 1897 they purchased this building on South Side Square and expanded into the adjoining building in 1902. Both buildings were remodeled following a 1901 fire, but alterations since then have been minimal. The brothers’ stock evolved from tobacco through crockery, furniture, jewelry, appliances and finally into hardware. Two generations of Harrisons ran the business before it was bought in 1984 as a preservation project by the non-profit Historic Huntsville Foundation which operates it today. The buildings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

This Alabama Historical Commission marker was sponsored by the Historic Huntsville Foundation (HHF) and is located in front of the store at 124 South Side Square, Huntsville, Alabama. It was dedicated on February 16, 1990. References 38 and 87 give additional information regarding the hardware store.
Harrison Brothers Hardware

Harrison Brothers Hardware Interior (1908)

Harrison Brothers Hardware (1994)
Site of Alabama's First Constitutional Convention

Here, on July 5, 1819 forty-four delegates from twenty-two Counties in the Alabama Territory met to frame a State Constitution which was accepted and signed August 2, 1819. Convention leadership was furnished by two Huntsvillians, John Williams Walker, president, and Clement Comer Clay, chairman of a committee appointed to draft the document.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1965

This Alabama Historical Association marker was sponsored by the Madison County Commission and erected in 1969. It is located on the northwest corner of Franklin Street and Gates Avenue in front of Constitution Village in Huntsville, Alabama. Constitution Village is open to the public and an admission fee is charged. References 1, 6, 10, 14, 26, 27, 33, 35, 41, 44, 55, 56, 59, 64, 68, 81, 87, and 95 contain additional details regarding Alabama’s first Constitutional Convention.
Alabama's First Constitutional Convention
Historical Marker

Constitution Village (1994)

Constitution Village (1994)
The Twickenham Town Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored this plaque inset in stone monument in 1910. It is located at the northwest corner of Franklin Street and Gates Avenue at the Constitution Village in Huntsville, Alabama. For more information regarding Alabama’s entry into the Union, see References 10, 26, 27, 33, 35, 41, 55, 56, 59, 64, 68, and 81.
Site of Huntsville Slave Cemetery

On September 3, 1818, the Huntsville City Commissioners purchased two acres of land from LeRoy Pope for a "burying ground" for slaves. This cemetery was located within the NE quarter of Section 1, Township 4, Range 1 West of the Base Meridian. It was affectionately known as "Georgia" within the black community. The cemetery continued to be used from 1818 until 1870 when Glenwood Cemetery was designated as the city's burial ground for African Americans. No known records have survived.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1998

The City of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker commemorating the site of Huntsville's Slave Cemetery. The marker will soon be erected near the site of the cemetery on Huntsville Hospital property. Reference 72 gives additional information regarding the cemetery.
Twickenham Historic District

Designated by the City of Huntsville, Alabama March 23, 1972. This district is a living museum of American architectural styles dating from 1814. It encompasses about one-half of the original Town of Twickenham, Huntsville's first official name.

Approximate boundaries: North - Randolph Avenue; East - California Street; South - Lowe Avenue; West - Franklin Street

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 1973

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1973

Sponsored by the Twickenham Historic Preservation District Association and dedicated on Oct. 14, 1973, this Alabama Historical Association marker is one of three markers placed along the boundaries of the Twickenham Historic District. This marker is located at the southwest corner of Williams Avenue and Franklin Street, Huntsville, Alabama. References 3, 5, 25, 27, 36, 38, and 87 have additional details regarding the historic district and some of the structures located therein.
Birthplace of 
General John Hunt Morgan

Birthplace of
GENERAL MORGAN
the Rebel Raider.

In this House
John Hunt Morgan
was born June 1, 1825.
This dashing cavalry leader
of the Confederacy was killed
at Greeneville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864.
This house, built in 1823, was
the home, 1849-1949, of the heirs
of Stephen Neal,
Madison County's first Sheriff.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1955

This Alabama Historical Association marker (small version) was
sponsored by the Huntsville Historical Society and dedicated on April 24, 1955.
It is located at 558 Franklin Street, Huntsville, Alabama, in front of the private
residence where General John Hunt Morgan was born. References 2 (No. 34),
25, 36, 39, 67, 73, and 91 contain information on this Confederate General.

Birthplace of General Morgan
Historical Marker

Hunt-Stockton Home (1994)
Saint Bartley
Primitive Baptist Church

Located here 1872-1964
SAINT BARTLEY
PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Oldest Negro congregation in Alabama

Organized 1820 by William Harris, a slave, who
was minister more than 50 years. Original
church, called Huntsville African Baptist,
stood 4 blocks south in Old Georgia Graveyard.
In 1870, this church and 3 others formed
Indian Creek Primitive Baptist Association.
Congregation occupied brick church on this
site 1872-1964. In 1965, moved to new building,
3020 Belafonte Ave., N.W. Present name honors
Bartley Harris, saintly second minister. Other
pastors: Felix Jordan, Eli Patton, Richard
Moore, Amos Robinson.
MARKER ERECTED IN 150th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1970

This Alabama Historical Association marker was erected at a former site
of the Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church. It is located on the south side of
Williams Avenue (between Gallatin Street and Fountain Row) in Huntsville,
Alabama. A dedication service was held on September 20, 1970, the 150th
anniversary year of the church’s establishment. This marker was refurbished in
2000. For more information on Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church, see
Reference 24.
Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church

Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church

Saint Bartley
Primitive Baptist Church
Historical Marker

Saint Bartley Primitive Baptist Church (1997)
The first public school for African-Americans in the city of Huntsville was named for the founder of the Alabama A&M University. The site, selected by a committee headed by the Rev. W.E. Gaston, was donated by the Davis-Lowe family. Founded in 1867 in the basement of Lakeside Methodist Episcopal Church on Jefferson Street, the school was moved to a frame building on this site in 1892. The first diplomas were granted in 1912. A brick structure replaced the original building in 1927.
The school was closed due to integration, graduating its last class in 1966.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1993

Sponsored by the Council Alumni and the City of Huntsville, this Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated March 27, 1994. It stands in front of the William Hooper Councill High School building at 620 St. Clair Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama. References 12, 20, and 41 reveal more information about the school.
Students at W.H. Council School (ca. 1915)

W.H. Council School

William Hooper Councill (1848-1909)

William Hooper Councill High School Historical Marker
First Baptist Church

Oldest Baptist Church (Missionary) in Alabama. Organized June 3, 1809 as the West Fork of Flint River Church. Presiding Clergy: John Canterbury, John McCutchen and John Nicholson. Renamed Enon Church and called John Canterbury as 1st pastor 1809. 1st meetinghouse completed 1813, 1 mile NE of Meridianville. 2nd meetinghouse completed 1825, 3 miles NE of Meridianville. Charter member of Flint River Baptist Association 1814. This historical marker erected 1983.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1983

The First Baptist Church historical marker was dedicated on June 5, 1983. This Alabama Historical Association marker was erected in front of the church’s sanctuary at 600 Governors Drive, Huntsville, Alabama. References 11, 20, 24, 29, 41, 53, 58, 70, 74, and 95 reveal additional information regarding the church’s history.

Established eleven missions of which several became churches. Charter member of Madison Baptist Association 1838. Member of Alabama Baptist State Convention.
First Baptist Church at Clinton & Gallatin Streets

First Baptist Church (1994)

First Baptist Church Bell Tower (1994)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Huntsville Passenger Depot</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Original Site of Lakeside United Methodist Church</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>First Bank in Alabama Planters and Merchants Bank</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>First National Bank of Huntsville</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Major General H.N. Toftoy</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>John Hunt / Big Spring</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Indian Creek Canal</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>City of Huntsville</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dr. Wernher Von Braun</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Original Site of Alabama A&amp;M Univ.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Glenwood Cemetery</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Huntsville Passenger Depot

PASSENGER DEPOT
Huntsville, Alabama
Built 1860

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company
Eastern Division headquarters in this passenger depot, adjoining yards and shops captured by Union Army April 11, 1862. Vital east-west Confederate rail link severed; C.S.A. soldiers imprisoned here. Depot later used by Federals as base for gathering supplies for Western Theater military operations. After Civil War returned to M. & C. R. R. Co.; acquired by Southern Railway System 1898; Since 1971 preserved by City of Huntsville.

National Register of Historic Places 1971

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1978

The National Park Service sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker highlighting the historical significance of Huntsville’s Passenger Depot. The marker was erected in front of the depot at 320 Church Street, Huntsville, Alabama. The depot and other structures related to the railway system are open to the public for an admission charge. References 2 (No. 34), 5, 10, 22, 25, 41, 73, and 81 reveal other information regarding Huntsville’s rail system.
The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased this property in 1866, and the congregation erected a frame building with a brick basement in 1867. The Rev. Howell Echols was the first pastor. In 1886, a brick building, constructed from dismantled materials from the original Episcopal Church of the Nativity, was dedicated. The property was sold during Urban Renewal in the 1960's, and the congregation moved to 3738 Meridian Street in 1968. The building on this site was destroyed by fire, and many items, including church records, stained glass windows, cornerstones, and a chandelier, were lost.

This Alabama Historical Association marker, sponsored by the City of Huntsville, is located at the original site of the Lakeside United Methodist Church (west side of 200 block of Jefferson Street, Huntsville, Alabama). It was dedicated on July 19, 1998. References 24, 41, and 53 contain additional information on the church’s history.
Original Site of Lakeside United Methodist Church

ORIGINAL SITE OF LAKESIDE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 1866-1968

For more than a century at this site, Lakeside provided educational, political, and cultural leaders for Huntsville. The first city-supported school for blacks was located in the basement (1867-1890), with Henry C. Binford, Charles Hendley, Jr., and Thomas Cooper as principals. Six of the nine black Aldermen in Huntsville from 1880-1905 were members of the church: Thomas Townsend, Nelson Hendley, David and Daniel Brandon, Dr. Burgess E. Scruggs, and Henry C. Binford. Mary Binford Jordan began the Annual Harvest Cultural Festival in 1901 in the basement and the first public library for blacks was opened there in 1940 by Dulcina DeBerry.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1997

Lakeside United Methodist Church Historical Marker Dedication (1998) Mary Chambers, Church Historian; Alex Luttrell, Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society Marker Chairman; & Joyce Smith, Alabama Historical Association Vice-President
Lakeside United Methodist Church
Historical Marker

Lakeside United Methodist Church (1955)

Lakeside United Methodist Church (2001)
First Bank in Alabama
Planters and Merchants Bank

Housed on this site in brick building
44 ft. x 54 ft.

Chartered by Mississippi Territorial
Legislature December 11, 1816
Commenced operations October 17, 1817,
shortly thereafter made depository for
Huntsville Federal Land Office funds
Charter voided by Proclamation of
Governor Pickens on February 1, 1825
LeRoy Pope, first and only president

The Madison County Commission sponsored this Alabama Historical
Association marker which was erected in 1969. It is attached to the north end of
the stone wall at 216 West Side Square, Huntsville, Alabama. References 1, 10,
13, 14, 25, 26, 27, 41, 59, 63, 81, and 87 contain more information about
Alabama's first bank.
First National Bank of Huntsville

ERECTED
IN
1835

This building has since been occupied by
The First National Bank of Huntsville
and its predecessors:

The National Bank of Huntsville
1865-1889

The Northern Bank of Alabama
1852-1865
(Operation suspended 1863-1865)

The Branch of the State Bank
of Huntsville
1835-1852

George Steele, Architect and Builder
Huntsville Historical Society 1955

This Huntsville Historical Society (HHS) marker, sponsored by the HHS, was dedicated on April 24, 1955. It is located at 216 West Side Square, Huntsville, Alabama, in front of the building which has been the home to a bank for all of its existence. References 1, 5, 10, 13, 14, 20, 25, 26, 31, 41, 73, 87, and 95 contain additional information on the building’s occupants and banking in Alabama.
This marker, honoring Major General H.N. Toftoy, was sponsored by the citizens of Huntsville and Madison County. It is located just below the West Side Square in Huntsville, Alabama, on steps leading to the Big Spring. The marker which features a metal plaque inset in stone was dedicated on August 1, 1958. References 17, 41, and 87 contain a more thorough account of Major General Toftoy's contributions to this area.
Major General H.N. Toftoy (1902-1967)

Major General H.N. Toftoy
Historical Marker
John Hunt / Big Spring

John Hunt/Big Spring
Historical Marker

This Daughters of the American Colonists (DAC) marker was sponsored by the Judge David Campbell Chapter, DAC, and dedicated on May 22, 1949. It is located at the mouth of Big Spring just below the West Side Square, Huntsville, Alabama. References 10, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 36, 41, 45, 46, 73, 87, 90, and 95 contain information about John Hunt and his settlement at the Big Spring.
Indian Creek Canal

Northern Terminus
INDIAN CREEK CANAL
First Canal in Alabama
Incorporated 1820
Completed 1831

This canal was constructed to the Tennessee River to facilitate the transportation of cotton to market. Developers were: Thomas Fearn, LeRoy Pope, Stephen S. Ewing, Henry Cook, and Samuel Hazard.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1965

The Madison County Commission sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker which was erected in 1969. The marker is located at the southern end of Spragins Avenue, Huntsville, Alabama, in the eastern portion of Big Spring Park. The marker was refurbished in 2000. References 10, 18, 26, 27, 41, 62, 87, and 90 reveal additional details about Indian Creek Canal.
Indian Creek Canal
Historical Marker

Indian Creek Canal (1994)

Indian Creek Canal (1994)
City of Huntsville

Huntsville

City was scene of these "firsts"
in Alabama:

1811 first town incorporated
1812 first Masonic Lodge chartered
1816 first bank incorporated
1819 first state constitution
   drafted
1819 first Governor inaugurated
1819 first session of state
   legislature held
1824 first cotton mill erected

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1953

Sponsored by the Huntsville Historical Society, this Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated on August 16, 1953. The marker was originally located in front of the old Huntsville Public Library at the northwest corner of Madison Street and Gates Avenue. The marker was removed from this location when the old Carnegie Library was demolished. It was then erected in front of the Chamber of Commerce at 305 Church Street. In 1999, this marker was moved ~100 yards to the north (in front of Big Spring Park) due to the demolition of the old Chamber of Commerce building. The marker was completely refurbished in 1976 and again in 2000. References 4, 10, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 41, 45, 62, 71, 73, 76, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, and 95 contain more details regarding Huntsville's history.
Huntsville City Hall

Huntsville Municipal Complex (1996)

City of Huntsville Historical Marker
Dr. Wernher Von Braun

Originally located on the grounds of the Madison County Courthouse in Huntsville, Alabama, this plaque inset in stone was erected to honor Dr. Wernher von Braun. The marker was sponsored by the citizens of Huntsville and Madison County and was unveiled on February 24, 1970. The marker was later moved to 700 Monroe Street (in front of the Von Braun Center Concert Hall). Dr. Von Braun’s accomplishments are recounted in References 2 (No. 48, 49), 9, 17, 25, 34, 41, 87, 88, 93, and 95.
Original Site of
Alabama A&M University

original site of
ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL
AND
MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY
(now located at Normal, Alabama)

Legislature approved 9 December 1873
"a normal school for the education of
colored teachers" in Huntsville. Ex-slave
William Hooper Councill founder and first
president. Classes began May 1875 with
sixty-one pupils and two teachers; held in
rented buildings until moved 1891 to this
site - the first school-owned property.
Land-grant funds received 1891 for training
of Negroes in agriculture and mechanic arts
enabled school to enlarge and re-locate
on present campus north of the city.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1974

This Alabama Historical Association marker was erected at the original
site of Alabama A&M University on the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue
and Monroe Street, Huntsville, Alabama. It was sponsored by the Madison
County Commission and was dedicated on March 13, 1975. References 12, 20,
25, 60, and 64 reveal various aspects of the university’s rich history.
Original Site of
Alabama A&M University

1873 - Colored Normal School at Huntsville
1885 - The Huntsville State Colored Normal and Industrial School
1896 - The State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negros
1919 - The State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negros
1948 - Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College
1969 - University status achieved

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1974
Glenwood Cemetery

GLENWOOD CEMETERY

Glenwood Cemetery replaced the original slave cemetery, known as "Georgia," which had been established in 1818 and located north of the present Huntsville Hospital. Glenwood Cemetery was established in 1870 by the City of Huntsville following the purchase of 10 acres from the Benjamin W. Blake estate, originally a part of the John Brahan Plantation. Additional land was added in 1875 from the W.W. Darwin family, resulting in the current configuration. Distinguished African Americans buried here include veterans of America's wars beginning with the Civil War, former slaves, accomplished artisans, professionals in many fields, clergymen, educators, entrepreneurs, politicians, and other leaders.

(Continued on other side)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1996

At the intersection of Hall Avenue and Cemetery Street in Huntsville, Alabama, stands the Alabama Historical Association marker for Glenwood Cemetery. This marker was sponsored by the City of Huntsville and dedicated on October 27, 1996. Additional information on the cemetery can be found in References 41 and 72.
EARLY COMMUNITY LEADERS BURIED HERE INCLUDE:

Henry C. Binford, Educator
Daniel S. Brandon, Alderman
William H. Gaston, Clergyman
Charles Hendley, Jr., Editor, Huntsville Gazette
C.C. Moore, Postman
Burgess E. Scruggs, Physician

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1996
Glenwood Cemetery
Marker Dedication (1996)
Dr. Henry Bradford, Pastor of
Church Street C.P. Church of America;
Izeuma Olowolowo, Student at the
Academy for Science and Foreign
Language; & Ollye B. Conley,
Principal of the Academy for Science and
Foreign Language

Glenwood Cemetery
Marker Dedication (1996)
Brenda Webb, Director of
Cemeteries, City of
Huntsville; Ollye B. Conley,
Principal of the Academy for
Science and Foreign
Language; &
Richard Showers,
Huntsville City Councilman

Glenwood Cemetery (1997)
## Northeastern Madison County
(Including North Huntsville)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Site of Bell Factory</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Buckhorn Tavern and Skirmish</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Town of New Market</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>New Market Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mount Paran Campground and Cemetery</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Madison County Poorhouse Farm Site and Cemetery</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Old Limestone Road Skirmish</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Initial Survey Point</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Site of Cabaniss Cotton Spinning Factory</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Site of John Williams Walker Home</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Original Site of Enon Baptist Church</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Alabama A&amp;M University</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site of Bell Factory

Mile and one-half southeast on Flint River

Earliest important textile mill in Alabama
Incorporated by Patton Donegan Company in 1832
3,000 spindles and 100 looms operated by skilled slave labor
In production as late as 1885
Name derived from "bell" used to signal workers

ERECTED BY: JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL CHAPTER - DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN COLONISTS 1957

The Daughters of the American Colonists (DAC)/Judge David Campbell Chapter sponsored this DAC marker in 1957. It is located on the west side of Winchester Road at the intersection of Bell Factory Road in Riverton, Alabama. References 10, 25, 31, 32, 35, 36, 71, 81, 87, and 90 give additional details regarding Bell Factory and other early textile mills in Madison County.
Site of Bell Factory
Historical Marker

Bell Factory
BUCKHORN TAVERN

Located in Section 18, Township 2, Range 2 East, this site was an early wayside stop for pioneer settlers as they traveled the road from Winchester, Tennessee into Madison County. The tavern predates the creation of the county, Dec. 13, 1808.

During the Creek Indian War (1813-1814), the Deposit Road was created at this point and stretched southeastward through Cherokee lands to Fort Deposit near Gunter's Landing. This became the supply route for General Andrew Jackson's forces. His deputy, Colonel John Coffee, stored supplies opposite the tavern and camped his troops (Nov. 22 - Dec. 8, 1813).

By tradition, the tavern took its name "Buckhorn" in 1858 when William L. Fanning killed a buck near the site and presented its antlers to the innkeeper. The antlers are now displayed at Buckhorn High School.

The original building was demolished in the early 1950s.

(Continued on other side)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1996

Sponsored by the Buckhorn Tavern Event Committee and dedicated on April 20, 1996, this Alabama Historical Association marker is located at the intersection of Winchester Road and Maysville Road in New Market, Alabama. Additional information on the Buckhorn Tavern and the Civil War skirmish which took place in the area can be found in References 66 and 73.
Buckhorn Tavern was the site of a skirmish on Oct. 12, 1863. Confederate General Philip D. Roddey's Alabama Cavalry Brigade was moving south from New Market when it intercepted Union General Robert Mitchell's Cavalry Brigade, advancing northeast from Huntsville.

A brisk firefight broke out, the opposing forces so close they could see each others' faces by the muzzle flashes. Both sides hesitated to advance in the approaching darkness and heavy rain. The Union troops camped for the night in the woods; the Confederates retired to New Market. The next morning, Roddey's Brigade rode on to Athens. The Union cavalry did not pursue.
The Madison County Commission sponsored the erection of this Alabama Historical Association marker on the east side of Winchester Road, just south of New Market Road, in New Market, Alabama. The marker was dedicated on September 17, 1989. More information on the Town of New Market can be found in References 10, 26, 31, 40, 41, 45, 61, 62, 66, 68, 71, 73, and 90.
J.W. Cochran's Store (early 1900's)

Town of New Market
Historical Marker

Stage Coach Home (ca. 1913)
New Market
Presbyterian Church

Mary Miller deeded land in 1849 to serve both Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian congregations. The original building burned and the Methodists in 1882 sold their interest in a second building. This second church destroyed by a tornado in 1884. Present building erected in 1888. In 1906 the Cumberland Presbyterians left to form a new church, and the remaining members affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church, USA; N.J. Powers, Minister.

National Register of Historic Places, 1988

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1996

The New Market Presbyterian Church marker was sponsored by the Vandiver family and placed in front of the sanctuary on the north side of New Market Road in New Market, Alabama. A dedication ceremony for this Alabama Historical Association marker was held on May 19, 1996. References 40, 61, and 62 reveal additional facts regarding the church's history.
New Market Presbyterian Church

Historical Marker

Sketch of New Market Presbyterian Church

New Market Presbyterian Church (1995)
Mount Paran Campground and Cemetery

MOUNT PARAN
CAMPGROUND AND CEMETERY
NEW MARKET, ALABAMA

"A holy place: symbol of eternity, strength, and stability within the wilderness."

One of the earliest known Cumberland Presbyterian campgrounds in Madison County, Mount Paran Cemetery is the resting place for many of the county's pioneer settlers, with the earliest surviving grave stone dated 1826. Originally the six acre site was bequeathed to Mount Paran Presbyterian Church of New Market in 1842 by Samuel Davis. A division within the congregation in 1906 resulted in the dissolution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at New Market in 1914, and some of its members joined neighboring congregations. With the decline of its use, Mount Paran Cemetery became known as "Graveyard Hill."

(Continued on other side)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1989

The Mount Paran Campground and Cemetery marker was sponsored by the Madison County Commission and dedicated on September 17, 1989. This Alabama Historical Association marker is located on the west side of Winchester Road, 1/2 mile north of New Market Road in New Market, Alabama. References 40, 45, 61, and 72 contain additional information on the campground and cemetery.
Today Mount Paran Cemetery comprises 3.77 acres; approximately 400 grave sites may be found of which 135 have markers remaining. Revolutionary War veterans Samuel Davis and Moses Poor are buried here, along with their families, as well as those of Isaac Criner and John Miller. Records indicate the burial of a number of early pioneers, farmers, servants, merchants, physicians, educators, ministers, public officials, veterans of major wars, and those whose good works may be known only to God.
Madison County Poorhouse
Farm Site and Cemetery

MADISON COUNTY POORHOUSE
FARM SITE AND CEMETERY
NEW MARKET, ALABAMA
1870-1923

For 53 years Madison county operated an establishment one-half mile to the south where the indigent, lame, and unfortunate were housed in a series of log buildings. Each year a superintendent and a physician were appointed to care for their needs. For many paupers this became their final resting place. Today, the only visible remains of the facility are the depressions which indicate hundreds of unmarked graves in the pasture and wooded areas.

The cemetery and 123 acres of the original farm were added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage on November 2, 1990.

ERECTED 1991 BY THE MADISON COUNTY COMMISSION

Sponsored by the Madison County Commission, this Alabama Historical Commission marker was erected in 1991 on the south side of Beth Road, 1.7 miles west of New Market, Alabama. Reference 38 reveals additional details relating to the Madison County Poorhouse Farm Site and Cemetery.
Old Limestone Road Skirmish

2 miles N.W. on old Limestone Road
during a
SKIRMISH
August 5, 1862

Federal General Robert L. McCook was
killed by men of Capt. Frank Gurley's
Confederate unit. In retaliation,
the Federal forces burned and
pillaged the area

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1965

This Alabama Historical Association marker notes the site of the Old Limestone Road Skirmish during the War Between the States. The Madison County Commission sponsored the marker which is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road and Buddy Williamson Road in Plevna, Alabama. More information relating to the skirmish can be found in References 10, 66, and 73.
In 1809, Major Thomas Freeman, Deputy U.S. Surveyor, established a marker here on the state line, and began surveying south toward the middle of the state. The line, known as the Huntsville Meridian, is the reference for all property surveys in North Alabama. The Initial Point, now in the middle of the highway, was reset in 1977 by the Alabama Society of Professional Land Surveyors.

Erected in 1977, this Alabama Historical Association marker is located on the west side of Highway 231/431 just south of the Alabama/Tennessee line. References 10, 36, 79, and 90 reveal more information about Thomas Freeman and his Initial Survey Point for the Huntsville Meridian.
Site of Cabaniss Cotton Spinning Factory

Situated on the east side of Highway 231/431, 2 miles north of Hazel Green, in the community of Fisk, Alabama, once stood an Alabama Historical Association marker denoting the site of the Cabaniss Cotton Spinning Factory. The marker, sponsored by the Madison County Commission, was dedicated on October 8, 1967. The marker has since vanished, possibly being destroyed by vehicular traffic. References 10, 16, 35, and 87 contain more information on the cotton mill.
Site of
John Williams Walker Home

Near here lived
JOHN WILLIAMS WALKER (1783-1823)

President of Alabama's First
Constitutional Convention 1819
and Alabama's first U. S. Senator
1819-22. Walker County in northwest
Alabama, created 1823, was named in
his honor. Four of his sons,
Percy Walker, John James Walker,
LeRoy Pope Walker, and Richard
Wilde Walker, were prominent in
Alabama politics.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1966

This Alabama Historical Association marker, sponsored by the Madison
County Commission, was erected at a site 2 miles north of Meridianville,
Alabama, on the east side of Highway 231/431. The marker was dedicated on
June 12, 1966, but was later destroyed or vandalized. See References 6, 10, 26,
55, 56 for more information on John Williams Walker.
Original Site of
Enon Baptist Church

Approximately one-half mile north of here is the original site of the oldest Baptist Church (Missionary) in Alabama. This congregation was organized on June 3, 1809 as the West Fork of Flint River Church and renamed Enon Church shortly thereafter. John Canterbury was called as the first pastor on August 5, 1809. This group became a charter member of Flint River Baptist Association in 1814. Services were held in members' homes until a log meetinghouse was completed in 1813. This building served until 1825 when a brick church was constructed three miles northeast of Meridianville. In 1861 under the leadership of Pastor Eugene Strode, the congregation moved to Huntsville. The Enon Baptist Church was renamed First Baptist Church in 1895.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1997

The First Baptist Church of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker at the church's original site. The marker, dedicated on June 6, 1998, is located at the northeast corner of Meridianville Bottom Road and Bolling Road in Meridianville, Alabama. References 10, 11, 29, 35, 41, 58, 70, 74, and 87 contain additional facts relating to the church's history and its former locations.
Enon Baptist Church Marker Dedication (1998)
David Hinkle & Bob Quick

Enon Baptist Church Marker Dedication (1998)
Dr. Ralph Langley, Pastor Emeritus; Alex Luttrell, Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society Marker Committee Chairman; Catherine Miller, Pastoral Assistant; James W. Lee, Alabama Historical Association Executive Board Member; Polly Lucas, Church History; Bob Alverson, Church History Committee Chairman; Dr. Tim Brock, Minister of Education and Adults; & Steve Lee, Church Trustee
Legislature approved 9 December 1873 "a normal school for the education of colored teachers" in Huntsville. Ex-slave William Hooper Councill founder and first president. Classes began May 1875 in a rented building; moved 1881 to first school-owned property on West Clinton Street. Land-grant funds received 1891 for training of Negroes in agriculture and mechanic arts enabled school to enlarge and re-establish at present location. Evolved from a Normal School to a University in ninety-four years.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1974

This Alabama Historical Association marker was installed in 1974, at the northeast corner of Meridian Street and Chase Road in Huntsville, Alabama. References 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 36, 49, 60, 64, 68, 71, 81, 87, and 95 document the history of Alabama A&M University.
Alabama A&M University

ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY
former names

1873 - Colored Normal School at Huntsville
1885 - The Huntsville State Colored Normal and Industrial School
1896 - The State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes
1919 - The State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes
1948 - Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College
1969 - University status achieved

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1974

Alabama A&M Campus
Alabama A&M University
Historical Marker (Front)

Alabama A&M University
Historical Marker (Back)

Alabama A&M Campus (1994)
## Southeastern Madison County
**(Including South & East Huntsville)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Hermes Guided Missile</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Site of Ditto’s Landing and Town of Whitesburg</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Chickasaw Old Fields</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Historic Viduta / Hotel Monte Sano</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Monte Sano Female Seminary</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Monte Sano Elementary School</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Schrimsher Farm / Sunrise Terrace Subdivision</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Monte Sano</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Burritt Museum</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Shiloh United Methodist Church</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Wildwood-Virginia Clay Clopton Home</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Town of Gurley</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Site of First Baptist Church in Alabama</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hermes Guided Missile

HERMES GUIDED MISSILE

First American-made guided missile put on public display. First showing was May 14, 1953 at Huntsville, home of the world's largest rocket and guided missile research and development center, Redstone Arsenal.

ERECTED BY HUNTSVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1956

This Huntsville Chamber of Commerce marker was sponsored by the Chamber and dedicated in 1956. It is located at the southwest corner of Memorial Parkway and Airport Road in Huntsville, Alabama. Reference 95 provides additional details of the Hermes Guided Missile and other missile development programs at Redstone Arsenal.
HERMES GUIDED MISSILE
First American-made guided missile put on public display. First showing was May 14, 1953 at Huntsville, home of the world's largest rocket and guided missile research and development center, Redstone Arsenal.

Hermes Guided Missile Historical Marker

Hermes Missile (ca. 1956)

Hermes Missile on Display (ca. 1953)
Site of Ditto's Landing and Town of Whitesburg

SITE OF DITTO'S LANDING
AND
TOWN OF WHITESBURG

In 1807 pioneer James Ditto began operating a ferry with landings on both sides of the Tennessee River. Early settlers landed here in order to reach their lands in Madison County. James White, Salt King of Abingdon, Va., established a thriving port at this location, incorporated as Whitesburg on Dec. 23, 1824.

Throughout the 19th century this port remained an important cotton shipping center. With the advent of railroads water transportation declined and the town soon disappeared. Its post office closed in 1905.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1985

Standing at the corner of Boat Docks Road and W. Eugene Morgan Road (in front of the Ditto Landing Kingston Pavilion), this Alabama Historical Association marker commemorates the establishment of Ditto's Landing and the Town of Whitesburg. The marker was dedicated on October 20, 1985. References 1, 10, 18, 26, 27, 41, 46, 71, 73, and 90 contain additional information on this area.
Ditto's Landing

Ditto's Landing Historical Marker

Ditto's Landing (1996)
This place has been known by three names:

CHICKASAW OLD FIELDS
1769
Cherokee Indians attacked Chickasaws who were invading their lands. After severe battle Chickasaws withdrew.

DITTO'S LANDING
Early boat landing on Tennessee River established by John Ditto, Indian trader.

TOWN OF WHITESBURG
Old river port, incorporated 1824, by James White, Abingdon, Va., "Salt King."

The Madison County Commission sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker at the site of Chickasaw Old Fields. The marker, formerly located on the west side of Highway 231 just north of the Tennessee River, was dedicated on September 24, 1961. The marker disappeared sometime after its erection, and has never been replaced. More details of this river port can be found in References 10, 59, 71, 87, and 90.
"Viduta" - derived from Spanish "vida" meaning "life"

In a time when yellow fever, malaria, and cholera threatened, Dr. Thomas Fearn and his brothers Robert and George were drawn by the cool air and medicinal springs to establish a small colony on the northern section of Monte Sano Mountain in 1827. In 1833 the town of Viduta was officially established. The area contains a variety of architectural styles, dating from the late 1800's. Approximate boundaries: Lookout Drive (N); Denison Avenue (S); Monte Sano Boulevard (W); and Shelby Avenue (E). Listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, March 8, 1994.

The City of Huntsville and the Monte Sano Historical Association co-sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker which was dedicated on April 19, 1998. The Historic Viduta / Hotel Monte Sano marker is located at the southwest corner of Monte Sano Boulevard and Old Chimney Road/Nolen Avenue in Huntsville, Alabama. More information regarding the early settlement of Monte Sano can be found in References 7, 8, 17, 20, 24, 63, 71, 87, 89, and 95.
In 1887 the North Alabama Improvement Company, with the assistance of Michael and James O'Shaughnessy, built a 233-room hotel on Monte Sano Mountain. The hotel served as a health resort and haven for industrial giants including the Vanderbilts and Astors. Guests arrived via the Monte Sano Railway which ran up the mountain. The hotel ceased operations in 1900 and was later purchased by the Garth family for their summer residence. It was demolished for salvage in 1944. All that remains of the hotel is the brick chimney on Old Chimney Road.
Monte Sano Female Seminary

Monte Sano Female Seminary
founded by
The Rev. and Mrs. James Rowe
opened February, 1830
closed December, 1833

Course of Instruction included "English, Classical, Scientific, and Ornamental branches of Education usually bestowed upon young ladies in such institutions."

The Rev. James Rowe was minister,
Huntsville Station,
Methodist Church
1827 & 1829

THIS MARKER SPONSORED BY W.P. DILWORTH, SR. 1957

W.P. Dilworth, Sr. sponsored this Huntsville Historical Society marker at the site of the Monte Sano Female Seminary. The marker was originally dedicated on September 22, 1957, but was later removed from the site and assumed lost for many years. After the marker was rediscovered, it was erected at the northwest corner of Lookout Drive and Fearn Street in Huntsville, Alabama. A rededication ceremony was held with the Monte Sano Historical Association on April 19, 1998. References 8, 10, 24, 25, and 90 reveal additional information about the seminary and its founders.
Rev. James Rowe
(1797-1868)

Monte Sano Female Seminary
Historical Marker Rededication (1998)
Jane Barr, President of Monte Sano
Historical Association & Mildred Rowe Sanders,
Descendent of Rev. & Mrs. James Rowe
Monte Sano Elementary School

From a small self-contained 1800s rural community Monte Sano ballooned with the Space Age. By 1958 there were approximately 100 families connected with the Space Program living on Monte Sano. Many were von Braun Rocket Team Members.

The school was founded in September, 1959. Constructed as a flat-roofed building with six rooms, kitchen and office. Gable-roofed in 1989.

The school became the central core of education and community life.

A prime example of Modern/Usonian architecture.


DONATED BY FRIENDS OF MONTE SANO 1999

This Monte Sano Elementary School marker was sponsored by the Monte Sano Elementary School PTA and the Monte Sano Historical Association. The marker, located in front of the school at 1107 Monte Sano Boulevard, Huntsville, Alabama, was dedicated on April 30, 1999. Additional information regarding the school can be found in References 7, 8, and 24.
Monte Sano Elementary School
Historical Marker

Monte Sano Elementary School (1970)

Monte Sano Elementary School (2001)
Caroline (Cherokee) & William (Scotch-Irish) Schrimsher first of four generations to farm this 36 acres from 1880-1939. After World War II Wernher von Braun's team of scientists were brought from Germany to Ft. Bliss, Texas and then to Huntsville, Alabama. Their mission: satellites to orbit the Earth and the Saturn rocket to send man to the moon. 1950 a consortium of von Braun's team purchased the Farm and it became Sunrise Terrace Subdivision.

Prime examples: Contemporary Ranch Style
3518 - 4321 Panorama Dr. 3605, 09, 11 Skyview Dr.

Listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks And Heritage, May 19, 1998.

This Monte Sano Historical Association marker was dedicated on Nov. 22, 1998. The marker is located at the intersection of Panorama Drive and Skyview Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. Information pertaining to the Schrimsher Farm and the later settlement of German scientists can be found in References 7 and 8.
Monte Sano

**MONTE SANO**  
MOUNTAIN OF  
HEALTH RECREATION RESIDENCE  
DEVELOPED 1925 BY

D.C. MONROE, FOUNDER  
HERBERT JOHNSON  
S.S. THOMPSON  
W.P. DILWORTH  
M.M HUTCHENS  
IRA M. TERRY

Monte Sano Historical Marker

This marker is located at the intersection of Monte Sano Boulevard and Panorama Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. Information pertaining to the development of Monte Sano can be found in References 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, 25, and 46.
BURRITT MUSEUM

Situated on 167 acres of some of the most scenic land in North Alabama, the museum and its grounds contain items of local and national interest. This property was willed to the City of Huntsville in 1955 by Dr. William Henry Burritt (1869-1955), physician and philanthropist. Open to the public.

The Huntsville Historical Society (HHS) sponsored this HHS marker which was erected at the corner of Monte Sano Boulevard and Burritt Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. The marker was refurbished in 2000. The Burritt Museum and grounds are open to the public. References 25, 87, and 95 contain additional information regarding Dr. Burritt and his home.
In October, 1808, the Western Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent James Gwinn, a circuit rider, to the "great bend" of the Tennessee River to formalize existing Methodist Societies. He organized the Flint Circuit to serve frontier settlers in southern Tennessee and Madison County, Mississippi Territory. The first meetings of the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church were held in a private home. In late 1819 legislation was enacted which permitted churches to own land and, in 1820, a one-half-acre plot of land known as Shiloh was purchased. An adjoining one-acre plot was added in 1876 to construct a new church. That building burned in the mid 1890's. Its replacement was destroyed by fire in 1931. The present edifice was then constructed. Shiloh remained as a circuit charge until late 1953, when it began full-time worship services with B.M. McElroy as pastor. Shiloh provided a school for the community until 1917.

This Alabama Historical Association marker was sponsored by the Shiloh United Methodist Church and dedicated on March 14, 1999. The marker is located on the south side of Ryland Pike and west of Dug Hill Road in the Ryland community. Information pertaining to the church can be found in References 47, 58, and 94.
Shiloh United Methodist Church (ca. 1950's)

Shiloh United Methodist Church (2001)

Shiloh United Methodist Church
Historical Marker Dedication (1999)
Greg Miller & R.D. Cole, Church History Committee Members
Wildwood
Virginia Clay Clopton Home

"WILDWOOD"

Home of Virginia Clay Clopton (1825-1915)
Author and Social Leader who was known
in Washington society
as "The Belle of the Fifties"
Whose first husband,
Clement Claiborne Clay (1817-1882), was
United States Senator from Alabama (1853-1861)
and Confederate Leader (1861-1865)
Whose second husband, David Clopton (1820-1892),
was a United States Congressman
from Alabama (1859-1861)
and later Associate Justice
of the Supreme Court of Alabama

SPONSORED BY THE
VIRGINIA CLAY CLOPTON CHAPTER, UDC 1958

This Huntsville Historical Society marker was sponsored by the Virginia Clay Clopton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was dedicated on September 10, 1958, and is located in front of the home on the south side of Highway 72 at the Madison/Jackson County Line in Gurley, Alabama. References 17, 20, 21, 26, 41, 63, 64, 73, 81, and 92 give additional information regarding the life of Mrs. Clay Clopton.
Virginia Clay Clopton (1825-1915)

Wildwood Historical Marker

Wildwood (1994)
Town of Gurley

TOWN OF GURLEY

Located on land owned by John Gurley, pioneer settler, and named for him. His son, Capt. Frank B. Gurley, became a Confederate hero as a member of 4th Ala. Cavalry. The settlement that developed around the water tank on Memphis and Charleston R.R. was known as Gurley's Tank. Post office established in 1866 as Gurleysville and town incorporated as Gurley in 1891. Madison County High School located here in 1907. Last hometown of Senator and Mrs. C.C. Clay, Jr.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1986

The Madison County Commission sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker in 1986. It is located at the northeast corner of Highway 72 and Gurley Pike (Third Street) in Gurley, Alabama. Additional information on the Town of Gurley and its founders can be discovered in References 70, 71, 73, 74, and 90.
1891 Gurley United Methodist Church (2001)

1897 Smith-Given Home (1997)

Town of Gurley
Historical Marker
This stone and mortar monument was erected to commemorate the establishment of the first Baptist Church in Alabama. The monument is located on the north side of Highway 72, 2 1/2 miles west of the Gurley city limits. References 29, 58, 70, and 74 contain information of this church’s early history.
# Western Madison County
(包括West Huntsville & Redstone Arsenal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker #</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Oakwood College</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Ford's Chapel United Methodist Church</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>City of Madison</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Bibb Cemetery</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Triana</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Merrimack Mfg. Co. &amp; Village/ Joseph J. Bradley School</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Redstone Test Stand</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Propulsion and Structural Test Facility</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Saturn V Launch Vehicle</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oakwood College, which began as an industrial school, was founded by the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1896 to educate African Americans in the South. The school was erected on 380 acres purchased during the previous year for $6,700. Additional property secured in 1918 nearly tripled its land holdings. The school underwent several name changes over its history:

1896: Oakwood Industrial School  
1904: Oakwood Manual Training School  
1917: Oakwood Junior College  
1943: Oakwood College

In 1958, Oakwood was granted full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Oakwood prepares students from across America and many nations to serve the world in a variety of positions and careers, reflecting its motto, "Today's College for Tomorrow's Leaders!"

On this site, too, stood the Peter Blow Plantation which counted Dred Scott among its slaves in 1819. In 1857, Scott captured national attention by virtue of his appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court for his freedom in Missouri after sojourning in the free state of Illinois.

The City of Huntsville sponsored this Alabama Historical Association marker on the occasion of Oakwood College's 100th anniversary. The marker, dedicated on April 7, 1996, is located in the median at the intersection of Sparkman Drive and Adventist Drive in Huntsville, Alabama. References 41, 87, and 95 give more details of the institution's history.
Old Mansion

J.L. Moran Hall

Oakwood College
Historical Marker Dedication (1996)
Minneola L. Dixon, Oakwood Archivist;
Dr. Benjamin F. Reaves,
Oakwood College President; &
Richard Showers,
Huntsville City Councilman

East Hall (1997)
Ford’s Chapel
United Methodist Church

The Western Conference, Oct. 1-7, 1808 in Williamson County, Tenn., sent James Gwinn to the "great bend" of the Tenn. River. Gwinn organized at the home of Richard and Betsy Ford, the first Methodist Society of the six in the Flint Circuit. This circuit, among others, was served for many years by circuit riders. First building was started in 1815. Building and 2 1/2 acres of land deeded to church trustees in 1824 by the Fords. Present sanctuary, begun in 1870 on original foundation, has undergone several renovations and minor alterations.

This Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated on September 16, 1979, at 208 Ford’s Chapel Road in Harvest, Alabama. Additional details of Ford’s Chapel United Methodist Church history can be found in References 47, 58, and 94.
City of Madison

Established in 1856 as a shipping station on the Memphis and Charleston R.R., the town was platted on land owned by James Clemens and incorporated by vote of its citizens in 1869. First officials included William R. Johnston, mayor, and five aldermen, William B. Dunn, first depot agent; Thomas J. Clay, first postmaster; George W. Martin, first merchant; James H. Bibb, planter, and Dr. George R. Sullivan. The community remained small until the growth of industries associated with Redstone Arsenal and the Jetport in the 1950's and 1960's transformed Madison into a thriving city.

City of Madison Historical Marker 
& Roundhouse (1994)

Sponsored by the Madison County Commission and the Madison Station Historical Society, this Alabama Historical Association marker was dedicated on October 15, 1989. It is located at the southwest corner of Church Street and Front Street in Madison, Alabama. References 41, 48, 64, 71, 73, and 90 reveal other facts relating to Madison’s history.
Madison Post Office

Downtown Madison

Little Roundhouse

Madison City Hall (1994)

Bank of Madison
A plaque inset in stone stands at the northwest corner of Mill Road and Bibb Drive in Madison, Alabama. It was erected in front of Bibb Cemetery by the Madison Station Historical Society in 1985. References 42 and 72 contain more details on the cemetery and its namesake.
Triana

TRIANA

6 mi. south
Incorporated November 13, 1819
Located on the Tennessee River at
the southern terminus of Indian
Creek Canal. Triana was a thriving
port through which cotton and other
produce of Madison County moved
to market, prior to establishment
of railroads in North Alabama.
In 1819, designated one of first
six voting precincts in the county.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1967

The original marker for this site was placed on the south side of Highway
20 near the Madison/Limestone County line. The marker was dedicated on
September 19, 1967, but it soon disappeared. A replacement marker, sponsored
by the Madison County Commission, was erected in 1972, but was again
reported missing in November, 1976. References 10, 26, 71, 73, 87, and 90
reveal additional facts concerning the history of Triana.
In 1899, construction started on Merrimack Mill and village. The mill began operation in 1900. A second mill building, added in 1903, made it one of the largest in the South. Under Joseph J. Bradley, Sr., managing agent (1905-1922), the village grew to 279 houses, a hospital, school, company store, and other small businesses. In 1920, the steam-operated mills converted to electricity. Lowenstein Fabrics bought the mill (1946), changed its name to Huntsville Mfg. Co., and the village became Huntsville Park. The mill continued to operate until 1989 and, in 1992, Huntsville's last operating textile mill was torn down.

(Continued on other side)
The School, named for Joseph J. Bradley, Sr., was built in 1919 on the site of the first mill-sponsored school. Under the leadership of Edward Foyl DuBose, Principal (1921-1967), and with the mill's financial support, the school grew from 6 grades to 12 and served as a social and recreational center for the entire community. In 1951, the mill owners made a gift of the school to the county school system and, in 1956, it became part of the city school system. The elementary school continued operating until it was closed in 1967.
Merrimack Mill Village (1927)

Merrimack Mill (1948)

Joe Bradley School
Redstone Test Stand

Sponsored by NASA MSFC and the Alabama Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, these plaques inset in stone are located at the Redstone Test Stand on the west side of Dodd Road, 1 mile south of Martin Road, on Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The site is not accessible to the general public.
The Redstone Test Stand was used during the 1950's in early development of the Redstone missile propulsion system. This was the test stand where the modified Redstone missile that launched the first American into space, Alan Shepard, was static tested as the last step before the flight occurred. References 2 (No. 48, 49) and 96 give additional information about the testing of rockets and missiles at Redstone Arsenal.
Propulsion and Structural Test Facility

Sponsored by NASA MSFC, this plaque is located at the Propulsion and Structural Test Facility on Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The site is not accessible to the general public. The Propulsion and Structural Test Facility, developed in support of Jupiter missile development, was modified and used for testing on the first clustered engine stage in the American space program, the S-1B stage of the Saturn I launch vehicle. It was also used as the primary test stand for the development of the F-I engine, the largest liquid rocket engine ever developed. References 2 (No. 48, 49) and 96 give additional information about the testing of rockets and missiles at Redstone Arsenal.
Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator

Sponsored by NASA MSFC, this plaque is located at the Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator on Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The site is not accessible to the general public. The Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator was designed to provide a simulated weightless environment needed to perform engineering tests in preparation for space missions. The 1.3 million gallon tank, in use from 1969 until 1997, was used to evaluate techniques for rescuing Skylab, testing the Hubble Space Telescope, and assembling the International Space Station. References 2 (No. 48, 49) and 96 give additional information about training in preparation for space exploration.
Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand

Sponsored by NASA MSFC, this plaque is located at the Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand on Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The site is not accessible to the general public. The Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand was used in 1966-67 for ground vibration testing of the Saturn V launch vehicle and the Apollo spacecraft. Completion of this program was the final step prior to the launch of Apollo 11 - the first manned lunar landing mission. In 1972-73 the stand was used for tests involving the Skylab space station, and in 1978-79 for ground vibration testing of the complete Space Shuttle vehicle. References 2 (No. 48, 49) and 96 give additional information about the testing of rockets and missiles at Redstone Arsenal.
Saturn V Launch Vehicle

SATURN V LAUNCH VEHICLE
HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

THIS SITE POSSESSES NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN COMMEMORATING THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1984
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Saturn V on Display at the U.S. Space and Rocket Center (1988)

Sponsored by NASA MSFC, this plaque is located at the Saturn V display at the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama. The Saturn V on display is the actual test rocket that was used in dynamic testing of the Saturn facilities at Marshall. The stages of the rocket were used to check out all the Saturn facilities at Huntsville. Although the rocket was not intended to be flown, it was a working vehicle that prepared the way for the Apollo expeditions to the Moon. This Saturn V was delivered to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in 1969 after all three stages were taken from the Dynamic Test Stand. References 2 (No. 48, 49), 25, 95, and 96 give additional information about Huntsville's role in the U.S. Space Program.
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