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Contents

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SERVICE WING BEHIND THE **ALABAMA REPUBLICAN**

The Role of Madison County in Achieving Statehood for Alabama

by Frances C. Roberts

It was not by chance that Alabama's first constitutional convention met in Huntsville, Alabama, from July 5 to August 2, 1819. Within three years after John Hunt built a cabin for his family near the Big Spring in 1805, several hundred people had come to make their homes in the thriving squatter settlement known as Hunt's Spring. In response to the request of the people living in the Bend of the Tennessee, Governor David Holmes of the Mississippi Territory created Madison County by proclamation on December 13, 1808. During August and September of the following year the Federal government offered all the lands within the county at public sale, and thousands of people migrated to this fertile region to engage in farming and commerce.

Through the influence of LeRoy Pope and some of his friends from the Broad River of Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee, an area containing sixty acres around the Big Spring was platted as the town of Twickenham and offered as a logical site for Madison County's government. A special board of commissioners appointed by law to make the choice did so on July 5, 1810, and for a short period Huntsville became known as Twickenham. However on November 25, 1811, when the town was incorporated, its name was officially changed to Huntsville.

Seven years later Anne Royall, a traveling journalist from Washington, D.C., wrote the following description of the prospering town of over two thousand people:

> The land around Huntsville, and the whole of Madison County, of which it is the capital, is rich and beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of wealth would baffle belief. The town stands on elevated ground, and enjoys a beautiful prospect. It contains about 260 houses, principally built of brick; has a bank, a courthouse and a market house. There is a large square in the centre of the town, like the towns in Ohio, and facing this are the stores, twelve in number. These buildings form a solid wall, though divided into apartments. The workmanship is the best I have seen in all the states; and several of the houses are three stories high, and very large. There is no church. The people assemble in the Court House to worship. Huntsville is settled by people mostly from Georgia and the Carolinas—though there are a few from almost every part of the world;—and the town displays much activity. The citizens are gay, polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Nothing like it in our country.[1]

The journalist might have added that she was staying at one of Huntsville's largest inns which could furnish comfortable accommodations for about forty people. In fact the town's facilities were adequate enough to house a gathering as large as Alabama's first constitutional convention.

Not only was Huntsville large enough to host the convention, but it also furnished the leaders who were most influential in drafting the document that became Alabama's first constitution.

These leaders had been at work for a number of years prior to the actual convention convened on July 5, 1819. Before 1817 several attempts had been made to bring about a division of the Mississippi Territory, but no action had been taken until the western part of the area was sufficiently developed to become a state. After a heated debate, Congress on March 1, 1817, passed an enabling act that provided for the western part of the territory to be admitted as the State of Mississippi. Two days later on March 3, President James Monroe signed a second act which provided for the organization of the eastern part of the territory into the Alabama Territory. When Mississippi officially became a state on December 10, 1817, Alabama officially became a territory on the same day.

At the time Alabama gained territorial status all laws applying to the old Mississippi Territory were left in force, all members of the territorial assembly from the eastern division became the Alabama territorial legislature, and William Wyatt Bibb, a former United States Senator from Georgia, received a permanent commission as governor. On January 19, 1818, when the first session of the legislature convened at St. Stephens, the territorial capital, Madison County's delegation provided the leadership for both the legislative council and the house of representatives. James Titus, the only remaining member of the council in the eastern division of the old territory, elected himself president, appointed a secretary and doorkeeper, and gave his approval to all bills sent to him by the house of representatives. Gabriel Moore, who had represented Madison County in the Mississippi territorial legislature for seven years, served as speaker of the house. John Williams Walker, Clement Comer Clay, and Hugh McVay, the other members of the Madison County legislative delegation, were also active in this first session.

Because of the rapid influx of settlers after the Indian cessions following the Creek War, the Alabama Territory was almost ready for statehood when it came into being. Therefore the first session of the legislature moved rapidly to organize the government, create thirteen counties, and make preparation to have a census taken to determine whether or not the territory's population met the requirement for admission as a state. A commission, headed by Clement C. Clay, was also appointed to recommend a site for the permanent capital.

When the second session of the legislature met on November 11, 1818, Huntsville once again furnished both of its leaders. John W. Walker was elected speaker of the house and James Titus remained president of the legislative council. This session apportioned representation according to population based on the 1818 census, and after a lengthy debate established the permanent capital of the territory at Cahaba, a site previously designated by Governor Bibb. The influence of the delegation from Madison County which included John W. Walker, Clement Comer Clay, Samuel Walker, James Titus, Lemuel Mead and Henry Chambers showed up in the debate over apportionment. When the southern counties tried to limit the number of representatives from Madison County because it

[1]Anne Newport Royall, **Letters From Alabama 1817-1822**, with biographical introduction and notes by Lucille Griffith (University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1969) p. 119.

INTERIOR OF CONSTITUTION HALL

had more than twice the population of any other county, a heated argument arose which ended only after a compromise provided that proportional representation would be accepted by the southern counties if the northern counties agreed to allow the seat of government to be located in the southern part of the state. In giving their consent to a bill which located the capital at Cahaba, the northern counties made a major concession; but by way of compensation, they secured a provision which stated that Huntsville would be selected as the temporary seat of government until a town could be laid out and a capitol building erected at Cahaba.

Because Walker did not trust John Crowell, Alabama's territorial delegate to Congress, to convey the true sentiments of the people, particularly those of the Tennessee Valley, to the proper congressional committees, he wrote numerous letters to his friend Charles Tait explaining what action had been taken by the legislature. Walker requested Tait to make sure that the enabling act specifically included details which would distribute the seats in the constitutional convention and name Huntsville as the place of meeting.

Alabama's enabling act, which was signed on March 2, 1819, contained all the items requested by the Madison County delegation. The convention was scheduled to meet in Huntsville on the first Monday in July with Madison County securing eight delegates against four for Monroe, the next largest county in the territory.

Other provisions included the granting to the new state the sixteenth section of land in each township for schools, all salt springs found on public lands, three percent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the state to be applied to the building of roads, two townships for the use of developing a seminary of learning, and 1620 acres at the junction of the Cahaba and Alabama Rivers where a seat of government was to be laid out.

The leading men of the Alabama Territory offered to serve as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and those who were elected reflected the desire of the people to trust this important work to men of ability and experience. In Madison County twenty-three names appeared on the ballot and of the eight chosen—John W. Walker, Clement Comer Clay, John L. Townes, Henry Chambers, Lemuel Mead, Henry Minor, Gabriel Moore, and John M. Taylor—most had previous political records.

Malcolm McMillan in his study of **Constitutional Development in Alabama 1798-1901** points out that of the forty-four delegates elected to this convention there were at least eighteen lawyers, four doctors, two ministers, one surveyor, one merchant and four planters. Nine of the forty-four had had prior legislative or judicial experience in the states from which they had migrated, three had served in Congress and a number had served in the territorial legislature.[2]

On the opening day of the convention John W. Walker was unanimously elected president and John Campbell, who had recently migrated to Huntsville from North Carolina, was selected secretary of the group. A committee of fifteen, chosen by Walker and approved by the delegates, was instructed to proceed to immediately draw up and submit a frame of government for the convention to consider. This group, headed by Clay, included an experienced group from all parts of the state, but was heavily weighted in favor of the wealthier counties of the Tennessee, Tombigbee and Alabama River Valleys.[3] Hugh Bailey in his book on the life of John Williams Walker points out that Walker and his friends had worked for several months developing ideas and features that should be included in the new constitution. Furthermore Senator Charles Tait and President James Monroe had both visited Huntsville and conferred with Walker before the convention assembled.[4]

On July 13, only eight days after the opening date of the convention, Clay read the committee's draft of the constitution to be discussed by the committee as a whole. Obviously much work had been done prior to the convention for the draft was adopted with only a few changes and signed on August 2, 1819.[5] Representation proved to be one of the key questions of debate. According to the original draft, a voter must be "a white man and member of the militia, that the Federal ratio should be the basis for apportionment of the state legislature, [and] that annual elections and annual sessions of the legislature be provided."[6]

After much debate Walker proposed and won the decision that representation should be based on free white male population rather than counting three-fifths of the slaves and that no other requirements should be exacted of voters other than one year's residence in the state and that they were white males twenty-one years of age or older.[7]

McMillan points out that Alabama's first constitution was both liberal and conservative as compared with others drafted between 1815 and 1820. Modeled largely after that of Mississippi it was written to insure the supremacy of the legislative over the executive branch of government. The governor's veto could be overridden by a simple majority of both houses of the legislature, and all major appointments, both judicial and ex-

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[2]Malcolm C. McMillan, **Constitutional Development in Alabama, 1798-1901: A Study in Politics, the Negro, and Sectionalism** (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955) pp. 31-34.

[3]**Ibid.**

[4]Hugh C. Bailey, **John Williams Walker: A Study in the Political, Social and Cultural Life of the Old Southwest,** (University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1964) pp. 94-95.

[5]McMillan, pp. 34-36.

[6]Bailey, pp. 96-97; McMillan, pp. 35-36.

[7]**Ibid.**

ecutive, were to be made by a joint vote of that body. All county officials were named by the legislature, but provision was made that these local offices could be made elective by legislative action rather than by constitutional amendment.[8] In essence what these founding fathers established was a frame of government which admitted of participation in free and frequent elections that chose representatives who would then act for the people as a whole. By delegating major decision making to representatives of the people, these constitution makers believed that the general welfare of the people was better insured against hasty decisions.

Between August 2, 1819, and December 14, 1819, all the necessary steps were taken to bring Alabama into the Union as the 22nd state on equal footing with those that had previously entered the federal Union under the Constitution of the United States. Elections were held in all the counties of the state, William Wyatt Bibb was elected governor and the first legislative session of the state legislature convened in Huntsville on October 25, 1819. On November 9 Governor Bibb was inaugurated at the courthouse, and on December 17 the legislature adjourned to meet next at the new state capital in Cahaba.

Many of the leaders of Alabama who framed its first constitution remained active in state and national politics for the rest of their lives. The validity of their work can be judged by the fact that only three amendments were added to Alabama's constitution before the state seceded from the Union in 1861.[9]

[8]McMillan, pp. 45-46. "The Constitution of Alabama, 1819," "Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1819," "The Original Draft of the Alabama Constitution of 1819 as reported by the Committee of Fifteen, Clement Comer Clay, Chairman," by Malcolm C. McMillan, and "Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1819, as reported by the **Alabama Republican,**" are contained in **The Alabama Historical Quarterly**, XXXI, Spring and Summer, Nos. 1 and 2, 1969. This issue of the Quarterly was provided by the Alabama State Department of Archives and History as its contribution to the Sesquicentennial of Alabama statehood.

[9]This paper was read at the groundbreaking ceremony for Constitution Hall Park in 1976.

SIDE ENTRANCE TO CONSTITUTION HALL

Constitution Hall Park

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

by Harvie P. Jones, F.A.I.A.

INTRODUCTION

Constitution Hall Park is a reconstruction of seven buildings (and their outbuildings)—16 structures in all—of the period 1805-1819 in downtown Huntsville, Alabama. The purpose of the Park is to commemorate the 1819 Constitutional Convention held on this site, at which Alabama entered the Union. There being only 50 such locations in the United States makes this site of state and national significance. The buildings are reconstructed as accurately as historical information, architectural research, present-day technology, and economics allow. By visiting these diverse types of early nineteenth century structures, the visitor will gain an insight to the times and events of 1819 that no amount of reading or lecturing can impart.

All of the reconstructed buildings existed on this site in 1819, and together they present a wide variety: cabinetmaker's shop (Constitution Hall), two lawyer's offices, library, newspaper office, sheriff's office, residence, service rooms, carriage house, stables, and "necessary." All of the structures—except the Sheriff Neal house and office and the Library—had a direct relationship to the Constitutional Convention.

The architecture of the buildings in Constitution Hall Park illustrates "vernacular" (that is, not high-style) examples of the Federal period, which is generally 1780 to the mid 1830s. The term "Federal period" means architecture of the early years of the American Federation. Federal period architecture is a neo-classical style which blends influences from the style of Robert Adam (Adamesque) with those of the Palladian-Georgian tradition. While the basic Palladian-Georgian building forms are retained in most early nineteenth century vernacular work, the Adamesque influence is evident in a new lightness and delicacy of details and decorative elements such as moldings, mantels, and stairs.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Much research on the Constitutional Convention and its site was done in the late 1960s by Sarah Huff Fisk, Dr. Frances Roberts and others of the Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society. This research established the size, plan shape, and location of the various structures and whether they were of brick or frame construction. In the mid 1970s, the discovery by James Record of an 1871 "bird's-eye view" drawing of Huntsville confirmed the three-dimensional shapes of the buildings fronting Madison Street. These shapes had been deduced by the architects from research completed in 1970, and it was gratifying to find that the correct conclusions had been drawn.

The architects (Jones & Herrin,

A.I.A., Huntsville) spent several thousand hours between 1970 and 1981 researching and documenting Federal period buildings here and elsewhere. Dozens of Federal period buildings were visited, photographed, measured, and examined. The architects also collected and studied a library of several hundred books and articles on the Federal period for information about such details as hardware, timber framing joinery, sawing methods, and nail manufacture.

In 1980 the American Institute of Architects Alabama Council presented an award to the Constitution Hall Park project for the thoroughness of its research and accuracy of execution. The City of Huntsville presented a similar resolution the same year, and the Park won a third award in 1982 from the North Alabama Council of the A.I.A.

RECONSTRUCTION PHILOSOPHY

The objective adopted by the architects in the reconstruction was that a local historic source be used for every architectural detail. For example, while research indicated the size, location, shape and material of the Neal House, nothing is known of the details of its stair. Therefore the Neal House stair details have been carefully reproduced from the Federal period stair in the rear of the Mastin House at 516 Franklin Street. This same technique has been followed throughout, down to the smallest moldings or sash-muntin profiles, and even to the spacing and types of nails.

A second part of the philosophy for reconstruction was that the buildings be frankly presented as reconstructions—that there be no attempt to delude visitors into thinking these are genuine Federal period structures. Therefore no age or wear effects are included. All concealed work is modern. A sign at the entrance announces that the buildings are reconstructions.

Research on building placement has been followed with these exceptions dictated by site restrictions:

1. Whereas the 1861 map and the existing foundations show that the front of the Boardman and Neal buildings sat directly on the street right-of-way, this was not now practicable as the house steps would extend completely through the sidewalk (which did not exist in 1819). These two building groups have been moved about ten feet from the street right-of-way line. Excavations during construction uncovered the foundations of both of these buildings and confirmed the accuracy of the 1861 map. It is also likely that the Clay and Constitution Hall buildings sat directly on the street right-of-way.

2. The Clay building actually stood just north of the alley instead of just south of it, where it has been reconstructed. Inasmuch as the Clay building was very important to the Constitutional Convention, and the original site was not available, the building was shifted to the south edge of the alley.

3. Two other houses were on the site in 1819 (the foundations of one on Gates Avenue near the center of the block were uncovered.) These were not reconstructed due to economic limitations and because they were not known to be involved with the Constitutional Convention.

SITE FEATURES

Walks through the Park connect the various buildings, and of course, these walks would not have existed in 1819. Nor would the grass have been mowed since lawn mowers were not invented until the latter 1800s. The grass would have grown freely and tall in 1819, perhaps with a few areas sickle-cut to several inches height. The required handicapped ramps are frankly treated as modern intrusions and are built of plywood. The historic brick walks extend under these ramps.

The three types of picket fences used are based on late 1800s photographs of Federal period Huntsville houses and on extant examples at Federal period houses in Mooresville. It is not possible to definitely state that these fences are original to their Federal period houses. A mid-nineteenth century painting of Huntsville's Big Spring by William Frye shows split-rail fences of the type seen at the center of Constitution Hall Park. This painting also includes a board fence that appears to be similar to the one at the Park's north boundary.

The patterns used for the brick walks—herringbone and running half-bond—can still be seen in Huntsville's two historic districts.

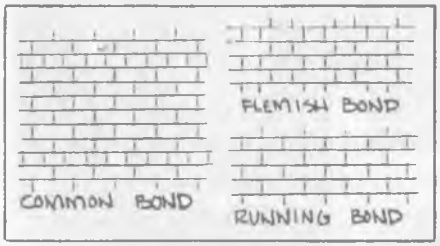
The plant materials, as selected by landscape architect Harvilee Harbarger, are types found in 1819 Huntsville. In a few cases, hybrids, which have the same appearance as the native plants, have been used. Heavy foundation plantings—an invention of the 1920s—are not used.

BOARDMAN LAW OFFICE, **ALABAMA REPUBLICAN**, AND LIBRARY

EXTERIOR DETAILS

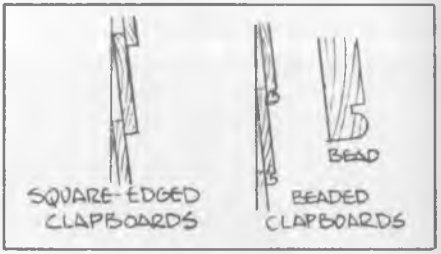
RESEARCH The plan, material and form of the Boardman group, Library and Neal group are known from the 1861 and 1871 maps and the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the late 1800s. The plan shapes were confirmed by archaeological and foundation excavations. A description written by a member of a touring drama group (which presented plays, probably on the second floor of the Walker Allen Cabinet Shop) provided the main basis for the Constitution Hall building along with studies of similar nineteenth century structures in other areas. The form of the Clay building is based on old photographs of the Federal period Spottswood House and its similar neighbors on South Side Square.

BRICKWORK Most Federal period brick structures had Flemish bond brickwork in a high-quality brick on the front and common bond in a cheaper, irregular brick on the other faces. Thus the Library has Flemish bond with beaded or "grapevine" tooled mortar joints on the front and common bond with casually troweled joints on the side and rear. Some brick fronts of Federal period buildings have all running bond; that is, none of the bricks are turned endways (headers) to tie the face bricks to the inner bricks. The face brick ties



consist of occasional courses of eight-inch square bricks which present a normal-sized face but which extend eight inches back into the inner bricks. The Clay building has this feature, with the usual common bond on the side and rear walls, which has an unattractive header-course about every seven courses. Brick walls of Federal period houses here almost all had pencilled (quarter inch wide white paint stripes) joints to accentuate and visually straighten the joints; this has not been done in Constitution Hall Park because the front of the only appropriate brick building, the Library, has beaded tooled mortar joints.

CLAPBOARDS In the early nineteenth century it was not thought to be important on most buildings that clapboards be evenly spaced or straight, as is amply proved by many extant examples. Therefore the clapboards on the Park buildings range from quite (but not exactly) regular on the Neal House, the most refined structure, to somewhat more irregular on the Boardman building, to sometimes quite irregular on the Constitution Hall building, which was an unpretentious commercial building that was thought so little of as to be demolished in 1821, two years after it housed the Constitutional Convention. The better buildings of the period used beaded clapboards, as does the Neal House.



FOUNDATIONS Federal period buildings in this area usually had chiseled limestone foundations which sometimes extended partly above the ground and then transitioned into brick. In some cases these foundation stones were very large—as much as 18 inches square and 13 feet long and weighing about 4,500 pounds. Apparently the cutting labor was more onerous than the hauling labor. The stones were usually roughly coursed, or random ashlar, and were infrequently precisely chiseled and coursed.

CHIMNEYS

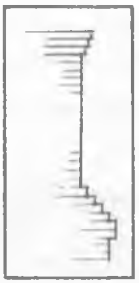
A look at the various chimney-caps shows seven types present in Constitution Hall Park. A consistent Federal period chimney detail is the projection of two brick-courses at the chimney-shoulders, about one inch out from the chimney shaft sides. On the Federal period clapboarded buildings (Neal and Boardman), the chimneys typically stand against the outside face of the wall and stand free of the wall entirely at the portion above the chimney-shoulder. This is for fire protection since the brick flues were unlined and could develop holes where mortar joints deteriorated. A hole in the brick flue could allow flames from a chimney fire into the attic. Separating the flue from the gable wall would prevent this, and it results in an attractive appearance as well.

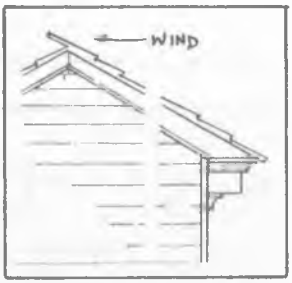
SHINGLES

Several wooden handmade shingles known to be of the Federal period have been salvaged from attics and studied. Researchers tell us, and observation confirms, that these shingles were made by splitting them off with an ell-handled knife called a "froe," then smoothing them with a drawknife. The shingles thus are relatively thin, and the surface is fairly smooth, so that they closely resemble a modern sawn shingle in texture. For this reason, modern shingles have been used in Constitution Hall Park, since the only alternative would be to make them all by hand—an extremely costly option which was not available.

ROOF RIDGES

Old drawings and photographs show that ridges of wooden shingle roofs had a row of shingles that projected about four inches to help waterproof the ridge joint. This is unlike twentieth century practice where shingles do not project at the ridges but are overlapped along the ridge. Furthermore, these early ridges usually projected away from the prevailing wind, which here is from the west and south. Therefore the Constitution Hall shingle ridges project away from the west and





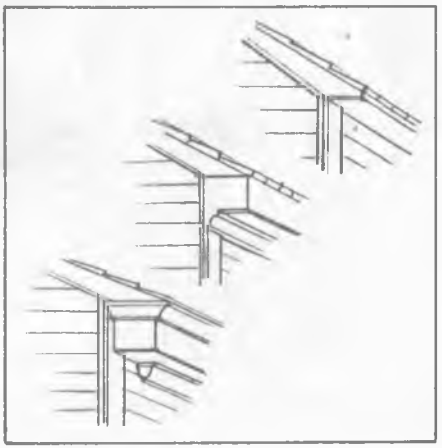
south, following this sensible early nineteenth century practice.

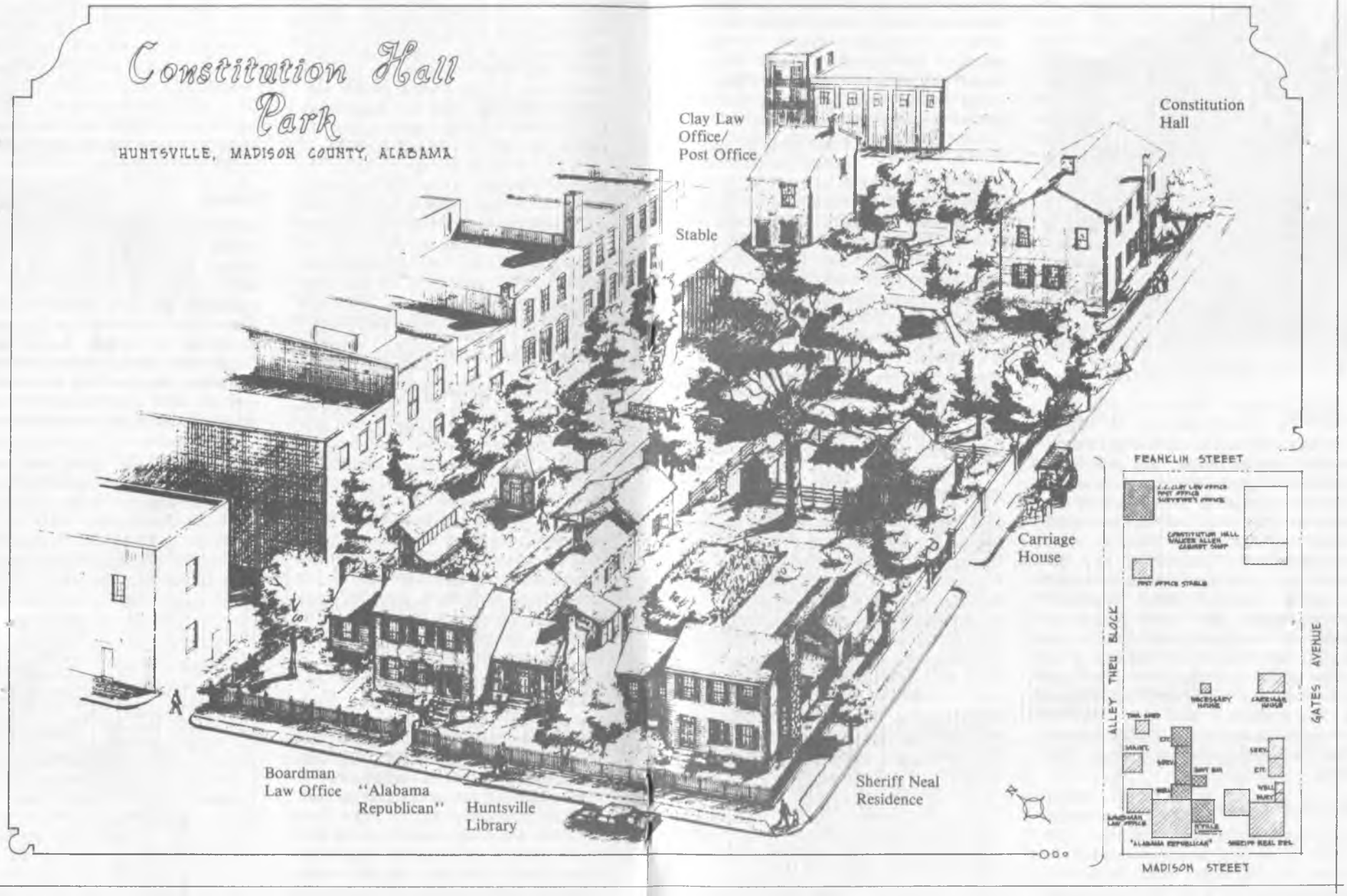
EAVES

Most Federal period buildings had boxed roof eaves of some design, ranging from a simple flat soffit-board (Neal carriage house), to a simple box with a crown-mold under it (Library and Clay buildings), to a quite elaborate boxed cornice with a crown-mold on the eave and under the box (Neal, Boardman, and Constitution Hall). Some outbuilding eaves were unboxed with the rafter ends exposed. The south kitchen eaves at the Boardman building have this detail.

GABLES

Most Federal period gables had no projecting eaves. A fascia board with a beaded bottom edge ran up the rake (slope) of the roof, covering the top edge of the clapboard or brick wall. Frequently (but not always) this raking fascia was tapered to be narrowest at the peak of the roof.




Constitution Hall Park
HUNTSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA
Clay Law Office/ Post Office
Constitution Hall
Stable
Carriage House
Boardman Law Office
"Alabama Republican"
Huntsville Library
Sheriff Neal Residence
FRANKLIN STEEET
ALLEY THRU BLOCK
GATES AVENUE
MADISON STEEET

CLAY LAW OFFICE & POST OFFICE

COLORS The circa 1850 Frye painting of Huntsville tells us several valuable things since it includes color, fences, and utilitarian buildings of a type now rare. It shows us that service buildings were frequently unpainted clapboard, that vertical board siding was sometimes used on outbuildings (Post Office stable), and that white was a frequent clapboard color. Numerous Federal period clapboard structures here have been scraped to determine the original paint colors. All but two have had white clapboards, or actually a near-white since refined white pigment was not available until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Therefore most of the clapboard at Constitution Hall Park is near-white in color as is the trim.

OUTBUILDINGS The Post Office stable is patterned after a building in the Frye painting. The details of the Neal carriage house are like those on the early 1800s waterworks building shown in both the Frye painting and an historic photograph, and also like a carriage-shed shown behind the waterworks building in the same two sources. The Neal necessary is a reproduction of the one formerly at the 1820s Bone-Wilbourn House, which, based on its details, was possibly original to that house. The pyramidal-roofed "tool house" behind the Boardman building is a type shown twice in a Civil War view of Adams Street published in **Harper's**.

WALL VENTS Three types of local Federal period foundation and wall vents are used in Constitution Hall Park. The most common type consists of vertical wooden square bars twisted 45 degrees to the wall plane, set in a beaded wooden frame (Boardman, Library, and Neal House). A second type consists of small openings left in the brick foundation wall by omitting bricks (Clay building and Boardman service wing). The other type is like the wooden bar type first discussed, except the bars are horizontal (Neal dairy). Some clapboard buildings had no foundation vents, as is illustrated in Constitution Hall.

PORCHES Note that none of the Constitution Hall Park structures has a front porch. Indeed, the steps proceed directly up to the front door without even a landing at the top. While some Federal period townhouses had original small roofed entry porches, the evidence is that many did not. Since both the Boardman and Neal buildings were originally built with their front walls directly on the street right-of-way line and the 1861 map showed no front porches, the correct conclusion is undoubtedly that these structures only had front steps. These entry steps were frequently wood but sometimes stone; both types are used at Constitution Hall Park. The wrought iron foot-scrapers at the Boardman, Neal and Library buildings would be a necessity with the muddy unpaved streets of 1819.

BOARD DOORS Outbuilding doors are usually com-

posed of vertical boards scabbed together with two or three horizontal boards and clinched cut nails. The board doors on the Boardman building tool house and the root cellar behind the Library consist of two layers of opposing-diagonal planks nailed together with hundreds of nails set in a careful rectilinear pattern. There are many more nails than are structurally necessary, and it can only be deduced that they served a decorative purpose as well as a functional one.

WINDOWS

The brick buildings at Constitution Hall Park have heavy wooden lintels spanning over the window and door openings, ususally three bricks high (about eight inches) but sometimes only two. The window sills are of thick wood. No Federal period brick sills have been found. The lintels and sills were frequently heart red cedar for rot resistance, and most are as sound today as in 1819.

Nineteenth century commercial structures usually had solid shutters (that is, they had no bladed openings) for security (Constitution Hall, Clay, and Boardman law office). These shutters had heavy diagonal iron bars which were lapped over the closed shutters and pinned on the inside. The Neal and Boardman buildings have Venetian blinds, so termed in nineteenth century writings, which are bladed and are what are commonly called shutters today. Many of these blinds had adjustable blades on either the lower half or both halves, while some had only fixed blades. Vertical board shutters are used on the outbuildings.

Windows in Federal period clapboard buildings usually had very narrow exterior frames—simply the outer edge of the frame-board (about 1 1/8 to 2 inches thick) with the clapboards butted to it (Boardman House). Frequently these frames had rounded outer edges as is done on the Sheriff Neal office. Some Federal period clapboard buildings had wide beaded and backbanded frames on their outer sash faces; this detail is used on the Neal main residence.

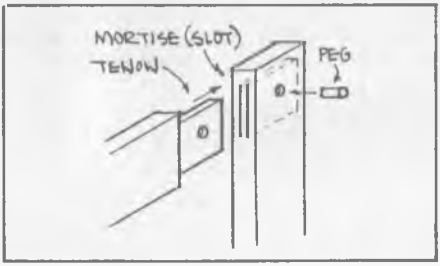
The window sashes were single-sliding—that is, the top sash was fixed shut, and the bottom sash slid up and down. The movable bottom sash of a typical single-sliding up and down sash was frequently shorter than the top fixed sash (Boardman and Neal houses). Window panes were usually ten by twelve inches, but were sometimes eight by ten inches. Pane arrangements varied but the most common were 12/12, 9/9, 6/6, 12/8, and 9/6.

The glass in the Constitution Hall Park buildings is an accurate reproduction of the 1819 hand-blown cylinder glass which has ripples and bubbles as a result of its manufacturing process. This reproduction glass is made in France, with some panes in the Neal buildings coming from an 1880s hotel near Huntland, Tennessee.

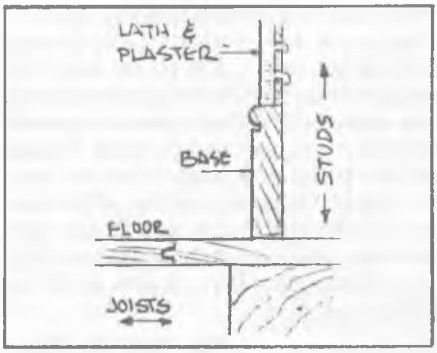
INTERIOR DETAILS

FRAMING

The exposed frame interiors of the utilitarian structures such as the stables are based on the framing methods of the numerous extant Federal period buildings in north Alabama. Framing members were typically spaced about (not exactly) two feet on center. By the late nineteenth century, 16 inches on center was the usual spacing as it is today, although now the members are much thinner being only about 1 1/2 inches thick. Connections between framing members were mortised, tenoned and pegged. At the roof ridge, the rafters typically met in a half-lap and were pegged, rather than being nailed to a ridge-board as in today's practice. The



use of mortises and tenons necessitated prefabrication of the members on the ground, so the connections were given matching Roman numerals on the corresponding members for orderly erection. The Roman numerals were used because they are easily made with a chisel. These framing details involving the smaller framing members can be seen in the Constitution Hall Park outbuildings, which are all of a small size.



WALL FINISHES Several local Federal period buildings indicate that plaster was reserved for better rooms, and wide, thin planking covered the walls and ceilings of more austere spaces. Most larger nineteenth century commercial structures observed had planked interiors. Therefore in Constitution Hall Park, the utilitarian lean-to rooms, some service rooms, and some commercial spaces such as Constitution Hall have wide-planked ceilings and walls.

Note that plastered surfaces in the Constitution Hall Park buildings are not perfectly planar, but gently undulate to follow the imperfect brick walls or hand-split wooden laths on irregular studs. A visit to unrestored early nineteenth century structures will illustrate the prevalence of this characteristic. Buildings of the Federal period have a charming irregularity, which may or may not be deliberate, but the result is the same: they have none of the mechanical dryness typical of dimensionally perfect modern structures.

In the Federal period it was the practice to first install all the wooden trim in a room, such as baseboards, window and

MANTEL IN THE SHERIFF NEAL RESIDENCE

door trim. After this, the plaster was applied to the handsplit whiteoak lath or, in the case of masonry buildings, directly onto the inner surface of the solid brick walls. Therefore the plaster laps onto the edges of the wooden trim so that the trim is slightly recessed into the plaster, giving the trim a more delicate, thin appearance.

MANTELS

There were no known architects in Huntsville before about 1820, and the Constitution Hall Park buildings are therefore of vernacular Federal period design based on the builder's and owner's memories, skills and desires, supplemented by reference to architectural handbooks. The Adamesque mantels found in Constitution Hall Park undoubtedly are adaptations of designs found in many architectural handbooks widely available in the period, such as **The American Builders' Companion** first published in 1806 by the architect Asher Benjamin. These mantels are of widely varying design, from simple to elaborate. The most elaborate in the Park are found in the Neal House and the Boardman building, which probably was built as a house and later accommodated the **Alabama Republican** newspaper offices on its first floor. The more elaborate of these Adamesque mantels combine many small moldings and deep offsets for a light and graceful, yet flamboyant effect.

COLORS

Many local mantels dating from the Federal period have been scraped to determine the original paint color. Almost all have been found to be glossy black, the gloss achieved with varnish either coated over the black paint or mixed into it. If this surprises, consider also that the interior paint colors found in Federal period houses are consistently deep and rich, such as burgundy, rose, turquoise, burnt orange, gold, and forest-green. Meek off-whites are the exception rather than the rule. Black mantels beautifully compliment these rich colors.

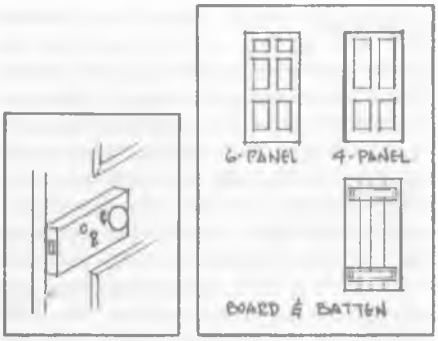
MOLDINGS

Some area Federal period houses had wood-paneled wainscots, but most had only a wooden chair rail which was an extension of the window sill. The Neal and Boardman main rooms and the Library have these chair rails, but their service rooms do not. Nor do the Clay or Constitution Hall buildings have them. The most typical baseboard of the Federal period was a poplar board with a bead-mold along its top edge, scribed along its bottom edge to fit the irregularities of the wooden floor. No shoe mold was used, such as is common today. No instance of a Federal period house in the Tennessee Valley having original room cornices has been found by the writer; consequently, none have been employed in Constitution Hall Park.

DOORS

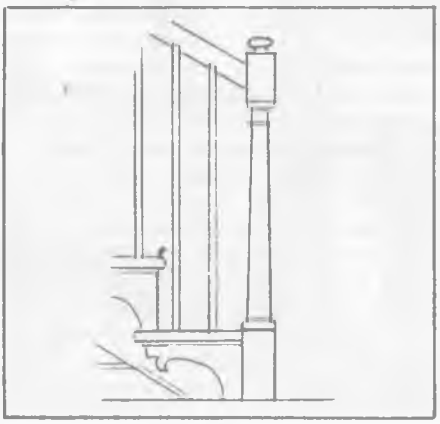
The three patterns of Federal period doors commonly found are six-panel, four-panel, and board-and-batten. The paneled doors have either beveled-edge or flush beaded-edge panels on one face while the opposite face displays flat recessed panels. Usually (but not always) the beveled or beaded side was placed on the more prominently viewed side—facing the hall when closed and facing the room when opened against the wall.

The paneled doors were very thin, the interior doors being usually 1 1/8 inches thick. The exterior doors were sometimes



up to 1 1/4 inches thick, but still thinner than a modern interior door. Since rimlocks (box-locks screwed to the surface of the door) were used and the door thickness did not have to accommodate an internal mortised lock, there was no reason to make the doors thicker. Federal period board-and-batten doors were usually 1 1/8 inches thick and were used in utilitarian spaces. Most had smooth hand-planed faces, but some rough sash-sawn faces have been found.

The majority of the rimlocks found on Federal period buildings here were "Carpenter" brand (manufactured in England beginning about 1790 by Carpenter & Company) and featured very small and gracefully shaped brass knobs. The reproduction Carpenter locks in the Neal and Boardman buildings were made locally by Jim Batson, and the others were produced by Ball & Ball.



STAIRS

While Federal period houses of the vernacular type usually found in this area were very simple, they were often exuberantly elaborate in the design of their mantels and their stairs. Most Federal period stairs have decorative scrolls on the sides of their steps in patterns. The newels are most frequently miniature Tuscan columns capped by a square section to receive the rail and an oval-sectioned circular top. The balusters are typically rectangular and set two to a step.

FLOORS

Most Federal period wooden floors were a dense, hard, virgin growth pine, although poplar and ash floors were occasionally used. Wooden floor boards were about 1 1/8 inches thick, tongued and grooved, and usually five to six inches wide. Attic and utilitarian room flooring may be 12 to 16 inches wide. For the floors in the Neal and Boardman buildings, Library, and Sheriff's Office, very dense pine was obtained from a salvaged late nineteenth century mill building which closely approximates 1819 flooring. In the Constitution Hall and Clay buildings, modern "dense" pine had to be used; it is less than satisfactory. These last named commercial buildings have, appropriately, wide floor boards of generally 9 to 12 inches.

The idea of sanding and varnishing a wooden floor dates from the post-Civil War Victorian period. Most unrestored Federal period floors appear grayish—said to be a result of scrubbings with sand, bricks, lye and water—and this is the effect that has been used in the Constitution Hall Park buildings. Drawings and paintings from the Federal period of house interiors show that the wooden floors were usually covered in the better houses. The covering was usually wall-to-wall carpeting or straw matting made in yard wide strips sewn together and tacked around the edges of the room. The practice of using oriental rugs on floors is essentially a Victorian one and hence not

appropriate to the Federal period.

Kitchens and basement rooms frequently had brick floors laid directly on the earth in a sand-bed without mortar. The bricks were laid flat and jammed tightly together with sand swept into the joints. Bricks, measuring four by eight inches, were usually laid in a herringbone pattern turned forty-five degrees to the wall, although some brick floors consisted of eight-inch square bricks laid in a half-bond pattern.

CONCLUSION

A comprehensive report has been compiled listing the local historical source of each detail, molding, and paint color of each building and room in Constitution Hall Park. Great efforts have been exerted to make the buildings as accurate as possible. Some of the aspects of early nineteenth century architecture will surprise many visitors, such as the frequent use of rich, deep paint colors and the prevalence of black-painted mantels. However, these and other details are supported by the examination of numerous Federal period buildings of this area, and if we are surprised by some of the architectural and decorative practices of the early nineteenth century, then we have learned something new, and "learning" about the events and times of the 1819 Constitutional Convention is the purpose of Constitution Hall Park. It is hoped that a visit to the Park will be both a pleasurable and an educational event which will enable the visitor to better understand the present through a better understanding of the past.

HUNTSVILLE
LIBRARY

A Style of Life

Recreating Huntsville of 1819

by Dan Hoisington

In 1809, Indian agent Return Jonathan Meigs wrote to Washington: "People [in Madison County] come from the East, West, North, and South and have brought with them their passions and their virtues. When civilization and refinement shall be well established, this will be a desireable part of the United States."[1] Within the span of a decade, the people of Madison County fashioned a lifestyle of "civilization and refinement," bringing with them the tastes from their previous homes, combining them with the realities of a new environment, and revising those tastes in the face of changing cultural and social patterns.

At Constitution Hall Park, our duty is to present that style of life in all its fullness, taking into account the diversity and transience of any society. How did the interior of an 1819 Huntsville building look? We obviously do not have any living eyewitnesses and so must rely on a variety of documentary evidence. The architectural historian works with existing structures, using their information to discern what the original period structure was like. In the interior of a home, the features of woodworking, plastering, mantels and even paint colors often remain intact over the years and provide a starting point for historic room recreation. But furnishings and room arrangements are not locked into place. A table, even though it has been in the house for one hundred and fifty years, might have been moved and used in numerous ways over the lifetime of a home.

William Seale, in his landmark book **Recreating the Historic House Interior,** states that furnishing a period room is much like writing an historic essay. "To recreate is to approximate," he writes. "An interior is recreated in much the same way that a history book is written. Both are based upon historical investigation, analysis, and synthesis."[2] In upholding these standards, Constitution Hall Park needs to open itself to study by scholars, with files ready to "footnote" the reasons for selection of each item and the logic behind its arrangement within the room itself.

Since the finished essay is the room itself, this article will focus on the types of information available and select certain curatorial decisions which reflect the use of that information.

ARCHEOLOGY. Archeology provides

[1]Return Jonathan Meigs to Timothy Meigs, May 8, 1809. Quoted in Ruth K. Nuermberger, **The Clays of Alabama** (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1958) p. 3.

[2]William Seale, **Recreating the Historic House Interior** (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1979) p. 1.

us with physical evidence of the past from the site itself. Several digs of varying quality were conducted on the half-block site over the past decade. From these thousands of pieces of artifacts, we can catch a small glimpse into the past—from numerous arrowheads to broken chards of china to pieces of type from the **Alabama Republican** newspaper. One doorknob serves as prototype for the reproductions used in the Park. The herringbone patterns of the brick walk and floors found in the John Boardman complex are recreated. William Wesley wrote in a 1971 **Historic Huntsville Review** article:

> It seems that some of the citizens in the vicinity of this half block area...were people who smoked clay pipes, dipped or sniffed snuff, and drank wine. Some carried pocket knives and firearms, and the women did a lot of sewing. Gourds and jimsonweed grew in the immediate vicinity or somewhere nearby, and someone played a harmonica.[3]

Sifting of the evidence has just begun. Eventually, archeology can influence our choices in china, glassware, and pipes.

LOCAL FURNITURE. A second reliable source of information on the 1819 Huntsville interior is the study of local furniture. No scholarly work has yet been done on Alabama furniture, although fine studies exist for Kentucky and Georgia. The period of settlement which we portray at the Park was followed so closely by the development of national uniformity in furniture styles that a strong local school had little chance to grow. By 1823, imports from New York and New Orleans were becoming the fashion, making life hard on the local cabinetmaker.

Still, some antiques with a sound Alabama history have come to light. They suggest strong similarities with Tennessee and Georgia furniture of the age, as well as with that of Virginia and North Carolina although to a lesser extent. In the Park collection are two chairs from Prattville, a fine writing desk from Mooresville, and a small table with an Alabama provenance. Several other pieces with a local history have also been studied, and many more will undoubtedly come to light.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. Relying on the **Alabama Republican,** the **Southern Advocate,** the **Nashville Wig,** and the **Clarion & Tennessee Gazette,** our research can put together a broad outline of the styles and tastes of 1819 Huntsville. Advertisements, as in our own day, trumpet the latest fashions from the urban centers of the East. Cabinetmakers Arnold and Jamieson, for example, advertised "all kinds of furniture of the newest fashions and of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms."[4]

PRINTING PRESS IN THE **ALABAMA REPUBLICAN** SHOP

[3]William Wesley, "Archeological Information from the Constitution Hall Park Site," **Historic Huntsville Review,** I (October, 1971) p. 42.

[4]**Alabama Republican,** October 19, 1819.

From these newspaper advertisements, we garner a host of small details about the style of life. W. & S. Cruse's establishment (read an 1818 ad) had just received: "Patent Curriers Knives, Warfield Irons, Patent Sideboard, Prime Chewing Tobacco, Weeding Hoes, and Spencer Dresses."[5] We also learn, among other things:

—Wallpaper was advertised locally in 1819 and had become common by 1823. Floorcloths, while not mentioned in the earliest Huntsville papers, were sold in varying sizes and patterns in nearby Nashville.

—Specialized trades developed quickly in Huntsville. We find mention of a milliner, a confectionary shop, a gilder, a piano tuner, a watchmaker, a tinsmith, and a hat maker in the newspapers.

—As many as ten cabinetmakers worked in Huntsville between 1818 and 1830. Among them was Walker Allen, the owner of Constitution Hall.

—Goods for trade came from New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, and other eastern cities. The quantity of large goods shipped that distance was undoubtedly small, but necessary, considering the strong demand for goods that must have accompanied such rapid economic growth.

PROBATE ESTATE INVENTORIES AND PERIOD LETTERS. These long lists of household furnishings, says historian Nina Fletcher Little, "remain the best source of information concerning the contents of any individual house."[6] Many inventories are extremely detailed. Items listed include

—a half loaf of sugar
—one stone jar, handle broken
—four window panes, two broken.

Since they were taken with varied quality, care must be used with estate inventories, but studied over comparative time spans, they provide a superb look at the style of life in 1819 Huntsville. Furthermore, they help us guard against the imposition of our modern concepts of the "Early American" look into the past. Over the last decade, hundreds of oriental carpets have come up off the floors of major restorations like Williamsburg and Old Sturbridge Village, as scholars, using inventories, found them inappropriate.

At Constitution Hall Park, we do not have an inventory for a single building now in the complex. Instead, we must rely on similar buildings and homes. For example, in furnishing the law office of Clement Comer Clay, the 1824 inventory of lawyer Arthur Henderson was used. When Clay relinquished his private practice in 1819 after his selection to the state Supreme Court, he directed his clients to the firm of Henderson and McClung. Following Henderson's death, Clay became a partner with James McClung. Hence, our law office contains a secretary, a writing desk, a small cherry table, and several inexpensive chairs.

Inventories are also helpful in understanding the usage of rooms during the period under study. Even in our day, the parlor has come to be called the "living room," which, in turn, is now commonly referred to as a "great room" when combined with the "TV" or "family" room. Three Madison County inventories before 1845 provide insight into room usage. The most detailed is the 1823 list of the home of John Williams Walker, U.S. Senator, member of the Constitutional Convention, and son-in-law of LeRoy Pope. The homes of Toney Harris and John Allen, both of whom died in the 1840s, had beds in main floor rooms meant for general use. Harris' sitting room, for example, had:

1 Bedstead and furniture
1 Bed & mattress & counterpanes
1 Pr. shovel and tongs
1 doz. cane bottom chairs
1 Piano
2 Side tables

[5]**Alabama Republican**, March 24, 1818.
[6]Nina Fletcher Little, "An Approach to Furnishings," **History News** 25 (February, 1970) p. 1.

"THE QUILTING PARTY" BY JOHANN KRIMMEL

4 Curtains
Carpet and hearth rug.

To explain the period terminology, a bedstead was the upper frame of a canopy bed, the furniture referred to the hangings from it, the bed, then, referred only to the basic endboards and rails. The piano was quite expensive at $250 but shows the propensity of the upper classes towards that musical instrument. In John Allen's house, a bed is found in the dining room. While this may seem surprising to our tastes, it was quite common during the Federal period. Rooms were not as clearly defined by function, and in most homes, with the one-room over one-room design favored in Huntsville, those functions **had** to be combined. The bed was usually the most expensive piece of furniture in the house and could be proudly displayed in the parlor.

Traced over time, inventories also show the introduction of new fashions. Carpeting, either Brussels or ingrain, is found in only a few homes in 1819, but by 1830, the middle classes have purchased it for their parlors. "Yankee clocks" are frequently mentioned in inventories of the late 1820s and early 1830s. Venetian blinds are found in at least one 1833 list. By combining these inventories with newspaper advertisements, fashion becomes measurable, to an extent. One particularly interesting inventory comes from the estate of Andrew Veitch, local merchant, who died in the 1820s. Page after page notes the latest material or gimmick which found its way to the counters of a Huntsville store. The information found in local inventories is just barely touched. As Nina Fletcher Little wrote, "One is constantly amazed at the evidence which early inventories present."[7]

PERIOD PICTURES. Even if we found a totally accurate list of the furnishings of the buildings in Constitution Hall Park,

[7]**Ibid.**, p. 1.

we should still not know how those furnishings were used and placed within the house. At this point, the researcher can turn to the period picture. Carlisle Humelsine, past president of Colonial Williamsburg, wrote, "Rooms [at Williamsburg] are based on evidence, on contemporary inventories to determine **what** was used there, and on paintings and prints to illustrate **how** it was used."[8] These views into the past preserve the interior spatial arrangements without the bias of changing taste. For example, in numerous "Early American" homes, the trusty family rifle hangs over the mantel in the parlor. A fine decorative touch, but one that finds little support from pictures of the early 1800s, where they are usually found over the door to the outside.

Southern interior pictures for the period under study are extremely rare. Some fine "genre" pictures were done, however, in the Federal period by a young artist named Johann Krimmel, the so-called "Hogarth" of America. Krimmel traveled widely, but his better drawings were done around the Philadelphia area. In the "Quilting Party," we see a young couple being presented with a betrothal gift by an enthusiastic group. The picture rings true—the gun over the door, the contrasting colors above and below the chair rail, the china press topped by the ever present demijohn (found in virtually every local inventory), and the Windsor chair. In the corner, a superb tall case clock stands unassumingly.

Study of the accumulated pictures of the era create central themes around which a room can be recreated—how curtains are hung, where chairs are placed, where firetools were kept.

Each of these sources alone might leave important gaps which could seriously distort our perceptions of the past, but combined they prove a historically definable style of life for 1819 Huntsville. Research is just beginning, and as years of work change our early perceptions, we must stand ready to alter our interpretation at the Park. The ideal, according to Thomas Schlereth of Notre Dame University, is that "revisions in interpretation would occur as new historical information was uncovered or speculative hypotheses become more plausible."[9]

One certainty is that the people of 1819 Huntsville believed that they lived in a vital period in our history: "a memorable epoch," as Governor William Wyatt Bibb said. Anne Royall, visiting Huntsville in that year, wrote: "The land around Huntsville...is rich and beautiful as you can imagine; and the appearance of wealth would baffle belief. The town displays much activity. The citizens are gay, polite, and hospitable, and live in great splendor. Nothing like it in our country."[10] Constitution Hall Park recreates that important period and serves as a keystone to the efforts of the residents of present-day Huntsville as they build a "refined and civilized" style of life.

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[8]Carlisle Humelsine, **The Williamsburg Collection of Antique Furnishings** (Williamsburg: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1973) p. 8.

[9]Thomas Sclereth, "It Wasn't That Simple," American Association of Museums Reprint, p. 7.

[10]Anne Royall, **Letters from Alabama** (University: University of Alabama Press, 1969) p. 119.

Household Inventory of John Williams Walker

May 26, 1823

In the Parlor

1 Sofa and pillows	$100.00
1 Piano	150.00
1 Secretary and Bookcase	87.50
1 Bookcase	30.00
1 Small table	10.00
1 Doz chairs	50.00
1 pr andirons, fender, shovel and tongs	35.00
1 Brussels carpet and hearthrug, somewhat worn	50.00
1 portable writing desk	10.00
2 pr plated candlesticks, 2 pr snuffers and tray	25.00
2 small mantel lamps	5.00
4 china flower pots	8.00
1 small convex mirror	3.00
2 Window curtains, dimity	10.00
Library consisting of 950 vols.	1425.00
2 Large maps of America & the world	18.00

In the Secretary

1 Traveling portfolio	2.50
1 set Chessmen & board	4.00
shaving apparatus	5.00
1 first rate patent lever, gold watch, chain	200.00
letter paper	1.00
hearth brush	.50

In the Dining Room

1 doz chairs	24.00
1 fender, andirons, shovel, tongs	25.00
2 Brass candlesticks, snuffers, trays	4.00
2 Doz silver table spoons	50.00
1 soup ladle	5.00
1 doz desert spoons	15.00
2 doz tea spoons	17.50
1 sugar tongs & 4 set spoons	12.00
1 plated butter knives	3.00
85 pieces blue china with waiter	40.00
52 pieces tea china with waiter	50.00
35 pieces glassware	50.00
1 passage lamp	5.00
1 set plated casters	20.00
104 pieces ivory handled knives & forks	50.00
48 pieces horn handled knives & forks	15.00
2½ doz tumblers	18.00
4 doz wine glasses	24.00
15 jelly glasses	10.00
6 goblets	7.50
2 glass pitchers & 1 bowl	6.00
2 plated decanter coasters	3.00
1 tea caddy & tea	5.00
3 cannisters & spice box	3.00
10 decanters	32.50
8 waiters	15.00
4 pitchers	6.00
1 study chair	5.00
1 set dining tables	40.00
1 sideboard	80.00
1 mat carpet	19.00
knife box, brushes & matts	2.00

In the Store Room

1 side board	40.00
1 set Liverpool ware	112.50
9 stone jugs & jars	13.50
22 pieces of stone, glass, earthenware	7.00
1 spice mortar	3.00
1 tin coffeepot, pitcher, sundry things	5.00
scales and weights	3.00
1 gun & powderflask	10.00
1 bunch coarse knives	2.50
1 basket of sundries	1.50
10 lbs best Imperial tea	20.00
40 lbs brown sugar	6.00
50 lbs coffee	20.00
1 reel	2.00
1 washstand	1.25
12 chairs	12.00

In the Children's Room

1 Press	20.00
1 bedstead	10.00
1 ditto	4.00
16 pr linen sheets	80.00
7 pr cotton sheets	21.00
10 pr linen pillow cases	10.00
9 pr cambric	6.75
3 Marsailles counterpanes	36.00
3 Dimity counterpanes	26.00
6 Homespun counterpanes	48.00
1 calico counterpane	8.00
12 pr blankets	72.00
5 damask table cloths	30.00
5 ditto	25.00
3 doz diaper towels	18.00
21 flower linen towels	5.25
pillow cover	2.00
1 hair mattress, bolster & pillows	37.00
1 feather bed, bolster, & pillow	25.00
2 trunks	3.50

Mrs. Walker's Chamber

1 Bureau	35.00
1 Settee	15.00
1 Small table	1.50
1 Press	47.50
1 Child's crib & bedding	10.00
1 Bedstead	25.00
1 Mattress, bolster, pillow	37.50
1 trundle bedstead	4.00
1 Candlestand	3.00
1 Pr. Andirons, shovel, tongs	15.00
1 Dressing glass	5.00
1 Trunk	3.00
1 Washbowl & pitcher	1.50
3 Window curtains	8.00
1 pr. Snuffers & candlesticks	1.50
1 Carpet and rug	25.00
2 Chairs	.75

Staircase

Stair and passage carpet	10.00

Bedrooms Upstairs

2 small tables	6.00
1 Dressing glass	3.00
1 Bedstead, bolster, & pillow	55.00
Baize carpeting	6.00
Washbowl & pitcher	3.00
2 Small tables	6.00
1 Dressing glass	3.00
1 Bed, bedstead, bolster & pillow	60.00
1 Carpet	
2 Sets curtains & pins	50.00
1 Washbowl & pitcher	3.00
1 Dressing case	1.50
1 set of fireirons	12.00

Bedroom No. 3

Two small tables	3.00
1 Dressing glass	2.00
1 Washbowl & pitcher	3.00
2 Beds, 1 Bolster, pillow, 1 Bedstead	90.00
5 Window curtains	10.00
1 Small Baize carpet	2.00

Garrett

1 half side leather	1.50
3 skins morocco	4.00
10 Trunks portmanteau	35.00
a quantity of soap	13.00

School Room

1 Bed & Bedstead	35.00
1 pr. fireirons & candlestick	2.50

Gin House

1 Gin	100.00
1 old gin	50.00

Dairy

Wooden ware	4.00
6 pewter pans	9.00
7 pieces stoneware	7.00
Earthen & tin ware	1.00
4 Spinning wheels	10.00

Meathouse

Sundry barrels	3.00
A parcel of wool	20.00
Steelyards	2.00
Cask of fat	10.00
2 Casks	2.00
Bacon 2500lbs.	250.00

Drawings by Harvie Jones
Photography by Linda Bayer and Dan Hoisington

from

Historic Huntsville Foundation, Inc.
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