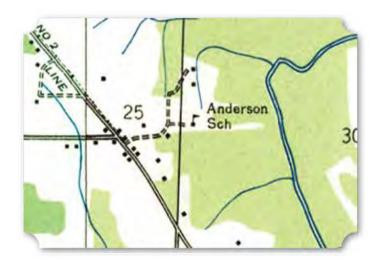
2.

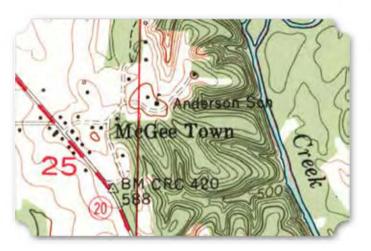
DETAILS OF PEOPLE OF COLOR & PLACES OF INTEREST

Anderson School (Rosenwald)*

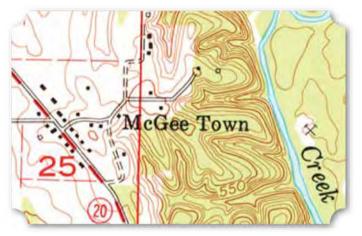
The Anderson School was one of seven Rosenwald schools in Lauderdale County. It was located about five and a half miles northwest of Florence on the south side of County Road 228 (Will Duncan Road) in the area of the Forks of Cypress. The one-room, one-teacher schoolhouse was constructed around 1923 and cost a total of \$1550, with \$700 from the African American community, \$450 from public funds, and \$400 from the Rosenwald Fund. There are no known images of the school; however, it is marked on the 1936 topographic map as "Anderson School." The school was still in used in 1957 in a community



(Above) 1957 USGS Topographic Map of Anderson School, Florence, Alabama Quadrangle



(Above) 1936 USGS Topographic Map of Anderson School, Florence, Alabama Quadrangle



(Above) 1971 USGS Topographic Map of Anderson School, Florence, Alabama Quadrangle

called "McGee Town." By the 1950s, many of the rural schools in North Alabama were being consolidated, and by the end of the 1960s, integration had resulted in closure of the small, rural school. The building still appears on the 1971 topographic map.



Ardoyne Plantation* and Servants' Cemetery

Located along the river southwest of Florence and south of Gunwaleford Road, Ardoyne Plantation was established by Sarah Jackson Hannah, sister of James Jackson of the Forks of Cypress Plantation. The plantation passed through a few owners over time, including U.S. President Andrew Jackson, who bought it for his ward, Andrew Jackson Hutchings; as well as the son of Gen. John Coffee, Capt. Alexander Donelson Coffee. While the house burned in 1919, it is significant for the families of color that continued to live on the plantation and the cemeteries located there.

An important resident of Ardoyne was Davis Hutchins Smith. Known as "Old Pap," he lived to be 106 years old. Born in South Carolina just after the American Revolution ended, Davis was owned by veteran Gen. Joseph Dickson. He was then given to Dickson's daughter, Isabella Smith, when she married. Davis became the property of the Smith's daughter, Mary, who married Col. John Hutchings of Milton's Bluff in Lawrence County, Alabama. Davis accompanied Andrew Jackson on his campaigns during the War of 1812. Davis was then given to Gen. Coffee and brought to Hickory Hill in Lauderdale County before moving and settling the rest of his life at Ardoyne.

"Old Pap" was often given positions of importance throughout his life, including overseer at Milton's Bluff and foreman at Hickory Hill and Ardoyne. After serving many generations of masters, he was offered his freedom sometime before the Civil War. During the war he stayed at Ardoyne and oversaw the farm — by that time he was a man of at least 70 years of age. Davis and his wife, Kate, lived at Ardoyne for the rest of their lives. Davis outlived Kate by 50 years but never remarried.

Davis and Kate Smith are buried on the plantation property, in one of the two cemeteries on the plantation. Both cemeteries are referred to as "Coffee," used by slaves and former slaves. Neither is mapped on any USGS topographic map. One cemetery has approximately 100 unmarked graves and only four marked burials: Paterson Braham (1825-1905), John Clemmons (1883-1915), Bettie Clemmons (died 1924), and C.B. Buckmond (died 1921). The other cemetery is also known as Coffee Servant's Cemetery. It has a few marked graves, including the

memorials for Martha Crawford (died 1929, age

"OLD UNOLEJDAVE."

David Hutchings was born in Mor-

The Oldest Man in Landordale Dead.

ganton, S. C., about 1788 and was over one hundred years of age, and up to March 1st of this year was a remarkably active, industrious old man. He came to North Alabama in 1817 as foreman for his master, Col. John Hutchings and General Jackson, and they retiled a farm on the south side of the Tennessee river, near Melton's Bluff, opposite the mouth of Elk river. Whilst here General Jackson took Dave to wait upon him as campman down in the Indian Nation to hold a treaty. He went also with General Coffee to run the treaty line from the month of Cape creek south. Melton Itluff being so sickly, Col. Hutchings died and many of their negroes. General Jackson moved them in 1819 (the year of the first. Florence land sale) into this county and turned them over to General Coffee as administrator for Hutchings. Dave coninued as foreman until his young master, Cal. Andrew Hutchings, took charge and made him gardener and carriage driver. Col. Hutchings died in 1841. offered Dave his freedom. He went as foreman again until the war broke out, during which he was faithful and true to his owner, as he had ever been, and the family was much attached to him. He had done the weaving of the negroes' clothes all these years and his devotion to the memory of Katie, his wife, who was born in 1792 and died in 1842, was remarkable. He never married again, but went every day to her grave and prayed. He died a Christian. (Left) Newspaper Clipping Announcing the Death of Mr. David Hutchins Smith, January 18, 1890, Florence Times (Findagrave.com, user Wanda Quinn Bradford)

90). Davis Hutchins Smith (died 1894, age 106), and his wife, Katty Smith (1792-1842). The memorial for Martha Crawford reads: "daughter of David H. Smith Faithful servant and friend to the family of Alexander Donaldson Coffee all her life; Erected to the memory of my mammy by Mary Coffee Campbell." Davis's memorial reads:

"died at Ardoyne, aged 106 years. Body servant of General John Coffee and General Andrew Jackson in the Indian Wars in Alabama" "All his life faithful and loyal servant of General John Coffee and his son Alexander Donelson Coffee; Erected to the memory of Pap Dave by Mary Coffee Campbell."

3

Bailey Springs

Bailey Springs is located northeast of Florence along Shoal Creek and Wilson Lake adjacent to the town of St. Florian. In the early 20th century, this area had on average 15% African American households. Of the 145 households in St. Florian in 1900, only 25 were families of color, 13 of which owned a farm. Records

KEY

COMMUNITIES
CEMETERIES
CHURCHES
PLANTATIONS
SCHOOLS

* Indicates a Historical - Non-Extant Resource