

2. DETAILS OF PLACES OF INTEREST

1 ■ Boxwood Plantation

Boxwood Plantation, located on the Lawrence-Morgan County border, was originally owned by Samuel Elliott who owned a large amount of land and at least 94 slaves prior to the Civil War. The plantation was mostly destroyed during the war; all that is left is a single slave cabin on the corner of Joe Wheeler Highway and Cooperage Way. The cabin is unique for being built out of brick, which most likely helped it survive for over 150 years. The cabin was built in 1854 with slave-made bricks. The unique building material and the proximity to the main house suggests that it was for use by the house servants. The other cabins would have been located further away and constructed much like the log cabins on display at Pond Spring Plantation.

The cabin consists of two, 18-by-18-foot rooms with two front doors and a chimney on either end. It eventually became a residence and was expanded and covered with exterior siding until its original function was nearly unrecognizable. The cabin was inhabited until the 1980s, and its history was obscured until 2010. Restoration and stabilization on the building was conducted by volunteers and the Alabama Historical Commission. It was then added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage and to the National Register of Historic Places. A historical marker conveys the history of the building.



(Above) 1936 USGS/TVA Topographic Map of Boxwood Slave Cabin, Stewart Cross Roads, Alabama Quadrangle (Circled in red) (Below) 1950 USGS/TVA Topographic Map of Boxwood Slave Cabin, Jones Crossroads, Alabama Quadrangle (Bottom) 1976 USGS/TVA Topographic Map of Boxwood Slave Cabin, Jones Crossroads, Alabama Quadrangle

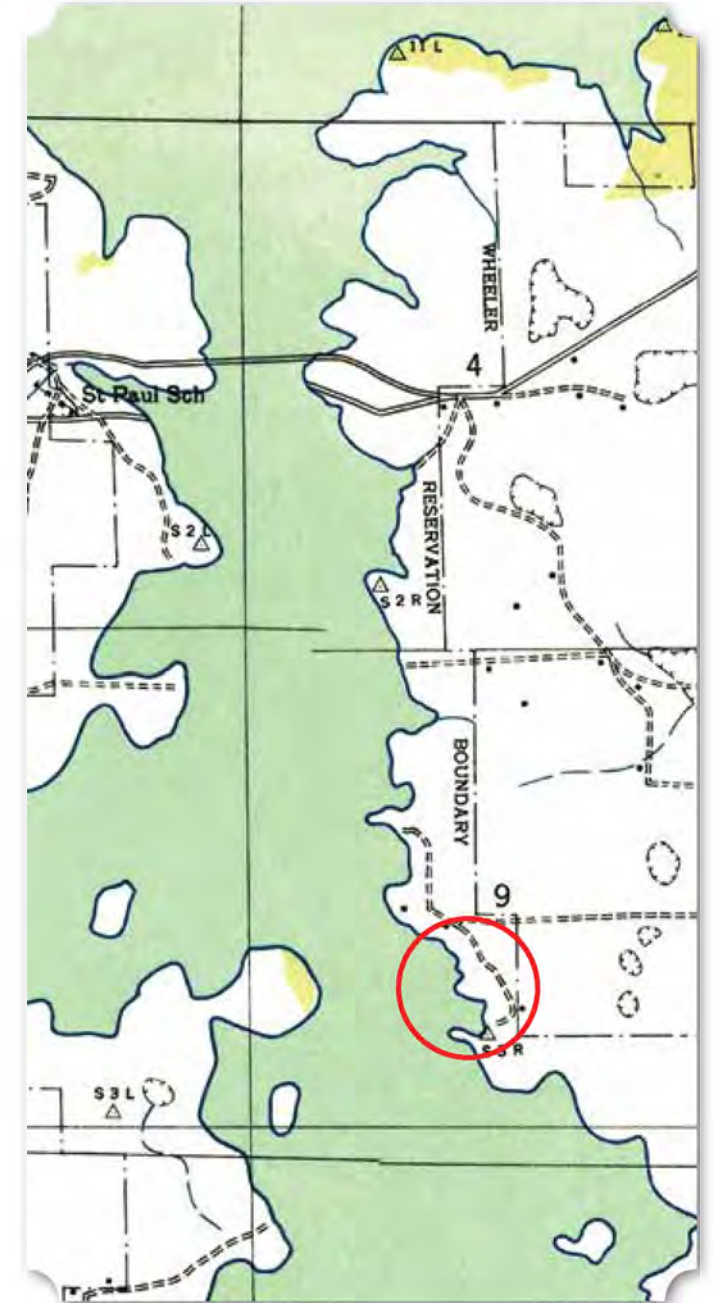


(Above) Boxwood Brick Slave Cabin, 2013 (National Register of Historical Places)

2 ■ Campbell Cemetery*

Campbell Cemetery was located on the east bank of Spring Creek, but it was inundated with the damming of the Tennessee River. In the 1930s, the TVA did a survey of cemeteries that would be affected by the dams and lakes constructed in the Tennessee Valley. Some of the cemeteries were left in their original locations; others were moved. Some African American cemeteries were moved, records indicate that Campbell Cemetery was among those relocated. TVA files record 164 graves from Campbell Cemetery were moved to nearby Hampton Cemetery. Most of the individuals were unidentified. According to the TVA report, the church associated with the cemetery took responsibility for the graves, and they were moved without individually identifying and contacting next of kin.

Neither the Campbell nor Hampton cemeteries are marked on the 1936 USGS/TVA topographic maps. Hampton Cemetery is mapped on the 1951 topographic map but is not labeled by name. In 1974, Hampton Cemetery is labeled on the east bank of Spring Creek. Of the 164 graves moved from Campbell Cemetery, only 58 are known; the rest are unidentified. The earliest known interments are Ed and Andrew Jones who died in 1898. Garth, Jones, and Lispcomb are common surnames.



(Above) 1936 USGS/TVA Topographic Map of Spring Creek, Courtland, Alabama Quadrangle (Approximate Location of Campbell Cemetery Circled in Red)



KEY

- COMMUNITIES
- CEMETERIES
- CHURCHES
- PLANTATIONS
- SCHOOLS

* Indicates a Historical - Non-Extant Resource