



(Above) 1936 USGA/TVA Topographic Map, Huntsville Quadrangle

The Glenwood Cemetery was established in 1870 by the City of Huntsville. The original 10-acre lot and a five-acre addition were previously part of the John Brahan Plantation. The city purchased the larger lot with intentions of moving the Old Georgia Cemetery to the new burial grounds. While the exact number of graves at Old Georgia and Glenwood are not known, there were possibly over 1,000 slaves buried at Old Georgia Cemetery, and over 10,000 are graves now at Glenwood. However, since there were no burial records created for the slave interments or the graves that were moved, it is speculated by local historians that some slave burials remain at the original cemetery.

In 1996, Glenwood Cemetery received a historical marker by the Alabama Historical Commission. The historical marker commemorates some of the distinguished African Americans buried at Glenwood: numerous veterans, including two Buffalo Soldiers



(Above) Map of the "Country in the Vicinity of Huntsville, Ala Occupied as a Military Encampment by a Portion of the Fourth Army Corps and Other U.S. Troops in the Autumn of 1898" (National Archives and Records Administration via the University of Alabama, Historical Map Collection)

and members of the U.S. Colored Troops of the Union Army; former slaves; clergymen; educators; entrepreneurs; politicians; and other leaders. It was also listed in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register in 2015.

Early African American community leaders buried here include Henry C. Binford, educator, newspaper editor, and alderman; Daniel S. Brandon, alderman; William H. Gaston, clergyman; Charles Hendley, Jr., editor and educator C.C. Moore, Postman; and Burgess E. Scroggs, alderman and physician.

22 ■ Green Grove Cemetery

Located on Redstone Arsenal by Zierdt Road and I-565, Green Cove Cemetery is actually not near the community of Green Grove. It only has one memorial marker, but according to historian John P. Rankin, it could probably have anywhere from 500 to 1,000 unmarked graves.

The only remaining headstone is that of James Turner who died March 2, 1926. In the 1900 and 1910 census, there is an African American tenant farmer named James Turner, who lived in the area with his wife, Sofornia. He was born about 1854.

The land was originally patented to Gross Scurggs in 1818. According to the 1830 census, Scruggs had at least 41 slaves. The land passed to Richard Holding, who owned 98 slaves in 1840, 221 in 1860. While there is only one marker, the area fenced off for the cemetery is quite large, which suggests that this cemetery was most likely used by the Scruggs and Holding slaves and their descendants.

The cemetery is marked on the current topographic map; however, it was not recorded on any known map until 1964.

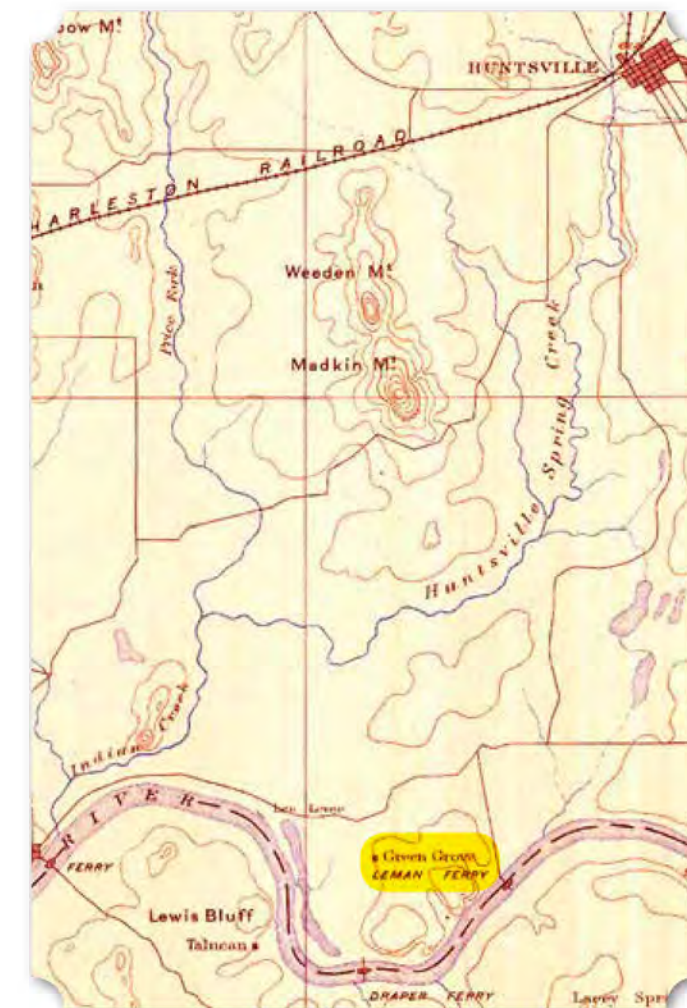
23 ■ Green Grove*

Green Grove was a community in south Madison County on what is now Redstone Arsenal. However, it dates to the 19th century and was not recognized by those living in the area in the early 20th century prior to when the U.S. Army purchased the land for the

Arsenal. It appears on early topographic maps from 1885.

Research on the free people of color of Madison County before the Civil War helped identified the community of Green Grove. For instance, a woman

(Bottom) Green Grove Post Office Listed on the 1870 Agricultural Census for Madison County, Alabama (National Archives and Records Administration via Ancestry.com) (Below) 1885 USGS Topographic Map of the Redstone Arsenal Area and Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama Quadrangle



KEY

- COMMUNITIES
- CEMETERIES
- CHURCHES
- PLANTATIONS
- SCHOOLS

* Indicates a Historical, Non-Extant Resource