

TO. MARIE CROMER
FROM. WILLIAM LESLEY

IM SENDING YOU SOME INFORMATION I HAVE ON LITTLEFUCHEE , I HAVE MADE A
COPY OF THE JACKSON MAP, OF MY FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, AND I WILL
MAIL IT TO SOON AS I CAN, I HAVE MADE COPYS OF MY MAPS & NOTES OF THE
AREA, I WILL HAVE ~~A~~ COPY MADE OF THE BIG MAP & SEND IT TO YOU SOON AS I
CAN.

(TOWN OF LITTEFUCHEE)

FROM ASHVILLE WAS 940 ON THE M.P.H. , AND TO THE SETTLEMENT IN BEULAH CIRCLE, IT WAS-013, AND IT ADD UP TO (7 MILE"s", AND 3/10) OF A MILE,

IT WAS 3 SETTLEMENT OF LITTEFUCHEE, ONE IN BEULAH CIRCLE, ONE ON HWY-23, ONE ON FLOYD ANDERSON, IT APEARED TO HAVE SET IN 3 SETTLEMENT NEAR THE FORK OF BIG CANOE & LITTL CANOE CREEK, & ARTIFACT"s" HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE 3 SETTLEMENT,

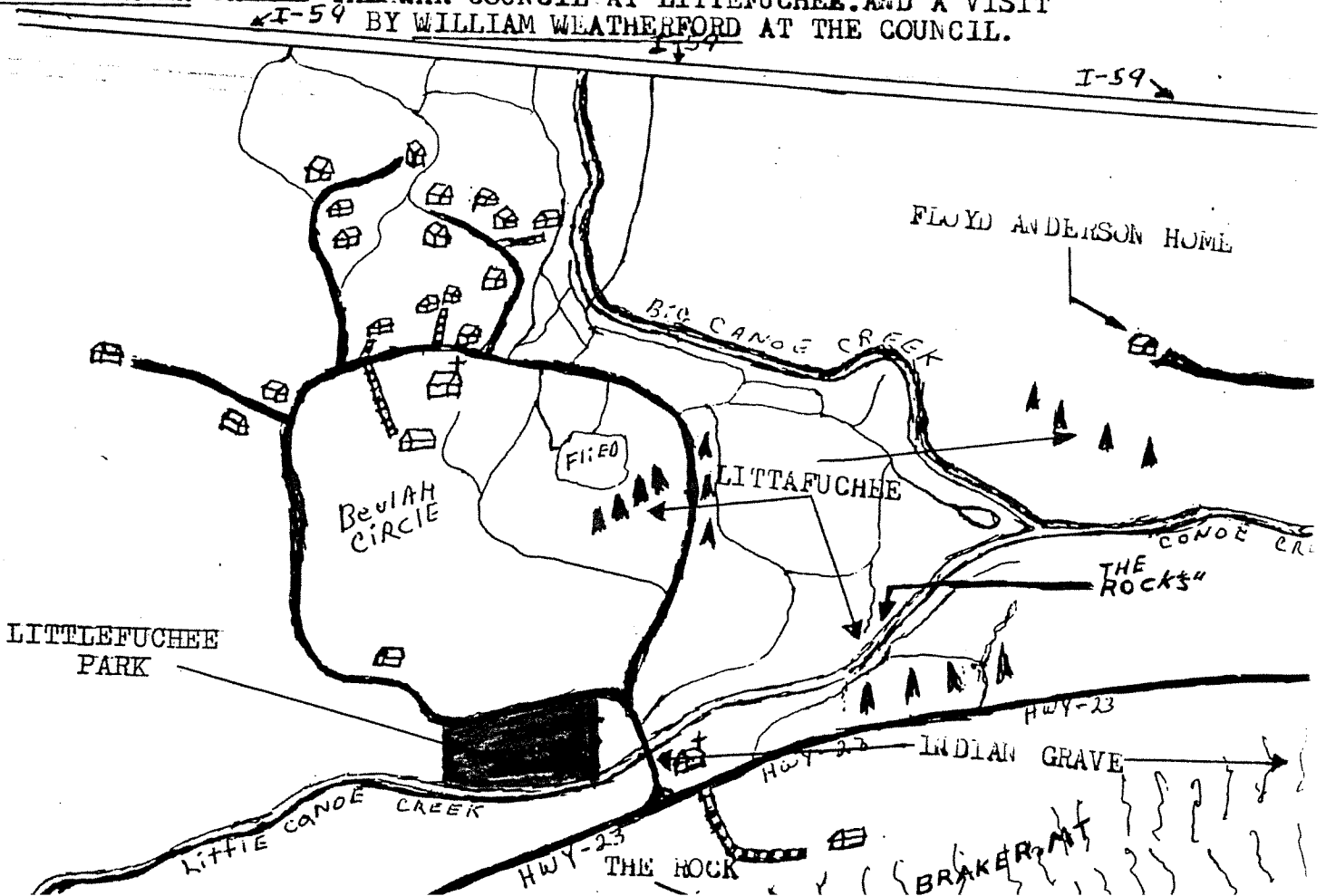
AND A BIG ROCK ON BRAKER.MT, MAY HAVE BEEN A LOOKOUT POINT FOR THE INDIAN VILLAGE, FROM THE ROCK YOU CAN SEE ALL OF THE 3 SETTLEMENT, AND INDIAN GRAVE"s" IS NEAR THE VILLAGE,

FROM THE COOSEE R. UP THE CREEK TO SPRINGVILLE.ALA, IS 4CREEK"s" RUN IN TO THE CANOE CREEK FROM THE NORTH, IT IS THE LITTL CANOE CREEK-GULF CREEK-MUCKLERCY CREEK-& THE BIG CANOE & LITTL CANOE CREEK"s" FORKS IN BEULAH CIRCLE, LITTEFUCHEE SET IN A MILE SQUAIRE NEAR THE FORKS, & FLINT ROCKS. CAN BE FOUND ON THE CREEK"s", & ON BRAKER.MT,

ARTIFACT"s" FOUND **RUBBING STONE**CHOPPERS**CRUMBLING TOOLS**
HAMMERS**HOE BLADES**AND ARROWHEADS**

THEY HAD THEIR CONCIL OF WAR AT LITTEFUCHEE IN 1812.AND ON OCTOBER 29.1813 GEN.JACKSON DISPATCHED COL.DYER AND 200 MEN TO ATTACK LITTEFUCHEE.

THE ATTACK. AT FOUR O.CLOCK.A.M.
PRISONERS. 29 MEN.WOMEN.CHILDREN.
THEY BURNED DOWN THE TOWN.
SECURE THE SUPPLY.PRISONERS SENT TO HUNTSVILLE.RETURNING TO CAMP.
CHIEF CATAULA CALLED THE WAR COUNCIL AT LITTEFUCHEE.AND A VISIT
I-59 BY WILLIAM WEATHERFORD AT THE COUNCIL.



OF BUELAH CIRCLE
interstate

home"s"

R. R.

I-59

BIG
CANOE
CREEK

MT. BUELAH CHURCH

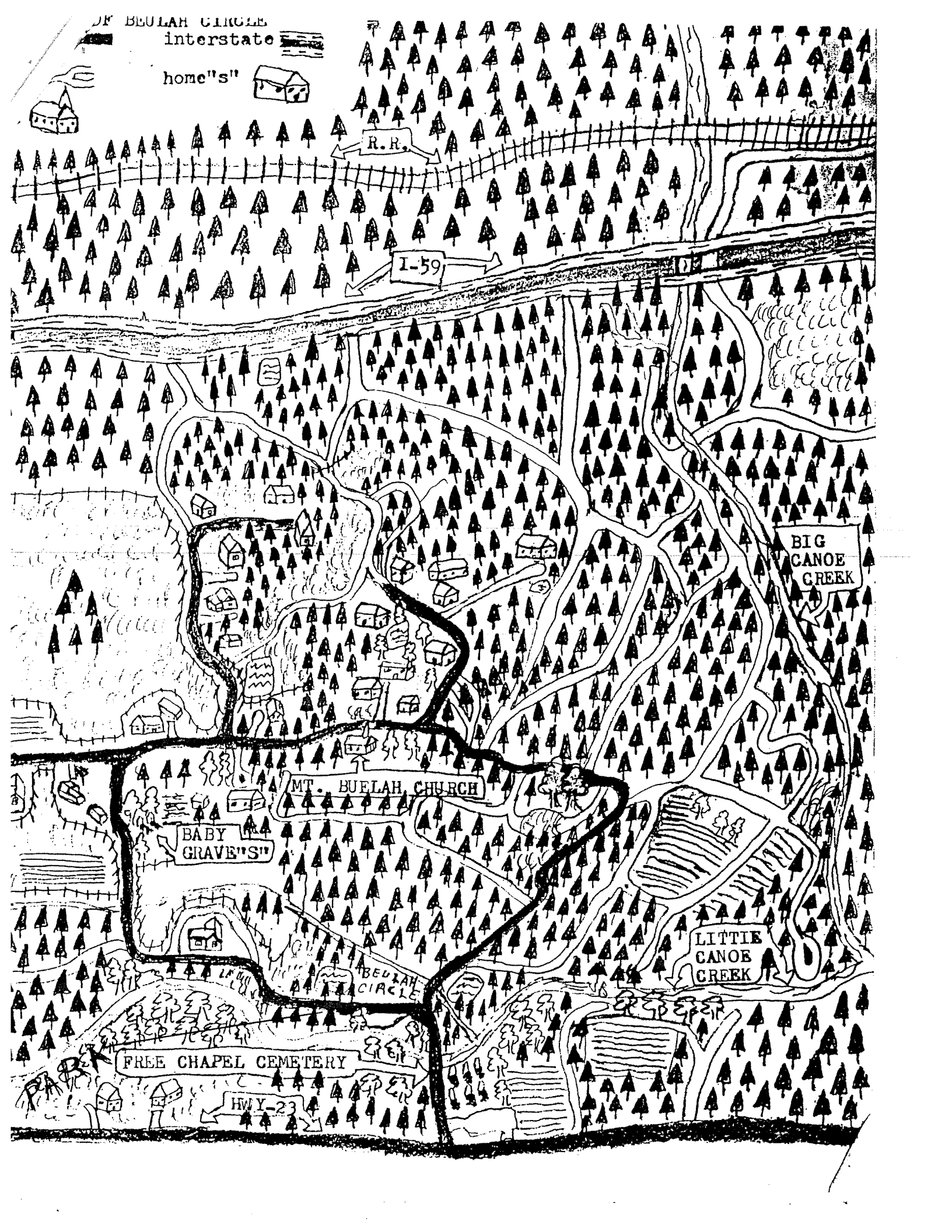
BABY
GRAVE'S

LITTLE
CANOE
CREEK

BUELAH
CIRCLE

FREE CHAPEL CEMETERY

HWY-23



I OLD HICKORY IN SAINT CLAIR COUNTY¹

From 1764 to several years afterward, this beautiful section of the country which is now within the limits of St. Clair County was the British Province of Illinois. Although the English claimed it by virtue of treaty and France and Spain claimed it by right of discovery, it was in complete possession of the Indians, mainly Cherokees with some intermingling of Creeks. The state of Georgia claimed it due to the fact that King George of England had granted Oglethorpe this territory as early as 1743 and that Oglethorpe had made a treaty with the Indians.

In 1794-5 this territory, St. Clair and surrounding counties, was sold to the Georgia Company by the Georgia Legislature. This sale was later declared null and void. On April 24, 1802, the state of Georgia ceded to the Federal Government all the country now embraced in the states of Alabama and Mississippi. In this vast forested area there were no roads, only narrow trails, as the Indian custom was to walk one behind the other. The paths led to caves, mines of lead and ore and places where they secured their flints and stones for tools and arrow points. Naturally there were no county boundaries or county organizations, for this was before the state of Alabama was formed. The whites had privileges here, but they had practically no permanent settlements—only hunters and adventurers had drifted in and out of the country.

The Georgia settlers learned of this area through hunting excursions and cast a longing eye to this beautiful country. A few settlers pushed their way into St. Clair from east Tennessee and western North Carolina. As the whites came in, the Indians considered it an infringement upon their territory and rights. The Creeks bitterly resisted and went on the war path to help the British in the War of 1812.

General Andrew Jackson was sent to Alabama to put an end to the Indian uprisings. By selecting the best river crossings, by going through mountain gaps, and by following a direct course south, he with his army from Tennessee cut the Jackson Trace in 1812-13-14, which was the first road into this section.

General Andrew Jackson was sent to Alabama to put an end to the Indian uprisings. By selecting the best river crossings, by going through mountain gaps, and by following a direct course south, he with his army from Tennessee cut the Jackson Trace in 1812-13-14, which was the first road into this section.

Jackson and his men encamped in Blount County on the Warrior River. Colonel Richard Brown, who had been through St. Clair County and later had settled in Blount, joined Jackson's army (probably while it was encamped near by) and led one of Jackson's scouting

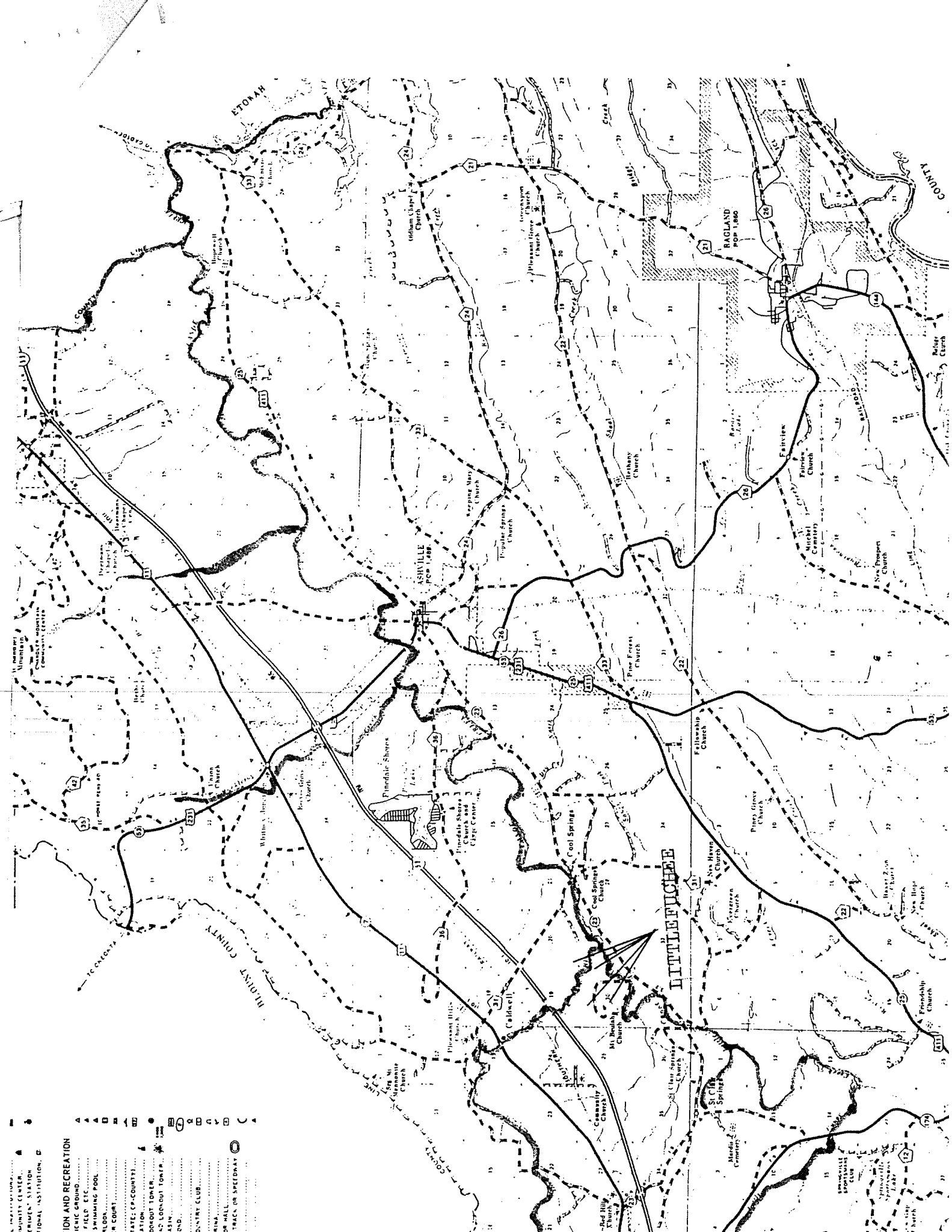
expeditions into St. Clair County. From this camp in Blount County, Jackson cut his way to Will's Creek, (now in Etowah County) which was included in the original boundaries of St. Clair County, where he encamped (near Lake Rhea, it is thought) October 28, 1813. While encamped here, Jackson's men went out and engaged in a battle with the Indians at Littlefuchee on Canoe Creek five or six miles above Ashville, according to William H. Cather's "History of St. Clair County". If this location is correct, this would be not far from what is now Steele Community.

From his encampment on Big Will's Creek, Jackson cut his way in front of where the Curtiston school now stands to Highway 11, then into the flatwoods near Camp Sibert Gate 2, and crossed Canoe Creek near the Auberry Bridge on Highway 411. He then moved on and built Fort Strother, the ruins of which are now within St. Clair County. This was Jackson's place of rendezvous during the Creek Indian War in St. Clair County.

Later on in the war, the army was reduced almost to the point of starvation and consequent mutiny on account of the delay in the arrival of provisions from Tennessee. The soldiers collected and ate acorns and whatever else they found in the woods. They contended that their term of service had expired, but a compromise was agreed on.² The troops under their respective officers, including the general, would start toward Tennessee until they met the supply train. The army with its baggage started toward home and on the first or second day met a drove of one-hundred fifty cattle and the long look-

ed for wagons loaded down with provisions. Captain Edward Beeson, a Revolutionary War veteran, was in charge of this train.³ It was a joyous sight. They pitched camp, eagerly set to work cooking, eating and enjoying themselves, and then lay down for a good night's sleep. That night Jackson was awakened and told of a conspiracy that had been formed by the soldiers who were determined to go on to their homes rather than return to the fort as agreed. Jackson, in a bold effort, called their HALT! They did halt and returned to Fort Strother. Before long a fresh army relieved them, and the veteran soldiers were marched home to Tennessee and discharged.

This last account is given because it seems that it took place near Steele. Cather says "between Canoe Creek and the foot of the mountain." He also says that the "Jackson Trace ran from Green's Ferry through the piney woods to the foot of this mountain (where William Brown and later Joel Chandler lived)". We know that Joel Chandler lived at the foot of Chandler Mountain on Canoe Creek about



- COMMUNITY CENTER
 PERFORMING STATION
 RECREATION CENTER
 COMMUNITY CENTER
- RECREATION**
 PICNIC GROUND
 BALL FIELD ETC.
 SWIMMING POOL
 PLAYGROUND
 TENNIS COURT
- STATE (CP-COUNTY)
 LOOKOUT TOWER
 AIR-LOOKOUT TOWER
 BASIN
 POND
 COUNTRY CLUB
 JACUZZI
 OR HALL
 TRACK OR SPEEDWAY

LITTLEFIELD

ASHVILLE
1900-1906

EATON

BAGLAND
1900-1906

BLISS

FAIRVIEW

FAIRVIEW

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

FAITHFULNESS

BEEN A ROCK OR BOLT



THE SITE IN THE FORK



THE SITE IN THE FORK

