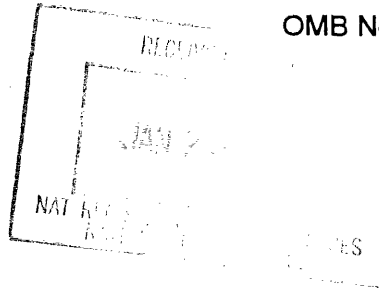


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Jude, George, House

other names/site number Crutcher, David and Lucy, House (preferred)

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 2132 Winchester Road not for publication N/A
city or town Huntsville vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Madison code 089 zip code 35810

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ Date 1/20/00

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] _____ Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 2/22/00

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>2</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Storage</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

other: dogtrot

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: limestone

roof Metal

walls Wood: weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.) See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance circa 1812 1906-1949

Significant Dates circa 1812 1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data: N/A
[] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other state agency
[] Federal agency
[] Local government
[] University
[] Other
Name of repository

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 0.51

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	537820	3850050	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Harvie Jones, F.A. I.A. /Lee Anne Hewett; Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer
organization Alabama Historical Commission date August 1999
street & number 468 S. Perry Street telephone (334)242-3184
city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36130-0900

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Valine Crutcher Battle, Executor
street & number 3020 Winchester Road telephone (256) 852-6181
city or town Huntsville state AL zip code 35810

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

=====

VII. Narrative Description

The David and Lucy Crutcher House at 2132 Winchester Road in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, is a locally significant example of the dogtrot form. This 1- and ½- story, log house features a gable roof and a central partial-width porch with a gable roof supported by wood posts. The front gable-roofed porch may be of early construction since it has hewn and puncheon joists and roof framing typical of the early 19th century. The roof lathing is 20th-century 1" x 4"; however, at each gable end there are brick chimneys which, by their design and materials, are either original or early. Many of the brown-red wood mold bricks have green-gray glazed areas on their faces, and the chimney shoulders have two slightly projecting corbels at the bottom of the shoulder slopes, both characteristic of early-19th-century chimneys. The dogtrot has been enclosed and is covered with 20th-century Dutch lap siding with a central wood and glass door and modern 2/2 sash windows. Mr. Bob Hayden of the Crutcher family recalls this was done in the mid-20th-century after vandals burglarized items located in the dogtrot.¹ The gables retain their original clapboards of about six-inch exposure and the logs are now covered in a double-lap clapboard that was popular in the early 20th century. The clapboards at the dogtrot gables have pit-sawn marks on their back faces and have beaded-bottom edges, both indications of the early-19th century since most clapboards were sash-sewn by the 1820s in this area of Alabama. The logs are approximately 12-15 inches wide, have half-dovetail joints, and have traces of whitewash on them on both the exterior and interior faces. The joint daubing is hydrated lime and fine sand. At each drip eave, the four projecting ledger-log ends that support the top-plate eave log are visible. A chimney pent by the west chimney appears to be of early-20th-century construction as evidenced by the wire nails and narrow vertical double-bead siding.

The David and Lucy Crutcher House features a limestone foundation that is roughly coursed and shaped by a chisel rather than a saw. Chisel marks are still visible on the faces of the stones. The west and the north foundation walls retain two wood foundation vents whose design and construction is typical of the early 19th century.

The crawl spaces of the house and the rear-shed room reveal puncheon joists, some with the bark still on them. The flooring of the first floor west pen is about 3 inches wide and probably dates from the turn of the 20th century. Some hewn joists at the rear-shed floor have mortises that indicate these members were reused from a previous early structure. The rear shed rooms, which extend the full width of the house, were added later per the joint evidence and the fact that the shed floor beams and stone piers are independent of the rear wall construction of the main house. The Dutch lap siding at the rear shed rooms could indicate an early-20th-century date, using salvaged floor framing. The rafter ends at the shed room roof are of late-19th- or early-20th-century dimensions and the floor planks are about 3 inches wide, indicating a similar time period of construction. The sashes are of either the late-19th or early-20th-century based on their profiles and joinery.

In the now-enclosed dogtrot, the L-plan staircase that is typical of early log houses appears to be original. The rails are mortised, tenoned, and pegged into the square newel posts. The rail is rounded on top and flat on the bottom. The balusters are slim rectangles measuring about 5/8" x 1" in section and are mounted with the narrow side out. The treads are deeply worn at the center.

¹Interview with Mr. Bob Hayden, January 14, 1998; August 11, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House

County and State: Madison County, Alabama

=====

The original door frames are typical of the Federal period, with delicate quirk-ogee back bands and edge-beaded (half-bead) face trim. The baseboards are top-beaded and there is no shoe mold, typical of early-19th-century details.

The floor of the first floor west pen was apparently replaced with narrow boards in the late-19th or early-20th century. The bracketed mantel shelf in the west pen is of the late-19th or early-20th century based upon the nails and other indications. The fireplace in the west pen is bricked up for a stove, which is a "Warm Morning" brand, a highly efficient type first made in about 1940 and made popular in World War II when they were used to heat army barracks.²

The east pen mantel is a simple folk design with a decorative chevron pattern of overlaid planks at the top of each pilaster. The east pen fireplace is also bricked up for a stove, which is a small cast-iron heating stove.

The two loft rooms retain their original board and batten doors with the wide boards and battens smoothed with a jackplane and the battens edge-chamfered. The nail pattern at the battens is a diaper pattern, the one most frequently observed. Each loft room has two sashes that are 18" x 24" each. They were probably hinged casements but now have later addition sashes. The two loft doors are 6' 2" high. The door to the east loft room retains its carved wood lift-latch and can be opened from the hall side only when the latchstring is out through a small hole in the door into the hall side. An old expression still heard in the 1930s is "come on over, the latchstring is out," meaning visitors are welcome.

The east loft ceiling is 7' 7" high. The room is plastered with hair-enforced plaster and now covered with wallpaper, plus some modern plywood. The east loft room has a now-enclosed fireplace. In the unfinished west loft room the original condition can best be seen. The logs are still exposed in the west loft room; this room was never ceiled or finished. The backs of the gable clapboards are pit-sawn rather than sash-sawn, indicating very early construction since sawmills were readily available by about 1820 and planking was typically sash-sawn by this time. The clapboards are smoothed and bottom-beaded on the face sides, and whitewashed where the back sides are exposed in the west loft room as well as on the face sides in the hall. The logs, door, frame, and roof framing have no whitewash traces. The west loft room has no evidence of a fireplace indicating that the room was intended for storage from the beginning. Mr. Hayden of the Crutcher family recalls that this west loft room was used during his childhood (mid-20th century) for storage and to hang hams, confirmed by a sapling pole hung between the rafters for hanging the hams.³

The second floor pine planks are 7" to 9" wide, face nailed, about 1 1/8" thick, typical of early-19th-century log houses. The rafters are about 3" x 5", pit-sawn, with some hewn faces, and jointed at the ridge with a center-mortised and pegged joint. Few early houses have ridge-boards. Most have half-lapped and pegged ridge-joints. The studs are about 3" x 4" and 2' on centers and are mortised and tenoned into the sill plates that rest on the top log at the loft-hall walls. The roof-lath planks are generally 12" to 16" wide and are pit-sawn.

²Harvie Jones' uncle experienced these stoves in World War II and had one installed in his house in the 1940s.

³Interview with Bob Hayden, January 14, 1998.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

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The rear shed rooms contain a kitchen, bedroom, and a bath (which was inserted in the center hall within the last few decades). The kitchen has the sheet-steel cabinets that were popular in the mid-20th century. The ruins of a 1940s outhouse is still in the backyard.

Crutcher family tradition has that the nearby frame barn was in existence by 1919. It is one story with a hay loft above and vertical-plank siding. The gable roof is clad with metal. A central open aisle runs longitudinally through the building with wooden stalls and pens on either side for livestock. It is in fair condition and is still used for farming purposes. It is a contributing element of the property.

The Jude family cemetery is about 200' east of the house and 50' north of Winchester Road. It contains several boxed limestone monuments and the 1872 pylon monument of George Jude, Jr. The cast-iron fence posts remain, but the fence was stolen a few years ago. The cemetery is in disrepair and is not included in the nomination since it is not now contiguous with the house property.

One-half mile from the David and Lucy Crutcher House at the northern boundary of the farm is a fieldstone wall about 3' high, now in a mostly collapsed state. This wall extends for a considerable distance. It seems likely that the wall was built to clear the fields of stone for cultivation, and so probably dates to the early 19th century (see photo #24).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this property, the potential for subsurface remains is high. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area. Properties of this type were sited within a constellation of dependencies such as kitchens or other outbuildings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House

County and State: Madison County, Alabama

VIII. Statement of Significance

Though the historic name of the nominated property is commonly referred to as the George Jude House, the preferred and the most recent property name is the David and Lucy Crutcher House. This name reflects the ethnic associations for the most recent historic period, rather than its 19th-century associations with the Jude family.

VIII. Criterion C: Architecture

Built in circa 1812, the David and Lucy Crutcher House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of an early-19th-century vernacular architectural form in Alabama. This 1 and ½ story log dogtrot is among the earliest remaining log houses in Madison County. The dogtrot was a popular form preferred by yeoman farmers in 19th-century Alabama.⁴ The dogtrot was enclosed within the last 30 years for security reasons. The oldest documented house in the county, the LeRoy Pope House, dates from 1814. The loft rooms and staircase of the David and Lucy Crutcher House are in an almost pristine state of preservation. The L-plan staircase that is typical of early log houses appears to be original. The rails are mortised, tenoned, and pegged into the square newel posts. The west loft room depicts the original condition of the house clearly showing the exposed logs and the pit-sawn gable clapboards. While some modifications have been made to some aspects of the pen rooms (removal of fireplaces and the replacement of floor boards and the 20th-century addition of rear shed rooms), the David and Lucy Crutcher House retains the essential historic features that define the early-19th-century dogtrot form. A modern bathroom and kitchen have been added, but the historic floor plan of the house has not been compromised. The David and Lucy Crutcher House also retains distinctive features such as original Federal style interior doors with delicate quirk-ogee back bands and edge-beaded face trim as well as original top-beaded baseboards with no shoe mold, typical of early-19th-century details. The David and Lucy Crutcher House retains a high degree of integrity in its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

VIII. Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

The David and Lucy Crutcher House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage, Black. The nominated property is significant as the remaining evidence of an early- 20th-century African American farmstead, having been owned and continuously farmed by a successful African American farm family since 1906. It is perhaps the oldest documented historic black-owned farmstead in Madison County, Alabama. In 1906 David Crutcher along with two other African American men, Burns Battle and John Kelly, purchased the 154-acre farmstead that had historically been part of the Jude Estate. In 1911, the men equally divided the land receiving roughly 51.3 acres each. The nominated boundaries include the David and Lucy Crutcher House and circa 1919 barn along with .51 acres of land. The remaining original acreage Crutcher owned (minus ½ of an acre deeded to the Union Hill Primitive Baptist Church in 1919) has been sold off for new development or is rented out for cattle grazing.

⁴ Gamble, Robert. *The Alabama Catalog: A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State*. The University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

VIII. Historical Summary

In 1805 the first permanent settler, Isaac Criner, arrived and settled in what is today known as Madison County, Alabama. Just seven years later on September 20, 1812, Samuel Echols, a land speculator, patented the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3, Range 1W. Echols sold 54 acres from the south side of this northwest quarter for \$540 to George Jude, Sr. with "tenements and appurtenances" in 1817.⁵ This indicates some type of building was on the property at this time. Since Echols was an assignee in 1812, the house may have already been built by the time he patented the property. This does not conclusively prove that the nominated house was one of the tenements/buildings on the property, but architectural evidence certainly supports a circa 1812 date. In 1819, George Jude, Sr. died leaving these 54 acres to his son George Jude, Jr. On September 17, 1846, George Jude, Jr. acquired the entire acreage of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3, Range 1W.⁶ In addition to being a large land owner, Jude owned 22 male and nine female slaves in 1860.⁷ After Jude's death in 1873, his 800-acre holdings were deeded to his nephew, John Weaver. Weaver immediately sold the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3, Range 1W to another family member, Sallie Hunt. She sold this quarter section (upon which the nominated boundaries are located) out of the family in 1883.

David Crutcher was born a slave in 1851 on the Strong Plantation, located in the section to the west of the Jude estate. George Jude, Jr. owned this area, known as the "Strong Quarter" as referenced in his 1871 probated will. After emancipation David Crutcher continued to farm these lands, the lands where he had grown up; however, his new freedom offered him the opportunity to be a property owner. In 1906 three African American men -- David Crutcher, Burns Battle, and John Kelly -- jointly purchased for \$2,000, 154 acres of what historically had been the Jude Estate. They bought the property with assistance from the New Orleans branch of the Federal Land Bank (a federal agency which loaned money to farmers), financing \$1,400 of the purchase price. The men owned the entire acreage equally, and divided it among themselves. Interestingly, Crutcher, Battle, Kelly and their wives took out second mortgages to pay the Federal Land Bank debt.

David and Lucy Crutcher's portion of the land contained the old Jude house. They had a productive farm with cattle, hogs and chickens; row crops consisting of corn, cotton, and wheat; and a large vegetable garden for their own consumption. Crutcher also constructed a barn in 1919 for an animal shelter and to store hay and corn for his livestock. The Crutcher's farm was an extension farm for Alabama Normal, the state black agriculture/mechanical college (now known as Alabama Agriculture and Mechanical) up until the 1940s. According to the August 24, 1910, edition of the *Normal Index*, a monthly newsletter that gave reports on the black farmers in Madison County, Mr. Crutcher was running a successful demonstration farm and Mrs. Lucy Crutcher "has set an example in gardening...[having] cabbages that will measure 16 inches across the head; also beans, tomatoes, onions, okra and many other vegetables."⁸ The Kelly and Battle families also participated in the farm demonstration program and all were praised in the newsletter for "paying for their homes in which they live."

⁵Deed Book "E," pages 13 and 14, Madison County, Alabama Courthouse.

⁶Abstract Title of Lucy Crutcher, Madison County, Alabama, in possession of Valine Crutcher

Battle.

⁷United States Census Data for George Jude, Jr., 1860.

⁸*The Normal Index*. Vol XXVIII, No. 16. "Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work." August 24,

1910.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

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In 1911 the three men legally divided the land into three 51.3-acre parcels, corresponding to the areas upon which they had assigned themselves in 1906. As the group had done in the beginning, David Crutcher continued paying his mortgage to the Federal Land Bank by taking out second mortgages with local individuals. David died in 1924, leaving his land to Lucy and their children; however, Lucy was not able to pay off the mortgage until 1934.

The 1910 Agricultural Census Data for Alabama shows that only 28.8% of African Americans actually owned farms. The majority of blacks in Alabama (at least 70.8%) were tenant farmers. In Madison County only 7.26% of black farmers owned their own farms.⁹ For David Crutcher along with Burns Battle and John Kelly to have purchased a 154-acre farm in Madison County certainly placed their families in a discerning minority of black farmers in Madison County in 1906.

Historian Loren Schwenger suggests that "viewing the black experience during the 19th and early 20th centuries we see that one of the most striking developments was the effort of Negroes to enter the mainstream of American life by becoming property owners." Schwenger argues that "despite slavery, racism, war, emigration, colonization, lynchings, and brutal murders, most blacks continued to view the south as their home and clung to the values and attitudes that they had grown to accept: that acquiring land and property would somehow free them from the burdens of the past."¹⁰ David Crutcher certainly knew of the burdens of being enslaved. In order to advance his life and the life of his family, he strove to become an independent farmer. Historian George W. McDaniel states that freed slaves perceived landownership "as a sign and safeguard of liberty."¹¹ According to W.E.B. DuBois, to freed slaves, "freedom, respectability and getting ahead were inextricably associated with farming their own land."¹² In Crutcher's situation, he continued to work on the farm where he had been born a slave, where he had few decision-making responsibilities as a tenant. In 1906 however, David Crutcher broke from this, purchased land with an existing house, and became an independent farmer and landowner.

A religious man, David Crutcher began holding church services in his living room in 1918 and the next year he deeded two acres of land east of his house near the Jude Cemetery to build a church. The Union Hill Primitive Baptist Church was built on this site with David Crutcher serving as pastor. The deed stipulated that if for any reason the church ceased to exist on the acreage he deeded, then the lands would revert back to the Crutcher family. The church served the surrounding African American community of Normal, where Alabama Normal was located. 1920 Census information shows that David and Lucy lived on their farm with three teenage sons, five teenage and younger granddaughters, and one teenage grandson. Lucy Crutcher died in 1943 leaving the Crutcher farm to her children who continued to live in the house and work the lands. Today some of David and Lucy Crutcher's descendants still live in the house, as do members of the Battles and Kellys live and/or work their historic parcels of land. David and Lucy Crutcher had 11 children, 27 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren, 67

⁹Agricultural Census Data for Alabama and Madison County, 1910. Thirteenth Census of the United States taken in the year 1910. E. Dana Durand, Director.

¹⁰ Schwenger, Loren. *Black Property Owners in the South: 1790-1915*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana and Chicago, 1990. Pages 236-237.

¹¹ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1982. Page 189.

¹² *Ibid*, 189.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8/9/10 Page 7

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

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great-great-grandchildren, and seven great-great-great-grandchildren. In 1943, their granddaughter Valine Crutcher Battle became the first family member to graduate from college. The Crutcher family now has twenty-five college graduates. The farm lands around the house are presently being used to graze cattle. Mr. Bob Hayden continues to cultivate a produce garden to grow food for his family. According to Mr. Hayden, the farm is just as productive today as it was in 1906.

IX. Major Bibliographical References

Agricultural Census Data for Alabama and Madison County, 1910. Thirteenth Census of the United States taken in the year 1910. E. Dana Durand, Director.

Cemeteries of Madison County, Alabama. Volume 1. Dorothy Scott Johnson, Johnson Historical Publications, Huntsville, Alabama, 1971.

Deed research by Dorothy Scott Johnson, Huntsville, Alabama. Deed Book "E," pages 13 and 14, Madison County, Alabama.

Glimpses Into Ante Bellum Houses of Huntsville, Alabama. 1992 edition, American Association of University Women.

Hayden, Robert. Personal Interview with the Crutcher family member, January 14, 1998 and August 11, 1999.

McDaniel, George W. Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1982.

Schweninger, Loren. Black Property Owners in the South, 1790-1915. University of Illinois Press, Urbana and Chicago, 1990.

Simms, Harry H. "Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work." The Normal Index. Vol. XXVIII. No. 16. August 24, 1910.

United States Census Data for George Jude, Jr., 1860.

X. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The area (0.51 acres) included in the nomination consists of the house and immediate yard and the barn and barnyard. This area is about 200 feet on Winchester Road and 650 feet deep to the north and is shown on the attached base map at a scale of 1 inch to 150 feet.

Boundary Justification: The house and barn and their current property boundaries are contiguous and constitute the major building elements of the farmstead. While a number of acres north of the barn are still farmed, they are not included in the nomination. Most of the original Crutcher farm has been developed in the last half of the 20th century into subdivisions, church sites, etc. The cemetery, which is no longer contiguous with the house site, is about 1000 feet east of the house and is not included in the nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 8

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

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David and Lucy Crutcher House
Madison County, Alabama
Photographer: Harvie Jones
Date: February 1999
Location of Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission

- 1 South front. Dogtrot enclosed later, double-lap clapboard is later. Porch appears early, per framing, but not original. Chimney is probably original, tops eroded. Details and materials typical of the Federal Period. Note four ledger-log ends that support the roof-plate logs.
- 2 West side. Chimney pent is later. Shed rooms on north pen are probably an enclosed original or early porch, per the floor framing. Clapboards at gable are probably original.
- 3 West side at north side of chimney: foundation vent with details typical of the Federal Period in North Alabama. Mortised, tenoned, and pegged joints, vertical square wood bars with the arrises to the front. Ashlar local limestone foundation wall.
- 4 Looking southeast at north rear wall. Modern cement block infill between the limestone piers at the north shed rooms. Note four ledger log ends that support the plate log at the roof eave.
- 5 East side. Clapboards at the gable may be original; double-lap clapboards are probably early-20th century.
- 6 South front entry, looking north northeast. Staircase appears original, per the design details and tool marks. Plaster is later. Original trim at right, with moulds and details typical of the Federal Period.
- 7 Looking Northeast to floor - one stair newel. Rail is mortised, tenoned, and pegged to the newel. Slim rectangular balustrades turned narrow-side out. Typical of the early 1800s. Rail is rounded on top (draw-knifed) and flat on bottom, corners eased.
- 8 Looking north, down at stair-turn at floor two. Note 7"-8" wide 5/4 inch pine floor planks.
- 9 Upper floor landing, looking northwest. Note mortise, tenon and peg connections of rails to newels. Newel-caps shaped with a draw knife. Side walls are about 4 feet high, here covered with a modern material.
- 10 Looking east into east pen (first floor). Date of hand-built material is uncertain, but appears late-19th or early-20th century per tool marks. 20th century plywood wall-paneling. Fireplace bricked-up to accomodate the cast iron stove.
- 11 Looking west northwest into the west pen (first floor). Hair plaster date is unknown (covers the logs). Beaded edge door trim is typical of the Federal Period but door is an early-20th century type. Mantel-shelf appears to be later.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

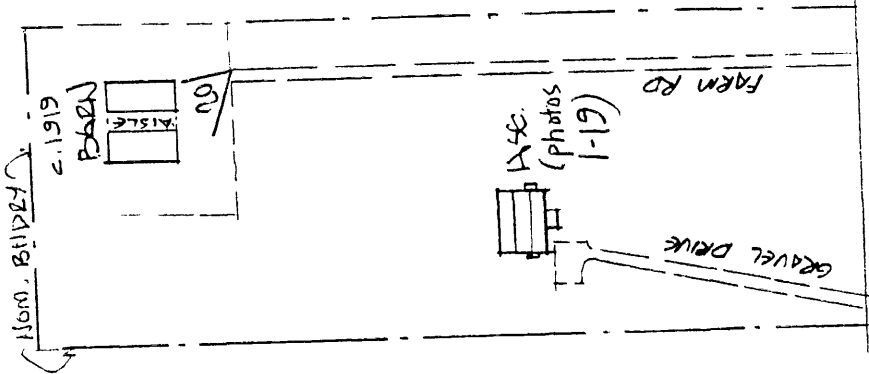
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 9

Name of Property: Crutcher, David and Lucy, House
County and State: Madison County, Alabama

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- 12 Upper floor, looking west from inside the stair hall. Door and frame appear original per moulds, tool-marks (jack-planed planks), details, etc. Note floor planks of 7"-9" width. Note clapboards above 4' height to separate the loft rooms from the stair hall.
- 13 Upper floor, looking west from inside the east loft room. Board and batten doors open to the stair hall. Note wood lift latch with latch-string. Hinges are 20th century. Edge-banded face trim and quirk-ogee backband are shapes typical of circa 1800-1835.
- 14 Close-up of carved wood lift-latch and latch string at photo 13. Note edge-bead face trim, quirk-ogee backband, and draw knife beveled batten.
- 15 Looking east from west loft room. Note log slabs 12"-16" wide, lime plaster daubing, top beaded baseboard, 7"-9" floor planks, board and batten door. Hinges are 20th century replacements but door appears original.
- 16 Close-up of photo 14 showing logs, daubing, edge-beaded door trim, door and batten. Note diaper pattern of batten nails and jack-plane marks on door-planks.
- 17 Looking east at east upper wall in west loft room, at backs of clapboards that separate the loft rooms from the central stair hall. Note the irregular, approximately vertical pit-saw marks on the clapboards. This supports the likely date of circa 1812 for usually thin planks were sash sawn by circa 1820, producing regular vertical saw marks. Note the studs mortised, tenoned into the bottom plate (which rests on the top log at about 4 feet above the loft floor). Note door trim with quirk-ogee backband and edge-beaded face trim. Studs are approximately 3" x 4" typical of the early 1800s. Note whitewash, usually found in early log houses.
- 18 Looking west in west loft room at roof framing. Note wide untrimmed edge lath planks at roof deck. Modern plywood covers the gable-wall beyond.
- 19 Close-up of photo 18. Note the absence of a ridge-plank, typical of most early framing. Rafters are center, mortised, tenoned, and pegged at the ridge. Note irregular pit-saw marks on the slab-planks. Note the many cut-nails in the slab-planks, indicating a series of wood-shingle roofs in the past. Modern 5-rib galvanized steel sheets now cover the roof.
- 20 Barn, circa 1919, looking north, about 200 feet northeast of the house. Note stalls inside for livestock.



1100. BILLY
 c. 1919
 BORN
 2132 WINCHESTER RD. - WINCHESTER, AL
 VICINITY SKETCH - MAP, 1" = 150' ±
 APR. 1998 ABNIE P. JONES, F.A.I.A.
 MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

DAVID & LUCY
 CROTCHER HSE. + c. 1919 BORN
 N.

HOUSE
 MODERN

WOODS

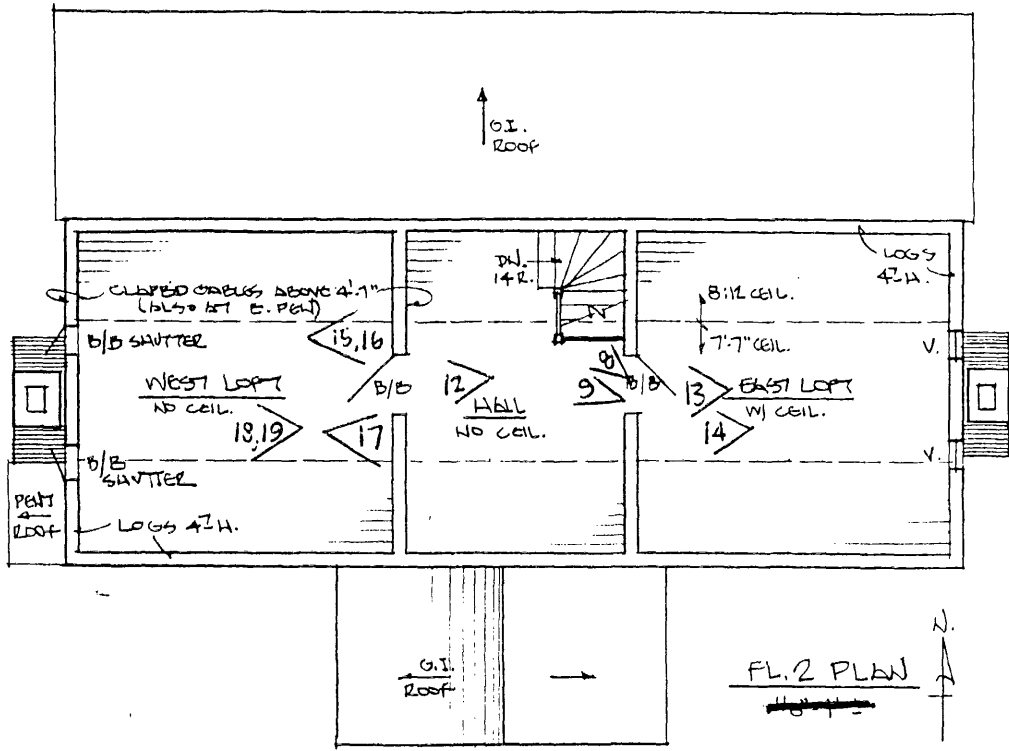
JUDE FAMILY
CEMETERY



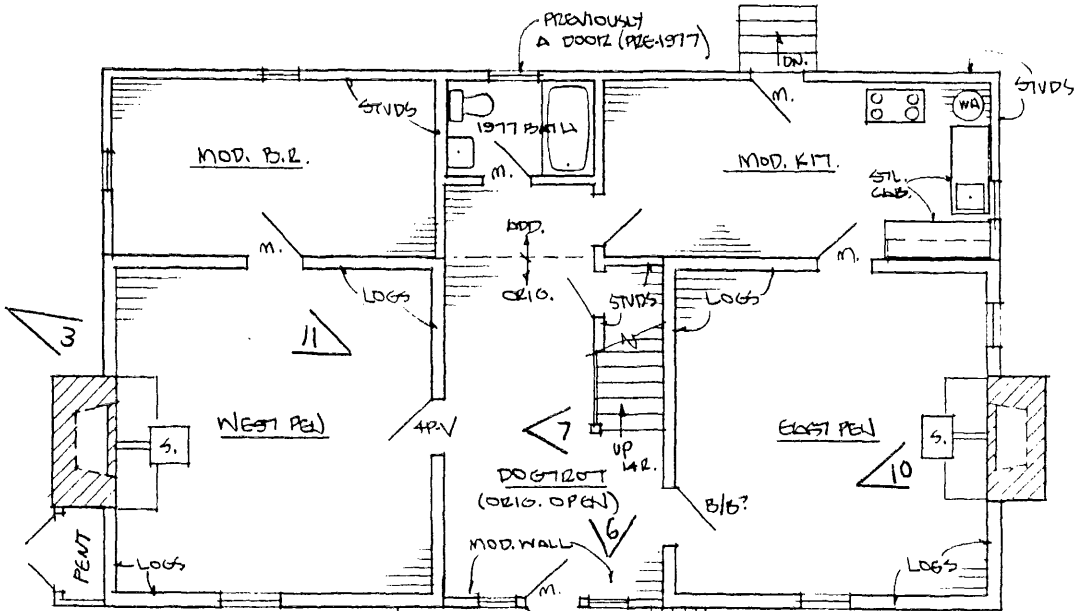
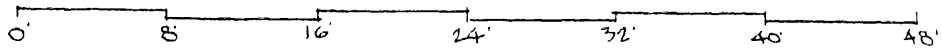
1100 TO
JUDE
HSE.

WINCHESTER RD

1/2 MI. TO
 MEMORIAL PARK - 05.231.431



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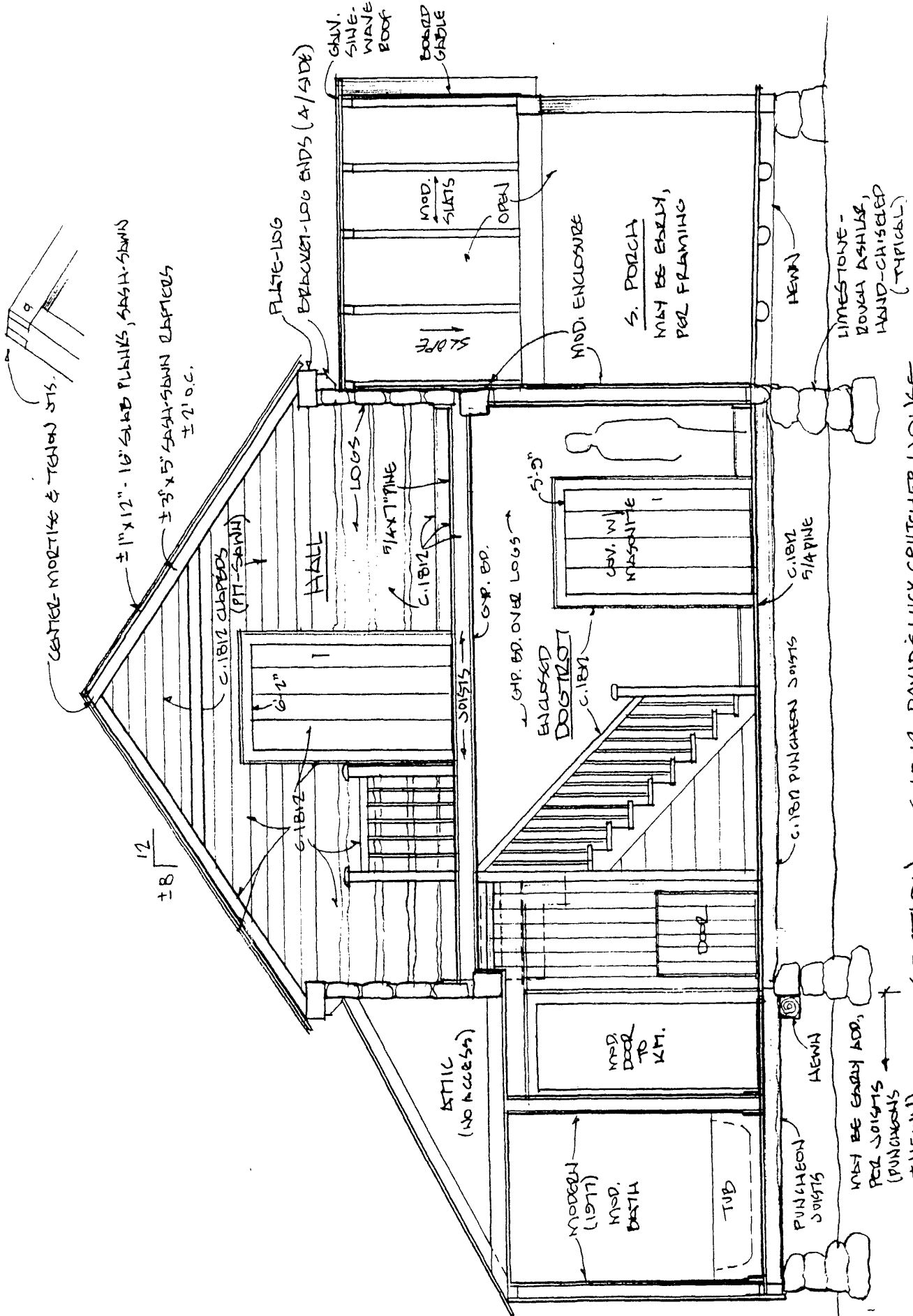


DOOR LEGEND:
 B/B - C. 1812 BOARD & BATTEN
 4P-V - 4 PANEL VICTORIAN
 M. - MODERN, 25TH. CENT.

FL. 1 PLAN

DAVID & LUCY CRUTCHER HOUSE, WINCHESTER RD., N. SIDE, ±.5 MI. W. OF HWY. (2132)
 HUNTSVILLE, AL., MADISON COUNTY
 5 JAN. 98, HELEN P. JONES, FAIA, DELINEATOR

1

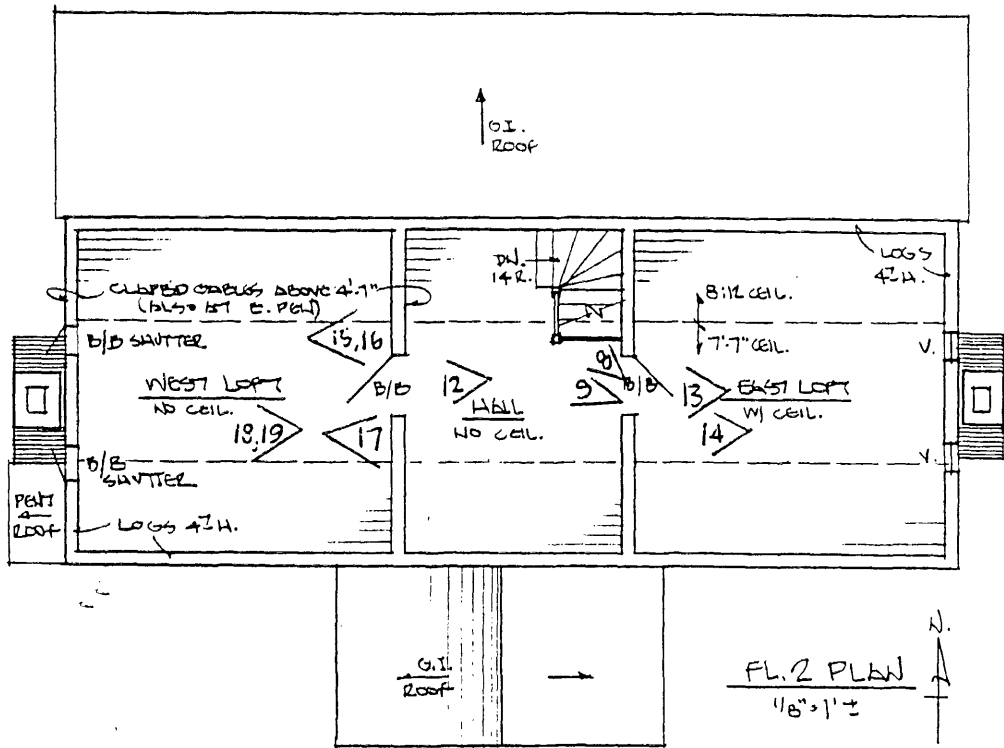


SECTION - C.1812 DAVID & LUCY CRUTCHER HOUSE

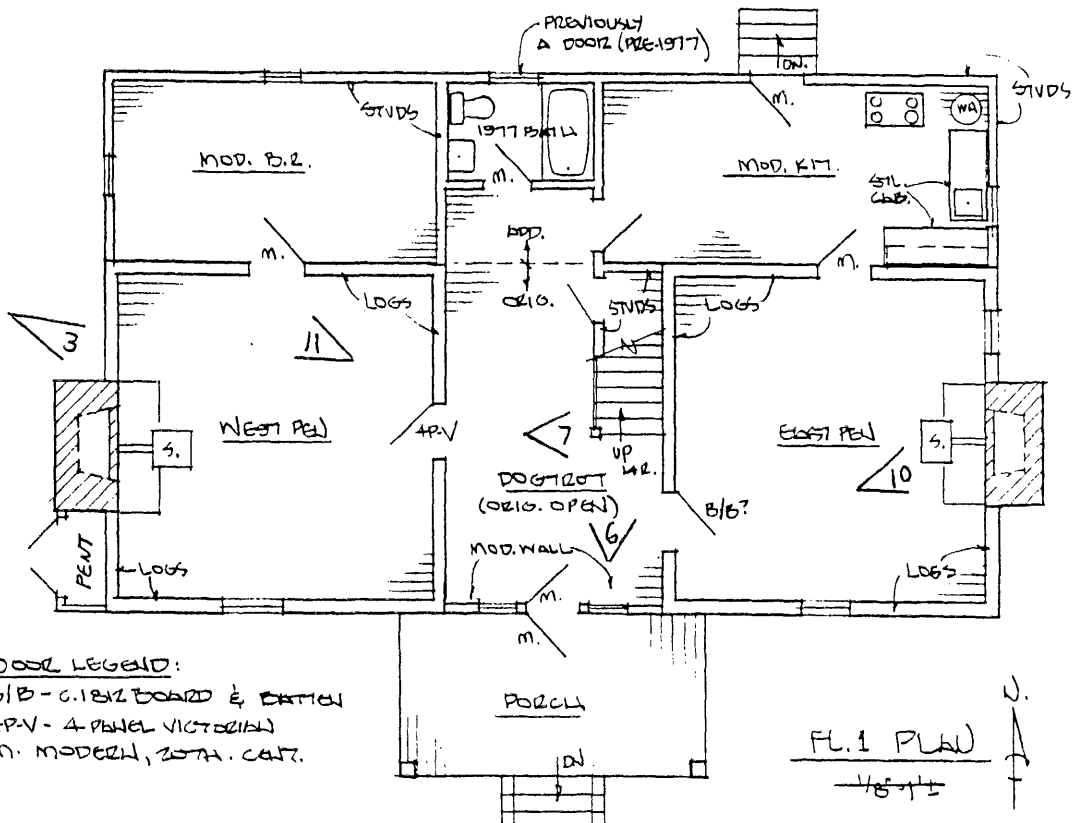
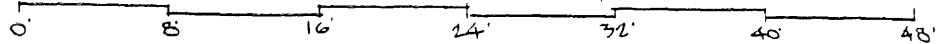
LOOKING EAST AT DOGTROT 1/4" = 1'-0"

5 JAN:98
 H.P. DAVIS FALL
 0' 4' 8' 12' 16' 20' 24'

2152 WINCHESTER RD., HUNTER HILL, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA



A

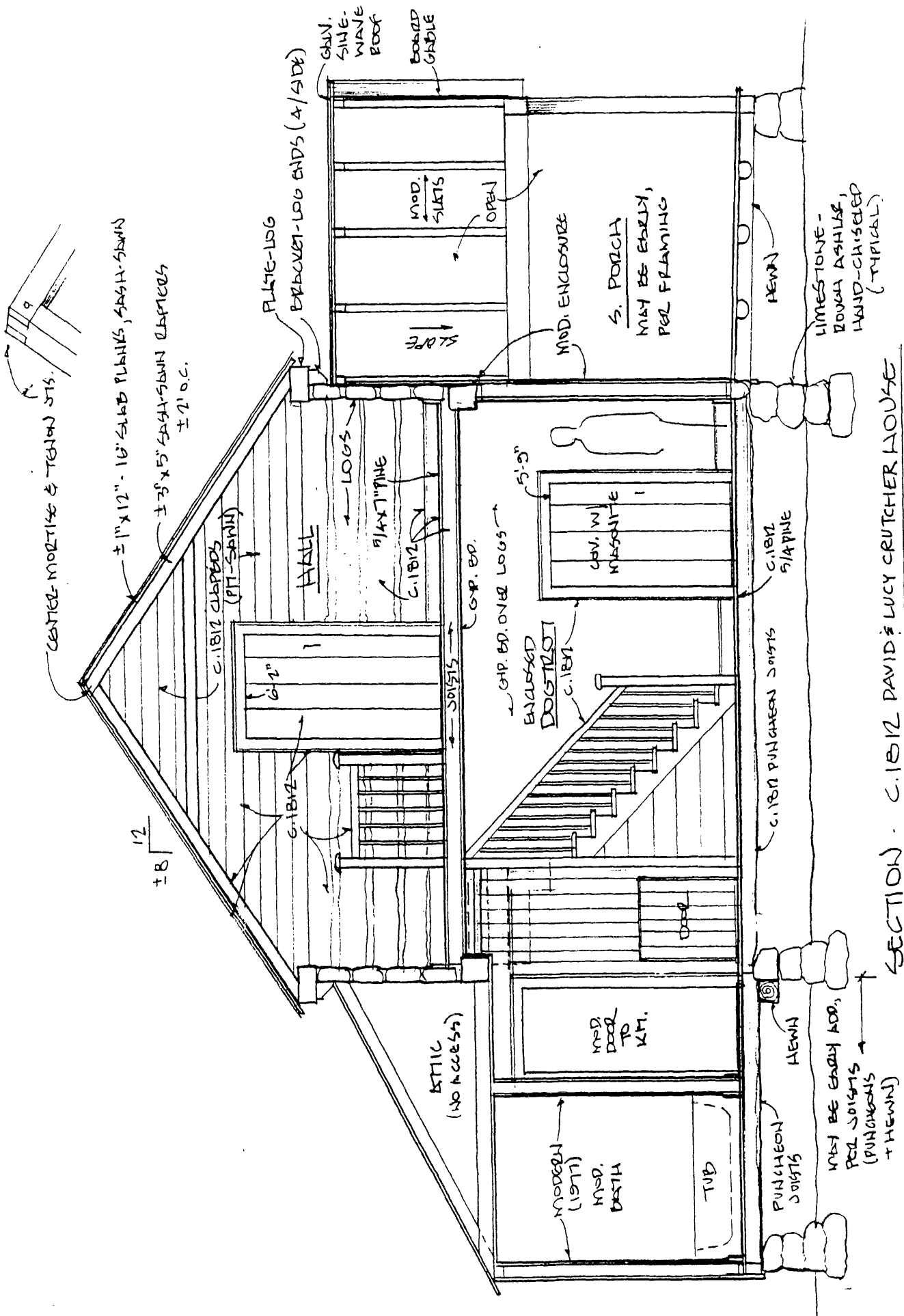


DOOR LEGEND:
 B/B - C. 1812 BOARD & PARTIAL
 AP-V - 4 PANEL VICTORIAN
 M. - MODERN, 20TH. CENT.

DAVID & LUCY
 C. 1812 CRUTCHER

HOUSE, WINCHESTER RD., N. SIDE, 1/2 S. MI. W. OF PKWY. (2132)
 HUNTSVILLE, AL., MADISON COUNTY
 5 JAN. '98, ARNOLD P. JONES, FAIA, DELINEATOR

1

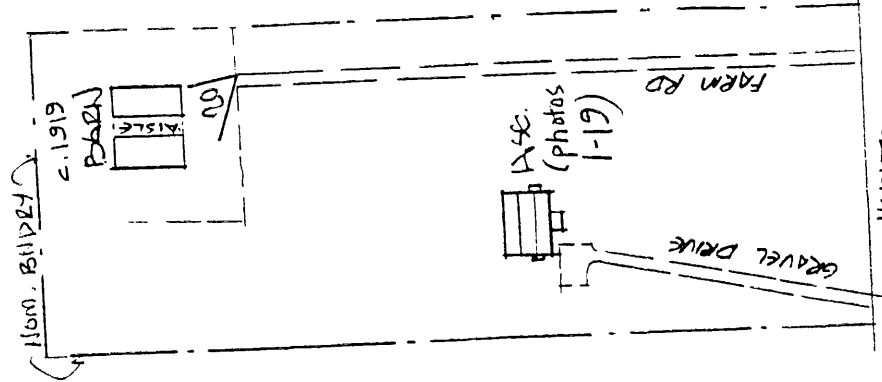


SECTION - C. 1812 DAVID & LUCY CRUTCHER HOUSE
 LOOKING EAST AT DOORSTEP 1/4" = 1'-0"

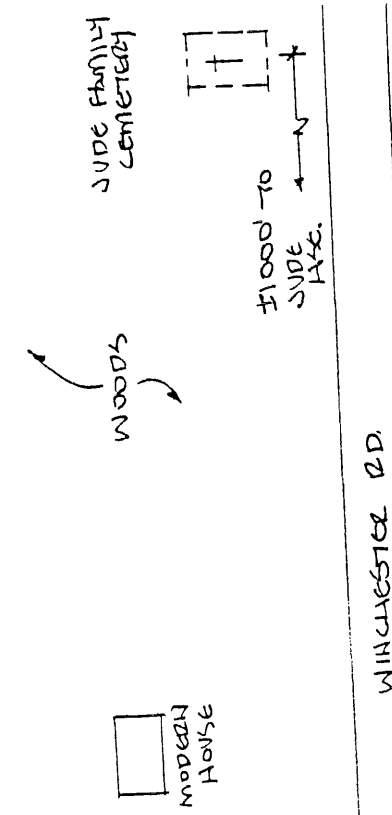
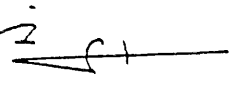


5 JAN. 98
 K.P. JONES FAIA

2157 WINCHESTER RD., HUNTSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA



DAVID & LUCY
 CROTCHER HSE. + C. 1919 BARN
 2132 WINCHESTER RD. - HUNTSVILLE, AL
 VICINITY SKETCH - MAP, 1" = 150' ±
 4 MAR. 1998 HARNIE P. SONGS, F.A.I.A.
 MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA



1/2 mi. to
 MEMORIAL PARK - 05, 231-431

WINCHESTER RD.