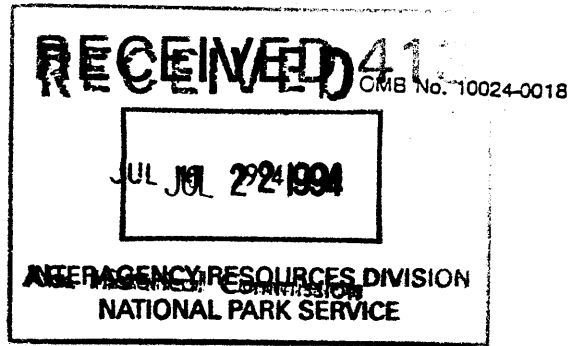


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dellet Plantation

other names/site number Bedsole Plantation

2. Location

street & number U.S. Highway 84 (on west bank of Alabama R.) not for publication N/A

city or town Monroeville vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Monroe code 099 zip code 36460

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7-13-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9/2/94

Dellet Plantation
Name of Property

Monroe County, AL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
Domestic/secondary structure
Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
Domestic/secondary structure
Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

other: vernacular farm structures

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Log
Weatherboard
roof Tin
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Dellet Plantation
Name of Property

Monroe County, AL
County and State

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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1850 - Circa 1925

Significant Dates

See inventory

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Dellet Plantation
Name of Property

Monroe County, AL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4,000 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	02	446320	3493900
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	02	450030	3493900

3	02	451630	3492230
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	02	449890	3489580

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 Devereaux Bemis

organization _____ date August 25, 1993

street & number P. O. Box 1827 telephone (205)438-7281

city or town Mobile state AL zip code 36633-1827

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Ann and Palmer Bedsole

street & number 25 Edgefield Rd. telephone (205) 342-5904

city or town Mobile state AL zip code 36608

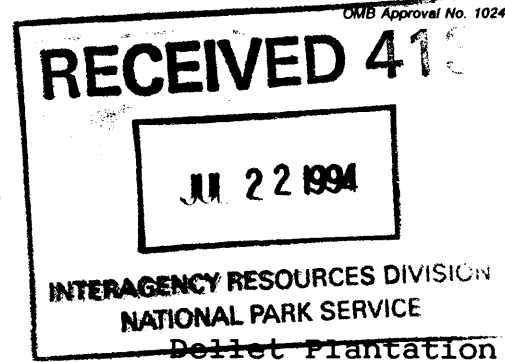
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-2018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

The Dellet Plantation is located in western most Monroe County. Here a loop in the Alabama River encircles Sections 14 and 15 and partially encompasses Sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of Range 5 West and Township 7 North. The geological formations of the land include land 150 feet above the water line of the river to marshy areas along sections of the bank which regularly flood. The River has played an important part in the development of the farm and also of the State and the county. This has led to a variety of agricultural uses for this farm which dates to the 1820s.

The first important days of the property during the historic period saw the establishment of the landing from the east bank of the river to the west bank. The landing served the old Federal Road which is, in part, still visible. With the establishment of the road and the settlement of the area, the landing allowed Mr. Dellet, the first white owner of the property to establish his plantation on the west side of the river while maintaining his household on the east side.

From the river just north of the highway, the land rolls up in a series of declivities to the main plain of the property. The declivities are regularly inundated when the river rises. This is assisted by the small creeks which flow to the river. The land gradually slopes upward to the south until it drops precipitously at the bluff. A road, U. S. Highway 84, cuts through the property slightly south of the Old Federal Road. South of the Highway, the land slopes up more gently from the river and regularly floods providing the rich land needed for a cotton plantation.

This extravagant geology has led to the varied uses of the property. Small workers' houses line the remains of the old road while the present main house and its attendant buildings are near the newer highway. The northern part of the property which is slightly rougher land has several large stands of trees and is used for the livestock. South of the highway and near the river, the sloping land to the river is used as pasturage and the land behind the main house is farmed for crops.

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Dellet Plantation

The buildings on the land reflect the time periods and purposes for which they were built. The older 1840s buildings are characterized by log construction and early forms such as the open dogtrots. The turn of the century buildings are primarily utilitarian in form and simple in construction: board and batten houses and outbuildings. The later twentieth century buildings are primarily utilitarian sheds and farm buildings, but with housing set more for the comfort and efficiency of the occupants and owners.

The complex therefore reflects the needs of the respective owners. Houses were placed where they best served the requirements of the farm and the desires of the owners. It allows one to follow the development of the farm from the old Federal Road to the river bluff (the cemetery and site of the now destroyed mid 19th century main house) to the present highway. The structures, both standing and destroyed, reflect the history of the complex in appearance and location.

The final boundaries of Monroe County were established in 1821 when the once much larger county, ceded a last piece of property to Clarke County (Owens). Traditionally, boundaries were set along the river. Monroe is the only county in Alabama which straddles a major river in this manner. At the time the final boundary was established, James Dellet was the speaker of the house of the Alabama State Legislature (Owens). There can be little doubt that Mr. Dellet was responsible for this extraordinary political boundary and that it was important to him to have his plantation located in the same county as his residence. Though Mr. Dellet's house was disassociated with the property upon his death in 1848, those 4,000 acres which Mr. Dellet felt were so important are still intact.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

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Also several prehistoric sites on the property have been identified which may produce information on the Native American population of the area. For information on this, see the report filed by Caleb Curran on file in the offices of the Alabama Historical Commission.

Inventory/Contributing

C1. Residence A. Double pen, log and nogging house. Gable to the side. One and one-half storys. Three bay front with centered three bay shed porch. Dogtrot, sympathetically enclosed with Victorian doorway. On piers. Clapboarding covers the sides. On original site. Original walls show from interior. New chimney on west end. Metal casement windows in attic level. Shed rear addition with drop siding. Gable altered to accommodate earlier addition. One story garage in rear (NC7). Circa 1850. Frames 14-15.

C2. Residence B. Vernacular board and batten. Gable to the side. Small shed porch with plain square posts and square balusters. Single front entrance to the left of the center. On piers. Gable has been changed to accommodate the building from one room deep to two rooms deep. Windows are 6/6 with a later 4/4. The window on the east side has been enclosed though the outline is still evident. The roofline has a slight kickoff. Reconstructed fireplace. Several additions to the side. This house has been moved twice. It originally was closer to the river on the other side of the street. Foundation is a solid concrete block wall. Small rear porch under shed roof. The additions to the house have been made through time and represent the natural growth of such a structure. These additions have substantially used similar materials in a traditional manner which has allowed the structure to maintain the feel of the early structure. Circa 1895. Frame #16.

C3. Residence C. Double pen dogtrot. Log with concrete and moss nogging with new 6/6 windows. Double dove tail cut. Attached porch. End chimney. Each pen is one bay. Board and

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batten addition on rear and shed concrete porch behind this. Original roofline with attached flair. Mixture of modern and original piers. Several original sills are extant. Circa 1850. Frame #19.

C4. Residence D. One story board and batten house with attached, centered, shed roofed porch. Three bays. Central door. Modern double windows. Standing seam metal roof. Modern chimney on north. A shed addition of drop siding covers the entire rear of the building with a modern deck behind. A more recent shed addition has been attached. Two outbuildings of drop siding: Garage/shed/garconniere (NC8) and kennel/pen/walk-in-cooler (NC9). Circa 1895. Frames 20-21.

C5. Kitchen Wing. One story, set perpendicular to the house. Front has two doors. Gable to side with broken returns to match house. Simple square posts. Steps run lengthwise down east side of building. Original breezeway connector to house is gone. Brick piers. 4/4 windows and 2/2 windows. Boxed eaves. Chimney removed. Circa 1895. Frame #35. Frame #28.

C6. Store. Board & batten, gabled to front. Double plank door with lapped gable. Rock foundation. Exposed rafters with end board. Circa 1895. Frames 10-11, 34.

C7. Smoke House. Gable to front. Board and batten. Concrete floor. One room. Central door. No windows. Circa 1895. Frame #33.

C8. Root cellar. Concrete building. Low to the ground, slightly dug out. Gable to the front, faces the house. Plank door and plank loft door with large strap hinges. Circa 1925. Frame #32.

C9. Residence E. Double pen log house. Moved from across the highway. Concrete and moss nogging. Gable to the side with a slight kickoff. Dog trot with opening remaining. Porches on front and back. Rear porch mostly enclosed. Exterior end chimneys, reconstructed. Porches have been enlarged though the original roofline remains, though extended. Brick raised foundation. Enclosure is louvered. The extension to the house have provided added living space without compromising the building integrity. Particularly effective is the louvered enclosure to the rear porch that acts to emphasize the original

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use. Circa 1850. Frames 30-31. Frame #29.

C10. Barn A. Log construction with planking infill. Basilica type plan with lower shed wings to either side. Stalls on east, machinery cover on west. Gable to front. Central plank door and loft door. New materials on rear. Circa 1850. Frames 26-28.

C11. Tack room. One story plank construction. Central door. Shed roof. Sides have windows (French doors hung sideways). Circa 1925. Frame #23.

C12. Barn B. One story with gable to the front. Centered door. Plank construction with board and batten wing to west and open shed to east. Circa 1895. Frames 24-25.

C13. Feed sheds and two silos. The silos are early 20th century construction. Circa 1925. Frame #22.

C14. Residence F. Small double pen house. Log construction with cement nogging. Gable to the end. End limestone chimney. Original location. One room deep with full length shed porch. Rear board and batten shed addition, full length. Small addition to side of rear. West end addition. Two front doors. Raised on piers. Full dove tailed cut logs. 6/6 windows on sides. Circa 1850. Rear shed. Frames 1-6.

C15. Residence G. One story board and batten house. Gable to the side. Relocated from across the highway. Now faces the remains of the old Federal Road. Full length front porch with square posts on bases, no capitals. Concrete block foundation. Rear addition. 6/6 end windows. Central door with windows to either side. Porch and rear addition are engaged. To the west is a one story board and batten addition on a slab, under a lower gabled roof also to the side. Circa 1895. Frames 9-11.

C16. Cemetery. Site. Located on the property is the family cemetery which is listed herein as a contributing site. It is an undefined area on the southeast section of the property, completely overgrown, but with markers from the mid to late 19th century. The area was partially cleared in the 1960s but the exposure resulted in vandalism. The extent and number of burials is unknown but a surface examination indicates no more than a dozen interments present. The markers are in poor

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condition, several have fallen and are no longer in their correct position. A central monument, difficult to read, is still standing. The cemetery is part of a genre of small family cemeteries located in rural sites. Among those whose graves are marked are Mary Wormley Dellet Scott, James Dellet's widow, her second husband and her heir Mary Strode.

Inventory/Noncontributing

NC1. Main House Two story, 5 bay house with central door with two 6/9 windows to either side. Same configuration on 2nd floor. Paneled columns with square balusters and heavy top rail. 4 paneled door, 3 light transom, 2 light sidelights. Gabled to the side with a broken return. 4 bay sides with louvered lunettes in attic. Lapped siding. Small rear addition. Cabinet type rear arrangement with inset porch. Cabinets are hipped. Circa 1895. Frame #9. Frames 24-27. Frames 30-31.

NC2. Garage. Modern board and batten. Circa 1962. Frame #29. Frame #32.

NC3. Hay barn, barn, silo, equipment shed to rear in field. Corn storage and auger for feeding cattle. Modern. Frame #13. Frames 33-34.

NC4. Residence H. New construction on old foundation. Drop siding. One story. Gable to side. Cross gabled porch. Addition to side. Circa 1955. Frame #14.

NC5. Residence I. One story. Drop siding. Gable to side with cross gabled porch. Additions to either side. Modern windows. Concrete piers. Circa 1962. Frame #15.

NC6. Various farm structures not previously noted, consisting of 2 board and batten sheds, a modern metal shed, 2 silos with feed sheds, and 3 other utility sheds. These sheds generally lack four walls and often any walls. They are simple roofs on four posts and are utilitarian and temporary in nature.

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NC7. Garage. Wood frame. Gable to front. Double garage. No doors. Placed to the side and rear of Residence A. See C1.

NC8. Garage/shed/garconierre. Wood frame with gable roof to front. Small scale. Placed behind Residence D. See C4.

NC9. Kennel/pen/walk-in-cooler. Wood frame with large screened pen. Placed to the side of Residence D. See C4.

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Statement of Significance

Criterion A:

The Dellet Plantation is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to our understanding of the broad patterns and development of our agricultural heritage. As a continuously working farm from the 1820s it provides an understanding of 19th and 20th century agriculture and its development from a slave holding plantation to a post Civil War tenant farm to a modern cattle ranch. These changes are reflected in the various agricultural outbuildings by both their uses and their construction. Additionally, the changes in agricultural patterns on the Plantation are typical of those which have occurred through time in the South.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Dellet Plantation is significant under Criterion C for its large number of buildings representative of agricultural architecture dating from c. 1850 - c. 1925. The existing farm buildings represent a microcosm of historic agricultural and domestic buildings through this time period. These, in turn, reflect the agricultural history of the plantation. Of particular importance are the antebellum log dogtrot and the turn of the century board and batten structures.

Historic Summary

Following James Dellet's death in 1848 (born 1788), his property was divided between his widow and his daughter by his first marriage (Coxwell). This division forever separated the west plantation, that being nominated herein, from the main house located across the river and the east plantation located down river. The owners of the west plantation erected a home on the river at the southern edge of the property. Following a fire at

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the turn of the century, the subsequent owners rebuilt, not on the river, but near the main road, indicating the change in importance from river transportation to overland transport.

The use of a road had been available to the property from its inception as a plantation. The old Federal Road, which was the only overland route from Georgia to New Orleans, crosses through the plantation. The Federal Road was primarily responsible for the opening of inland Alabama in the 19th century to white settlers. It was during the 1820s that "Alabama Fever" reached its peak and Alabama saw its first major influx of settlers. James Dellet was one of these settlers who built along the road and along the river, Alabama's other traditional transportation arm. The Federal Road landing on the west side of the river is still visible on the property.

As stated, the Dellet property was divided at this death. His widow received the western plantation and bequeathed it to her niece Mary G. Strode in 1877. Sometime during this period the property acquired the name Meadow Bank Plantation, though that name is no longer used. Mary Strode, in turn, willed it to her step-daughters Lilly and Annie Strode. Upon Lilly's death the whole property went to Annie who married John C. Hybart. Their only heir was Vernon Hybart Cammack who left the property to her husband E. C. Cammack and their son John Hybart Cammack. The farm remained active through the twentieth century and was sold in parcels by John Cammack to White Smith Lumber in the 1940s. (Coxwell) Mr. Smith bequeathed the property to his daughter Ann Smith Bedsole. Mrs. Bedsole operates the property as a cattle ranch with her husband Palmer Bedsole.

Historic Context

The Dellet Plantation was established in 1828 by James Dellet (Torey). James Dellet was one of the earliest white settlers in what is present day Monroe County and operated two plantations: one on the east bank of the Alabama River and the other on the west bank. In addition, Dellet built his home on the east side of the river but not on either plantation. His home Dellet Park was connected to the west plantation by the Federal Road which ran through his land and crossed at the landing on his property.

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This was not an atypical occurrence. The small community of Claiborne grew up at the landing and along the old Federal Road where it served the agricultural community and the river boat landing. A number of farmers/planters maintained a residence in the vicinity though plantation houses in Monroe County tended to be built on the main property. This differs from a community such as Lowndesboro where the main houses were built near each other and planters rode out to the fields.

The Dellet Plantation evidences both these trends. Originally the main house was located in the nearby community of Claiborne, but with the division of the property between the two Dellet heirs a primary residence was constructed on the Plantation.

A second important indication of the continuity and discontinuity of the property again exists with the buildings. The original main house built about 1850 on the plantation was constructed on the south end of the property overlooking the extremely high river bank. At the river level was Strode's Landing which was used by the plantation to ship cotton to Mobile. The river was the major transportation artery for the farm and had therefore been the center of activity. Following a fire which destroyed the house around 1898, the new house was built in the middle of the property near the road. This indicates the importance that land transportation had acquired in the agricultural setting.

The buildings themselves also indicate a change in conditions on the property. Several log dogtrots from the antebellum period still exist. Simple in form and simple to build, they indicate an ample supply of raw building materials. Whereas contemporary with the 1898 reconstruction of the main house several board and batten houses were constructed. These were done with milled wood and ample hardware indicating a more ready supply of manufactured goods.

There is also an alteration in the type of buildings which remain. Aside from the log houses there are two log barns which are also antebellum. However, with the later main house are two board and batten service buildings: a store and a smokehouse. There is also a small, heavy concrete structure which probably served as some type of cellar. The store, in particular, shows the change from slave labor to tenant farming. This type of

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"company store" on the property, operated by the landowners who often paid the tenants in scrip, was common.

An important feature of the land was its continuous use for agriculture. The Plantation was originally used for the production of cotton. Following traditional methods, cotton was planted in April on the rich flood land following the Spring rains. Before the Civil War, the crop was planted and harvested by slaves and after the War by tenant farmers. This remained fairly constant until World War II when many of the tenant farmers left the land for the War or for war time jobs in urban areas. (Bedsole, Palmer) Again, this was a typical migratory pattern throughout the South.

With the movement of workers from the farms, the farms became more mechanized as tractors replaced mules for plowing. Though this increased efficiency, it actually resulted in a smaller crop. (Bedsole, Palmer) The heavy machinery tended to bog down in the wet land and it was unable to move into land with limited planting space as the mules had been able to do.

Following World War II, cotton farming became less and less profitable as costs rose and prices dropped. The introduction of synthetic fibers resulted in the loss of cotton production. Among the older types of farms such as the Dellet Plantation where flood land was utilized, it was even more difficult to make cotton farming profitable.

Beginning in 1967, the Bedsole family took the cotton land out of production and began a transition to cattle ranching. The farm now only produces vegetables for the farm and crops to feed the livestock.

Though the replacement of cotton with cattle is rather recent, cattle raising on the farm is not new. The raising of livestock had been traditional on the farm. The steep and wooded areas on the farm, particularly on the north side of the property, were used for cattle grazing. Each year the property was "burned off". The owners would burn the undergrowth leaving the large trees and providing for the new growth of grass. As a supplement, corn had been raised for the livestock and it is today the major crop raised on the farm and is used for the cattle. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the cattle were left on the land and rounded up as needed. Dairy cows were

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tended daily. Today, the cattle are given more attention since they are now the mainstay of the farm. The use of non-arable land for livestock was a common practice in the South while the arable land produced the cash crops.

With the entrance of the paper companies into the area, the burning of the undergrowth gradually diminished as the wood was harvested. Also gum trees and pine trees were tapped for their sap. These two sources of revenue provided cash for the farms of the area as the revenue from cotton slipped. Today logging is a major industry in Monroe County with one of the largest pulp mills in the world visible from the Dellet Plantation.

As the farm production has changed through the years, the current owners have continued to build and to modify structures to meet the demands of the farm. The main house was substantially remodeled in 1962 with the most notable change occurring on the porch. It was altered from a centered one bay Victorian entrance porch to a full length classical revival porch. The owners have worked to restore and adaptively reuse a number of original outbuildings in addition to constructing new houses for workers and equipment sheds, continuing the 170 year old tradition.

The Dellet Plantation has retained through the years its rich agricultural heritage. It is an archetype of the large agricultural complex located in the South, particularly along the rivers in the Black Belt. Furthermore, its continued use and the changes made represent the evolution of agriculture from the early historic period of the area to the present. The physical remains emphasize these attributes through their forms, materials and amenities. Encompassing the original 1820s western plantation, the Dellet Plantation emphasizes the continuity and importance of agriculture in Monroe County, the Black Belt, the State and the region.

Criteria Consideration

As criterion consideration B, Residences B, E and G have been moved but retain their their architectural significance and their essential historic quality of place. Through the years the vast plantation has had various changes as fields were left fallow, or timber was cut, or different crops were planted.

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These functional changes to the plantation and technological changes introduced to the farm necessitated changes to the structures on the property. The three houses were relocated due to these changes. Though the structures have been moved, they remain on the same property presenting substantially the same sense of place. In addition, the primary significance of the structures derives from their architectural value which has not been affected by being moved.

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Dellet Plantation

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Eocene!Fossils!in!the!Eastern!Gulf!Region,!Volume!I.
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Geographical Data

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	02	447000	3491240
6.	02	446350	3490980

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Dellet Plantation

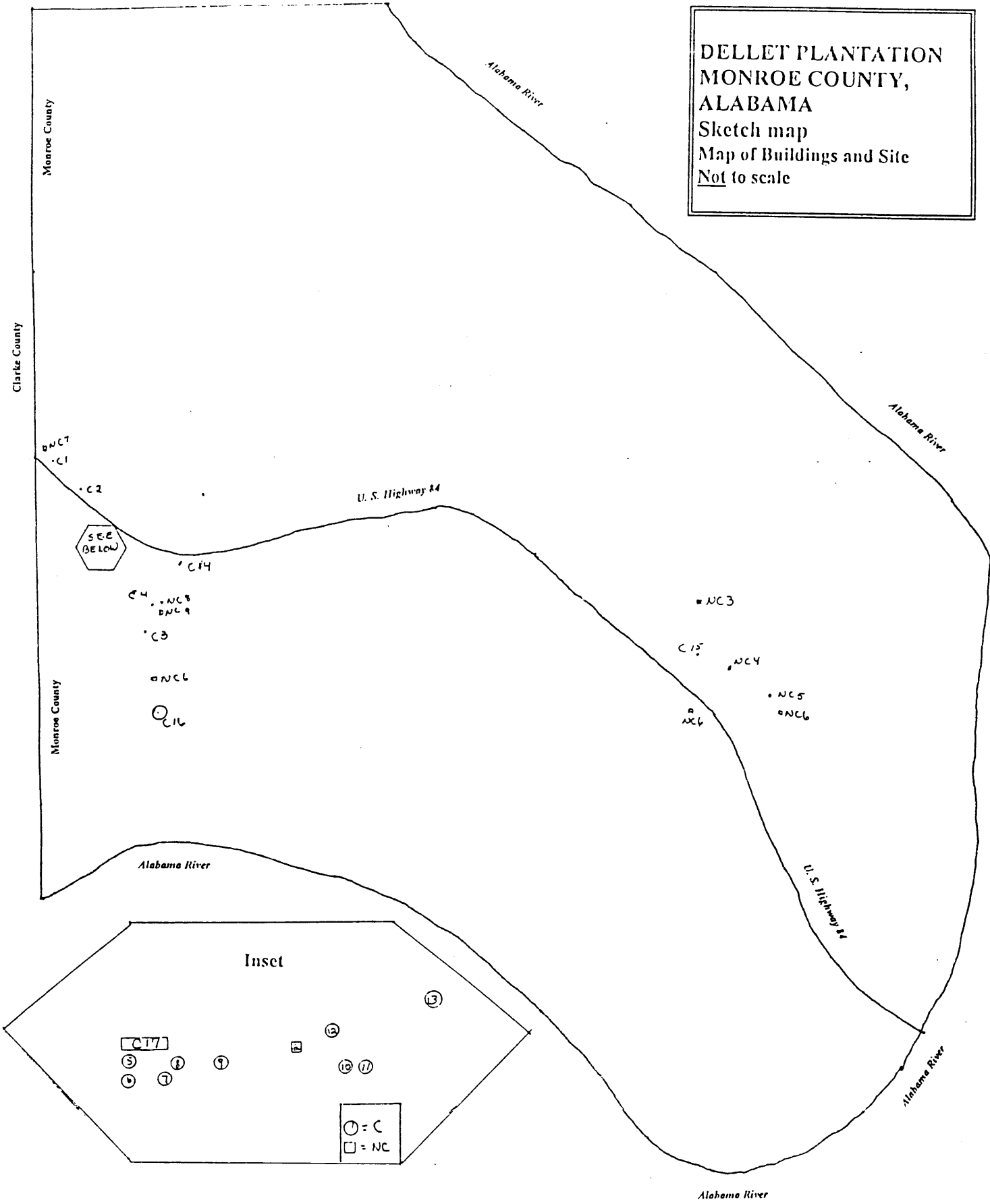
Verbal Boundary Description

The Dellet Plantation is located in western most Monroe County. Here a loop in the Alabama River encircles Sections 14 and 15 and partially encompasses Sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of Range 5 West and Township 7 North. The County line between Monroe County and Clarke County runs along the western boundary of sections 15 and 22. The Dellet Plantation is located entirely in Monroe County between the county line and the Alabama River. Due to a turn in the River, the Alabama River also marks the south boundary of the property, and the north boundary is marked by the north lines of sections 13, 14 and 15.

Boundary Justification

The Dellet Plantation is nominated in its entirety due to its continued and uninterrupted use as a plantation/farm throughout the historic period of the property. As a property that exists because of its agricultural function, the importance of the history of the land is significant. Its use and the manner of its use (i.e., antebellum plantation, tenant farm, modern cattle ranch) illustrate the broad pattern of the development of agriculture in the South. Since the entire property has been involved in the significant criterion and the period of significance, the entire property must be considered significant.

DELLET PLANTATION
MONROE COUNTY, ALABAMA
 Sketch map
 Map of Buildings and Site
Not to scale



Monroe County

Clarke County

Alabama River

Alabama River

U. S. Highway 24

NC1
C1

SEE BELOW

C2

C14

C4
NC8
NC9

C3

NC6

C16

NC3

C15

NC4

NC5

NC6

NC6

Monroe County

Alabama River

U. S. Highway 24

Inset

13

C17

3

4

7

9

11

12

12

17

○ = C
□ = NC

Alabama River

Alabama River