Guide to the "Origin of Fort Toulouse" essay
MSS.0528

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April 04, 2013
Describing Archives: A Content Standard
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## Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>University Libraries Division of Special Collections, The University of Alabama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>&quot;Origin of Fort Toulouse&quot; essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>after 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>0.05 Linear feet (1 item, 2 pieces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>An essay on the history of Fort Toulouse, constructed in 1717 near Wetumpka, Alabama</td>
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</table>

### Preferred Citation note

"Origin of Fort Toulouse" essay, W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library, The University of Alabama.
Biographical/Historical note

Fort Toulouse (also called Franca choka chula, Fort des Alibamons and Fort Toulouse des Alibamons) is a historic fort near the city of Wetumpka, Alabama, United States, that is now maintained by the Alabama Historical Commission. The French founded the fort in 1717, naming it for Louis-Alexandre de Bourbon, comte de Toulouse. In order to counter the growing influence of the British colonies of Georgia and Carolina, the government of French Louisiana erected a fort on the eastern border of the Louisiana Colony in what is now the state of Alabama.

The number of troops in garrison varied between 20 to 50 French Colonial Marines. Living and working at the fort, the Marines traded extensively with the local Creek Native Americans and cultivated friendly relations with them. Due to the poor living conditions at the fort, which was neglected by the French government, the troops mutinied in 1722. They killed Captain Marchand and captured the other officers, tying them before leaving the fort. The imprisoned officers managed to escape, and with the help of nearby Creek, they captured the mutineers and sent them to Fort Conde in Mobile for punishment.

In 1763 the Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. As the French had been defeated by the British and ceded their territory, the French garrison spiked their cannons and left for New Orleans and eventual return to France for some. The British chose not to occupy the Fort, which eventually collapsed into decay. During the War of 1812 and the simultaneous Creek War, General Andrew Jackson encamped his troops on the site of the old Fort Toulouse. He ordered construction of a larger fort, which was named Fort Jackson by General Joseph Graham in honor of Jackson's victories against the Creek and in the Battle of New Orleans.

Scope and Contents note

The collection contains an essay by an unknown writer on the history of Fort Toulouse, constructed in 1717 near Wetumpka, Alabama.

Administrative Information

Publication Information

University Libraries Division of Special Collections, The University of Alabama February 2008
Revision Description
April 2013

Conditions Governing Access note
None

Conditions Governing Use note
None

Provenance
Purchased from Cather & Brown Books, 1992

Processed by
Megan Quillivan and Donnelly Lancaster Walton, 2007; updated by Martha Bace, 2013

Controlled Access Headings

Corporate Name(s)

• Fort Toulouse Site (Ala.).

Genre(s)

• Essays

Geographic Name(s)

• Elmore County (Ala.)

Subject(s)
• Alabama
• Architecture and Landscape
• Community and Place
• Historical markers--Alabama
• War and Military
## Collection Inventory

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