

THE JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER NO. NINE

January 10, 1977

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Mr. Webster says that history is "a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events". History in its broadest sense encompasses everything that has happened, even up to the time that the reader reads this sentence. As we enter our third century as a nation, and our third year as an incorporated Historical association, I hope that we will strive to record and explain not only the events of the past 100 or 200 years, but the things that have happened in our county during the last 25 or 30 years.

Work in our association can be interesting, fulfilling and enlightening, but it can also be fun. I hope during the coming year that each member of the Jackson County Historical Association will enjoy the programs and the information gleaned from both cooperative and private research.

Walter Hammer, President
Jackson County Historical Association

VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Members, this is a new year, now is the time to renew our sense of appreciation of our heritage. One good way to start is to attend the regular meeting of the Jackson County Historical Association Sunday January 16, 1977 at 2:30 P.M. in the Scottsboro City Hall.

Mr. Marion Lloyd of Bridgeport, Alabama, will be the guest speaker for this program. He will present his own "Show and Tell" program by presenting a sample of his collection of items which have a historical interest. Mr. Lloyd will display materials and records of early Jackson County relating to legislation on the moving of the Jackson County Courthouse from Bellefonte to Scottsboro and other items of Jackson County history.

We are, indeed, fortunate to have one of our own Jackson County historians to show some of his history collection to us and tell us about the background of this material.

Marion Loyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Loyd, Sr. was born at Bridgeport, Alabama, February 1, 1911. He is the owner and operator of J.R. Loyd & Son Hardware Store which was started by his father, J.R. Loyd and his grandfather, A.C. Loyd. The store was founded in 1865.

Marion started working when he was very young. He delivered groceries with horse and wagon. He is married to the former Virginia Ketner. They have three children: Nancy Marion, Don, and John David with three grandchildren: Bill Loyd Branum, Gary Branum, and Virginia Sherilyn Branum.

He has been a member of the Bridgeport Church of Christ for fifty years. He is an honorary member of the Bridgeport Lions Club. He is on the advisory board of the First National Bank - Bridgeport Branch. He has been a member of the Bridgeport Utilities Board for twenty-two years. Marion has always been interested in history and old records.

As your program chairman, I would appreciate your providing me with your suggestions on the type of programs you would like for us to have this year. The Jackson County Historical Association will be what we, its members, want it to be. If we join hands in planning our programs this year, we can stimulate interest and have fun together as we enjoy history. Please write to me, Route 1, Box 11, Woodville, AL 35776.

Alice Ruth Page, First Vice-President
and Program Chairman
Jackson County Historical Association

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE: I look forward with enthusiasm to working with you in our findings- past events that are historically significant to us, and with anticipation to the happenings- events of the year that will provide a link with the past and the future. I shall welcome every opportunity to record any items of interest that you might want to share with us.

Rubilee Smith, Secretary
Jackson County Historical Association

" 'HIGH JACKSON' EARNED NAME LONG AGO"

Frequently Jackson County is referred to as "High Jackson" by both residents and non-residents. Many probably are not familiar with the implication of the term because these questions have been posed: "Is the county called High Jackson because of the terrain?" "Is it because the county is in the high end of the state?"

Several years ago Claude Thornhill, a county native recognized for his historical research, supplies this version of the derivation of the term:

"After the close of Civil War hostilities in 1865, carpetbaggers, as they were referred to by southern whites, flocked to the south to make money and seize political power. They were aided by a few Southern whites who took advantage of the opportunity to advance themselves politically and financially at the expense of the prostrate region. These whites were termed scalawags and were despised more than their northern partners.

"All Negroes were given the right to vote. The south was under military rule and no southern white man who had taken part in the war on the side of the Confederacy was allowed to vote.

"The Union League was formed to promote the interests of the Republican Party by registering and voting recently freed slaves for the party.

"In the Grant administration, the Republican machines plunged the state into an abyss of mis-government and debt. One carpetbag governor in another state made over \$100 thousand in one year and all over the South the pattern was the same.

"In Alabama, making use of the state aid to railroads program, the notorious John C. and Daniel N. Stanton of Boston arrived in the state without funds and promoted and organized the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company to build a line between the two cities.

"They received millions in state money from a bribed, radical Republican Legislature at Montgomery. Part of it was used to construct a hotel and opera house, obtained fraudulently through bond endorsements from scalawag Governor William H. Smith, and they left the state a wretched heritage of defaulted obligations.

"In the opinion of the writer, it is not surprising that the foregoing events led to the formation of the Ku Klux Klan as an agency of social control in Jackson County as well as the entire South. The Klan occupied itself here with breaking up Union Leagues, forcing Negroes to pledge non-support of the radicals in power, scaring Negroes from the polls and exerting pressure on carpetbaggers and scalawags.

"The Klan ceased to function openly in 1871, but the lessons the members had learned were applied until the whites were victorious in the election of Gov. Houston in 1874. Obtaining a large majority vote for Houston in Jackson County was easier than in many other counties because of the higher ratio of whites to Negroes.

"The 1860 census indicates Jackson County had a white population of 14,829, 4,432 slaves and 21 free Negroes. Madison had 11,685 whites, 14,573 slaves and 192 Negroes.

"This favorable ratio- and the fact that most county white were Confederate veterans- gave Jackson an advantage not enjoyed by many other counties. It is true that some other counties had a small ratio of Negroes, but they also had a smaller percentage of veterans.

"Jackson County's population was composed mostly of small farmers. There were few plantations or large slaveholders. It was also the center of the most conflict for its possession, there was no middle ground-one either fought for the Confederacy or against it, and most of the residents fought on the side of the South.

"Alabama's Democratic strength was in North Alabama and in the wire-grass section because of the large white population.

"Jackson County voted early and in substantial numbers in 1874, and it voted solid Democratic. The results were wired to state headquarters early on election eve and were a great source of joy to whites and the Democratic party.

"The county had the highest percentage of votes in the state for Houston and was gratefully dubbed 'High Jackson', a tribute its residents earned and continue to prize highly."

From Huntsville Times, October 8, 1967

It might be interesting to note that there are 22 Jackson counties in the United States. The states which have a Jackson county are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The following article, "Mistakes Have Crept Into Local History" was written by Claude Thornhill, a historian of Jackson County. It was given to the president by Miss Daisy Caldwell.

Over the years mistakes have crept into the history of the county and are now accepted. This article is written with the idea of clearing up these statements for future **reference** by the ones who will do research work on the history of Jackson County:

One of these mistakes is the location of Sauta which was a Cherokee Village or town that contained many white people.

Sauta was located where North Sauta Creek enters the Tennessee River. It was just below the union of the two streams. Most Indian villages were built above the confluence but Sauta was below.

Foster says Sauta was established in 1784 where Dragging Canoe and his dissatisfied Cherokees and Chiskamaugas migrated southward after the treaty with Colonel Henderson had ceded a great tract of Cherokee territory in Tennessee and Kentucky to the whites.

The town was built on the site of several previous towns there, as shown by the excavation of the site, by Webb and Wilder just before the flooding of the Gunterville Lake area in the 30's. Jackson County was formed by the legislature Dec. 13, 1819, named by Gen. Jackson and Sauta was made the county seat and remained the county seat until Decatur County was formed of parts of Jackson and Madison counties, after which Bellfonte was made county seat of Jackson County.

Decatur county was formed Dec. 13, 1821 so Sauta was the county seat for two years. Any map of Alabama made in the 1820 period will show the location of Sauta which was the only Cherokee Village located north of the river. All the Cherokee lower towns (Running water, Nickajack, Long Island, Crowtown, Lookout Mountain near Trenton, Willstown at Ft. Payne and Turkeytown near Centre) were south of the Tennessee River.

The confusion probably arises here because Saltpetre Cave was located on Sauta Creek and afterwards was called Sauta Cave and later shortened to Sauta.

The reader should bear in mind that on Dec. 13, 1819 the land north of the Tennessee River had been ceded by the Cherokees to the Government by the treaty of Washington on Feb. 27, 1819. This treaty stipulated that all Cherokees in the area north of the Tennessee River should have moved south of the river or to the Indian Territory which was at that time in Arkansas or those that chose to do so could take up a 640 acre reservation and become citizens of the United States. A few availed themselves of this privilege. It had been hoped in Washington that most would move west but only a few did, the great majority merely moved south of the river.

Other articles quote from the historical marker at Larkinsville on Highway 72. This marker, is also in error. The information on it was taken from the writing of O. D. Street who evidently did not check on the provisions of the Treaty of Washington of 1819 which clearly stated that the life or property of no Cherokee north of the river would be protected or guaranteed after Jan. 1, 1820. The only exception to this was the few Cherokees who had elected to take up a 640 acre reservation and become citizens of the U.S. Not many of these were taken as most preferred to migrate with their own people.

To take up this reservation it was only necessary to write to Return Jr. Meigs stating this intention and desire, and check out the boundaries of

the area. The treaty did not stipulate that the land be in a square, with the result that one Cherokee named Woods took his 640 acres all on the valley floor and later transferred it to Capt. James Doran who cared for him until his death. This land was in Doran's Cove and covered the area where Capt. Doran had settled and contains the site of the Russell Cave National Monument.

Malone, in *Cherokees of the old South*, says that George Lowery of Valley Head convinced the Cherokee Council at New Town (New Eshota) of the feasibility of Sequoyah's Alphabet and five young chiefs were sent there and taught to read and write in Cherokee in seven days time. This was in 1821 and both Malone and Starkey say that by the end of 1821 several thousand Cherokees could read and write.

George Lowery was a Cherokee who had taken up a reservation on Battle Creek (Marion Co. Tenn.) until pressure of the whites forced him to move south of the river.

Sequoyah had no influence with the Cherokee Nation. Prior to his service with the Cherokees of Chief Path Killer in the Creek War under Jackson he had run a tavern and evidently been his own best customer. Lowery was interested in the Cherokee Nation and saw the benefits of having a literate nation and had enough influence with the Cherokee council to secure a trial of the system.

No man ever did so much to civilize a nation as quickly as did Sequoyah, but it should be pointed out that his efforts alone could not have effected the adoption of the symbols representing syllables of the Cherokee tongue.

Sequoyah married Sally Benji in 1815, and their home was near Lebanon in Dekalb county. The local white squatters called him the "Whittler" because of his habit of sitting and whittling instead of working as most people did. Certainly he was a poor provider for his family and one day when he was gone his wife burned the house down and she and some neighbors ran him off when he returned.

He was a party with Chief Jolly to the treaty of 1818 which further alienated him from his people. In 1818 he went to the Indian Territory with a small group of Cherokees and had his symbols prepared by 1821 when George Lowery saw their feasibility and the possibilities for the Cherokees. "The above is not stated to detract from the greatness of Sequoyah but rather to show that without George Lowery's help the system would never have been adopted."

Street, in writing about Saltpetre Cave which he mistakenly refers to as Sauta, evidently got his meetings of the Cherokee nation in the year 1822 mixed up.

The Cherokee nations adopted their national constitution in 1822. They set up their national government that year, and established a Supreme Court.

It is not logical that the Cherokees would meet in a white man's town to adopt something they had been using for one and one-half years especially when one considers that their lives or safety were not guaranteed or assured by the U. S. Government.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NEW MEMBERS:

Mr. James V. Hastings
Mrs. Emmitt H. Smart, Sr.
Mrs. Herbert Kern
Mrs. Elizabeth McAlpin
Mrs. Ellen S. Williamson
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murrah
Mr. Gene Thomas
Mr. R. L. Page
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Page

GRADUATION EXERCISES

Friday Night, May 26, 1933 at 8:00 o'clock

Jackson County High School Auditorium

---(PROGRAM)---

Our School.....Class
Address.....Prof. Roy McKenzie
Vocal duet, "O, That we Two Were Maying"...Mrs. Lindsay Boyd
Mrs. James B. Presley
Presentation of Diplomas.....Principal I. J. Browder
Alma Mater.....Class

SENIORS OF J. C. H. S.

G. W. Ambrester	Zelma Rorex
Hugh Otis Bynum	W. H. Robinson
Naomi Berry	Virginia Rudder
James Balfour	Crenna Russell
Pauline Bryant	Myrtle Starkey
Pauline Bynum	Odessa Swaim
Beatrice Craze	Zaida Sparks
Edna Coffey	Ezra Smith
Hugh Butler Campbell	Woodrow Steeley
Mary Ethel Foster	Hazel Smith
Autrey Gardner	Lester Smith
Sam Gay	Julia Snodgrass
Trewhitt Green	Katherine Sentell
Emmett Harris	Carrie Nell Selby
Rebecca Hollis	Elizabeth Thomas
Evelyn Couch	John Will Thompson
Faye Kennamer	Dutch Thomas
Robert Henshaw	Ewing Wann
Houston Kennamer	Paul Walsh
Elizabeth Larkin	Lester Walsh
Clyde Money	Bruce Young
Sadie McGuffey	Howard Bramblett
Vivian McGuffey	Albert Holland
Katherine Durham	Wyatt Stewart
Eloise McGuffey	Winston Payne
Opal Outlaw	Almon Nichols
Elizabeth Parks	Rubilee Moore
Edward Putman	Walter Fowler Kelly

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIRPERSONS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

1977

ARCHAEOLOGY: Delbert Hicks

ARTIFACTS: W. A. Murrah

CIVIL WAR: Kathryn Armstrong

CONTEMPORARY: Ruth Morris

CURATOR: Ann Chambless

FUND RAISING: Jim Eiford

GENEALOGY: Eunice Matthews

HISTORIAN: Wendell Page

HOSPITALITY: W. W. Aydelott

MEMBERSHIP: Hazel Matthews

NEWSLETTER: Billie Hammer

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Hazel Matthews

PHOTOGRAPHY: Jim Eiford

POST-CIVIL WAR: Houston Kennamer

PRE-CIVIL WAR: Frances Allison

PROGRAM: Alice Ruth Page

PUBLICITY: Christine Sumner

RESEARCH: Cecil Hodges

SPECIAL PROJECTS: Ernestine Russell

JACKSON COUNTY FIRSTS: Edith Money

JACKSON COUNTY PRESIDENTS OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS: Frank Boyd

JACKSON COUNTY CITIZENS OF STATE AND NATIONAL DISTINCTION: Betty Campbell

JACKSON COUNTY VARSITY ATHLETES AT MAJOR UNIVERSITIES: Clifford Woodall

JACKSON COUNTY INDUSTRIES: Charles Davis

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOLS: Dr. Earl Holloway

THE JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER NO. TEN

April 10, 1977

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: The regular meeting of the Jackson County Historical Association will be held Sunday afternoon April 17, 1977 at 2:30 P.M. This meeting will be held in the auditorium of the North Alabama Electric Cooperative Building in Stevenson, Alabama.

Dr. Phillip Lee Secrist of the History Department at Southern Tech College, Marietta, Georgia will be the guest speaker for the program. He will present a slide illustrated talk on 19th century architecture, the importance of local heritage, and private and public restoration projects.

A writer and public lecturer, Dr. Secrist has published articles in several professional and popular journals including the Georgia Historical Quarterly, the Atlanta Historical Society Quarterly, Civil War Times, Illustrated. He wrote the principal historical narrative for the 1976 Cobb Chamber of Commerce special bicentennial publication on Cobb County, Georgia. Dr. Secrist speaks often in the county civic club and garden club circuit, and is currently listed as a community educational speaker by the Women's League.

One of the founders of Cobb Landmarks Society in Georgia, Dr. Secrist is also the immediate past president of the Atlanta Civil War Round Table. He has served as a board of director for a number of organizations associated with historical research. As special historical consultant, he supervised the design of the interpretive program at the Big Shanty Museum; supplied research materials which were used to plan the historical restoration of downtown square of Marietta, Georgia; furnished the research data which is being used by the Cobb County, Georgia Planning Department to develop a permanent historical landmark map; and provided the impetus and research information which was used by the state of Georgia historical division (Department of Natural Resources) to place several properties on the National Register of Historic Sites. Awarded the Franklin Award in 1975 for his significant contribution in community leadership on the bicentennial historical survey, and Dr. Secrist is listed in Who's Who in the Southeast (Marquis) 1976.

He received his BS Degree from the University of Tennessee; MS Degree from Auburn University; and Ed. D Degree from the University of Georgia. As a special study, this summer, Dr. Secrist will attend an eight week study under the supervision of Dr. Bill I. Wiley at Emory University as one of twelve participants selected for a National Higher Education grant. The study will deal in-depth with the antebellum south and the American Civil War period.

Dr. Secrist is married to the former Katherine Kimsey. They have four children: Phyllis, Barbara, James, and Scott. His hobbies and special interests are: restoration of historical houses; collecting rare books, and artifacts of the American Civil War.

It is, indeed, a distinct honor to have Dr. Secrist visit with us. His slide illustrated talk will, no doubt, inspire an awareness for the need of renovation and preservation of Jackson County's "gold mine" of historical resources.

Alice Ruth Page
Program Chairman
Jackson County Historical Association

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NEW MEMBERS ARE:
Mrs. Christine W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Russell, Mrs. Opal Butler Hammer, and Mr. Harrison Smith.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: In the history of any successful organization there comes a time when some particular thing may happen, that will alter the scope of the organization far beyond what its founders may have dared to dream.

Such a time is now. The particular thing is the possibility of developing the Stevenson Military District. This would not only be the restoration and preservation of a historical area, but it could very well become a major area tourist attraction.

No Civil War buff can ever understand what happened at Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, without first understanding what the situation was in Stevenson and Bridgeport-right here in our own Jackson County.

We must all have a Vision- a vision that will prompt action.

RECENT STEVENSON DEVELOPMENTS

The Jackson County Historical Association met recently for a luncheon meeting at the Holiday Inn in Scottsboro, Alabama. Present for this meeting were Mayor Roy Owens of Scottsboro, Mayor Dick Thomas of Stevenson, the Jackson County Historical Association Executive Board, the Jackson County Board of Revenue Chairman and the members of the board, the executive director of the Scottsboro Chamber of Commerce, President of the Scottsboro Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Scottsboro Downtown Development Committee, and the co-chairmen of the Stevenson Historical Development Committee. Guests were: Mr. Bob Roark, who is the recreation planner from the Recreation Resources Branch of the Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wild-Life Development, T.V.A. Authority; Mr. Henry Hilliard, Supt. of Russell Cave National Monument; and Mr. Edward Tinney, the Chief Historian of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park. Also present were business men and civic leaders from Scottsboro, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Woodville. Members of the press and news media attended the meeting for Jackson County and the Huntsville Times.

The meeting started with a discussion of the historical significance of the area during Civil War times. The different campaigns were outlined. The basic background of the Stevenson Civil War historical district development was also reviewed by the group.

The assembled group then went into a discussion of a new project for the area. They reviewed the background and finances of the project. The finances were discussed in detail. The first amount of money for use in the beginning would be the \$35,000 voted by the Alabama Legislature, and now in escrow in the office of the Historical Commission. Using that \$35,000 as a base, and possibly adding \$35,000 in in-kind services from the city of Stevenson, Jackson County, and the state of Alabama, this would give a total of \$70,000. This amount of \$70,000 would be eligible for matching funds which would give an overall total of \$140,000 available for the Stevenson Depot restoration.

As far as the Civil War Military District is concerned (Fort Harker, Fort Mitchell, and the General's Headquarters), residential property assessed at \$100,000 has already been promised as a donation. If \$50,000 in in-kind services could be added by the city, county, and state for that development, that would make a total of \$150,000. This amount of \$150,000 could possibly be matched and make a total of \$300,000. Taking the military district and adding it to the depot in totals of dollars expanded, should these matching funds be available, this would make a total of \$440,000 available money for restoration of this project.

Other possibilities relating to the project were revealed to the group. The acquisition of the deed to the property now owned by the Land N Railroad and the city of Stevenson for the Depot would probably have an assessed value of \$50,000. The deed for the Ingress-Egress route from the highway to Fort Harker and owned by the Louisiana Pacific Lumber Co. would be another valuable addition. And finally, acquisition of the deed to the acreage where Fort

Harker is located would be important. This acreage has been promised to be transferred by the T.V.A.

After discussion of these finances, Mr. Roark spoke in regard to the tourist impact to be derived from this restoration and how it would tie in with the entire Jackson County tourist area. By his figures he surmised that the early stages of the park development would attract some 100,000 people. This number would gradually increase to 300,000 in ten years. The gross income for the area could total as high as one hundred million dollars. These figures were noticed as staggering amounts by those people in decision making positions who were present at the meeting.

Mr. Roark also distributed an illustrated booklet concerning the depot and the military district. This booklet was very well done.

Mr. Hilliard, Supt. of Russell Cave National Monument, spoke to the group in regard to the initial work that has been done on the project and also on the extent of the great interest in the Civil War era. He was very much in favor of continuing the program. Mr. Tinney, the Historian of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park, spoke concerning the tie-in between the Stevenson Military District and the sites of the Battle of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain.

After a brisk question and answer period, Mayor Dick Thomas of Stevenson presented the Jackson County Historical Association with a resolution that the city of Stevenson wished to turn over to the association the rights for a continuation of this project. The city of Stevenson also authorized the association to receive all monies and deeds, and the right to future monies, rights, and gifts. They suggested that the association proceed with all deliberate speed in the project.

After the meeting, the Executive Board of the Jackson County Historical Association met in executive session and voted unanimously to accept the resolution that was presented by the Stevenson mayor.

Walter Hammer, President
Jackson County Historical Association

RESOLUTION OF MAYOR THOMAS:

The Town of Stevenson is most desirable to cause all necessary steps to be taken for the preservation of the railroad depot at Stevenson and its utilization as a historic site in Jackson County, Alabama. This depot has been designated as an historic site and is now listed in the National Register as such. The Jackson County Historical Association is organized in such a manner that it can be the recipient of and the applicant for monies for the development of projects throughout the county. The Jackson County Historical Association is hereby called upon to aid and assist in the preservation of this historic site and to accept any grants or funds from all available sources earmarked for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the railroad depot.

B.R. Thomas
Mayor of Stevenson, Alabama

CONGRATULATIONS!

The Jackson County Historical Association offers its congratulations to Ms. Betty Henninger of Stevenson, Alabama. Betty recently received the Alabama State Historical Association's Award of Merit! This award is given to honor the recipient for outstanding service to the preservation of Alabama's heritage. Ms. Henninger has certainly been very active in this regard.

Anne Chambless, immediate past-president of our association will present this award at our April 17th regular meeting.

The following is an actual letter written by James A. Garfield, Brigadier General, Union Army, written from Stevenson, Alabama, on August 23, 1863. It appears in The Wild Life of the Army, Civil War Letters of James A. Garfield, edited by Frederick D. Williams.

Stevenson, Alabama
August 23, 1863

My Dearest Crete:

By having my cot taken into the car I came through from Winchester to this place on the 18th inst. without injury. Captain Swain found a quiet room for me apart from the camp, and I have bound myself down ever since by the most rigid rules of the doctor and have been gaining slowly and steadily. I now sit up two or three hours at a time and take a turn or two in the yard morning and evening. I am now wholly free from disease but oh how puny I have become in so short a time. For once in my life I am being very careful. You came (near) having me at home in the midst of your house-building troubles, and nothing but my will and the great work before this army, in which the General says he don't know how to spare me, kept you and the little cog(g)er from seeing me. We are now on the bank of the Tennessee with the army. I hope to see and help direct the crossing from my ambulance, if not from Harry's back, before this week is past. There is so much of myself in the plan of this campaign that I must help realize my ideas. It looks now as though we should have a bloody crossing but we may not. It is the greatest undertaking of the kind during this war. The river is from 500 to 900 yards wide and pretty deep, averaging ten feet. I appreciate what you say in regard to my work in this army and I thank you for the kind and loving words you wrote. I believe my army life has been as free from self-seeking and pride as any part of my whole life. I am doing a work here for which I shall never get a tithe of the credit that others will. Let it pass. I am glad to help save the republic.

I hope you are progressing well with your house. Give me a drawing of it in pen from the southwest front.

Then Trot dislike(s) to be called a little cog(g)er does she? Then I shall call her a little quid. How will she like that? Wouldn't she like to have me write her a letter? I think (I) shall do so before long.....

Love to Trot and Almeda and all, and write soon. Forgive my sick silence.

Ever your own,
James

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter was written by Garfield to his wife, Lucretia, whom he called "Crete".)

NOTATION: In reference to Newsletter Number Eight, page 13, paragraph number one, three members of this Association were mentioned as descendants of Moses Maples. I apologize to other members of this Association omitted in this space who are descendants of Moses Maples.

It has been brought to my attention that Mrs. Bulah Shelton is his great, great granddaughter and Sandra S. Burney is his great, great, great granddaughter.

Other descendants of Moses Maples joining this Association since the publication of Newsletter Number Eight are: Joann Thomas Elkin, Gene Thomas, Robert Leo Page, Sr, great, great grandchildren, and a great, great, great grandson William D. Page.

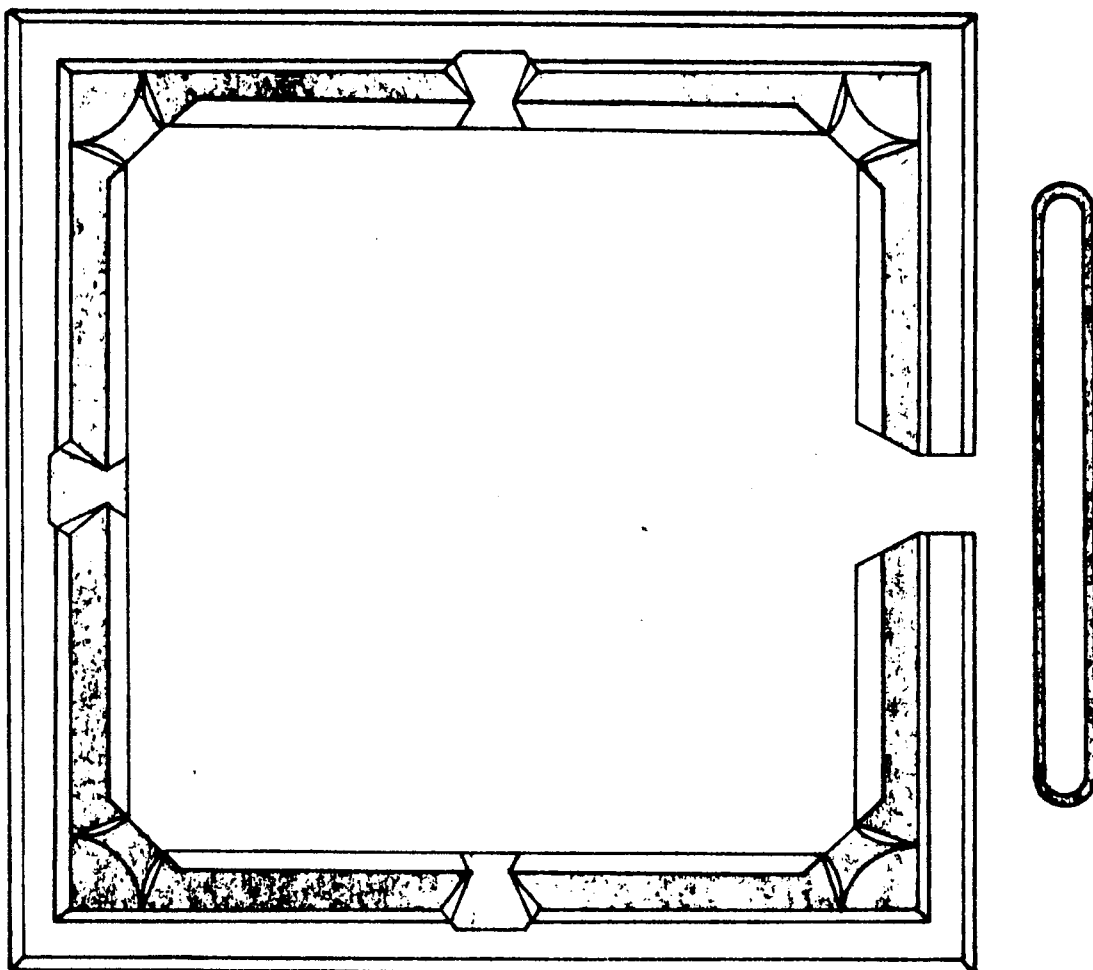
Alice Ruth Page
Immediate Past Editor

Redoubt Harker

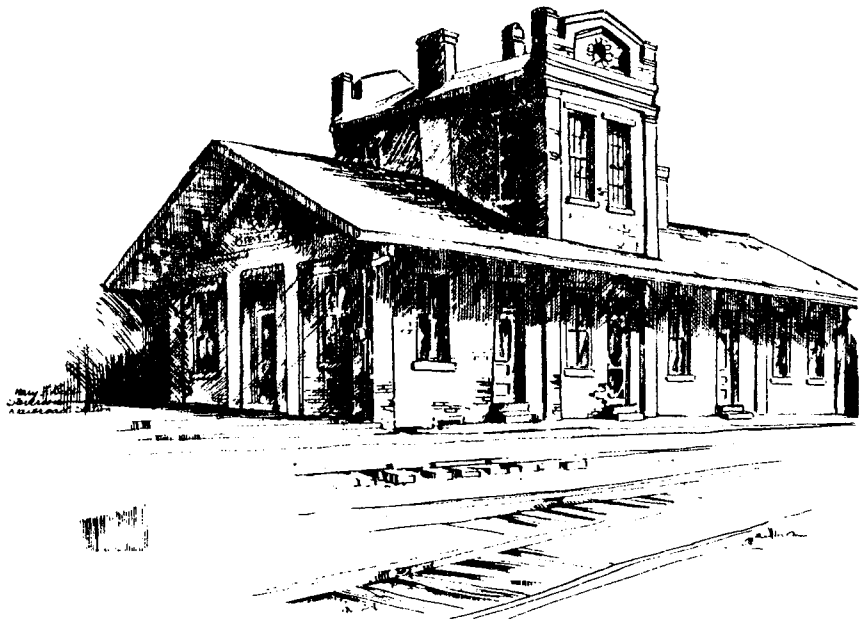
Commonly known as "Fort Harker", Redoubt Harker was a Union Army defensive structure built by Colonel C. G. Harker, Army of Ohio, in 1862, primarily for the defense of the railroad station at Stevenson, Alabama. It was a rectangular earthen structure measuring approximately 150 feet square, and located on top of a hill providing a commanding view of the immediate area. A ditch surrounded the redoubt on three sides with the entrance to the work located on the fourth. This entrance was protected by an outlying wall with accompanying ditch. Between 400 to 500 slaves were used to construct the redoubt.

Considering its 100-plus-year age, "Fort Harker" remains in excellent condition. The walls of the redoubt rise as much as 14 feet above the ground surface. The ditch surrounding the work on three sides is as much as 15 feet deep. Four of the seven gun emplacements are still in recognizable condition.

"Fort Harker" has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. "Register" status protects the redoubt from adverse encroachment on all lands owned by TVA, whether these lands are leased to others or not.



"FORT HARKER"



Stevenson, Alabama was the major adjunct for the Memphis and Charleston Railway and N.C. and St. L. to Chattanooga. Stevenson was considered one of the seven most important cities in the South, which included Stevenson, Charleston, Atlanta, Raleigh, Montgomery, Richmond and Memphis. Had the Confederacy retaken and held Stevenson the Battle of Chickamauga would not have occurred.
Harpers Weekly—Civil War Era)

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR MEMBERSHIP ?

According to our By-Laws, Article IV, Section 1, The dues for annual membership shall be \$7.50. These dues shall be apuable at the first meeting in January and shall be delinquent by the first meeting in April.

You still have time to pay your dues, ust mail your check to:

Jackson County Historical Association
Mr. Carlus P. Page, Treasurer
301 Bynum
Scottsboro, AL 35768

Please provide: NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



STEVENSON DEPOT
ALABAMA 38772



BRIDGEPORT DEPOT
ALABAMA 38740



SCOTTSBORO DEPOT
ALABAMA 35768

Jackson County Historical Association

NEWSLETTER NO. ELEVEN

July 17, 1977

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: "TWO HUNDRED YEARS PLUS ONE"

This newsletter article finds us in July 1977, one year after our Bicentennial Celebration, again thinking about the great heritage of our country. But I believe before we can ever fully grasp the heritage of these United States, we must first do our best to grasp the heritage of this great state of Alabama, and in particular our own Jackson County heritage.

We are what we are as a country, as a state, and as a county because of how we were. Your association has been busy these last three months trying to fulfill our constitutional requirements of locating, preserving, and restoring our historical heritage.

We have been very fortunate to have with us- working full time with the Jackson County Historical Association- Mr. Ed Johnson. Mr. Johnson's salary has been paid by the TVA, and he is working under the direction of Middle Tennessee State University. He has found out things about our county that I believe would amaze the most astute historian.

During these past three months, it's been my pleasure to have appeared before the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and received a tentative approval for the use of the old Jail as a Jackson County museum. Also during this past month, your association pitched a tent at Goosepond on Competition Day and there presented to hundreds of visitors a slide presentation narrated by Ann Chambless. The photographs for the slides were done by Clyde Broadway and Ed Johnson. This slide presentation has been given to the Scottsboro Public Library by the Scottsboro Bicentennial Committee and will be very effective in preserving our local heritage. I know all of you will want to see this slide presentation.

NEXT MEETING JULY 17, 1977: The regular meeting of the Jackson County Historical Association will be held Sunday afternoon July 17, 1977 at 2:30 P.M. This meeting will be held at the Scottsboro City Hall.

Mr. Edward Alexander Johnson will be the guest speaker for the program. His slide lecture presentation will center around the historic preservation of our own Jackson County. Mr. Johnson has been working in this area during the summer under the direction of Middle Tennessee State University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He hopes to receive his MA in the Spring of 1978.

Ed Johnson was born in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1947. As a young boy, he traveled with his family through Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi because his father was a Cumberland Presbyterian Minister. His father today is minister of a church in Cleveland, Tennessee.

He graduated from Emma Sanson High School in 1956, and the University of Alabama in 1970. He received a BA degree in Philosophy with a minor in Mathematics. In 1970 he was appointed a Woodrow Wilson Fellow to attend Vanderbilt University, but entered the Navy from 1970-1974. During his Navy time, he worked in the United States as an intelligence analyst for the European Theater. He pursued business studies from 1975-76, and only became interested in MTSU'S historic preservation program in 1976.

We look forward to Mr. Johnson's program on July 17, 1977.

History of Francisco and Community

I have no authentic record farther back than 1775. at that date Francisco was a vast wilderness. with a Cherokee trail here and there. we have proof of Indians by the flint arrowheads found in various parts of the country.

The first graves in the cemetery were children named Hooker, killed by the Indians.

at the place where the post office stands was then a great canebrake. Beech Grove hill was also covered with cane, deer, bears, wildcats and ferocious animals in at large. David Crockett hunted all over the country and killed several bears here. He cut his name on a ~~tree~~ beech tree that still stands near the Kennedy spring.

Later came the first settlers one of them whose name was William Larkin, in honor of him this cove and creek was named

The settlers cut down the forests and built crude log cabins with stick and dirt chimneys. The woodman's axe and the whir of the spinning wheel were heard on every side.

The nearest trading point in those days was Salinas. There were no railroads at that time.

The school houses were rude log houses with open fireplaces. The house where most of our grandparents went to school stood where the cemetery now is. In time there have been school houses in different parts of this community. the old one that stood in the cemetery was used for religious worship.

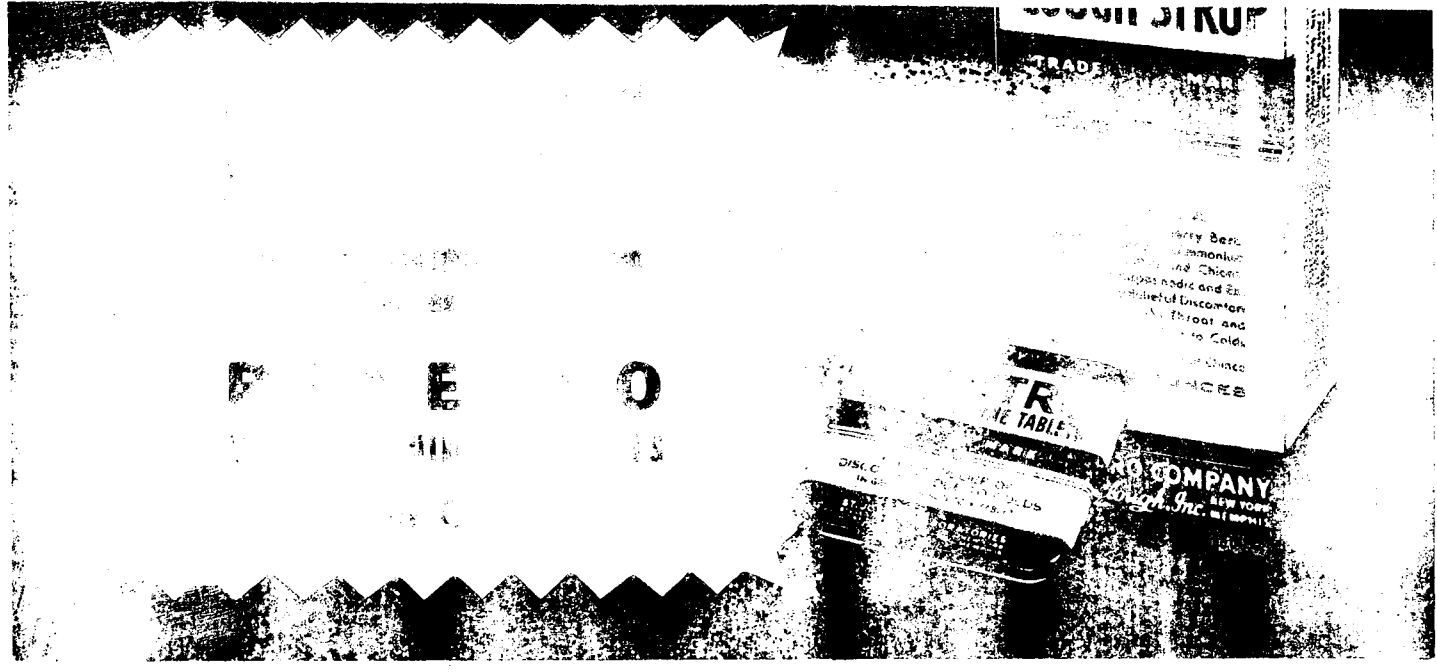
Then came the great civil war that revolutionized the whole south.

Education got to a very low ebb. many of our grandparents cannot read and write. In 1880 a school house was built on Seneca and Ala. state line by modern plans. In 1902 a more modern school house was built on the same ground that burned down in the latter part of 1925. In 1926 the present building was erected on the same ground.

Francisco was named by Esquire George H. Summit in honor of Capt. Francisco Pike of civil war fame in 1874. M. H. Rice served as postmaster for 2 yrs. then W. D. Greene was appointed as postmaster. He served 30 yrs. In the early days we had mail only once a week and the postmaster's salary was only \$3.00 per year.

In 1886 General Joseph Wheeler who won world wide fame in both civil and Spanish American wars visited this community and told them they should have mail daily. at that time they had mail two times a week. It was then carried on horse back from Huntland to Paint Rock. It then changed from Huntland to Princeton that brought mail twice daily.

It is now carried to Seneca to Huntland on a train. It is the most all the...



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1 COLD	2 PENETRO	3 COLD	4 STORMY	5 STORMY	6 STORMY	7 UNSETTLED
8 RAIN	9 RAIN	10 RAIN	11 RAIN	12 RAIN	13 RAIN	14 UNSETTLED
15 RAIN	16 RAIN	17 RAIN	18 RAIN	19 RAIN	20 RAIN	21 WINDY
22 WINDY	23 UNSETTLED	24 UNSETTLED	25 STORMY	26 New Moon	PENETRO Nose Drops For Relief of Discomfort Due to HEAD COLDS 25c, 50c, \$1	
27 WINDY	28 UNSETTLED	29 UNSETTLED	30 STORMY	31 New Moon	PENETRO Nose Drops For Relief of Discomfort Due to HEAD COLDS 25c, 50c, \$1	

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR MARCH, 1938

1st to 3rd—Cold, severe winds. 4th to 7th—Storms in Western States. Pleasant in Southeast. 8th to 11th—Stormy in Atlantic States. 12th to 15th—Fair and Pleasant, generally. Local rains in Northwest. 16th to 19th—Stormy. Snows in Wheat and Corn States. 20th to 23rd—Rain and sleet in Ohio, Va. Pa. and New York. 24th to 27th—Windy. 28th to 31st—General storm period

The following is a newspaper article (February 21, 1889) about Dr. John J. Woodville Payne, father of William H. Payne, former druggist of Scottsboro, Alabama. We are indebted to George Hunter Payne for his loan of the article.

THE SCION OF AN ANCIENT FAMILY. Dr. John J. Woodville Payne Passes to Eternal Rest.

"Dust to dust"- in the presence of a vast concourse of friends the mortal part of Dr. John J. Woodville Payne was buried in our cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The services at St. Luke's church, conducted by the Rev. John Johnes, late of England, were followed at the grave by the full burial ceremonials of the Masonic fraternity. No man ever lived who took more real delight in all social, fraternal and religious forms than this stately old Virginia gentleman, whose lofty soul never knew a mean or little deed, and whose pride never let him stoop, even to conquer, in the affairs of life. There was a completeness in all he did that betrayed that pride and self-respect were ruling traits in his character, though he was remarkably social and extremely generous. He liked high thoughts combined with high living, and always wanted to share both with friends. His spirit took rare happiness in the stately ritual and liturgy of the Episcopal church, into which he was baptised in infancy, and to which he was devoutly devoted all his days. He was the scion of a family who for hundreds of years have been clergyman and dignitaries in the Episcopal church. Two American Bishops, Payne and Meade, were near relatives of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Payne was born at Culpepper C. H., Va., at "The Glebe"- the last of the glebes- where his mother was visiting her father, the rector, Rev. John J. Woodville, who was himself the younger son of a fine old English family. The doctor's natal day was 20th of Jan, 1800 as hundreds who have partaken of the superb hospitalities of his elegant board on these anniversaries in Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, will recall. Kenyon College was Dr. Payne's Alma Mater. When only nineteen, and before he determined upon his profession- he had studied both law and medicine- he fell in love with a reigning belle, Miss Martha Virginia Winston- of the same English family prominent in Alabama- and carried his bride to Columbus, Miss., where for eight years he was Principal of Franklin Academy. The only offspring of the union with Miss Winston was a son, Wm. H. Payne, beloved and honored here as druggist, soldier, Christian, citizen, and who rightfully deserves to have "gentleman" as his title as did the first Wm. Payne of Virginia, who was socalled two hundred years ago. The doctor had diplomas from the Medical College of Louisiana, from Columbia College of New York, and two diplomas from Ear and Eye Infirmaries. After the death of his first wife in Columbus, Dr. Payne moved to Pickens County, Alabama, where he married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a bright and witty beauty, niece of Gen. Patton Anderson and first cousin to Butler P. Anderson, the "hero of Grenada". The second Mrs. Payne was the posthumous daughter of Rufus K. Anderson, a South Alabamian of wealth and prominence half century ago, and after a wedded life of nearly four decades in which the two loving souls exhibited a rare and beautiful devotion and unity, she survives him, as do all their children, except the first son who died in infancy. Dr. Payne practiced his profession and was prominently identified with all social movements and public enterprises of Pickens county- his home, "Grove Cottage" was noted for a boundless and elegant hospitality- for several years. In the stormy period just previous to the war, and in the earlier days of the struggle, Dr. Payne ably represented Pickens county for four years in the State Senate. Soon after the war, Dr. Payne moved to "Riverside", his beautiful farm on the Elk, in Franklin county, Tenn. where he and his family lived many years are well remembered and beloved. From Tennessee the doctor moved in 1870 to Scottsboro, and here spent his declining days peacefully and happily, and was nursed during his long illness by his loving wife with a marvelous spirit of self-abnegation and a cheerfulness that reached heroism. Full of years and the peace that passeth understanding the soul of John J. Woodville Payne, Gentleman, fell asleep in Jesus last Saturday morning at five o'clock- murmuring with his latest conscious breath to his eldest born. After the shadows of Death had shut from his vision his beloved ones, with the Psalmist, "Oh be joyful in the Lord" and "welcome his coming with gladness".

Of his surviving children, John a youth of nineteen, and Ellen, a lovely child of eleven, are with their mother here; Dr. Wm. H. Payne, married Miss Maggie Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. Jere Brown, of one of the oldest of our county families, and reside with their four children in Scottsboro; Sallie Payne married Mr. Richard Megee of Estill Springs, Tenn; Rufus Preston Payne married Sallie Parks, daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Parks, of this place, and with their three children live in Brownwood, Texas; Martin Payne married Callie Snodgrass, youngest daughter of Gen. Benj. Snodgrass, who was one of

Jackson county's most prominent political and military leaders in early days and they, with their three sons, live in Tuscumbia, Ala; and Fannie Payne married Mr. J. H. South, and with several children live in Navasota, Texas.

The stately, grand old southern gentlemen, a type of whom Dr. Payne was, belong almost to tradition. So few of the old school are left, that it would be very interesting reading to reproduce much of the family history of the Paynes, who are in truth not only of the F. F. V.'s but belong to an English family who were barons before William the Conqueror's time, and one of the first of the Paynes was mentioned in the famous "Domesday Book". The family of Paynes were landed proprietors in Virginia several years before the advent of the cavaliers. It is to those adherents of King Charles that most of the F.F. V.'s trace back their blood. In glancing over the records of the Payne family- authentic history- it was noticed that Patrick Henry and Wm. Wirt were kinsmen, and that Tunisian exile, who wrote the world's most famous song, "Home, Sweet Home"- John Howard Payne- was a cousin four times removed, and that the late Governor and U. S. Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, was a first cousin to Dr. Payne. A linea ancestor- this is a fact mentioned in the Life of the Father of His Country- was that loyal Whig, Mr. Payne, who once gave Washington a caning. Instead of settling the affair by the code duello then in vogue among men of lesser mould and more ignoble soul, Washington life the simple Christian man he was, acknowledged that he was in the wrong, and sent for Payne and apologized; then Payne expressed sorrow that his temper lead him to resent the wrong, and friendship and peace abided with them ever afterward. Payne and Washington were both vestrymen of St. Mark's, one of the most famous of the early American Episcopal parishes.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NEW MEMBERS ARE: Harold Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Jack F. Rudder, C. M. Heath, Sarah V. Rudder, Mac Morris, Anna Ruth Campbell, Mrs. Margaret S. Gurganus, Lena S. Hale, Betty R. Smith, Nancy Sisk Gilliam, and Mrs. Elaine Wells.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR MEMBERSHIP?

According to our By-laws, Article IV, Section 1, the dues for annual membership shall be \$7.50. These dues shall be payable at the first meeting in January and shall be delinquent by the first meeting in April.

You still have time to pay your dues, just mail your check to:

Jackson County Historical Association
Mr. Carlus P. Page, Treasurer
301 Bynum St.
Scottsboro, AL 35768

Please provide: NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NEWSLETTER CALENDAR: Local history is found in the strangest places. In a recent visit to Francisco to check on the story of the young girls massacre, I ran upon this bit of local history written on the back of a calendar. This was given to me by Mrs. Herman Green, who lives in the house where the Francisco Post Office was located for many years. This Post Office was operated by Mr. Curtiss Green's father. It is reproduced in this newsletter exactly as it was, and I feel that this will be interesting reading for all of you who are interested in this area. (Walt Hammer)



STEVENSON DEPOT
ALABAMA 35772



BRIDGEPORT DEPOT
ALABAMA 35740



SCOTTSBORO DEPOT
ALABAMA 35768

Jackson County Historical Association

NEWSLETTER NO. TWELVE

October 16, 1977

WE NEED YOU

AS A CONTINUING MEMBER

OR AS A NEW MEMBER

OF OUR ASSOCIATION!

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP \$7.50 A YEAR

LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$100.00

YOU WILL RECEIVE OR CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THE NEWSLETTER QUARTERLY.

You still have time to pay your dues, just mail your check to:

Jackson County Historical Association
Mr. Carlus P. Page, Treasurer
301 Bynum St.
Scottsboro, AL 35768

PLEASE PROVIDE: NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

(IF YOU HAVE ALREADY PAID YOUR DUES, PLEASE DISREGARD THIS NOTICE.)

WHERE WAS COPENHAGEN?

Bridgeport Ala March 7 82

W. J. Hughes Esq
Copenhagen-Ala.

Sir Sirs of S. H. L.

R. A. Co answers to a garnishment
against Henry Avery the sum of \$22.25
J. M. Blackman 4.20 70.
I also have already answered to Mr. C
Glover Justice of the Peace to a garnish-
ment against O. Dodd in the sum of
\$22.25 -

Very truly
E. W. McGaughey

per the Commission, E. W. McGaughey



W. J. Hughes Esq
Copenhagen-Ala.

On this page is a reproduction of a letter written in 1882 addressed to W. J. Hughes, Esq., Copenhagen, Alabama (no zip code), by E. W. McGaughey of Bridgeport, Alabama. We reproduce this letter to show that there was a place called Copenhagen, Alabama. It was a part of the community on Elm Avenue at the state line (now Richard City) part of this community was in Alabama. Note the postage is 3 cents.

In the book Sequatchie, a story of the Southern Cumberlands which was written by J. Leonard Raulston of South Pittsburg, on page 167 it names the post offices in Marion County and this list includes Copenhagen (1883). It states that the name of the community changed to Deptford in 1890 and back to Copenhagen in 1893.

On page 197 of Sequatchie, it states that in 1906 Dixie Portland Cement Company was founded in Deptford. Following this time the town's name was changed to Richard City to honor Richard Hardy, president and manager of the Dixie Portland Cement Co.

Tom Mix is also mentioned as serving as deputy sheriff of the community of Copenhagen.

(This article printed in the South Pittsburg Hustler September 1, 1977).

CIVIL WAR ROLLS OF SOLDIERS OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The following record of names of Confederate Soldiers was copied and donated by Miss Eunice Matthews. Miss Matthews and Mrs. J. A. Proctor copied the names from the CSA records of Mrs. Ben Hunt, Registrar of UDC, Scottsboro.

COMPANY K. FOURTH REGIMENT

NAME	RANK	CAUSES OF SEPERATION FROM THE ARMY	OCCUPATION
1.Lewis E. Lindsay	Captain	Killed	Merchant
1.James H. Young	1st Lieut.	Expiration of term	Sadler
2.J. W. Bonfield	2nd Lieut.	Resigned	Teacher
3.George W. Larkin,Jr.	2nd Lieut.	Expiration of term	Merchant
1.James H. Sullivan	1st Sgt.	Promoted Jr. 2nd Lieut.	Grocer
2.J.Preston Dodson	2nd Sgt.	Discharged by substitute	Farmer
3.Mark Young	3rd Sgt.	Discharged, disability	Farmer
4.Henry L. Martin	4th Sgt.	Dropped by order, wounded	Clerk
1.Milton P. Brown	1st Corp.	Discharged	Minister
2.P. F. Cunningham	2nd Corp.	"	Farmer
3.Beverly Keeble	3rd Corp.	"	Farmer
4.John D. Ogilvie	4th Corp.	Elected Jr. 2nd Lieut.	Teacher
Armstrong, Robert	Private	Conscript	Farmer
Armstrong, John	"	"	"
Austin, Gabriel	"	Discharged May 15, 1861	Mechanic
Boyd, J. Harvey	"	*Deserted	Physician
Birdsong, William	"	Discharged, Act April, 1861	Farmer
Buckhanon, Milton	"	Elected 1st Lt.	"
Brown, Ira E.	"	Discharged June	"
Brown, William	"	Discharged	"
Bynum, John Poole	"	"	"
Burkes, Grun	"	Died at Camp Law	"
Burkes, William P.	"	Died of wounds, shot in hand	"
Burrow, Ephraim	"	*Deserted	"
Blockor, John	"	Captured 8/14/64 Conscript	Lawyer
William H. Robinson	Captain	Resigned	
James H. Sullivan	"	Killed	Grocer

*DESERTED could mean not present at last roll call or joined another company.

NAME	RANK	CAUSES OF SEPERATION FROM THE ARMY	OCCUPATION
James H. Kieth	Captain	Killed	
John D. Ogilvie	"	Died of Disease	Teacher
Alexander A. Murray	"	Killed	
Ira E. Brown	1st Lieut.	Expiration of Term	Farmer
James H. Young	"	Promotion	Sadler
James H. Sullivan	"	"	Grocer
James H. Kieth	"	"	
John D. Ogilvie	"	"	Teacher
Alexander A. Murray	"	"	
J. W. Bonfield	2nd Lieut.	Resigned	Teacher
George W. Larkin	"	Expiration of term	Merchant
James H. Kieth	"	Promotion	
John D. Ogilvie	"	"	Teacher
Alexander A. Murray	"	"	
W. S. Harrell	"	Killed	
Robert P. Jones	"		
George W. Larkin, Jr.	"	Promotion	Merchant
James H. Sullivan, Jr.	"	"	Grocer
John D. Ogilvie, Jr.	"	"	
Alexander C. Murray, Jr.	"	"	
Robert P. Jones, Jr.	"	"	
George H. Newbill, Jr.			
Brewer, John	Private	Conscript, shot himself	Shoe Maker
Brooking,	"	Died July 1864	Farmer
Carr, John W.	"	Died of disease Jan. 1862	"
Carr, James H.	"	" " 1863	Merchant
Conners, Patrick	"		Laborer
Culver, Ickabod	"	Died of disease, June 1861	Farmer
Culver, Thomas	"	Discharged 1861, wounded arm	"
Cotton, Jerry	"	Promoted Capt. Conscript	"
Clayton, John H.	"	Deserted	Student
Durham, Isaiah	"	Discharged July 1861	Farmer
Dumphey, Patrick	"	Discharged Act of 1862	Laborer
Dus, George	"	Deserted Conscripted	Farmer

NAME	RANK	CAUSES OF SEPERATION FROM THE ARMY	OCCUPATION
Dus, James	Private	Died of disease Aug. 1864	Farmer
Elmns, John	"	Discharged Act of 1862, Aug.	Laborer
Finny, Enoch B.	"	Deserted	Farmer
Grubbs, Oscar D.	"	Shot in shoulder, dropped by order	"
Godwin	"	Deserted	"
Gunter	"	Died of disease July 1864	"
Harris, Polk	"	Discharged by Co. Act Aug, 1862	Student
Harris, William A.	"	Captured Nov. 26th at Knoxville	Farmer
Hardin, Henry	"	Shot in knee, dropped by order	Laborer
Harwell, William S.	"	Promoted 1st Sgt. April 20, 1862	Farmer
Hall, Nathaniel D.	"	Promoted 1st Sgt. July 30, 1861 discharged	"
Hall, Elisha R.	"	Shot in leg, left with enemy, Knoxville	Miller
Hall, Robert	"	Shot in back, died Sept. 28, 1862	Farmer
Hicks, Franklin J.	"	Killed May 6, 1866	"
Hollis, Rufus	"	Captured Aug. 12/62; Escaped Nov. 28/62	Mechanic
Hodge, Robert	"	Killed June 27, 1882 (?)	Carpenter
Hembru, Drew	"	Shot in knee 9/19/82 (?) died of wound	Farmer
Hartley, William	"	Conscript, deserted	"
Harthorn, William	"	" "	Miller
Holcombe, Thomas	"	" "	Farmer
Holcombe, Powell	"	Conscript, Shot in foot at Pittsburg	"
Holcombe, Nivel	"	Conscript	"
Hobbs, Elisha J.	"	"	Mechanic
Jones, Robert P.	"	Elected Jr. 2nd Lt. shot in both legs	Teacher
Jones, John D.	"	Shot in arm- amputated, retired	
Jones, Andrew P.	"		Farmer
Judge, William E.	"	Deserted	"
Johnson, Jessie	"	Conscript	Mechanic
Kieth, James H.	"	Elected 2nd Lt. afterwards promoted Capt.	"
Kirby, Lewis M.	"		Farmer
King, John	"	Leg amputated at Battle Gwin Farm	"
Kimmins	"	Conscript	"
Larkin, John H.	"	Shot in shoulder, Sept. 20, 1863	"
Leary, Don	"	Died December, 1861	Laborer
Ledbetter, Joel C.	"	Transferred to Field Staff of Alabama	Student

NAME	RANK	CAUSES OF SEPERATION FROM THE ARMY	OCCUPATION
Ligon, Baker	Private	Died December 1861	Farmer
Lewis, Z.	"	Conscript, deserted	Convict
Matthews, Thomas L.	"	Promoted Dec. 1862 to 2nd Sgt.	Mechanic
Murray, Alexander C.	"	Elected Jr. 2nd Lt. Aug. 1862, later Capt.	Merchant
Mitchell, Peters	"	Killed June 27, 1862	Laborer
Judge, Thomas J.	"	Deserted	Farmer
Miller, James	"	Wounded at Chickamauga, deserted	Shoemaker
Morris, Abraham H.	"	Killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863	Farmer
Manning, Samuel	"	Died of disease 1863	"
Martin, William	"	Conscript, deserted	"
McLeod, Kimmitt	"	" "	"
Newbitt, William S.	"	Discharged by reason of wounds 4--6	Engineer
Newbitt, George H.	"	Promoted Jr. 2nd Lt. Aug. 3, 1864	Student
Pinkston, John B.	"	Deserted	Farmer
Powell, Hancock	"	Conscript	"
Pervis	"	" , Deserted	"
Robinson, William H.	"	Elected Capt. April 20, 1862, leg amputated, resigned	Lawyer
Ray, James	"	Killed June 28, 1861	Farmer
Ragsdale, Albert	"	Discharged, Act of April 1862	"
Robertson, Joseph	"	Conscript, Died July 1864	"
Rossin, M. R.	"	Conscript, Deserted	"
Reeves, John	"	" , Died July 1864	"
Stokes, Albert B.	"	Discharged August 1861	"
Stokes, Thomas R.	"	Died of Disease, Dec. 1864	"
Stokes, Francis M.	"	Promoted 5th Sgt. July 6, 1864	"
Samples, David	"	Deserted July 25, 1867	"
Staples, Harry	"	Discharged for furnishing a substitute Aug. 1861	"
Sublitt, John	"	Killed July 2, 1863	"
Scarborough, Martin	"	Killed June 27, 1862	"
Stuty, Thomas	"	Discharged, Feb. 1862	"
Shelton, Henry G.	"	Shot in leg Sept. 19, 1863	"
Sullivan, Willis	"	Conscript, captured, Oct. 7, 1864	"
Swafford, Robert	"	Taken prisoner Gettysburg 7/63	"
Sisk, John	"	Discharged by Co. Act Aug. 1861	"
Tatum, Duke	"	Deserted	"

NAME	RANK	CAUSES OF SEPERATION FROM THE ARMY	OCCUPATION
Taylor, Arthur	Private	Deserted	Farmer
Thompson, William W.	"	Discharged 7/27/62, substituted for Lester Morris	"
Thompson, Nevel	"	Substituted for C. Staples, died 6/62	"
Toon, James	"	Discharged March 1862	"
Trent	"	Conscript, Deserted	"
Vann, Thomas J.	"	Killed Jan. 18, 1864 Promoted 3rd Sgt. April 20, 1862	"
Vinyard, Talvin	"	Shot in leg, discharged Dec. 1861	"
Ward, William	"	Discharged by Act of April 1862 in Aug. 1862	Surveyor
Warren, Thomas M.	"	Jaw broken, June 4th, 1864	Farmer
Wood, Forbes	"	Dropped by Order	"
Williamson, Thomas M.	"	Leg broken July, 1861, discharged Nov. 1861	Grocer
Williamson, Richard	"	Discharged Jan. 1862	Farmer
Whitfield, G. Booker	"	Killed July 2, 1863	"
Williamson, James	"	Shot in hand July 11, 1861, discharged	"
Wood, John D.	"	Deserted Aug, 5, 1864	"
Woolsey, John	"	Discharged March 1862	"
Waters, Charles	"	Conscript	"
Wills, John	"	Conscript, Deserted July 28/64	Sailor

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS?

There are probably many members of the Jackson County Historical Association that know pertinent facts about the House of Happiness. Recently, a letter was received from Lillian P. Long, author of the House of Happiness:

Marion, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hammer,

I am working on my manuscript of the story of The House of Happiness and have come across something in one of Miss Martin's reports that I believe will be of interest to you. She said, in 1932, "Many of our oldest citizens have died. The oldest used to tell us of the times when he attended court at the first county seat of Jackson County, which stood on the spot that is now the vegetable garden of the House of Happiness. This and the copy of the original land grant to John H. Birdsong signed by President Buchanan makes the Church's land historically interesting." Scott Clemens could probably show you where the vegetable garden used to be.

Sincerely,

Lillian P. Long

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Has it really been three months since our last Newsletter? How could so many things have happened in only three months? Your president has been involved in a Preservation meeting in Huntsville, in an effort to obtain a museum, in the restoration project at Stevenson, and in the planning of a bus tour for this fall.

The annual Preservation Conference in Huntsville on August 12-13 was a great success. Your Association played an important part in that success. The reception and refreshments before the Award Banquet was attended by some 400 people. Three awards were presented to Jackson County organizations. The Jackson County Historical Association received a special award for hosting the reception and having the largest number of people present at the banquet. These awards were accepted by your president.

The second award was given to the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, and it was a special award for aiding the preservation efforts in Jackson County. This award was accepted by Carl "Shug" Allen.

The Stevenson City Council received the third award for aiding in the preservation of historic places in the city of Stevenson. It was accepted by Stevenson Mayor Dick Thomas.

Many state-wide contacts were made at this meeting and several people joined our organization from other counties.

You will be happy to know that several meetings have been held with city and county officials on how to obtain grants, matching monies, and long term financing for restoration of the old Jackson County Jail for use as the Jackson County Museum of History and Art.

Another event of importance that took place recently was that Dr. Philip Secrist who spoke to our Association in Stevenson earlier this year has been commissioned by your Association to do the background and research work needed to place the General's Headquarters located behind the Presbyterian Church in Stevenson on the National Register of Historic Places. The expense of this research was underwritten by a generous donation to our association from Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Alston, Atlanta, Georgia.

The city of Stevenson, the Stevenson Merchants Association, the Jackson County Historical Association, and the TVA have been working jointly on a downtown development project with an all out effort by Dr. Secrist to place the downtown business section of Stevenson on the National Register of Historic Places as a district similar to the Twickenham Historic District in Huntsville. Several meetings have been held and numerous speakers have told of the benefits of such a move. It is hoped that this will be a reality soon.

Plans are underway for our fourth Jackson County Historic Bus Tour. The date has been set for Saturday, October 22nd. This will be a Sand Mountain tour. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell have helped with what I think is a very scenic and interesting tour. Price of the tickets will be \$5.00 each and the bus will leave Scottsboro High School at 9:00 sharp Saturday morning. We will eat our sack lunch in Buck's Pocket. More on this later.

Two hundred years from now, I hope that these newsletters are found. Future generations will know that the Jackson County Historical Association was making an all out effort to preserve some of the history of this great county.

NEXT MEETING OF THE JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL BE OCTOBER 16th

The regular quarterly meeting of our Association will be Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in the City Hall at Scottsboro. A short executive meeting will precede the regular meeting. Our past President Ann Chambless will be in charge of the program, and will present a book review. The book will relate to the Civil War Roster included in the Newsletter.