

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. TWENTY-FOUR

JANUARY 10, 1981

PROGRAM MEETING - JANUARY 18, 1981 - 2:30 p.m. - Scottsboro City Hall

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, January 18, 1981, 2:30 p.m., at Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium. Mrs. Gene Henninger, Program Vice President, and President Walter Hammer are planning a really outstanding program. Due to the nature of the program, exact details cannot be released to the press. However, Mr. Hammer and Mrs. Henninger state this program will be one of the highlights in the life of our Association. YOU just can't afford to miss this one!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

The Stevenson Railroad Depot is once again a handsome edifice and well on its way to serving Jackson County. The Depot Restoration Committee is seeking railroad memorabilia and other items of museum quality to be used in rediscovering our past. Please contact Mrs. Bill Hall or Mrs. Gene Henninger in Stevenson if you can contribute to this endeavor.

The Scottsboro-Jackson County Museum and Cultural Center is being defined on paper by several sub-committees formed from the Museum Board members appointed in 1980, to develop: 1. Purpose 2. Policy 3. Type of Organization 4. Site Selection. Mrs. Nancy Holliman will conduct a workshop for Museum Board members in February.

The Jackson County Historical Association is deeply indebted to Mrs. Rosser Alston of Atlanta, Georgia and one of our most loyal members for a most gracious and generous gift - a deed to property in the Alston subdivision in Stevenson known as "The Little Brick" which served as General Rosecrans' headquarters during the early summer of 1863. General James A. Garfield, who later became President of the U.S., also used this building during his stay in Stevenson. This site was placed on The National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Mrs. Alston's late husband, Mr. Rosser Alston, had long dreamed of restoration of "The Little Brick" as another dramatic and integral part of Stevenson's richly blessed historic district. Now we must all get to work and make Mr. Alston's dream come true. This house offers a well defined path in Stevenson's role in the Civil War. THANK YOU, MRS. ROSSER ALSTON!

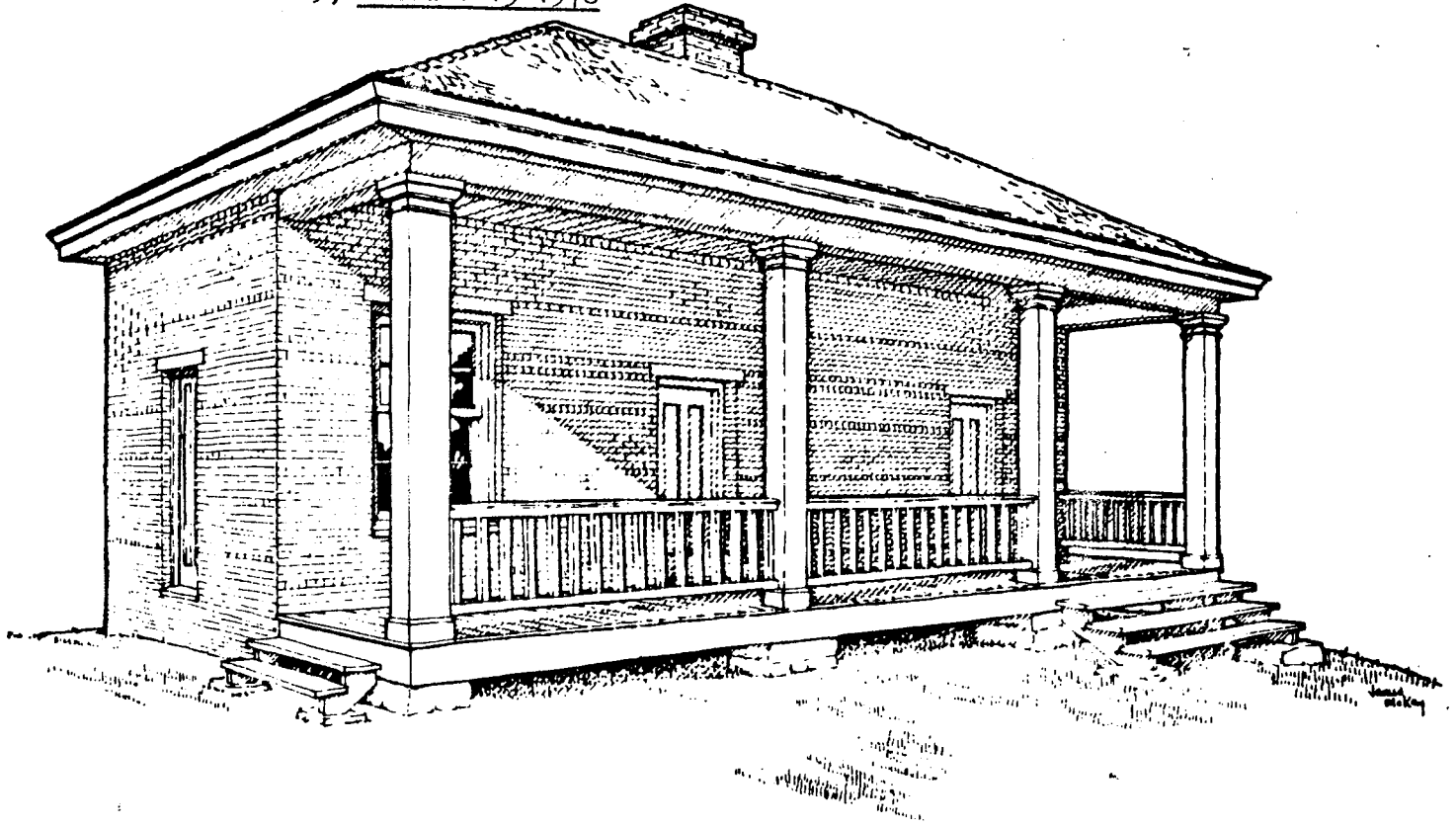
Walter Hammer, President, Jackson County Historical Association

NOW AVAILABLE

ALABAMA RECORDS published by Kathleen Paul Jones and Pauline Jones Gandrud (245 volumes) are now available at \$10.00 per volume from: Lowndes County Dept. of Archives & History
Post Office Box 84
Columbus, Miss. 39701

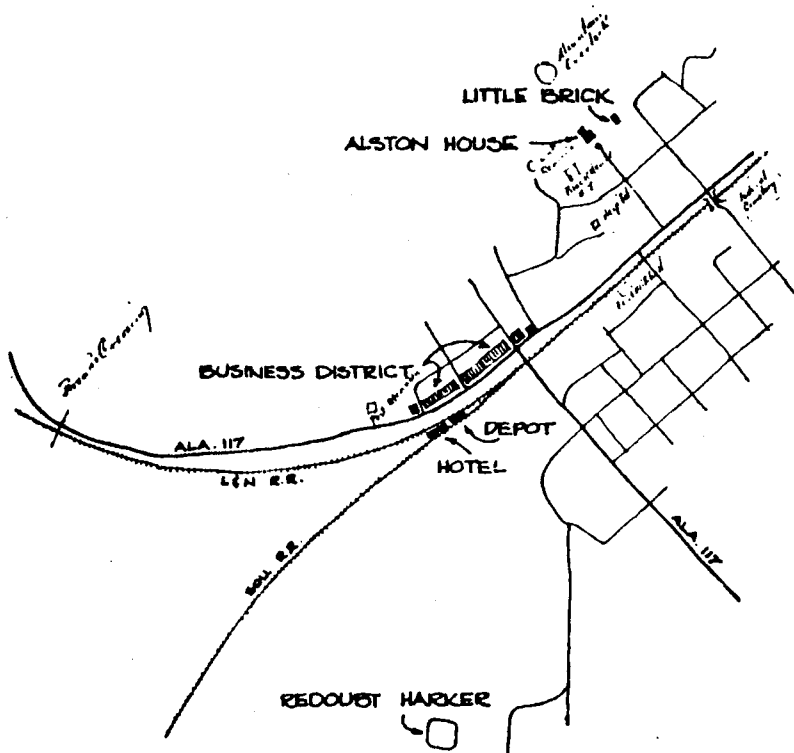
Volumes 19, 36, 144, 146, 162, and 226 cover Jackson County, Alabama records. These five and numerous other Alabama county volumes are in Scottsboro Public Library. This notice is included here to alert those who have a personal interest or would like to purchase these volumes for high school libraries.

EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS SHEET TAKEN FROM JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER NO. 13, dated 1-15-1978



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

THE LITTLE BRICK



STEVENSON, ALABAMA

THE ABOVE SITE IS AWAITING APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER. APPLICATION WAS MADE PRIVATELY BY ITS PRESENT OWNERS, MR. & MRS. ROSSER ALSTON. THIS BUILDING SERVED AS GENERAL ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS DURING THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1863. GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD, LATER TO BECOME A PRESIDENT OF THE U.S., ALSO USED THIS BUILDING DURING HIS STAY IN STEVENSON.

JACKSON COUNTY SITE CALLED AN "ANTIQUITY" 120 YEARS AGO

About 120 years ago, Matthew Powers Blue **compiled** a brief history of Jackson County, Alabama, after visiting county sites and interviewing local residents. This noted Montgomery, Alabama, historian described "a remarkable ANCIENT fortification" on what appears to be Goose Pond Island. Mr. Blue apparently also interviewed the archeologist who had participated in an archeological dig at this site.

The following is verbatim from Mr. Blue's handwritten, unpublished manuscript:

"A remarkable ancient fortification is found in this County (Jackson) on the side of a ridge facing towards the Tennessee River on its south side about 23 miles above Gunter's Landing. It was evidently constructed for purposes of defense. An entrenchment commences on the low point of a ridge near the river and follows the crest of the ridge when it has attained considerable elevation. The trench must have been of great depth regular. About every 80 to 100 yards are circular turnouts or corners, their transverse directions about fifteen feet. At the northeast corner where the trace of the entrenchment ceases, a very deep narrow hollow runs direct to the river, creating the impression that it was once a ditch enlarged by the rains of centuries. The space enclosed is a regular undivided plane of even surface, except several mounds, one of which is very large with a flat top. Upon digging into the smaller mounds many years ago, human bones were found at about six feet depth. They appeared to have been placed there in a sitting posture, and the graves seemed to have been circular. Several scull bones were taken out entire. In every instance where bones were found, they were covered with the small white shell so common on the banks of rivers. Digging into the large mound at about four feet deep, the tools struck a hard substance supposed to be rock but upon examination proved to be a smooth surface of earth hardened by fire. Other carbonated substances were found along the impressions of a street upon which buildings had been burned and over which the soil has since accumulated. When the County was first settled, the trench was with difficulty passed on horseback. The timber upon the whole enclosed space was of the largest kind of oaks and poplars from three to four feet in diameter."

What tribe of Indians built this "ancient fortification" so vividly described by Mr. Blue circa 1860? How large was the "large mound"? How many generations walked the streets of this Indian town? What kind of activities were housed in the buildings which had been burned? Why were the buildings burned? Who dug the trench? How many times was the trench used as security against outside forces? Has the history of this "ancient fortification" been documented by other early historians? Hopefully, the Jackson County Historical Association can add to this "unfinished chapter" of Jackson County's history.

JACKSON COUNTY'S FIRST "MANUFACTORY" BEGUN BY DAVID LARKIN

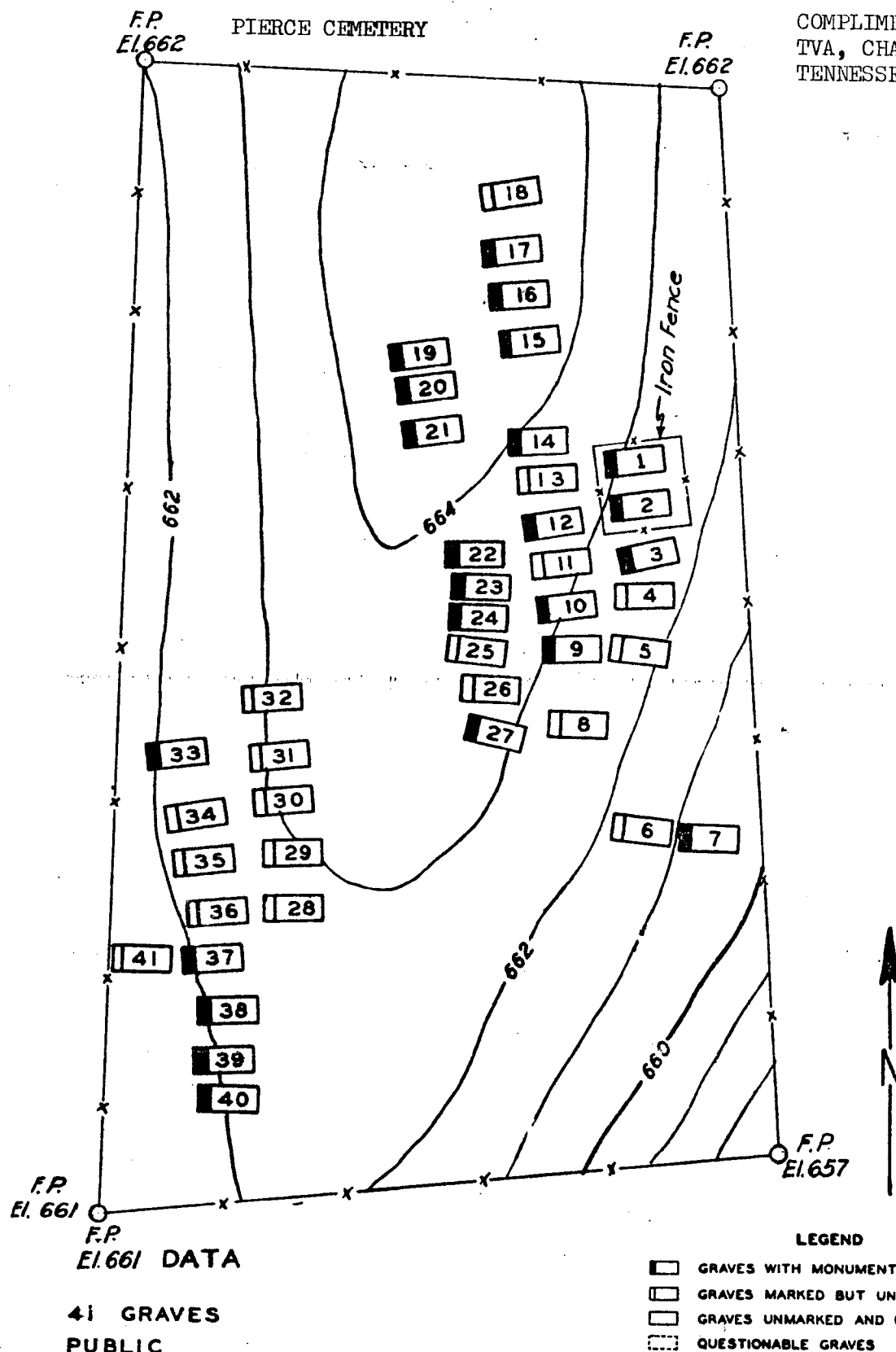
Jackson County's first industry was located at Larkinsville and was begun by David Larkin about 1847. (Larkinsville was named for this same David Larkin.)

The following is verbatim from Mr. Matthew Powers Blue's unpublished history of Jackson County:

"Manufactories are but in their infancy here and would scarcely be worthy of notice except for the consideration that in future times when vast amounts of capital shall be invested in the business, it may be interesting to know who first erected a Cotton Mill in the County. David Larkin is entitled to that honor. This enterprising gentleman, about 1847, put in operation a mill running 120 spindles which has annually turned out about \$3,000 worth of thread, preparations being in progress to enlarge it. It is situated one mile from Larkinsville at the foot of the Cumlerland Mountain."

Mr. Blue further stated that Shelton and Harris, Merchants of Bellefonte, were making shoes upon a large scale and there were several steam mills in successful operation. (1860)

COMPLIMENTS OF:
TVA, CHATTANOOGA,
TENNESSEE



41 GRAVES
PUBLIC

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pierce White | 21. L. H. Gamble |
| 2. Celia A. White | 22. F. M. Stringer |
| 3. Robert G. White | 23. D. A. Stringer |
| 4. Parks (Infant) | 24. J. K. P. Stringer |
| 5. Parks (infant) | 25. UNKNOWN |
| 6. Elizabeth Parks | 26. UNKNOWN |
| 7. Eva Parks Clemens | 27. John A. Dickerson |
| 8. James Pierce | 28. _____ White |
| 9. John A. Pierce | 29. Mattie White |
| 10. Solomon B. Pierce | 30. Dolly White |
| 11. Mrs. Solomon B. Pierce | 31. John White |
| 12. Samuel M. Parks | 32. _____ Talley |
| 13. Mrs. Samuel Parks | 33. Mattie White |
| 14. Virginia E. Parks | 34. Hattie White |
| 15. Caroline Pierce | 35. Kittie White |
| 16. John A. Pierce | 36. William White, Sr. |
| 17. Thomas B. Pierce | 37. Addie White |
| 18. Mrs. Thomas B. Pierce | 38. Marcellous A. White |
| 19. Robert L. Gamble | 39. Syrena White |
| 20. John I. Gamble | 40. J. H. White |
| | 41. William White, Jr. |

EDITOR'S NOTE: Can anyone identify unknown graves No. 25 and 26 or the given names of Grave No. 28, _____ White and Grave No. 32, _____ Talley? Please call 259-5286, if you can.

This Pierce Cemetery is located in Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 5 East, in what is now known as Lakeview Shores Subdivision.

CALL FOR FIVE -GENERATION PEDIGREE CHARTS FROM J.C.H.A. MEMBERS

In 1841, Thomas Carlyle wrote, "The history of the world is but the biography of great men." Another sage stated, "History without people is like meat without salt." The history of Jackson County will never be complete until the people making that history are properly identified. Please do your part by helping identify those you know best - your own family.

Seldom do you find a family which does not have at least one piece of furniture or keepsake which is especially treasured because it has passed from generation to generation. Such treasures take on increased values due to their interesting "provenance", or history of ownership. Forebears become more interesting as we become better acquainted through family history.

If you do not like people, you will not like the Jackson County Historical Association's "identification project." The great need to identify the "great men and women" of Jackson County was discussed at the October, 1980, annual business meeting. Family pedigree work sheets were distributed. A like form is enclosed in this edition of the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. Please complete one for your family. You are at liberty and are encouraged to photostat this form and submit as many charts as needed to document all your family lines.

You do not have to be classified as a genealogist to complete a family pedigree chart. Your Editor's only warning: the more you know about your family, the more you will want to know. Casual fascination often develops into a seemingly incurable disease!

Please identify each family at the top of the pedigree chart. Also, please list the name and address of the chart compiler. Think in terms of cataloging, indexing, and future recall. Be sure to give complete dates for births, marriages, and deaths when known. If dates are unknown, you may state: circa (abbreviated ca.) 1845 or ca. 1830-1840. A sample has been included on the reverse page to assist those who have never completed a family pedigree chart.

You are encouraged to bring your completed chart to the next meeting, or mail it to: Mrs. Joe Chambless, Route 4, Box 265, Scottsboro, Alabama, 35768. We will begin filing and indexing immediately. Hopefully, by the time our county historical museum is operational, we will have the pedigree charts from every member.

Regardless of how your family made their footprints, they are important in their individual community tapestry of service. The identity of one and all should be preserved. YOU have a responsibility to both your ancestors and yet unborn generations as well as the Jackson County Historical Association. Remember, Jackson County history must also be preserved by documenting people as well as sites.

Ann Barbee Chambliss, Alabama 1801-1819
 PEDIGREE CHARTS

CHART N. 1
 MARK BARBEE

DATE January 2, 1981

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
Ann Barbee Chambliss

STREET ADDRESS
Route 4 - Barbee Lane

CITY
Scottsboro, Alabama STATE 35768

CITY
259-5286

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS
 THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____

ON CHART NO. _____

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER.

1 Ann Barbee Chambliss
 BORN 8-14-36
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 8-10-54
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____
 NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE Joseph Delee Chambliss

2 Albert Leonard Barbee
 BORN 7-20-1902
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 2-14-33
 DIED 5-20-77
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

3 Era Coe Wilhelm
 BORN 9-10-13
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____

4 Thomas Carlton Barbee
 BORN 2-7-1868
 WHERE Mud Creek, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 4-7-1897
 DIED 10-9-1934
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

5 Annie Eliza Richey
 BORN 3-21-1875
 WHERE Coldwater, Mississippi
 DIED 5-19-1948
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

6 Houston Brown Wilhelm
 BORN 9-10-1887
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 12-2-1918
 DIED 11-24-1942
 WHERE Hamilton Co., Tenn.

7 Virginia Belle Hollis
 BORN 12-30-1895
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 DIED 8-25-1976
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

8 Pleasant Whitaker Barbee
 BORN 10-3-1832
 WHERE Mud Creek, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 12-27-1860
 DIED 3-9-1887
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

9 Eliza Campbell
 BORN 3-4-1833
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 6-2-1896
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

10 Younger Waldrop Richey
 BORN 6-17-1830
 WHERE I'llinois
 WHEN MARRIED 12-18-1867 (Miss.)
 DIED 11-14-1903
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

11 Martha Jane Judge
 BORN 5-7-1840
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 11-23-1922
 WHERE Etowah Co., Ala.

12 Joseph Robert Wilhelm
 BORN 12-5-1857
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 12-12-1886
 DIED 3-9-1913
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

13 Mary Mae Rounsavall
 BORN 5-25-1867
 WHERE JACKSON County, Ala.
 DIED 1-10-1919
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

14 James Ollie Hollis
 BORN 10-25-1876
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 12-20-1894
 DIED 9-30-1943
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.

15 Mary Cynthia Childress
 BORN 12-10-1876
 WHERE Scottsboro, Ala.
 DIED 8-23-1931
 WHERE Marshall Co., Ala.

16 Mark Barbee
 B. 1806 D. 1860

17 Eliza Rogers
 B. 4-4-1811 D. 8-11-1885

18 James Campbell
 B. 7-17-1796 D. 8-25-1863

19 Jane (Jennie) Elledge
 B. 1796 ABOVE NAME CONT. D. 8-4-1851

20 John Richey
 B. ca. 1800 D. 1840-1850

21 Annie
 B. 1805 ABOVE NAME CONT. D. 1860-1870

22 Elletcher Taylor Judge
 B. 1813 ABOVE NAME CONT. D. 1862

23 Ann Turk
 B. 1817 ABOVE NAME CONT. D. 1887-1890

24 Tobias Wilhelm
 B. 2-6-1824 D. 9-18-1895

25 Malinda Spradlin
 B. 8-8-1834 D. 6-6-1875

26 Mrs. Mabel Rounsavall
 B. 1-14-1838 D. 6-9-1901

27 Eliza Gideon
 B. 1-12-1830 D. 1-1-1899

28 Thomas Jacob Hollis
 B. 11-13-1846 D. 9-8-1928

29 Margaret Bernice Ligon
 B. 1-22-1845 D. 1-28-1931

30 Silas Parsons Childress
 B. 2-2-1851 D. 11-23-1901

31 Martha Jane Rossen
 B. 2-9-1855 D. 9-23-1949

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____
 CONTINUED ON CHART _____

DATE _____
 NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART _____
 STREET ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____
 NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS _____
 THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____
 ON CHART NO. _____

1 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____ NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE _____	2 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	3 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	4 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____
5 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	6 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	7 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	8 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____
9 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	10 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	11 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	12 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____
13 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	14 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	15 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____	16 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____
17 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	18 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	19 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	20 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____
21 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	22 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	23 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	24 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____
25 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	26 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	27 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	28 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____
29 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	30 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	31 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART _____	31 BORN _____ WHERE _____ WHEN MARRIED _____ DIED _____ WHERE _____

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER.



ALABAMA HISTORY QUIZ

1. Where is a monument erected to an insect?
2. From what source did Alabama get its name?
3. Where is the haven for defeated politicians?
4. Where is the Coon Dog Cemetery?
5. Where was the Olive and Vine Colony located?
6. What city has the statue of the Roman God of Fiery Metal?
7. What city has the oldest first Monday trade day?
8. Name the Alabama city which has a jail in the basement of a bank.
9. What is the name of the deepest canyon east of the Mississippi River?
10. Where is a church that is built into a rock?
11. What county in Alabama is known as the home of governors?
12. What town missed by one vote being the state's capital city?
13. What river begins and ends on top of a mountain?
14. Where is the longest natural bridge east of the Rockies?
15. Who was the Alabamian who lifted the cloak of ignorance from his people?
16. What Alabama mayor made it in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" for the longest term of office?
17. Who was the first white man to set foot in North Alabama?
18. Where are the looking glass caverns?
19. How did the present site of Alabama's State Capitol get the name of Goat Hill?
20. Where is the pimento capital in Alabama?
21. What county in Alabama was first called Benton County?
22. Where was the first capital of Alabama located?
23. Where is the highest point in Alabama?
24. Where is the first tourist attraction in Alabama located?
25. What is the Ellicott Stone?
26. Where is the highest covered bridge above water in the United States?
27. What Alabama church is called the birthplace of the civil rights movement?
28. What is the state fish of Alabama?
29. Where is one of the most important archeological finds of this century?
30. Who established the first permanent settlement in the state, and where?

ALABAMA HISTORY QUIZ

ANSWERS

1. Enterprise Monument to Boll Weevil
2. Alabama River
3. Bucks Pocket
4. Cherokee, Alabama
5. Demopolis
6. Red Mountain in Birmingham, 1904
7. Scottsboro
8. Huntsville
9. Little River
10. Mentone in DeKalb County - Howard Chapel
11. Barbour County
12. Tuscaloosa
13. Little River in DeKalb County
14. near Haleyville
15. Booker T. Washington
16. J.D. Snodgrass of Scottsboro, 42 years
17. Hernando DeSoto
18. Sequoyah Cave at Valley Head
19. Andrew Dexter was first owner of considerable land in present-day Montgomery including present capital site. Long before Alabama Legislature voted to move capital to Montgomery, Dexter reserved site on hill for capitol although only goats grazed the hill for many years. Therefore, early residents called it Goat Hill.
20. Sand Mountain
21. Calhoun County
22. St. Stephens
23. Cheaha Mountain, near Lineville at 2407 feet above sea level
24. Manitou Cave in Ft. Payne
25. Big stone on the line north of Mobile; U.S. latitude 31^o, 1799. Surveyed by Andrew Ellicott to mark boundary between Ala. and Florida.
26. The Horton Mill Bridge near Oneonta
27. Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery
28. the tarpon found off gulf coast
29. Russell Cave National Monument near Bridgeport
30. The French under Bienville founded Fort Louis de la Mobile on the Mobile River in 1702.

LETTER from JAMES RUSSELL to his daughter, NANCY M. (RUSSELL) TALLEY, September 14, 1871

My Dear Child and Grandchildren

Nothing new since I wrote to you last week. Neither have I received a letter from any person in the last three weeks. I go to the Post Office every Friday or Saturday. I will go tomorrow or next day if I keep well. Parilee Arndale is very low in health. (Dr.) Cotnam is waiting on her day and knight and has been for the last several weeks. I don't think she will get up anymore. I think she is bound to die. Malinda Cluck for the last eight or ten days been as bad off as she well could be to live with her old complaint that you used to doctor her for. She is some on the mend. I am just from to see her. Jim Cluck is there sick with a relapse of the billious fever. I don't think this country has had so much sickness in any one year for the last 12 or 15 years as has this year and knew cases almost daily. More cases of fever than I have known for more than 20 years past.

FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE HOTEL IN STEVENSON a few days ago and BURNT IT, THE TICKET OFFICES, THE POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES WITH THE RAILROAD SITTING HOUSE and the N & C R.R. DEPOT. It made a clean sweep of all the platform and appertanances.

We have had a verry dry and warm Summer. Crops are short.

Ellen and her baby is doing well. All the children is now doing fine. Sally M. was very sick with fever. Is now well. I have stayed at home all the time since Ellen had her baby. I will one more week. Then I start my dear Nan. I enjoy myself well traveling about amongst my friends and relations. The worst with me when I go is to get back to get on clean clothes. Sometimes they propose to come or send for them for fear I won't go back again. I get off by good promises. Sometimes I comply and sometimes I faily to comply.

Tell Cousin Hardy and Milas I am always glad to hear that they and their families are well. Some of my friends in that country writes to me from there. I would be mighty glad to see you all one time more.

Your Pa until death,

James Russell

EDITOR'S NOTE: The James Russell letter is used through the courtesy of a descendant of James Russell and his daughter, Nancy Russell Talley, Mrs. Leona Kohler, Route One, Box 278, Kingsville, Missouri 64061.

Of historic importance is James Russell's description of the fire which destroyed the hotel and railroad depot which had survived the Civil War in Stevenson. The present depot and hotel were completed in 1872 to replace the buildings which burned in early September, 1871.

PRESERVATION AWARD OF THE QUARTER GOES TO MR. HARRY CAMPBELL

The Preservation Award of the quarter is hereby extended to one of the County's most dedicated historic preservationists, HARRY CAMPBELL of Section, Alabama, who has recently restored two old buildings on the north side of the court house square in Scottsboro, Alabama.

The Bank Building, built in 1899 to house the Merchants Bank which was formerly the Jackson County Bank (the first bank in Scottsboro), does much to establish period ambiance on Scottsboro's public square. Mr. Campbell renovated the facade of the Bank Building by removing the plastic and aluminum facing which had been added in the 1940s. He then cleaned and stained the brick and redesigned the lower part of the facade to be compatible with the rest of the structure. Thankfully, this was only the beginning of Mr. Campbell's downtown restoration efforts.

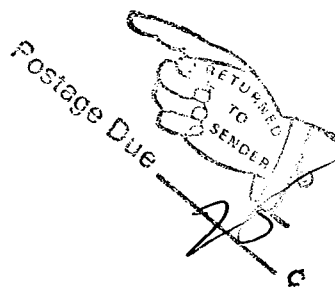
The oldest building still standing intact on the square is the Garland Building constructed between 1871 and 1874. In 1980, Mr. Campbell purchased this building and engaged the services of Judith Proctor, historic preservation consultant, to assist him in the facelift and remodeling of this Scottsboro classic. The bricks were chemically cleaned and stained. Stained glass in the transom light was added for period elegance. The interior was remodeled for executive offices and a very old staircase was redesigned for second floor access. The look of neglect has completely disappeared and the building is now a perfect example of dedicated historic preservation at work to recapture the architectural beauty and craftsmanship of the 19th century.

Mr. Campbell is to be commended for taking the lead in historic preservation of Scottsboro's public square. Hopefully other property owners will follow in his footsteps and improve the integrity of Scottsboro's architectural heritage. The taste and discretion Mr. Campbell has used in his restoration project exemplifies discipline of restraint from over-doing. It is a hallmark example of how good design provides beauty through simplicity.

JACKSON CO. HIST. ASSN., INC.
P. O. BOX 52
SCOTTSBORO, AL. 35768

Non Profit Organization
U.S. Postage PAID
Scottsboro, Al. 35768
Permit #11

ADDRESS
CORRECTION
REQUESTED



Mrs. Worth Proctor
512 ~~Market Street~~ MARTIN ST.
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

512 Martin St

Jackson County CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. TWENTY-FIVE

APRIL 11, 1981

PROGRAM MEETING - April 26, 1981 - 2:30 p.m. - Scottsboro City Hall

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, April 26, 1981, 2:30 p.m. at Scottsboro City Hall. The program will be designed to help you "Remember When". All the program chairman will release to the press is: "This one will be different, fast moving, and worth recording." Please put on your thinking caps, bring a friend, and join the fun "remembering when."

According to Association By-laws, annual dues are now due and payable. Make your check payable to:

Jackson County Historical Association
Post Office Box 52
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP - \$7.50
LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$100.00

MEMORIALS AND HONORARIUMS
WELCOMED

Membership entitles one to receive the quarterly publication, JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, mailed quarterly in January, April, July, and August.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

The Scottsboro-Jackson County Museum and Cultural Center is about to become a reality. The various committees have been working overtime defining the type of organization, policies, scope, long and short range goals, fund raising plans, by-laws, and site acquisition priorities. The Commission is striving to acquire property which will serve current and future needs. A plan has been developed to establish a complex consisting of the log house donated to the Historical Association by Mrs. Robert Webb, the little brick which housed Probate Judge David Tate's office offered by Mrs. Mary Lee Hall, and the structure suitable for the main building which will house the larger portion of the historical museum and cultural center. These plans will be discussed at the April 26 meeting. You are encouraged to be present.

After discussion with various J.C.H.A. Executive Board members, it is the consensus of opinion that our Historical Association By-laws should be amended to reflect the following changes:

First Vice President - to aid the President as before and to also serve as the President-elect to provide for smoother transitions.

Second Vice President - Program Chairman

Recording Secretary - take minutes and handle typing

Corresponding Secretary - keep mailing list up to date and handle all mailings.

Treasurer - as before

Historian - keep scrapbook

Please think on these recommendations and be ready to discuss and vote on April 26.

Walter Hammer, President

REMEMBER: the Alabama Historical Association's annual meeting for 1981 will be held in Tuscaloosa, April 24 and 25, with headquarters at the Stafford Inn, 2209 Ninth Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 35401. Earlier arrivals will be entertained on Thursday evening at the Warner-Moody House, 1925 Eighth Street.

PRESERVATION AWARD OF THE QUARTER GOES TO BETTY RUTH HENNINGER AND COMMITTEE

The Preservation Award of the quarter is hereby extended to a group of Stevenson's most dedicated historic preservationists. When the Jackson County Historical Association voted to attend the needs of "the lady buried sitting up" near Stevenson, Mrs. Betty Ruth Henninger was appointed coordinator. Mrs. Henninger and her committee, Bill Hall, Alston Jones, Gene Henninger, Raymond Ferguson, and Glenn McDonald, have successfully preserved one of Jackson County's most interesting grave markers. In turn, they are also responsible for keeping alive one of the more meaningful and definitive chapters of Jackson County history.

Mrs. Henninger is pleased to present this report:

"The grave marker of Nancy Jones, buried in 1832 about two and one-half miles from Stevenson just off the old stage road, has been moved to the Stevenson City Cemetery. This action was necessary to preserve the identity of Nancy Jones and to perpetuate the pioneer spirit of her devoted family.

The traditional story relates: Nancy Jones became very sick while moving west with her family. Being confined to a sickbed in the back of a wagon prompted her request to be buried sitting up. Considering tools available in 1832 and difficulties related to transporting and moving such heavy stones, one is amazed at the obstacles this husband and family overcame to so honor Nancy Jones.

The Jackson County Historical Association is indebted to several men who donated their time and strong backs in loading and moving these stones. Bill Hall, Alston Jones, Raymond Ferguson, and Glenn MacDonald provided the manpower, and Gene Henninger donated restoration materials. The stones for the marker base have been reassembled, and the large flat stone (about three feet by five feet by six inches thick) has been positioned atop the base stones. The four large rectangular stones bearing the inscription were cleaned. Some of these were broken in several pieces and had to be pieced back together very carefully. The heavy top section which rests on the four rectangular sides is held secure by being locked into chiseled grooves. Mr. Smith Jones, husband of Nancy, was, indeed, a clever man, if he made the imposing marker to his wife's memory. As Bill Hall said, 'He must have really loved her.'

We all hope you will visit her new resting place soon and read the beautiful thoughts inscribed to the memory of Nancy Jones, 'the lady buried sitting up.' "

LETTER FROM SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. Walter Hammer, President
Jackson County Historical Association
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

Dear Walter:

The Scottsboro Public Library wishes to thank the members of the Historical Association for the contribution of one hundred dollars for microfilming of the older Jackson County newspapers. I feel this project is greatly needed to preserve our history. Also, this will provide access to the newspapers to all the people of Jackson County.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy McCutchen, Director

LETTER FROM SCOTTSBORO-JACKSON COUNTY MUSEUM COMMISSION

Mr. Walter Hammer, President
Jackson County Historical Association
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

Dear Walter:

The Scottsboro-Jackson County Museum Commission wishes to thank you for the contribution of one hundred dollars to be used for the development of the Scottsboro-Jackson County Museum and Cultural Center. We sincerely appreciate the Association's support of this effort during the crucial early stages. We look forward to working with the Jackson County Historical Association as the museum and cultural center develop and grow.

Sincerely,

Susan Butler, Treasurer

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORY RELATES STRONG TVA IMPACT

(Compiled by Ann B. Chambless and Carlus Page)

The advent of the railroads, the War Between the States, and the Tennessee Valley Authority have produced the greatest impact of all the history making processes in Jackson County, Alabama. So great is the change wrought by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 that future historians most likely will reverse the order given above. After only 48 short years, the history of our county can be logically divided in terms of "before TVA" and "after TVA." Not too many years ago, the dividing line was before and after the War. It was never necessary to add "Between the States" to identify which war.

An introduction to the Tennessee Valley Authority is found in the United States Code, Title 16, Section 831:

For the purpose of maintaining and operating the properties now owned by the United States in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in the interest of the national defense and FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, and to improve navigation in the Tennessee River, and to control the destructive flood waters in the Tennessee River and Mississippi River basins, there is created a body corporate by the name of the "Tennessee Valley Authority" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"). The Board of Directors first appointed shall be deemed the Incorporators, and the incorporation shall be held to have been effected from the date of the first meeting of the board. This chapter may be cited as the "Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933." May 18, 1933.

Title 16, Section 831g, UNITED STATES CODE:

(a) The corporation shall maintain its principal office in the immediate vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The corporation shall be held to be an inhabitant and resident of the Northern judicial District of Alabama, within the meaning of the laws of the United States, relating to the venue of Civil Suits.

(b) The corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of accounts.

(c) Each member of the board, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe to an oath (or affirmation) to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him by this Chapter. May 18, 1933.

The following Jackson County economic profile was obtained by Carlus Page from TVA and the Scottsboro-Jackson County Chamber of Commerce:

<u>Year</u>	<u>PER CAPITA INCOME</u>	<u>POPULATION OF JACKSON COUNTY</u>
1929	\$ 186.00	36,900
1940	\$ 166.00	42,000
1950	\$ 515.00	39,000
1970	\$2,517.00	39,202
1972	\$2,996.00	-
1975	\$4,472.00	46,326
1978	\$6,150.00	-
1980	-	51,326

Before TVA, Jackson County was basically dependent on its agricultural base. By 1900, Jackson County was known throughout the State as "The Land of Hogs and Hominy." Agricultural statistics taken from the 1930 and 1940 Federal censuses show farming and farm related products were still the main source of income in Jackson County. The very limited number of industries in Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Scottsboro all felt the effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s. Many of those who had found employment in the small industries were forced back to the farms.

However, building activity in Scottsboro actually accelerated in the 1930s. The money brought to this area by the building of the B. B. Comer Bridge and the coming of TVA in 1933 alleviated much of the financial pains of the Depression. Instead of coming to an abrupt halt, considering the national business barometer, real estate and economic development actually made strides in downtown Scottsboro. Had it not been for World War II, the industrial revolution, which evaded Jackson County for at least 125 years, would have finally made it to this area a decade sooner. Once the objects outlined in Title 16, Section 831 of the United States Code were geared in action, a revolution occurred in the Tennessee Valley. Nothing, including the War Between the States, ever changed the lives of the masses to the degree of TVA's dams and flood control program. The War drained the County of most of its resources. TVA gave the County new life.

The Jackson County native who became a Tennessee Valley giant while representing Dixistrict IX in the United States Congress deserves a much more detailed review than this cursory account permits. Former Congressman Robert E. Jones earned both national and international respect for his total dedication in making the TVA Act of 1933 work in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Without his foresight, knowledge, skill, and diplomacy there would be no TVA. Jackson County could still be reading about rather than actively engaging in the industrial revolution.

SOME INTERESTING "SIDELIGHTS" IN THE BUILDING OF GUNTERSVILLE DAM
as told to Ann B. Chambless by Carlus Page

When the Tennessee Valley Authority was building its first series of dams, each construction site had a hospital, a commissary, recreation center (tennis courts and area for showing movies), two-bedroom cottages for families, and dormitories for male employees. Most had a cafeteria and a school. Hebron School in Marshall County, Alabama, was originally established to educate the children of the men who built Guntersville Dam.

When construction began in 1935 at the Guntersville site, a medical service office was set up in the building formerly occupied by the Spivey Hosiery Mill in Scottsboro, Alabama, on present day Mary Hunter Street. Dr. Samuel Freas of South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and a Dr. Cox were the medical officers in charge. The staff included two or more medical aides and two or more compensation claim clerks. Carlus Page was one of the first compensation claim clerks assigned to this area.

The medical service office provided medical services to the employees who were injured while clearing the Reservoir lands. Injuries requiring hospitalization were referred to Hodges Hospital until it literally "overran." At that point the patients were transported thirty miles to a fully staffed, 30-bed hospital built by TVA at the Guntersville Dam project. There were two medical doctors on duty at the TVA site hospital at all times. Patients were transported to the hospital in a TVA ambulance which was nothing more than a panel pickup truck. The TVA built hospital burned before the Guntersville Dam was completed.

The medical station in Scottsboro also provided the immunizations required for TVA employment - - typhoid and smallpox shots. At that time, the typhoid immunization required a series of three shots. It was not at all uncommon for men to suffer reactions from these shots, and many actually lost time from work, because of the immunizations. Working in the swampy river bottoms brought on numerous complications including fever and infection, and penicillin was yet to be discovered. Therefore, many men lost as much as a week and some up to two weeks from their jobs. Accidents also caused a high rate of lost time. Carlus estimates the Scottsboro office handled an average of 30 lost time injuries per month; they processed many "no lost time" medical claims. He remembers hernias reported by numerous employees which required immediate operations. Carlus pointed out all trees were felled by axe wielding employees and the men were expected to use a log hook to manually maneuver the logs. Today, this same type work is accomplished by machines. The men hired to "burn brush" for the Guntersville Reservoir had little firsthand experience. Also, each man knew he had to produce as expected, since some other man was waiting in Homer Wosley's grocery store across the street from the TVA office at all times - - ready to accept any unfilled job.

Several men were killed at the dam site and in clearing land for the Guntersville Reservoir. TVA's safety program was in its infancy, and both the supervisory personnel and the engineers had much to learn before the safety program became an effective one. Injuries and fatalities were covered under the Federal Employees Workmen's Compendation Act. The claims clerks were required to furnish extensive documentation on any type injury for the Review Board in Washington, D. C. Carlus vividly recalls preparing affidavits from injured employees, witnesses to the accident, and the deceased's family as well as obtaining statements from attending physicians.

When a really serious or lingering injury occurred, the employee was taken to the United States Marine Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. (This was a non-military hospital for civilians.) On many occasions, Carlus Page accompanied the patient as custodian in charge of all arrangements. This included getting the patient on the "fast train", the Tennessean, to Memphis, getting a cab from the depot to the hospital, making all the arrangements at the hospital, and seeing the patient returned home safely.

Carlus pointed out the early dam building engineering expertise did not come from Auburn or the University of Alabama, but from Alabama Power Company experience. Mr. Bob Holley was the Guntersville Reservoir project chief engineer. He came to this area from Clanton, Alabama, where he had worked for Alabama Power Company. Many of the lead supervisors for this project had previously worked with Mr. Holley in South Alabama.

Under Alabama law, if as much as an acre was impounded, the debris was to be cleared. Clearing of the land for the Reservoir was also begun in 1935. Most of the trees and undergrowth had been cleared by the winter of 1937. However, new growth by the spring of 1938 made it necessary to "rebrush" the entire area. By the spring of 1939, this same type growth had reappeared, and the Reservoir lands had to be "rebrushed" and the debris swept up again. The locks were closed, the reservoir was filled, and the water was backed up. Then the water was dropped in an effort to help remove the debris. TVA was forced to back it up and drop it down and back it up and drop it down. This effort was called "surcharging." This is the reason for the time lapse between the closing of the locks in January, 1939, and the initial generation of power in August of the same year. Carlus pointed out the debris had to be retrieved from the main stream as the debris could not be allowed through the locks and into the turbines.

Carlus advise the mosquitoes which transmitted malaria in this area did not breed in tin cans and stagnant pools. They bred in clean water and still do. This is why the trees had to be cut so the minimum water level would cover the stumps. If the stumps had been left to break the water, they would have provided the perfect breeding spot for the malaria transmitting mosquito, the Anopheles Quadrimaculatus.

Today, many people think the height of the stumps was so limited to accommodate boating. Carlus states water recreation was a secondary effort for TVA. He emphasized that malaria control, not boating, was the prime consideration in determining the small amount of stump left on the reservoir land. Forty years ago, 35 out of 100 persons in some areas of the Tennessee Valley had malaria. Since 1948, no proven case of malaria contracted in the Valley has been found. The TVA chemists assigned to the malaria control program literally worked themselves out of that job title as they succeeded in eradicating malaria in this area.



Probate Judge

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

January, 1939

VOLUME 9.—NUMBER 42.

Scottsboro, Ala.

Guntersville Dam Gates Closed And Lake Is Forming

Filling of Guntersville reservoir, Alabama, fourth TVA water control project to be completed, began Monday morning, January 16, when the gates were closed, John B. Bland, Jr., general manager of the Authority, announced today.

In two weeks or less, depending on winds, the reservoir level will be high enough for resumption of navigation through the lock, which has been closed for the last month. In another month at the most, the lake will be at the normal low level to be maintained during winter seasons.

Guntersville reservoir, 82 miles long, will submerge the low Widow's Creek Dam, about 60 miles upstream. This timber-crib, rock-filled structure is to be removed by U. S. Engineers through contract with the Authority. Meanwhile, boats can pass by using the old lock.

As the result of favorable working conditions and a smoothly operating construction program, the closing of the dam was effected six weeks earlier than scheduled. The placing of concrete in the upper miter sill of the lock was the last construction operation prior to the lowering of the large 40-foot square gates. Since December 15th, when this work began, the river has been closed to navigation.

With the opening of the lock, the Gulf Refining Co., will discontinue the pumping of gasoline over the dam, an expedient that enabled the company to maintain scheduled shipments. The N. C., and St. L. Railroad will also resume the operation of its car ferry between Guntersville and Hobbs Island.

The Completion of the Guntersville project makes the Tennessee River immediately navigable by boats of 6-foot draft as far upstream as Chattanooga, 464 miles from its mouth. Immediately above the new reservoir is the privately owned Sales Bar Dam which continues the channel to Chattanooga. Below Guntersville, in order, are TVA's Wheeling, Wilson and Pickwick Landing dams. The final downstream dam, Gilbertsville, is under construction. The limiting depths are principally in the uncanalized section below Pickwick Landing Dam.

In view of the steady increase in demand for TVA power, the schedule for the installation of three power generating units at Guntersville has been speeded. It is expected that the first unit will be in service by October 1, 1939, the second two months later, and the third in another two months. Each of these turbines has a capacity of 34,000 horsepower. Space is provided for a fourth.

Guntersville Dam is nearly 4,000 feet long. It consists of a concrete center section almost 1,400 feet long and two earthfill sections tying into the higher land adjoining the river lowlands. The navigation lock is on the north side of the concrete center

section and the powerhouse on the south of this section. The lock has a maximum lift of 45 feet.

At normal elevation Guntersville reservoir will cover approximately 66,000 acres, of which some 12,000 was formerly river bed. It will impound a total of 951,400 acre-feet of water, including 393,300 acre-feet of controlled storage that may be available for flood control. Lying between portions of the Appalachian plateau, the new lake will provide unusual scenic attractions.

The project brings into use a mile-long levee built to protect the town of Guntersville, a dock for the transfer of bulk commodities between water and land carriers, a state highway bridge raised for navigation clearance, and water filtration and sewage pumping plants at Guntersville.

FACTS ABOUT TVA DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECTS

MAJOR DAMS Main River Projects ^a	Dam Location		Drainage Area Above Dam (Sq.Mi.)	Cost [*] (Millions)	Constr. Started (Date)	Closure of Dam (Date)
	River	State				
Kentucky	Tenn.	Ky.	40,200	\$118.5	7-1-30	8-30-44
Pickwick Landing Wilson ^g	Tenn.	Tenn.	32,820	45.7	12-20-34	2-8-38
	Tenn.	Ala.	30,750	118.9	4-14-18	4-14-24
Wheeler	Tenn.	Ala.	29,590	88.7	11-21-33	10-3-36

Nickajack	Tenn.	Tenn.	21,870	70.9	4-1-64	12-14-67
Chickamauga	Tenn.	Tenn.	20,790	39.8	1-13-36	1-15-40
Watts Bar	Tenn.	Tenn.	17,310	35.2	7-1-39	1-1-42
Fort Loudoun	Tenn.	Tenn.	9,550	41.0	7-8-40	8-2-43

First Unit In Service- Actual or Scheduled (Date)	Last Unit In Service- Actual or Scheduled (Date) ^{**}	Generating Capacity (Kilowatts)	Gen. Units (No.)	Location of Dam Above Mouth of River (Miles)	Maximum Height of Dam Above Foundation (Feet)	Length of Dam (Feet)	Main River Projects ^a
9-14-44	1-16-48	175,000	5	22.4	20	8,422	Kentucky
6-29-38	12-31-52	220,040	6	206.7	110	7,715	Pickwick Landing Wilson ^g
9-12-25	4-12-62	629,840	21	259.4	157	4,541	
11-9-36	12-18-53	359,100	11	274.9	77	6,342	Wheeler

2-20-68	4-30-68	100,350	4	424.7	81	3,767	Nickajack
3-4-40	3-7-52	117,000	4	471.0	72	5,300	Chickamauga
2-11-42	4-24-44	156,600	5	529.9	110	2,960	Watts Bar
11-9-43	1-27-49	135,590	4	602.3	132	4,190	Fort Loudoun

MAJOR DAMS (Continued)

Main River Projects ^a	Type of Dam ^b	Concrete in Dam, Powerhouse and Locks (Cu. Yds.)	Earth and/or Rock Fill in Dam (Cu. Yds.)	Lock Size- Width x Length x Max. Lift (Feet)	Length of Lake (Miles) ^c	Length of Lake Shoreline (Miles) ^c	Area of Lake (Acres) ^c
Kentucky	A	1,356,000	5,582,100	110x600x75 ^f	184.3	2,380	160,300
Pickwick Lndg.	A	679,100	3,081,000	{ 110x1000 ^k x63 110x600x63	52.7	496	43,100
Wilson ^g	B	1,766,200	0	{ 110x600x100 ^h 60x300 ^l 60x292 ^l } 100	15.5	154	15,500
Wheeler	B	1,188,400	0	{ 60x400x52 110x600x52 ^h }	74.1	1,063	67,100

Nickajack	A	547,000	1,085,000	{ 110x600x45 ^l 110x800x41 ^l 110x600x41	46.3	192	10,370
Chickamauga	A	506,400	2,813,500	60x360x53	53.9	810	35,400
Watts Bar	A	480,200	1,210,000	60x360x70	50.7	771 ^x	59,000 ^x
Fort Loudoun	A	586,700	3,472,000	60x360x50	50.7	350	14,600

Area of Original River Bed (Acres)	Lake Elevation ^d (Feet Above Sea Level)			Lake Volume (Acres Feet)		Useful ^e Controlled Storage in Reservoir (Acres Feet)	Main River Projects ^b
	Normal Minimum	Top of Gates	Normal Maximum	Normal Minimum	At Top of Gate		
25,200	354	375	359	2,121,000	6,129,000	4,008,000	Kentucky
9,580	408	413	414	688,000	1,105,000	417,000	Pickwick Landing Wilson ^g
9,108	504.5	507.88	507.5	587,000	640,000	53,200	
17,600	550	556.28	556	720,000	1,071,000	351,000	Wheeler

4,200	632	635	634	220,100	252,300	32,300	Nickajack
9,500	675	683.44	682.5	392,000	739,000	347,000	Chickamauga
10,343	735	745	741	796,000	1,175,000 ^x	379,000 ^x	Watts Bar
4,420	807	815	813	282,000	393,000	111,000	Loudoun

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PAINT ROCK VALLEY HISTORY

Mrs. Christine P. Sumner donated numerous documents and copies of material compiled in her extensive Jackson County research to the Jackson County Historical Association. This material has been stored until it can be catalogued and placed in use in the Scottsboro-Jackson County Museum and Cultural Center which is about to become a reality.

The following documents relating to Paint Rock Valley history were taken from this collection. The first document was evidently copied from a very dim original, and it is difficult to read. Therefore, it appeared more feasible to type it for the Chronicles than try to print from the light copy.

Report of **A.L. Hyder** for a ten months school taught at the Paint House on Larkins Fork Jackson County, Alabama, 1851.

	Days	\$	cts	
Mrs. F. H. Robertson	620	23	25	
David Vanning	200	7	50	
William Sisk	405	15	18	3/4
Isaac Duncan	48	1	80	
James Taylor	103	3	86	1/4
Allen Ivy	410	15	30	1/2
G. W. Clarke	330	12	20	1/2
S. E. Walker	202	7	50	1/2
Thomas Hall	124	4	65	
S. E. Poston	160	6	00	
N. H. Bridges	528	19	80	
Henry Arnold	204	7	65	
B. B. Brandon	82	3	07	1/2
F. Fowler	243	9	11	1/4
William Hinshaw	21	.	78	3/4
A. P. Self	100	3	75	
Thomas Hinshaw	188	7	05	
Julia Sisk	160	6	00	
Mary A. Bray	10	.	37	1/2
Hiram Sisk	104	3	90	
Thomas McCurly	22	.	82	1/2
William Whitaker	20	.	75	
Jesse Prince	16	.	60	
Mrs. Howard	23	.	86	1/4
	4323	\$	162.11	1/4

February 9th, 1852,
A. L. Hyder, Teacher

EDITOR'S NOTE: The 1850 Jackson County census enumerates:

District #21, Family 367. Adam L. Hider, age 39, born N. C., Teacher
Catharine age 25, born Tenn.
Martha A. age 1, born Tenn.
Catharine F. age 1/12, born Tenn.

The Franklin County, Tennessee marriage records show that A. L. Hider married Catharine Colyar on January 6, 1848, in Franklin County. The same records for 1840 show that one A. L. Hyder married Mary A. Keith on Jan. 22, 1840. In 1850, Adam L. Hider and Catharine lived next door to Simeon E. Walker and Ransom Ivy. His other neighbors included:

Mrs. Frances H. Robinson, Benjamin Brewer, John S. Martin, Allen Ivy, Wm. J. Trice, Martin Allen, Mary A. Bray, William Sisk, Thomas Prince, Funny Green, Jones Bishop, Ralph C. Arnold, Thomas Hinshaw, Hiram Sisk, William Whitacre, Thomas McKerly, Nevels H. Bridges, Thomas Hall, James Taylor, Pinckney Self, and Aaron Self. Ferman Fowler and Sanford E. Poston were not too far away.

July the 30 1851 Paint Rock Jackson County Alabama
The Commissioners of this 16th Section in Township No 2
of Range four East Will pay to the Self Eighty Eight
Dollars and Twenty cents as tuition for a school of
five months and a quarter he taught in the East
District in the year 1850 given under our hands
and Seals this July the 30 1851
Thomas Hall (Seal)
Trustees
Thomas F. Rice (Seal)

May 24 - 1840

Woods act against Township
of Range 4 East for Suisun in the
year 1841 with the length of time —
each scholar come and his name —

		No Days
W. Hinshaw	Richard Hinshaw	30
	Jasper Hinshaw	14
	Newton Hinshaw	5
D. Wathen	Andrew Wathen	20
Shel Hinshaw	G. W. Hinshaw	33
	John Hinshaw	34
G. W. Murney	Genett Murney	20
Nancy Prince	Elisha Prince	15
Zachariah Prince	Wm Prince	71
	Peter Prince	74
Piper Prince	Esse Prince	30 30
	Nathan Prince	34
Nancy Donaldson	Silas Donaldson	15
		<u>394</u>
		197 ⁰

Mr William Hinshaw Sir
you certify nine Dollars Eight five
and half cents to be paid for
George W Simpson on a Judgment against
him at Ballfont this the 19th day of
Oct. 1841
handed to me by the W. A. Rowan
hand of James Self

10

SECOND CALL FOR FIVE -GENERATION PEDIGREE CHARTS FROM J.C.H.A. MEMBERS

In 1841, Thomas Carlyle wrote, "The history of the world is but the biography of great men." Another sage stated, "History without people is like meat without salt." The history of Jackson County will never be complete until the people making that history are properly identified. Please do your part by helping identify those you know best - your own family.

Seldom do you find a family which does not have at least one piece of furniture or keepsake which is especially treasured because it has passed from generation to generation. Such treasures take on increased values due to their interesting "provenance", or history of ownership. Forebears become more interesting as we become better acquainted through family history.

If you do not like people, you will not like the Jackson County Historical Association's "identification project." The great need to identify the "great men and women" of Jackson County was discussed at the October, 1980, annual business meeting. Family pedigree work sheets were distributed. A like form is enclosed in this edition of the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. Please complete one for your family. You are at liberty and are encouraged to photostat this form and submit as many charts as needed to document all your family lines.

You do not have to be classified as a genealogist to complete a family pedigree chart. Your Editor's only warning: the more you know about your family, the more you will want to know. Casual fascination often develops into a seemingly incurable disease!

Please identify each family at the top of the pedigree chart. Also, please list the name and address of the chart compiler. Think in terms of cataloging, indexing, and future recall. Be sure to give complete dates for births, marriages, and deaths when known. If dates are unknown, you may state: circa (abbreviated ca.) 1845 or ca. 1830-1840. **To obtain additional information or help, call 259-5286 if you have never completed a family pedigree chart.**

You are encouraged to bring your completed chart to the next meeting, or mail it to: Mrs. Joe Chambless, Route 4, Box 265, Scottsboro, Alabama, 35768. We will begin filing and indexing immediately. Hopefully, by the time our county historical museum is operational, we will have the pedigree charts from every member.

Regardless of how your family made their footprints, they are important in their individual community tapestry of service. The identity of one and all should be preserved. YOU have a responsibility to both your ancestors and yet unborn generations as well as the Jackson County Historical Association. Remember,

Jackson County history must also be preserved by documenting people as well as sites. The Association needs your chart regardless of the length of time you have lived in Jackson County or EVEN if you do not live in Jackson County now. Our two youngest members were the first to mail their charts. Thanks, Stan Carter and John Henninger, Jr.



Miss Leola Matthews, charter member of the Jackson County Historical Association and the FIRST woman elected to public office in Jackson County, Alabama, (Tax Collector - 1927-1931) received an Award of Merit at the January 20, 1981, meeting of the Jackson County Historical Association. Walter Hammer, Association President, presented the Award to Miss Matthews on behalf of Governor Fob James and the Alabama Historical Commission. Miss Leola was honored with a "This is Your Life" program entitled, "The Modern Woman" written and narrated by her sister, Hazel Matthews. Walter Hammer cited Miss Leola for her untiring preservation efforts in Jackson County in excess of sixty years. The group picture includes, from left to right: Miss Leola's sisters, Eunice and Hazel Matthews, Miss Leola Matthews, and Walter Hammer.

JACKSON CO. HIST. ASSN., INC.
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SCOTTSBORO, AL. 35768

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JACKSON COUNTY, THE SWITZERLAND OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Jackson County CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. TWENTY-SIX

JULY 11, 1981

PROGRAM MEETING - July 19, 1981 - 3:00 p.m. - BRIDGEPORT HOME OF DAVID LOYDS
The Jackson County Historical Association and Mr. and Mrs. David Loyd request the pleasure of your company on Sunday, July 19, 1981, 3:00 p.m. at their historic home on Battery Hill in Bridgeport, Alabama. You will receive a grand tour of one of the most lovingly restored homes in Bridgeport. Please bring a lawn chair in case the business meeting and part of the program are conducted lawnside. Remember 3:00 p.m.

According to Association By-laws, ANNUAL DUES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Make your check payable to: Jackson County Historical Association

Mail to: Mrs. William Thomas, Treasurer
Post Office Box 305
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP - \$7.50
LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$100.00

MEMORIALS AND HONORARIUMS WELCOMED

ALL DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE!

Membership entitles one to receive the quarterly publication, JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, mailed quarterly in January, April, July, and August.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

So much has been accomplished by this organization in seven short years. Many historic sites in the County have been identified and preserved. Buildings, houses and historic districts in Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Scottsboro have been listed on both the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places. Through our CHRONICLES and programs we have gathered and shared a great deal of knowledge about our north Alabama heritage. To you, the members of the Jackson County Historical Association, I extend sincere congratulations for your efforts and accomplishments. I would especially like to commend our members from Stevenson for their outstanding work in preserving, restoring, and developing the historic resources of their town. The train depot is almost finished and we are anxiously awaiting its opening and the opportunity to share this rich segment of our history.

Thus far, about 30 members have turned in their Family Pedigree Charts. This is a wonderful beginning. I would like to encourage all members to submit their charts to our CHRONICLES editor, Ann Chambless, Route 4, Box 265, Scottsboro, Alabama, 35768, as soon as possible. If your chart is not complete, please turn in what you have at this time and continue to update it. The charts submitted by Frances Lyles (Gay) Varnell and Mr. and Mrs. Jo John Williams are found in this issue of the CHRONICLES.

The 1980's offer us many special opportunities to collect, preserve, and share our history, both with our fellow Jackson Countians and our visitors to the area. Efforts have already begun. The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, through its Tourism Commission, has developed historic driving and walking tours that encompass the entire county. The people of Stevenson are planning a museum for the train depot, and the Scottsboro/Jackson Heritage Center is under development in Scottsboro. These and other programs that will develop will require a dedicated effort on the part of all our members in order to be successful.

My term as President of the Historical Association will be a short one, but in this short period, I would like to challenge each of you to take these exciting opportunities that lie before us and turn them into strong, active elements of our community. The key to this challenge is "active". Will you actively work for the collection, preservation, and presentation of our rich and fascinating heritage?

During his visit to Japan, in February of this year, Pope John Paul II made a statement that deeply impressed me. This one sentence says it all:

"To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future."

Judy Proctor

BROWN-PROCTOR HOUSE Has Been Selected for SCOTTSBORO-JACKSON HERITAGE CENTER

About 1000 interested visitors toured the site selected for the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center on Sunday, July 5, 1981. The tour and an old-fashioned ice cream party was the kickoff for the Heritage Center fund raising now in progress. Dr. Charles Bradford III was the general chairman of this event and is also co-chairing the overall fund raising drive with Dr. Daryl Britt. If the interest shown on July 5 is any indication of future support, the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center will soon be a reality. In addition to residents from all parts of Jackson County, visitors came from Germantown, Tennessee; Chicago Heights, Illinois; Knoxville, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Marietta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; and Minnesota. This is a project Jackson County should have already completed was the most often overheard comment by the five tour guides. All of Jackson County needs such a center to develop an even greater appreciation of their past. New residents moving to Scottsboro and the County expect to find such a center because they have already learned or developed an awareness of the many benefits to be derived from past experiences in previous residencies.

The simple but elegant Brown-Proctor House, with its neo-classical porch and pillars, typifies one aspect of the romantic southern tradition. The house is listed in ALABAMA TAPESTRY OF HISTORIC PLACES, on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, and has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Built 1880-1881 by John A. and Judith (Wisdom) Brown, the house was offered for sale in 1882 as follows:

"Mr. John A. Brown having fully made up his mind to disengage himself from a multiplicity of oppressive cares and responsibilities, and on account of failing health, to pursue a business demanding less physical exertion as well as mental wear and tear, offers for sale, and is determined to sell, the following valuable property, viz:

A new two story brick residence in the town of Scottsboro, with six rooms besides spacious halls, on a beautiful eminence on a lot of ground containing two acres - good well, barn and stables, fine garden, young fruit trees, and all the conveniences that good taste, energy and a liberal expenditure of money could secure. The residence and improvements are just completed in modern style, and cost in cash, besides the labor of the owner, \$3200. "

The renovation of the house will be accomplished in phases as funds permit. While no major structural changes have to be made, repairs to the house are necessary. Major items are: a climate control system to regulate temperature and moisture, new wiring and plumbing, and a new roof. Some decorative and functional elements, such as the balusters supporting the stair rail and light fixtures must be replaced as a result of age and/or vandalism. The Museum Commission has retained a museum consultant and is following his recommendations for use of interior space, restoration of the building, and exhibit planning. Furnishings and other decor ites will be secured through gifts and monetary donations. The museum commission has formulated a Collections Policy and welcomes inquiries from the public. The museum/heritage center will display local and regional historical artifacts and large exhibits. It will include a section on the Cherokee Indians. Geneological records and oral history tapes will be available for research, as will old maps and other historical documents.

The completed, as proposed Heritage Center will consist of four elements: The Brown-Proctor House, an outdoor "living history" section called "Sage Town" devoted to the pioneer period of the County, the little brick court house of 1868-1871, and a facility for the visual and performing arts. Something for everyone!

JOIN US - - - BECOME A M.O.M. _____ Be a MEMBER OF the MUSEUM

Help bridge the past, present, and future for the citizens of Northeastern Alabama!

T W O F R I E N D S H I P B A P T I S T C H U R C H E S

by Ann B. Chambless

The exact date the first Friendship Baptist Church was organized is unknown, but in August, 1820, the Mud Creek Church received a petition from the Friendship Meeting House to constitute them a church.¹ Most likely, Friendship Church was at least one year old when she sent messengers to the organizational meeting of the Mud Creek Association of Baptists on the third Saturday in November, 1821.² Friendship was represented by Richard Wilson³, Daniel Peyton⁴, and John Morris, Sr.⁵

In 1822, Daniel Peyton and Joseph Young represented Friendship at the Mud Creek Associational meeting. Friendship did not send a letter or messenger to the 1823 associational meeting. In 1824, Phillip Hamman and Joseph Young were Friendship's associational messengers.⁶

As early as 1824, the Mud Creek Association appointed a committee to look into the standing of Friendship who had received two members the association considered in disorder.⁷ This committee failed to function, and another committee was appointed in 1825. In 1826, the committee reported Friendship Church gave satisfaction. John Campbell, Val(entine) Hamman (son of Phillip Hamman), Edward Wann, and M. Pain were Friendship's associational messengers in 1826.

In 1827, 1828, and 1829, Edward Wann continued to represent Friendship at the associational meetings. William Smith was also a messenger in 1828. The Phillip Hamman family does not appear in Mud Creek Associational minutes after 1826.

A division occurred in the Friendship Church in 1827, and a second Friendship Baptist Church was organized.⁸ Both groups retained the name, Friendship. Minutes of the church organized in 1827 are extant from date of organization and show that Phillip Hamman was chosen as pastor and John Campbell as church clerk. Both these men had represented the original Friendship Church at its associational meetings in 1824 and 1826, respectively. In addition to Phillip Hamman and John Campbell, the other twelve charter members who adopted the principles of the Duck River Association on September 11, 1827, were:⁹

Sevier Lovelady	Elizabeth Lacy (daughter of Phillip Hamman)
Valentine Hamman	Ticy Hamman
William Hamman	Ann Wann
William Rorex, Sr.	Polly Rorex
Andrew Griffin	Priscilla Ledbetter (died June, 1841)

Caty R (or B) If "B", the designation is for black person

The Reverend William Keele led in the formation of the Duck River Association in 1826. He became the prime mover of the origin of Separate Baptists in south-central Tennessee and northern Alabama when a formal division occurred in Baptist churches over doctrinal differences relative to the Calvinistic missionary movement.¹⁰ The missionary faction came to be known as the Separate Baptists and later the Missionary and/or Southern Baptists. Thus the Friendship Church organized in 1827 was constituted by members who espoused the missionary movement since they adopted the principles of the Duck River Association. This Friendship Church is now 154 years old, and is the oldest known missionary Baptist church in Jackson County, Alabama.

The Baptists who were antimission in doctrine came to be known as Primitive Baptists. Some in the missionary movement referred to the Primitive Baptists as "Hardshells" because they could not be persuaded to join the missionary movement. Primitive Baptists referred to the organized, cooperative missionary plan as the "schism" and refrained from "seating any Baptist" who sanctioned the "Missionary Society." In October, 1835, it was resolved "that Mud Creek Association advise the different churches composing her body to receive no preacher into their union who is engaged in the missionary systems or benevolent institutions of our day" 11

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have no interest here in the doctrinal differences. The only reason for mentioning same was to show how the issue affected Jackson County and her pioneer Baptist churches.

Nothing is known about the exact location of the original Friendship Church which remained in the Mud Creek Association of Baptists until it was dissolved in 1852. The only clue to its location is taken from the names of its messengers to the associational meetings as found in extant Mud Creek Associational minutes:

- 1821 Richard Wilson, Daniel Peyton, and John Morris, Sr.
- 1822 Daniel Peyton and Joseph Young
- 1824 Joseph Young and Phillip Hamman
- 1826 John Campbell, Val(entine) Hamman, Edward Wann, and M. Pain
- 1827 Edward Wann
- 1828 Edward Wann and William Smith
- 1829 Edward Wann
- 1833 Edward Wann
- 1834, 1835, and 1836 - No messenger from Friendship
- 1837 Haynes Payne
- 1839 Edward, Wann, Jesse Taylor, and Nicholas Loyd
- 1841 Jesse Taylor and Nicholas Loyd
- 1842 Edward Wann, Jesse Taylor, and Nicholas Loyd
- 1843 Jesse Taylor
- 1845 Jesse Taylor, M. Lewallen, John Morris, Jr. (Morris moved his membership from Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church in 1844)
- 1846 John Morris, Jr.
- 1847 H. Verner and Daniel Forshee
- 1848 Jesse Taylor and Henry Verner
- 1849 Jesse Taylor and Daniel Forshee
- 1850 Jesse Taylor and Daniel Forshee

Early land patents indicate the Wanns, Lewallens, and Jesse Taylor owned land due north of Fackler. It is highly possible the original Friendship Church which remained Primitive Baptist was located in Stogsdill Cove or near the Lewallen Cemetery on the old road at the foot of the east side of Inglis Point ridge or mountain. The Mud Creek Association met at the Friendship Meeting House in September, 1842. However, the associational minutes gave no geographic location for this church. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church was dissolved in 1852. Evidently there were not enough residents of the Primitive Baptist faith to support a church in that area. A study of other Primitive Baptist church minutes shows previous Friendship members joining other Primitive Baptist churches after 1852.

The present day Friendship Missionary Baptist Church is located in the outskirts of Fackler in the northwest corner of Township 3, Range 7 East, Section 8. The first building in this location was built around the turn of the century on a two acre lot donated by Mr. J. C. Jacobs I.¹² The present building was completed in 1956. Long-term members of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church have been told by older family members the original church was built on the Charles Lewis Roach farm in Roach's Cove. The building reportedly was located along the west side of Inglis Point ridge or mountain about a half mile east of the Roach Cemetery. Charles Lewis Roach was an early and life-long member of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. Other early members and the date they joined Friendship Missionary Baptist Church are: 13

(Early members of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church continued)

1828

Anderson Gordon
William Gilliland
Oliver Harrison
Abner or Albert and Polly Higgins
Polly Campbell
Hugh and Polly Gentry

1829

Madison Anderson and wife
Peter Blancett
Letty or Lotty Blancett

1831

Robert F. and Mary Mitchell

1833

Jesse Starkey
Henry Lawrence
Calphonas Jones
Elizabeth Coleman
Elizabeth Bennett
Greenbury Middleton
Peggy (Margaret) Middleton
William Nichols
Samuel Beckett

1834

Telitha Lacy
Nancy Blancett
Elizabeth Earles
Sister Renshaw
Sally Isbell
Betsy Slone
Thomas Mathes
Hannah Matthews
George and Sarah Boatman
Milly Morgan
Nancy Lawrence
Mahalie Harper
Darcus Harper
Vachal Herren
Old Sister Norman
Brother Toliver (Minister)
Nancy Morgan
Polly Sloan

1835

Nancy English
Anna Longacre
Temperance Short
Old Father Fletcher and wife
Sister Walls

1836

Marjorie Pullem
Nancy Blansett
Peggy Womack
William Womack
Elizabeth (Betsy) Womack
Samuel Gentry
Henry Leonard
Henry Blansett
Betsy Blansett
Sally Gist
Hamat or Harriet Blansett
Nancy Gentry
Peggy Bryant
Betsy Lewallen
Drury V. Womack
Robert Wann
Josiah Womack, Jr.
Joshua Gist
Caltha Lewallen (Mrs. Charles L.)
Brother and Sister John Pullem
Sarah Loyd (Brother Wann's sister)
Nancy Poe
Emily Hall
Peggy Wilson
Rachel Wann
Polly Earles
Barbary Leonard
Nancy Gist

1837

William Wann
Margaret Langston
Benjamin Coffey
Jackson Bennett
Peggy Wann
Joseph Gist

1838

Archibald Sutherland (ordained minister)
James L. Allison
Polly Allison
Nancy Nichols
Lyda Wann

MENTIONED IN MINUTES BUT DATE JOINED NOT GIVEN

Charles Lewis Roach
Preston Brown
Nancy Brown
Cynthia Brown
William Wilson

The Friendship Missionary Baptist Church became the "mother church" for other missionary Baptist churches in Jackson County. The Sand Mountain Baptist Church (later changed to Pisgah Baptist Church) was established as an arm of the Friendship Baptist Church in July, 1851. There was also an arm which became Shipp's Chapel near Bellefonte, and an arm was established in Little Coon Valley.

After the War Between the States, Preston Brown was elected Church Clerk and began a new church minutes book. The following history was written in the front of the new book and is quoted as written by Preston Brown:

"At the commencement of the war (1861), Friendship Church numbered from 40 to 60 members and had for its pastor, Elder Bailey Bruce, and Gideon Harris, acting clerk. After the country was taken possession by the Federals in 1862, the meetings were not regularly kept up. Neither the private dwelling of the peaceable citizen or the sanctuary of God were respected by our enemy, but both alike were consumed by the torch of the incendiary. Among many others, the house of Brother (Gideon) Harris was burned by the vandals, and with it the church book containing the records of the church. After the surrender of the Confederate Armies in 1865, the few members that survived this wreck, desirous to continue or revive the organization, determined to call a meeting, but their place of worship having shared the common fate of ALL the HOUSES FOR DIVINE WORSHIP, they were forced to seek admission into the private dwelling of Mrs. Margaret Roach. The meeting was, therefore, called, the proceedings for which will be found on the opposite page."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Bellefonte Methodist Church, Oak Grove Methodist Church, Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church, and Liberty Church are among the churches known to have sustained damage or destruction at the hands of the Federals.

At the July, 1865, conference, the Friendship membership agreed to move the place of worship from the old Friendship Church to the "NEW MEETING HOUSE" at Kyles Spring for one year. In July, 1866, the membership voted to "continue our meeting at Kyles Spring at the NEW MEETING HOUSE until otherwise ordered by the church." In May, 1867, the church voted to hold two communion seasons in the year - one at the New Meeting House or Kyle Springs on the fourth Sunday in May and one at Old Friendship on the second Sunday in September. In December, 1869, the church agreed to one meeting a month to be held alternately at New Meeting House and Old Friendship. The Church Clerk reported no service held on third Sunday in April, 1870, because "a heavy snow about 4 inches deep was lying on the ground." In November, 1870, the church agreed that "it should again be permanently located at the old Friendship Meeting House with the understanding that letter would be granted those desiring them for the purpose of organizing a new church at Kyles Spring or its neighborhood."

In December, 1870, the following members made application for letters of dismissal with the view of constituting a new church at Kyles Spring: ¹⁴

Preston Brown	H. L. Roach
Rebecca A. Brown	Olivia Roach
Mariah L. Brown	William Seargent
Sarah Brown	Margaret Seargent
Kittie Brown	Thompson Webb
George L. Brown	J. L. Womack
S. R. Corn	Sallie J. Gill
C. W. Womack	Sarah A. Corn
Herod Pullem	Jerusha Womack
Letha Pullem	Eva Card
Mary S. Womack	

In April, 1871, Preston Brown joined Friendship Church again.

FOOTNOTES for TWO FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCHES by Ann B. Chambless

1. Minutes of Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church, dated August, 1820
 2. Minutes of Mud Creek Association of Baptists, dated 1821, Table of Messengers
 3. Richard Wilson was charter member of Mud Creek Church in November, 1819 (Minutes)
 4. Daniel Peyton moved his membership to Mud Creek Church in 1824 (Minutes)
 5. Revolutionary War soldier who died in Jackson County, Alabama in 1844. Buried WHERE???
 6. Minutes of Mud Creek Association of Baptists, dated 1824, Table of Messengers
 7. Minutes of Mud Creek Association of Baptist, dated 1824
 8. Minutes of Friendship Baptist Church, extant from date of organization in 1827
 9. IBID
 10. Early Tennessee Baptists, by O. W. Taylor, 1957, page 102
 11. Mud Creek Association of Baptists Minutes dated October, 1835
 12. Personal interview with Price Campbell of Fackler, Alabama, by Ann B. Chambless
 13. Friendship Missionary Baptist Church Minutes and Church Roll
 14. IBID
-

CAN YOU TELL MORE ABOUT THE RACE TRACK AND THE OLD POWDER MILL?

Who knows exactly where the RACE TRACK and OLD POWDER MILL PLACE were around 1850?? Both landmarks were in the Larkinsville area as shown in the following excerpts from the Road Commissioners' Book No. 3, February, 1853 to April 2, 1866, found in the Jackson County, Alabama Probate Judge's office:

Page 3. Ordered by the court that Thomas Harris be and is hereby appointed overseer of the road from Widow Countiss' old place to the RACE TRACK. Said road is grade 3. EDITOR'S NOTE: Winney (Winna) Countiss was the widow of James Countiss who died April 16, 1846. There are at least five members of the Countiss family buried in Blue Spring Cemetery at Larkinsville.)

Page 3. Ordered by the court that William Jones be appointed overseer of the road from the RACE TRACK to Larkinsville.

Page 12. Ordered that James Sublett be appointed overseer of road from Larkin's Landing (Goose Pond Island area) to the RACE TRACK road. Grade 3.

Page 12. Henry Harris is appointed overseer of the road from Larkin's Landing to the RACE TRACK road. Grade 3.

Page 13. Ordered by the court that Bradford Smith be appointed overseer of the road from the mouth of McCUTCHEN'S LANE on the WINCHESTER ROAD to OLD POWDER MILL PLACE. Grade 3.

Page 13. Ordered by the court that Archibald Evans be appointed overseer of the road from OLD POWDER MILL PLACE to the Gunter's Landing (Guntersville). Grade 3.

WHERE WAS TIMBERLAKE'S STATION ON THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD IN JACKSON COUNTY?

Mrs. Catherine K. Gilliam of Huntsville, Alabama, has written of finding the following information in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company annual report for 1861:

"A new wood and water station was built at Timberlake's in 1861." This is the only time Timberlake's is mentioned in the M&C reports. Mrs. Gilliam wonders if this water stop became Facklers Station at a later date? However, she states the first time a freight stop is mentioned at Fackler is in the 1887 M&C annual report. She further states this station is not listed in the 1895 Condition of Buildings report which makes her wonder if Fackler had only a cotton platform and a water tank for a while.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above M&C information is courtesy of Judge W. W. Page of Huntsville.

PEDIGREE CHART

Number 1

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Use maiden name for all women.

EIGHT GENERATION ANCESTRAL CHART

CHART NO. _____

2 John Theodore McCoy
FATHER OF NO. 1
 BORN 19 Dec. 1893
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 MARRIED 2 March 1924
 DIED 28 Jan. 1942
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Stern Cemetery
 Dorothy Mae McCoy

FATHER OF NO. 1 ON CHART NO. _____

BORN 6 Jan. 1927
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 MARRIED _____
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____
 BURIED AT _____

Jo John Williams, Jr.
Spouse of No. 1
 BORN 29 Sept. 1925
 WHERE Clay Co. West Point, Miss.
 BURIED AT _____

3 Eula Hugh Thornhill
MOTHER OF NO. 1
 BORN 25 July 1900
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 22 March 1979
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Stern Cemetery
 Dorothy M. Williams

PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
 River Route Box 65
 Street Address
 Stevenson, Alabama 35772
 City State

DATE April 22, 1981
SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

4 James David McCoy
FATHER OF NO. 2
 BORN 8 Dec. 1852
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 MARRIED 13 Jan. 1887
 DIED 26 August 1887
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Stern Cemetery

BORN 16 April 1867
 WHERE Meigs County, Tenn.
 DIED 1 August 1936
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Stern Cemetery

5 Louisa Jane Martin
MOTHER OF NO. 2
 BORN 16 April 1867
 WHERE Meigs County, Tenn.
 DIED 1 August 1936
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Stern Cemetery

6 Emory Jordan Thornhill
FATHER OF NO. 3
 BORN 19 Feb. 1876
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 MARRIED 21 Feb. 1900
 DIED 6 May 1967
 WHERE Morgan County, Ala.
 BURIED AT McKendree Cemetery

7 Laura Vaught Bryant
MOTHER OF NO. 3
 BORN 27 Dec. 1854
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 20 Feb. 1960
 WHERE Morgan County, Ala.
 BURIED AT Kokendrake Cemetery

8 Theodore McCoy
 BORN 29 Dec. 1920
 WHERE Franklin County, Tenn.
 MARRIED 13 March 1942
 DIED 26 Aug. 1987
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 9 Evaline Keys

9 Evaline Keys
 BORN 18 Dec. 1816
 WHERE Roane Co. Tenn.
 DIED 21 June 1892
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.

10 Samuel F. Martin
 BORN 3 March 1844
 WHERE Meigs County, Tenn.
 MARRIED 22 Nov. 1865
 DIED 4 May 1909
 WHERE Meigs County, Tenn.
 11 Villena Tennessee Masoner

11 Villena Tennessee Masoner
 BORN c 1847
 WHERE Meigs County, Tenn.
 DIED c 1897-1900
 WHERE Grayson Co. Pottsgoro, Tx. BORN 1809

12 James K. Polk Thornhill
 BORN 28 May 1845
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 MARRIED 3 March 1870
 DIED 23 June 1920
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 13 Emaline A. Blancett

13 Emaline A. Blancett
 BORN 11 April 1850
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 23 Dec. 1915
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.

14 Jasper Calloway Bryant (M. 22)
 BORN 30 May 1824 Tenn.
 WHERE _____
 MARRIED 1 April 1874
 DIED 27 Dec. 1895
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 15 Nancy Jane (Thornhill) Sisk

15 Nancy Jane (Thornhill) Sisk
 BORN 2 Jan. 1843
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.
 DIED 4 Feb. 1912
 WHERE Jackson County, Ala.

16 Daniel McCoy
 BORN c 1795
 WHERE Burke County, North Carolina
 17 Eliza Clark
 BORN c 1790
 WHERE _____ Ky. ?

17 Eliza Clark
 BORN c 1790
 WHERE _____ Ky. ?

18 Samuel Keys
 BORN c 1797
 WHERE Virginia
 19 Nary Riley
 BORN c 1786
 WHERE Roane County, Tenn.

19 Nary Riley
 BORN c 1786
 WHERE Roane County, Tenn.
 20 Henry Martin
 BORN 28 March 1811
 WHERE Virginia
 21 Sarah Eliza Cox
 BORN 1 Oct 1816
 WHERE Tennessee

22 Isaac Masoner
 BORN c 1897
 WHERE Tennessee
 23 Mahala Templeton
 BORN 1809
 WHERE _____

23 Mahala Templeton
 BORN 1809
 WHERE _____

24 Bryant F.J. Thornhill
 BORN 2 Feb. 1804
 WHERE Fauquier County, Va.
 25 Nancy Elizabeth Bain
 BORN 12 Feb. 1811
 WHERE North Carolina

25 Nancy Elizabeth Bain
 BORN 12 Feb. 1811
 WHERE North Carolina

26 William Blancett
 BORN 1 Jan. 1811
 WHERE Tenn.
 27 Nancy Jane Jones
 BORN 18 Feb. 1821
 WHERE Tenn.

27 Nancy Jane Jones
 BORN 18 Feb. 1821
 WHERE Tenn.

28
 BORN _____
 WHERE _____

29
 BORN _____
 WHERE _____

30 Bryant F.J. Thornhill
 BORN 2 Feb. 1804
 WHERE Fauquier County, Va.
 31 Nancy Elizabeth Bain
 BORN 12 Feb. 1811
 WHERE N.C.

31 Nancy Elizabeth Bain
 BORN 12 Feb. 1811
 WHERE N.C.

32 Daniel McCoy b. Scotland
33 Lemina Franklin b. N.C.
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36 Samuel Keys, Sr.
37
38 Samuel Riley
39 Yu-tu-sti-yu (Cherokee Indian)

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44 John Masoner b. _____
45 Massie Runyan b. _____
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48 Charles Morgan Thornhill
49 Hannah Winter
50 Simpson Bain
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52 James Blancett
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54 John William Jones
55 Ede Elizabeth ?

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60 Charles Morgan Thornhill
61 Hannah Winter
62 Simpson Bain
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In finding and bringing together the records of our ancestors and descendants, we show our appreciation for the heritage we have received from them, our desire to pass it on to those who follow after us, and our faith in the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

These numbers grouped together, 16-32 representing, Child Father, enables one to trace ancestors or descendants from one generation to the next, without the aid of connecting lines; thereby allowing many more generations to be recorded in a given space. EXAMPLE: The child, represented by 16 above, will be recorded on line 16, in the group 16-32 here. The parents of 32, above, will be recorded on lines 64 and 65, in group 32-64 here.

The female the odd number, except No. 1, which may be either male or female. Copyright © 1987 - Joseph C. Call

Use maiden name for all women.

EIGHT GENERATIONS ANCESTRAL CHART

CHART NO. _____

<p>2 Jo John Williams</p> <p>FATHER OF NO. 1</p> <p>BORN 10 Jan. 1902</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED</p> <p>DIED 8 Aug. 1871</p> <p>WHERE South Pittsburg, Tenn.</p> <p>BURIED AT Stevenson, Ala.</p> <p>Jo John Williams, Jr.</p>	<p>4 Richard Andrew Williams</p> <p>FATHER OF NO. 2</p> <p>BORN 24 Nov. 1859</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED</p> <p>DIED 30 March 1932</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>BURIED AT Hog Jaw Cemetery Long Island, Alabama</p>	<p>8 Jeremiah H. Williams</p> <p>BORN 28 March 1828</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED 19 March 1854</p> <p>DIED 6 March 1912</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>Susan A. Arendsle</p> <p>BORN 23 July 1839</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED 30 March 1905</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p>	<p>16 James Williams</p> <p>BORN 28 May 1807</p> <p>WHERE Maury County, Tenn.</p> <p>17 Katherine Tally</p> <p>BORN 20 Aug. 1809</p> <p>WHERE Tenn.</p> <p>18 Joel Blackwell Arendale</p> <p>BORN 9 October 1796</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>19 Elizabeth Dare</p> <p>BORN 22 April 1805</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>20 Leroy H. Brewer</p> <p>BORN 20 Oct. 1822</p> <p>WHERE Tenn.</p> <p>21 Elizabeth Troxell</p> <p>BORN 20 Aug. 1822</p> <p>WHERE Ala.</p> <p>22 Robert Lyles Hembree</p> <p>BORN 18 Dec 1825</p> <p>WHERE Roane County, Tenn.</p> <p>23 Elizabeth Emaline Glasscock</p> <p>BORN 11 Dec 1829</p> <p>WHERE Rutherford County, Tenn.</p> <p>24 Daniel Cameron</p> <p>BORN during 1790's</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>25 Elizabeth Cargile</p> <p>BORN</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>26 George Washington McMahan</p> <p>BORN 19 Jan. 1815</p> <p>WHERE Warren County, Tenn.</p> <p>27 Minerva Holden</p> <p>BORN 14 Feb. 1822</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>28 Randolph Stoner</p> <p>BORN c 1805</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>29 Minerva Day</p> <p>BORN c 1819</p> <p>WHERE Kentucky</p> <p>30 George Washington Smalley</p> <p>BORN c 1819</p> <p>WHERE Franklin County, Tenn.</p> <p>31 Nancy Elizabeth Booth</p> <p>BORN c 1828</p> <p>WHERE Georgia</p>
<p>3 Mamie Cameron</p> <p>MOTHER OF NO. 1</p> <p>BORN 2 Feb. 1901</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>BURIED AT</p> <p>Dorothy Mae McCoy</p> <p>SPOUSE OF NO. 1</p> <p>BORN 6 Jan. 1927</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>BURIED AT</p>	<p>5 Elizabeth Emaline Brewer</p> <p>MOTHER OF NO. 2</p> <p>BORN 14 Nov. 1878</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>DIED 2 March 1945</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>BURIED AT Hog Jaw Cemetery Long Island, Ala.</p>	<p>10 John Troxell Brewer</p> <p>BORN 14 June 1854</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED 20 Sept 1877</p> <p>DIED 23 June 1992</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>11 Emilla C. Hembree</p> <p>BORN 18 Dec 1825</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED 19 Feb 1913</p> <p>WHERE</p>	<p>20 Daniel Cameron</p> <p>BORN 7 Jan. 1832</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED 22 June 1855</p> <p>DIED 26 March 1894</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>13 Mary Jane McMahan</p> <p>BORN 14 Jan. 1834</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED 16 Nov. 1911</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>14 Pleasant Henry Stoner</p> <p>BORN 5 Jan. 1847</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>MARRIED</p> <p>DIED 6 Dec. 1920</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Alabama</p> <p>15 Mary Malinda Smalley</p> <p>BORN 28 May 1850</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>DIED 9 Feb. 1923</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p>
<p>6 James Hugh Cameron</p> <p>FATHER OF NO. 3</p> <p>BORN 19 May 1864</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>MARRIED 19 June 1897</p> <p>DIED 22 June 1936</p> <p>WHERE Clay County, Miss.</p> <p>BURIED AT West Point, Miss. Cem.</p>	<p>7 Mary Ann "Mollie" Stoner</p> <p>MOTHER OF NO. 3</p> <p>BORN 7 June 1880</p> <p>WHERE Jackson County, Ala.</p> <p>DIED 26 July 1966</p> <p>WHERE Stevenson, Ala.</p> <p>BURIED AT West Point, Miss.</p> <p>Clay County</p>	<p>24 Daniel Cameron</p> <p>BORN during 1790's</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>25 Elizabeth Cargile</p> <p>BORN</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>26 George Washington McMahan</p> <p>BORN 19 Jan. 1815</p> <p>WHERE Warren County, Tenn.</p> <p>27 Minerva Holden</p> <p>BORN 14 Feb. 1822</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>28 Randolph Stoner</p> <p>BORN c 1805</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>29 Minerva Day</p> <p>BORN c 1819</p> <p>WHERE Kentucky</p> <p>30 George Washington Smalley</p> <p>BORN c 1819</p> <p>WHERE Franklin County, Tenn.</p> <p>31 Nancy Elizabeth Booth</p> <p>BORN c 1828</p> <p>WHERE Georgia</p>	<p>32 Perry Ann "Polly" Looney</p> <p>BORN 20 Aug. 1809</p> <p>WHERE Tenn.</p> <p>33 Jacob Tally</p> <p>BORN 20 Aug. 1809</p> <p>WHERE Tenn.</p> <p>34 Benjamin Arendale</p> <p>BORN 9 October 1796</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>35 Mary Cole</p> <p>BORN 22 April 1805</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>36 John Brewer</p> <p>BORN 20 Oct. 1822</p> <p>WHERE Tenn.</p> <p>37 William Troxell</p> <p>BORN 20 Aug. 1822</p> <p>WHERE Ala.</p> <p>38 Benjamin Franklin Hembree</p> <p>BORN 18 Dec 1825</p> <p>WHERE Roane County, Tenn.</p> <p>39 Moses Herndon Glasscock</p> <p>BORN 11 Dec 1829</p> <p>WHERE Rutherford County, Tenn.</p> <p>40 Daniel Cameron</p> <p>BORN during 1790's</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>41 Lewis Cargile</p> <p>BORN</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>42 William McMahan</p> <p>BORN 19 Jan. 1815</p> <p>WHERE Warren County, Tenn.</p> <p>43 Mary Marr</p> <p>BORN 14 Feb. 1822</p> <p>WHERE</p> <p>44 Dexter Stoner</p> <p>BORN c 1805</p> <p>WHERE North Carolina</p> <p>45 Joshua Smalley</p> <p>BORN c 1819</p> <p>WHERE Kentucky</p> <p>46 Elizabeth ?</p> <p>BORN c 1828</p> <p>WHERE Georgia</p>

In finding and bringing together the records of our ancestors and descendants, we show our appreciation for the heritage we have received from them, our desire to pass it on to those who follow after us, and our faith in the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

These numbers grouped together, 16-32 representing Child, Father, enables one to trace ancestors or descendants from one generation to the next, without the aid of connecting lines, thereby allowing many more generations to be recorded in a given space. EXAMPLE: The child, represented by 16 above, will be recorded on line 16, in the group 16 here.

The parents of 32, above, will be recorded on lines 64 and 65, in group 32 here.

The male is always the even and the female the odd number, except No. 1, which may be either male or female. Copyright © 1957 - Joseph C. Coff

MOUNT GILEAD or PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST AT FORKS OF CROW CREEK

by Ann B. Chambless

Much of the early history of Mount Gilead (also written Mountgilead in earliest records) is unknown and can only be guessed at today. However, its history is well documented from 1837 forward, although by that time the church was called the Church of Christ at the Forks of Crow Creek. After 1840, the minutes reflect Baptist Church of Christ at the Forks of Crow Creek. It was July, 1882, before the church clerk began including Primitive before the Baptist Church of Christ at Forks of Crow Creek. Minutes of the Sequatchee Valley Association for 1868 and 1873 simply referred to this church as Crow Creek.

Mount Gilead sent John Kelly, Shadrick Herron, and Samuel Wilson as her messengers to the organizational meeting of the Mud Creek Association of Baptists on the third Saturday in November, 1821. Mount Gilead had requested the elderly assistance of the Mud Creek Baptist Church in March, 1820.

Mount Gilead remained in the Mud Creek Association of Baptists until 1833 when the Association divided because it had grown to 19 churches located in Madison and Jackson Counties, Alabama, and Marion County, Tennessee. Nine churches in the lower end retained the name, Mud Creek Association, and the other churches chose Sequatchee Valley as the name for their division. Mount Gilead became a part of the Sequatchee Valley Association since the churches in the northern section of Jackson County were grouped with the churches in Marion County, Tennessee, for ease and convenience in traveling to meetings.

Extant Mud Creek Associational minutes show the following as messengers from Mount Gilead through 1833:

- 1821 John Kelly, Shadrick Herron, and Samuel Wilson
1822 John Kelly, Robert Wells, Shadrick Herron
1823 John Kelly and Robert Wells
1824 John Kelly, Shadrick Herron, and Jacob Tally
1825 Shadrick Herron NOTE: Association met at Mountgilead Meeting House, Jackson Co.
1826 John Kelly, S. Summer, and J. Tally
1827 _____ Hamilton
1828 John Kelly, Jacob Tally, Randolph Gonce, and Benjamin Elliott
1829 No messenger from Mount Gilead
1830, 1831, and 1832 - Associational minutes are missing for these years.
1833 H(enry) Carlton, R(andolph) Gonce, and B(enjamin) Elliott

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is not known if minutes are extant from date of organization for Sequatchee Valley Association. If so, your Editor would like to obtain a copy of same. Sequatchee Valley Association still corresponds with the Mud Creek Association and has done so for 148 years.

The Abstract and Decorum appear as the first two pages of the Crow Creek minutes which are complete from 1837 on. (Church minutes prior to that time have not been located.) This makes it appear a new book was started in 1837, reason unknown. Possibly the earliest book burned. Immediately following the Decorum is a list of the following members which apparently comprise the membership in 1837:

Henry Carlton	John Holder	Margaret Stewart	Nancy Morris
Prudence Carlton	Lugg Holder	Martha Champion	Fanny Shipp
Francis McKinney	Benjamin Elliott	Frances Gonce	Randolph Gonce
Anna McKinney	Mary Kelly	Bledsoe Holder	Elizabeth Gonce
Nancy Hamilton	Gilla Rash	Elizabeth Holder	Frances Wilkinson

(1837 Membership for Baptist Church of Christ at Forks of Crow Creek continued)

Anna Kelly	Mourning Tally	Thomas J. Kelly
David <u>L</u> inch	Margaret Holder	Katherine Kelly
William Crabtree	Elizabeth Terry	Sally Robison
Margaret Crabtree	Martha Rogers	Nancy Holder
Robert Summers	Samuel Summers	_____ <u>L</u> inch
Hannah Copenheifer	Nancy Guess	Louisa Stewart
Anna Looney	Rebecca Blevins	Anna Stewart

In January, 1837, the Church of Christ at the Forks of Crow Creek dismissed William Barnett by letter. Action at subsequent church conferences is as follows:

May, 1837 - Dismissed Nancy Clark and Samuel Summers by letter

September, 1837 - Dismissed Nancy and Margaret Holder

October, 1837 - Received Joseph Fears by letter. Dismissed Bledsoe and Elizabeth Holder, Nancy Guess, and Jane and Lucinda Mills by letter. Thomas J. Kelly was ordained as a minister of the gospel.

September, 1838 - Dismissed Sally Robison, Henry Carlton, Gilla Rash, and Nancy Hamilton by letter

May, 1839 - Dismissed Elizabeth Terry by letter

August, 1839 - Dismissed Francis and Anna McKinney and Thomas J. and Katharine Kelly

May, 1840 - Received Nancy Holder by letter and Hiram Allen by experience and Samuel Summers by letter. Anna Looney was dismissed by letter.

March, 1841 - Joseph Fears went off in debt and without asking for his letter so he was excluded. Sister Frankey Wilkinson reported deceased August 18, 1841.

October, 1841 - Received Susannah Fears by letter

March, 1842 - Received Elizabeth Summers by letter

May, 1842 - Received Sarah McBee by experience

July, 1842 - Received Obediah McBee by letter

January, 1843 - Received Elizabeth Kelly by experience

April, 1843 - Dismissed Elizabeth Kelly and Elizabeth Summers by letter

May, 1844 - Received request to assist in constituting a church at Island Creek in Jackson County on the first Saturday in June (1844).

February, 1844 - Dismissed Nancy Holder by letter

June, 1844 - Robert Summers summoned to church. Came and declared himself no more of ^{us.}
_{us}

July, 1844 - Nancy Morris and Hiram Allen dismissed by letter.

August, 1844 - Excluded Robert Summers

September, 1844 - Received Samuel and Sarah McBee by experience

May, 1845 - Received J. B. Rogers by letter, Elizabeth Stewart by experience, and Daniel and Patience Wells by recantation.

June, 1845 - Received Mercy Looney by experience and C. B. Stewart by recantation.

April, 1846 - Dismissed Obediah and Sarah McBee by letter

June, 1846 - William Crabtree deceased July 1, 1846

July 1846 - Dismissed Henry Verner by letter

August, 1846 - Dismissed Daniel and Pashey Wells by letter

October, 1846 - Received Kisey Rogers by experience

March, 1847 - Declared nonfellowship with J. B. Stewart and Daniel Wells, Eliza and Elizabeth Stewart dismissed by letter.

June, 1847 - Received Elizabeth Walker by experience

July, 1847 - Received Mariah Barrier by experience

April, 1848 - Received Sally Ann Buckner by experience

May, 1848 - Received Nancy McCoy by experience

June, 1848 - Received Brother _____ McCoy by experience

July, 1848 - Received Frances Wimberly by experience

August, 1848 - Received Larkin Carlton by experience
October, 1848 - Received Anney Holder by experience
November, 1848 - Received Sarah Hackworth, Johnson Hackworth, and Hawkins Holder by exp.
December, 1848 - Received Margaret Holder by experience
April, 1849 - Received Bryant Hogwood by letter
July, 1849 - Total church membership - 35
August, 1851 - Dismissed Mary Kelly, Sr. and Mary Kelly, Jr. by letter
Received Black Henry, property of John Wilkinson, by letter
Received James McCoy by experience
December, 1851 - Dismissed Fanny Shipp by letter
April, 1852 - Received Eden and Mary Holder by experience
May, 1852 - Received Lemuel and Nancy Long by experience
May, 1853 - Received Lucy West by experience
November, 1853 - Lemuel and Nancy Long dismissed by letter
June, 1854 - Received Claborn and Phebe Edwards
Voted to establish an arm in Sinking Cove in Franklin County, Tennessee
July, 1854 - Johnson and Sarah Hackworth dismissed by letter
Minutes skip from July, 1854 to May, 1855
May, 1855 - Margaret Stewart dismissed by letter and Sinking Cove sent a petition to become an independent body. After motion by A. McCoy, seconded by L. Carlton, petition was granted.
December, 1858 - Received Wilson Gonce by experience and J. B. Rogers by recantation
May, 1859 - Dismissed J. B. Rogers and Nathaniel Rash by letter. Received William Pain
August, 1859 - Received Martha Conner by experience and Nicey Wilkerson by letter
October, 1859 - Received Mary Ann Overton, Larkin Conner, Sarah Sutton, A. Sutton, and Andrew Green by experience
November, 1859 - Received Mary Gonce by experience
March, 1860 - Dismissed Anna Kelly by letter
May, 1860 - Received Martha Gamble by experience
July, 1860 - Received Steven Sutton by experience
September, 1860 - Received Nancy Carolina Buckner by experience
October, 1860 - Received Nancy Champion, Newton Hackworth, William Green, and James Green, and John and Archibald Sutton by experience
November, 1860 - Received Jerry (Jeremiah) Spence by experience and Anna Spence and Hiram Conner by letter and Betsy Hackworth by experience
December, 1860 - Received Elijah and Jane Rich by letter
February, 1861 - Received John Connor by recantation.
Mary Barns deceased February 18, 1861
April, 1861 - Received Mary Conner by recantation
September, 1861 - Declared nonfellowship with Steven Sutton
October, 1861 - Mary Looney and Eliza Ann Rogers excluded for joining the Presbyterians
February, 1862 - Dismissed William Green by letter
April, 1862 - Declared nonfellowship with Nicey Wilkerson for joining Presbyterians and with Brother and Sister Archibald Sutton
May, 1863 - Brother and Sister Bryant Hogwood dismissed by letter
Received Hilda C. and Mary Connor by experience
April 24, 1865 - Martha Conn deceased
May, 1865 - Received Elizabeth Jane Scott by letter and Newton Hackworth elected treasurer.
June, 1865 - Received Martha Green by experience
Jan. 1866 - Received Huldy E. Holder by experience
Feb., 1866 - Received Joshua Hughes by letter
March, 1866 - Received Sarah Henderson, Betsy Ann Connor, and Charlotte Henderson by exp.

(Primitive Baptist Church at the Forks of Crow Creek continued)

In 1840, Charles and Jane Parsley donated land for use by the Baptist Church at the Forks of Crow Creek (Jackson County, Alabama Deed Book A, page 596.) On May 12, 1840, Charles Parsley had purchased 40 acres in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 1, Range 7 East from Arthur Matthews. By 1844, both the Charles Parsley and Arthur Matthews families had moved from Jackson County, Alabama, to Benton County, Missouri. Family research indicates Arthur Matthews married Charles Parsley's sister. Mrs. Arthur Matthews and Charles Parsley were the children of Nicholas Parsley who had moved to Crow Creek Valley from Kentucky.

One of the oldest (if not the oldest) public or church cemeteries in the Alabama portion of Crow Creek Valley is the Pleasant Grove Cemetery which is found on the Eureka Quadrangle of a current TVA topographic (extreme northeast corner of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 1, Range 7 East.) According to tradition, Mount Gilead/Primitive Baptist Church of Christ at the Forks of Crow Creek was located near the spring just at the foot of the hillside on which Pleasant Grove Cemetery is found. Some of Jackson County's earliest Crow Creek Valley settlers are buried in this cemetery, among which are the Isaac and Randolph Gonce families, the Andrew McCoy family, and the Matthews and Hackworth families. These families were also early members of the Baptist Church at the Forks of Crow Creek. About two years ago, this cemetery received a long awaited, thorough cleaning. Hopefully, this cleaning has inspired perpetual care for the future. Many of the older graves here were marked by being boxed up with limestone rocks and then covered with a long flat limestone slab. The earliest Gonce graves are so marked.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
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Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. TWENTY-SEVEN

OCTOBER 8, 1981

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING - October 18, 1981 - 2:30 p.m. - Scottsboro, Alabama

The Jackson County Historical Association and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Derrick request the pleasure of your company on Sunday, October 18, 1981, at the Derricks' log house in the northeastern section of Scottsboro. An egress lane leads from both John T. Reid Parkway (Highway 72) and Snodgrass Road. Members living north of Scottsboro will need to turn left off John T. Reid Parkway shortly after they pass the Scottsboro city limits sign on Highway 72. The log house is just west of Bellefonte Estates.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As many of you know, we have two new books from our members. Eliza Mae Woodall's book on the history of Stevenson is ready for publication. The former Stevenson Bi-Centennial Committee has regrouped and expanded into the Stevenson Historical Society and this formatible group plans to undertake the publishing, promotion, and sales of the book. Ann Chambless and Joan Harbin have published their delightful book on the history of Jackson County. This book takes the form of a coloring book, but don't let that put you off if you are over 10 -- all us older kids will enjoy it too! Ann and Joan will be having an autograph party at Central Bank on Friday, October 16th. Be sure to go by.

Mark your calendar with a big red X on Sunday, October 25th. That is the day of the Historic House Tour and Antique Car Show in Bridgeport. It should be a fun day for everyone so make your plans to attend.

Down in Scottsboro, things are moving along well for the Heritage Center, our county history museum. The Daily Sentinel is running a weekly question and answer column on Fridays. If you have questions that may be of interest to others, please send them in to the paper or to any member of the museum Board. The fund raising campaign will be getting under way in just a few weeks. The major need at this time is to secure the Brown-Proctor from the weather. If you would like to contribute to this part of the restoration project with either cash or materials, please contact Dr. Brad Bradford.

While on the subject of the Heritage Center, I want to bring your attention to the need for all of us to begin to search the closets, attic, basement and those old shoe boxes on the closet shelves for ANYTHING that could be used in the museum as part of an exhibit or part of the research collections. We will need literally everything--especially those mundane things that so often we think of as useless because they are just ordinary things. These are the things that can make the exhibits. After all, what is a button hook without a shoe to button? The museum Collections Committee is accepting donations of materials now - any size, any kind. The committee will sort and identify all contributions and make sure that they fit the purpose of the museum. They will also take the history of the object and make sure that it is properly recorded. If you have something to donate, please call 259-2122, 259-0498, 259-1919, 259-1735 Or bring your objects, papers, maps, photographs, etc. by 302 Martin Street (Thomas and Proctor) or the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

Saturday, October 31, is the day of the Historical Sightseeing Bus Tour, conducted by Walter Hammer. The bus will leave from Goosepond Ampitheater at 9 a.m.. For more information and reservations, call the Jackson County Council on Tourism, 259-5500. This will be a treat, so don't miss it. Also on that day, several of our members will be conducting another tour for 40 history students from the University of Alabama, Birmingham. This tour will also be via bus and will visit Russell Cave, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Russell Farms, Bellefonte and Scottsboro.

BOOK REVIEW

Judy Proctor

THE COLORFUL HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, by Ann Chambless and Joan Harbin, 82 pages, soft cover, \$4.00. Forty-one of Jackson County's most interesting landmarks, events, and people come alive in the drawings of Joan Harbin and narratives researched by Ann Chambless. Subjects included, among others, are: Richard Riley on Coosauda Island, Toocheater, Trail of Tears, song writer Curly Putman of Paint Rock Valley, Fort Harker, Stevenson Depot, two Tally houses, Phillip's Place, a steamboat built in Bridgeport, Bridgeport architectural legacies, Doran House, Benson House at Langston, WHEN FIRST MONDAY BEGAN, Bellefonte Courthouse, 1868-1912 Courthouse in Scottsboro, Robert T. Scott, Wiley Whitfield, Pisgah Gorge, TVA's Widows Creek Steam Plant and Bellefonte Nuclear Plant, and Sand Mountain and Buck's Pocket. YOU are invited to CENTRAL BANK'S Autograph Party for Ann and Joan on Friday, October 16, 1981, 10:00 to 12:00 or 3:00 to 5:00, Central Bank on Laurel Street in Scottsboro.

LETTERS REMAINING IN HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA POST OFFICE in 1818
THE REPUBLICAN published in April, 1818, in Huntsville, Alabama, carried a notice from the Huntsville Post Office as follows:

"A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Huntsville, one the first day of April (1818), which if not taken out before the first day of July next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters."

The following are names later associated with early settlers in Jackson County:

Michael Armbrister	Henry Lewis
John Bynum	Thomas Longacre
Joseph Barclay	John McCutchen
George Brown	Alexander McLaughlin
James Cotton	Booker Smith
Thomas M. King	Martin Sims
William King	Tobias Willhelms
	William Walker

NOTE: The complete list contains more than 200 names. THE REPUBLICAN found in Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama.

WHERE WAS RUSTIC BOWER POST OFFICE???

Brenda S. Schwall, 715 Old Dallas Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405, is trying to establish the exact location of the Rustic Bower Post Office in Jackson County. According to a report furnished Mrs. Schwall by GSA, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408,

Rustic Bower Post Office was established on July 17, 1857, with Hiram J. Faulkner as postmaster. The post office was discontinued on October 9, 1866, but was reestablished on October 17, 1866, with Joshua Howard as postmaster. The post office was finally discontinued on September 15, 1868.

Records relating to mail route contracts show that the Rustic Bower post office was 14 miles from Bellefonte and 7 miles from Lyonville in Jackson County. (NOTE: Where was Lyonville?) Rustic Bower was 12 miles from McCarmac and 14 miles from Rawlingsville in Dekalb County.

Mrs. Schwall and Joy (Hamilton) Thornhill of Rosalie believe Rustic Bower was on Sand Mountain near present day Rosalie. CAN ANY OF OUR MEMBERS LOCATE RUSTIC BOWER OR LYONVILLE POST OFFICES in JACKSON COUNTY?

DORAN MARRIAGE LICENSE IN RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE

According to Rutherford County, Tennessee marriage records, JAMES G. DORAN married ELIZABETH KNOX on December 31, 1818, in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Can you help your Editor establish the relation, if any, of Major James Doran of Doran's Cove, Jackson County, Alabama, with James G. Doran who married Elizabeth Knox??? Goodspeed's HISTORY OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE, page 833, states that the earliest settlers came from Virginia and North Carolina about 1790 and settled the village of Milton (about 14 miles southeast of Murfreesboro.) Among the first were James Doran and _____ Roach. James Doran entered land and built a house and a stone spring house which bears the initials "J. D." dated 1807. In 1886, the spring house was still standing. Major James Doran who built a house in Jackson County about 1818 used stone for the back portion of the home he shared with Capt. John Wood, a Cherokee who signed his 640-acre reservation over to James Doran. DID JAMES DORAN OF DORAN'S COVE MOVE TO JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA FROM RUTHERFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE???

Bellefonte Cemetery (Continued)

Joshua P. Frost, 3

Sally D. Frost, 27

Meredith P. Frost, infant

Lucinda C. Frost, 2

John Standefer

_____ McClure, infant (Father: Thurman McClure)

_____ McClure, infant (Father: Thurman McClure)

Capt. J.A.B. Williams, 42

William B. Martin, 53 (B. 11-21-1822 D. 2-26-1886)

Cornelia F. Martin, 48 (B. 1-18-1840 D. 4-20-1888)

Alice Martin, infant

Virginia May Martin, 3

Daniel M. Martin, Jr., 4

Elbert K. Martin, 3

Elizabeth Ann Simpson, 3

Robert Cowan Simpson, infant

Homer Dodson, infant (Father: Gordon Dodson)

William M. Grider (Nephew of Allie Grider of Stevenson)

Sallie Whisenant, 65 (Wife of J. L. Whisenant B. 1858 D. 2-15-1928)

L.O.R. Whisenant, 21

_____ Crawford, 50

Mary A. Crawford, 55 (Wife of G. W. Crawford B. 12-15-1852 D. 3-7-1907)

Lucie Crawford, 5

_____ Crawford

_____ Crawford, infant

P. C. Crawford, 34

Mary J. Crawford, 72 (B. 1-4-1832 D. 2-11-1904)

Ada Roden, 29 or 28

Annie Scruggs Jones, 7

Margaret Scruggs, 60 (B. 11-19-1808 D. 7-18-1868)

On September 15, 1936, Mr. E.H. Caldwell of Scottsboro, told the cemetery surveyors that John Snodgrass and wife, Bill Snodgrass, Sarah Snodgrass, Margaret Snodgrass, Bill Mallot, Tom Mallot, Sarah Mallot, and M. L. Swann are buried in Bellefonte Cemetery, but the location of their graves is not known.

The following are names of blacks buried in Bellefonte Cemetery:

Liza Section, 60; Henry Tolliver, 45; King Tolliver, 72; Henry Section, 72; Delia Tolliver, 50; Mahaley Tolliver, 21; two Tolliver infants, P. Wisdom, 45; Mary Tolliver, 52; Tom Tolliver, 55, Tolliver infant; Margaret Sternes, 60; Bud Sternes, 50; John Sternes, 48; Kate Sternes, 21; Fate Sternes, 60, Robert Lee Snodgrass, D. Snodgrass, 18; Monroe Ray Snodgrass, 50, and two Tuckers, given name unknown and two Sternes, given name unknown. On September 15, 1936, Ben Sternes, a black, also reported the following blacks buried here in unmarked graves: A. Scott, S. Scott, M. Scott, Emma Scott, Henry Hawks, Dinah Hawks, and Susie Hawks.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This TVA cemetery record is invaluable today because a recent visit to Bellefonte Cemetery provided an alarming view of neglect, abuse, and destruction, both man-made and natural. Today, a surveyor could never spot 243 graves and many of the inscribed markers are broken, missing, or covered with dense vegetation. These Bellefonte pioneers certainly deserve higher respect than they have been afforded in the last forty years.

BELLEFONTE CEMETERY

The Tennessee Valley Authority made a survey of all cemeteries located on lands acquired for the Gunterville Reservoir. When TVA surveyed the Bellefonte Cemetery which was located on the west side of old Bellefonte, the surveyors found 243 graves. A large portion of these were listed as "unknown graves." A report made by TVA employees, Hammond and Arnold, on September 14, 1936, stated: "The large number of unknown graves is due partly to the great age of the cemetery and partly to the fact the County 'hanging tree' is situated on the south line of the cemetery. Local opinion has it that a large number of burials resulted." Bellefonte Cemetery is located on the old Riley Reservation in Township 4, Range 6 East. The cemetery was used by both whites and blacks.

Listed below are the inscriptions copied by TVA in 1936, which provided only name and age at death. The actual birth and death dates included below are taken from Mrs. Jesse Proctor's cemetery records.

Major John W. Ambrester, 41 (B. 1813 D. 1-8-1855)
 Sarah Alvena Finley, 6 (D. 9-12-____)
 Col. Alva Finley, 33 (D. 11-13-1848)
 John T. Martin, 67 (B. 11-21-1775 D. 5-29-1842)
 Rachel Martin, 62 (B. 1780 D. 3-29-1842)
 Daniel McNair Martin, 86 (B. 9-4-1800 D. 11-28-1886)
 _____ Martin (?Eliza) (B. 1-4-1805 D. 6-14-1870)
 James K. P. Martin, 19 (B. 11-5-1844 D. 1-4-1863)
 Jasper Newton Martin, 18 (B. 7-20-1842 D. 9-19-1860)
 Caroline Elizabeth Martin (D. 10-8-1840, aged 8 mos. and 14 days)
 John H. Martin, 7 (D. 8-26-1832)
 Jane Martin, 6 (D. 9-15-1831)
 _____ Martin, 11
 Eliza M. Davis, 65
 Henry Martin Davis, Sr., 90 (B. 8-24-1767 D. 8-18-1857)
 Henry Davis, Jr., 31 (B. 11-12-1810 D. 1-10-1841)
 James K. Polk Sugg, 2
 William Morrison, Infant
 Desdemony Swope
 Mary Elizabeth Bryant, 13
 William Bryant, infant
 Sarah Ann Crumpler, 8
 Margaret J. Crumpler, 6
 Nancy Thomas Justice
 Lucinda Elizabeth McReynolds, infant
 M. C. McReynolds
 William McReynolds, 75 (B. 3-25-1813 D. 3-23-1888)
 Lyman James, 34 (D. 12-16-1830)
 Samuel Gay, 54 (B. 5-13-1797 D. 4-22-1851)
 Elizabeth Gay, 18 ?? (B. 1-7-1801 D. 8-20 or 29-1847)
 A. (E.) E. Gay, 5 (B. 4-10-1832 D. July, 1837)
 Lewis Conso Willis, 46
 Ruth Gilbert, infant
 _____ Crabtree, infant (Father: Arthur Crabtree)
 Hess Allen, infant

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA HOME GUARD - CIVIL WAR
by Ann B. Chambless

Members of a Home Guard raised in Jackson County, Alabama, under the order of General R. H. Milroy issued February 1, 1865, signed a contract with G.W.N. Stovall on December 18, 1869. Their covenant is found in Jackson County Deed Book 4, pages 50-53. G.W.N. Stovall (who was then county surveyor) agreed to represent these men in an effort to collect the following sums:

\$10.00 - Privates

\$15.00 - Corporals and Quarter Masters

\$20.00 - Sergeants

\$25.00 - Lieutenants and members of Company Court

The majority of the 167 men who signed the covenant were residents of Paint Rock Valley, as shown below:

John Bishop, 1st Lieutenant
G. W. Hinshaw, 2nd Lieutenant
Wm. H. Prince, 1st Sergeant
Wm. P. Fowler, 2nd Sergeant
R. W. Robertson, 3rd Sergeant
J. A. Huddleston, 4th Sergeant
J. C. Lanham, 5th Sergeant
J. D. Prince, 1st Corporal
R. O. Fowler, 2nd Corporal
A. A. Ivy, 3rd Corporal
Robert Gifford, 4th Corporal
Wm. G. Anderson, 5th Corporal
John Swaim, 6th Corporal
David Hall 7th Corporal
John M. Reid, 8th Corporal
Alexander Sisk, Quarter Master
F. Fowler, Company Court
A. H. Reid, Company Court
Wm. A. Hood, Company Court
A. H. Lanham, Company Court
S. G. Grimmett, Company Court

PRIVATES:

Horatio Anderson
M. T. Austill
Daniel Ashley
William Allen
Jacob Allen
John Austill
Jeptha Austill
Martin Allen
A. J. Burks
Alx. Brannon
Samuel Brewer
C. J. Brewer
C. B. Brewer
Thomas J. Bryant

James Carter
John S. Collins
W. J. Collins
D. S. Collins
J. F. Collins
M. C. Counts
William Coots
John Carter
George G. Counts
John Counts
Jacob R. Counts
Mayhew Counts
Alfred Carter
Milton Carter
Meredith Carter
W. M. Carter
A. W. Collins
William Carter
David Counts
Laton Cooper
James Dodson
P. R. Dodson
Richard Davis
John Elliott
William Furguson
Solomon Frazier
J. W. Gifford
Wm. R. Green
Jos. H. Garland
Terrel Gray
Sampson Gifford
R. J. Gifford
John B. Hickman
Wm. P. Hickman
George A. Hickman
J. W. Hinshaw

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA HOME GUARD - CIVIL WAR (Continued)

Wm. L. Haslip
 Thomas W. Hall
 W. P. Hinshaw
 James Hinshaw
 Jasper Hinshaw
 Thomas Hinshaw
 Allen Ivy
 George Justice
 Franklin Justice
 Thomas Jacks
 Wesley Jones
 John Jones
 Evans Jacks
 J. W. Knight
 M. G. Knight
 Jos. H. Langston
 J. J. Langston
 Hiram Langston, Sr.
 Hiram Langston, Jr.
 T. J. Langston
 W. A. Langston
 John L. Miller
 William Miller
 Josiah Miller
 John Martin
 Walker Matthews
 P. H. McElyea
 William S. Mason
 Jacob Miller
 Thomas Morgan
 John G. Miller
 Hezekiah Miller
 John Matthews
 James Matthews
 R. P. Muse
 S. M. Martin
 Isaac Mason
 Riley Miller
 John H. Miller
 James Oliver
 George W. Patterson
 Owen Prince
 James Pilant
 Jerry Pratt
 Columbus Prewett
 Joseph Prewett
 L. T. Prince
 W. T. Robertson
 W. P. Robertson
 J. B. Reid
 Jackson Rouse
 Richard C. Robertson

A. W. Reid
 Thomas Rich
 J. L. Reid
 James W. Robertson
 James M. Robertson
 Moses Swaim
 David Swearingame
 Elijah Sisk
 Wesley Sisk, Sr.
 Hiram Sisk
 Martin Sisk
 C. C. Sisk
 John B. Smith
 Wesley Sisk, Jr.
 Abner T. Stevens
 John Sims
 Solomon Sisk
 John Southerd
 Hiram Stevens
 William J. Swaim
 R. T. Sims
 Nathan Sims
 John Swearingame
 John Swafford
Furin Swearingame
 Jesse Trice
 Green B. Thompson
 George Thompson
 John W. Thompson
 W. R. Tankersly
 Leonidus Vanzant
 William Vandiver
 C. C. Vanzant
 Richard Vandiver
 E. W. Woodard
 G. W. Wilson
 Samuel Wilson
 John Wilson
 John Worthen
 James Worthen
 William Hinshaw
 Richard Frazier
 G. T. Hickman
 Thomas Davis

CHEROKEE RESERVES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

BY Ann B. Chambless

The Cherokees and Creeks were the last Indians who claimed the land known today as Jackson County, Alabama. The villages associated with the Cherokees in northeast Alabama were Nickajack Town, Long Island Town, Crow Town, Sauta Town also called Coosauda Village, and Creek Path near Gunter's Landing. Each village apparently stretched for several miles along the banks of the Tennessee River.

The McMinn Treaty of July 8, 1817, was a major attempt to encourage peaceful removal of the Cherokees to the west. This treaty gave the Cherokees title to land in Arkansas in exchange for an equal tract of land in the east.

Provision was also made for the Cherokee families residing on lands ceded who did not wish to move west. Each head of a Cherokee household who wished to become a United States citizen received a life reservation of 640 acres, with reversion in fee simple to his children. (Life reservations could not be sold by reservees.)

The McMinn Treaty stipulated that removal from their 640-acre reserves would result in title passing to the U. S. Government.

There were 156 heads of Cherokee families who enlisted for reservations in 1817-1818. Dissatisfaction with certain provisions of the Treaty of 1817 led to a new treaty on February 27, 1819. Under this treaty, the U. S. Government agreed to pay for improvements made by Cherokees who vacated their lands in the areas ceded by both these treaties. The Indians could continue to apply for 640-acre reserves in the newly ceded land under the same conditions as the Treaty of 1817. 155 Cherokee families applied for reserves in 1819.

At least 26, and possibly 28, of these reservations were located within the original bounds of Jackson County. Many of these reserves still appear on TVA topographic maps. Some of the reservations were granted to white men who had married Cherokee wives. Others were granted children of such marriages who were classified as NATIVES since their mothers were full Cherokee.

A good example is Samuel Riley, a white man who had 16 children by his two Cherokee wives. On April 17, 1818, Samuel Riley with 8 in family, received a reserve on "the south side of Tennessee (River) opposite South West Point," in right of his wife. NINE of his grown children also received their own 640-acre reserves between May 29, 1818 and December 6, 1819, as follows:

<u>NO. OF RESERVATION</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>
114	Catharine (Riley) Lacy	On Lye Drinker's Creek above Santee (Sauta) Cave
311	Luney (Looney) Riley NATIVE	On south side of Tennessee River opposite South West Point
(fee simple)	Richard Riley NATIVE	Coosauda Island (later called Goose Pond)
(fee simple)	James Riley NATIVE	Tennessee River (later Bellefonte)
29	William Keys, in right of wife (Sallie Riley Keys)	Waters of Mud Creek (Roachs Cove)
30	Samuel Keys, in right of wife (Mary Riley Keys)	Waters of Mud Creek (Roachs Cove)
31	Isaac Keys, in right of wife (Elizabeth Riley Keys)	Waters of Mud Creek
32	John McNary, in right of wife (Ann Riley McNary)	Between Sauta and Crow Creeks to include his improvements
102	Charles Coody NATIVE (wife was Nellie Riley Coody) Charles Coody was son of Arthur Coody	Near South West Point of Paint Rock Creek

CHEROKEE RESERVES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

The Calhoun Treaty of 1819 granted 39 reservations in fee simple to persons considered capable of managing same on their own. The Calhoun Treaty listed the names of these 39 individuals. RICHARD RILEY and JAMES RILEY, both NATIVES, were among the 39 singled out for reserves in fee simple. They were at liberty to sell their reserves since reversion did not go to their children. Richard Riley sold his reservations to David Larkin and R. B. Clayton. By 1822, Richard Riley had moved to Creek Path near Gunter's Landing.

James Riley sold his reservation to G. W. Higgins and Stephen Carter, who, in turn, sold lots in Bellefonte. James Riley was deceased by 1827. A widow Riley with 13 in family and 8 slaves enrolled as emigrants for the Arkansas Country on February 20, 1829. This appears to be James Riley's widow. Looney Riley filed a claim of \$8000 for the reserve he vacated under the Treaty of New Echota of 1835. However, he was only allowed \$3000 by the Board of Cherokee Commissioners. John McNary and his wife's heirs (daughter: Margaret McNary Thompson) received \$6400 from the \$9600 claim they filed for the McNary Reservation near present day Comer Bridge.

The claims of William, Samuel, and Isaac Keys were disallowed by the Board. The Keys tried to live on their reserves, but the whites finally forced the Cherokees from their land in Roachs Cove by means of both mental harrassment and physical violence. The Keys all received "life reservations." They could not sell and the land reverted to the U. S. Government once they were forced off their reserves.

Additional Cherokee Reservations in this area included:

<u>NO. OF RESERVATION</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>
34	Capt. John Woods NATIVE	Boxes Cove (later called Doran's Cove)
55	Daniel Thorn	Crow Town
58	Thomas Jones	Where Bill Brown lived on Tennessee River
59	James Jones NATIVE	Where Bill Brown lived on Tennessee River
60	William Jones NATIVE	Near where Bill Brown lived on Tenn. River
95	Amos Robinson	Little Paint Rock Creek
108	James Ore	Santeetown (Sauta), on Tennessee River
122	John Shoemake	Crow Town
128	William Wilson	On Flint River
131	Thomas Wilson	Hurricane Fork of Flint River
132	Giles McAnulty	Hurricane Fork of Flint River
127	Challenge	Flint River
146	Edmond Fawlin	On path leading from Crow Town to Gunter's Ferry, 12 miles from Crow Town on west.
155	Daniel Thorn	Between Battle Creek and WIDOW ANNATOIS CREEK
171	Arthur Burns	At Sawta Cave (Sauta Cave)
181	Sutton Stevens	Yellow Branch of Paint Rock
182	Joseph Elliott	West of Sawta on road to Huntsville
205	Sally Lowry, NATIVE	Between 4 and 7 miles below Battle Creek
254	Peter Johnson	Head of Widows Creek in Boxes Cove
	Margaret Morgan	Adjoining James Riley's Reservation
	George Harlin	Adjoining Margaret Morgan's Reservation

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MAPS from Cartographic Records of Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Archives

State of Alabama

Jackson County

On this 9th day of November in the year 1837, I Charles L. Roach, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, have called and caused to come before me William Rorex, who being first duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposes and sayeth, in continuation of his Testimony heretofore taken in the case of Samuel Keys Reservation that before Samuel Keys moved from his reservation, to the south side of Tennessee River, he was continually threatened by the settlers, that they would beat him with clubs, that at one time Keys came to me to assist him in getting a set of house logs, but I declined going, having heard the settlers say if the logs was got they would cut them in two and I was informed that on that day some men came to where Keys and his brother William was at work, and drew their axes upon them and physically drove them off and afterwards the logs were cut up. Affiant states that the settlers was in the habit of abusing Keys children before and during that sickness of Keys' wife, that owing to the low state of her health she insisted to be taken on the south side of the River where she could die in peace as she could not in her situation stand the treatment herself and children received from the settlers. At the time Keys moved he said to affiant, I am not going to abandon my reservation but will return as soon as I can prepare a place to keep my stock, as the settlers had told Keys he should not raise any stock on the north side of the River, and they were in the habit of destroying his stock and dogging his hogs until they would be in a manner of no value. Affiant states that Keys had a great deal of trouble in getting possession of his Reservation and all the while he lived upon it there was continually some of the settlers abusing him and threatening to drive him off by force.

Affiant states that from his knowledge of the circumstances he believes if Keys could have staid upon his place in peace or his wife had enjoyed good health he would have continued upon it and believes Keys moved off through fear the settlers would do him personal violence or in some way abuse his family, that he could not stand the treatment and would go off awhile until the enmity of the settlers toward him would die away and he would return. Affiant stated to Keys if he went away he would loose his reservation to which Keys replied, I am going to leave my farming tools, some household plunder, and Levi Kash as tenant to take care of the place and make a crop the ensuing year, and would return in the winter as soon as he could fix a place to keep stock on the south side of the River though he never did return as the labour Keys had put upon the place was sold as stated by affiant in his former disposition and the whole of the Reservation was taken up by the settlers under an act of Congress to dispose of the public land in Alabama. Affiant states that after Keys moved off a certain John Hancock told him once he was done with Samuel Keys' Reservation it should not be worth one damn and he fell too and destroyed the timber all over the Reservation and in a manner destroyed its value, also deadening the foresaid trees. After the reservationist had been run out, affiant was informed that the attachment under which Samuel Keys' Reservation was sold was served by an officer by the name of Elijah Blagg who was run out of the country shortly after for counterfeiting and has never since returned.

William (his mark) Rorex

Sworn and subscribed before me this day above
Charles L. Roach, Justice of Peace

State of Alabama

Jackson County On this first day of June in the year of our Lord 1838, I, Thomas Hardwick, an acting justice of the peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, have called and caused to come before me Samuel Keys, a citizen of said County, who being first duly sworn upon the Holy Avangelist of Almighty God, deposeseth and saith: That in the month of May, 1818, William Keys, who had formerly intermarried and connected himself with a Cherokee woman filed his claim to a reservation of 640 acres of land under the Treaties of 1817 and 1819 (between the United States and Cherokee Nation of Indians), on the waters of Mud Creek on the north side of Tennessee River, in the County and State aforesaid. That said William Keys moved to his Reservation in the Fall of 1819 expecting to settle upon it, but was prevented from settling thereon by the intruders some ten or fifteen in number who had embodied together with waggon whips, axes, and other weapons threatening to inflict personal violence upon him if he attempted to build upon his Reservation, said William (Key) being prevented as aforesaid from settling his Reservation was permitted to build a cabbin upon the Reservation of affiant to shelter himself and family from the approaching winter. Affiant states that ~~the~~ Reservation of William Keys was surveyed in the month of December, 1820, by R. Armstrong, Surveyor, under the superintendance of R. Houston, Commissioner, and that a certain William Rorex and a certain Gilbert Pool were the survey chain carriers. Affiant states that he employed William Rorex to go with William Keys to the Cherokee Agency to see the Agent Col. Meigs, who sent to the intruders a notice, notifying the intruders to abandon the Reservation of affiant and the said William Keys by a certain day, which said notice when read to them only increased their anger, and they cursed the agent and swore he was nothing but an old Indian traitor and threatened (to) beat and abuse the said Reserver if they attempted in any way to settle their Reservations. After which said William Keys brought suit against the intruders upon his Reservation for possession and finally succeeded in dispossessing them in the Circuit Court of said Jackson County and had full and peaceable possession of his said Reservation for the term of five or six years when he moved to the south side of Tennessee River from fear of personal abuse which was threatened against the said William and his family as the intruders he had dispossessed and their friends had swore that the said William and affiant should never stay upon their Reservations in peace nor should they enjoy them and they had as well move off amongst the Indians WHERE THEY BELONGED and commenced deadening and destroying the timber telling us that we should have to buy timber for keeping up our fences.

Affiant states that he has resided adjoining and in the neighborhood of the Reservation of William Keys and that he knows of his own knowledge that said William never sold or disposed of his said Reservation or any part thereof and that the said Reservation was TAKEN UP BY THE OCCUPANT under an Act of Congress provided for the disposal of the public lands in that part of Alabama. Affiant further states that he is well acquainted with the said Reservation of the said William Keys and believes the same to be worth ten or twelve dollars per acre in a state of nature.

SAMUEL KEYS

Sworn to and subscribed before me
Thomas J. Hardwick, Justice of the Peace

State of Alabama

Jackson County I Thomas J. Hardwick, an acting justice of peace in and for the County and State aforesaid do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Samuel Keys whose signature appears to the above and foregoing deposition this day taken and subscribed before and that he is entitled to the fullest credit upon oath in a court of justice or elsewhere.

Given under my hand June 1, 1838

Thomas J. Hardwick (Seal)
Justice of the Peace

EDITOR'S NOTE: The affidavits of William Rorex and Samuel Keys are printed here through the courtesy of Mrs. Jo John Williams of Stevenson, Alabama. Mrs. Williams obtained these documents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DR. SWEENY OF DURHAM, N.C. SEARCHING FOR STEVENSON BURIAL SITE OF HEZEKIAH JAMES OLIVER

Walter Hammer received a telephone call and letter from Dr. Hale Sweeny of Durham, North Carolina, which is typical of the outside interest in Jackson County history and those families which molded the heritage we now enjoy.

Dr. Hale Sweeny's grandfather was Hezekiah James Oliver who died in Stevenson in 1855. Where is Hezekiah James Oliver buried? Dr. Sweeny would like to visit the grave. Hezekiah James Oliver was born in Edgefield County, S.C. about 1827. After graduating from the Citadel in 1848, he married Harriet Jones Clarke, who was born in 1834 in Berkeley County, S.C. Hezekiah Oliver's job with the railroad took them to Stevenson; he surveyed and drew plans for the railroad. Harriet helped by drawing bridge spans, etc. Hezekiah died in Stevenson in 1855 shortly before the birth of her fourth child, who was Dr. Sweeny's grandfather.

Harriett Oliver bought a farm across the river from Stevenson. On March 12, 1857, Harriet married Thomas Adam Caperton, the son of John Elson and Prudence (Foster) Caperton. Dr. Sweeny states that Tom Caperton enlisted December 7, 1861, at Camp Beauregard, Kentucky, as a Private in Company A of the 8th Confederate Cavalry. He came home on leave late in the Civil War and was killed "by the Tories" in Jackson County on May 6, 1864.

Dr. Sweeny related the following family traditional War events:

"A skirmish was fought near Harriet's home in which a young Confederate soldier named Willie Hurt was killed; he was the son of Capt. Hurt. His body was left lying in the field. Harriet went out and brought the body into her home. Union soldiers discovered the body and proceeded to loot the house and farm of all valuables and edibles, even burning the rails of her fences.

Harriet went to the Union company officer and complained. He told her she could have a mare back, if she could find it. She did. As she led the mare home, one of the soldiers followed her, so she led the mare in the front door and out the back door and gave it to her oldest son who drove the mare into the hills to hide her. The soldier told the Captain that Harriet took the mare home, into the house, and put her to bed!" "All of this happened while the body of Willy Hurt lay in their house. They buried the body of the boy in a corner of their yard - beside Mr. Caperton."

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The following is copied from Mrs. Jesse Proctor's Cemetery Records:

There is a lone Confederate grave in Hunter's field, south of the Tennessee River, near Coffey's Ferry in Jackson County. This Confederate was shot down by northern soldiers, and he was taken to Mr. Hunter's log home which still stands. Mr. Hunter sold his land to General John R. Coffey. Erected was a full length lovely white marble slab inscribed:

My son
Willie Jones Hurt
Was killed July 10, 1864
Aged 22 years, 7 months and 5 days

There is evidence of another grave, evidently another Confederate unmarked. There are about four trees at the spot in the pasture where this grave is. It was originally supported by a rock box base, but the base has fallen in. (Mrs. Proctor copied this marker in the 1950s. At that time she stated the marble slab had been broken by stock standing on it.)

After the Civil War, Harriet married Capt. Richard Franklin Hunter, and they moved from Jackson County, Alabama to Oklahoma in 1882. Harriet and Capt. Hunter are buried in Willow Cemetery in Haskell, Texas. Dr. Sweeny would like to learn more about Harriet's life in Jackson County. WHO CAN HELP HIM?

Harriet's children by Thomas Adam Caperton were: Joseph Clarke Caperton, Willie Elson Caperton, Hough Thomas Caperton, and Thomas Adam Caperton, Jr.



STEVENSON DEPOT
ALABAMA 35772



BRIDGEPORT DEPOT
ALABAMA 35740



SCOTTSBORO DEPOT
ALABAMA 35768

Jackson County Historical Association

Reply To:

The Jackson County Historical Association will sponsor a first in Jackson County this month. For the first time the Victorian homes on Battery Hill and Kilpatrick Row will be open to the public in the Historic Bridgeport Tour of Homes Sunday afternoon, October 25th.

The tour will begin at Loyd's Hardware on Alabama Avenue where Mr. Marion Loyd has prepared a mini-museum of old Bridgeport and Jackson County mementoes. Tickets for the tour will be available there at \$2.50 per person.

Homes that will be open to the public include the homes of Mr. and Mrs. David Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCullum, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodge Paris. The hours of the tour will be from 2 P.M. till 5 P.M. The Chickamauga Antique Car Club will be in town with their antique cars parked on the downtown streets and around the old homes.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
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Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

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