

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. THIRTY-NINE

JANUARY 14, 1985

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING - January 27, 1985, 2:30 p.m., Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium.

Martha Daye Hunt, Program Vice-President, is pleased to announce the speaker for the January 27 meeting will be Mrs. Joe Cromeans (Mary Ann), a charter member of the Jackson County Historical Association. Mrs. Cromeans will share her experiences in the archaeological dig on Snodgrass Island (near old Bellefonte), and she will show pictures of the day-to-day activities as the work was directed by the State of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research. The Jackson County Historical Association provided a grant to help finance this research project. Broaden your knowledge of Jackson County's Indian culture by hearing Mrs. Cromeans unfold the pages of a heretofore lost civilization. Invite a friend!

The J. C. H. A. Executive Board will meet from 1:30 until 2:30 p.m. (just prior to the January 27 meeting.)

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

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION	REGULAR MEMBERSHIP	\$7.50
Mrs. Nelson Varnell	LIFE MEMBERSHIPS	\$100.00
1006 Birchwood Drive		
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768		

Please provide:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Jackson County Historical Association members receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

I would like to express my appreciation to Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell, the preceding Jackson County Historical Association president, for her leadership the past two years. Mrs. Campbell will continue to contribute to our organization as a member of the Board of Directors. I might also mention that an honorarium has been presented the Historical Association in Mrs. Campbell's name by her daughter, Martha Pullen, of Huntsville. We are also grateful for the dedication and contributions of leadership of Elizabeth Bennett, Rubilee Smith, and Elizabeth Thomas who all served four years in their respective offices.

Thank you for allowing me to serve as your president. Those elected to serve with me during 1985 are:

First Vice-President	Martha Daye Hunt
Second Vice-president	Steven Durham
Secretary	Elberta Page
Treasurer	Frances Lyles Varnell
Board of Directors	Glenn Hodges
	Walter Hammer
	Sue Pickett
	Walter Sumner

Anna Ruth Campbell (immediate past president), Kathryn Windham, our October banquet speaker, has written to express her appreciation for being selected to address the Historical Association. She complimented those present as being "attentive and responsive, the kind of audience every storyteller wishes for." It was obvious from the response of those present that the feelings toward Ms. Windham were mutual.

Lee Langston, director of the Scottsboro Jackson Heritage Center, will be teaching a course in museum practice at Northeast State during the spring. Those interested in taking the course may contact Ms. Langston at the Heritage Center for details.

I look forward to working with all members of the Historical Association this year.
Dr. David Campbell

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICAN WAR

BY Ann B. Chambless

The October, 1984, JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES published the first installment of the diary kept by James Monroe Rosson (1822-1904) during his Mexican-American War service in 1846-1847. For a recap of the events leading up to this War, please refer to the October, 1984 CHRONICLES. The first entry in the diary is as follows:

July 4, 1846

"We left Mobile this morning on the New York. This evening while at the warf, Calaway Horton pushed off a Negro man and drowned him dead. He was arrested and tried and committed to gale for a new trial. We left on the New York for Braso Santiago, Texas. That evening we go about 25 miles on the Bay. The wind rose and we was compelled to stop. We lay thair 33 hours at anker. Then we left off on the Gulf of Mexico and about two-thirds of our boys wair seasick."

The diary continues with a day-to-day insight of the true hardships of the war: The Jackson County, Alabama, troops suffered more from lack of food, water, and supplies as well as poor sanitation, disease, and sickness than from artillery fire. Many volunteers quickly grew from "boys to men" as they struggled for survival on foreign soil. As in October, 1984, this final installment of the diary is printed with the original 1846-1847 Rosson spelling.

April 15, 1847

A order came for three companies of the Alabama Regiment to be redy to leave in the morning with a train of 100 waggons to go on to headquarters near Hallapus. We hear that they have had some fiting - the Mexicans and our advance gard with Colonel (illegible) main army some 14,000 in command.

April 16, 1847

Three companies of the Alabama Regiment left this morning for Hallapus with a train of 100 waggons and prvishions. The sick all left behind. We had five days rashens to pack on our backs and our knapsacks also. We left all our things hear that we can't precisely need. The remainder of the Alabama Regiment has orders to leave on the 17th for headquarters on towards Hallapus on the road leaden to the City of Mexico. We left all of our baggage with the Quartermaster in Vera Cruz until we return hear again or have them brought on to us to some other point of deposit. All we carry is just what we air able to pack on our backs. The sick is left at the General Horsepittle to be doctored and sent home or on to us.

April 17, 1847

The order is to fix up this morning and be off to headquarters at Jalapa. On this day the battle commensed at Cerro Gordo. We left this evening between sundown and dark.

April 18, 1847

The Briggade left late this morning. Traveled 13 miles and struct camp. The Briggade suffered mutch for the want of water.

April 19, 1847

The order is today to remain hear today for the waggons to ketch up and get all things redy for the next day. We got all things redy and started at the brake of day today. We was fired on. That is the Advance Gard was fired on. No damage done.

April 20, 1847

This morning we left at the brake of day to march 19 miles to water. We passed over several fine bridges and the last one was the Nashenel (?National) Bridge in the fork of the two creeks. In the fork of the two creeks was a tall bluff and on that bluff was a fort erected in fine stile. The cliffs was very tall on each cide of the bridge. We all air in fine health.

April 21, 1847

This morning we left at the dawn of day to travel 15 miles to water. We all made the trip fine and quick.

April 22, 1847

This morning we left to go 15 miles to water. We made it early. We passed the battle ground early in the day. The site was (illegible) to look at the dead on the battle ground.

April 23, 1847

This morning we left early fortown 9 miles to go, one-half after 10 oclock. We landed thair. Then 3 miles to camp strate through town. We found a fine town and a handsome market and a splendid encampment. Had fine coald water and everything a plenty.

April 24, 1847

We air hear in camp and doen nothen but gard duty and eaten green beef all the time.

April 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and May 1 and 2, 1847

Orders as spoken of above. (On May 1 soldiers were mustered in for pay the last time.)

May 3, 1847

Orders today for General's Briggade to be in rediness to start on to Puebla Vista 105 miles from Paulup on the rode towards the City. The order is to start at 7 oclock P.M. on May 4th.

MEXICAN WAR DIARY OF JAMES MONROE ROSSON (Continued)

May 4, 1847

This morning we wair fixed up and the waggons at hand and the order was countermanded. The 12 months troops are to be disbanded and sent to Vera Cruz for transportation to New Orleans to be mustered out of servis and discharged.

May 5, Orders silent today for our Regiment Alabama.

May 6, 1847

Orders today to draw fore days rashons to start on to Vera Cruz.

May 7, 1847

The Alabama and Georgia Regiments left this morning for Vera Cruz. We marched 12 miles and camped.

May 8, 1847

We started at the dawn of day to go 15 miles. We landed thair at 12 oclock.

May 9, 1847

We marched 18 miles today fine.

May 10, 1847

We came 10 miles today and camped until 12 oclock in the knight.

May 11, 1847

We started this morning at 12 oclock in the knight and came 16 miles and came to Vera Cruz.

May 12, 1847

We air lien hear today for transportation to New Orleans. We got our boat assined to us today. Colonel R. W. Jones left the camp today for New Orleans.

May 13, 1847

Captain Thominson's Company and Captain Jones' Company and Captain Bolden's Company is fixing thair boat today for to leave off to New Orleans. We air lien hear today doen nothen at all.

Mary 14, 1847

A detail made this morning to put provishions on the boat to do us to New Orleans. The three companies furnishes thirty men to do this duty. Captain Thominson is in command of the three companies. We was marched to the water late in the evening and went on board after night.

May 15, 1847

THIS MORNING WE LET SAIL.

May 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1847

Continued today.

May 20, 1847

Still sailing on slow.

May 21, 1847

Still rollen on at sea slow. Maken slow speed as usual. Said to be 6 miles from the ?delta at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

May 22, 1847

Still water along hear today and night.

May 23, 1847

Still calm today and likely to remain so for several days. Tonight the breese rose butiful.

Mary 24, 1847

Today we run _____ (?on a bar) in the fore noon and was towed over the bay. We was the first Alabama Troops that landed at the mouth of the Mississippi River 1847.

May 25, 1847

We air riden on up the Mississippi today in a hurry. Tonight we landed hear at New Orleans at 11. We had a rainy time all day.

May 26, 1847

We air strolen all over town today and at the same time expecten to be discharged and **paid** off. I think from the best information that I can get tomorrow morning we will be discharged and paid off. The pay roles was made out today redy for tomorrow morning.

MEXICAN WAR DIARY OF JAMES MONROE ROSSON (Continued)

May 27, 1847

We wair mustered out today and paid off and I fixed up my things and went aboard of the Huntsville for Tuscumbia and some 14 of the boys.

May 28, 1847

The Huntsville left New Orleans this morning at 9 oclock for East Point on the Tennessee River and Alabama Volunteers (from) Jackson County aboard of Her are 27 in number.

May 29, 1847

We passed Natchez today this afternoon. Stopped one time today to wood. The sick is getting along fine today as could be expected.

May 30, 1847

This morning we passed Vicksburg at the brake of daylight and left Henry Fulcy (Hulsey) thair on the warf. We stopped in the evening to wood and tacon in more frait (freight).

May 31, 1847

We air getting along fine today. We passed the mouth of the Arkansas River this morning. We still rolled on today as fast as possible.

June 1, 1847

We came to Memphis this morning early and stopped a few minutes to buy pervishions and then came on as usual.

June 2, 1847

Still rolen on today.

June 3, 1847

We rolled on today fine after making several landens.

Today we landed at East Point and I and I. A. Eustace stopped with M(atthew) McDuff to try and cure him.

June 5, 1847

I and I. A. Eustace is in East Point waiting on M. T. McDuff at the house of Mr. Goodwin. The patient is some better today but very low. We have a Dr. tending him by the name of Moon. Said to be the best physician in the place and he is doen all he can for him and says he will continue doen so. We find him true as yet and seems to be doen the best he can all the time.

June 6, 1847

Matthew T. McDuff is some little better this morning and thinner and the Doctor says so. Two of his hands and feet is getting warm slow this morning and we feel smartly in heart of his recovery again. The medison the doctor gave seems to have the desired affect and attendancy that he wished for it to have when he gave it to him. We do the best for him we can and will so long as thair is life to be discovered not withstanding that we had been gone from home 12 months. We feel it our duty to take care of the sick who is not able to take care of themselves. We feel as anctious to get home as enybody can do but not withstanding of that we will know it is our duty to attend to the sick and cure them if possible and get them home to thair friends.

June 7, 1847

Matthew T. McDuff is still mending this morning. He has become warm all over and the doctor seems to be in fine spirits about him. He looks mutch perter this morning and talks stronger and seems to notis things more. We all seem in fine spirits this morning about him. William J. Higgins landed today and stoppd with I and Isaac A. Eustace and with M. T. McDuff. Some ten or fifteen of our boys went on today for home and still some behind yet waiting for transportation to come on.

June 8, 1847

I am proud to say that M. T. McDuff is mending fast today. The doctor is in fine spirits about him and thinks he will get well in a short time if no backset takes place with him. We have to set up with him every knight all knight.

June 9, 1847

M. T. McDuff is still on the mend today and I think that there is a chance for him to get well. We will be able to get him home in a few days.

June 10, 1847

Dr. Moon quit giving M. T. McDuff medison for the present thinking he would not need any more. This time he is mending fast and I hope he will be able to start home in a few days.

MEXICAN WAR DIARY OF JAMES MONROE ROSSON (Continued)

June 11, 1847

M. T. McDuff is still on the mend this morning fast as could be expected to be as low as he was. This time I think he had the best medical power by Dr. Moon that could be given at all to the case. We paid Dr. Moon today for 5 days (at) rance. His bill was \$1.75 just what the medicen cost him. Today M. McDuff came to his brothers at East Point.

June 12, 1847

This morning I. A. Eustace left for home and M. T. McDuff is still on the mend fast.

June 13, 1847

M. T. McDuff is still menden today.

June 14, 1847

I and J. M. McDuff and Matthew T. McDuff left East Point today for Tuscumbia. We run up to Waterloo and thair stade all night.

June 15, 1847

Today we landed at Tuscumbia too late to get on the cars (train) and we put up at the Tavern and stade all knight. M. T. McDuff is mending very fast as yet.

June 16, 1847

Today we landed at Decatur and got the horse car too late for the boat. Put up at Mr. Blain's Tavern. M. T. McDuff is still menden today.

June 17, 1847

We got on the mail boat today for Gunters Landen at one oclock and at 11:30 we landed at Gunters Landing on the mail boat. M. T. McDuff is still on the mend fast at this time.

June 18, 1847

M. T. McDuff is on the mend this time fast and bids fair to get well in a short time. We leave him today at Gunters Landing to come on up on a steam boat to Bellefonte Landing whair his home is. I walked home today from Gunters Landing and found all well AFTER BEING GONE 12 MONTHS AND 13 DAYS. This is the 18th of June, 1847. THE BOYS CAME HOME TODAY THE LAST ONE OF THEM THAT WAS BEHIND ON THE RODE FOR HOME.

THE WELCOME PATH

Sweet is the hour that brings us home
Whair all will spring to meet us.
Whair hands air stretching as we come
To be the first to greet us.
When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath
And care been sorely pressing
Tis sweet to turn from our roving path
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh! Joyfully dear is the homeward track
If we air but sure of a welcome back.
What do we recon a weary way
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted.
What is the worth of the diamond's ray
To the glance that flashes pleasure.
When the words that welcome back betray
We form a heart's chief treasure.
Oh! Joyfully dear is our homeward track
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

James M. Rosson, June 18, 1847

Note by Ann B. Chambless: The following appears to be an afterthought:

Tampico is a butiful town. It is cituated on a hill cide along the river bank something in the shape of a half moon, about one mile in length and about a half mile wide, with many fine buildens in it, mostly built out of stone. The floors are all flat on the ground. No chimblies to the houses. Generally two stories in height. Some few brick walls in town mostly all pointed white out and incide. The neatest kept homes that I ever saw in my life. They air nearly all kept by the French that is kept so neat. They sell all the time Sunday and Monday. As I forgeted to I shall put down the river is bounded on one cide and the lake on the other cide.

James Jett died August 1, 1846
John Dickison died August 25, 1846
Thomas Horn died August 26, 1846
Robert Thompson died August 29, 1846
Silas Jones died September 27, 1846
John R. Inghish died October 22, 1846
Cousin Randolph Cook died on his way home

William Carr died November 13, 1846
Landen A. Wann died February 17, 1847
Water Pool died on his way home at Gunters
Landen in Alabama in March, 1847 after
being discharged at Tampico, Mexico
Henry Flippoe died on his way home Sept, 1846
William Coffee died at Memphis June, 1847

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, May 14, 1846

"Apportion them as he (the Governor) will, there will be drafting to decide who shall be allowed to go."

The Mexican War created excitement! Further proof:

THE NASHVILLE UNION, May 12, 1846, noting the apportionment of troop quotas throughout the state, observed that "The singular process has been witnessed of drafting men OUT of service instead of drafting them INTO service."

The result of such avid volunteering was inevitable. So many companies were organized that contention arose over their priority. Thousands of Alabamians volunteered. Many of their friends and relatives had been among the early immigrants to Texas and tales of the Texan Revolution in 1835-1836 engendered a deep hatred toward Mexico. Also, President Polk was a native of Tennessee and was very popular with his Alabama neighbors. In his diary, James Monroe Rosson, a private in Captain Richard W. Jones' Company F, First Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, mentioned 36 of his fellow soldiers. The following Muster Roll of Captain Jones's Company was copied from the National Archives, Record Group 94. (At times spelling and writing made names hard to decipher. However, all names in the diary correspond to names on the official Muster Roll.)

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN R. W. JONES, COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT, OF ALABAMA HORNET VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Colonel John R. Coffey called into the service of the United States by the President under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, from the 30th day of April, 1847, when last mustered, to the 27th day of May, 1847, when discharged. All (except John B. Hogens or Hagens) were enrolled at Bellefonte, Alabama on June 5, 1846, by R. W. Jones. They were mustered into service on June 16, 1846, at Mobile, Alabama. Distance to place of Rendezvous: 380 or 383 miles. Distance from Place of Discharge to Home: 560 miles. Clothing due soldier: \$5.57 (each soldier)

R. W. Jones, Captain
 Wm. L. Hancock, 1st Lieutenant
 John M(atthew) McDuff, 2nd Lieutenant
 John N. Norwood, 2nd Lieutenant
 Wash(ington) C. Wilson, 1st Sergeant
 William Higgins, 2nd Sergeant
 Samuel H. Weaver, 3rd Sergeant
 Isaac A. Eustace, 4th Sergeant
 Malcolm McDuff, 1st Corporal
 John L. Osborne, 2nd Corporal
 John Hancock, 3rd Sergeant
 Calvin Weaver, 4th Sergeant
 William L. Munday, Drummer
 William Vaughan, Fifer

PROMOTIONS:

John R. Coffey, Elected Colonel
 June 29, 1846, Mobile, Alabama

Privates:

William Alexander
 Joel Arnold
 John Austill
 William Burgess
 James Brandon
 James A. Coffey
 William Coffey
 Jospheh Campbell
 Jefferson Childress
 Joseph Cavin
 James Cloud
 Silas Jones
 Jennings Hulsey
 Henry Harris
 Jesse Henderson
 John Hutcherson
 W. N. Higgins
 Henry Higgins
 Thomas J. Hankins
 Henderson Hammond
 Henry Hulsey
 John B. Hogans
 A. J. Huggins
 Jefferson Johnston
 Jefferson Liscombe
 Samuel Lowe
 M. M. McCutchen
 William McCamy
 Joseph C. Mason
 John McVay

Privates:

J. G. Morton
 G. W. Nevels
 Robertson North
 F. M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Samuel Rowan
 James Rosson
 Samuel Russell
 Robert Reynolds
 B. B. Smith
 William Short
 William Simpson
 A. N. Simpson
 George Sartin
 William Thomas
 Samuel Vaughan
 Ellis Webb
 Josiah Webb
 Alexander Webb
 Harrison Winn
 William Wann
 James Matthews

DISCHARGES

Richard Callaway
 James R. Coffey
 T. A. Ford
 H(enry) L.? Flippo
 Lewis Hancock
 W. H. L. Moore
 Walter Osbrooks
 Walter Pool
 John St. Clair
 Benjamin Snodgrass
 A(lexander) M. Saxon
 David Tharpe
 R. L. Tune (?Robert Ellison?)
 William Turley
 Joseph Thibeaux
 R.M. Webster
 Robert Blancett

DEATHS:

William Carr, November 13, 1846
 John Dickerson, August, 1846
 Thomas Horn, August 27, 1846
 John R. Inglis, October 22, 1846
 Silas Jones, September 27, 1846
 James Jet, August 1, 1846
 Robert Thompson, August 27, 1846
 L(andon) A. Wann, February 17, 1847

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART No. 1

DATE
Dec. 25, 1984

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
Carlus P. & Elberta C. Page

STREET ADDRESS
301 Bynum Avenue

CITY STATE
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

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

ON CHART NO. _____

1 Elberta Clark Page
BORN 03/03/1911
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
WHEN MARRIED 03/25/1938
DIED
WHERE
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE
Carlus P. Page

2 John Berry Clark

BORN 10/28/1871
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
WHEN MARRIED 09/14/1898 *
DIED 08/29/1922
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
Buried--Rocky Springs Cemetery, Bridgeport, Al
*--"at the home of the bride's parents, John Clark, to Miss Lula Reynolds on Wednesday last"

Copied from Rocky Spring News of Sep. 23, 1898 issue of The Bridgeport News, on microfilm in "Alabama Room" library, "home of the bride's parents" refers to King Cove, Marion Co., Th.
11 Lou L. Reynolds Clark

4 Robert Henry Clark

BORN 1823-1825 ca
WHERE (Middle) Tenn.
WHEN MARRIED 1855 ca
DIED 1878
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
Buried--Rocky Spring Cemetery, B'port., Al

5 Amanda Eliz. Coggins/Clark

BORN 1837-1838 ca
WHERE Ga.
DIED 1894 ca
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
Buried--Same as above

6 James Augustus Reynolds

BORN 05/10/1836
WHERE Warrenton, Ga
WHEN MARRIED 09/25/1866
DIED 08/29/1926
WHERE Bridgeport, Al
Buried--Mt. Carmel Cem. Bridgeport, Al
Where Married--Terrell Co., Dawson, Ga
(See Reynolds File for his C.S.A. milit.)
Mary Elizabeth Darden/

7 Mary Elizabeth Darden/

BORN 09/02/1846
WHERE Ga.
DIED 1901-1902 ca
WHERE Ala Buried--Mt. Carmel Cem., B'port Ala.

Clark

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

ABOVE NAME CONTAINED ON CHART

1853

GIVE NAME AND OR RECORD ON
BORE WHERE THE INFORMATION
WAS OBTAINED. RETURN TO NAMES
OF PERSONS.

**Elbert Darden's

MARRIAGES

1st Mary B. Stephens 1823 (Sister of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Vice Pres. of CSA)
2nd Mary Elizabeth Allen, nee Beckwith 1845
3rd Pency or Pensa Varner 1853

Beckwith

Laodicea Darden

Allen Darden

Allen Darden

Allen Darden

Allen Darden

Allen Darden

Pedigree Chart No.

Date _____
 Name of Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____
 Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as
 No. _____ on chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

2 Milus Milton Page
 (Father of No. 1)
 b. 2-1-1886
 p.b.
 m. 1-29-1905
 d. 12-13-1948
 p.d. Woodville, Ala.

1 Carlus Farval Page
 b. 12-1-1910
 p.b. Woodville, Ala.
 m. 3-25-1938
 d.
 p.d.

3 Maude Lee Woodall
 (Mother of No. 1)
 b. 6-29-1886
 p.b. Collins County, Texas
 d. 8-25-1978
 p.d. Scottsboro, Ala.

Elberta Clark
 (Sister of No. 1)
 b. 3-3-1911
 p.b. Bridgeport, Ala.
 d.
 p.d.

4 Robert Coleman Page
 (Father of No. 2)
 b. 9-10-1858
 p.b. Woodville, Ala.
 m. 10-8-1879
 d. 12-14-1940
 p.d.

5 Josephine Kennamer
 (Mother of No. 2)
 b. 7-8-1861
 p.b. Woodville, Ala.
 d. 7-12-1947
 p.d. Woodville, Ala.

6 Willis P. Woodall
 (Father of No. 3)
 b. 3-26-1858
 p.b.
 m. 4-19-1878
 d. 3-17-1949
 p.d.

7 Johann M. Stephens
 (Mother of No. 3)
 b. 3-20-1859
 p.b.
 d. 12-30-1904
 p.d.

8 William Lewis Page
 (Father of No. 4)
 b. 2-1-1826
 m. 1850
 d. 1904
 p.d. Pernelia Barton Hodges
 (Mother of No. 4)
 b. 1830
 p.b.
 d. 1900
 p.d.

10 James Allen Kennamer
 (Father of No. 5)
 b. 4-3-1829
 p.b. Giles Co, Tenn.
 m. 9-16-1857
 d. 12-23-1904
 p.d. Quitman, Texas
Matilda Maples
 (Mother of No. 5)
 b. 2-25-1842
 p.b. Woodville, Ala.
 d. 12-18-1908
 p.d. Texas

12 Silas P. Woodall
 (Father of No. 6)
 b. 5-7-1833
 p.b.
 m. 7-1-1871
 d. 7-1-1871
 p.d. Allie Wilder
 (Mother of No. 6)
 b. 2-13-1824
 p.b.
 d. 1-24-1871
 p.d.

14 Wm. Green Stephens
 (Father of No. 7)
 b. 7-24-1828
 p.b.
 m. 5-11-1870
 d. 11-10-1828
 p.d. Mariah Derrick
 (Mother of No. 7)
 b. 3-7-1903
 p.b.
 d.

16 Lewis Page
 (Father of No. 8)
 b. 1784
 Continued on chart P. 24-13-1868

17 Rebecca Thomas Jones
 (Mother of No. 8)
 Continued on chart P. 5-18-1838

18 Pleasant Hodges
 (Father of No. 9)
 Continued on chart

19 Elizabeth Sadler
 (Mother of No. 9)
 Continued on chart

20 Jacob Kennamer
 (Father of No. 10)
 Continued on chart P. 17-1856

21 Charity
 (Mother of No. 10)
 Continued on chart

22 Moses Maples
 (Father of No. 11)
 Continued on chart P. 6-24-1880

23 Catharine Manning
 (Mother of No. 11)
 Continued on chart

24 Pleasant Woodall
 (Father of No. 12)
 Continued on chart P. 26-1881

25 Rebecca Kennamer
 (Mother of No. 12)
 Continued on chart P. 7-10-1887

26 Joab Wilder
 (Father of No. 13)
 Continued on chart P. 3-1820

27 Nancy Percins
 (Mother of No. 13)
 Continued on chart P. 4-25-1874

28 William Stephens
 (Father of No. 14)
 Continued on chart P. 5-28-1821 in Madison Co, Ala

29 Sally Phillips
 (Mother of No. 14)
 Continued on chart P. May 1850

30 Henry Derrick
 (Father of No. 15)
 Continued on chart

31 Catharine Branner
 (Mother of No. 15)
 Continued on chart

AUTHORS: William S. Webb, Senior Archaeologist, T.V.A.
and
Charles G. Wilder, Junior Archaeologist, T.V.A.

PUBLISHER: University of Kentucky Press, Lexington

SITE: Snodgrass Island site in Jackson County, Alabama

BOOK PAGES: 194-201

occupation were a prepottery folk. In place of pottery for vessels, steatite was used. The number of artifacts found is too small to draw any general conclusions as to the range, forms, or materials in vogue at the time. It should be noted, however, that the single hoe found was fashioned from limestone by chipping and had side notches.

The second occupation is represented by the material found in the second cultural level (Zones A and B), which lay above the layer of river-deposited gravel, over the whole area excavated. In the interim represented structurally by Zone C, the use of pottery appeared in the region.

The two instances of vessels, or at least parts of vessels, found with the dog skeletons indicates that dog veneration was practiced. The general picture of the aboriginal life represented by the two levels at this site is devoid of detail. This is largely due to the paucity of material and information recovered from the site. The value of the information, however, must not be minimized on this account. It is both corroborative and augmentive when taken in connection with other sites belonging to the same horizon.

The site's chronological placement is:

- First Level—Gunterlands I
- Second Level—Early Gunterlands III

SNODGRASS SITE, JA° 101

This mound was located on the property formerly belonging to Mrs. Texas Snodgrass of Scottsboro, Ala. It was situated a quarter of a mile downstream from the old landing of Sublet Ferry, 150 feet from the north bank of the Tennessee River, and fell within the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, Sec. 19, Twp. 4-S, Range 7-E. The center of the mound bore the following co-ordinates on the Alabama Mercator System: N. 1,520,860 feet, E. 470,465 feet.

The Snodgrass mound was oval in shape with basal dimensions of 130 feet and 160 feet and stood 22 feet high. The long axis ran in a NE-SW direction. At the time excavation was begun the sides of the mound were thickly covered by medium-sized trees. Around the base of the mound there were several large trees with diameters of more than 2 feet. In spite of the fact that the mound was well anchored by roots considerable erosion had taken place. The dimensions given above include the erosion portion which amounted to about 15 feet on each side of the mound, thus making the actual dimensions of the original mound 100 feet by 130 feet. The top of the mound was flat.

According to old inhabitants of the region two large corn cribs had been built on the top of the mound. The first of these was reported to have burned. Ample evidence was found in the top layers to confirm this report. The second structure, reported to be larger than the first, had

GUNTERSVILLE BASIN

been torn down several years prior to the excavation. Several piles of stones which evidently served as foundation supports for these structures were found directly below the surface at the top. In order to reach these corn cribs a winding road had been cut in the mound. This road began on the south side and wound around the mound to the east, making more than a quarter of a turn before reaching the summit. On the south side, near the top of the mound, a storm cellar had been dug. This cellar, which was 6 feet wide and extended back into the mound for a distance of 8 feet, had been roofed with large logs supported by upright posts. The front portion of this top had been covered by dirt to a depth of about 2 feet. This earth had apparently been dug from near the top along the south rim as there was a large depression there.

Several of the local residents reported that the mound had been dug in from time to time by relic hunters. The excavation confirmed this report; the top of the mound was riddled with pits which had been refilled. Some of these pits reached to a depth of 8 feet below the surface. A few were dug before the erection of the second corn crib as two of the rock piles which formerly had been supports for this structure were found partially overlying the loose pit material.

The area surrounding this mound was a flat flood plain. This flood plain, which lies between the river and Backbone Ridge and parallels the river to the north, is about a quarter of a mile wide. The soil of the plain is a sandy silt deposited by the river, which almost annually flooded the plain during the spring rains. About midway between the mound and the ridge there was a small depression, containing a very black loamy soil. This depression, which deepens and widens to the south, is about a half a mile long, and during wet weather is filled with water. Several similar depressions, though much smaller in size, were scattered about the flood plain both to the north and the south.

A hundred feet to the south of the large Snodgrass mound was a small mound which originally had been circular in shape with a diameter of approximately 50 feet. Its original height could not be ascertained as it had been leveled somewhat to serve as the foundation of a house. This mound was not excavated. It was possible, however, to see a portion of the structure of this mound beneath the house. It consisted of zones of sterile soil alternating between what appeared to be floors. At one point a portion of a burned hearth was visible. The Sublet Site Ja° 102, reported upon in this volume, was situated about a quarter of a mile upstream. Five other sites consisting of shell and midden lay within a radius of half a mile of the large Snodgrass mound. Without doubt, these sites were the source of the small lenses of black midden in the mound

ARCHAEOLOGY OF

GUNTERSVILLE BASIN

which stood out in striking contrast to the sandy silt which was the predominant fill material.

After establishing the vertical and horizontal controls, excavation was begun by cutting exploratory trenches 5 feet wide toward the center from the four sides. These trenches were carried far enough in from the peripheries to indicate the general structure of the mound. They showed it to consist of a series of occupational levels of varying widths separated by zones of fill material. The composition of the fill material was quite uniform, consisting of sterile sand and silt which had apparently been gathered from the surrounding plain. The occupation levels and zones were not continuous across the mound. They varied in thickness and in elevation in each of the four trenches.

Once the general nature of the site had been determined the method of excavation was changed to a combination horizontal-vertical slicing across the top. First, the humus zone was stripped off. The work then proceeded by layers of varying width depending upon the thickness of the fill material, following, whenever possible, along the floor or yards which represented levels of occupation. Because of the excessive pitting in the top, the pits dug for supports for the corn crib and the cut made by the storm cellar, it was impossible to work out any complete structure in the top six feet of the mound. Small areas of what originally had been floors, portions of fire basins, and post-mold outlines of the wall of a structure were discovered. An attempt was made at the beginning to collect material by layers. The disturbed condition of the upper portion of the mound, however, made this impossible. The material from this upper disturbed region was finally designated as Zone A material.

As the time for flooding the reservoir was rapidly approaching the excavation procedure was varied from what would normally have been followed from this point. To hasten the work the remainder of the mound was stepped on the south and north sides in three 6-foot zones. These levels were then carried around the east and west ends of the mound. Material from the outer surfaces of these arbitrary work zones was placed to debris. The material collected from the levels beyond this point, as they were pressed toward the center, was designated as Zones B, C, and D. As this work on the sides was progressing excavation continued from the top down in Zone B. The structures and fire basins described below were uncovered in this zone. At the northeastern end of the mound work was carried almost to the bottom of Zone B. At the southwestern end only 4 feet of the zone was worked by the combined vertical-horizontal technique. At this point, before half the mound was excavated, the reservoir was flooded and the remaining portion of the site inundated. There was no evidence from the beginning exploratory trenches or any of the

subsequent work to indicate the presence of a basal truncated pyramidal mound with later overlying series of similar mounds.

BURIALS

Only one burial was encountered in this excavation. The skull of this burial was discovered under erosion material in the southwest cardinal trench at a level even with the base of the mound. As the greater portion of the skeleton lay outside of the trench it was left until the time the mound excavation would reach this level. Since work on the site was brought to a close before this point the burial was not recovered from the field. Near the skull of this burial was a jar of the Moundsville Incised type with loop handles. This jar had the following dimensions: height, 5 inches; max. diameter, 6.5 inches; orifice, 5.8 inches.

Fragments of human bone were found at three places within the mound. In two instances these fragments consisted of pieces of human skull, in the other case of a few human teeth. Two of these groups of fragments occurred in Zone A, one in Zone B. None of these fragments of human bones was found in pits; all were found in the lenses of black midden material which occurred sporadically as fill material throughout the mound.

FEATURES

In pitted and disturbed Zone A portions large enough to determine definitely the presence of four structures were encountered. In each case the portion of the structures found was insufficient to determine the size of the original building.

Structure A: This structure, the uppermost, situated near the northeast end of the mound was represented by an 8-foot portion of the south wall. Just to the north of this wall was a hard packed clay area representing the inside floor. In this floor there was a horizontal mold 0.5' in diameter running to the north for a distance of 11 feet. Judging from the remaining portion of the wall, which was straight, the original structure was square or rectangular. As the posts had been individually set the house was of the non-trenched type. The molds average 0.6' in diameter, and were spaced 0.6' apart.

Structure B: To the northwest of structure A there remained a portion of the post-mold outline of another building. This line of molds, representing posts which had been individually set, extended in a northwest-southeast direction. There was no floor or yard which could be definitely associated with these molds. The level of origin of the molds was the same as that of structure A. That this wall section could have belonged to structure A appeared highly improbable as the mold spacing was

ARCHAEOLOGY OF

CUNTERSVILLE BASIN

double that of that structure. The molds were also slightly larger, averaging 0.7' in diameter.

Structure C: At the southwest corner of the mound at a level of 0.7' below structure B were the remnants of two walls of still another structure. The southeast corner at which these two rows joined had been destroyed by a pit reaching to the surface of the mound, thus making it impossible to gain any information in regard to the structural technique used in joining the walls. Within these two walls remnants of a hard burned floor were found. Located at a point midway in the center of the portions of the walls found was a baked clay fire basin of the collared type. This fire basin was slightly oval in shape with dimensions of 1.2' by 1.4'. If this fire basin had occupied a center position in the original building, the structure would have been 14 feet square. The posts of this structure had been set individually into molds 0.8' to 1.0' in diameter. A portion of the south wall and a section of the floor are shown in plate 57A.

Structure D: At the eastern end of the mound slightly south of the molds constituting structure A and at a depth of one foot below, a line of molds 7.0 feet long was found. These molds, averaging 0.8 foot in diameter, served as supports for individually set posts. To the north of this row of molds at the level of their origin was a hard packed floor. In this floor was a circular baked clay fire basin of the collared type. The actual location of this fire basin with this structure is open to question.

That other structures had been built at various levels within Zone A there is little doubt. Numerous post molds and sections of floors were found throughout the zone. Because of an apparent overlapping of structures and particularly because of the excessive disturbance within the zone only the four structures reported upon above could be determined with any degree of assurance.

Hearths, irregular in size and form, of burned clay were found scattered throughout the zone. Also, there were numerous small areas of burned sand. These hearths, from their positions, appear to have been outside cooking places. In addition, scattered throughout Zone A were small quantities of wattle. Some of this bore plain evidence of cane impressions.

Underlying the structures of Zone A was a layer of fill material varying in thickness and in composition, designated Zone B. At the northeastern end of the mound beneath structures A and D the material was a black non-midden soil of the "gumbo" type. At the center of the mound beneath structure B the fill material was composed of pure sand. At the southwest end of the site, beneath structure C, the soil was a dark midden material containing scattered shells, evidently having been derived from one of the shell and midden sites along the river.

At the northeastern end of the mound at a depth of 8 feet beneath the

surface and underlying the black non-midden fill material, a hard packed yard was uncovered. On this yard four large logs, one in a fair state of preservation and three in a friable condition, were found. In addition, there was a single horizontal post mold paralleling the four logs and at the same level. Near the northernmost of the logs was a fire basin, plate 56C. Close to the two middle logs were two circular clay fire basins, one 2.5 feet in diameter, the other 2.2 feet. Both of these basins had an interior depth of 0.9 foot. At the edge of one of these basins was a large limestone slab lying horizontally. A similar slab was situated 3 feet to the north of the other fire basin, figures 2, 11, and 12. There were no post molds originating at this level. The general arrangement and relationship of these logs, stones, and fire basins indicates that this section of the mound was an outdoor cooking area used by the persons occupying the structures occurring at the same level at the opposite end of the mound. The logs appeared to have been used as seats. Their preservation was undoubtedly enhanced by the black "gumbo" material with which they had been covered.

Feature No. 1: This feature, a large circular baked clay fire basin of the collared type, plate 56E, with a diameter of 4.2 feet, could not be associated with any structure with certainty. It lay at the southwestern end of the mound at a level 2 feet above the floor of structures G and H. Another baked clay fire basin with a diameter of 2.5 feet of the uncollared type was situated at the same level 8 feet to the northeast. Surrounding both of these was a hard packed yard.

Structure F: This structure was situated in the center of the mound, plate 54A, and consisted of a complete post-mold outline of a building which was approximately 15 feet square. The posts of this structure had been set in individual molds with an average diameter of 0.5 foot and a spacing of 0.8 to 1.0 foot. The southwest wall of this pattern presented a double row of molds of the same size and spacing. This extra row may have represented a replacement of this side of the building or it may have been a wall of another structure the rest of whose pattern was obliterated, plate 55B. Near the southeastern wall was a circular baked clay fire basin of the collared type. The diameter of this basin was 1.8 feet. In the hard packed floor of this structure were two horizontal molds, one 3 feet long, the other 5.5 feet long. Four feet beyond the northwest wall of this building at the same level of its floor was an oval-shaped baked clay fire basin of the uncollared type with dimensions of 2.4 feet by 2.8 feet. Two fire basins of the same type and of approximately the same size had been built in the area occupied by the structure subsequent to its destruction. The basins were found about a foot above the floor of the building.

WOODVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER DEDICATED ON AUGUST 25, 1984

Progress in the preservation of Jackson County's rich cultural heritage reached new heights when former Congressman Robert E. Jones gave a cherished Woodville landmark for use as a Woodville Community Center.

Preservation is rarely an easy task, and the Woodville project was no exception. Goals were set, and a committee was appointed to meet the challenges. Community teamwork provided the answers, brain, and brawn. Funds were raised and goals were met. On August 25, 1984, an old store building was officially reclaimed from the past and dedicated as a Jackson County cultural center.

A large audience enjoyed stepping back into the past with Bill Jones, a Woodville native son, as he delivered the dedicatory speech. Thanks to the forethought of Mr. Walter Hammer, Mr. Jones' speech is printed here for your enjoyment and for preservation for posterity.

DEDICATION SPEECH ROBERT E. JONES COMMUNITY CENTER by BILL JONES, August 25, 1984:

"It is said: You can't come home again. Maybe that's not true. Perhaps you can come home again. After forty-four years, here I stand, a resident of Woodville - - proud as can be of my town, this community center, the people here who are my friends and those of you I hope will be friends in the days ahead.

Maybe you can come home again, because I am here. I am here because I want to be here. I am here because Woodville is my home. Then again, I haven't come home, because in my heart I never left.

But, be that as it may, I'm glad to be here and to have my sweet wife Jean in Woodville with me. Jean, let the people see you . . . you know many of our friends in Montgomery didn't seem to know where Woodville is but Jean was able to locate it for them. "Woodville is halfway between PaintRock and Limrock." Then, of course, they knew.

Today, which will be etched in my memory as my homecoming, by my designation, is a wonderful day for all of us. This great community center honors our past. It shows the world what we are today, and what we want to be. It provides a facility for the benefit of generations yet to come. It is worthwhile.

This community center is a reality today because of many people. We thank the elected officials responsible. We salute Bit Hodges, Alice Ruth Page, Jim Butler, and all the others who just did what had to be done to take the gift of the building from former Congressman Bob Jones and make it into a beautiful and useful community center.

My assigned task, then, is to dedicate our community center. I do that in memory of all who have ever called Woodville home. Many names leap into my memory as I think about those from here who now sleep peacefully in eternity. These I recall are representative of all the people who have contributed to Woodville's well being. All of them were my friends, some adults - some my contemporaries as I was growing up.

The Kennamers, that great Woodville-based family that today celebrated another of its famous reunions, the Hodges, the Woodalls, the Thomas, the Skeltons, the Wilborns, the Pages, the McGehees, the Gayles, the Campbells, yes, the Joneses, the Bullmans, the Cobbs, the Butlers, and the many, many families who contributed to our welfare and growth.

So in the spirit of those families and in memory of all who have made Woodville home, it is my great pleasure to dedicate the Bob Jones Community Center to them. Specifically, I dedicate this center to Mr. Elbert and Mr. Herman Campbell who would find it hard to believe what has been done to their old store building. And to Miss Virginia . . . how I wish I had taken those piano lessons she and my Mother wanted me to have. Who knows - I might have been a Floyd Cramer or a Frankie Carle.

I dedicate this community center to Barber Hodges whose 25¢ hair cuts would be unbelievable in a hair style salon today. His were better. I dedicate this center to Mr. J. R. Kennamer who loved Woodville and its history. He would be proud to know that building which he constructed is being preserved as it is. I dedicate this community center to my Uncle Bob Jones for the stability of life he personified. I dedicate the center to my Uncle Syd Jones for his love of life and the fun he had and was. I dedicate the center to Mr. Elbert Kennamer and Mr. George Butler for their mercantile abilities and for the credit they extended so crops would be grown and a living eked out for many Woodville families.

I dedicate this community center to Paul Hodges and Leonard Butler who kept cars running when cars were made like they used to make them. I dedicate this center to Dr. Rayford Hodges and Dr. John Boggess who kept our bodies well without modern day medicines and equipment.

WOODVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER DEDICATED ON AUGUST 25, 1984 (Continued)

I dedicate the center to Mr. Sid Kennamer who used his brains to make a good living. Mr. Sid was ahead of his time. I dedicate this center to Mr. John and Miss Fannie Maples - I still miss the depot which stood right over there, and oh, how Miss Fannie could pen beautiful handwritten notes.

I dedicate this community center to Mr. Walter and Miss Nell Kennamer and their son and my childhood playmate, Fred. A weak heart took Fred away at 14. Today our modern day heart specialists would save him.

I dedicate the center to Julian Butler, Floyd Sherrod, and Harold Phillips who were principals of Woodville High School and put up with us while they educated us. I dedicate this community center to Mr. Ernest and Miss Eliza Thomas for being the good neighbors they were. I dedicate this center to C. C. Woodall and Wilma Lee Phillips Wallingsford . . . two of my 1940 classmates who are no longer with us.

I dedicate our community center to Mr. Wade "Good Brother" Page, Mr. P. Tom Page, and to Gertrude Page Skelton for being a part of a family that made Woodville a better place. I dedicate this center to my teammate in baseball and basketball - R. C. Hodges, a team player in every respect. I dedicate this community center to six of my contemporaries, James Johnson, Cecil Roy Butler, Edward Wallace, Melvin Kennamer, Jim Ed Butler, and Brooks Evans who died in World War II so that events like we have here today would continue to be a part of American life.

An perhaps most of all, I dedicate this beautiful, useful community center to my Dad, loved by most, respected by all. His foresight and wisdom gave this Woodville boy a chance to share many of the good things America offers. To him I will ever be grateful. How proud Dad would be today to be a part of this get together.

And so, to all those I have recalled and to all from Woodville who have gone on to their eternal reward, I humbly and gratefully dedicate the Bob Jones Community Center. I dedicate it for us to use, starting today, and for the use of all those who will come after us. In dedicating our center, I challenge each of you to see that it continues to grow and improve through the years.

Woodville has always led. With this center, Woodville's leadership continues. May God bless this center and this community is my prayer."

Bill Jones, August 25, 1984

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION

ROUTE FOUR - BOX 265

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

PERMIT #11

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY

APRIL 10, 1985

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING - APRIL 21, 1985, 2:30 p.m.,
Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium.

Martha Hunt Huie is planning a special program for the April 21 meeting. Please feel free to invite a friend and share April's treasure hunt for Jackson County history and heritage. The Executive Board will meet at 2:00 p.m. just prior to the regular meeting. The Board will have several new ideas to present to the membership during the business session which begins at 2:30.

According to Association By-Laws, annual dues are now due and payable.

Regular Membership - \$7.50 (through April 30, 1985)

Life Membership - \$100.00

Jackson County Historical Association members receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

The following have paid 1985 membership dues. If your name does not appear below, please send your check to J.C.H.A. Treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Varnell. 1006 Birchwood Drive, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

1985 Dues Paid by:

Mrs. Lilah Beason
Mrs. Ruth Berzett
Mrs. William Bogart
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bramblett
Mrs. Sammie Brown
Mrs. Clarence Burger
Mrs. Sandra Burney
Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell (Life Member)
Harry Campbell (Life Member)
Mrs. Randy Cash
Mrs. Ann B. Chambless
J. C. Clemons
Mrs. Loyd Crawford
Steve Durham
Mrs. John Will Gay, Jr.
Mrs. Thomas A. Gibson (Life Member)
Mrs. Roberta Helwig
Mrs. Fern Hodges
Miss Jane E. Hodges
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hollis
Mrs. H. G. Jacobs (Honorary Life Member)
Robert E. Jones (Life Member)
Mrs. Clarence B. Kirby
Mrs. Ella Ruth Lambert
Miss Eunice Matthews
Miss Hazel Matthews
Miss Leola Matthews
Mrs. Pearl Matthews

Miss Edith Money
James E. Money
Mrs. Norma Jean Moore (Life Member)
Walker McCutchen
Miss Marilyn Osterland
Mr. and Mrs. Ford Owens
Mr. and Mrs. Carlus Page
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Page
Robert Leo Page, Sr.
Walter H. Plummer
Mrs. John F. Proctor
Larry L. Phillips
Gerald Paulk
Miss Lois M. Robertson
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Jr.
Mrs. Mary Anna Rudder
Mrs. John Scheurman
Mrs. Addie K. Shavers
Mrs. Leon Shelton
Mrs. Harrison H. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Agee Strickland
Walter T. Sumner (Life Member)
Mrs. John B. Tally
TVA Technical Library, Knoxville, Tn.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Thomas
Miss Patty Woodall (Life Member)
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Varnell

When you mail your check, please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

In March, 1985, the media reported the U. S. Government is conducting a survey to determine if the U. S. Post Office in Scottsboro, Alabama, should be renovated or replaced. It may be months before the final decision is announced; however, it is NOT too soon to think about cleaning and preserving the murals on the north wall of the public business area of the post office.

The mural and sculptural decoration was installed in the Scottsboro Post Office in 1940 by the Federal Works Agency. Miss Constance Ortmayer, then of Winter Park, Florida, was commissioned to execute the sculptural decoration. The design shows work in the cotton fields on a central panel, flanked by two narrower panels. The smaller panels depict figures harvesting tall corn and truck garden produce.

The sculpture is unique in Jackson County and MUST BE PRESERVED. It should have been cleaned many months ago, since its age of forty-five years has begun to show. If you are not familiar with the post office sculpture, please, remember to become acquainted with this work of art on your next trip into the post office. PLEASE, lend your voice in its preservation. Speak to Postmaster Tommy Bellomy. Write the U. S. Postal Service. We must be responsible for proper maintenance of our cultural heritage. This medium of visual art is rare indeed, and is ours to enjoy - if we only remember to look.

BAND STAND - JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE LAWN - HOW IT CAME TO BE

SOURCE: THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, April 22, 1915

Sheriff D. O. Austin is having a handsome and roomy bandstand erected on the court yard near the east end of the court house, which will be used by the Southern Ideal Band in giving concerts. Sheriff Austin went down into his pocket and paid for the whole thing and tenders it to the band boys for their use at any and all times. Colonel Austin is being heartily congratulated on this, one of the many public spirited acts he has done. The stand will be the latest style and of the best material. Matthews Brothers are doing the brick work which always means neat and correct work.

SOURCE: THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, June 13, 1915

Dedication of New Bandstand (Local News Column)

A large crowd attended the concert and dedication of the elegant new bandstand erected on the public square northeast of the Court House, which was presented to the Southern Ideal Band for their use at any and all times. This splendid public spirited gift was made by Sheriff D. O. Austin, who has received the admiration of everyone for this, and of the thousands of generous acts that have characterized his career both in and out of office. Col. Austin went down into his pocket and paid the entire cost of the stand and it will remain a monument to his public spiritedness. Hon. Virgil Bouldin made the dedication speech.

EDITOR'S NOTE; Col. Dave O. Austin was sheriff of Jackson County for two terms. He was the father of Mrs. Jeff Eyster (Lizzie B. Austin Eyster.)

Can anyone share information about the Southern Ideal Band of 1915? Who were the members and band leader? Is there an extant picture of the Southern Ideal Band?

NEW LIFE MEMBER FOR JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION - MRS. ROBERT MOORE of Connecticut

Mrs. Robert Moore of 22 Grossett Road, Riverside, Connecticut 06878, is the latest life member of the J.C.H.A. Mrs. Moore's Grandfather Crabtree married _____ Cates at Flat Rock. Mrs. Moore's other family lines are Rutledge, Shockley, Loving, Moore, Deerman, McGarr, Morgan, Waits, Cooper, and Sizemore. She spends several hours each week researching and trying to document her family's lineage. Mrs. Moore would appreciate corresponding with other genealogists who are working the above lines.

The Jackson County Historical Association sends a big HIGH JACKSON W E L C O M E to the Connecticut home of Mrs. Robert Moore. The Association appreciates your \$100.00 donation, Mrs. Moore, and we are pleased to learn of your sincere interest in Jackson County history and heritage. Nothing would please the Association more than your meeting some unknown (to date) cousins through your membership and manifest interest in our organization.

1984 Life Members

Two of our past presidents became life members in 1984 - Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell and Mr. Harry Campbell. The Association appreciates the support these two dedicated members continue to render.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, April 4, 1879

Sand Mountain - County News

JOHN HANNAH who died here March 20, 1879 was born February 12, 1743. He served under General Washington during the French War as a captain. He was acquainted with Patrick Henry when a small boy. He was hardly ever known to have any sickness until a few years ago. His eyesight was perfectly good at the time of his death.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This obit reports death of John Hannah who must hold Jackson County record of greatest longevity.... 136 years. Can anyone share more about life, place of burial, or descendants of John Hannah. C E R T A I N L Y, his GRAVE NEEDS MARKING. If service record can be obtained, the Government will furnish a free marker. John Hannah's identity deserves to be preserved!

SOURCE: THE JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI CLARION

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN MISSISSIPPI

JOHN OWENS was born September 21, 1758, and died the 27 day of May, 1873, being 114 years, 8 months, and 6 days old. There is nothing very remarkable in the history of Mr. Owens, except the great age to which he lived. He was a native of North Carolina, but in what county he was born is not known. Mr. Owens was taken into camps of the Revolutionary War by an uncle, Captain Howard, not as a soldier, but to assist in taking care of the baggage and frequently holding horses in time of battles. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, he moved from North Carolina to Franklin County, Georgia. Remaining there several years, he moved to Franklin County, Tennessee. He remained there but a short time and then settled in JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA. He there remained on the same plantation for FIFTY YEARS.

He then moved to Tishomingo County, Mississippi. After remaining there several years, he moved to his son's, Dr. W. R. Owens, two miles east of Fulton, in Itawamba County, where he received every attention that could be bestowed by a dutiful son to an aged parent.

Mr. Owens did not have the advantage of an education, and, therefore, did not aspire to any office during his long life but remained closely on his farm until old age caused him to abandon it, after which he lived with his children until his death.

Mr. Owens was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for ninety-two years, and died in full hope of a triumphant entry through the gates of the Eternal City. (Editor's Note: John Owens was one of early members of Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church, per church minutes.)

Mr. Owens occasionally used whiskey, but never was known to be intoxicated. He was a slave to the use of tobacco, and alternately smoked and chewed for one hundred and three years.

Mr. Owens married in the thirty-seventh year of age to Miss Rhoda Beene. He raised eleven children, all of whom are now living, the oldest being seventy-four and the youngest forty-nine years old. Strange to say, he never had a doctor called to his family; and he himself never took a dose of medicine. Mr. Owens was of small stature, weighing not over one hundred and thirty pounds, but remarkably stout and healthy through life.

For twenty years before the death of Mr. Owens, he abandoned all the cares of this world, and calmly awaited the summons to be called home. He often said it was a sin to crave death but that he was at all times ready to meet his God and render to Him his stewardship.

For several days before his death, he positively refused any nourishment whatever but seemed perfectly calm and easy, until Tuesday, at 9 o'clock a.m., May 27, 1873, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle, when, no doubt, angels accompanied his soul to the peaceful shores of eternity there to dwell with God forever.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This obit was furnished to Editor by Elizabeth Owens Dobo of Chattanooga, Tn., who is a third great-granddaughter of John Owens who lived for 50 years in Big Coon Valley in Jackson County, Alabama.

UNUSUAL JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA DEATHS (All buried Old Baptist Cemetery, Hollywood, Al.)

Sam Matthews, son of Lent Sherrod and Hannah (Kennamer) Matthews died November 30, 1911. Sam Matthews courted his girlfriend in a buggy. He teased the girl about a post card he had received from another admirer. The young lady did not believe him. While grabbing for the post card, she pushed his arm against a loaded pistol he had strapped to his body. The pistol accidentally discharged, and the shot entered Sam's thigh. Sam lived only a few hours after the accident.

Richard Pace (1876-1923) and his son, Earl Pace (1905-1923) were plowing two teams on a plot of high ground in a field near Hollywood. It started raining, both men were wet, and both were killed by a bolt of lightning on June 16, 1923. Both are buried in Pace plot at Old Baptist Cemetery near Hollywood.

THINGS YOU WOULD NEVER KNOW WITHOUT READING OLD NEWSPAPERS
compiled by Ann B. Chambless

SOURCE: ALABAMA HERALD, July 29, 1875

We regret very much our inability to attend today and witness the examination of the pupils and the closing exercises of the HIGH SCHOOL in DORANS COVE in response to an invitation kindly extended to us by the Trustees and Patrons through Major Jere Williams.

SOURCE: ALABAMA HERALD, July 15, 1875

BRIDGEPORT has two mercantile establishments at present. That of Glover and Jones, a substantial reliable firm of several years standing, and a new merchant in the new store of A. Gunter, in the person of our friend, John Gunter, a young man of steady habits, good morals, and energy, whom we predict will both deserve and have success.

SOURCE: ALABAMA HERALD, January 4, 1872

BRIDGEPORT wants a church house.

BRIDGEPORT LOCALS

A son of Mr. Becket, bridge boss, fell into a cistern eighteen feet deep. Fortunately he was rescued and unhurt. ONE SPAN of the BRIDGE over the TENNESSEE RIVER is completed.

SOURCE: BRIDGEPORT NEWS, March 28, 1896

BRIDGEPORT CHURCHES

Methodist Church - organized 1881 - pastor G. W. Wallace. House of worship built 1888 during pastorate of Rev. J. H. Leslie. 230 members in 1896. Sunday School Superintendent - J. H. Anderson. Choir of 30 members directed by E. K. Turner. Eight room parsonage.

BAPTIST CHURCH - Organized about 1892 under leadership of Mr. C. Smith 100 members in 1896. Has a Sunday School.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH - organized November 4, 1894 by Elder J. A. Stevens. Sunday School.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH - organized May 1, 1893. Services held in Witcher Building. Manual pipe organ of 19 stops, which was a gift of Rev. C. F. Hoffman of New York. Parish had 16 members in 1896.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - First attempt to organize made on November 23, 1893. The building was completed at a cost of \$3500 in June, 1894.

SOURCE: ALABAMA HERALD, September 23, 1875

Orin Hill has exchanged his town residence with John Barnett for the BARNETT'S FACTORY property on the SAND MOUNTAIN, and as Orin goes out John comes in.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Can anyone share location or description of the Barnett Factory?

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, February 21, 1878

The SCOTTSBORO CEMETERY, where only six persons have been interred, is a lovely spot, and, if improved and adorned with flowers, would be a most beautiful burial ground. The cemetery is on an elevated but generally sloped hillside, in the southwestern part of town. Though set apart by the town authorities as sacred to the burial of our dead, the site is nameless as yet.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In later years, Mrs. Evie Brown Robinson suggested cemetery should be named Cedarhill.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, September 12, 1878

They are erecting a NEW CHURCH on SAND MOUNTAIN not far from Captain Cheney's.

EDITOR'S NOTE: ?? Chaney's Chapel Church??

SOURCE: ALABAMA HERALD, October 18, 1877

At Johnstontown, about three miles from Bellefonte, our Baptist brethren are carrying on a revival. Before the present year, there never has been a school or church in that immediate neighborhood.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Johnstontown was the community around present day Hurt Cemetery which is just west of Hollywood.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, June 18, 1918

James F. Carson of Dutton was the first Jackson County, Alabama, World War I casualty. Carson was age 22 in 1918 and had been in the Infantry since August 23, 1914.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, July 30, 1918

The first STEVENSON boy to give his life for Liberty (World War I) was Earnest Presswood, a Cottontown boy.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, June 25, 1918

The store of Mrs. Tex Snodgrass burned at OLD BELLEPHONE. Everything was lost.

HULDAH F. KIRKPATRICK - A LIBERATED FEMALE - 100 YEARS AGO IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

by Eva S. Burger, Jackson County Historical Association Member

HULDAH F. KIRKPATRICK was born circa 1859, the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Berry) Kirkpatrick. Joseph was the son of Daniel Kirkpatrick and Margaret Shadden who married on March 2, 1810, in Roane County, Tennessee. Joseph died on October 30, 1864; Huldah was listed as a minor in his estate settlement.

Under the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, Huldah made application for a homestead on December 17, 1883, under the Revised Status of the U. S. Government, at the Huntsville Land Office. Her homestead entry was number 14, 406. She entered 160.75 acres of land: the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13, all in Township 3 South, Range 4 East, located in the northwestern part of Jackson County at the head of Guess's Creek Cove.

It was required that the homestead settler reside upon and cultivate the land for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit.

On December 22, 1888, Huldah filed proof to establish her claim, stating that this was all mountain timbered land when she made the homestead entry; that she had cleared and fenced one and one-half acres at the foot of the mountain, and had built her home in the winter of 1883 and 1884. The house was a log house made of oak, beech, and hickory logs, 14 x 16 feet, with clap board roof with stick and dirt chimney. It had a back room which was 10 x 14 feet and made of oak lumber. She built a barn and a poultry house; raised corn, tobacco, and garden vegetables, had horses, cattle, and hogs. She moved onto the land on May 1, 1884.

On April 1, 1886, Huldah Kirkpatrick married Francis M. Sanders: three years after she homesteaded the land and two years after she cleared the land and built her home. Huldah was a single woman when she undertook this task.

Huldah and Francis made their home on this land and raised their children there.

No. 1-HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at

now Huldah Sanders, Dec. 22, 1888

I, Huldah F. Kirkpatrick, of Jackson County

who made Homestead Application No. 14 406 for the N 1/2 of NE 1/4 S 14 & W 1/2 of NW 1/4 Sec 13, Twp 3 S, R 4 E

do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described; and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before John H. Norwood Judge of Probate at Scottsboro,

on 15th July 1889, by two of the following witnesses

William Latham of Tranton Ala

Benj. Coffey of " "

A. Latham of " "

James Latham of " "

Huldah F. Sanders, County, Ala. (Signature of Claimant.)

Land Office at Huntsville Ala

Dec 24 1888

Notice of the above application will be published in the Progressive Age printed at Scottsboro Ala, which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in said application.

Frank W. Oliver Register.

Notice to Claimant.—Give time and place of proving up and name and title of the officer before whom proof is to be made; also give names and post-office address of four neighbors, two of whom must appear as your witnesses.

HULDAH F. KIRKPATRICK SANDERS - FINAL PROOF TO ESTABLISH CLAIM

EDITOR'S NOTE: This Final Proof was furnished to Eva S. Burger by Mrs. Ola Johnson of Decatur, Alabama. Mrs. Burger has the complete file covering Application 14, 406.

CIVIL WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS FILED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION 1871-1880

During the Civil War a vast amount of personal property was confiscated or seized without remuneration by the Federal troops. Between 1871 and 1880, the Southern Claims Commission received numerous well documented claims from private citizens of Jackson County, Alabama, when the government allowed the South to state their losses and apply for reimbursement. Many claims were denied, especially if the government could prove that the claimant had not been loyal to the Union. Most claimants secured affidavits from their friends and neighbors. Understandably so, it was more advantageous to procure the supporting statement of a known Union sympathizer.

Jackson County's loyalty was more evenly divided than the unread observer might believe. At the onset of the War, a group advocated seceding from Alabama and forming the Free State of Nickajack (in Jackson County, Alabama), and one writer recorded that Claborn Evans was elected or considered leader of this group. Throughout the War, many Jackson County residents retained their loyalty to the Union even though the Free State of Nickajack failed to materialize.

No family in Jackson County was spared the foraging by both armies, and the majority of Jackson County families had their resources completely depleted by the end of the War. If the Feds did not take or burn everything, the Confederate Army or the most detested of all, the Tories, did. Numerous claims were filed by Jackson County residents between 1871 and 1880. Some were rejected, and others were not settled for twenty or more years. Much interesting documentation can be obtained from the Legislative, Judicial, and Fiscal Branch of the National Archives, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408. Jackson County, Alabama claimants and their individual case numbers are as follows:

CASE NO.	CLAIMANT	CASE NO.	CLAIMANT
4085	James Adkins	16,867	William C. Davidson
4086	Simeon F. Allen	18,586	Henry Dawson
1650	James L. Allison	5621	David Derrick
7532	Catharine Anderson, Adm. of Estate of Horatio Anderson	5620	Sarah Derrick
6700	Jeremiah Arnold	6019	Elizabeth Dillard
6803	Meredity T. Austell	20,078	Francis Dillard, Heirs of
1346	William A. Austin, Estate of (Thomas G. Rucker, Adm.)	6812	Absalom Dolberry
3555	Thomas B. Baker	16,934	Martin Donivan
599	Earl D. Barden	20,871	Rebecca E. Dorsey
3554	Rebecca A. Barnes	5812	Nancy A. Drain
3536	Maria Barrier	20,110	William Dulaney
4095	John G. Beard	1350	Daniel Edwards
6805	Milla Beaver, Adm. of Estate of William Beaver	1345	David Edwards
19,474	David R. Bellamy, Adm. of Estate of John C. Tinney	1344	David Edwards and Nathaniel A. Johnson
3560	William C. Berry	3543	Sarah Edwards
2648	Sampson Bishop	6022	Nancy K. Elkins
4046	James Bolton	20,112	Ellen Evans
6699 and 7953	Sevier Bolton	1120	Claiborne Evans
9984	Luna Bower	20,281	Francis M. Fennell, Estate of (Isabella Fennell, Exec.)
6807	Charles B. Brewer	2755	Francis Flippen
17,231	Berry or Benj. Castle	6493	E. C. Garland
9145	W. H. Christian	19,481	Joseph Garland
19,476	Joseph S. Clarke	6494	William Garland
2124	James Clendenin	15,549	John M. Gasque
25,614	James M. Cloud	11,606	M. M. Gilbreath
1342	Minerva Coates	16,734	Robert S. Gilliland
3531	J. T. Coats	8370	Bazel G. & Ellender D. Glasscock
20,123	Christopher C. Cobb	8371	Mary Gonce
5071	W.R.W. Cobb Estate (Bryant Cobb, Adm.)	19,482	Asa R. Green, Estate of
1349	Rice A. Coffee	20,843	Amanda J. Greene, Estate of (John P. Timberlake, Adm.)
4816	Absalom Coffey	19,480	John V. Gross
1653	William Coley	3963	William Gullatt
3571	Henry H. Coulson	2751	Johnson Hackworth
1884	Jacob Coulson	1655	Lydia C. Hackworth
3573	W. C. Coulson	1654	Newton Hackworth
3541	Clark Cross	6496	Thomas J. Hargiss
4047	George Cross	4822	Andrew Harper
4049	Mary A. Cross	3582	Robert F. Harper
4050	Melinda Cross	11,233	George W. Haws
3532	Sandifer Cross	4248	William Hays
4048	Wiley Cross	6825	George W. Hinshaw
		7969	Nancy Hinshaw
		1351	Dr. P. H. Helton
		17,754	C. B. Hill, Estate of (William R. Hill, Adm.)

CIVIL WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS FILED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION 1871-1880 (Cont.)

<u>CASE NO.</u>	<u>CLAIMANT</u>	<u>CASE NO.</u>	<u>CLAIMANT</u>
6497	Orin Hill	5636	Jordan Rowan
1657	Mary S. Hogwood	1348	Thomas Rucker, Adm. of Estate of William A. Austin
1656	Mary E. Holden, Adm. of Estate of John Holden	6701	Eliza J. Rudder
10,158	Jack Holland	7958	Israel P. Russell
3544	Nancy J. Howard	19,500	Sarah C. Russell
2625	Andrew J. Huggins	4804	William Russell
19,388	Wm. F. Huer	3529	Archibald Rutherford
4120	John Hutton	19,608	John Ryan
6028	Allen Isbell	5935	Grove Sammons
6502	Miller Isbell	6843	Benj. V. Sanders
8821	Mary James	1915	John Sanders
20,618	William P. James	1356	William Sanders
1352	Lysander Johnson	7837	Martha Ann Scarborough
1344	Nathaniel A. Johnson and David Edwards	1881	Thomas J. Scruggs
5629	Moses Keel	15,918	John Selby
5630	Nathaniel Kennamer	16,768	Walter Selby
15,064	Andrew J. Kirby	3615	Alfred M. Shelton
15,660	Mary J. Kirby	3617	William Shelton
19,486 &	Richard L. Kirby, Jr.	3616	William F. Shelton
10,834		20,137	William L. Shelton
6030	John Kirkpatrick	20,621	Elizabeth Shirley
6032	Nelson Kyle	11,506	Armina Shook
840	Bayless E. Ladd	6517	William Simmons
9147	E. E. Ladd	15,661	Matthew Sims
21,525	Louise Ladd	7550	Wesley Sisk
5632	Reuben Lemly, Sr.	6845	John W. smart
18,911	Madison Lewallen	10,251	John Smith
2627	John T. Lewis	3980	Benjamin Snodgrass, Estate of John Snodgrass, Sr.
856	Jesse Lilly	19,504	Levi Snow
9166	John C. Logan	11,505	Frederick Stearns
1914	James N. Maples	19,505	James P. Steeley
2384	Moses Maples	3366	Jesse Stevens
19,494	John Martin	20,113	Tabitha Stevens
22,294	Joseph A. Martin	8400	Nicholas Stevens
21,133	Maria Martin	4145	Claiborne Stewart
5143	E.W.S. Mason, Estate of	1340	Elisha Stogsdill
19,607	Malinda McClendon	16,706	John Stoltz
3528	Caroline McCrary	1661	John Sullivan
7610	Samuel McCrary	4055	J. B. Talley
8258	Jane McGwinn	7457	Martha A. Teeters
16,159	Johnson McKay	5839	Joseph Thomas
19,493	Henry McNelly	5215	William C. Thomas
9456	Willaim Messer, Estate of	2401	Mary Thornton
6831	Sarah Miller	855	William A. Thornton
7975	A. S. Mitchell, Estate of	3530	John P. & Joel S. Timberlake
4052	Susan Mitchell	3989	John P. Timberlake, Adm. of Amanda J. Greene Estate
7834	Thomas J. Mitchell	20,843	John C. Tinney, Estate of Vance B. Tipton
16,340	John Moore	19,474	Evaline & Lucy Tonner
9132	William Moore	19,506	Ellison Toon
1748	Joseph Morgan	6702	Jesse C. Trice, Estate of Annie Utter
16,157	George W. Newcomer	19,507	Harriet Ann & John W. Utter
4838	Alfred Owens	7968	Hiram Vaught
3604	Joseph B. Pace	17,834	Joshua C. Wall
11,286	Jourdan Peacock	8374	Elizabeth Wallace
21,136	Mary J. Pemberton	15,662	Sarah A. Ward
19,495	Hiram Peters	3548	Charlotte A. Warren
9148	Thomas Pettitt	4056	Sarah A. & Wm. B. Warrington
8870	Elijah Phillips, Estate of	7119	Margaret T. Webb
21,530	William C. Price	4914	Elizabeth Wells
8871	Litha Pullum	6440	John Whitfield
1658	Laxton Rash	5929	Elias Wilborn, Estate of Mary Jane Wilder
9458	Samuel Raynes	5845	Jacob M. Williams
20,468 &		7553	Mariah Wilson
20,111	George W. Ridge	2646	Thomas J. Wood
20,467	William Ridge, Estate of (George W. Ridge, Adm.)	1662	P. S. Woodall
4054	Dennis Roach	5641	Pleasant Woodall
3546	Margaret W. Roach	6524	Pleasant S. Woodall, Adm. of Estate of Presley R. Woodall
4053	Perkins Roach	5841	Silas P. Woodall
7549	Jesse Roberts	4366	
857 &		5401	
292	Walter Rosser		

CIVIL WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS FILED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION 1871-1880 (Cont.)

16,191 William Woosley, Estate of
 6859 John W. Wright
 3626 Lavinia Wright, James K.P.
 Wright
 19,509 William C. Wright
 3625 Zachariah Wright
 5844 John Wynn, Estate of
 (Margaret Wynn, Adm.)
 15,472 John T. Young

3537 William R. Brown
 6808 Thomas J. Bryant
 19,473 Jonathan M. Burgess
 4810 George W. Burrow
 8249 James J. Busbee
 9158 Derrell Busby
 19,605 Robert Bynum, Estate of
 (John P. Bynum, Adm.)
 15,659 Valentine Cagle
 3980 David K. Caldwell, Adm. of
 Estate of Benjamin Snodgrass
 1347 Daniel Cameron
 20,122 Isaac Campbell
 20,840 James Campbell Estate
 (Wm. W. Campbell, Adm.)
 6486 Thomas Capehart
 21,116 Elizabeth A. Card
 3468 Leonard W. Cardin
 13,285 James Cargile
 1651 Jesse Cargile
 3538 Lewis Cargile
 3539 &
 291 Lewis Cargile
 20,279 Jane R. Carter

JANE R. CARTER, CASE NO. 20,279

SOURCE: Legislative, Judicial & Fiscal Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C.,
 RE: RG 56

Jane R. Carter was the widow of James L. Carter who was the son of Stephen Carter, co-founder of old Bellefonte circa 1822. James L. and Jane R. Carter were the parents of four children William, Stephen, Sarah, and John H. Carter. Stephen and John Carter died young. James L. Carter died circa 1844, and Jane R. Carter raised her family in old Bellefonte. William Carter died in the 1870s, and Sarah Carter married G. W. Smith but had no children. Therefore, there are no living descendants of this branch of Stephen Carter's family. Sarah Carter Smith is buried in Blue Spring Cemetery in Larkinsville beside her husband. Her mother, Jane R. Carter, is buried in their family plot at Blue Springs.

Under the Act of March 3, 1871, Jane R. Carter, widow, made a claim for losses sustained during the Civil War. Although she submitted several pages of sworn testimony plus affidavits from her daughter and three of her Bellefonte neighbors, her claim was eventually denied by the Commissioners of Claims. The denial was based on the testimony of one of her Bellefonte neighbors, Joseph M. Burton, who stated he was well acquainted with the claimant and that she was disloyal during "the war." Larkin Willis, J. J. St. Clair, Fred Stern, W. L. Shelton, Nelson Kyle, and P. C. Coulson had testified to prove Jane Carter's loyalty.

Jane R. Carter stated she was born in 1811 in Knoxville in Knox County, Tennessee. She had resided on her small farm at Bellefonte about thirty years, and she stated she acquired the land as a gift of her niece, Mary White of Talladega County, Alabama. Jane R. Carter states she and her family were loyal to the Union and that her sons were not in the Confederate Army. She furnished "delicacies" to General Willicks soldiers when General Willicks's headquarters were in her yard. She also stated her son, John H. Carter, died November 12, 1862, and her son, William J. Carter, died July 3, 1871. The file on Jane Carter's claim is substantial, and selected parts are reproduced on the following pages to show the type information available from this research resource. This file contains valuable information in documenting the history of Bellefonte during the Civil War. It is also a good example of the family information which can be found in the claims of the other 255 Jackson Countians who presented their losses to the Commissioners of Claims between 1871 and 1880.

In the matter of the claim
of Mrs. Jane P. Carter in Case
No 20,279 of Bellefonte Jackson
County Alabama as to interrogatories from
8 to 43 omitted in her testimony already
gone forward,

- 3 I live Knoxville, Knox County East Tennessee
4 at or near Bellefonte Jackson County Alabama
on my farm. I have lived here on this
place about thirty years. I did not
change my residence during the war.
5 They were on the side of the union.
and were on the same side from beginning
to end.
6 I did not say any thing against the
union cause.
7 I was, and did feed ^{and} them whenever they
came if I had it.
8 Nothing only to feed them or furnish
such delicacies as I could for the sick.
9 If I had any I do not know it.
10 I was not in the service.
11 I only contributed something to the soldiers,
12 the side of the union. I do not mean when
I say the side of the union. That I was active
and made great demonstrations. For I did
not. My sympathies were with the union and
this is the way I wish to be understood.

- 12 I did not do any thing worthy of note, but was looked upon as a union woman.
- 13 I did and have tried to adhere to the union throughout. If for no other reason I would in memory of my son William J. Carter.
- 14 I did not rejoice at the battle of Bull Run or Manassas. But was glad to hear of the final surrender.
- 15 I received many favors from the Officers and men. The one hundredth Indiana Regt. The Col. was off on Furlow & Major A. M. Johnson was in command, and his Officers and men were very kind to me and family.
- 16 I have never taken an oath only as Mail Contractors, since the war or before the the war or during the war.
- 17 W. F. Hunt, Judge Nelson Kyle, Hamlin Caldwell, J. J. St. Clair, who was called to testify in my case.
- 18 I was not threatened my self, but my son William J. Carter's life was threatened, by Dashwhackers. There was a squad of men who came to my house and ordered me to open the door, I refused, and they broke down the door, and Robed my house, pretending to be looking for fire arms. My son was not at home. That night they would have killed him if he had been

- 18 This treatment all came from my self and
family being union.
- 19 I never was arrested by any Rebel Officer
or Soldier.
- 20 No Rebel Officer ever taken any of my property
The Squad that robbed my house were "Bushwacks"
and in disguise.
- 21 I never had any property Confiscated by Rebel Officers
- 22 If I ever did I do not remember it I would
answer I never did.
- 23 There was none ever used.
- 24 I never was in any service for the Rebel Government.
- 25 I was not in civil or military service.
- 26 I never taken an oath to the Confederacy.
- 27 I did not. nothing of the kind.
- 28 I was not in either.
- 29 I was in no way Intreated in the Confederate ^{Government,}
- 31 I never subscribed to any thing for the
Rebel Government.
- 31 I never contributed any thing to the Confederate
Government.
- 32 I never did.
- 33 I was not.
- 34 I never taken an Oath to the so called Confederacy.
- 35 I never received a pass from any Rebel Officer.
- 36 I had Stephens in the Confederate army.
William & Theophilus, Joseph & James Woodall
who were all four were brothers I do not
remember if I ever knew their ages.

A SAND MOUNTAIN ENTERPRISE

SOURCE: PROGRESSIVE AGE, June 26, 1919

"In getting up news for our readers I cannot help believe that things that interest me will more than likely interest at least a few of readers and as no article written will interest everybody, I shall not be disappointed if this does not appeal to all the readers.

We have received several pressing invitations from Dr. Bobo and his hustling son, Claude, to visit their place of business on the brow of Sand Mountain, and Saturday we had the opportunity to visit them.

We were told that there was a company known as the Pisgah Land Company and that they were getting out some lumber out on Sand Mountain, but when our car ran up to Bobo's incline near Pisgah we thought surely we had run into some big Chattanooga lumber yard. For my part I didn't think there was that much lumber in this whole country. It looked like to me there were acres of land literally covered in lumber ready to be shipped.

Dr. M. J. Bobo, from what I can learn, is the real promoter of this enterprise, I mean incline. This incline was an eye opener to me and I think is one of the most commendable enterprise on Sand Mountain. Dr. Bobo calls it the Jay Bird Southern railroad. It is a straight line from the river to the top of the mountain and is pulled up the mountain by a cable. Large cars of lumber go down the mountain and are unloaded and return in about 15 minutes. All the freight for the upper part of the mountain comes up the mountain at this place. Dr. Bobo showed us his pine pole bungalow that is one of the most unique buildings we have ever seen and if you ever get a chance to see it be sure to see it.

At this high pinnacle the people of Sand Mountain are going to erect a towering monument to the Boys of Jackson County who fell in the World War (I). The blue prints of the monuments were inspected and it is to be a tower on a solid natural rock foundation 132 feet high with an observation platform about twenty feet from the top.

From the waters of the Tennessee River it will be over 1000 feet high. Surrounding this monument they contemplate the establishment of a park and an auditorium is to be built in this park where annually will be held conventions of the citizens of the country at which time various subjects of interest to the people of the county will be discussed by eminent speakers. Here's hoping these promoters will meet with success.

Written by the Editor of the Progressive Age, June 26, 1919

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ROUTE FOUR - BOX 265

SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

PERMIT #11

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

JACKSON COUNTY, THE SWITZERLAND OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-ONE

JULY 5, 1985

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING - Sunday, July 21, 1985, 2:30 p.m., Bucks Pocket State Park

Mr. I. R. Holt, Bucks Pocket State Park Ranger, will speak to the J.C.H.A. on July 21, 1985, 2:30 p.m., in the park pavillion located near park headquarters. The pavillion is in the basin and NOT on the overlook. Martha Hunt Huie, Program Vice-President, advises there will be benches but feel free to bring your lawn chairs and cameras. Ice cream and cake will be served following the program.

Members and invited guests who would like to carpool in the caravan should meet at Scottsboro City Hall parking lot at 1:30 p.m. To reach Bucks Pocket, travel Highway 35 from Scottsboro. Turn right at Section and go to Macedonia. At the Macedonia four-way stop, turn right. Go about 200 yards and look for sign for Bucks Pocket. Turn left at the sign.

According to Association by-laws, ANNUAL DUES ARE NOW DUE and payable to:

Jackson County Historical Association
Mrs. Nelson Varnell, Treasurer
1006 Birchwood Drive
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP - \$7.50
LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$100.00

Memorials and Honorariums at discretion of donor are welcomed.

Please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

Jackson County Historical Association members receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

THREE NEW LIFE MEMBERS THIS QUARTER:

Mrs. Harry (Betty) Campbell, Mr. James N. (Jim) Clemens, and Mrs. William B. (Martha) Huie are the three most current life members of the Jackson County Historical Association. Mrs. Thomas A. (Gerri) Gibson, Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell, Mr. Harry Campbell, and Mrs. Norma Jean Moore became life members in recent months. Completing our life membership role are Miss Patty Woodall, former Congressman Robert E. Jones, and Mr. Walter T. Sumner. As members reach the age of 90 years young, they automatically become Honorary Life Members. To date, Mrs. H. G. Jacobs is the Association's only member of this honored group.

The Association extends a special thanks to Mrs. Harry Campbell, Mr. James N. Clemens, and Mrs. William B. Huie for their distinguished support through life membership.

KIRKPATRICK FAMILY BOOK Published by J.C.H.A. Member, Eva Smith Burger

Mrs. Clarence Melvin (Eva Smith) Burger has compiled and published a history of the Kirkpatrick Family of Jackson County, Alabama. The lineage format and in-depth documentation for each generation are well researched and presented. Mrs. Burger also traced the Adam and Mary (Polly) Derrick and Jacob Leroy and Margaret (Wilburn) Smith lines in her publication. Daniel Kirkpatrick, born 1784, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Gerron (Guering) Kirkpatrick, and Daniel married Margaret Shadden on March 2, 1810 in Roane County, Tennessee. Daniel served in the War of 1812, and became an early settler in Paint Rock Valley in Jackson County, Alabama. Mrs. Burger resides at 2708 Day Road, Huntsville, Alabama 35801. At the April meeting of the J.C.H.A., she presented a copy of her book to the Scottsboro Library.

J.C.H.A. 1985 PAID MEMBERSHIP

The following have paid 1985 membership dues. If your name does not appear below, please support your Jackson County Historical Association with your \$7.50 annual dues. Please mail your check which is tax deductible to Mrs. Nelson Varnell, Treasurer, 1006 Birchwood Drive, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

Mrs. J. B. Beard
 Mrs. Lilah Beason
 Mrs. Ruth Berzett
 Mrs. William Bogart
 Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bramblett
 Mrs. Sammie M. Brown
 Mrs. Clarence Melvin Burger
 Mrs. Sandra Burney
 Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell (Life Member)
 Mrs. Bessie Campbell
 Dr. and Mrs. David Campbell
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell (Life Members)
 Mrs. Madge R. Caperton
 Lt. Col. George H. Carlton
 Mr. Stanley D. Carter
 Mrs. Randy Cash
 Mrs. Ann B. Chambless
 Mr. J. C. Clemons
 Mr. James N. (Jim) Clemens (Life Member)
 Mrs. Loyd Crawford
 Mr. and Mrs. Waco Derrick
 Mr. Steve D. Durham
 Dr. and Mrs. Ronald H. Dykes
 Mrs. Joann Thomas Elkins
 Mr. Gordon Foster
 Mrs. John Will Gay, Jr.
 Mrs. Thomas A. Gibson (Life Member)
 Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fred Gross
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Hammer, Jr.
 Mrs. Roberta A. Helwig
 Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Hicks
 Mrs. Sybil Bishop Hinman
 Mrs. Fern Hodges
 Miss Jane E. Hodges
 Mrs. Kenneth Holder
 Mrs. Peggy W. Holland
 Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hollis
 Mr. and Mrs. William B. Huie (Life Member)
 Mrs. Grace P. Hunt
 Mrs. James T. Jones
 Mr. Robert E. Jones (Life Member)
 Mrs. Hugh Keeble
 Mr. P. B. Keel
 Mrs. Joe Henry King
 Mrs. Clarence B. Kirby
 Dr. and Mrs. E. Rudder Knox
 Mrs. Ella Ruth Lamberth
 Mr. Charles H. Loyd
 Mr. and Mrs. David Loyd
 Mrs. M. H. Lynch
 Mrs. H. G. Jacobs (Honorary Life Member)

Miss Eunice Matthews
 Miss Hazel Matthews
 Miss Leola Matthews
 Miss Pauline Matthews
 Mrs. Pearl Matthews
 Miss Edith Money
 Mr. James E. Money
 Mrs. Norma Jean Moore (Life Member)
 Mrs. Virginia Mosgrove
 Mr. Walker W. McCutchen
 Mrs. Marilyn Osterland
 Mr. and Mrs. Ford H. Owens
 Mr. and Mrs. Carlus P. Page
 Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rex Page
 Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Page
 Mr. Robert Leo Page, Sr.
 Mrs. F. B. Parker
 Mr. Gerald R. Paulk
 Mrs. William Peters
 Mr. Larry L. Phillips
 Mr. and Mrs. Barry Pickett
 Mrs. Walter H. Plummer
 Mrs. Ralph J. Powell
 Mrs. John F. Proctor
 Mr. and Mrs. Worth Proctor
 Mrs. Margaret E. Rainey
 Read-Moore Publications, Inc., N.Y., N.Y.
 Mrs. Hazel Isbell Roberts
 Miss Lois M. Robertson
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Jr.
 Mrs. William F. Rochelle
 Mrs. Mary Anna Rudder
 Mrs. John Schuerman
 Mrs. Addie K. Shavers
 Mrs. Leon Shelton
 Mr. Mark Scott Skelton
 Mrs. Harrison H. Smith
 Mr. J. N. Smith, Sr.
 Mrs. Julian H. Snelson
 Mr. and Mrs. Agee Strickland
 Mr. Walter T. Sumner (Life Member)
 Mrs. John B. Tally
 Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tally III
 Tennessee Valley Authority Tech. Library
 Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas
 Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Varnell
 Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Walker
 Mrs. Sara C. West
 Mr. Jesse H. Wheeler, Jr.
 Mrs. Dorothy M. Williams
 Wisconsin Historical Society
 Mrs. Eliza B. Woodall
 Ms. Patty Woodall (Life Member)

Publication Exchange Members:
 Giles County Historical Society (Tn)
 Franklin County Historical Society (Tn)
 Landmarks, Inc. of DeKalb Co., Al

BARRY PICKETT, J.C.H.A. MEMBER AND CEMETERY PRESERVATIONIST PRESENTED APRIL PROGRAM

For almost ten years, Barry Pickett has been clearing, cleaning, inventorying, and recording cemeteries. At the April, 1985, program meeting, Barry shared his interesting avocation and the joys of preserving the identities of thousands buried in Jackson County. His loose-leaf spiral notebooks are filled with names in alphabetical order as well as biographical and genealogical information he has documented by reading obituaries and old newsprint as well as personal interviews with living descendants. Barry has completed the inventory of all cemeteries on the east side of the Tennessee River and is now working on the west side. He recently completed an inventory of Cedarhill Cemetery in Scottsboro. Barry immediately shares the fruits of his labor with the public by placing a copy of his work in the Scottsboro Public Library. He keeps up with secluded single gravesites and small graveyards as well as larger perpetual-care cemeteries. Hopefully, his compilation can soon be published.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES
BY
David Campbell, President
Jackson County Historical Association

Soon the long-awaited bridge across the Tennessee River near Scottsboro will open. Although the adjacent B. B. Comer Bridge still will be utilized for east bound traffic, it is an appropriate time to look back at the history of this Jackson County landmark.

The bridge, named after former governor B. B. Comer, has spanned the river since 1930, when it was completed as a part of a massive bridge-building project conducted by Governor Bibb Graves. In today's high technology society where cars and houses talk and people live with artificial hearts, the construction of a bridge might not appear that impressive. But to residents of Jackson County in 1930, the completion of the bridge was a major event. In fact, an estimated 7,000 - 8,000 people turned out for the bridge dedication ceremonies on August 2, 1930. The Progressive Age (August 10, 1930) described the bridge dedication as "one of the biggest events in the history of Scottsboro and Jackson County."

Former Congressman Robert Jones experienced a somewhat ironic twist in regard to the history of B. B. Comer Bridge. Congressman Jones worked on the bridge during the summer before he left for college. He was one of the approximately one hundred men involved in constructing B. B. Comer Bridge for the Kansas City Bridge Company. The new bridge will be named in honor of Congressman Jones in recognition of his service in Congress and contributions to the people of North Alabama.

Congressman Jones recalls that B. B. Comer Bridge was of great economic benefit to Jackson County when it opened. Not only did it provide badly-needed jobs during the Depression, but it opened up Sand Mountain to economic development and united a county that had been geographically separated by the Tennessee River. Until this time ferries were utilized to cross the river, but these were often inoperable during spring flooding.

Congressman Jones credits Governor Graves with getting financing for Comer Bridge through the state legislature. He did this by naming each bridge in his construction project after an important and politically influential person in the state. B. B. Comer had served as governor of Alabama from 1907 to 1911 and although he was deceased, his family remained powerful in Alabama politics, particularly through their business activities in Avondale Mills.

In his book The Story of Scottsboro, Jerry Gist lists some specific details about Comer Bridge. It was, he notes, built at a cost of approximately \$525,000, including the approaches. It is two hundred feet high at its peak and 2,148 feet long. Initially, Comer Bridge was operated as a toll bridge. Charges ranged from five cents for a pedestrian, to 25 - 50 cents per automobile, depending on the number of passengers, and \$1.50 for a truck over six tons.

Gerald Zeigler, current President of the North Alabama Electric Cooperative, recalls when his father maintained the toll gate at the bridge and farmed the river-bottom land that has since been covered by the backwaters created by Guntersville Dam. Mr. Zeigler and his family lived in the white-frame house adjacent to the bridge that remains today. Mr. Zeigler remembers that it was sometimes difficult for people to pay the toll during the Depression years. "Sometimes a car would pull up and there would be people under blankets or down in the floorboard hiding. The car would be full. Each person was supposed to pay and they were trying to get out of the toll. A nickel was a lot back then. Most of the time my father would let them on through."

Mr. Zeigler also remembers that the brakes on cars and trucks in the 1930s weren't as good as they are now. It was common, he said, for cars or trucks to crash through the wooden gate that served as the toll barrier. "Sometimes we would hear a car blowing its horn and flashing its lights and we knew that they were trying to tell us they couldn't stop in time. When we could, we would raise the gate and get their toll when they stopped on down the road." Mr. Zeigler also remembers going onto the bridge to hang kerosene lamps as lights for boats on the river. "There was no traffic on the bridge, so it wasn't like walking out on the bridge would be today," he said.

Stories of the bridge abound. Stories of a couple marrying on the bridge, of a pilot flying his plane under the bridge, of foot races across the bridge.

Comer Bridge, then, lives in the memories of many Jackson County residents. Most probably can recall the excitement of riding across the bridge for the first time and looking down at the mysterious river below, or the anxiety of driving across the bridge for the first time, or crossing the bridge as snow and ice were falling. As mentioned, Comer Bridge will continue to be used. It is not yet ready for the history books, although some residents who have heard the stories of unsound, shaky pilings because of jolts from barges might wish that the bridge were history. When and if the day comes that the bridge is closed, there will be those who remember that it once was the one and only bridge and the centerpiece of the county.

MR. CHARLES CARTER OF ALABAMA TELLS OF THE PAST

SOURCE: THE DALLAS NEWS, 1893

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Charles Carter is the great-grandfather of former U. S. Congressman Robert E. Jones. Mr. Jones originally gave this article to his nephew, Madison County Circuit Judge John David Snodgrass, who shared the article with Madison County Circuit Judge William W. Page who sent the article to his uncle, Carlus Page, who gave your editor a copy with a note stating: "He(Charles Carter) is my kind of Democrat." The article speaks for itself.

"Mr. Charles Carter of Talladega County, Alabama, recently visited his son, Mr. Charles F. Carter, at the corner of Ross Avenue and Crockett Street (Dallas.) Mr. Carter was born on the 8th of May, 1803, in Albermarle County, Virginia, and HE IS IN HIS 90TH YEAR. Notwithstanding his ripe age, he is hale and hearty and his hold on vitality enabled him to travel from his home in Alabama to Dallas and from Dallas to Belton, where another son resides. He has lived through the nineteenth century, during which the nation grew from the colonial period to its present power and greatness and the most wonderful achievements which characterize this as a fast age were developed. He has been a close and an intelligent observer, is a ready conversationalist. A chat with him is more refereshing and interesting than a perusal of the volumes of history which have been made during the period of his long and active life. Though a planter all his life, he takes an active interest in politics, and beginning with a two years' term as magistrate he served his county as treasurer six years and he was three terms a representative of his district in the Alabama legislature.

When a NEWS representative called on Mr. Carter, he found him sitting on the porch in his shirt sleeves, enjoying the cool of the late afternoon, while others were comfortable in heavy coats. He extended a cordial welcome.

When asked to what he attributed his long life, his ruddy complexion and his immunity from the feebleness of old age, he replied: to hard work, regular habits, and an outdoor life.

"My friends tell me," he proceeded, "that I have taken care of myself, but I tell them I have not. Taking care of people as it is understood these days kills more of them than anything else. I have used tobacco seventy years, and yet I reckon I did wrong in learning to use it. My father died when I was eighteen months old. My Mother was poor, and the laws of Virginia in those days excepted nothing. I received a fair education. I have been a member of the Methodist church seventy-four years, a Democrat all my life, and I think my chances for the future are about as good as the chances of any of the rest of them. I don't care to live longer, only I want to vote one time more and I want to see Cleveland elected. Thomas Jefferson was president when I was born and I have lived under the administration of every president of these United States except Washington. I was married on the 15th of December, 1827, to Miss F. T. Veasey of Madison County, Alabama, and my wife died in the spring of 1886, there being fifty-nine years of married life. We had thirteen children, seven of whom are living - two in Texas - and I have eighty-three lineal descendants, including two great-great grandchildren.

Mr. Carter's happy jovial nature crops out in witty expressions every now and then in his conversation. "I am one of the first families of Virginia," he said. "They all left the state and it seems they have a sorry lot there now. They turned republican and went off after Mahone, but I believe yet there is no state like old Virginia. I was thirty years ago at the old Home where I was born. I cast my first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1824. I wasn't a Democrat then, I was just simply a Jackson man. He won the Battle at New Orleans and he whipped the Indians and the Indians thought he was the greatest man living. I voted for him three times and I have voted for a Democrat for president seventeen times and never missed getting to the ballot-box a single time. I think Jackson was one of the best presidents we ever had, but he never would have been president if he hadn't won at the Battle of New Orleans. War records made several men president and they have assisted a greatmany men into office. Zach Taylor was a good fighter and that was all, and so were Tippecanoe Harrison and Grant.

I think people become very foolish in campaign times. I went into the Dallas convention here and got disgusted and left, but in my young days I acted as many of them did. During Polk's campaign, I went with a party to a rally and we tented a whole week. He was called 'Hickory,' too, and when we were on our way to the rally we stopped in a hickory thicket. There were about 1500 men in the party and we all secured hickories and serenaded the town with them. It looks foolish to me now.

During Tippecanoe Harrison's campaign, he was the poor man's candidate. He was represented as having a log cabin covered with coon skins and the latch string was always on the outside to the poor man. The whigs built log cabins out of pound cakes and had them at their gatherings. On one of our gatherings we got a big poke stalk and fastened it in the shaft of a wagon and tied Tippecanoe's coon by the neck and had him dangling from the top of the poke stalk. Now, what argument was there in that? When Harrison died, John Tyler made a first-class democratic president. He vetoed the whigs' national bank scheme and they accused him of being a traitor to his party. But he was no traitor. He wasn't elected president and he wasn't bound to do what they wanted done."

Conversation drifting on to the present political era, Mr. Carter observed: "Cleveland has many of the traits of Jackson. He is as pure as Clay or Webster, but he has not got the hold on the people that they had. He knew when he wrote that silver letter that he would be persecuted and his position on the tariff he knew would injure him, but he is bold, fearless, and honest and I would as soon trust him as any man in the government. In the early days of this government, we had statesmen. Judge McCormick says we have more statesmen today than we had then, but I tell him we have more politicians who will sell the government out for their own political aggrandizement than we had then. I don't believe in my fellowman like I did fifty years ago. I have lost confidence. I don't believe we are capable of self-government, and I believe the government of the United States will not exist more than twenty-five years in its present form. I think there will be a revolution of blood or opinion and our constitution will be changed. We may drift into a monarchy. I have watched the course of this government nearly ninety years, and we never had anything like the spectacle that is presented today. In the past we had isms and issues. We had to have them. We had the know-nothing ism and the United States Bank and internal improvement issues, but such absurdities as confront the people now were never proposed then. Can you conceive of a republican form of government existing with all of its people discontented? They are all restless and dissatisfied. There are too many issues and we have no statesmen who can bring about a reconciliation."

Referring to the progress of science and inventions during the century, Mr. Carter said: About all that has been done on that line has been accomplished within the last sixty years. The first railroad that I knew anything about was built in 1832. It was a line about thirty miles long, running from Muscle Shoals to Tusculum. It was built of stringers laid on the ground and flat iron placed on top of them and bolted down. There were no cross-ties. I think the building of that road practically broke every man who had anything to do with it. I never rode on it. My first trip on a railway car, I think was made over the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, which was the first to penetrate middle Alabama. We made very slow time and wrecks were very common. Sometimes the wheels would pick up a rail and it would shoot through the car and kill a lot of people. Most all travel then was by stage. Some merchants went through to New York on horseback to buy goods. It took three months to make the trip. They had to carry their money with them. Before leaving home they would try and arrange to get United States money, or else when they traded in New York their state money would be shaved. We had state banks in those days, and under the law, any man who could receive acceptable indorsers and could procure the recommendation of his representative in the legislature to his application could borrow any sum from the state banks not exceeding \$2000. It wasn't much trouble to get indorsers, and if the representative was a candidate for re-election, or for any other office, it was no trouble to get his recommendation. Some men who made acceptable indorsers sold the use of their names. This banking system went out of date, I think, in 1837 and it nearly bankrupted the state. We are paying interest on money issued then to this very day. While it was in vogue I never saw money so plentiful, but the crisis came and I never saw money scarcer in my life. Values depreciated about half and you couldn't sell property for hardly anything. That's what inflations and booms do. It is just like a man getting drunk and sobering up. I never knew people to get in debt during hard times. They always get in debt when times are flush. That is when they buy everything they want and if they haven't got the money they go in debt for it.

"There were no newspapers to speak of in my early days. We got our news by stage and it traveled very slow. The first newspaper in Alabama that I knew anything about was the Huntsville Democrat. It was established by William B. Long, a Kentuckian, and one of the brightest young men I ever knew. I saw a copy of one of the first issues fifteen or twenty years ago and I wish you could have seen it. I tried to buy it but the party who had it wouldn't give it up. It was printed on two sheets about the size of fools cap and it was full of advertisements of runaway negroes. Long was finally elected to the legislature, but he died before he began his term of service. His partner continued the paper and it is running yet.

"I could tell you enough to fill a volume, young man," he continued. "The first gin I ever saw was in Virginia. It had about ten saws I think. I remember my grandmother had a bag of cotton that she wanted to have ginned, and we boys had a big squabble over who would enjoy the novelty of going to the gin. I got to go, I remember, and I had to wait a long time before I could get my cotton. When I went to Alabama, which was then known as Mississippi territory, in 1813, comparatively little cotton was raised. In those days we couldn't gin over a bale a day. We got it to market by hauling it ten miles to Whitesburg and loading it on the Tennessee River on flatboats and sending it around by Memphis to New Orleans. John Terry who is now living back there was a steersman and he made money boating cotton."

"I remember when the telegraph first came about. We didn't believe in it. People were mightily divided on the question of its success and we used to have some warm discussions over it. I don't like to prophesy about electricity. I don't know what they may do with it, but I am a sort of skeptic yet on some inventions."

Then Mr. Carter told of his dealings with the Indians and his observations of their characteristics. "I bought my land in 1835 from Tallasehade and Archie Leslie, one-half sections from each. They were Creek Indians and Tallasehade was the last Indian to sell in all that country. When I first went to him with an interpreter to negotiate about buying the land, his wife overheard the conversation and she came tearing out and I never heard a woman go on at such a rate. My interpreter told me it was no use, the old woman had spoiled the business. But afterward I learned I made a good impression on Tallasehade and he stuck to me to the last. His wife told me that she would be over the next day to see my wife. I told her that she could come, but I knew she wouldn't like my wife, because she was so ugly. The next day, sure enough, here came Tallasehade and his wife. As soon as she saw my wife she commenced laughing. "Why," says she, "She's a good-looking woman and the only thing about her that makes me wonder is that she took you for a husband." I told her that there was nothing ugly about me but my ears. "Yes," she said, "And I want them for saddle-skirts." She was as sharp as a briar, and I tell you, while Indians are not educated, they are naturally smart. Tallasehade wouldn't sell to me for a long time. He allowed me to live on his land, and he told me that he would some day sell to me. He was an Indian of strict integrity. Others tried to buy the land, but he wouldn't sell to them. He kept his promise to let me have the land, and I am living on it to this day."

Mr. Carter is familiar with the political situation in Texas. His son, C. F. Carter of Dallas, is supporting George Clark for governor while his other son, living at Belton, is a Hogg supporter, and, therefore, the old gentleman remains neutral on the subject of Texas politics. "I like Texas and her people," he said, "and if I was a young man again I expect I would live here, but there are some things here that I don't like. My son tells me that you have courts running all the time and you have the worst water in Texas I ever saw. The grand juries, I am told, hold six weeks' sessions. It is bad enough where I live, but it must be worse here. A week's session of the grand jury is long enough for us; but then it used to be said that all our bad people left us and came to Texas," and he laughed."

NECROLOGY (1975 - 1985)

Miss A. Kathryn Armstrong	Mr. Charles Maples Heath
Mrs. Willie H. Armstrong	Mrs. Winifred Heath
Mr. Julius Beard	Mrs. Sally Sumner Hollis
Mrs. Idita Blanks	Mrs. Walter Johnson
Mr. Frank Boyd	Mr. Hugh Keeble
Mrs. Kate Bradford	Mr. Houston Maples
Miss Daisy Caldwell	Mr. F. Bowers Parker
Mrs. Martha Caldwell	Mr. John T. Reid
Mrs. Mary Carter Christian	Mr. Sanders Russell
Mr. Charles Davis	Mr. Harrison Smith
Mrs. Belle Dicus	Mr. Charlie Stubblefield
Mrs. Emily Payne Eyster	Judge John B. Tally
Mr. John Will Gay, Jr.	Mrs. Bentley Thomas
Mr. John Henninger Graham, Sr.	Mrs. Emma Timberlake
Mrs. Maxie Gross	Miss Bernice Wallace
	Mr. Emmett Wheeler

"A man/woman really never dies while there are those on earth who love them. A man is never gone as long as there are those who remember him with fondness and as long as his memory evokes a wistful sigh. All who have loved and been loved in return have earned a piece of immortality."

(author unknown)

SOURCE: The Progressive Age, August 26, 1897 edition, page 2

A TIMELY WARNING

Editor, Progressive Age:

"I desire to present a few facts to the liberal-hearted merchants of Scottsboro, and to invite their attention to this section of the mountain. Sand Mountain of today is nothing like it was ten years ago, and I think the merchants of Scottsboro fail to realize the growing importance of the mountain as a commercial factor in the prosperity of the county and the upbuilding of their own town. Ten years ago there was not a single first-class school building, or a steam mill or a gin, in my neighborhood. Today there are four or five steam mills and gins within ten miles of my house, and three or four beautiful two-story school houses, in which are employed two and three teachers during the school term. Last year there was raised along the river front and this brow of the mountain, probably two hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Not a bale of it, with but rare exception, went to Scottsboro. Every bale was hauled up the mountain and twenty-five or thirty miles across it to Valley Head, Fort Payne, Collinsville, and some even to Boaz. Every bale of this cotton was raised in ten miles of Scottsboro, and by right should have been marketed there. This year the area planted is larger, the outlook better, and there will probably be raised at least an hundred bales more than last, and unless some inducement is offered by Scottsboro, every bale will follow the trend of last year. Every year more ground is planted in cotton, and the probabilities are, that next year there will be four or five hundred bales of cotton raised on this side of the river, all of it in ten or twelve miles of Scottsboro, every bale of which will make its way to the A.G.S.R.R. As with cotton, so it is with corn. A number of my neighbors have old corn to last them, and some to sell.

One of my neighbors has this year planted twenty-five acres to cotton and thirty-five to corn, an acre in pea-vine hay, a half acre each in sorghum, potatoes, and turnips; has harvested ten acres of oats, and has a first-class garden. The lowest estimate of his crop is twelve or fourteen bales of cotton and eight hundred bushels of corn. He also has plenty of old corn to run him until gathering-time. All of the work done in making this crop was by his own family, and he is not out a cent for hired labor. As with him, so with plenty of others. He lives within ten or twelve miles of Scottsboro, and all of his surplus will go to Collinsville or Valley Head, and his supplies in the way of groceries, shoes, clothing, guano for another crop, etc. will be bought there. Some of my neighbors sowed a little wheat last fall, and the result of the experiment is they have enough wheat to furnish them with flour for the ensuing year. This experiment will be followed by a large number this fall. All of this wheat has gone or will go, to Will's Valley, to be ground.

The stringency of the times has been so great for the past few years that our people are forced to return to first principles. The old fashioned spinning wheel and loom have been brought from their dark corners and put into use, and the musical hum of the one, and the click of the other, as the shuttle flies back and forth by the deft hands of our girls, is heard in nearly every house. The women card and spin their own thread, knit their own hose, mits, gossamers, comforters, and all sorts of fancy articles; weave their own drilling, linsey, jeans, sheeting, blankets, and bedspreads. Some of these latter are perfect gems of artistic skill and pretty enough to make the heart of any housekeeper warm with pride. One of my neighbors told me she had woven during the past year over two hundred yards of jeans. This jeans, mind you, is all wool and a yard wide. There is not a girl in my neighborhood fourteen years old, but what can prepare a tempting and appetizing meal on short notice; can knit, card, spin, and weave, can look after the baby intelligently when the old folks are out, launder a shirt so as to make a Chinaman ashamed of himself, and in a press pick from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of cotton a day. They are fairly well educated, refined and lady-like in their manners, and on Sunday morning when they come out to Sunday School and church they look so rosy and sweet in their fresh muslins and lawns, ribbons and furbelows, that the hearts of all old bachelors like Jim Cundiff, fairly ache with envy. They are nearly all natural and cultivated singers, and when some good old brother, in the amen corner raises the tune of 'Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me,' and they all join in with their fresh, joyful voices, the melody is such that the soul of a man is lifted as near Heaven as it ever gets in this mortal world.

(Continued on Page 8)

MADISON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE WILLIAM W. PAGE will share his copies of Southern Claims Commission's records on W.R.W. Cobb, Presley R. Woodall, Silas P. Woodall, and Moses Maples. If anyone needs copies, he can supply at five cents per page which is a savings of thirty cents per page. The National Archives in Washington, D.C. charges thirty-five cents per page. Judge Page can also save time and eliminate the "red tape" involved in securing same from the National Archives. You may write to Judge Page, Madison County Court House, Huntsville, Al. 35801, for the Cobb, Woodall, and Maples records.

Our men have also been forced to economize and diversify their farming, and they now raise nearly everything at home, and are as nearly independent as it is possible for any people to be. From a quarter of an acre they raise enough first-class tobacco to supply them for two years. They make their own molasses, vinegar, cider, wine, and an occasional run of good liquor. They raise an abundance of all the principal garden vegetables, and nearly every year increase their acreage of tillage. This year Providence has smiled upon the mountain and there will be a large surplus of cotton, corn, peas, oats, potatoes, etc. The crop is larger and more promising than I ever saw on the mountain. This surplus is going to find a market, and where shall it be? The roads to Fort Payne, Collinsville and Valley Head, are good nearly all the year, and the merchants there have large and commodious sheds where the mountain man can house and feed his stock, and be at no expense, for he takes his feed, bedding and grub with him, and is out nothing but his time. If Scottsboro wants the trade she WILL HAVE TO GIVE US A MACADAMIZED ROAD TO THE RIVER AND A FREE FERRY at some point, say at Hitch's ferry or McGwinn's gap, in order to secure it. I do not care how good the roads may be worked and how pretty and smooth they are, if they are of dirt only, the winter's rains and freezes disintegrate them, and they soon become impassable.

The Sand Mountain man has about solved the problem of making a successful living. The one-gallus cuss of fiteen years ago, with his squirrel rifle and possum dog and chronic indebtedness has gradually evolved into the hard working, economical thrifty and independent farmer of today. When he gathers his crop, he owns every particle of it, and no grasping mortgage due thirty days before the crop matures has any terrors for him. The tenant system is an unknown quantity, and no infernal lien permitting the landlord to dictate when and how he shall gather his crops bothers him. That nameless and dreadful shadow that hangs over the valley, causes him no uneasiness about his wife and little ones, for there are only two Negroes in the settlement and they are located at Fern Cliff. The coal oil trusts and the coal combines he laughs at, for lightwood knots are plentiful and wood is to be had for the cutting and hauling. That delusive "ignis fatuis" that has been chased out of the country and is now being hunted for by a paid commission in the courts of Germany, France and England and derisely known as 'McKinley prosperity,' causes him no loss of sleep for he has evolved a prosperity of his own; that is born of indomitable pluck and energy, tireless industry, and strict economy.

All of my interests and preferences are with Scottsboro, and I regret to see this rapidly increasing trade drifting away from our county site, but if you want our surplus cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, beef, pork, and mutton, this fall, you will have to offer equal, if not superior inducements to the towns on the A.G.S.R.R.

Sam Weller

Dutton, August 24, 1897 "

EDITOR'S NOTE by Ann B. Chambless: Most likely, this article was written by the editor of the Progressive Age rather than to him as printed. The name, Sam Weller, appears to be a journalistic pun based on the editor's view of economic welfare of the average Sand Mountain farmer in 1897. Also, this article was written with the flair of a well-seasoned journalist, and it appears on the second page of the paper in the column ordinarily devoted to editorials. The author gives a splendid comprehensive overview of the life and times of the Sand Mountain farmer in 1897. He apparently is trying to make the Scottsboro businessmen realize the necessity of improving the transportation routes later called farm-to-market highways.

PAINT ROCK VALLEY PIONEERS, VOLUME I, Now Being Compiled for Publication in late 1985

There is not a corner, attic, cemetery, or cove in Paint Rock Valley without history. The voices of other generations seem to echo in the maze of country lanes and family cemeteries. At least, two J.C.H.A. members have responded - Addie K. (Stovall) Shavers and Evelyn (Smith) Rochelle. With the help of Kitty (Vandiver) Henshaw, Mrs. Shavers and Mrs. Rochelle have inventoried all known cemeteries in Paint Rock Valley and the town of Paint Rock. To date, they have gathered information on approximately 105 cemeteries. Included in their publication scheduled for early winter of 1985 will be brief family sketches, including some census and marriage records, of most of the older citizens born prior to 1860. For pre-publication sales, contact Mrs. Addie K. Shavers, 2105 Maysville Road, Huntsville, Al 35811, or Mrs. Evelyn Rochelle, 1620 Clinton Avenue, East, Huntsville, Al 35801. A second volume covering school, church, Bible, Masonic lodge, and Civil War records is on the drawing board and will be published in 1986 by the same authors.

INDEX OF 1860 CENSUS OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA Now in Scottsboro Public Library

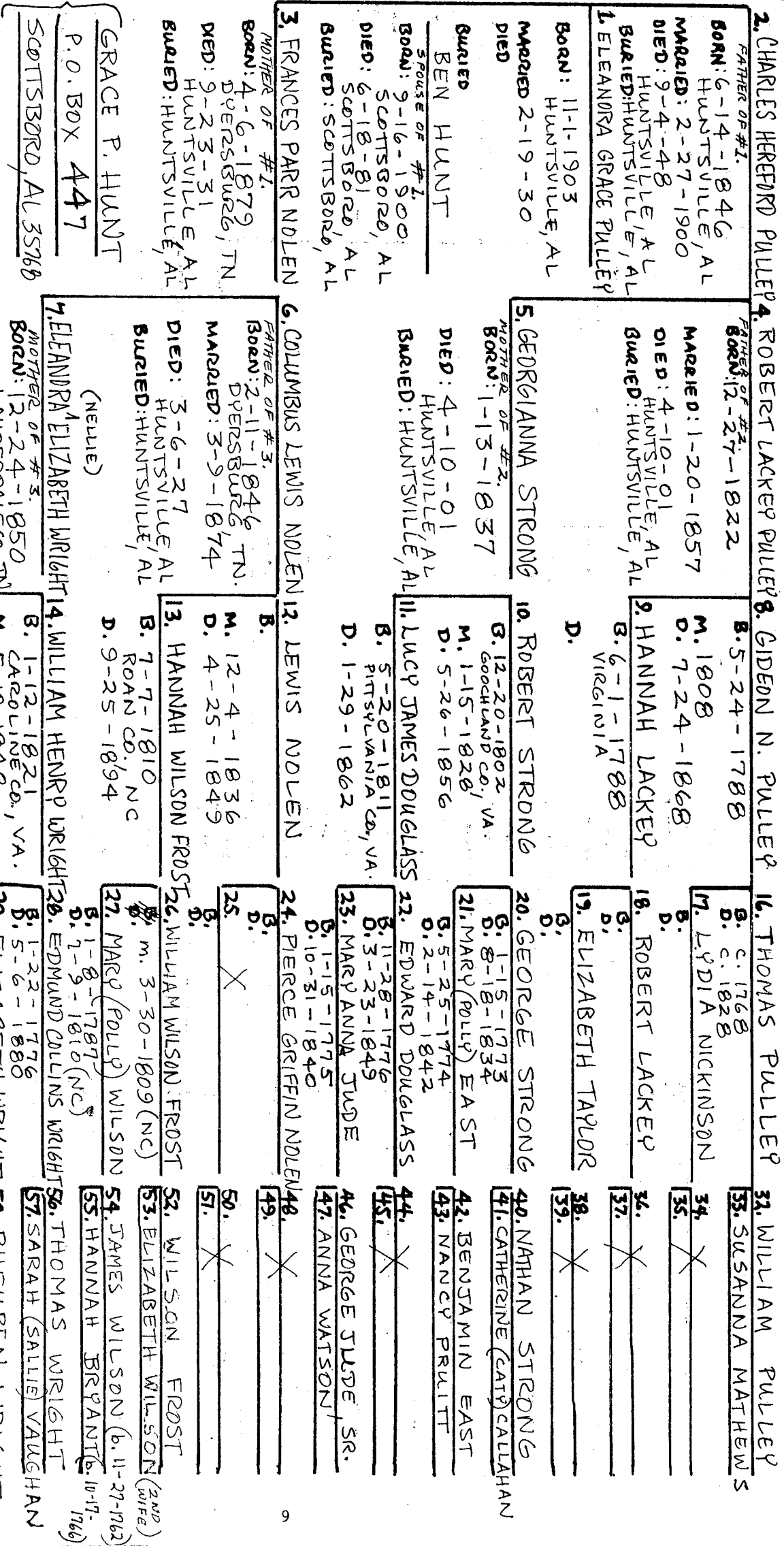
Mr. Don C. Keeton of 464 Robertsville Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830, prepared and printed an index of heads of households included in the 1860 census of Jackson County, Alabama, and donated a copy to the Scottsboro Public Library. Mr. Keeton gave his written permission to reproduce or otherwise use this information. He also donated a copy to Alabama Dept. of Archives and History and the Huntsville Public Library.

- EIGHT GENERATION ANCESTRAL CHART -

#

PERSON
SUBMIT-
TING
CHART

JULY 25, 1982



PEDIGREE CHART

January 23, 1981

DATE
 Stanley Dale Carter
 NAME OF PERSON IN BIRTHING CHART
 712 Mint Springs Road
 STREET ADDRESS
 New Market, Alabama
 CITY

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

ON CHART NO. _____

1 Stanley Dale Carter
 BORN Jan 1, 1953
 WHERE New Market, AL
 WHEN MARRIED _____
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____
 NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE _____

2 Earl Stanley Carter
 BORN Dec 12, 1921
 WHERE New Market, AL
 WHEN MARRIED Feb 10, 1951
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____

3 Ova Elaine Toney
 BORN Oct 17, 1932
 WHERE Elora, Tennessee
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____

James Warner Carter
 BORN May 13, 1878
 WHERE Estill Forks, AL
 WHEN MARRIED Dec 28, 1913
 DIED Sep 3, 1942
 WHERE New Market, AL

Mattie Elizabeth Hall
 BORN Jun 22, 1892
 WHERE New Market, AL
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____

William Walter Toney
 BORN Oct 13, 1896
 WHERE Jackson Co., AL
 WHEN MARRIED ca. 1924
 DIED _____
 WHERE _____

Mauvalene Isbell
 BORN Sep 29, 1902
 WHERE Jackson Co., AL
 DIED Oct 15, 1964
 WHERE Plevna, AL

16 Alfred B. Carter
 B. 1826

17 Martha F. Langston
 B. 1831

18 John Gray
 B. 1832

19 Catherine Jacks
 B. 1832

20 Ernest L. Hall
 B. 1870

21 Isaac J. Webb
 B. 1820

22 Martha Manerva Wilson
 B. 1833

23 Benjamin Byrd Toney
 B. 1820

24 William Marion Campbell
 B. 1833

25 Mary Ann
 B. 1833

26 Levi Isbell
 B. 1820

27 Rachel Rousseau
 B. 1831

28 John R. Sneed
 B. 1831

29 Nancy
 B. 1831

30 Emma Bell Sneed
 B. 1831

NOTE: No. 16 Alfred B. Carter is son of Milton and Elizabeth (Jacks) Carter.
 No. 19 Catharine Jacks is daughter of Evan and Rachel Jacks.
 No. 24 Benjamin B. Toney is son of Abraham and Sarah Toney.
 No. 25 Jane C. Woodfin is daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Woodfin.

JAMES SMITH - Early Legislator and Sauta Postmaster
by J. C. Clemons and Ann B. Chambless

James Smith, great-great grandfather of J. C. Clemons, was born on May 4, 1785, in what was then Botetourt County, Virginia¹. (This area was later formed into Allegheny County and Smiths lived in vicinity of Covington, Virginia.) James was the son of William Smith, an Indian Spy during the Revolutionary War and a large landowner near Covington. William Smith was granted a pension based on his military service during the American Revolution.

James Smith was an early settler at Sauta in Jackson County, and it appears that he located in this area prior to the formation of Jackson County and the statehood of Alabama, in December of 1819. He married Louvy Province who was born in Tennessee. Who her parents were or when James and Louvy married has not been determined. Older family members now deceased stated Louvy was at least one-quarter Cherokee.

James Smith was a Lt. Col. in the Alabama Militia, the first postmaster of Sauta (1835-1846), and served two terms in the Alabama Legislature during the years of 1828-1830. All indications are that James Smith was well educated for his day and came to this area with sufficient funds to buy choice real estate. James Smith built a two-story, log, plantation house at Sauta where he raised a family of eight children.² After his death in 1846, his heirs sold the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 5, Range 5 East, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 5, Range 5 East, and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 5, Range 5 East to Dr. G. W. Story. Story resold the land to a Mr. Loyd, and a lawsuit ensued. Jackson County Chancery Record I-K, pages 130-131, give a brief description of the Smith log house and name the eight Smith children as:

1. Serena Smith, born circa 1814, married W. F. McDonough and moved to Louisiana
2. Mary Smith, born 1816 (in Alabama according to 1850 census) md. M. M. Davidson
3. Eli Smith, born Sept. 22, 1820 in Jackson Co., Al., married Martha Elizabeth McCutchen and (2) Eva Jane Kirby Skelton on November 30, 1865
4. Narcissa, born 1824
5. Berry Smith, born circa 1825, married Mary, daughter of William Skelton
6. Bradford Smith, born circa 1828-1830, married Nancy _____ (possibly Vann)
7. Bowen Smith, born circa 1831
8. Eliza Smith, born _____, married _____ Vann. Eliza Vann died in Dec., 1857

After the death of James Smith's father in Virginia in 1836, James executed a power of attorney at the Bellefonte Courthouse giving his brother, Samuel Smith of Allegheny County, Virginia, full power to settle for James' share of his father's estate. J. C. Clemons found the document dated March 13, 1839, executed at Bellefonte, in the Allegheny County courthouse in Covington, Virginia.

James Smith died on August 21, 1846, before his father's estate was completely settled, as in June, 1860, James Smith's son, Berry Smith who had moved to Maries County, Missouri, executed a deed to Ballard Smith releasing his entitlement to his (Berry's) share of James' share in his father, William's, estate in Virginia.

James Smith (and his son, Eli) have marked graves at Smith's Chapel Cemetery at Aspel. Most likely, Louvy Province Smith is buried beside her husband in an unmarked grave.

J. C. Clemons descends from James Smith through James' oldest son, Eli Smith. Eli's children were:

1. George F. Smith, born 1846, married Temperance Childress, daughter of J.K. Childress
2. Silas Smith, born 1848, never married, died July 28, 1913
3. Joseph Smith, born 1851, died during the Civil War
4. Araminta Smith, born Feb. 14, 1852, married John Poole Bynum, son of Robert Bynum
5. Elizabeth Smith, born 1853, married Fletcher Erwin and moved to Arkansas
6. Ellen Smith, born 1854, married Luther M. Brandon. She is buried Mt. Zion Cem.
7. John Smith, born 1857, married Varina _____, and lived at Wolfe City, Texas
8. Tabitha Smith, born Feb. 22, 1859, married Lorenzo Dow Burgess; Buried Burgess Cem.
9. James Smith, born 1866
10. Lawrence Smith, born 1866, married Georgia Petty
11. Sarah Smith, born 1867
12. Jessie Lee Smith, born Oct. 20, 1868, married Ada Mariah Sumner. Parents of Mrs. Nan Smith Clemons, mother of J. C. Clemons
13. Amanda Smith, born 1869, married Joe W. Ashmore
14. Annie V. Smith, born Dec. 10, 1871, married Patrick Brewer

NOTE 1: Bible records from National Archives, Washington, D.C. (Wm. Smith file)

NOTE 2: Jackson County Chancery Record I-K, pages 130-131, Loyd -vs- Story

THINGS YOU WOULD NEVER KNOW WITHOUT READING OLD NEWSPAPERS
compiled by Ann B. Chambless

SOURCE: JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL - June 1, 1943

First Jackson Couple to be Married by a Woman - A first event in Jackson County history, so far as we know, took place in the court house at Scottsboro last Sat. afternoon (May 29, 1943) when a woman performed a wedding ceremony. The couple being married were Sam H. McAllister of Woodville Route and Miss Laura Joy Tidwell of Larkinsville Route. The lady performing the ceremony was Mrs. Bill Jones (formerly Miss Katherine Bryant) chief clerk in the office of the Judge of Probate. The law gives the chief clerk in any probate office the right to perform marriages in the absence of the judge of the court. Witnesses stated she performed the ceremony exactly according to law, but she states she was so frightened she hardly remembers what happened.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN - June 6, 1879

Kirby Creek - The new Baptist Church has been named Mount Zion. Rev. G. W. Morris is to preach the remainder of the year. The day of meeting is to be the third Saturday and Sunday in each month.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO INDUSTRIAL HERALD - January 20, 1870

Paint Rock Station was literally destroyed with a storm last Monday morning.

SOURCE: SCOTTSBORO INDUSTRIAL HERALD - February 10, 1870

Jackson County Locals - Caleb St. Clair, some miles above Bellefonte, is making flour at his mill. Our old friend also reminds us that at a mill now belonging to Mr. Campbell known as the Barbee Mill on a small mountain stream, they are making fine flour.

SOURCE: THE PROGRESSIVE AGE - May 21, 1891

There is undoubtedly a pressing need for a place of safe keeping for the records at the courthouse. Sometime recently Deed Book 14 was stolen from the shelves in the probate office which will no doubt give a great deal of trouble. Under the present arrangement there is nothing easier than to enter the place of keeping the public books and records, and, unnoticed, get away with any book. Then, in case of fire, the whole volume of records would be burned. True, it would be rather expensive to build a fire proof vault large enough to hold all the books and records, but the county could stand that expense better than have them exposed to the dangers of fire and being stolen and destroyed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jackson County Deed Book 14 was never found or returned to probate office.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES
Route Four - Box 265 - Barbee Lane
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

PERMIT #11

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-TWO

OCTOBER 10, 1985

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING - October 28, 1985
6:00 p.m. - Holiday Inn, Scottsboro, Alabama

The Jackson County Historical Association is ten years old! Join the celebration as we reflect on the past decade and look toward the future with goals for 1986. The meal will be a seated dinner (as opposed to buffet line in the past), and the entire cost of the meal is \$10.00, including the tip. Please make your reservation by mailing your check to Mrs. Nelson Varnell, Treasurer, 1006 Birchwood Drive, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768, by October 23, 1985. You may also pay at the door on Monday night, October 28.

Elise Hopkins Stephens, author of HISTORIC HUNTSVILLE, A CITY OF NEW BEGINNINGS, will be the speaker. A recognized scholar of Alabama history, Elise has written numerous articles on Alabama history and has taught history of the South and of Alabama in Alabama and Texas. She currently teaches history at Alabama A&M in Huntsville.

Ms. Stephens is a Phi Beta Kappa scholar, a graduate of Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University, and received her MA from Yale University. She is a stimulating, entertaining speaker, and she will be happy to autograph her HISTORIC HUNTSVILLE at the close of the meeting.

MEMBERS PAID SINCE JULY, 1985 EDITION OF CHRONICLES:

Mrs. James L. Anderson, Scottsboro, Al
Mr. Clyde Butler, Scottsboro, Al
Mr. John Paul Campbell, Scottsboro, Al
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clopton, Jr., Route One, Dutton, Al
Mrs. Thomas H. (Pat) Cobb, Scottsboro, Al
Mrs. William C. (Johnnie) Coleman, Scottsboro, Al
Mrs. Tom Foster, Scottsboro, Al
Dr. John B. Gayle, Titusville, Fl
Mr. Tommy Guice, Ft. Payne, Al
Mr. John H. Graham, Stevenson, Al
Mrs. Mary Ben Robertson Heflin, Memphis, Tn
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Loyd, Bridgeport, Al
Mrs. John C. Jacobs, Scottsboro, Al
Mrs. Jamie Robertson Landrum, Paradise Valley, Az
Judge William Page, Huntsville, Al
Dr. and Mrs. Morris Pepper, Scottsboro, Al
Mrs. Doran Russell, Stevenson, Al
Mrs. Sanders Russell, Stevenson, Al
Mrs. Robert D. Word, Jr., Scottsboro, Al
Mr. and Mrs. Gene Henninger, Stevenson, Al

J.C.H.A. ANNUAL DUES cover the period of January 1 through December 30 of each year. Regular membership dues are \$7.50 and a Life Membership is \$100.00. Members receive the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Checks should be mailed to the Association Treasurer, Mrs. Nelsons Varnell, 1006 Birchwood Drive, Scottsboro, Al 35768. Please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

THE JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION COMES OF AGE

by Ann B. Chambless, Editor

At the December, 1974, organizational meeting, twenty-five prospective members adopted Bylaws which led to the incorporation of the Jackson County Historical Association. Article II of the Bylaws states:

The Purpose of the organization is to RESEARCH, COLLECT, RECORD, DISSEMINATE, AND PRESERVE the history of the area of Jackson County.

The small steps taken during the first year became the basis for future growth of the infant organization. Each successive year presented new challenges and accomplishments. Many of the early projects were planned as mass orientation of Jackson County citizens to acquaint natives and newcomers with historic landmarks and events. Seeds were planted for developing museum facilities for the preservation and dissemination of Jackson County artifacts.

Recently a committee met to review the accomplishments of the past decade using the verbs in the Purpose as a standard. The committee agreed that the qualities of a dedicated researcher are rare and unique and hard to apply as a group or even a small committee. Several Association members have demonstrated these rare qualities and have accomplished much independently in their RESEARCH. Therefore, RESEARCH scored high.

To COLLECT data, members must actually acquire historical documents such as original land grants, old deeds, diaries, letters, newspapers, pictures, etc. and place such artifacts in a central repository. The score on COLLECT was not quite as high as it should have been for a ten year period. The committee unanimously recommends that more emphasis be placed on collection, recording, and putting material in a state of preservation. This is a prerequisite for dissemination.

The organization has DISSEMINATED in several ways - through the public library, through speakers who have the historic information at tongue-tip, through correspondence with out-of-county genealogists who are seeking information on their Jackson County ancestors, through inventorying and cataloging grave marker inscriptions, etc. However, the Association needs to redefine its concept of DISSEMINATE and set future goals in this area. For a start, more material should be recorded from individual collections, disseminated, and preserved on local library shelves.

Happy Tenth Birthday, Jackson County Historical Association. Your minutes are filled with excellent projects and accomplishments. You have emerged from infancy as a knowledgeable and preservation minded organization. Jackson County is a better place to live because of your standards of excellence. Now it is time to look to the future and the turn of the century. Your membership must resolve to commit more energy toward your stated Purpose. You must band together in motivating each other to take an active role in making the past work for the future. You must learn from the success of fellow preservationists in other areas. Perhaps an annual program audit would be helpful in future years. Manpower and funds must be committed to assure the Purpose is accomplished in the next decade. Congratulations on many accomplishments of the past decade, but do not rest too long on your laurels for they soon wilt.

TEN HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS

1. Provided stimulus and leadership for American Revolution Bicentennial celebrations throughout Jackson County
2. Membership Tea at the Wade Maples' home to introduce public to Association's preservation goals
3. Publication of 42 issues of JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES
4. Preserved and inventoried cemeteries and recorded inscribed grave markers
5. Supported National Register of Historic Places applications for Stevenson and Scottsboro Historic Districts
6. Provided brain trust for development and operation of Stevenson Depot Museum and Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center
7. Moved and reassembled historic log cabins to Stevenson City Park and the grounds of the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center
8. As individuals, members published historical books and family genealogies and promoted historic preservation of landmarks
9. Sponsored excellent quarterly programs which educated, motivated, and inspired membership and guests
10. Sponsored local Cherokee Fall Festivals

HAPPY TENTH BIRTHDAY, JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES

by

David Campbell, President, Jackson County Historical Association

Thoughts of the Civil War flow easily at Fort Harker in Stevenson. Stand on the east bank of the fort and look down toward the creek and sense for a moment what Union sentries felt as they watched for Confederate soldiers. Or look toward the Tennessee mountains where refugees from the war fled to the safety of Union camps in Stevenson. Or turn toward the depot and imagine General U. S. Grant there in his private train plotting strategy for his Chattanooga invasion. Or think about young James Garfield, who was also at Stevenson for a time; he survived the war but not the assassin's bullet that killed him some twenty years later as he served as President. Or think of the 76,000 Union troops who marched through the Stevenson area on their way to Chattanooga and feel their apprehension as they moved toward an uncertain fate.

All these thoughts and more come to life at Fort Harker, one of Alabama's best-kept historical secrets. This fall, efforts are being made to preserve the fort and its history. Members of the Stevenson Railroad Depot Museum Association, the Tennessee Valley Authority, archaeologists from the University of Alabama, and students from Northeast Alabama State Junior College are all involved in this project. The first step is to survey the fort site, much of which remains surprisingly in tact. According to John Graham, director of the Stevenson Railroad Depot Museum, long-range plans are to reconstruct the fort as authentically as possible. Mr. Graham, like others associated with the project, believes that the fort has a great potential for tourism and as an educational facility for students of the Civil War.

Fort Harker, an earthen fort some fifty yards square, was constructed at Stevenson in 1862. The fort was to secure the Union Army's hold on Stevenson, which was considered a strategic location. The town was a major adjunct for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga. The fort, surrounded by a dry moat, was named after Colonel C. G. Harker, who oversaw the construction. Walls of the fort were approximately fifteen feet high, but now time and the weather have reduced the height to six feet. Records indicate that the ground was so hard at the fort site that picks had to be used continuously for digging. Blacks in the Stevenson area were "impressed" to do this work, but there were so few available that four hundred blacks were brought in from other areas to work the construction site.

Records further indicate that a small battle involving some 1,000 Confederate troops and an undetermined number of Union troops took place at Stevenson. The Confederates took control of the fort for a short period of time, but later General Rosecrans made Stevenson the headquarters of his Department of the Cumberland. Along with this decision came 76,000 Union soldiers and with this the Stevenson area was firmly secured by the Union Army.

Work to restore the Fort Harker site began this fall. Until recent months Fort Harker had fallen into neglect. Parts of the fort walls had been worn down by trail bike riders and one bank had been used as a target practice for local policemen. Through the years area residents had raised gardens within the fort. However, through the work of Mr. Graham and many others in the Stevenson area, restoration work has begun on the fort site, which is owned by TVA. Plans at this time remain tentative; the survey comes first and further plans are to be made. However, planners envision a park area. The location is ideal. The fort itself sits atop a windswept hill one-half mile east of downtown Stevenson.

Stevenson offers plenty of Civil War history. In addition to Fort Harker, another Union fort, Fort Mitchell, waits to be preserved. Fort Mitchell is located one mile north of the Stevenson depot. Also, the house which served as General Rosecrans headquarters remains in Stevenson, although it has deteriorated badly through the years. The Union Army also established a medical facility and a refugee camp at Stevenson. These, too, await the attention of historians. Much exists to be developed in Stevenson and the people of the town are to be commended for taking a major step in that direction. Both the town and Jackson County should benefit greatly in the future. The efforts of Stevenson residents in preserving Fort Harker is a perfect example of how the past can be used to build a future.

Headquarters United States Forces
Near Stevenson, Ala., August 2, 1862

Col. J. B. Fry, Chief of Staff:

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit, for the information of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, a statement of the progress of the defenses upon which my command is now engaged.

1st. A redoubt on an eminence commanding the village and supply depot and the approaches thereto. This work is 50 yard square, with a command of 14 feet, having counterscarp galleries for defense of ditches. I herewith enclose a profile of the front, which will show that a great amount of labor will be required to complete it. The soil is very hard, requiring the continual use of the pick.

2nd. A stockade 60 feet square near the depot. In addition to this, I propose to barricade and make fire-proof a brick building containing ammunition, besides putting up two small stockades at the diagonal corners of the commissary depot, which will perfectly flank all the stores and supplies. I would remark that the minor works would have been completed but for the want of tools to work with, which were sent for at the commencement but have not all arrived yet. I need carts and wheelbarrows, which are not to be had, and am now using hand-barrows.

I shall push everything as rapidly as possible, but would respectfully remind the general commanding that a work of such dimensions as the redoubt will require some days with my present force. The general commanding directs me to work night and day. This I am doing, but would respectfully submit that the small force now at my command can be worked to better advantage during the day. As it will take several days to accomplish this work, I believe if men are required to work at night less will be accomplished in the end.

I would respectfully state that having but three small regiments, two companies of which are on duty as provost guards, one company guarding a bridge, and one on duty guarding commissary cattle, it requires four companies for picket duty, besides the necessary camp guards. The effective working force of my command is therefore comparatively small. I have impressed all the negroes within 5 or 6 miles out, but got only about 40.

I would remark that this is a poor section of country, containing but few negroes I could work 300 more to advantage. If the general commanding will permit me, I can send some miles west on the railroad and get as many negroes as may be required, which will greatly facilitate the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. Harker, Colonel, Commanding

SOURCE: HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Volume XXXVI, December 1867 to May, 1868, "Chattanooga, and How We Held It", pages 140-142

General Rosecrans was very anxious that the people at home should understand the natural difficulties in his way; and, as I was standing near him one evening at the entrance to HIS QUARTER AT STEVENSON, ALABAMA, he remarked to me that the correspondents (of whom I was one) could do the army a service by explaining the nature of the OBSTACLES WHICH LAY BEFORE IT.

Napoleon's passage of the Alps, he said, was not more difficult. Napoleon had a higher mountain range to cross, it is true, but he had only one, while we have to cross three distinct and separate ranges, the last of which is as difficult of ascent as any part of the Alps. Napoleon had no rivers to cross; we have the wide and rapid Tennessee; he had good macadamized roads, almost as ancient as the Alps. Napoleon had a wide, rich valley route to Rome. When we shall have passed Lookout Mountain, our route to Rome will be through as rugged and broken and barren mountains as these we have just passed.

Life in Chattanooga during the two months of the siege was dreary enough. There was no fighting to do. Bragg preferred to rely for the final reduction of the gararison upon his ally, Famine. Bragg held the railroad line from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, thereby preventing its use by Rosecrans as a line of supplies, compelling him to haul his provisions in wagon trains from Stevenson across the Cumberland Mountains. Every exertion of the quartermasters failed to fully supply the army by this route.

SOURCE: HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Volume XXXVI, Dec. 1867-May 1868, "Chattanooga, and How We Held It" (Continued)

The animals of the army were overworked and ill-fed and thousands died from exhaustion. I passed over the route from Chattanooga to Stevenson during the seige, and was never out of sight of the dead or dying "heroes" whose names were never mentioned. The trains of supplies for the army were frequently twenty days on the route from Stevenson, only 60 miles distant. As the trains were not numerous, naturally the supplies in the town did not increase. Many of these trains frequently came in empty. They could not carry full loads across the mountains with skeletons for horses. Each wagon train had to be guarded and the guards had to be supplied from the train whose safety they secured. After the third week of the seige, the men were put on quarter rations. The only meat was side bacon about the size of the three larger fingers of a man's hand sandwiched between four inch square cakes of hard bread called "Lincoln Platform." This was washed down with a pint of coffee and served as a meal.

General Grant directed General Hooker to proceed from Bridgeport and capture the road to Kelly's Ferry and General W. F. Smith took the road from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry. Steamboats built by the troops (in Bridgeport) soon landed supplies from Bridgeport. Supplies by this route could be very easily carried through in a day, and the army was very soon on full rations again. The success of these movements (by steamboat) virtually raised the seige of Chattanooga.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, SERIES I, Vol. 49, Part II, pages 499-500:

Office of Inspector-General of Fortifications, Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tennessee, April 28, 1865

Major General George H. Thomas, Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss West of the Alleghany Mountains

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the defenses of Bridgeport and of the railroad line thence to Nashville:

BRIDGEPORT

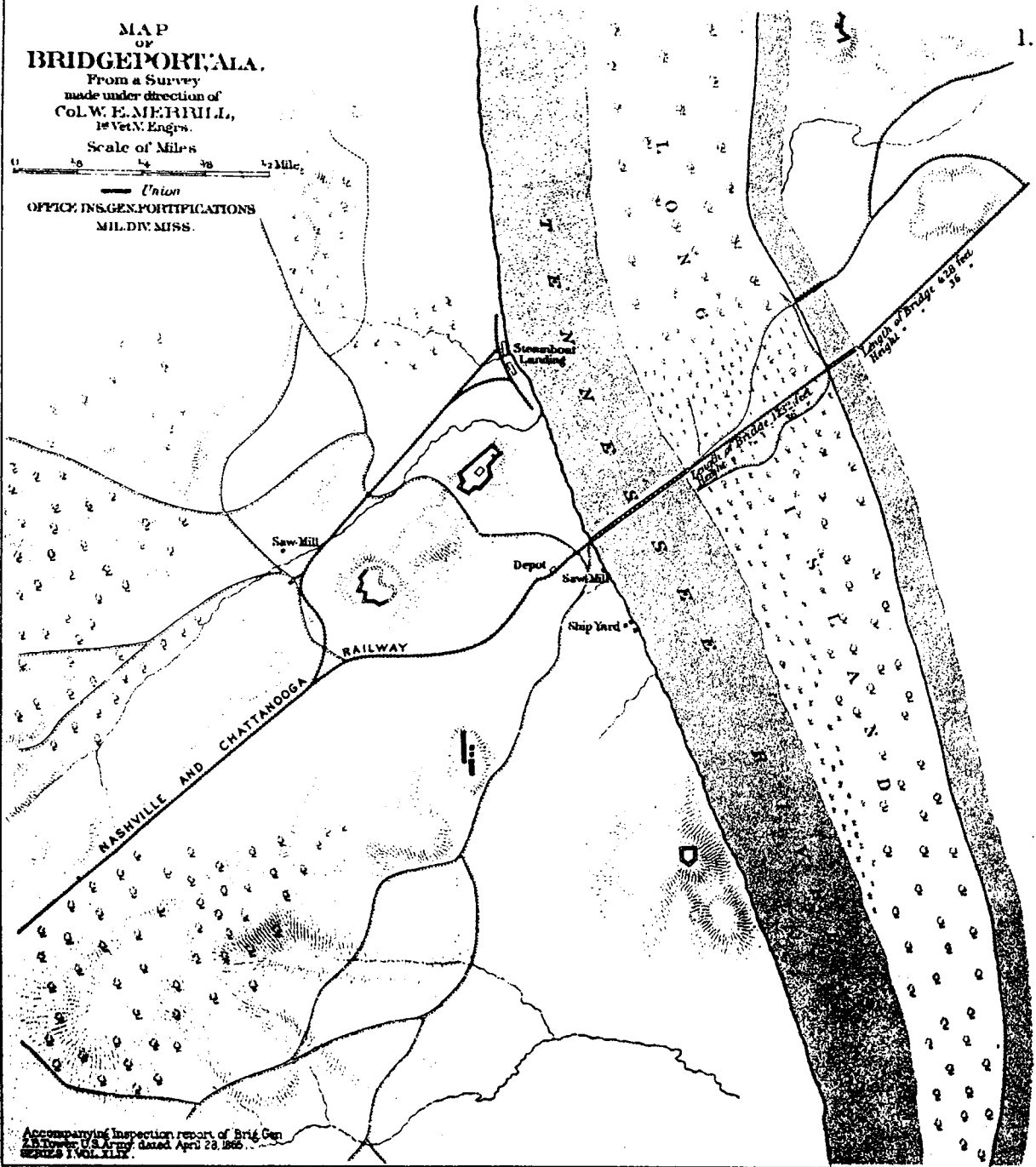
The Tennessee River at Bridgeport is divided into two branches by an island, and is spanned by two railroad truss bridges respectively 1,850 and 650 feet long. These important structures required special protection, as their destruction would have involved the serious delay, atleast, of the Atlanta campaign. It was the most important point on the line of communication, not excepting Chattanooga. Fortunately its approaches from the south bank of the Tennessee were very difficult for a large raiding party with field pieces, and probably impracticable for heavier guns. These difficulties doubtless saved the place from attack in that direction. An attack from the north could only be effected by crossing the Tennessee at distant points, and by long marches which would have given time to the various detachments in Middle Tennessee to concentrate and cover Bridgeport, or at least relieve it. This vital position was thus well protected by natural obstacles. Its defenses, however, though not yet finished, received the early attention of the engineers and of the commanding general. Two large artillery and infantry block-houses, in the form of a cross, were erected - one on the island near the abutment of the short bridge; the other on the south bank near the other abutment. A battery on the hill to the east, half a mile distant, strengthened by a small single block-house, was intended to prevent the enemy from taking possession of this position, from which he might have seriously annoyed the defenders of the bridge below him. When inspecting, March 7, I directed that the flanks of this battery should be prolonged to the bluffs, so as to make it an enclosed work. It required a magazine and embrasures for a full field battery. If the hill was to be occupied it was necessary that it should be held by a redoubt and that it should be prepared for guns superior to the possible artillery of an attacking party. It is quite probable that the two block houses would have proved sufficient to protect the bridge against a raiding party coming to the south bank of the Tennessee; yet it was a proper precaution to hold the hill on which the battery was constructed. On the northwest bank of the Tennessee are three redoubts. Redoubt 3 on a knoll to the west of the railroad is finished and armed with two 3-inch Rodman guns. It has sand-bag enclosures, badly constructed, and is defended by a small block-house in the forge. It covers the naval shops. Fort No. 2 stands on the northwest end of the hill, near the north abutment of the long bridge. This is a star fort with a stockade gorge. On the south end of the same hill is an enclosed polygonal redoubt 500 feet long. The parapet, magazine, embrasures, and ditches required much labor to finish them at the date of my inspection. The position selected

MAP OF BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

From a Survey made under direction of Col. W. E. MERRILL, 1st Vet. Engrs.

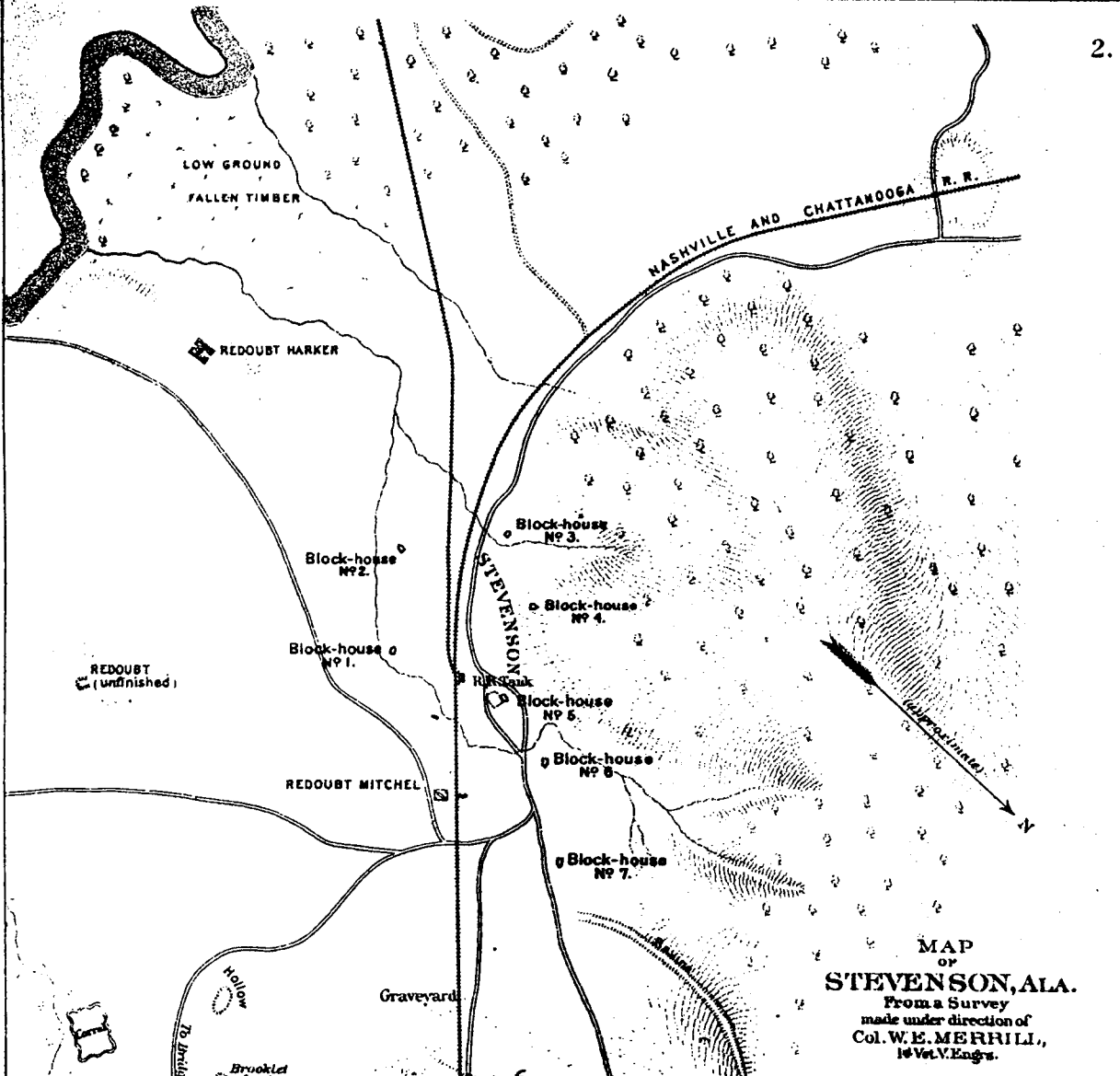
Scale of Miles
0 1/2 1 3/4 1 1/2 2 Miles

Union
OFFICE INSGEN. PORTIFICATIONS
MIL. DIV. MISS.



Accompanying inspection report of Brig Gen A. S. Taylor, U.S. Army, dated April 23, 1865, pages 1 and 117.

1.



MAP OF STEVENSON, ALA.

From a Survey made under direction of Col. W. E. MERRILL, 1st Vet. Engrs.

2.

LEGAL VOTERS IN BOYD'S SWITCH (LIMROCK) IN 1881

In 1881, Local Option Elections were held in Jackson County, Alabama, mainly as a result of local temperance movements very much like the "demon rum" campaign begun by Neal Dow, a prominent Maine business man, in the early 1850s. Mr. Dow and his forces were responsible for persuading thirteen states to pass laws prohibiting alcohol by 1857.

By 1881, "local option" prevailed in Alabama which meant a county or municipality could vote itself dry even when the state at large stayed wet. The Jackson County Probate Minute Books record licenses issued in the 1850-1870 era. The following provide a sample of retailers who received a license to "retail spiritous liquors":

February 26, 1856 - B. Perry - Scotts Mill (later Scottsboro)
November 4, 1859 - James P. Hawk - Bellefonte
November 5, 1859 - Levi Cash - at his residence on Sand Mountain
December 14, 1859 - Samuel Mead - at his tavern at Paint Rock Station
December 15, 1859 - J. M. Reese - on Sand Mountain
December 23, 1859 - W. F. Garner and J. W. Wingo - Paint Rock Station
December 12, 1859 - A. J. Peacock - at his residence in county
May 7, 1866 - Short and Simmons - Stevenson
March 28, 1866 - Joyner and Lawson - Stevenson

Ralph Waldo Emerson described that era with its reformers and revivalists thusly:

"The ancient manners were giving way. There grew a certain tenderness on the people, not before remarked. It seemed a war between intellect and affection; a crack in Nature, which split every church in Christendom."

Samuel E. Morison said, "The key to the period appeared to be that the mind had become aware of itself. It was the age of the Women's Rights movement and of Temperance Unions. Evangelical churches lent vigorous support. All joined forces with the Prohibition movement in the latter part of the century."

In December, 1880, F. O. Hurt and others presented a petition to Probate Judge John B. Tally, Jr. requesting a Local Option election at Boyd's Switch. On January 7, 1881, Judge Tally notified Jesse W. Isbell, Lewis W. Sloan, and John Mays they were duly appointed as managers "to hold and conduct an election on Saturday, January 22, 1881, at Boyd's Switch, for the purpose of voting on the question of Prohibition or No Prohibition." The area was bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point one mile south from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Boyd's Switch in Jackson County; thence west one mile; thence in a northerly direction on a line parallel with and one mile from the railroad of the Belmont Coal and Railroad Co. to a point one mile beyond the Belmont Coal mines; thence east two miles; thence in a southerly direction, on a line from the said railroad of the said Belmont Coal and Railroad Company to a point one mile east from the beginning; thence one mile west to the beginning.

The Local Option Petition contained the names of the legal voters (all male citizens over the age of twenty-one) residing within the described limits:

W. S. Bryant	Dink Miller	Andrew McCutchen
Taylor Johnson	John R. Davis	(colored)
Daniel McGinley	William Davis	
David Stevens	James Davis	
Erwin McCormack	S. D. Allen	
Robert G. Killgore	Levi Sherrill	
A. C. Rush	J. P. Dodson	
J. P. Miller	J. H. Coffey	
C. F. Gormley	Martin Stapler (colored)	
J. C. Turbyfill	Cass. Stapler (colored)	
S. H. Collins	Jordon Henry (colored)	
Levi Reaves	Ben. Wilson (colored)	
Joseph Shields	Johnson Woosley	
George Culver	John Berry	
J. M. Allen	Davis Berry	
E. C. Gordon	Tom Berry	
George Maples	A. J. Parkus	
W. H. Minnix	Aaron Woosley	
B. B. Allen	L. W. Sloan	
Alexander McCormack	Matthew Sims	
Monroe Neely (colored)	E. Sims	
John McAllister	J. W. Isbell	
G. P. McAfee	Leonard Skelton	
Carley Gammons (colored)	James Frazier	

EDITOR'S NOTE: Local Petition furnished for use in CHRONICLES by Mr. Nelson Varnell.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER'S GRAVE MARKED IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

by Ann B. Chambless

In 1840, John Rounsavall, Sr. died in Jackson County, Alabama. One hundred forty-five years later, several of his descendants have placed an inscribed marker on his grave in the Freeman Cemetery in the western edge of Scottsboro, Alabama. John Rounsavall, Sr. and his wife, Sarah, were the first two buried in this cemetery which began as the Rounsavall family cemetery located on property purchased by the Rounsavall family in 1836.

In 1776, at the age of 18, John Rounsavall, Sr. enlisted for Revolutionary War service and went on an expedition against the Cherokee Indians who had sided with Great Britain. The soldiers traveled from Rowan County, North Carolina, to Ashville, N. C. and crossed the Pigeon and French Broad Rivers. In the Cowee and Valley towns of the Cherokee on the Flint River in Georgia, they routed a great many Indians without loss of life. They took 14 prisoners, among whom were two white men, Hicks and Scott, who had Indian wives. In 1779, John Rounsavall, Sr. enlisted for duty in South Carolina and was discharged in Charleston, S. C.

After America won her independence, John Rounsavall, Sr. married and raised a family of four daughters and two sons in Rowan and Iredell Counties, North Carolina. On December 24, 1834, Mr. and Mrs. John Rounsavall, Sr. and their unmarried daughter, Susannah, moved to Jackson County, Alabama, and bought property near John Rounsavall, Jr. and Sarah Rounsavall Mordah who preceded their father to Alabama.

John Rounsavall, Sr. was granted a Revolutionary War pension before he left North Carolina. On May 12, 1836, he applied for a pension increase through the aid of a Bellefonte, Alabama, attorney. John Rounsavall, Sr.'s former pastor and nineteen of his former Iredell County neighbors signed a certification stating they were well acquainted with John Rounsavall, Sr. and they "uniformly supported his moral upright character and testified that he was always esteemed an obliging, steady, sober man, and that the shadow of suspicion did not rest on his character for truth or veracity."

John Rounsavall, Sr.'s pension file found in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. is quite voluminous. The birth and death records from the family Bible were sent to Washington, D. C. to support John Rounsavall, Sr.'s pension application. From this source the record of the birth of the Rounsavall children follows:

Phebe Rounsavall, born July 7, 1783, married Andrew Adams (lived Iredell Co.)
Sarah Rounsavall, born January 13, 1786, married William Leroy Mordah
Josiah Rounsavall, born August 10, 1788 (predeceased his father)
Susannah Rounsavall, born September 27, 1790 (died in Jackson Co., Al.)
Elizabeth Rounsavall, born 1792
John Rounsavall, Jr., born 1794 (died in Jackson Co., Al. 1860-1864)

On August 13, 1840, John Rounsavall, Sr. died in Jackson County, Alabama, and his wife of fifty-eight years died four days later. In the near future, the Tidence Lane Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will officially dedicate the marker. The DAR ceremony will honor the patriotism of John Rounsavall, Sr., and descendants from several southern states will gather to commemorate the legacy endowed by their venerable patriot ancestor, John Rounsavall, Sr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Grave markers have also been obtained from the Veterans Administration for Revolutionary War patriots, John Jackson (1751-1833) who is buried in the Robertson Cemetery on Highway 79 in the Long Hollow community, and for Thomas Russell (1761-1850) who is buried in Doran's Cove Cemetery. The Tidence Lane Chapter of the DAR will also dedicate the markers for the Jackson and Russell graves, when descendants get the markers in place.

In previous years, the Tidence Lane Chapter marked the graves of Revolutionary War veterans:

John McCutchen (1755-1835) Robertson Cemetery, Highway 79, Long Hollow
William Davis (1753-1848) Proctor Family Cemetery, Maynard's Cove
Annaias Allen (1756-1840) Allison Cemetery, Big Coon

SEARCHING FOR JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA ANCESTORS

Your CHRONICLES Editor receives many letters from out-of-state researchers who are interested in their Jackson County, Alabama, ancestors. Mrs. Nelson Varnell, Carlus Page, Wendell Page, Walter Hammer, Eunice Matthews, and Barry Pickett have also corresponded with many genealogists who have Jackson County roots. Delbert Hicks and J. C. Clemons have given generously of their time and talents in sharing genealogical data with fellow researchers all over the United States. Correspondence of this nature is both time consuming and costly, but addicted genealogists just naturally enjoy sharing. However, there is a point of saturation. The J.C.H.A. was founded and remains basically an historical society; however, due to the interest voiced from out-of-state members and prospective members, your Editor is including a query page in this edition of the CHRONICLES. Will the membership support the query page in the future? Your Editor will be guided by your individual response and wishes, in a group count. May we hear from you?

LOU PERON, 8914 S. E. Hawthorne, PORTLAND, OR 97216, writes:

I am researching the family of Jordan Hulsey (in the 1830 Jackson Co. census). I would like to know if you have a cemetery index and if any Hulseys are listed. I would like to correspond with anyone who is researching Hulseys.

CATHERINE CLEMONS CAMERON, ROUTE 6, BOX 403, GUNTERSVILLE, AL 35976, writes:

I am granddaughter of Isom Forrest (Babe) Law, son of Lemuel Law and Julia Wood Law. Who was the father of Lemuel Law? Julia was daughter of Thomas J. Wood and his wife, Maria Rutherford. Who was father of Thomas J. Wood (1798-1884), also known as Uncle Tommy Wood, the northern Methodist preacher and early school teacher in Scottsboro?

KATHY EZELL, 3803 THORNAPPLE STREET, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815, writes:

My grandfather was Ernest Franklin Jenkins (1899-1961), buried in DeKalb County. He was the son of Charlie Jenkins who died in either DeKalb or Jackson County between 1905 and 1915, depending on whom you talk to. His wife was Callie Craig who married three more times and so is not buried by Charlie Jenkins. I am searching for parents of both Charlie and Callie Craig Jenkins. Were they related to the Jenkins who were buried in the Frazier Cemetery on Goose Pond Island and later reinterred at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Scottsboro? I would like to correspond with anyone researching the Jenkins line.

GAIL C. DUNN, ROUTE 2, HAZEL, KY 42049, writes:

My sister, Jean Crabree Moore, recently became a Life Member of your Association. I would like to receive a list of published data for Jackson County, court records, wills, marriages, deed records, etc. Are these records available on microfilm? I would like to buy a copy of THE STEVENSON STORY by Eliza M. Woodall. My sister and I are researching the Crabtree, Cates, Rutledge, Shockley, Loving, Deerman, McGarar, Morgan, Waits, Cooper, and Sizemore lines. Would like to correspond with others who are working the lines.

EUNICE ANDERSON, 680 31st STREET, RICHMOND, CA 94804, writes:

I need vital dates on Hiram Peters, born 1815 in Tn, and his wife, Manerva Moore Peters, born 1823 in Al. Hiram Peters served as a private in the Alabama Volunteers of the Florida Indian War and drew Bounty Land on Warrant No. 19611. Hiram went to Arkansas for a time and could have married there because his first two children were born in Arkansas. Then the family came back to Jackson Co. Manerva Peters died between 1870 and 1880. Hiram died AFTER 1880. Where are they buried? When did each decease? Would like to correspond with anyone who is knowledgable of this family.

MRS. ROY (ELNORE) WHEELER, 6405 HATFIELD, AMARILLO, TX 79109, writes:

Anna Ruth Campbell suggested I write you about the Rosson family. My husband's great-grandfather was William Anderson Green, the son of Asa Russell Green and his fourth wife, believed to be a Rosson. His mother died, and W. A. Green was raised by his mother's sister, Jemima Rosson Young (Mrs. John Young). W. A. Green was on the 1880 census of Newton Co., Arkansas. He married Salley E. Rice, daughter of W. A. and Mary F. Rosson Rice, in 1859. Mary F. Rosson Rice was the daughter of Charles Rosson. I would like to correspond with anyone researching the Rosson and Green lines.

DR. AND MRS. JOHN B. GAYLE, 124 RIVERPARK BLVD., TITUSVILLE, FL 32780, are researching the Asa Russell Green family. Can anyone tell Dr. Gayle who the parents of Asa Russell Green were and where they were born and buried?

KAY BIRKETT, 42227 SUNNYDALE, NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN 48167, writes:

My great-grandfather, John Medlin Albert Clark, was born June 2, 1868, the son of Samuel Hatton and Elmyra Jane Medlen Clark. Elmyra Jane, born Oct. 24, 1849, in Al., was daughter of Richard and Lucinda Childress Medlen who were married on May 4, 1827, in Madison Co., Al. Richard and Lucinda Medlen were parents of: John, Richard, Joseph, and Elmyra Jane Medlen. I can't find Richard and Lucinda or Elmyra Jane on 1850 census. Who were parents of Richard and Lucinda Childress Medlen and of Samuel Hatton Clark?

1840 ROLL OF UNION PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, WOODVILLE

SOURCE: Union Primitive Baptist Church Minutes

Josiah Maples	Mary Maples	Jacob Cline	Easter Cline
Henry Manning	Nancy Manning	Elizabeth Manning	Mary Manning
McC Campbell Maples	Margaret Butler	Simon Houk	Lydy Houk
Nancy Stephens	William Bowers	Matilda Maples	Lisah Houk
Ann Houk	Williamson Bower	Canada Butler	Lucinda Bower
Richard Wood	Ann Wood	Ipha Ford	Robert Rice
Aught man of color	Isaac Grizzle	Fanny Grizzle	Moses Smith
Malinda Grimmett	Tabitha Houk	John Grizzle	Jackson Stephens
Moses Maples	Catherine Maples	Robert Chandler	Jane Thomas
Jan (woman of color)	William Maples	Charles Ford	Polly Bishop
Elizabeth Maples	Daniel Sisk	Ann Smith	Mary Smith
Mary Jones	Ann Keel	Samuel Evans	Job Wells
Ann Wells	Nancy Chambers	Elizabeth Dunham	Mary Dunham
John _____	Rebecca Clampett	Elison Phillips	

NECROLOGY

Additions to list published in July, 1985 CHRONICLES

Mrs. Jeff Eyster	Mrs. Jessie Tom Hurt
Mrs. Ben Hunt	Mr. Allen Lee
Miss Hazel Matthews	Mr. Clifford Woodall
	Mrs. Betty Rudder Smith

MEMORIALS

Mr. John H. Graham, Jr. gave \$25.00 in memory of his father, John H. Graham, Sr.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES
Route Four - Box 265 - Barbee Lane
Scottsboro, AL 35768

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO. 11

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

JACKSON COUNTY, the Switzerland of the State of Alabama