

Jackson County CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-THREE

January 9, 1986

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING - Sunday, Jan. 19, 1986, 2:30 p.m., Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium

Martha Hunt Huie, Program Vice President, has an exciting program planned for Sunday, January 19. Mr. Marion O. Smith of Knoxville, Tennessee, will show his slides and tell of his special interests in Jackson County - caves and their history. For the past twenty-one years, Marion Smith has spent his weekends exploring caves. He researches and records their folklore, mining history, and graffiti. He points out that of approximately 2500 caves in Alabama, 500 plus are in Jackson County and he has explored more than 300 in Jackson County. Marion Smith is also interested in environmental protection, historic preservation, log cabins, old cemeteries, and the Civil War era in Jackson County. He is editor of the National Spelean Journal devoted to the history of caves. He has written about Jackson County caves in this journal and was published in CIVIL WAR HISTORY, VOLUME 29, NO. 4. His article, THE SAUTA CAVE CONFEDERATE NITER WORKS, was republished in the April and July, 1984, JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES by permission. He is presently engaged in collecting material for a paper on the lesser caves of Jackson County.

Mr. Smith is assistant editor for publication of the Andrew Johnson papers at the University of Tennessee where he has been employed for the last eleven years. To date, six volumes of the Andrew Johnson papers have been published, and the seventh volume will be published in late spring, 1986.

Bring a friend and enjoy Mr. Smith's unique experiences while caving in Jackson County.

REMINDER: Fifth Annual VALENTINE Basket Sale - Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center, February 14, 1986

It is time to place your order for a handcrafted Valentine basket. For just \$25.00 you will receive an attractive basket filled with flowers, chocolates, perfume, a heart-shaped piece of jewelry, and this year's specially designed greeting card. You can have a basket mailed for an additional \$2.50. Mail orders must be paid for by February 1, 1986. Orders are now being taken at 259-2122.

The Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center needs YOUR help in assembling the Valentine baskets. To learn how, please come to the Heritage Center on February 3, 1986, at 10:00 a.m.

According to Association By-laws, ANNUAL DUES ARE NOW DUE. Make your tax-deductible check payable to:

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Nelson Varnell
1007 Birchwood
Scottsboro, AL 35768

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP \$10.00

LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$100.00

Jackson County Historical Association members receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October. NOTE: The membership voted to raise the annual dues to \$10.00 at the October annual meeting.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES
DAVID CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT
Jackson County Historical Association

They stand like tin dinosaurs from an age long past. Yet for a time each year there were no more active places in the county, filled with the constant whirling of machinery and the excited sounds of people about to realize the rewards of their work. They are the few remaining skeletons of the some twenty-two cotton gins that once operated in Jackson County. They reflect an era that disappeared almost overnight into an age of factories, petroleum-based synthetics, and four-lane highways to spacecraft jobs. However, while it lasted, the cotton economy of which these gins were a part determined the rhythm and flow of life of Jackson County as nothing has before or since.

Numbers show the change. In the mid-1960s, when the cotton business was booming, some 25,000 acres of cotton were planted in Jackson County. In 1985, there were some 250 acres, all planted by one farmer in the Tupelo area, according to County Agent Robert Murphy. None of the gins which operated are now open. The last one closed at Section in 1980. Cotton grown locally is ginned at New Market or Hazel Green in Madison County or at Rainbow City in Etowah County.

What once was a vital part of Jackson County life is suddenly a thing of the past. What happened? County Agent Murphy explains: "Cotton is an expensive crop to raise and the price for it on the world market has not been good. There were some years locally when the weather was very bad, too, and that caused a lot of cotton farmers to go out or turn to some other crop. When they did, the gins that were left closed. There wasn't any cotton to gin. The way things are now, I doubt whether cotton will ever come back as a major crop in this area."

Even before the market and the weather soured, there had been changes in the way cotton production affected the lives of county residents. By the 1960s and 1970s agriculture had mechanized. Machinery and chemical sprays, not men and mules, plowed the fields and hoed the weeds. In the fall, machinery picked the cotton. For most it was a welcome change. Cotton farming was hard work and the pay was meager. Prior to mechanization, many farm laborers already had found better-paying jobs. No longer was the family farmer such an important element in cotton production. When families had been so important, county life centered around the growth of cotton, culminating in cotton-picking in the fall. Most county schools even started early in the summer so that they could close for several weeks in the fall while children picked cotton with their families.

During this era, gins operated night and day at the peak of the season. Farmers brought their wagon load of cotton to the gins, drew a number, and waited. "Many families would need their wagons to pick more cotton with or to use on their farms," recalls Bud Campbell, who operated a gin at Langston. "So it was important to get their cotton ginned and baled and their wagons back to them." It was an exciting time of year for most farmers. Many would stay at the gin until their cotton was baled. Some would bring young children who would sleep in the wagons. After the peak of the harvest season, the cotton gins would operate sometimes into January. Ginning days, usually one or two per week, would be held. Much of this late-ginned cotton had been boll-picked and was of lesser quality.

At one time cotton gins operated throughout the county. There were gins at Woodville, Larkinsville, Scottsboro (3), Hollywood (2), Fackler (2), Stevenson (3), Bridgeport, Langston, Temperance Hill, Haigwood, Section, Dutton, Rosalie, Flat Rock, Pisgah, and Mount Olive. One by one they closed as cotton acreage in the county became less and less.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell

Despite the large number of people in the cotton business in the 1900s, all accounts indicate that cotton was not raised widely in Jackson County until the late 1800s. Prior to the Civil War, cotton was raised in Bellefonte, Big Coon, Carnes, and Sauta areas. But most of the county was uncleared at this time. After the Civil War, corn and wheat became major crops. It was not until the late 1800s that cotton was grown on a larger scale. The first gins that existed in the county were primitive by later standards. They were operated by water and mule power and were capable of ginning and baling only two or three bales per day.

One of these early-model gins operated near Sauta in what is now the Aspel area. Mr. Chester Hastings of Aspel recalls seeing one of these early gins. He describes it as being two stories with storage bins on the second level. When it was their turn, farmers would feed the cotton by hand through the gin heads, where the seed and lint were separated, according to Mr. Hastings. Young mules were used at the gin to break them for farm work. The power to turn the gin heads came from one of these mules which walked on a treadmill device on the ground level. Another mule furnished the power to turn the screw-press which bound the cotton lint into a bale. This process, according to Mr. Hastings, could produce only two or three bales of cotton per day, but that was about the amount that most families had. The cotton later would be shipped by steamboat from Larkin's Landing, usually to Decatur.

Ginners went from mule and water power, to steam, and then electrical power. In the 1950s and 1960s, gins were capable of baling some 30 to 100 bales by operating day and night. The capacity of the gins depended on the number of gin heads in use. Gins at Section, Dutton, and Scottsboro had the largest capacity. Today's gins are fully automated and 150-bale days are common.

The ginning process itself was complicated. First farmers would weigh their cotton at the gin. Before seed scales came into use, the entire wagonload was weighed, including the wagon. Then the cotton, pulled from the wagon through a suction pipe, would go to a dryer, then to a cleaner where trash and burrs would be removed. Now the cotton was ready for the gin heads. Here the seed and lint were separated. The lint then went to another cleaner and to a condenser. Finally, it was then pressed into bales, each weighing approximately 500 pounds. If the farmer wanted to sell his seed, the seed went to a storage bin at the gin. If he wanted to keep the seed, it went to another area where it could be loaded. The weight of the farmer's baled cotton was then subtracted from the original load, minus the weight of the wagon, to determine how many pounds of seed the farmer had. Farmers would sometimes keep the seed for the next planting and for feed. The ginners would sell the seed mainly for use as cottonseed oil or feed meal. Later gins were modernized so that the seed could be weighed directly without going through the process of weighing the loaded wagon. The baled cotton was graded, sold to buyers, then transported on to its destination. At first, cotton was shipped by steamboat from the river landings in Jackson County. Later it was transported by rail and truck. In the 1940s and 1950s, much of the county cotton was sold to textile mills in Georgia and Tennessee.

Although cotton as a farm product has dropped dramatically in acreage in the United States, much is still produced. In 1982, some 9.7 million acres of cotton were planted in America, with Texas (4.3), California (1.3), and Mississippi (999,000) being the three leading cotton states. That same year some 285,000 acres were planted in Alabama, making it the eighth leading cotton producing state, behind Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and the previously mentioned states. Cotton continues to be in demand on the world market. It has been used for centuries and that it not likely to change. It has its place.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell (Continued)

Yet the way cotton is produced is vastly different now. To be profitable as a crop large farms have become necessary. Jackson County's terrain has never been suited for this plantation-type farming. Also, farms have become like automated factories that require little human labor. With these changes has come a change in life in Jackson County and the South. No longer does life follow the seasonal growth of the cotton plant. In some ways cotton in Jackson County has come full circle. At one time in the United States, before Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin, some people grew Upland variety cotton as a decorative plant for their homes. Now, according to County Agent Murphy, one man on Sand Mountain recently grew a small patch of cotton "just to have it to look at." It was a reminder of days not so long ago and a way of life that is gone.

NOTE BY DAVID CAMPBELL: A number of people have provided information and perspectives that have gone into this article. They include: Mr. Jim Clemens, Mr. John Finney, Madison County Circuit Judge John David Snodgrass, Mr. Bud Campbell, former Congressman Robert Jones, Mr. Robert Murphy, Mr. Harry Campbell, Mr. John Paul Campbell, Mr. Chester Hastings, and Mr. Clyde Broadway. I would like to thank them for their observations.

GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE CEMETERY RECORDS PUBLISHED

CEMETERY RECORDS, GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE, published by the Giles County Historical Society, Pulaski, Tennessee, will be published in 1986. The Society is now accepting prepublication orders for this sewn, hard back copy for the prepublication price of \$40.00 postpaid. The book will be \$35.00 if picked up (as opposed to mailing.)

The Giles County Historical Society has included all legible inscriptions from markers in all known cemeteries in Giles County, the exact location of each, a map of the county, and a surname and cemetery indices. The names of all known Revolutionary War soldiers have been listed for each cemetery.

The books will be available around August 1, 1986, and may be ordered from Mrs. Floyd Smith, Post Office Box 693, Pulaski, Tennessee 38478.

The JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION salutes THE GILES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY upon the completion of this noble work.

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, FAMILY SEARCHERS

Mrs. P. D. (Evelyn) Gray, Route 3 - Box 135, Beeville, TX 78102, is a new member of the JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION and is descended from Isaac, M. D., and James Andrew Grizzle of Jackson County, Alabama, Gideon Northcut of Madison County, Alabama, John Rousseau through his daughter, Rachel, and James Isbell. She would like to correspond with others researching these lines.

P. B. Keel, 209 Mill Road, Madison, AL 35758, longtime member of the JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, needs help with his Childress line. His great grandfather, John F. Childress married first Rhoda Caroline Peevey on December 13, 1848, and had: Tempie, Martha, Kitty, and Roddy (male). P. B. thinks John F. Childress married second Sarah Cobb in Madison County on December 16, 1856, and they had the following known children: John, Sarah (Sally) who married Hugh Lee "Cush" Branum, Jerusha who married Frank Branum, Edith Ann (P. B.'s grandmother) who married Warren Fredereck Keel, Mamie who married Tom Rice, Richard, Eugene, and Mary Childress. He would like to find parents of John F. Childress as well as brothers or sisters.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS

by The Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

I realize that trying to write a history of the Valley at this time (1933) that I have waited too long - for all of the early settlers died some years ago. So I will have to rely on my memory as to what some of the early settlers told me as no one so far as I know has ever written a history of the Valley.

The Valley got its name because of a legend that some one, perhaps the Indians, had painted the rocks on the bluff where Paint Rock River empties into the Tennessee River. It does not seem that many Indians ever lived in the Valley. However, a number of arrowheads and other Indian relics were found in different places. Many long years ago there was a rock mound in what is now (1933) the schoolhouse yard between the schoolhouse and John Beason's (the old Beason Homestead), which was thought to be over some Indian graves. (I may say just here that some things I write about may sound a little fishy because conditions are so different now than when the Valley was first settled.)

I am now 83 years old (born 1850), and I remember how some things were many years ago. Then I heard my parents and other elderly people tell how things were when they first came to the Valley. As the Valley was when the first settlers came, I may say that it is a long narrow valley winding its way in the main in a southern direction between mountains on either side. The river is formed by the conjunction of two creeks - Hurricane and Estell Fork, which gradually increased in size by a number of creeks merging. First, and perhaps the most important one, is Larkin Fork, which heads up into the mountains on the state line between Tennessee and Alabama. Next is Lick Fork Creek; then Guesses Creek; next Clear Creek, with a number of big branches or small creeks that merged from time to time.

We should consider the Valley first and then the people. The land in the Valley was very rich and the mountain sides were, also. There was a very heavy growth of very large timber of different kinds. If the timber existed now (1933) as it did then, it would bring millions of dollars or would at least a few years ago before the depression struck us (in 1929.) The most of it was cut down and burned up to get it out of the way. At an early day, there was so much big timber and vines and canes and ponds and lakes that the first settlers lived in the caves and cleared up and cultivated the hillsides as they were easier cleared. They were loose and rich. I have heard my father say that in the spring of the year a man could bend a dogwood tree large enough for a big hand spike - a stick used to roll logs - and pull it up by the roots, the ground was so rich and loose. Conditions as they were then account for most of the old graveyards being put up on the sides of the mountains.

The first settlers had small fields or patches of corn. Some years the squirrels and coons and an old bear would eat up nearly all their corn. The bear's habits were to go into the field at night and gather 40 or 50 ears of corn to pile up and sit down and eat all he could.

The women did not need to raise turkeys, as there were gangs of wild turkeys. Some of the men would shoot and kill one when they wanted turkey; others would build a pen in a certain way and catch them alive. I have seen a few pens built square and made of 10-foot rails about 6 or 8 rails high and covered with rails so that when the turkeys got into the pens they could not get out. The builders started about 6 or 8 feet from one side of the pen and dug a ditch about 18 inches to 2 feet deep under the bottom rail of the fence onto the middle of the pen and covered over the ditch 2 or 3 feet on the inside of the pen and scattered shelled corn in the ditch. The turkeys would go in; and when they got in and raised their heads, they never stooped down to get back in the ditch. They used their time going around the pen trying to get out at a crack.

As a rule, there were so many bechnuts, acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts that they did not have to feed their hogs much - even to fatten them enough for winter.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by The Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

Birds were plentiful and the boys trapped them and kept a supply on hand. Some winters large quantities of wild pigeons came. Their habits were to select certain trees to roost in; so many roosted on the same limb, the limb would break off.

A little more about the timber - my Uncle Malcom Thompson once owned the place where John Beason lives (in 1933) (the old Beason Homestead.) He cut down a poplar tree and sawed off two cuts and split them in two long thin slabs and hewed them in the right shape and built a two-room house of good size. Again, some men would find a big hollow sycamore tree and saw off a cut - say 6 or 8 feet long and nail planks on one end and make a wheat grainery. I heard my father say one time that he was down in the bottoms where there were some sawed off, and he rode his saddle horse through one. Again, a man, I do not remember his name, cut down a big poplar tree on the bank of the river just below Cove Spring where the bridge is on the Robertson farm and made a boat of it. He put his family and provisions in it and went down the Paint Rock River to the Tennessee River; on down to the Ohio River; then to Cairo, Illinois; then to the Mississippi River; and on to the mouth of some river in Arkansas, then up it to find a home to suit him - which I hope he did.

The early settlers surely did have a hard time getting the land cleared so they could cultivate it and houses to live in. They either lived on dirt floors or on puncheon floors that were made of slabs - split out of logs and hewn smooth with a broad ax. A good broad ax during those days was a valuable tool. It is said that on one occasion a number of men had met to help a neighbor build a house. Someone had a good, new broad ax and they were looking at it and talking about it when they saw a man coming that was a great lover of puddin' and talked much about puddin'. One man picked up the ax and said he could keep him from talking about puddin' for a while, so when he got there the man with the ax commenced to show him what a good ax it was and asked him just to try it on a log; so he took it and said, "Yes, it is a fine, big ax. I wish I had a puddin' as big as I could split open with this ax."

I heard my father say he helped roll logs 40 days one spring. At that time they worked from sun up 'til dark. They never heard of a 6-hour day. When I was a boy, all the cedar was big, old cedar - especially that on the side of the mountain. If I had all the cedar that was burned to make molasses in the Valley, I would be wealthy. You could hardly find a small cedar tree to set out in a yard.

Most of the old settlers came from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and a few from Tennessee and Kentucky. Some people keep up their family tree and are able to tell who their ancestors were and where they came from. A number of the early settlers of the Valley were of Scotch-Irish origin. An historical fact is that they may not have any Irish blood in them. Many years ago some Scotchmen settled in Ulster in the north of Ireland, and a number of them came to America and settled in Virginia and the Carolinas. A number of their descendants came to Paint Rock Valley, including McCord, McCullough, McDouglas, McFail, Malloy, Eustace, Graham, Sorrell, and Thompson. A number of their families moved on west and the old ones died - making the family name extinct in the Valley. The Scots that settled in Ireland were mostly Presbyterians and the native Irish were Roman Catholics. The English government has had much trouble keeping them reconciled.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by the Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

EARLY SETTLERS

Beginning at the head of Hurricane Creek, we have (Gideon, George, and Roda) GIFFORD, SUNDIE, (John, Pleasant Riley, and James) DODSON, (David and Evans) JACKS, (Jones) BISHOP, (Richard) MCCULLOUGH, (Stanwick) MARTIN, (Archard W. and William) COLLINS, and (Joshua, Kataia, and John) ANDERSON.

On Estell Fork: (James, Elihu, and Henry) BURK, (Joseph and Thomas) WILSON, MIMS, SIMS, GRAY, (Hiram, William, Wesley, Daniel, and Elijah) SISK, (Francis and James) ROBERTSON, (Alfred Calloway) COLLINS, and (William) GAYLE.

On down the river: (William) GRIMETT, (Jacob) VANZANT, BULMAN, HOLLAND, (Thomas, William, and George W.) HINSHAW, TURPIN, (James) AUSTILL, MORRIS, (James) Martin, (Richard C.) ROBERTSON, MILLER, (Simon) WALKER, (Ferman and James M.) FOWLER, and (Hiram) GRANT.

On Larkin Fork - (Elijah, Elizabeth, Solomon, and Stephen) KENNEDY, (James, Rufus, and Carter) MCCOLUM, SHEPARD, (Jonathan, Isaac, and John) BEASON, CAGLE, (Rufus, Henry, William, and John) ARNOLD, JACKS, KING, (Sabra, Samuel, Stephen, and William) COX, (Matthew, Elias, and James) RIDDLE, (Mary, Sarah, Benjamin, and James) BREWER, (Elias and Rachel) DUBOIS, (Hollis) ALLEN, BUTTE CLUNG, HALL, TRICE, (Elijah, George, Henry, and Thomas) REED, (William C. and Candice) HICKMAN, (Alexander Hamilton, Shipman, and John) REID, CALLOWAY, AND (Micajah and Milcah) SIMMONS.

Then on down the river - DWYER, (Isaac) DUNCAN, (Elizabeth and Joshua) GRAHAM, (Dr. Benjamin) RUSS, (John) STOVALL, (A. J) MIDDLETON, (John) WILLIAMS, (Robert A. and Edmond) WILLIAMSON, (John P., Peter, Peter Willis, and Norman W.) BLACKWELL,

On Lick Fork: (Richard, John, Sr. and Jr., and Willis) CAMPBELL, (James and Trenton) PATILLO, (Floyd and Alfred) BOSTICK, (Daniel A.) THOMPSON, (Martha) MANLY, (Thomas and John) SCURLOCK, ROWEN, BATES, (James) YATES, (William) WRIGHT, (Mrs. Jane) CORN, (James) SCOTT, DAVIS, (John, Russell, Dennis, and James) CLAY, (James, William, and Hiram) LAMB, (Abraham) VANZANT, MARTIN, (Sanford and Luther) POSTON, and HORTON.

In Thompson's Cove: (Nathan) JOHNSON, (Benjamin, Hiram, and John) VAUGHT, (George and Catherine) BROYLES, (Charles, John, and William) MALLOY, (James S. and John) THOMPSON, and Samuel DAVIS.

On down the river - THOMPSON, (Lorenzo D., Nevels, and Thomas) BRIDGES, (Benjamin and John) FRANKS (Benjamin Franks was a very noted Methodist preacher of that day and time), EUSTACE, WALDEN, CRABTREE, and AUSTIN, and an old Indian who lived where Emmett Eustace now lives (1933). The road went down below the field on the bank of the river. There was a bridge on the branch, and the legend is that it was haunted by a dog that chased some people who happened to cross it after dark. Father said he crossed it a great many times after dark, and it never chased him. He did not believe in haunts.

Princeton, one of the oldest post offices in the Valley, was kept at Mr. (Robert C.) Austin's. At that time he had a big tanyard and tanned a lot of leather. He also had a harness and shoe shop. Mr. Austin was a lifelong Justice of the Peace; wrote all the land deeds for the community; settled most of the law suits; and wrote most other people's business letters. Mr. (Adam) Hyder sold goods there. Princeton was quite a business place.

After a period of time, Princeton post office moved on up the river to where Emmett Eustace lives; then on up to where Mrs. Owens Clemens lives for a while. Then it moved to Mrs. Talliferro's into the old Holly Grove Church house where she lived and sold goods and kept the office. Now it is the new Princeton. When the new school building and Princeton High School are finished, the Princeton Post Office will be here to stay.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by the Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

I can remember many years ago when people in Madison County and in Tennessee were inclined to make fun of Paint Rock Valley. They said we had no school houses, no church houses fit to preach in, and no mills - not even a saw mill and what planks we had were sawed by hand with a whipsaw. The whipsaw is a thing of the past. I left the last one I ever sawed with at Robert Robertson's when I sold him my old home. Quite a lot of planks had been sawed with it. The way it was operated was to build a heavy platform 6 or 7 feet high and roll a saw log on it and one man got on top of the log and one under it; the one on top pulled the saw up and the one under the log pulled the saw down through the log. It was a slow process, but the world had not gotten on wheels then. People did not go so fast.

Then on down the river were the: (Joseph) RUTLEDGE, (James) DRAKE, (E. C. and Jesse) WILLIAMS.

On Dry Creek: (Franklin, Green, Joseph, and Squire) HAMBRICK, (Nicholas) WOODFIN, (James M.) CAMPBELL, (Elijah and Solomon) TONY, (James W.) DAVIS, WILLIAMSON, (Samuel S.) CRESWELL, (William) GARLAND, (Jacob F.) CUNNINGHAM, (Abraham, Benjamin, and Solomon) TONY, HOWELL, (Asa, John P., and Morgan) MONEY, VAUGHT, (William J.B.) PADGETT, (Samuel B.) DAVIS, and (Holden, William, Calvin, and Claiborn B.) HILL.

On down the river - (Abel) PENNINGTON. In the "good old days" before we had any kind of prohibition, a good many of the men got drunk at public gatherings. Some of the bankers of Madison County were related to Pennington. Some of them were fighters. Father said on one occasion on Dry Creek, Jack Baker was there and got into a fight. The fighting got to be a general thing. That is, a number of men were fighting and somebody knocked down a man that had a great big boy - then in his shirt tail - by the name of James. He got him a good rock and went crying around. Someone asked him what he was up to and he said he was going to kill the man that hurt his daddy. He got a good chance and knocked the man down; then he started to run. Someone acted as if he wanted to catch him. They said James ran so fast you could have played cards on his shirt tail as it floated out behind him. Finally Jack Baker went west, and it was said that he was killed by the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

On down the river: (Milly, Sanford, and William) BERRY, (Jesse K.) WEBB, HETHERING, FRAZIER, WILLIAMS, (Leonard) CARDIN, (George and James) HUNTER, (John and Jonathan) LATHAM, WILSON, (Daniel, Isaac, and Edward) KIRKPATRICK, (Aquila) WILBOURN, (John and Asa) CRAWLEY, (Jacob) SMITH, SEARCY, HALE, JONES, DERRICK, DANIEL, ROUSSEAU, (Augustus) LILY, (George W. and Lewis) CLARK, (Richard) SINCLAIR (ST. CLAIR), (Sanders) FLANNAGAN, (Samuel) MEAD, (Joel Daniel, Grant, and Henry) LEWIS, and (Washington and Isaac) RENFRO. It is said that Sam Mead did not like Renfro and Mead said that when the Lord finished making the rest of the people he had a little mud on his fingers and slung it off and said, "Go it, Renfro."

Nashville and Trenton deserve some notice. At an early day, Trenton was a little village - some stores and a church house. It stood close to the spring. Whit Drake of Huntsville bought out the Trenton settlers and turned Trenton into Negro quarters, as a lot of Negro houses were called. The Civil War freed his Negroes and broke him up, so Trenton went back to a little village. I preached a number of times after the Civil War in the old church house, as it was left standing through the War. Nashville was on the east side of the river at the mouth of Guesses Creek. At one time there were some stores, a mill, a shop or two, a post office, and several families lived there.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by the Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

Years ago I preached a number of times in the old church house at Trenton and held two protracted meetings for the Baptist Church before the Presbyterians had a church house. On one occasion I was assisted by a Baptist and a Northern Methodist. The plan at that time was for one preacher to preach a sermon and the other preacher to take charge of the service and sing or pray or talk as he thought best. The Baptist preacher thought it was the Methodist's time to conclude, so he got up and stood there and turned around to me and said, "Well, you will have to conclude for it doesn't suit my complexion today." So there I was; I had not known then nor do not until this day what his complexion had to do with the closing.

As the Valley is naturally an agricultural country, farming was the main business of the first settlers. They raised corn, oats, wheat, pumpkins, some cotton, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. They cut the wheat and oats with a scything cradle, prepared a hard place on the ground, and then rode horses around and around until they trampled the wheat out. They had what they called fans and they took the straw and chaff from the wheat. Father and a neighbor bought the second thrasher that was in the Valley. Mr. Walker and father had the first cotton gin I ever saw. I have been told that someone had a gin in the Valley before Mr. Walker. (NOTE BY EDITOR: Allen Ivy of Paint Rock Valley had a cotton gin in 1840, per Jackson County, Alabama, Deed Book A, page 598.)

Cotton seeds at that time were not considered worth anything, except for planting. I was in south Alabama during the Civil War, and I saw thousands of bushels of cotton seeds rotting in the gins. The first sorghum that was made in the Valley was from cane ground on mills with wooden rollers and, oh-o-o, how they would screech. The lever was drawn by a horse, and the rollers went round and round. The molasses were made in wash pots. They were black, but oh-o-o how sweet! Mr. Walker G_____'s father bought the first evaporator in the Valley. It is also said that he was the first man that ever covered any corn in the Valley with a plow. The plow was to lay off the rows and then drop the corn and cover it with a hoe. The first farmers only had two kinds of plows - a bull tongue and a turning plow, both made in shops in the Valley. The turning plows had wooden maulboards. Mr. Nevels Bridges made many of the plows. Much of the wheat was carried either to the Bell Factory in Madison County or to the Hale's Mills in Tennessee to be ground.

People went from place to place either on foot or horseback or in a wagon. There were but few horse wagons, and most of them were 4 or 6-horse wagons. Cotton bales were either hauled to Nashville, Tennessee, on wagons, and it would take 5 or 6 days to make a trip. About 3000 pounds made a load. Some cotton was put on a flat bottom boat and carried down the river, on to the Tennessee River, then to New Orleans. It was some job to take a boat through Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, where the great Wilson Dam is now.

The farmers raised a great many hogs in those days and would drive them down to south Alabama or Mississippi to sell. they would take from 200 to 300 head in a drove. It was a great trip for a boy - especially if he had never been away from home before, as they were sometimes gone for 5 or 6 weeks. They met with a new way of living. It was common in some places then to have little glass saucers to set your coffee cup in. The style was to pour your coffee in the saucer to drink it. On one trip one boy had never seen them use the little glass saucers and asked some of the other hands what they were for. A mischievous man told him that if he happened to have a chew of tobacco in his mouth when he went to the table he should take it out and put it in the saucer. So the next time he went to eat he put his tobacco on the saucer, and it had not been very well chewed. It soon swelled and ran out all around the saucer.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by The Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

The hog driving business brings to mind an incident that had much to do with my early life and to a great extent has had to do with my whole life. A certain man bought some hogs one winter before the Civil War from my father and another man, Mr. Nevel Bridges, and drove them south. In place of selling them for the money and paying for the hogs, he took a Negro woman and wanted one of them to take her and pay the other one for his part of her. As neither one wanted her but needed the money, a man by the name of Poston who bought the hogs proposed to buy her. Since he did not have the money, he got them to go on his note and he borrowed the money and paid them. Then, soon the Civil War came on and freed the Negro and left Poston broke. He took the bankrupt law and left them to pay the note and since the war left them broke, the interest on the note for the 5 or 6 years from the time the note was given until the war ended made it quite a sum for that day and time passed by. Then it fell to my dad, and I helped him work to make the money to pay that debt. Some years we would have a bad crop and have nothing to sell, while the interest still rolled on for at best we could never pay over a hundred dollars or two a year. There was no money for me to go to school on until I was grown. Then a friend let me have some money to go to Lebanon two years. When I left Lebanon and came home, I owed about \$600. Father still owed that much or more and was helpless with a sore leg which we all thought would kill him. It finally got well so the only thing I could do was to roll up my sleeves and for years work almost day and night to pay those debts and live. In the fall of 1879, I was ordained to preach. I took charge of my old home church, Holly Grove, and two churches in Madison County. Holly Grove paid me \$5.00 for the first two years I preached. I preached on at Holly Grove for 23 years. The congregation increased in number, being about 27 or so local members, to as many as 105 at one time. Then the church union matter came up. I went into the union. The congregation refused to go, so I was dismissed and boycotted. I had a stormy time. As time rolled on, the storm subsided, and as the old members and older people and a number of the young ones died, I went back there and conducted their burial services. Today, I do not have any malice toward anyone and do not think anybody hates me. As I am 83 years old, my race will end in a few more years.

Getting back to happenings in the Valley, on the head of Larkin's Fork, a family, as I understand it, was staying for a time -- I do not know where the man was at the time -- the mother had gone to the spring and some prowling Indians came and killed two of their girls and scalped them. They were leaving as the mother got in sight. As soon as she could, she notified some of the men, and they got up a crowd and followed the Indians to the Tennessee River, but could not overtake them. So the girls were buried in what is now a very large graveyard at Beech Grove, near Francisco. It is said they were the first ones to be buried there.
(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Jackson County Historical Association NEWSLETTER NO. ELEVEN, published July, 17, 1977, for history of Francisco and community, including the above mentioned massacre of two white girls by the Indians.)

At the head of Lick Fork, at a very early date two men - one by the name of Fitch and I think the other by the name of Williams - were out on the west side of the creek up on the top bench of the mountain. The final proof was that Williams shot Fitch and killed him. When Williams went back home and Fitch failed to return, the people got to thinking maybe Williams had killed him for it was said they had some trouble and had reconciled. Fitch thought everything was all right. So Williams was arrested and made to show where they went to hunt. The men hunted about over the side of the mountain for quite awhile until they finally heard a dog barking; they found the dog, and it was Fitch's dog. The dog had stayed with his dead master all the time. At that time, men had rifle guns and they moulded their own bullets. In their shot pouch they carried a piece of cloth off of which they would cut what they called a patcher and put it around the bullet.

A HISTORY OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY AND ITS EARLY SETTLERS (Continued)
by The Reverend W. W. Thompson (written August 23, 1933)

The men found the patch that had been on the bullet that killed Fitch, and it was just like the cloth Williams had in his shot pouch. Williams was tried and sent to jail; the jail, as I have been told by elderly men all dead now, was in Old Woodville. It was not a very strong building, and Williams got out, but he went blind and failed to get away. So he was caught and put back. He got to the place he could see again in the jail; then he got out again and went blind again. He was soon caught and put back and was tried, and it is said he was the first man ever hung in Jackson County.

My father and other elderly men told me these things were accepted as facts. I have seen Fitch's grave, as the men that found him just buried him there and put some rocks around the grave; then they cut his name on a tree nearby. The tree may be dead now (1933), as I have not been there for years. I suppose the grave can still be found.

Now as to the intelligence, morals, and religious beliefs of the early settlers. I do not suppose many, if any, of them had ever been to college. But a great many of them were men and women of good, strong minds, good moral people; and a number were religious and members of some church. Among them were the Primitive Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. At an early time, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized on Dry Creek, as the Molleys, McCords, and some of the Thompsons were Presbyterian. The Reverend D. K. Hunter of Madison County, Alabama, and Reverend Henry Larkins of Tennessee were the first Presbyterian preachers. A little later, William Gayle settled in the Valley and preached some as long as he lived. He was a good man and always enjoyed his own sermons as the tears would run down his cheeks. Somehow he never seemed to affect anybody else much. Among the Primitive Baptists were Wesley Sisk and Elder (John) Williams. As referred to before, Benjamin Franks, a local Methodist preacher, was a noted man in the early days. I do not remember who the Freewill Baptist preacher was. Some years before the Civil War in about 1854, the Reverend Richard Tallifero bought a large farm, including the spring where John Beason (the old Beason Homestead) lives and settled there. As he was well off and had a number of Negroes, his wife was a good manager and good farmer. Mr. Tallifero devoted his time to preaching. While he was not a great preacher, he was a wonderful exhorter and successful as an organizer. So under his influence the Missionary Baptist Church got to be a very strong denomination all over Jackson County, as well as in Paint Rock Valley. Before the Civil War, John Erwin, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, held some wonderful meetings, especially on Lick Fork. Erwin was a great preacher and Hickman one of the greatest exhorters and one of the ablest men in prayer I have heard. He was a very fluent speaker; the words just came rolling with zeal and enthusiasm. Under Erwin's preaching, I was convicted and converted in about 1859 or 1860.

So many things happened during and just after the Civil War that I will let them go by - - only to mention one remarkable thing. About four years after the war about 20 or 30 families came into the Valley from Calhoun County. Especially the Cambrans who were fine, honest, hardworking religious folks. I cannot name all the families. Several families of the Cambrans, also the Richeys, Rumsies, Baileys, Thomases, Taylors, Davises, Copelands, Purdys, Walkers, and some others that I cannot name now. Most of them finally left the Valley; some went to Texas and some to Tennessee.

Many changes have taken place in the Valley in the last 30 or 40 years. The Pike Road is a wonderful improvement, and when the Princeton School building is completed, it will be another great addition.

The Reverend W. W. Thompson was the father of Mr. John Knox Thompson, who practiced law and was Jackson County Solicitor for a number of years. Mr. John K. Thompson's son, John Will Thompson, shared this wonderful history of Paint Rock Valley with Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, who, in turn, shared same with the J.C.H.A.

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN ARMSTRONG

The spirit and ideas of Kathryn Armstrong still flourish and set precedents in Jackson County, Alabama, although Kathryn deceased in August, 1983. Kathryn's zeal for historic preservation was equalled only by her deep, abiding love for Jackson County. She labored tirelessly and was never happier than when promoting and preserving our local heritage.

In death, she also set a precedent. Her actions speak louder than any words. Kathryn bequeathed \$12,500 to the Jackson County Historical Association. She placed her trust in our organization to extend her love and admiration for what she considered the greatest game of life - historic preservation.

Kathryn loved her hometown of Stevenson and wanted it to flourish more than the world will ever know. She was interested in Woodville, and Paint Rock Valley and Sand Mountain and all the places in between - both large and small. Kathryn's love for her family heritage spilled over into every area of Jackson County. To her, preservation of one's heritage was a great deal like life in that it demands one's personal commitment toward excellence and victory even though you know that ultimate victory can never be completely won in one lifetime. She pursued it with all her might. Each week was a new encounter, each year a new challenge.

Kathryn Armstrong's spirit, her will to win, and her will to excel - these are things that endure and these are the qualities that are so much more important than any of the events that occasion them.

On January 19, 1986, Betty Ruth Henninger, Kathryn's first cousin, will share her personal tribute to Kathryn during the J.C.H.A. meeting. At that time she will dedicate Kathryn's bequest, and the entire membership will pay tribute to a Jackson County daughter whose spirit will live forever in the hearts and minds of her friends.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor

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CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-FOUR

APRIL 10, 1986

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOC. MEETING - Sunday, April 27, 1986,
2:30 p.m., WOODVILLE, Robert E. Jones Community Center

Martha Hunt Huie, Program Vice President, invites YOU to join her at WOODVILLE for the April 27 meeting. Savor the past and envision the future as Alice Ruth Page, Jim Butler, and company provide a red carpet tour of the Robert E. Jones Community Center and Woodville Public Library on Main Street in Woodville.

"Woodville has always led. With this center, Woodville's leadership continues," stated Bill Jones, a Woodville native, as he dedicated the center on August 25, 1984. Former Congressman Robert E. Jones gave the community a cherished landmark in honor of their past. Bring a friend and see first hand the beauty and utility of preservation. Alice Ruth Page will reflect on the inherent ingredients in making the past work for the future.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The Jackson County Historical Association salutes 5 new Life Members:

Dr. Joe Cromeans, Scottsboro
Mrs. Joe (Mary Ann) Cromeans, Scottsboro
Mrs. Jimmy (Nancy) Gilliam, Scottsboro
Mrs. Elise H. Stephens, Huntsville
Mrs. Eliza B. Woodall, Stevenson

These five join the former roll composed of:

Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell, Mr. James N. (Jim) Clemons, Mrs. Thomas A. Gibson, Mrs. Martha Hunt Huie, Mr. Robert E. Jones, Mrs. Norma Jean Moore, Mr. Walter Sumner, and Miss Patty Woodall.

Life Memberships and Honorariums are offered for a tax deductible contribution of \$100.00.

MEMORIAL

Mrs. Martha Hunt Huie gave \$25.00 in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hunt.

January Program Provided Record Attendance

A record attendance heard Marion O. Smith of Knoxville, Tennessee, share his interests in Jackson County, Alabama. Mr. Smith, a veteran spelunker showed slides and told of the folklore, mining and Civil War history, graffiti, and natural beauty of many of the 500 plus caves in Jackson County. In his professional work as assistant editor of the Andrew Johnson papers at the University of Tennessee, he reads newspapers and microfilmed government documents relating to the Civil War period. His interest in Jackson County caves has spilled over to Jackson County citizenry who made our history of this era. He has published several articles related to niter works in Sauta Cave. He is presently engaged in collecting material for a paper on the lesser caves of Jackson County. Please refer to his request for additional saltpetre cave information in this edition of the CHRONICLES. If you have information to share, you may direct your correspondence to Mr. Marion O. Smith, Post Office Box 8276, UT Station, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996.

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

Through the years Jackson County history has been shaped and influenced by the Tennessee River. In the early days of what became Jackson County, the Creeks and Cherokees established such villages as Crowtown, Chiaha, and Island Town along the river. Then white settlers were attracted to the rich soil and water transportation that the Tennessee and its tributaries provided. They settled such towns as Coffeytown, Bellefonte, and Sauta, which originally had been an Indian town.

Most of these early-day river towns are gone now, deserted or under water, covered by the lakes created by TVA's Guntersville Dam. One of these towns remains, however. The town is Langston, located at the base of Sand Mountain on the south side of the Tennessee River near the Jackson-Marshall county line.

Langston is one of the oldest continuous towns in the county. Settlers first came into the area and established Coffeytown in the 1810s. Coffeytown, now under water, was located to the south of Langston along Coffeytown Creek. By the 1820s and 1830s settlement focused nearer the Tennessee River at Langston. By 1835 there were enough people in the area to establish a post office at Langston. In fact, the town was named after the first postmaster, Langston Coffey. By comparison, the first postmaster (James Parks) at Scottsboro was not appointed until 1854.

When river transportation thrived in the 1800s and early 1900s, Langston prospered. The town's prosperity stemmed in part from the steamboat landing at Langston. The landing included a warehouse and corral. Langston was the south end of Larkin's Landing located at what is now the Goosepond area, and a ferry, kept on the north bank, crossed the approximately three-quarter mile span of water at this point.

Products and merchandise were brought to Langston for distribution. Residents of Sand Mountain had access to the landing by way of the Langston Gap Road. Some residents of Langston today remember when the steamboats landed in the town. They can recall people camping along the river bank to be first to the steamboat and the boats' whistles sounding to announce arrival. The town would come alive with excitement when a steamboat landed. By the late 1800s there were nine general stores in Langston and four physicians practiced in the community. There was a school, blacksmith shop, gin, grist mill, and a Masonic temple. The town remained primarily a trade center; however, the population never exceeded six to eight hundred.

Langston, then, goes back to the early beginnings of Jackson County and like so many older communities in our area, the town is rich in oral history. Much of this history pertains to the Cherokees who at one time lived in the Langston area. There are stories handed down through the generations which tell of how the Cherokees held festivals along South Sauty Creek near Langston. The Cherokees, according to the stories, raced horses in what became known locally as the race-horse field, an area now covered by the backwater of the Tennessee River.

There are Indian stories of more recent vintage, such as the one which tells of the Cherokee man from the North Carolina reservation who in the 1950s and 1960s periodically lived under the bluffs of Sand Mountain near Langston. According to this story, the man had been told that this particular land at Langston had been sacred to the Cherokees. The man slept under the limestone ledges that had given shelter to his people. And there are those who say that he would follow anyone who walked through his ancestral territory. He would follow them through the woods as effortlessly and quietly as the mountain mist, it is said. Is the story true?

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell (Continued)

In the 1930s, TVA archaeologists did excavate at a site called the Plum Orchard Bank along the Tennessee River near Langston, and they concluded that an Indian village had been in the area. Also, the view from the Cherokee man's mountain overlooks what would have been the village, the valley, and the river. It is an inspiring view which could easily have made Cherokees think of their spirits. The historical logic of the story is there. Besides, a folklorist would remind us that sometimes the truth of a story is found in the telling and not in what is told.

Mrs. Lillie Mae (Davis) Culbert, the current postmaster at Langston, has spent a substantial amount of time tracing the history of the area. She points out that the first school at Langston was built by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was a two-story structure which later was destroyed by fire. Mr. R. C. Moore served as the principal of the school for many years. Mr. Moore is remembered for the house he constructed using wooden pegs as nails. The house today remains a Langston landmark.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church itself no longer exists in Langston, but many current members of this denomination in Jackson County trace their ancestral membership back to the Langston church. This also is true of the United Methodist Church, which is still active in Langston. Mrs. Culbert's research includes a complete listing of ministers who served at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Langston.

There are eight cemeteries in the Langston area. According to Mrs. Culbert, these are the Coffeytown, Nicholson, Vaught, Romans, Boyd, Langston (originally Davis), and Gilbreath cemeteries and an early cemetery established by the Methodist Church. These cemeteries also have their folklore. For example, one story tells of two friends who were especially fond of distilled spirits, much to the chagrin of many people in the community. After many warnings as to where their path was leading them, the men agreed that the first who died would some way get a message back to the other if he had gone to Hell. Soon after the death of the first, this message supposedly was delivered when lightning struck the man's gravesite, shattering the concrete masonry surrounding the grave. The friend got the message and reformed immediately.

Through deeds, census and church records, and other sources, Mrs. Culbert has identified many of the first settlers in the Langston/Coffeytown area. Many of these families moved on to other parts of the county when Langston began to decline as a trade community. As a result, a number of these families are familiar names throughout the county. Among these early settlers are the Coffey, Floyd, Davis, Langston, Vaught, Boyd, Elliot, Atchley, Snodgrass, Reynolds, Hammonds, Lacks, Sublett, Vaughn, Beadles, Childress, Romans, Moody, Wellborn, Phillips, Gilbreath, Wilborn, Wilhelm, Lewis, Moore, Morgan, Fricks, Benson, Webb, Campbell, Kirby, Moody, Harralson, Michaels, Adkins, Standfield, Shook, Cabiness, Broadway, Grigg, and Evans families.

Langston's fate turned when the railroad and highways began to replace the river in importance in trade and commerce. County towns such as Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Scottsboro became more important commercially and business activity in Langston slowly dwindled in the 1900s. Currently, only two small grocery stores operate in Langston and the river landing that once was so active is now under water and long forgotten by most county residents.

In recent years, however, the river once again provided the impetus to change Langston. During the 1970s the TVA strongly considered building a synthetic fuels plant near Langston at Murphy Hill. Coal for the plant would have been shipped to the facility on the Tennessee River. Plans for the plant fell by the wayside, however, although some construction on the site was completed.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell (Continued)

Anticipating that the plant would be built, Langston residents decided to renew the town's incorporation papers in order to have a city government which could control the growth they felt was about to occur. A town that had been incorporated in the 1800s was then reborn. Now Langston has an active mayor and city council. Mayor Ada Carter is from a family who has lived in the Langston area for years, and as a result she knows the town's history well. Residents of Langston have established a town hall. A fire department has been organized, and the town is served by a new water system. All streets in the town have been named and marked, many reflecting an awareness of Langston's history. The town has a new post office. And recently the road leading to Langston from Highway 35 has been resurfaced and improved. As always, the town remains popular with fishermen and boaters. Langston, then, can now await whatever destiny the river has in store for it while looking back on a past rich in history.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I would like to acknowledge Mrs. Lillie Mae (Davis) Culbert and Mr. Bud Campbell for their assistance in providing me with information for this Sketch.

SOURCE: THE CITIZEN, published in Scottsboro, Al., June 4, 1908

Fifth Sunday Meeting - Langston -Coffeytown Valley Notes

The editor, in company with his side partner on outing trips, Lawyer R. W. Clopton, left home Friday afternoon for Langston to attend the fifth Sunday meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. We had a delightful drive, and the distance from here (Scottsboro) to that place is eleven or twelve miles. The river was crossed at Larkin's Landing - the river at that place is half a mile wide- and Mr. Moore, an expert ferryman, put us across in eight minutes. We reached Langston at sundown, and were taken in charge by Hon. James Benson. Enjoyed a good supper and spent a pleasant night. Owing to the rain that night there was no preaching. Mrs. Benson is a most excellent lady, and a daughter of J.W. Downey of Section, former tax assessor of this county. Baby Comer was fat and frolicsome and lively as a cricket. He has good lung power, too.

Knocked around town after breakfast and mixed and mingled with the good people of Langston until 8:30 o'clock, when Hon. S.W. Frazier, the Moderator, called the meeting to order. The first thing on the program was a prayer service conducted by Rev. James L. Bankston. The first subject discussed was "Prayer as a preparation," and it was ably and entertainingly discussed by Rev. R.D. Shook and J.A. McCamey. Will Bridges who has been preaching there once a month filled the pulpit Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. He held a packed house spellbound for forty-five minutes with his splendid flow of oratory, and he never appeared to better advantage. His voice was in fine trim, and his enunciation was clear and distinct, and his elocution was superb. Jackson County ought to and does feel proud of Will Bridges.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church at Langston is a nice, commodious building and sits on a pretty knoll and from the church a person has a lovely view of the surrounding region.

Langston, according to the Federal census of 1900, has a population of 217. The town is in Coffeytown valley. No prettier or more inviting location can be found anywhere in the state. To the south, about two miles distant, is the beautiful and historic Tennessee River. To the east and west as far as the eye can reach can be seen the lovely and enchanting valley with its fertile fields of waving corn and cotton - to the northward, perhaps half a mile, in their picturesque grandeur, can be seen the lofty peaks of the majestic and sunkissed Sand Mountain. This inspiring view and enraptured vision is fit only for an artist's brush. The people at Langston and Coffeytown valley seem to be happy, contented, and prosperous. They are noted for proverbial and unstinted hospitality. They are refined and an intelligent people, and no better citizenship can be found in the state.

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____

DATE April 17, 1986

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
Lillie Mae Davis Culbert

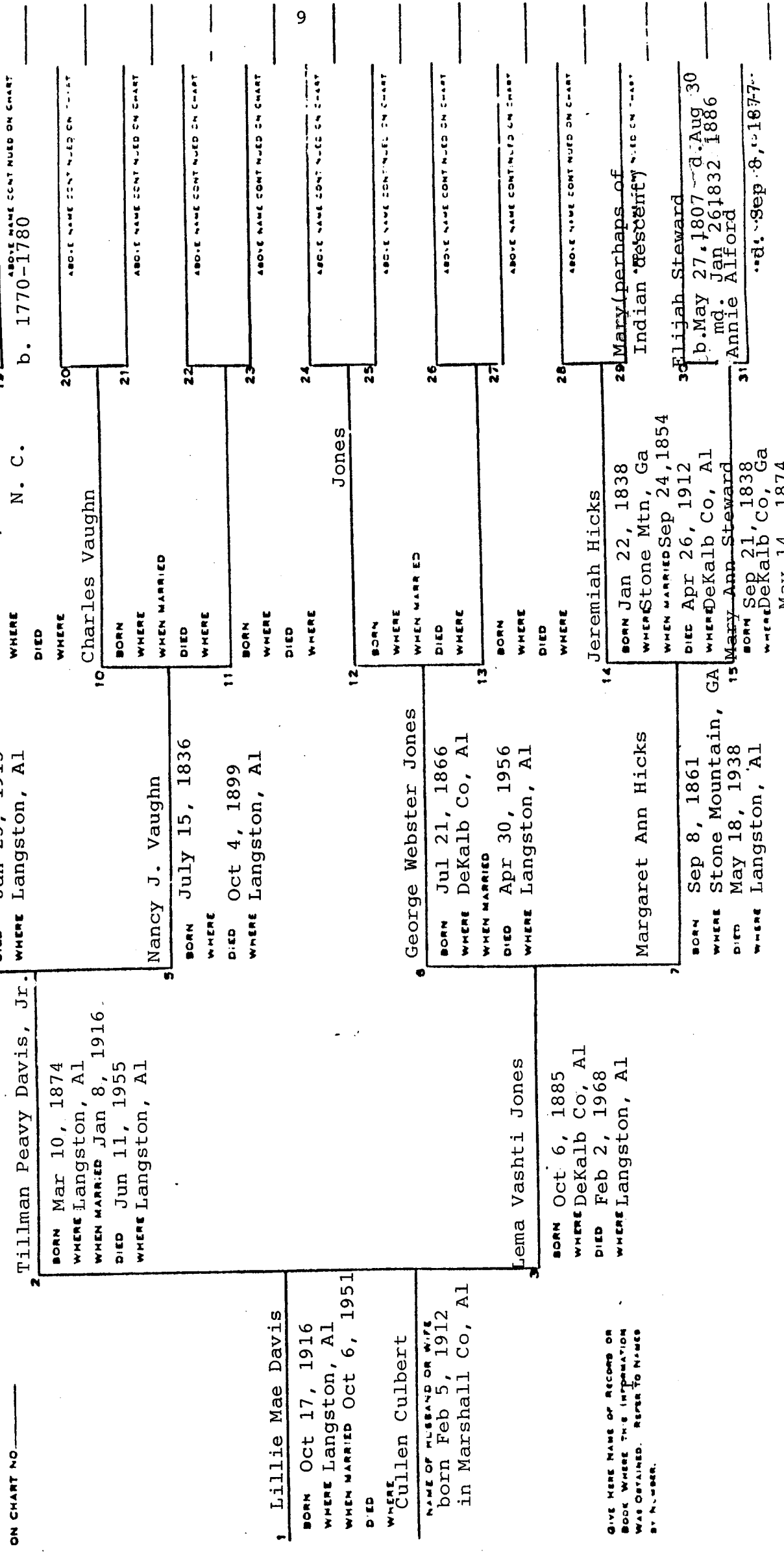
POST OFFICE BOX 42

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Langston, Al 35755 STATE 228-6613

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ON CHART NO. _____



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

LANGSTON CEMETERIES SURVEYED BY TVA IN 1937
by Ann B. Chambless

On July 30, 1937, H. H. Turner, Engineering Service Division of TVA, made his final report on Cemetery Removal Operations in the Guntersville Reservoir. The information included about cemeteries in the Langston area can be helpful to contemporary historians and genealogists.

Coffeetown Public was TVA Cemetery #23, and 29 graves were located by the TVA surveyor. In his 1937 report, Mr. H.H. Turner stated this cemetery was located on the property of W. H. Campbell in Section 11, T6, R5E, Jackson County, Al. Elevation 598. He identified 6 graves and executed 3 removal and 3 remain permits. Three graves were to be moved to a new location and 26 graves were to be flooded. Graves identified were those of:

Pollyann Coffey (infant)

Coffey (infant)

Leann Vaught (W.M. Vaught - nearest relative)

Selena Carter (Doran Carter - nearest relative)

Nancy Snodgrass (Mrs. Benjamin)

Snodgrass (twin infants)

According to L. D. Wilborn, W. M. Vaught, and T. M. White, known unmarked graves were those of:

Andy McClendon

Jane Jarnagan and infant (John Jarnagan - nearest relative)

Payne (infant) (Ed Machen nearest relative)

Vaught (infant) (W. M. Vaught - nearest relative)

TVA Cemetery #24 was the Boyd Public with 35 graves. This cemetery was located on the property of T.E. Morgan and H. O. Weeks in Section 3, T6S, R5E, Elev. 617. It was called an old abandoned cemetery, grown up in woods and underbrush with graves barely discernable (1937). Mr. Turner stated the access road was by farm road and on foot. This road was to be flooded but another field road above the pool contour could be used. He recommended this cemetery not be moved. Mrs. Jennie Hargiss, Mrs. Della Callahan, Carter Wellborn, and O.A. Sublett stated the following were buried in the Boyd Cemetery: Graves located: John and Henderson Hillian and W. H. and W.S. Wellborn. Graves which could not be located:

Jesse Boyd and wife, Jeff Boyd, Jesse Boyd, Jr., John Boyd, Bessie Boyd, Jane Boyd, Lindy Boyd, and two other Boyd children, Will Spillers, Josh Wellborn, Martha Jane Logan, Tom Logan, Dave Logan, Dave Broadway, Mike Odum, Mrs. Hannah Collins, Mrs. Bythie Sublett, Bythie Sublett's daughter, Bud Sublet, and Liza Sublett.

Cemetery #25 was the Roman Cemetery (abandoned) with 11 graves and located on the property of T. P. Davis in Section 10, T6S, R5E, Elev. 612. This old abandoned cemetery was on a knoll in a cultivated field with 1937 access by foot. Identity of graves could not be ascertained, and Mr. Turner recommended this cemetery not be removed as it would not be impaired by the flood waters of Guntersville Dam.

Cemetery #21 was the Vaught private cemetery with 10 graves located on the property of D.M. Vaught heirs in Section 10, T6S, R5E, Elev. 621. It was accessible by a County Road which was not impaired by flood waters. It was recommended this cemetery not be moved. Burials included: Nannie Vaught, Cane Infants, William Vaught, W.M. Vaught, Hiram Vaught, S. J. Vaught, Sallie Foster, Robert M. Childress, and Rufus Childress, according to W.M. Vaught and Charlie Cane.

Cemetery #22 was the Moody private cemetery located on the property of Milo Moody in Section 11, T6S, R5E, Elev. 596. Two remain permits were executed, and the cemetery was to be flooded. Milo Moody and Mrs. T. E. Morgan stated O. A. Moody and Ada Loveless Moody were buried in this cemetery.

Cemetery #32 was the Chisenhall private cemetery located on property of the Chisenhall heirs in Section 1, T5S, R6E, Elev. 607. County access road was not flooded, and Mr. Turner recommended the cemetery not be removed. Local residents insisted there were 33 graves, but Mr. Turner located only 21. All burials were of Chisenhall family members according to Albert and Ivan Chisenhall. The only known grave is of Amanda Chisenhall.

REQUEST FOR JACKSON COUNTY SALTPETRE CAVE INFORMATION
By Marion O. Smith, P. O. Box 8276 UT Station, Knoxville, TN 37996

Besides Sauta, there are about a dozen other Jackson County caves which have been dug for saltpetre. In addition, there are rumors of several more caves which may have been mined. Eventually, I plan to publish an article about these "lesser" caves. At present I have a myriad of unanswered questions, the answers to some of which I hope to acquire from the membership of the Jackson County Historical Association.

James Box was making saltpetre "near Crow Creek" in 1812. Whether this was in Tennessee or Alabama I do not know. Any information about this man would be welcomed. (Editor's Note by ABC: Doran's Cove was called Boxes Cove in survey of 640-acre reservation granted to John Wood, a native Cherokee, and later deeded to James Doran in 1817.)

I would also like data about Charles C. Tipton (who married Elizabeth Milliken of Madison County, February, 1840) and A. T. Preston. Tipton's name with the date 1863 is in a saltpetre cave in Honey Hollow, west of the Paint Rock Valley, and Preston, of the town of Paint Rock, in May, 1861, wrote about a nearby saltpetre cave.

The Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms at the National Archives have yielded names of a number of individuals or companies who sold saltpetre to the Confederate government at Larkinsville, Gunter'sville, Chattanooga, and Kash's Store. Probably not all of these saltpetre producers were from Jackson County, but certainly a number were:

Boyd, Hudson, and Barbee
Hall, Foster, and Harrison
Thomas Latham
Henry Morris
Mett and Sanders
Cowley and McLemore
Gardner and Allison
Kash and Cox
Newby and Hill

I need biographical data about all these men, plus everything possible about their business associations. From names on the walls of Blowing or Tumbling Rock Cave near the head of Mud Creek and from an estate settlement in the Jackson County Court House, it is probable that J. A. Boyd, James M. Hudson, and David Jefferson Barbee did the mining there. Newby and Hill most likely mined the cave in Long Island Cove which General William S. Rosecrans and his men later visited. "K. H. Newby 1862" is on the wall of that cave. According to the 1860 Jackson County census, King H. Newby was in the household of Daniel Hill, who lived in the vicinity of the cave. Elsa Hill also lived nearby and owned a fair amount of land. Levi Kash (Oct. 22, 1802-May 31, 1879) was certainly the partner of Cox. He was the merchant at "Kash's Store" atop Sand Mountain, and is buried in Smith Cemetery near Kash's Bluff.

Who mined the following caves: Blue River, on the west side of Dean's Ridge, northwest of Pikeville; the little cave near the west end of Dever's Cove; Fabius, at the base of Sand Mountain about 1-½ miles north of present day Alabama 117; and the large cave near Coon Creek of Sand Mountain? No legible Civil War names are on the walls of Blue River Cave, but the date 1863 is present. Only post Civil War names are in the Dever's Cove cave: "Tho Smith," "Clyde Bohanon," and "P D A 7/31/16." Fabius Cave has "G Champion 1850," "W.O. Caperton," "H. P. Caperton," and "J.F. Caperton May 1862."

Coon Creek Saltpetre Cave is the second most heavily mined cave in the county. Unfortunately, virtually nothing about its history is known. Most of its Civil War graffiti is illegible. The more readable names include: "H(?) Highfield (?) 1862," "D.J.(?) Cordell(?) May 13, 1862," "M(?) L Wells 186_." "Arrillian Young," "1862 Loyd," and "Wright(?) Sharden (Shaden?) 1863." In 1957, Mr. Sam Walker either owned this cave or lived nearby. He told early cave explorers from Atlanta that during the Civil War mules were used at the cave and descended from the top of the mountain via a trail. Information about these caves and men is requested, especially about the Coon Creek cave.

REQUEST FOR JACKSON COUNTY SALTPETRE CAVE INFORMATION (Continued)

Joseph Calvin Thornton (September 7, 1832(?) - February 6, 1908) worked in a saltpetre cave at or near Matthews Cove, Big Coon Valley. Who knows about the cave or has further biographical data about Thornton?

Benjamin O'Rear, born 1810 in Georgia, owned land near Culver and Kellum hollows, Big Coon Valley, which included a potential (unmined as of early 1863) saltpetre cave. (EDITOR'S NOTE BY ABC: Benjamin O'Rear married Sarah _____, and their daughter, Catherine married James W. Rorex on December 12, 1865, and moved near Russellville, Arkansas. Benjamin's daughter, Virginia Caroline O'Rear married Robert C. T. Gill, Jr. on June 23, 1870, in Jackson County, Alabama) At least one current resident of Little Coon Valley claims a saltpetre cave in the Culver Hollow area does exist, but field searchers have failed to locate it. Who has information about O'Rear, and knows something about this possible cave?

In a November 3, 1927, Scottsboro PROGRESSIVE AGE article primarily about Sauta Cave, John R. Kennamer alludes to several other saltpetre caves in the county, including one in Bishop's Cove in Paint Rock Valley and one near Guess Creek. Where are they? James F. Sulzby, on page 28 of BIRMINGHAM AS IT WAS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Birmingham: Birmingham Printing Co., 1944) says saltpetre was made at Rainbow Cave in Happy Hollow, Big Coon Valley, and "The old fire-stained kettles still remain." No kettles are there now. Does anyone ever remember seeing any there?

I realize the above requests are for extremely obscure information, but if anyone is able to shed a little light on these questions or any other aspect of saltpetre mining in Jackson County, please write me at P. O. Box 8276, UT Station, Knoxville, TN 37996 or call (collect if need be) 1-615-573-1930 during the weekday evenings.

P. S.

If the lady who mentioned at the January 19, 1986, J.C.H.A. meeting that she had a list of the Eureka Cave Union soldiers' names would write me, I would appreciate it. Sorry, but I failed to get your name. (EDITOR'S NOTE BY ABC: I think Mr. Smith is referring to Eliza Mae Woodall of Stevenson, Alabama.)

ADDITIONAL SAUTA CAVE NITER WORKS INFORMATION

By Marion O. Smith

Since the publication of "The Sauta Cave Confederate Niter Works" in the December, 1983, issue of CIVIL WAR HISTORY (and reprinted the next year in the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, April and July, 1984 editions), additional miscellaneous information pertaining to that operation has been located. This "new" data presents no departure from the original research, but merely represents some items which were earlier overlooked. Most of it relates to heretofore unknown individuals who sold supplies to or worked at the works, as well as further biographical knowledge about persons formerly identified.

Luther Gideon and Thomas Hodge, on November 28, 1862, and January 29 and 31, 1863, respectively, sold 10½ and 203 ¾ bushels of ashes "for making nitre at Sauta Cave." About the same time, Z. H. Clardy supplied Sauta with potash, and later he did the same for Marshall County's Big Spring Nitre Works (Guntersville Caverns.)

"R. Nickles Admr of the Estate of E. D. Nickles" on September 20, 1862, sold "74 lbs ovenware" to the Sauta Works for "Culinary purposes" and "44½ lbs Rope" for the in-cave derrick's "hoisting power." On January 15, 1863, he also sold to the works a kettle, weighing 320 pounds "@ 8¢ per lb." Nickles was probably Richmond Nickles of Marshall County.

George W. Howell on October 15, 1862, supplied a pair of "Trace chains 15 lbs" and "3 leather collars" for a government wagon used in "hauling at Sauta Cave." On March 6, 1863, Richard Rivers sold to the Sauta Works "2 Iron Dippers @1.25 Ea" and "500 Boards."

ADDITIONAL SAUTA NITER WORKS INFORMATION (Continued)

At Guntersville, July 16, 1863, John A.W. Stearnes sold 638 pounds bacon "Clear sides" at \$1, and 368 pounds bacon "pints" at 80¢ for "Subsistence for Laborers at Sauta Cave there being no commissary accessible." Also, at Guntersville, F. A. Williams on July 25, 1863, sold "50 balls Candle wick @ 1.00 pr. ball" for "making candles at Sauta Cave."

On August 10, 11, and 12, 1863, Jonathan Evans supplied "15 bush. Corn @ \$2.00," "169 lbs Fodder at 2¢," "13½ lbs Bacon" at \$1.00," and "25 lbs Flour" at 20¢, for subsistence of "Laborers and food for animals." On August 13, he sold "16 bus. Coal" at 15¢ "For Use of blacksmith Shop" at Sauta. All of the above information, beginning with the paragraph mentioning Luther Gideon, was obtained from Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, Record Group 109, National Archives.

After the war, John D. Borin was for a time a "Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases" at Scottsboro. JACKSON COUNTY HERALD, July 29, 1869.

Dr. James M. Buchanan in 1868 was president of the board of trustees of Larkinsville High School. In 1879 he was charged with bigamy, having married a Miss Alford of Fayetteville, Tennessee, and subsequently a Miss Dyer of Huntsville. Scottsboro JACKSON COUNTY HERALD, August 27, 1868; Fayetteville OBSERVER, January 1, 1880.

William Leroy Rounsavall (January 14, 1828-June 9, 1907), a native of North Carolina and blacksmith who lived in Woods Cove on July Mountain's east side, was "an employee of Gavitt's (William Gabbet's) Company." He enlisted December 1, 1862, at Deposit, Alabama, and served until "we were driven away from the caves." A strong family tradition indicates that he worked at Sauta Cave. Alabama Confederate Pension Application and genealogical data courtesy Ann B. Chambless.

Cyrus Towner Curtisse Deake (December 25, 1825-1886), briefly one of Captain Gabbett's assistant superintendents, was a Saratoga County, New York, native. He grew up in that state's Livingston County where he farmed and taught school until 1851. From that time he lived in a number of places in the South. After two years in Savannah, he lived successively in East Tennessee (1853-58), Atlanta (c1858-63), Jonesboro, Tennessee (c1863-73), Mitchell County, N.C. (1873-80), and Asheville, N. C.. In Mitchell County he edited the ROAN MOUNTAIN REPUBLICAN and worked a mica mine nine miles south of Bakersville, and at Asheville he established and edited the NEWS (c1880-84). Chattanooga TIMES, May 4, 1886, page 21.

After Hugh Carlisle and George L. Henderson sold their improvements at Sauta Cave to the Confederate government for \$34,600, they invested their money in cotton. Sometime in 1864, the Union forces captured their cotton in Marshall County, sold it, and paid into the U. S. Treasury \$43,180.32 (or \$43,232). After the war, Carlisle and Henderson sued the Court of Claims for the proceeds of 65 bales of their cotton which had been captured. The decision was against them, but they appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court which reversed the earlier judgment. However, it is not known if any money was actually collected. See CASES DECIDED IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE DECEMBER TERM FOR 1870. Reported by Charles C. Nott and Samuel H. Huntington. Vol. VI. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871, pages 398-406. CASES DECIDED IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS AT THE DECEMBER TERM 1872; and THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE APPEALED CASES FROM OCTOBER, 1872, to MAY, 1873. Reported by Charles C. Nott and Archibald Hopkins. Vol. VIII. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1874, pages 153-65.

SOURCE: 1860 JACKSON COUNTY MORTALITY SCHEDULE

In 1860, Jasper J. Jones was one of the census enumerators employed by the Federal government to record both the population census and list the deaths in each family which occurred between July 1, 1859, and June 30, 1860. In this document he remarked: "In my subdivision hog cholera raged to a great extent last fall and winter. In some instances entire herds of swine and cattle were destroyed. The last corn crop was cut short by drought, and the present is injured by drought. The oat and wheat crop was nearly destroyed last season by rust."

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN THOMAS SNODGRASS'
 COMPANY MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS 1838
 CHEROKEE EMIGRATION (TRAIL OF TEARS)

SOURCE: Frame 990, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81, Microcopy 234, Roll 115, Cherokee Emigration, 1838, courtesy of Marion O. Smith of Knoxville, Tennessee

Muster Roll of a company of Mounted Alabama Volunteers under the command of Capt. Thomas Snodgrass received and mustered into service of the United States for one month unless sooner discharged by order of General N. Smith, General Superintendent of Cherokee emigration as a guard from Bellefonte, Alabama, to Waterloo, Alabama, 21st June, 1838.

NAMES	RANK	FURNISHED
Thomas Snodgrass	Capt.	Horse, arms, and ammunition
James Proctor	Lieut.	"
Peter Rozel	Ensign	"
Wm. R. Kendall	QM	"
John K. Childress	1 Sgt	"
Hardin Martin	2 Sgt	"
Vance D. Tipton	1 Cpl	"
Calaway Tharp	2 Cpl	"
Samuel Tipton	Bugler	"
T.C. Vann	Pvt	"
James Arms	Pvt	"
T. M. Campbell	Pvt	"
James Craig	Pvt	"
N. S. Rector	Pvt	"
George Sutton	Pvt	"
Jeremiah Farmer	Pvt	"
Samuel R. Fondren	Pvt	"
Wm. W. Sanders	Pvt	"
George Walker	Pvt	"
Wm. Fretwell	Pvt	"
James H. Walden	Pvt	"
Redmond Sagely	Pvt	:
Hiram Wood	Pvt	"
Hiram Bailey	Pvt	"
Charles Roark	Pvt	"
Caldeen Gunter	Pvt	"
Paschal St. Clair	Pvt	"
J. M. Burgess (Jr.)	Pvt	"
William Weaver	Pvt	"
Wm. H. Frazier	Pvt	"

I certify on Honor the above muster roll exhibits the time state of the Company under my command.

Signed: Thomas Snodgrass

Reproductions of service records of above veterans may be obtained from the National Archives for a fee. Requests should be mailed to National Archives, Record Group 94, Washington, D.C. Be sure to include Veteran's name, State, Battalion (Norwood's), and Company (Snodgrass), and indicate veteran served in Cherokee Removal. Many of these veterans received bounty land and/or pensions based on their service. Vital statistics such as date and place of birth, marriage, and death are often verified in these records.

For example, on August 29, 1892, John Kirby Childress applied for a service pension under Act of July 27, 1892. He attested to the fact that he enlisted at Bellefonte, Alabama in Captain Thomas Snodgrass Company and served from July to August, 1838. He stated that at the time of entering the service claimed he was 24 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches in height, with bluish eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, by occupation a farmer, and that he was born in Knox County, Tennessee, and that he was married to Ruth B. Burgess in 1840 near Scottsboro, Alabama.

John Kirby Childress also served in Norwood's Company in the Alabama Mounted Volunteers commanded by Colonel J.R.H. Acklen in 1836 in the Creek Indian War. His official discharge signed by H. Norwood on August 17, 1836, was furnished with this file, which is among the records of Editor Ann B. Chambless.

QUERY: NORWOOD, Mrs. Julian H. Snelson, 2932 Amelia Street, Shreveport, LA 71108, would like to correspond with descendants of HENRY NORWOOD, son of Samuel and Mary (Logan) Norwood. Will exchange family information.

CHISENHALL PUBLIC CEMETERY

In 1937, Mr. H.H. Turner, TVA Engineering Service Division, surveyed the Chisenhall Public Cemetery (TVA Cemetery #29), and found 106 graves on the property of Lettie A. Hembree in Section 21, T5, R6E, Elevation 607. The cemetery was accessible by County Road and by foot and was not to be impaired by flood waters from Guntersville Dam. He recommended this cemetery not be removed. He stated he had been told this cemetery was over 100 years old (in 1937), and many of the older graves could not be found. Those identified included:

Sparfin Raspin, Nettie Geren, Bonnie Jones, B.M. Ziglar, Mell Ziglar, _____ Hayes, J. T. Evans, Nora Blevins, 3 Chisenhall graves (first names not cited), 2 Stallings graves (first names not cited), 5 Hale graves (first names not cited), Alfred L. Hutchenson, Thomas V. Flowers, Mrs. Sarah Flowers, and 3 Ladd graves (first names not cited).

Names of bodies, location of graves unknown were:

Mrs. Celia Phillips, Joe Phillips, Sol Phillips, Fred Phillips, Robins infant, John Cummings, Joshie Wade, Coleman Hubbard, Stone infant, Flora Phillips, Mrs. Middlebrooks, Tanner infant, Chasteen infant, Hulsy infant, and Yates infant.

GRANTHAM FAMILY CEMETERY

The Grantham private cemetery was TVA Cemetery #11, 48 graves. This cemetery was located on property of Grantham heirs in Section 19, T6S, R5E, Elev. 621. In 1937, TVA executed 48 remain permits and the cemetery remained at its original location. It was said to be about 75 years old in 1937. In anticipation of the Murphy Hill synthetic fuels plant being constructed, TVA removed 50 graves in May, 1982. In addition to Grantham, family burials included: MacFarlane, Beard, Alexander, Johnson, McCormack, Barber, Hayes, Woods, Sutton, and Carter.

SOURCE: Tennessee Valley Authority, Mapping Division, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Copy of records in possession of Ann B. Chambless.

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

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CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-FIVE

July 10, 1986

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING - Sunday, July 20, 1986, 3:30 p.m., PISGAH GORGE Civitan Park Pavilion

Martha Hunt Huie, Program Vice President, is planning a special program for the July 20, 1986, meeting. Please note the change in time of meeting. The program will begin at 3:30 p.m. at the Pisgah Civitan Park pavilion at Pisgah Gorge, Pisgah, Alabama. July is our annual homemade ice cream and cake social so don't miss this opportunity for refreshing food for thought and taste. Please feel free to invite a friend. If you would like to join the caravan from Scottsboro, please meet at Scottsboro City Hall parking lot by 2:30 p.m. on July 20.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The Jackson County Historical Association welcomes three new Life Members:

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clopton
Mrs. John Will Gay

Life Memberships and Honorariums are offered for a tax deductible contribution of \$100.00. Our Life Membership Roll now totals eighteen distinguished members.

NEW JACKSON COUNTY PUBLICATION

PAINT ROCK VALLEY PIONEERS, VOLUME I, is being published by Kittye Vandiver Henshaw, Evelyn Smith Rochelle and Addie Stovall Shaver. It will consist mainly of family Bible records, general history, cemetery records, and family notes and items of genealogical interest. The authors have copied all known burial places in Jackson County's Paint Rock Valley, from Keel Cemetery atop Keel Mountain near the town of Paint Rock north to the Tennessee state line. Family lines have been documented via census records, probate records, newspaper obituaries, and interviews with descendants of the early Paint Rock Valley pioneers.

PAINT ROCK VALLEY PIONEERS, Volume I, will be hard cover, 8½ x 11, 295 pages plus photographs, and a full-name index. One hundred eleven (111) cemeteries were inventoried and included in the book which is available for \$20.00 from:

Addie K. Shaver, 2105 Maysville Road, Huntsville, AL 35811.

Volume II, same title, is presently being compiled by these three authors and will be available in the future. It will consist mainly of family Bible records and general history.

APRIL, 1986 PROGRAM MEETING AT WOODVILLE

The Jackson County Historical Association salutes the Robert E. Jones Community Center Board of Trustees and the Town of Woodville for their warm hospitality on Sunday, April 27, 1986. J.C.H.A. members were treated to a red carpet tour and enjoyed the splendid history of Woodville compiled and written by Alice Ruth Page. Woodville continues to lead in historic preservation and hospitality.

1986 PAID MEMBERSHIP OF JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

As of June 30, 1986, the following members have paid 1986 dues. If your name does not appear below, please support your Historical Association by mailing your check to our treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Varnell, 1006 Birchwood, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Regular dues are \$10.00 and Life Memberships are \$100.00. Honorariums and life membership contributions are tax deductible.

Mrs. Frances Allison	Mrs. C. B. Kirby (Honorary)
Mrs. Julius Beard	Mrs. Gladis Graham Kiser
Mrs. Ruth Berzett	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lamberth
Mrs. William Bogart	Mrs. Jamie Robertson Landrum
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Bradford	Mrs. Emma Lou Lovelady
Mr. C. H. Bramblett	Mr. and Mrs. David Loyd
Mrs. Eva Burger	Mr. F. Marion Loyd
Mrs. Sandra S. Burney	Mrs. M. H. Lynch
Mr. Clyde Butler, Sr.	Mrs. Ralph S. Mackey
Dr. Elbert Caldwell	Miss Eunice Matthews
Mr. Hamlin Caldwell, Jr.	Miss Leola Matthews
Mrs. Anna Ruth Campbell (LIFE)	Miss Pauline Matthews
Mrs. Bessie Campbell	Mr. Walker McCutchen
Mr. Bud Campbell	Mrs. William W. McCutchen
Dr. and Mrs. David Campbell	Mrs. Mary W. McKinney
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell (LIFE)	Mr. Robert L. Meek
Mr. P.W. Campbell	Miss Edith Money
Mrs. Catherine Clemons Cameron	Mrs. Norma Jean Moore (LIFE)
Mrs. Ada Carter	Mr. and Mrs. Mack Morris
Mr. Stanley D. Carter	Ms. Virginia Mosgrove
Mrs. Ann B. Chambless	Mrs. Merilyn Osterlund
Mr. James N. Clemons	Mr. and Mrs. Ford Owens
Mr. J. C. Clemons	Page Elementary School
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Clopton (LIFE)	Mr. and Mrs. Carlus Page
Mr. Warren K. Clark	Mr. Robert Leo Page, Sr.
Mrs. Troy Clement	Judge William (Bill) Page
Mrs. Jane Conley	Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Page
Mr. Jack Crabtree	Mr. Gerald Paulk
Mrs. Loyd Crawford	Dr. and Mrs. Morris Pepper
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Crawford	Mr. and Mrs. Barry Pickett
Dr. and Mrs. Joe Cromeans (LIFE)	Mrs. Walter Plummer
Mrs. Waco Derrick	Mr. and Mrs. Worth Proctor
Mr. Steve Durham	Mrs. Margaret Rainey
Mrs. Joann T. Elkin	Mrs. Hazel Isbell Roberts
Mrs. Gordon Foster	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson
Mrs. John Will Gay (LIFE)	Mrs. William F. Rochelle
Dr. John B. Gayle	Scottsboro Junior High School
Mrs. Thomas B. Gibson (LIFE)	Mrs. John Schuerman
Mrs. Nancy S. Gilliam (LIFE)	Mrs. Leon Shelton
Mrs. Faye Goodner	Mr. Mark Scott Skelton
Mr. John H. Graham, Jr.	Mrs. Harrison Smith
Mrs. Evelyn Gray	Mrs. Julian H. Snelson
Mrs. Lee Dale Grimes	Mrs. Elise Stephens (LIFE)
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammer, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Agee Strickland
Mrs. Milton Heacock	Mrs. Nellie Stubblefield
Mrs. Roberta Helwig	Mr. Walter Sumner (LIFE)
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Henninger	Tennessee Valley Authority
Mrs. W. R. Henshaw	Technical Library
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Mrs. Mary Ben Robertson Heflin	Mr. and Mrs. John Wade (Honorary)
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Mrs. Marguerite C. Harris	Mrs. Frances Weidner
Mrs. Dorothy Huffman (Honorary)	Mr. Jesse H. Wheeler, Jr.
Mrs. H. G. Jacobs (Honorary)	Mrs. Dorothy M. Williams
Mr. Charles L. Jones	Mrs. Dorothy Moore Wilson
Mr. Robert E. Jones (LIFE)	Mrs. Eliza Mae Woodall (LIFE)
Mrs. Hugh Keeble	Ms. Patty Woodall (LIFE)
Mr. P. B. Keel	Wisconsin Historical Society
Mrs. Joe Henry King	

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

Jackson County's kinship with Appalachia is evident in many ways. It is a kinship found in the Union soldier tombstones that dot cemeteries in our area, reflecting that many county residents cast their lot with the Union during the Civil War, as did others in Appalachia. The kinship with Appalachia is heard in the rhythm and cadence to the voices of those native to our area. They are voices of the mountains, distinct and different from what is called the Southern drawl. But the kinship is perhaps most evident in the landscape that exists in parts of Jackson County, such as at Pisgah Gorge.

The kinship is felt standing above what locally is known as the Forks, where the Little Bryant and Big Bryant creeks meet some three-hundred feet below. The view west is the same as in the Appalachian Smoky Mountains, even if the mountains aren't as high. Below stretches the Gorge, formed by the centuries-old flow of mountain water as it drains into the Tennessee River some four miles away. Sandstone and limestone bluffs line the Gorge and the mountains extend in the distance until they blend into a gray haze with the sky. It is a breath-taking view, similar to those travelers come hundreds of miles to see in the mountains to the north. It is, quite simply, a Jackson County treasure.

Edmund Bain has lived with this view and the Pisgah Gorge for all of his seventy-five years. His ancestors pioneered the area and he was born one-half mile from the Gorge. His house, remodeled several times through the years, originally was built in part from the giant pine trees from the Gorge. The house, in which he and his wife live, sits on the edge of the Gorge as it is formed by Little Bryant Creek. Mr. Bain at one time spent hours and hours in the Gorge trapping for game. He sold red and gray fox, raccoon and opossum furs to pay his way through school. Later, he began a career with the Tennessee Valley Authority that lasted forty-three years. Although his job sometimes took him away, Mr. Bain never moved from the area. He knows the Gorge perhaps better than anyone.

Mr. Bain remembers when there were few people living in the area and the only sounds that could be heard were the water flowing below, an owl hooting, or an occasional fox barking. Now, of course, the Gorge is more settled. Cars drive the paved county road alongside the Gorge and at night car headlights can be seen on Highway 40 above Jones Cove. But at times the Gorge wins out. "After heavy rains in the spring I can open our windows and all you can hear is the roar of the water in the Gorge," Mr. Bain says. "It's so loud that it drowns out everything else." He adds that he has seen large tree uprooted by the force of the water and carried downstream.

Mr. Bain's knowledge of the Gorge and its history is inexhaustible. Why, he is asked, is a certain area near the Gorge called Wolf Sink? He answers: "I never saw one, but they say there were wolves in the area at one time. My grandmother killed one. She shot it with a pistol when it got in their hogpen."

Why is one area called Wild Hog Point? He says: "There used to be wild hogs there. People would go hunt them for meat. They weren't the wild hogs like they have in some places. They were more like pigs. People called them piney nose rooters." Why, he is asked, is one place called Panther Hollow? "There were panthers there that you could hear screaming," he answers.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell (Continued)

Mr. Bain points out that the first settlers in the Pisgah area located on the mountain near the Gorge. They settled there, he says, because spring water was available. Because of its proximity to Jones Cove and the Tennessee River, more settlers moved into the Pisgah area. A few miles from the Gorge, Mr. Bain says, a local store even operated its own incline to transport merchandise up Sand Mountain from the river landing below. (EDITOR'S NOTE: See "A Sand Mountain Enterprise" printed in JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, dated April 10, 1985, for information on Bobo's Incline.)

As more people came into the area, the Gorge itself became a popular place. "There wasn't much else to do back then. So on Sunday afternoons people would go to the Gorge and have picnics. There would be people sitting on all the points overlooking the Gorge and there were trails all in it where people would walk," Mr. Bain stated.

Some commercial and recreational ventures have been attempted at the Gorge through the years. A gristmill and sawmill operated on Little Bryant Creek at one time, and the dam that was used to harness the water for power still stands. One man brought a turbine into the Gorge to generate electricity for area residents. His project fell through, but the turbine still remains in the Gorge. Additionally, a large steel bridge, built and maintained by the state, once spanned Big Bryant Creek. It since has been dismantled. In the 1960s the Pisgah Civitans established a 40-acre park above the Gorge, and now trails are maintained and points of interest, such as a waterfall called First Falls, are identified. Twice a year the Pisgah Civitans sponsor popular art shows at the park site.

Mr. Bain provides other details of the Gorge. He tells of a natural stone bridge that stands in the Gorge, a bridge he believes was formed by the wear of the Big Bryant Creek. He tells of small fishing ponds in the Gorge where smallmouth bass thrive. He tells of huge oak and pine trees that stand in the Gorge. He points out that hemlock trees grow in the Gorge, trees native to areas much further north, but able to survive in the Gorge because of the right combination of moisture, soil, and climatic conditions. He tells of rare flowers called lady-slippers that grow in the Gorge. He tells of how ginseng, much of it sold eventually to the Chinese, is still found in the Gorge area. Trees, plants, ferns, flowers all rare in the deep South find a home in the Gorge, reminding us that Jackson County is a part of Appalachia.

It has been several years since Mr. Bain has hiked down into the Gorge itself. The last time he went, he says, was to show his daughter and son-in-law some of the points of interest in the Gorge. The hike, he says, was exhausting and he hasn't been back since. Instead, Mr. Bain now points out the features of the Gorge from the top of the mountain. "I never wanted to live anywhere else," he says, and a short time spent with Mr. Bain and his view of the world from Pisgah Gorge makes visitors understand why.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The author would like to acknowledge Mrs. Martha Hunt Huie, Mr. John Paul Campbell, and, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bain for their contributions to this article.

ANNUAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

The Annual Preservation Conference sponsored by the Alabama Historical Commission will be held October 10-12, 1986, in Florence-Tuscumbia-Muscle Shoals. Mark you calendar now.

HISTORY OF ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND JACOB JOHNSON
by F. Marion Loyd, Great-Grandson of Berry Johnson

Our earliest known ancestry is that of Silvanus Johnson and his wife, Elizabeth, who lived on Snails Creek in Amelia County, Virginia in 1742. In 1754 they moved to Johnston County, North Carolina. Silvanus Johnson, Sr. died in September, 1763. His four sons were: Absalom, Benjamin, RICHARD, and Silvanus, Jr.

RICHARD JOHNSON, son of Silvanus and Elizabeth, purchased 781 acres of land south of the Neuse River near Raleigh, N.C. He married Phereby, and their children were: WILLIAM, Silvanus, Samauel, Richard, Phillip, Phereby, and Esther.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of Richard, was born about 1752, fifteen miles southeast of Raleigh, N.C., on land he inherited from his father. In 1779, governor Richard Caswell granted him 700 acres on Fall and Marks Creek in Wake County near the Johnston County line. William Johnson's sons were Aaron, Moses, JACOB, JOHN, William, and Jesse.

JACOB JOHNSON settled in Raleigh and married Mary McDonough in 1801. Their son, Andrew, was born December 29, 1808, and he became the 17th president of the United States.

John Johnson, son of William and brother of Jacob, settled in Wake County, N.C., and married Martha Andrews from Ireland. Their children were BERRY, 2nd child unknown, Mary Ann, Sallie, Gilley, Jesse, and Gray.

BERRY JOHNSON was born near Raleigh, N.C., in Wake County in 1794. He married Lucy Blaylock on March 19, 1821. Berry and Lucy moved to Dallas County, Alabama, where their first four children were born. In 1829, Berry and Lucy Johnson moved to Jackson County, Alabama, to a community first known as Jonesville and later as Bridgeport.

The first four children born in Dallas Co., AL, were: Martha Andrews (b. 1822), Mary Atkins (b. 1824), Sarah Brazier (b. 1826), and Rebecca Troupfield (b. 1828.) The fifth child and first to be born in Jackson County was William Blaylock (b. Aug, 1830). Other children were: John Charles (b. 1833), James Aaron (b. 1835), Isaac Newton (b. 1836), Frances Elizabeth (b. 1838), Nancy Jane (b. 1840), Lucy Virginia (b. 1843), Gilla Alabama (b. 1846), and MALINDA LOUISE TENNESSEE (b. February 16, 1849.) MALINDA LOUISE TENNESEE JOHNSON married Alexander Cicero Loyd.

Berry Johnson and his wife are buried in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery. His is the second oldest inscribed monument in the cemetery and etched on his grave marker are the words: "First cousin of President Andrew Johnson."

Berry Johnson was in the Florida Indian War for three years before his marriage. He was eighteen years old when he enlisted. Aunt Allie May Loyd stated in her remarks on the Johnson family that Berry Johnson had an ancestor by the name of Billy Duke Johnson who fought in the Revolutionary War. This was probably William Johnson, Sr., father of Aaron, Moses, Jacob, JOHN, William, and Jesse. Berry and his wife were active members in the Rocky Springs Church of Christ. Berry was listed as the 19th member and also as a Bishop. Lucy is listed as the 37th member on the old church roll.

MALINDA LOUISE TENNESSEE JOHNSON married Alexander Cicero Loyd on January 20, 1867, and their children were:

HISTORY OF ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS OF JOHN & JACOB JOHNSON
by F. Marion Loyd (Continued)

<u>CHILD</u>	<u>BORN</u>	<u>MARRIED</u>
William Johnson	Dec 1, 1867	Mary Frances Crownover, Mary E. Fudge, and Henreitta Crouch
Orville Jackson	Jan 19, 1869	Orpha Ridley
Lucy Tennessee	Feb 6, 1871	Olin C. Jones
Paul Bagley	Jan 20, 1873	Dora Willis
Alexander Claude	Jan 11, 1875	Died Oct 29, 1878
Alabama May	Jan 29, 1877	Never married
John Rowland	Jun 29, 1879	Lula Williams
Frances Texas	May 10, 1883	J. D. Starkey
Rebecca Virginia	Jun 29, 1881	Died May 9, 1882
Alexander Cicero, Jr.	Sep 1, 1886	Ethel Elwood
Ruby M. Gates	Jul 5, 1888	Albert M. Wynne
Bessie Leona	Apr 1, 1890	Mile Waits and W.E. Barry

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The author would like to acknowledge the research of Hugh B. Johnston of Wilson, N.C. who is the foremost authority on the Johnson family history; Mrs. Patricia Clark, Marion O. Smith, associates editors of the Andrew Johnson Papers at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.; and W. A. Raulston.

The Berry Johnson Historical Marker and Site will be dedicated soon at the Mt. Carmel Cemetery. Six volumes of the Andrew Johnson Papers published by the University of Tennessee are available on a loan basis at Loyd's Store in Bridgeport.

REFERENCE: Original Contract in possession of F. Marion Loyd

SCHOOL TEACHER'S CONTRACT
ROCKY SPRINGS TRUSTEES WITH MARGARET C. TATE
dated March 26, 1860

"It is agreed between James Scruggs, James Tally, and Wm. J. Hughes, School Trustees of Township One, Range Eight in Jackson County and State of Alabama, and Miss Margaret C. Tate, a school teacheress of the same county and state, that the said Miss Margaret C. Tate will take charge of the Public School No. 2 of said Township located at Rocky Spring for the term of five months beginning on the 26th day of March A.D. 1860 that she will exert the utmost of her ability in conducting said school and improving the education and morals of the pupils Keep such registers and make such returns to the Trustees as may be required of her, and conform in all respects to the provisions of the laws regulating public schools and for such services properly rendered the said Trustees will pay to the said Miss Margaret C. Tate the pro rata share of the educational fund of said township for the year 1860 to which said school may be found to be entitled which amount when is ascertained and paid shall be appropriated to discharge, as far as it may go, the tuition of the pupils of said school according to the number of days each may attend.

In witness whereof the said parties : have hereunto set their names, the ___ day of _____ A.D. 1860."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Margaret C. Tate is one of two females documented as a teacher in 1860. The other female taught in Sauta Bottoms and boarded at the home of Elijah B. Ligon. All other teachers enumerated on the 1860 Jackson County census were males.

ROCKY SPRINGS CHURCH OF CHRIST HISTORY
by Ann B. Chambless

SOURCE: ROCKY SPRINGS CHURCH OF CHRIST SINCE 1810
compiled by Howard A. Blazer, Sr.

In 1962, Howard A. Blazer, Sr. compiled all available records and historical sketches of the Rocky Springs Church of Christ located two and one-half miles south of the Tennessee- Alabama state line about two miles west of Bridgeport, Alabama. One of his sources stated the first congregation called Antioch was organized in 1811. However, the writer offered no written proof of this date. A thorough review of all the documentation included in Mr. Blazer's compilation gives greater credence to 1818 as opposed to 1811. Other purely historical records point to 1818 as a more logical date of organization based on extant immigration patterns into Jackson County.

On the earliest church roll, William D. Gaines is listed as number one and William J. Price as number two. Both men sold extensive tracts of land in Tennessee in 1818 which suggest a time of removal to Alabama.

Before the letter was borrowed and lost, Mr. Blazer had seen with his own eyes a record retained by the Rocky Spring Church for more than one hundred years. It was a letter of recommendation for Elizabeth Brown signed by George Stroud and David Ramsey, elders of the Church of Christ at Philadelphia in Warren County, Tennessee. The Hughes and Price families also moved from Warren County and were very active in the church organized at Antioch. Elizabeth Brown's transfer of membership was dated Oct. 22, 1818.

Mr. Blazer states that a community grew up around the home of William J. Price on the old post road at Rocky Springs - a post office, an Indian trading post, and a tavern with a stable for changing horses and stage coaches.

According to Mr. Blazer, another old record which is now lost read: "Jackson County, Alabama, Feb. 12, 1827. This may certify to all whom it may concern that our beloved Brother James Anderson is authorized to preach the Word of Truth by approbation of the Congregation at Antioch, of which he is a faithful member." Signed, "Elisha Price, William King, and Andrew Russell, Elders."

In 1962, Mr. Blazer had access to the oldest church records and learned that in June, 1847, the congregation moved from Antioch to Rocky Springs. The number of people on the church roll at the time of this move was 82. In June, 1851, Joel B. Arendale and Thomas A. Hill were appointed deacons and George Cloud and W. J. Hughes were appointed Bishops in the Church of Christ at Rocky Springs. Later the old meeting house at Antioch was taken over by the colored Christians.

In February, 1860, Wm. J. and Malinda Price deeded to George Cloud and W. J. Hughes, elders of the Church of Christ a parcel of land "known as Rocky Springs Church and Graveyard." The deed specified several uses: 1. Church as a place of worship, 2. School (not a partisan one) and 3. Grave yard as place of burying the dead already established upon anti-sectarian principles." (Jackson County Deed Book 79, pages 8 and 9)

Records indicate the first building was of logs and was destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War. In 1865 a larger frame building was begun and due to post-war hard times, it was not completed until about 1870.

In May, 1867, the following letter appeared in the GOSPEL ADVOCATE written by Washington Bacon to Brother Lipscomb:

"A few days ago I was in Jackson County, Alabama, near Bridgeport, where there is a congregation of brethren worshipping at Rocky Springs, and their condition is distressing. There are ten widows with 35 children that are needing bread and meat, and also old Bro. William Price and wife, who to fore were the pillar and stay of the Rocky Spring congregation, are now in a state of dependence.. He, himself, is afflicted with paralysis, and entirely helpless and has to be waited on day and night by Bro. Wm. Hughes or some of his family. If aid can be had, extend it to them."

ROCKY SPRINGS CHURCH OF CHRIST HISTORY (Continued)

Earliest Church Roll included in Mr. Blazer's compilation is dated June 12, 1847, but a resolution immediately preceding the roll is dated June, 1851.

NAMES OF MEMBERS

William D. Gaines	1	Baptized 1811
Wm. J. Price (died 25 Jan 1868)	2	Baptized 1818
Nancy Gaines (Dec. 10 Nov 1854)	3	
Malinda Price (Dec. 26 Feb 1866)	4	Baptized 1818
Roda Holland (Mrs. Squire)	5	Removed without a letter
Sarah P. Hughes	6	Died 17 Jan 1874
J. E. Price	7	
Winnie Hill (deceased)	8	
Nancy Hill	9	Moved to Ark and letter granted
Adaline Price (colored sister)		Deceased
William Arendale	11	Deceased
Sarah Arendale	12	Deceased
Lydia Hughes	13	by letter
Elizabeth Brown (1818)	14	by letter
Elizabeth Arendale (Mrs. Joel B.)		Deceased
George Cloud (Bishop)	16	Deceased
Joel B. Arendale (Deacon)	17	Died (1881)
Nancy Cloud (1st Mrs. George)	18	Deceased (before 1860)
Berry Johnson (Bishop)	19	Deceased (10-10-1855)
Mosy Jarrett	20	Dead
W. S. McFarlane	21	Died
James B. Arendale	22	
James M. Hughes	23	
O. E. Hughes	24	Deceased 18 Nov 1878
G. M. Price	25	by letter
Taliatha Hill (Mrs. L.W.)	26	deceased
Harden Long	27	by letter
Rebecca Johnson	28	
Martha Neill	29	deceased
Elizabeth Brown	30	deceased
Amanda Long (Mrs. Harden)	31	by letter
Susan McFarlane	32	died 1868
Mahala Briggs	33	by letter
Nancy Furgerson	34	
Susan Jane Price	34	
Sarah Price	35	Deranged - gone
Lucy Johnson	37	deceased
Rebecca Price	38	removed by letter 1850
Lucy Brown (colored sister)	39	removed
Mary Gilliland	40	by letter
Elizabeth Brown	41	removed without letter
Reuben Brown	42	Removed without letter
Biddy Mellin	43	removed
Alias Burt (?Alice)	44	by letter November 1857
Margaret Burt	45	joined the Methodist
Permelia ?Baily	46	gone without letter
Martin Smith moved off	47	
Ancer Price (colored brother)	48	
George Brown (colored brother)	49	removed
William Briggs	50	deceased 1857
Esquire Holland	51	gone without letter
John Melton	52	Deceased (Aug, 1871)
Stephen Furgerson	53	Deceased
James Bailey	54	moved off without letter
Thos. M. Hunter	56	by letter
David Woodlee (Bishop)	55	gone without letter
Shaddown Hatfield	57	joined the Methodist
Eliza Cloud	60	moved without letter
Mary Arendale	61	deceased
Lourinda Battes	62	
Margaret McFarlane	63	
Nancy Richards	64	returned to church 1867
Darcas Price (col. sister)	65	died Oct. 1856
Christian Hughes	66	by letter gone deceased
Sarah Ann Jarret	67	by letter
Susan Arendale (now) Williams	68	Married J. H. J. Williams
Nancy Woodson	69	removed
Angaline Hill	70	dead

ROCKY SPRINGS CHURCH OF CHRIST HISTORY (Continued)

Canzada Lowrey	71	gone
Mary Jane Cluck	72	removed
Malinda Jane Price	73	removed gone without letter
Lila Barns	74	by letter 5 Oct 1856
Mary Armstrong	75	
Ellison G. Hill	76	
John W. Burt	77	turned out for disobedience
Calvin Vaughn	78	out by disobedience
Martha Burt	79	by letter Nov 8 1857
John Johnson	80	
James Weatherspoon	81	
Polly Briggs	82	by letter
Jane Wilson (removed)	83	deceased
John Wilson (removed)	84	deceased
Elisha T. Hughes	85	by letter Oct. 15 1855
Rachel Hughes	86	by letter Oct 15 1855
William Hart	87	moved off
Elizabeth Johnson	88	deceased
Juda Sellers Hill	89	by letter
Eliza Sellers	90	letter by J.H.J. Williams
Old Sister Burt		by letter Nov 8 1857
Winney Dove	91	deceased
Sally Sellers, Sr.	92	by letter
David M	93	by letter 1855
Martha Woodlee	94	Deceased 1859
Martha Dungan	95	removed
Martha Weatherspoon	96	gone by letter
Ellen D. Hughes Weatherspoon	97	off by letter married J.Y.W. returned to this church by letter Oct 1855
Rachel Hughes Cope	98	
Mary Hughes	99	
Nancy James	100	joined Methodist
Sintha James	101	joined Methodist
George Moblee	102	went to London, England
James Clemons (apostisized)	103	gone without letter
William B. Johnson (dead)	104	deceased 1854
Myrah Hughes (col. sister)	105	deceased
Thos. Jefferson Gilliland	106	by letter
John Reeves	107	apostisized gone without letter
Canzada Cloud	108	
Washington Woodlee (col brother)		
Mrs. N. A. Miller	110	deceaswedon dec 14 1867
Caroline Brunset	111	by letter Sep 2, 1855
Elizabeth Cluck	112	by letter
Isaac Mills	113	by letter Sep 5 1857
Mary Toten (returned)	114	deceased
Judy F. Ally	115	moved to Texas w/o a letter
Martha Price (col. sister)	116	moved off
Parthena Cloud (col. sister)	117	moved off
Sevina Price (col. sister)	118	
Cyrus Barnes	119	by letter Oct 5 1856
Emeline Hembree	120	joined Methodist
E. J. Hughes	121	by letter
Jerry Williams	122	
Berry James	123	gone to the world
James Hughes, Jr.	124	by letter Oct 15 1855
E. T. Price	125	
Thomas Hill	126	moved off by letter
Robert Price	127	by letter
Newton Johnson	128	withdrawn
John C. Wallace	129	apostatized
Sarah Price	130	by letter Oct 5 1856
Elizabeth Hembree	131	died Oct 1856
Adaline Hembree	132	
Sarah James	133	
Mary Hembree	134	gone
Mary Jane Price	125	gone without letter
Rachel Cloud Hill	136	gone without letter
Calvin Melton	137	moved without letter
Benjamin Hembree	138	included March 2 1856
A. T. Miller	139	by letter
James Daniel	140	
Jeremiah French	141	Now member of Sauta Church
George French	142	by letter

SOURCE: Copy of 1869 Letter written by David Gold to his cousin, Thomas Holland and furnished the Editor by Miss Leola Matthews

State of Alabama
Jackson County

September the 19 day
of 1869

Mr. Thomas Holland
Dear Cossin

I now take the present opportunity of writing you a few lines to let you no that I am in common health and my Family is all well and hoping that these few lines may find you and your family all well. Father he is well and all of the connection is in common health at this time. Only sister Nancy Brandon she has something like the Kings Evil on her rite Brest and she is very bad off with hit. Well, Thomas, I have received two letters this summer from cossen Thomas Jefferson Holland and his last letter bares date August 21 and the 22 days and I received hit on the 11 day of September and hit stated that him and his family was all well then and he wrote to no of me whare all of the connection was and I wrote to him on the 1 day of August last and this letter is his anser to mine and he gave me a short history of his cuntry. Well he lives in the State of Oregon in Eugene City P. O. in Lane County and he is very ansus to hear from all of the connetion and this evening I thaut that I wold write a few lines to you and let you hear from me and letyou no whare Jeff was tho he may have wrote to you before now for I wrote to him that you lived near to Petersburg P.O. in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Well Thomas we have had a very dry summer and hit has cut the most of our crops very short. I maid about a half of a oat crop and I maid ten bushels of wheat to the bushel sewn. I wont make more than a half of a corn crop and I don't think that I will make more than two or three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acor. We have had a plenty of rain ever since the 24 day of August. Well corn now sells at one dollar per bushel and wheat sells at one dollar per bushel and flower from eight to ten dollars per barrel and bacon clear sides sells at 20 cts per pound and horses and cows and calves and mules is all very high and money is gitting very scarce in this cuntry. Well I will state to you that Carrol Mitchel is dead. He died I think some time in last August was a year ago or in September. I don't recollect which and you can let your brother James and Salla Gillum and all of the connection no the contents of this letter and tell them all houdey for me and if you please I want you to write to me and let me hear how you all are a comming on and direct your letters to Larkinsville P.O. Jackson County, Alabama so no moar at this time. Only Remaining your Cossen. This from

David Gold

EDITOR'S NOTE: DAVID GOLD was grandfather of Miss Leola Matthews. David was born on May 13, 1818, in Lincoln County, Tennessee, the son of Thomas and Nancy (Holland) Gold. Thomas Gold was the son of Michael Gold, and Nancy Holland was the daughter of William and Martha (Sherrill) Holland. The Golds and Hollands moved to Jackson County in the early 1820s.

David Gold married Nancy Ann Foster, daughter of Anthony Wayne and Mary (Bynum) Foster, on August 19, 1857. Anthony Wayne was the son of Richard and Ferreby (Burgess) Foster, and Mary (Bynum) Foster was the daughter of Isaac Bynum, Sr. The Fosters and Bynums also moved to Jackson County soon after Alabama became a state.

David and Nancy Ann (Foster) Gold's daughter, Angeronia Foster Gold taught school in the early 1890s at the Barbee school house at the head of Mud Creek. In November of 1896, she married John Michael Matthews, and Miss Leola Matthews was the first child.

Thomas Holland, the letter addressee, was first cousin of David Gold as Thomas was also grandson of William Holland. Thomas was the son of Asa Holland, a son of William Holland.

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

GLOVER: Mrs. Altha Alder, P.O. Box 235, Saper, OK 74759, is searching for parents of her great-grandmother, Sarah Glover, who married in Arkansas circa 1863. In the 1860 Pike County, Arkansas census, Sarah C. Glover, age 14, is in household of her father, J. Y. Glover, age 38, born AL. In the 1850 census of Jackson County, Alabama, Mrs. Alder found John Y. Glover, age 28, and his wife, Susanah, age 27, with children: Sarah C., age 4, and James C., age 1. In 1850, John Y. Glover lived next door to Milly Glover, age 50, born Ga., who was the widow of John Glover who died in April, 1850, in Jackson County, Alabama. Milly Glover's children at home at the time of the 1850 census were Charlotte, age 20, Elizabeth C., age 22, William M., age 18, Leroy W., age 10, and Prudence D. age 4. Mrs. Alder believes Milly is her J. Y. Glover's mother. She would like to correspond with anyone researching the Glover line in Jackson County, AL. Does anyone know J. Y.'s wife, Susanah's maiden name? It appears they married circa 1845, and marriage bonds are not extant prior to 1851 in Jackson County.

CREWS, CRUSE, CRUISE: Mrs. Harold E. Jacobs (Helen), Rt. 2, Box 184, Meadville, MO 64659, phone 816-938-4435, is researching her husband's second great-grandfather, ROBERT CREWS, who was in Jackson County, AL, by 1837. Robert Crews and wife, Rebecca, sold their last parcel of land in Kentucky in 1837, and moved their large family to Alabama. By 1850 census, Robert Crews, Sr. lived with Robert Crews, Jr., according to Jackson Co. census. Mr. Jacobs descends from Robert, Sr.'s son, Dawson Thompson Crews, who moved to Missouri. Robert Crews, Jr.'s first wife was Rachel Gregory, who died in 1862 in Grapevine, TX. Jacob Crews, son of Robert, Sr., married first Mahala _____. Their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, born May 27, 1847, married Ezekiel Kennedy on July 29, 1862, and their son, Robert S. Crews, born in 1850, married Nancy A. Kirkpatrick on January 5, 1873. Can anyone help Mrs. Jacobs with date and place of burial of Robert Crews, Sr. and wife?

WHEELER CAVE AND WHEELER FAMILY: Marion O. Smith, P.O. Box 8276 UT Station, Knoxville, TN 37996, needs location of WHEELER CAVE of Jackson County. Marion found a reference to this cave in a Civil War document. Mr. Smith has abstracted all Wheelers on 1860 Jackson County census, and males included James Wheeler, age 25, A. V. Wheeler, 42, Alfred Wheeler, age 48, and Bethel A. Wheeler, age 12. He also found Patsy Wheeler, age 65. Mr. Smith would like to correspond with Wheeler researchers and historians. He is preparing a paper on the lesser caves of Jackson County, Alabama.

BRYANT: T'LENE BRYANT TILLOTSON, 1311 Dana Drive, Dalton GA 30720 needs parents and date of death of her 3rd great-grandfather, John (Jack) Bryant, born circa 1815 in Tennessee, who married Ellender (Ellen) Allen circa 1840 in Tennessee. She cannot locate this couple on any 1850 census but feels they had moved to Alabama by 1850. A marker on his widow's grave in the "Old Bryant" Cemetery (across from the present day Bryant Church of God (previously a Methodist Church) reads: "Ellen Allen, wife of John Bryant, age 90." If census dates are right, she died about 1910. Mrs. Tillotson believes John Bryant is buried at the Mountain View Church of God (locally called Tater Hill) Cemetery in a very old section with only limestone headstones. On the backside of one is etched, "J. Bryant," but no dates are inscribed. Mrs. Tillotson descends from this couple's son, George Washington Bryant, born April 10, 1850, who married Emily Josephine Sims on July 25, 1872, in Dade County, Georgia. Can anyone help on this Bryant line?

ROCKY SPRINGS CHURCH OF CHRIST ROLL (Continued from Page 9)

Edward Howard	143	Dead
Jane Howard	144	gone without letter
Jane Martin	145	moved off without letter
Amanda Hill (now Blansett)	146	
Christian Hill	147	
James B. Hill	148	withdrawn from March 1877
Ann Hill	149	deceased July 1875
William McCampbell	150	deceased 1886
John McCampbell	151	withdrawn from
Thomas Jenkins	152	by letter
Mary Frances Weatherspoon	152	by letter
Adaline Wilson (md. Cooper)	153	by letter (deceased)
A. C. Ally	155	1858 Excluded April 1858
Jane Cluck	156	deceased
Virginia Johnson Hughes	157	
Alabama Johnson	158	married Henry Morris and moved to Marshall County, Alabama
William Moon	159	Deceased in 1863
James Hembree	160	deceased
Gaither Glasscock	161	joined the Methodist
Roda Fergerson	162	deceased
Jane Goff	163	moved off without letter
Sarah Burt	164	By letter 8 Nov 1857
Polly Ann Dove	165	deceased
Salina Sellers	166	moved without letter
Melvina Marrow	167	moved off without letter
Sarah Jenkins	168	by letter Oct 1857
Joseph Gregory	169	by letter
Eliza Gregory	170	deceased
Chaney Hughes	171	
Nancy Hughes	172	
Martha Upshaw	173	
James McNichols	174	moved off
Baltimore Cooper	175	
Isaac Hays	176	dead

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
ROUTE 4 - BOX 265
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

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ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

Jackson County

CHRONICLES

NEWSLETTER NO. FORTY-SIX

OCTOBER 6, 1986

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING - MONDAY,
OCTOBER 20, 1986, 6:30 p.m., Holiday Inn, Scottsboro, Alabama

Martha Huie, Program Vice President, is pleased to announce plans for a seated dinner on October 20. The menu includes steak and a specialty "Historical Parfait Royale" dessert. Please make your reservation by mailing your check in the amount of \$13.00 (includes tip) to the treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Varnell, 1006 Birchwood Drive, Scottsboro, AL 35768, or phone 259-4634. You may also pay at the door on Monday night, October 20.

Mr. Lawrence Oaks, Executive Director of the Alabama Historical Commission, of Montgomery, will be the guest speaker. Please feel free to invite guests to share Mr. Oaks thoughts on historic preservation.

Since this is the annual business meeting, officers for 1987 will be elected.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The Jackson County Historical Association salutes Mr. H. B. Hughes of Bridgeport, Mrs. Pearl Matthews of Decatur, and Judge John David Snodgrass of Huntsville as new LIFE MEMBERS.

Life memberships and Honorariums are offered for a tax deductible contribution of \$100.00. Our Life Membership Roll now totals twenty-one distinguished members. Why not start a 100 Club? YOU the membership could make it 100 strong when YOU pay your dues in January, 1987.

Mr. James N. Clemens was inadvertently omitted from the Life Member roll in the July, 1986 CHRONICLES.

NECROLOGY

Carol Kennamer Hodges (Mrs. Glenn), Woodville, Alabama
Christine Jenkins, Scottsboro, Alabama

MEMBERS PAID SINCE JULY, 1986

James L. Anderson, Scottsboro, AL
James R. Bain, Bridgeport, AL
Mrs. Sammie Brown, Sheffield, AL
Mrs. Joe M. Casey, Tullahoma, TN
Mrs. William Coleman, Scottsboro, AL
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cornelius, Stevenson, AL
Mrs. Lillie Mae Culbert, Langston, AL
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fred Gross, Scottsboro, AL
Mrs. John C. Jacobs, Scottsboro, AL
Dr. and Mrs. E. Rudder Knox, Stevenson, AL
Mrs. Dorothy J. Lowe, Templeton, CA
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Loyd, Stevenson, AL
Mrs. Lillian G. Russell, Stevenson, AL
Mrs. Dorothy Shores Stalcup, Winfield, AL
Mrs. O. B. Wilkinson, Tullahoma, TN

Mr. Gordon Foster of Pisgah was incorrectly identified in July.

Mrs. Parker Campbell was inadvertently listed as Mr. Parker Campbell.

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

For many residents of Jackson County, some of their fondest childhood memories are those of election nights. Crowds would gather at the courthouse in Scottsboro and await the returns. After weeks of campaigning there was an air of anticipation and excitement on those nights as results were tabulated. It was entertainment of the first order.

County residents still await the returns at the courthouse on election nights. But now there are other things that rival politics for entertainment. And the radio station broadcasts the results live from the courthouse, so there is no real need to be there in person. Consequently, crowds have thinned on election nights and the festival atmosphere which once marked the occasion has diminished.

A look at Jackson County voting records shows that some things haven't changed, however. Bridgeport is still precinct number one, as records show it was at least one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Stevenson is precinct three; Allison number nine; Larkinsville number fourteen; Woodville number sixteen; Collins number eighteen; Scottsboro precinct twenty-one; and Paint Rock number twenty-three. These beats haven't changed through generations of Jackson County voters.

A closer look of voting places in Jackson County does reveal some changes. For example, there is no beat number two designated as a voting place. Why not? Probate Judge R. I. Gentry, who has worked with county elections for twenty-seven years, supplies the answer: "That used to be the Bolivar beat. Bolivar was between Bridgeport and Stevenson, about where Rudder's Funeral Home is now. The town's not there anymore." Voting records show that other precincts are gone. These include: Taylor's Store, Washington's, Pleasant Grove, Birmingham, Bellefonte, Herman, Coffeytown, Berrys Store, Laws, Nashville, Williams, and Kirbys Mill. Some changes reflect a shift in population. Bellefonte was beat number ten; but now Hollywood has that designation. Coffeytown was beat number twelve, which is now Langston. Obviously, nearby communities took the precinct numbers of towns in their areas that lost population.

As probate judge, Gentry works with the sheriff and county clerk and Democratic and Republican party officials to help conduct primary and run-off elections. He supervises the general elections along with other designated officials. Judge Gentry is a storehouse of information on the county's voting precincts. For example, test your knowledge of Jackson County: Where is the Cave Springs beat? Judge Gentry gives the answer. "That's the one at Little Coon. What about the Allison beat? Easy. "That's the one at Big Coon," Judge Gentry explains. The Allison box, which voted eighteen in the last Democratic primary, is one of the oldest beats in the county. Presumably, Judge Gentry explains, it was named after the Allison family in the area.

One characteristic of Jackson County's voting precincts is often they don't match up with the names of their geographic locations. The Scottsboro beat is at Scottsboro. The Stevenson beat is at Stevenson. The Section beat is at Section. But where is the Hambrick beat? At Hambrick? No. The Hambrick beat is on Putman Mountain in the Paint Rock Valley area. Hambrick beat voters won some statewide attention for themselves by being the first in the state to report their results during the 1960s and 1970s. Those results usually showed a one hundred percent vote for George Wallace, and the news was broadcast throughout the state. The news was somewhat like those sightings at Christmas time: Santa Claus was on the way. Political strategists, of course, explain the bandwagon effect in politics, and a one hundred percent vote for a candidate could certainly get the bandwagon rolling.

JACKSON COUNTY SKETCHES, by David Campbell (Continued)

In other cases beat names and locations don't match. Where is Collins? Collins is the beat at Estill Fork, and sixty-eight people cast their votes in the last Democratic primary there. What about Harmony? This is the Francisco beat. Francisco is in the Paint Rock Valley at the Tennessee state line. Harmony has the distinction of having the smallest number of voters in the last Democratic primary. Five people cast their votes in that election, which is one less than the number of workers (six) required to conduct an election.

Other less well known boxes in the county include: Winniger and Holly Springs on Cumberland Mountain; Dean's Chapel, near the DeKalb County line at Henagar; Garth and Hollytree in the Paint Rock Valley; and Bass near Stevenson.

Voting records indicate some further peculiarities. Bryant, for example, has three voting places; two on Sand Mountain and one in the Tennessee Valley. Judge Gentry explains that originally Long Island Station in the valley was the main community in the area. The settlers moved up the mountain and as a result mountain and valley voting places were established to make voting easier. The same is true for the two voting places in the Fabius beat, where originally settlers voted in the valley.

A look at voting precincts shows that there are two voting places at the Gross Springs beat: One at Christian Home and the other at Higdon. There are two voting places at Carns. One is Carns at Carns and the other is Carns at Kyles. Judge Gentry points out that the lines between many precincts are very vague and that sometimes it is difficult to determine where a person should vote. There is no official map which establishes these precinct boundaries, Judge Gentry says, but he "pretty well knows where they are."

Recently, voters in some communities have attempted to clear up confusion that they felt the name of their precincts might have caused. The Sanders beat, for example, was changed to Skyline. Hunt's Store became Mink Creek, and Haigwood became the Macedonia box. Changing the name or location of a voting place can be a rather complicated procedure. The County Commission has the authority to make the change, but the commission must get clearance for any changes through the Justice Department to ascertain that voting rights laws are not violated.

Judge Gentry points out that transportation problems in the past made it necessary for officials to establish polling places throughout the county. As a result some of Jackson County's thirty-nine beats have only a small number of voters. In fact, three beats provided some forty-five percent of the voters in the last Democratic primary: These are Scottsboro (3,643 voters), Bridgeport (711 voters), and Stevenson (771 voters). The thirty-six other beats comprised the other fifty-five percent.

Despite their small size, many voters in communities have strong feelings about their voting place. Any effort to move or consolidate beats usually meets with heated opposition. To many people in these beats, voting in their communities is true grassroots democracy. In many cases the voting place goes back years and years and to them represents stability and tradition. Of course, in close elections, fifty votes can seem like 50,000 to a candidate. There is always the possibility that a community's vote, as small as it is, can swing the election for a particular candidate. That candidate then becomes an elected official with perhaps the authority to benefit the community in return. This, too, is a reason that communities like their own voting places and don't want to be consolidated.

The portrait of voting places in Jackson County that emerges here is one that reflects years of continuity and change. The portrait reveals a complex history from which much can be learned. It is a history that is at the same time colorful, practical, wise, and sometimes illogical and confusing. It is a history of American politics.

ALICE RUTH PAGE, GUEST WRITER, PRESENTS WOODVILLE HISTORY

When the J.C.H.A. met at the Robert E. Jones Community Center in Woodville on April 27, 1986, a history of Woodville, researched and written by Alice Ruth Page, was read by James E. Butler as part of the program. By request of those in attendance Mrs. Page graciously consented for her history to be printed in THE CHRONICLES. Mrs. Page is a charter member, past officer and CHRONICLES editor of the Jackson County Historical Association. She is president of the Woodville Union Cemetery Association, Inc., secretary of the Woodville Public Library Board of Advisers, and last but not least, a most productive member of the Robert E. Jones Community Center Board of Trustees.

From the pen of Alice Ruth Page:

Ladies and Gentlemen, we welcome you to Woodville today.

"Home is the word which touches every fiber of the soul - - it strikes every cord of the human heart with love." This statement was written many years ago by a citizen of Woodville.

WOODVILLE IS OUR HOME - - - and many times when we were working on a home town project here I have seen that special gleam in the eyes of some of our citizens. That gleam seemed to be saying: "WOODVILLE IS MY HOME AND I AM PROUD OF IT." ---- That spark in those eyes also seemed to say to me, "I appreciate my heritage and I want to preserve it."

History reveals that the citizens of Woodville have always displayed their loving attachment to their hometown and to its needs. Woodville may not be the hub of the wheel of Jackson County, but Woodville is and has always been a strong spoke in that wheel.

Why has Woodville always been a strong part of Jackson County? Because our forefathers, in their efforts to seek and provide the needs of this community, realized they had to have a part in public policies and law-making in our county and state.

Moses Maples settled in this community of Woodville about 1830. His fellow citizens urged him to seek a seat in the lower branch of our state legislature. He was elected in 1844.¹ In 1847, he was elected a commissioner of Roads and Revenue in Jackson County. In 1855, while still a member of this Board, he was elected again to the state legislature.

In my research, I found a number of other names: Kennamer, Page, Thomas, Hodges, Butler, Bulman, and Jones. All of these people served in public office and worked to have a part in making public decisions which would affect the needs of their community and Jackson County. At the same time these citizens were serving our county and state, they were also meeting the needs of their home town. At that time many changes were taking place in our community.

In the early 1800s, Woodville was situated three-fourths mile east of where we are here today. The old Stagecoach Road from Huntsville to Bellefonte came through the heart of the town. Today that street bears its correct name "Old Stagecoach Road," and I am proud to live on this historic street in our town.

In the early 1850s, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, now known as the Southern, was surveyed. Of course, it is three-fourths mile west of the old Woodville site. Our forefathers took great interest in the building of the railroad.

Most of the land near the railroad was owned by Dr. Francis L. Dillard at that time. Dr. Dillard advertised his land for sale, and local citizens jumped at the opportunity to purchase building lots near the new railroad.² So in the late 1850s, business houses were built here in this location where we are today, and the Town of Woodville moved to this location.

Woodville received a heavy toll from the Civil War. History reveals there was much activity in this area.

From THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES,

Series I, Volume 32, Part III, page 431:

P. Jos. Osterhaus, Brigadier-General, Commanding Division, wrote from Woodville, Alabama, on April 20, 1864:

"Effective strength of infantry at Woodville and Paint Rock is 209 commissioned officers and 3,704 enlisted men. Effective strength of infantry at Vienna (present day New Hope), 17 commissioned officers and 274 enlisted men. Effective strength of infantry at Cottonville is 14 commissioned officers and 262 enlisted men. Effective strength of artillery is 7 commissioned officers and 192 enlisted men. Aggregate present, all arms, including sick, is 5155. Aggregate present and absent is 7,621."

IBID., page 480:

James B. McPherson, Major-General of the Federal Army Headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama, wrote to Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Comdg. First Division, 15th Army Corps, stationed at Woodville, on April 8, 1864:

"General: Yours of 22d instant received. In relation to the class of people you speak of within your lines, if they are acting in bad faith and secretly giving assistance to the enemy (enemy would have been Confederate troops), you can send them across the line. you need not wait for positive proof of the facts. When this can be obtained the parties will be arrested and tried before a military commission for harboring guerrillas. The fact that the parties are strong rebel sympathizers, and that their conduct is suspicious, will be sufficient to warrant you in sending them across the river."

ORs, Series I, Volume 32, Part II, page 267:

On January 30, 1864, Brig. General Charles R. Woods wrote from CAMP PROCLAMATION, Woodville, Alabama to Major R. R. Towns, in Huntsville, Ala:

"In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, sent by telegraph, I have sent Col. George A. Stone, with four regiments, to Larkin's Landing. They took 50 rounds of cartridges per man. I will send wagons with sufficient cartridges to make the required number (100) per man, as soon as the cars arrive."

IBID., page 309:

On February 1864, Asst. Adj.-General C. H. Kibler wrote from Woodville, Al. His message was for commanding an expedition of 100 mounted men for Claysville:

"You will proceed to Claysville, opposite Guntersville, and watch the movements of the enemy in that vicinity, sending daily parties down the river as far as Deposit, and occasionally as far as the mouth of the Paint Rock. you will also watch all the fords and ferries above Guntersville to the PONTOON BRIDGE AT OR NEAR LARKIN'S FERRY, preventing all crossing from this side as far as possible, arresting all persons coming from the other side and retaining them unless you are satisfied they are refugees. Send a party of 50 men up to the bridge (Larkin's Ferry) as soon as you arrive at Claysville, and if there is no guard there, they will remain and protect the bridge, and send me word; if already protected, they will return to Claysville."

ORs, Series I, Volume 32, pages 115-116:

January 26, 1864, Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U.S. Army, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed at Woodville, Alabama:

Major: I have the honor to report that on Saturday night, the 23d instant, about 9 o'clock, a party of rebels, about 60 in number made a descent upon the corral of unserviceable animals under charge of the division quartermaster and drove off a portion of them besides taking off 17 citizen teamsters. The number of animals now missing is about 90, but I have reliable information that only about 40 were got across the river. The division quartermaster has parties out picking up the animals, and I have no doubt will succeed in picking them up.

The corral is situated by the side of the railroad, about 3 miles east of Woodville, and within 400 yards of the railroad guard of 25 men and between their post and this station. The animals and teamsters were taken by a bridle-path over the mountain within two miles of Woodville. The existence of this path was not known. The rebels kept on the summit of the mountains, avoiding the roads, and crossed at a ferry about 4 miles below Larkin's Ferry. They reached the ferry about daylight.

Owing to the fact that all the teamsters were taken away, and that 3 or 4 men were left at the corral to prevent a citizen giving the alarm, I did not get the information until about 10 o'clock a.m.

I immediately sent out Lt. Col. Gage, assistant inspector-general with about 60 mounted artillerymen, in pursuit with instructions to take the trail and follow as fast as possible. I sent Lt. Lacey with 20 mounted infantry in the direction of Guntersville and Major Seay with 200 infantry in the same direction to support either party. As the enemy had in all probability crossed the river by the time the pursuing started, the pursuit was fruitless. I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Charles R. Woods"

ORs, Series I, Volume 38, page 51:

Col. Green B. Raum wrote from Larkinsville on May 6, 1864:

"Peter Whitecotton with an unknown force, perhaps 100 men, is on our side of the river. I propose to attach him tomorrow, unless the general disapproves. I propose sending Colonel Wever with 175 men, via Larkin's Landing, to Guntersville, and Colonel Happel, from Woodville, with 175 men to Guntersville. Can you send 50 cavalry by tonight's train to Colonel Happel? Please answer immediately."

Woodville survived the ravages of the War and Reconstruction. The town grew and thrived with its main street parallel with the railroad tracks until the 1930s. The original U.S. Highway 72 was located a short distance east of the main street and tracks and new places of business were erected on the new paved highway. Now we have the nice new four lane Highway 72, and the original 72 is now known as Highway 35.

But lets take a look back to earlier days in Woodville. The Woodville Post Office was established on September 3, 1823. William Hainey served as postmaster, 1823-1826. He was succeeded by Hiram Ross, 1816-1828, who was succeeded by Henry Derrick who served from 1829 to 1834, when Alfred Moore became postmaster. All these men would have served in Old Woodville. 3

The building we are in today housed the post office for 9 years during Mr. J. R. Kennamer, Sr.'s term as postmaster. Mr. Kennamer was postmaster from 1910 until 1934.

Today we have a nice late model post office building located on what is now Highway 35. Our present post office building was built in 1965.

As I have already mentioned our forefathers were interested in providing for the needs of their community. Education, of course, was one of those needs. Our forefathers were just as concerned for the education of their children as we are today. History reveals that before the Civil War, school was taught at Woodville in a log house just north of this building we are in today.

Through the years a number of buildings have housed the Woodville school. In 1923, the first high school building was built here. That building burned on December 1, 1948. Our present Woodville High School was built in 1949. Since that date a number of additions and improvements have been made to the building. Thanks to our citizens and their love for home - - - we have a high quality school system in our community.

We have nine churches in the Woodville community. The research I have made revealed that the first church established here was the Union Primitive Baptist Church. It was constituted as a church in August, 1835. The membership of this church was integrated back in those days. The first Union Primitive Baptist Church was built in the center of what is now Union Cemetery. This building was burned during the Civil War.

The first building to house the Woodville Methodist Church was built just southeast of this building we are in today in about 1870.

The Woodville Church of Christ building was erected in 1913.

The Woodville Missionary Baptist Church was organized September 8, 1931.

"Home is the word which touches every fiber of the soul - - - It strikes every cord of the human heart with love." I often recall this statement while I am walking through our local cemeteries. As in most communities, the first settlers in the Woodville area buried deceased family members near their home. It is known that we have four burial places in our community unnamed and probably their locations are not known to a great many of our citizens.

We have six named cemeteries in our Woodville community. The largest is the Woodville Union Cemetery which was established on July 16, 1834. Sallie Maples, the 18-year old daughter of Joe Maples and granddaughter of Moses Maples was the first burial in what became Union Cemetery. In December, 1983, The Woodville Union Cemetery Association, Inc. erected a stone with the proper inscription denoting Sallie Maples' as the first burial in the cemetery. Another early marked grave is that of Harvey Thomas, son-in-law of Moses Maples, who died in August, 1838.

The Woodville Union Cemetery Association was incorporated in January, 1981, and a perpetual care trust fund was established.⁴ All families who donate \$1000.00 to the trust fund have their names engraved on a permanent plaque. The contributions are placed in trust, and interest earned provides annual cemetery maintenance.

In the middle 1960s, Woodville citizens continued to strive for progress in their community. The Woodville Branch of the First National Bank of Scottsboro was opened for business here on February 6, 1967. We have continued to progress. We have an excellent small community volunteer fire department. Our community has the emergency 911 telephone service. We have our own well-trained paramedics. We have a water system which has been expanded a number of times. These expansions were necessary to include the large number of new homes which have been built during the last few years in our community.

Yes, Woodville continues to expand. J. C. Collins and family operate a thriving industry here which employs a large number of our citizens. We even enjoy our local TV Cable Company.

Woodville community has one thing in common with other smaller communities. As our young people grew into adults, some of them moved away from their hometown. but many of them from far and near have continued to display their loving attachment to Woodville. They have supported much of the progress we have made in our community. Their support has been given to the Woodville Union Cemetery Trust Fund, the Bob Jones Community Center, and most recently to the Woodville Public Library.

Yes, the Woodville Public Library was opened to the public on June 22, 1985. It is a branch of the Scottsboro Public Library and provides the many needed library services to our citizens.⁵

So, ladies and gentlemen, Woodville may not be the hub of the wheel of Jackson County, but Woodville continues to be a strong spoke in that wheel. Why is Woodville still a strong part of Jackson County? Because today the citizens of this community in their efforts to seek and provide the needs of this community realize they must have a part in public policies and law-making in our county and state.

As you know, our present Jackson County Superintendent of Education, Willard Townson; our Chairman of the Jackson County Commission, Houston Kennamer; and a member of the Jackson County Democratic Committee are citizens of the Woodville community. We are proud of these men, and we stand behind them in their efforts to continue to provide for the needs of our community.

At this point, I just have to mention our former sheriff, Bob Collins, and a present member of the Jackson County Hospital Board, Bill O'Neal. Now I realize that all of you know that Bob and Bill are not natives of Woodville. So what? Bob, Bill, and I grew up next door to each other in Paint Rock. However, all three of us met our Waterloo in Woodville. We married citizens of the Woodville community.

"Home is the word which touches every fiber of the soul. It strikes every cord of the human heart with love." Yes, ladies and gentlemen, Woodville is our home and we are proud of it. We hope you will enjoy your visit with us today, and we invite you back any time at your convenience.

Author: Alice Ruth Page (Mrs. Rex)

END NOTES

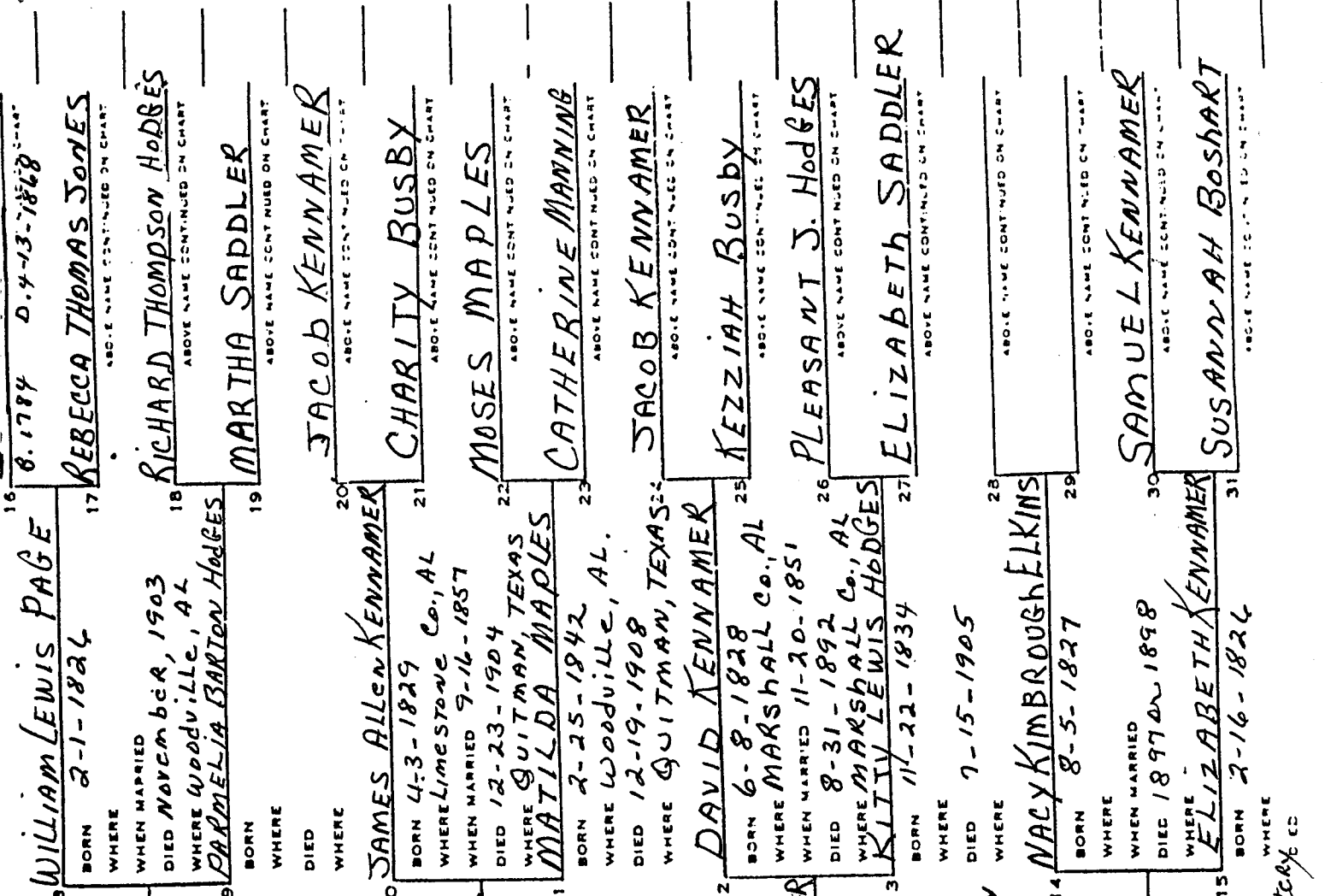
1. Moses Maples was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, on September 13, 1802, the son of W. C. Maples, a Revolutionary War soldier. In 1820, Moses Maples married Catherine Manning, and they came to Jackson County, Alabama, about 1827. He was making his third crop on the land where he first settled when the land was first offered for sale by the Federal government in 1830. He had pre-emption rights and bought 80 acres in Section 1 and 80 acres in Section 2 of Township 5, Range 3 East on June 29, 1830. Moses Maples died on June 24, 1880, and is buried in Union Cemetery. See JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES Newsletter No. 8, dated October 11, 1976, page 12, for additional information on Mr. Maples.
2. Dr. Francis L. Dillard was born on January 28, 1800, near Lynchburg, Virginia, and married Elizabeth Diggs Harris. Dr. Dillard died in Woodville on May 30, 1852. His obit is found in the June 9, 1852, issue of THE SOUTHERN ADVOCATE. In 1849, Dr. Dillard advertised in THE SOUTHERN ADVOCATE (published in Huntsville, AL): I offer my plantation for sale privately. It is on the public road from Huntsville to Bellefonte, 28 miles from the former and 20 miles from the latter place and one mile from Paint Rock River. "It contains 240 acres, 180 cleared. There is on the tract a good gin, comfortable dwelling, and out-houses. The terms will be liberal and application to be made to me on the premises."
3. Postmasters and dates obtained from Scrugg's Postal History of Alabama, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery
4. Woodville Union Cemetery Association, Inc. officers in 1986:
Alice Ruth Page, President
Fern Hodges, Vice President
James E. Butler, Secretary-Treasurer
Wendell Page, Frances Miles, Dave Cobb, Advisory Board
5. Since the Woodville Public Library opened in June, 1985, 410 volumes have been purchased and 954 books have been donated. W. G. Jones, Jr. and family donated numerous volumes in memory of W. G. Jones, Sr. Public use has steadily increased. In July, 1986, 1291 volumes were checked out. The library has a children's section as well as the fiction and reference sections. The budding genealogy section needs continuous support. In 15 short months, the Woodville Library is literally "bursting out at the seams."

October 3, 1986
 Alice Ruth Page
 Route 1, Box 234
 Woodville, AL 35776
 205/776-3503

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

ON CHART NO. _____

PEDIGREE CHART



16 William Lewis Page
 BORN 2-1-1824
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED NOVEMBER 1903
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 17 Rebecca Thomas Jones
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

18 Richard Thompson Hodges
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 19 Martha Saddler
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

20 Jacob Kennamer
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 21 Charity Busby
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

22 Moses Maples
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 23 Catherine Manning
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

24 Jacob Kennamer
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 25 Kezziah Busby
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

26 Pleasant J. Hodges
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 27 Elizabeth Saddler
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

28 _____
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 29 _____
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

30 Samuel Kennamer
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 31 Susannah Boshart
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

8 William Lewis Page
 BORN 2-1-1824
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED NOVEMBER 1903
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 9 Parmelia Barton Hodges
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

10 James Allen Kennamer
 BORN 4-3-1829
 WHERE LIMESTONE CO., AL
 WHEN MARRIED 9-16-1857
 DIED 12-23-1904
 WHERE QUITMAN, TEXAS
 11 Matilda Maples
 BORN 2-25-1842
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 DIED 12-19-1908
 WHERE QUITMAN, TEXAS

12 David Kennamer
 BORN 6-8-1828
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 WHEN MARRIED 11-20-1851
 DIED 8-31-1892
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 13 Kitty Lewis Hodges
 BORN 11-22-1834
 WHERE _____
 DIED 7-15-1905
 WHERE _____

14 Nacy Kimbrough Elkins
 BORN 8-5-1827
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED 1897
 WHERE _____
 15 Elizabeth Kennamer
 BORN 2-16-1826
 WHERE _____

16 Pleasant Jacob Kennamer
 BORN 4-21-1864
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 WHEN MARRIED 11-5-1885
 DIED 3-29-1945
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 Buried: Union Cemetery
 17 Josephine Kennamer
 BORN 7-8-1861
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 DIED 7-12-1947
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 Buried: Union Cemetery

18 Nettie Vera Kennamer
 BORN 10-22-1897
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 DIED 6-14-80
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 Buried: Union Cemetery
 19 Nacy Eliza Elkins
 BORN 3-5-1865
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 DIED 9-24-1901
 WHERE MARSHALL CO., AL
 Buried: Mt. Pisgah Cemetery

20 Willard D. Page
 BORN 7-12-1893
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 WHEN MARRIED 10-17-1915
 DIED 8-22-1934
 WHERE WOODVILLE, AL
 Buried: Union Cemetery

21 _____
 22 _____

23 _____
 24 _____

25 _____
 26 _____

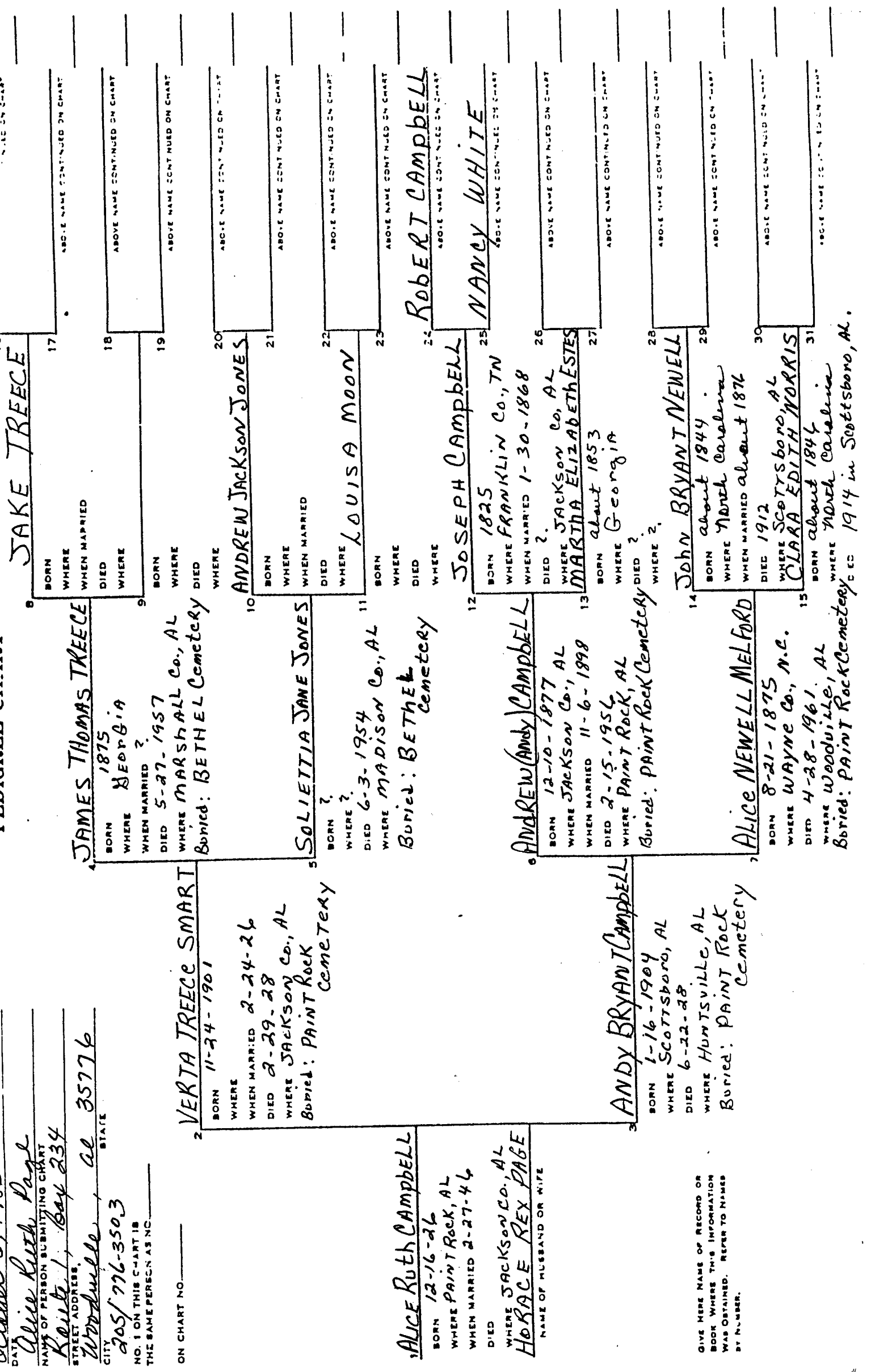
GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR
 BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION
 WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES
 BY NUMBER.

October 3, 1986
 DATE
 Alice Ruth Page
 NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
 Route 1, Box 234
 STREET ADDRESS
 Woodville, AL 35776
 CITY STATE
 205/776-3503
 NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS
 THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____

ON CHART NO. _____

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____



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

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____

4 April 1981

DATE 4 April 1981
 NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART Lewis Wendell Page
 STREET ADDRESS P.O. Box 284
 CITY Scottsboro, Alabama STATE 35768

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

ON CHART NO. _____

2 Lewis Allen Page
 BORN 14 August 1897
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 2 Feb. 1913
 DIED 25 September 1974
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

1 Lewis Wendell Page
 BORN 20 April 1917
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 25 Dec. 1940
 DIED _____

WHERE _____
 NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE Margie Elizabeth Parks

2 Della Aquilla Kennamer
 BORN 18 March 1894
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 DIED 30 December 1979
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

4 Robert Coleman Page
 BORN 10 Sept. 1858
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 18 Oct. 1879
 DIED 14 December 1940
 WHERE Woodville, Alabama

5 Josephine Kennamer
 BORN 8 July 1861
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 DIED 12 July 1947
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

6 Seaborn Henry Kennamer
 BORN 4 February 1858
 WHERE Kennamer Cove, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 1 Feb. 1877
 DIED 30 November 1933
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

7 Mary Francis Higgins Jones
 BORN 22 November 1858
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 DIED 9 January 1950
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

9 William Lewis Page
 BORN 1 February 1826
 WHERE Madison Co. Alabama
 WHEN MARRIED 1849
 DIED Fall, 1905
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 9 Parmelia Barton Hodges
 BORN February 1828
 WHERE Madison Co. Ala.
 DIED May 1900
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

10 James Allen Kennamer
 BORN 3 April 1829
 WHERE Giles Co. Tenn.-Kinston Co. Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 16 Sept. 1857
 DIED Quitman, Texas
 WHEN 23 Dec. 1904
 Matilda Maples
 BORN 25 February 1842
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 DIED 19 December 1907
 WHERE Quitman, Texas

12 David Kennamer
 BORN 8 June 1828
 WHERE Kennamer Cove, Ala.
 WHEN MARRIED 20 May 1851
 DIED 31 August 1882
 WHERE Kennamer Cove, Ala.
 13 Kitty Lewis Hodges
 BORN 22 Nov. 1834
 WHERE Madison Co., Ala.
 DIED 15 July 1905
 WHERE Kennamer Cove, Ala.

14 Rufus Heydon Jones
 BORN 28 May 1823
 WHERE Cary, N.C.
 WHEN MARRIED 19 May 1845
 DIED 1 January 1886
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.
 15 Mary Ann Clementine Wilson
 BORN 17 August 1826
 WHERE Raleigh, N.C.
 DIED 25 August 1900
 WHERE Woodville, Ala.

16 Lewis Page
 b. ca 1784 Goochland Co., Va.
 m. 2nd 4 Jan. 1819 Madison Co., Miss.
 d. 13 April 1869 Kennamer Cove, Ala.
 17 Rebecca Thomason Jones
 b. Amelia Co., Va.
 d. 18 May 1858 Kennamer Cove, Ala.
 18 Richard Thompson Hodges
 1802 - 1864
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

19 Martha Saddler
 1900 - 1978
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

20 Jacob Kennamer
 1776 - 1856
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 21 Charity Busby
 ca 1787 - 2d 1850
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

22 Mose Maples
 1802 - 1880
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 23 Catherine Manning
 1805 - 1893
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

24 Jacob Kennamer
 1798 - 1863
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 25 Keziah Busby
 1803 - 1875
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

26 Pleasant J. Hodges
 1799 - 1863
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 27 Elizabeth Saddler
 1804 - 1871
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

28 Joel Jones
 1805 - ca 1854
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 29 Tobitha Utley
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

30 Henry Wilson
 ca 1795 -
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART
 31 Elizabeth Holloman
 1777 - 1880
 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

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

Kennamer Family - John R. + L.G. Kennamer
 Kennamer Genealogies - W.C. Kennamer
 The Family of James A. Kennamer and Matilda Maples Kennamer - Alice Roth Page
 Unpublished research - Lewis Wendell Page + Patty Woodall

WOODVILLE

SOURCE: ALABAMA STATE GAZETTEER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY 1887-88

WOODVILLE. Jackson County. A small village 16 miles west of Scottsborough courthouse, the bank location. Population, 125. Express, Southern Mail, daily. G. R. Hodges, postmaster.

Benjamin Branum, blacksmith
L. Derrick, physician
H.F. Gattis, physician
W. P. Gynn, general store
George R. Hodges, postmaster
R. F. Launing, boot and shoemaker
W. C. Lewis, general store
E.O.D. Pruitt, blacksmith
D.A. Thomas, general store
H.D. Walls & Co., general store
A. J. Wann, general store
P. H. Woodall, express and R.R. agent
W. H. Woodall, general store
John W. Wright, boot and shoemaker

SOURCE: 1910-1911 YOUNG & CO.'S DIRECTORY OF ALABAMA, page 440:

WOODVILLE. Jackson County. Population 400. Southern R.R.
W. H. Esslinger, physician
J.R. Kennamer & Co., general merchandise
J. R. Page, general merchandise
Peterman & Stewart, livery
J. W. Wann, general merchandise
E. Woodall, general merchandise
H. D. Woodall, physician
H. D. Woodall & Co., druggists
J. B. Woodall, general merchandise
W. W. Woodall, general merchandise

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ROUTE FOUR - BOX 265

SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

U. S. POSTAGE PAID

SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768

PERMIT NO. 11

ADDRESS CORRECTION

REQUESTED

JACKSON COUNTY, THE SWITZERLAND OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA