

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 1

ISSN-1071-2348

JANUARY 1998

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1998,
2:00 p.m., Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium, Scottsboro.**

**Program Vice President Steve Kennamer is pleased to announce that
DeKalb County Circuit Judge David Rains, a noted Northeast Alabama
historian, will present the program. Judge Rains has studied and
collected Civil War relics for a number of years.**

Please feel free to invite a friend for the **2:00 p.m.** meeting on **January 25, 1998.**

1998 JCHA ANNUAL DUES NOW PAYABLE

1998 Association dues are now due and payable. Mail your check in the amount of \$10.00 to Treasurer Mary Ann Parsons, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768, to assure receipt of all quarterly issues of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. Include nine number zip code.

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
POST OFFICE BOX 1494
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768**

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JACKSON COUNTY, THE SWITZERLAND OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

1998 JCHA OFFICERS

PRESIDENT Finis Royal
PROGRAM VP Stephen M. Kenamer
MEMBERSHIP VP Jackie Royal
SECRETARY Martha Hughes
TREASURER Mary Ann Parsons
DIRECTORS Clyde Broadway
Dr. David Campbell
Drenda King
John F. Neely
Mark Scott Skelton
IMMEDIATE PAST PRES. John H. Graham
CHRONICLES EDITOR Ann B. Chambless

CALLED MEETING JCHA EXECUTIVE BOARD - DECEMBER 2, 1997

The 1998 JCHA officers were invested by Attorney Eileen Malcom at a meeting called by immediate past President John H. Graham which was attended by both the 1997 and 1998 Executive Board members.

Those in attendance agreed to the following:

1. The first meeting in 1998 will be held in Scottsboro. The program vice president will give due consideration to sites other than Scottsboro for April and/or July meetings.
2. President Finis Royal appointed Drenda King, Jackie Royal, John Graham, and Ann Chambless to assist Program Vice President Stephen Kenamer in program planning.
3. John Neely reported on the Scottsboro Depot restoration as follows:

Architect Harvey Jones estimates \$20,000 to \$35,000 will be required for initial repairs.

The building has incurred unbelievable weather damage within the past year.

Harvey Jones recommended immediate temporary roof repair which should last about three years. Mr. Neely received approval to proceed with temporary repairs, as JCHA will not be reimbursed for moneys expended prior to receipt of State DOT grant funds per Mrs. Bowman. Also, temporary roof repair will allow JCHA ample time to decide on most appropriate permanent roof. Motion carried to spend \$500.00 on temporary roof repairs. Senator Lowell Barron and Representative John Robinson have been contacted for help with the ISTE A grant funds.

The Scottsboro Freight Depot building has been deeded to the city and placed under the city's insurance policy. A portion of the building will be used by the JCHA for fund raising/restoration efforts. Mr. Neely reported application has been made for DOT grant funds which will require a 20 per cent match. Used brick from an old chimney have been purchased for \$30 for use in repairs. The motion carried to transfer \$11,000 of the \$12,377.63 in the JCHA history book fund to the Depot Restoration account.

The Board voted to empower the Depot Committee to shop for best rate for renewal of current CDs. A resolution will be prepared to present to Jacobs Bank to initiate the transfer.

1998 President Finis Royal's and Treasurer Mary Ann Parsons' names will replace the names on JCHA's checking account and CDs. 1998 Treasurer Mary Ann Parsons' name will also be added to the Book and Depot accounts.

President Royal appointed a Long Term/Short Term Goals committee of Chairman John H. Graham, Clyde Broadway, John Neely, David Campbell, Drenda King, Mark Scott Skelton, and Ann Chambless.

A committee to oversee future historical markers includes David Campbell, Clyde Broadway, and C. H. Bramblett.

A committee to raise funds for JCHA general fund (beyond membership dues) includes Mark Scott Skelton, Clyde Broadway, and Mary Ann Parsons.

A Certificate of Appreciation will be presented to Elizabeth Thomas for her efficient, long term service as JCHA treasurer.

Ann Chambless was asked to survey the possibilities of offering future county historical tours.

Wendell Page and Ann Chambless will pursue the possibilities of a mini-conference on Scottsboro historical facts and antiques for an October annual meeting.

Membership Drive Chairman Jackie Royal will select her helpers for the 1998 new member drive.

Drenda King, C. H. Bramblett, and John Graham were appointed to assess raising membership dues in the future.

JCHA - WHITHER THE FUTURE?

Extracted from remarks made at October meeting by retiring President John Graham

It has been my privilege to serve this Association as vice president and president for the past three years. I am grateful to you both collectively and to many within the group for your kind support and assistance, without which my job would have been far more difficult. My involvement with this Association does not end as my term of office ends but continues in other ways as it has since I was a child.

My question to you as my term ends is this: Whither the future of the Jackson County Historical Association? Let me suggest a route of at least ten paths that we should take to answer that question. I issue to each of us the challenge of meeting these goals over the next few years:

I. We should sponsor a project which would survey, identify, record, photograph, and assemble in a single, readily available and handy format (both computerized and paper versions) a catalogue of our county's historical buildings and places.

II. We should continue to publish THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES and strive to maintain its high-level of scholarship, combined with local stories of people and places. We should continue searching for ways to place THE CHRONICLES in the hands of a wider audience. We should consider publishing a large-print edition of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES for use of our members and the public who have difficulty reading small print.

III. We should form a committee to establish and administer a regular program to designate various historic sites and buildings in the county with appropriate roadside markers. We should set as our goal to mark at least one new site each year.

IV. We should identify, encourage and recognize people, groups, and businesses who preserve and rehabilitate historic buildings in the county. It is private individuals who are the key to preserving these most tangible links to our rich past. We should name at least one name to a "preservation honor roll" each year. We must continue with our own efforts to renovate and preserve the Scottsboro Freight Depot, as well as other buildings as they become available to us.

V. We should develop a plan to educate/encourage local Realtors and financial institutions to support people in their efforts to acquire and rehabilitate old buildings.

VI. We should continue to reach out to the broad and unique population which makes us the Jackson County "community." We must increase and diversify our membership within Jackson County as well as recruiting nonresident members.

VII. We should continue meeting at various locations throughout the county, taking our meetings to the local communities at least twice a year.

VIII. We must continue working in our schools/communities to preach the message of history and preservation.

IX. As the new century and new millennium approach, we should sponsor the research and writing of the 20th Century history of Jackson County, to follow-up on the 1935 county history by John R. Kennamer.

X. And we must preserve. We must not rest on our laurels. We must use our accomplishments as stepping stones on a path to a greater future.

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

GILLIAM, KERSEY, and BROCK

Martha Kersey Ford, 708 NE 3, Stigler, OK 74462 seeks parents of GEORGE MADISON KERSEY and ELIZABETH GILLIAM. GEORGE MADISON KERSEY was married to ELIZABETH GILLIAM in December 1830, by Daniel Price. He was enumerated on 1840 Jackson Co, AL census as George M. Kirzey, age 50 to 60 (born 1787 in VA). Elizabeth, born 1811 in NC, was George's second wife, as his first wife, Lucy Brock Kersey, died about 1825. George and Elizabeth Gilliam Kersey were enumerated in Marion Co, TN 1850 with their children: Arthur, Jasper, Paralee, George, Marion, and Martha born between 1833 and 1848. They had moved to Sebastian County, Arkansas by 1860. Would like to correspond with others working these lines.

BRITT and BARNETT

Brenda Britt King, P. O. Box 577, Jackson, GA 30233, seeks any information on the BRITT family of Sand Mountain in Jackson County, AL. THOMAS BENTON BRITT was born circa 1846 in Alabama and moved to Butts County, GA about 1860 and married GEORGIA ANN BARNETT, the daughter of JOHN L. BARNETT. THOMAS BENTON BRITT died in 1912 and is buried in Butts Co, GA. Do not know parents names. His Father died and his Mother remarried and THOMAS BENTON BRITT ran away when he was 14 years of age. Do not know names of any siblings. Can someone help?

BLANKENSHIP and HAWKINS

Martha Johnson Dobbins, Box 1270, East Pike Street, Iuka, MS 38852-7172, seeks parents of JONATHAN B. HAWKINS who married SARAH JANE BLANKENSHIP on September 24, 1851, in Madison Co, AL. Their children were Mary, William Thomas, Rebecca, J. B., Nancy, James R., Cordelia, and Adis Emmit HAWKINS. Would like to correspond with descendants of Mary, William, Thomas, Rebecca, J. B., and Nancy HAWKINS.

EVANS, COX, HALL, SHAVERS, BAUGH, JACKSON, CRANE, SANDERS

Monyce L. Morgan, 1905 Michigan Avenue, Panama City, FL 32405, would like to correspond with anyone researching the EVANS, COX, HALL, SHAVERS, BAUGH, JACKSON, CRANE, or SANDERS families. Does anyone have information on LOUISA MESSERS who was first wife of WILLIAM COX? Help!

BUSBY

Jeff Busby, 2729 Esquire Circle, Boise, Idaho 83704, seeks information on brothers, JOHN AND THOMAS BUSBY, who moved from NC to TN to Jackson Co, AL in the 1820s. Both JOHN and THOMAS BUSBY were enumerated on the 1830 and 1840 Jackson Co, AL censuses. Who were the wives and children of both these BUSBY men? Jeff has JOHN BUSBY's Revolutionary War pension application. Would like to correspond with their descendants.

LEWALLEN

N. J. Wolfe, 1201 Cir. Dr., Sapulpa, OK 74066, seeks parents of WILLIAM PRESTON LEWALLEN, b. Jan 7, 1832, Jackson Co, AL, died Feb 13, 1909, and his wife MARY FRANCES ??, born Sept 4, 1831, died Oct 7, 1881. In the 1850 Jackson Co, AL census, WILLIAM PRESTON was enumerated as 18, in the household of ELIZABETH (TIPTON) LEWALLEN, the widow of Daniel Lewallen, Sr. along with Daniel, Jr., b. 1835, and Andrew, b. 1837. ELIZABETH TIPTON LEWALLEN was the sister of WILLIAM TIPTON.

McMICKEN/McMECHAN/BASDEN/SPILLER/SPELLERS/SEABOLT

Mary Bryant Park, 2204 West Fifth, Stillwater, OK 74074, email: 75304.551@compuserve.com, seeks parents of FRANCES LENORA McMICKEN/McMECHAN, b. 1856 AL, md HENRY PICKENS BASDEN, b. 1853 Franklin Co, AL, md Dec 24, 1874, Tuscumbia, Colbert Co, AL. Also, need parents of MARTHA PERTHINA SPILLERS/SPELLERS, b. Jun 20, 1843, GA, md WILLSON CELLEY SEABOLT on Jan 3, 1866, in GA.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AT BRIDGEPORT AND BATTLE CREEK

researched by Garry L. Morgan and edited by Ann B. Chambless

In August 1862 the Federal forces occupied the north side of the Tennessee River from Waterloo on the west to Bridgeport in the northeastern corner of Alabama. Forts Henry and Donelson were captured. The Battle of Shiloh was history. Corinth and Memphis were captured and New Orleans had fallen - all crushing, demoralizing Confederate defeats.

General Don Carlos Buell recognized that Confederate commander General Braxton Bragg was preparing a western offensive. General Buell began contingency operations to counter the Confederate attacks along Federal lines by moving the bulk of his Federal forces from Nashville toward Chattanooga and by withdrawing weak outposts east of Huntsville back to Huntsville.

The Confederate attack at Bridgeport took place on August 27, 1862. The following is taken from "Official Confederate Reports of Battle," an extremely rare text published in Richmond, Virginia, in 1864. This book covers many incidents, skirmishes, and engagements which are not documented in *War of the Rebellion Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (ORS)*.

On August 30, 1862, Brigadier General S. B. Maxey, Commander of the CSA forces headquartered near Graham's, opposite the mouth of Battle Creek, wrote to Captain C. S. Stringfellow, A.A. General as follows.

Captain:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs in which a portion of the troops under my command were engaged, on the 27th instant:

Early in the morning, I ordered Captain P. H. Rice, commanding Company A, Howard's battalion, Georgia and Alabama cavalry, to ford the Tennessee River, about 2.5 miles below Bridgeport, and cautiously approach that place, and attack the enemy. Captain Rice found, however, that the enemy had precipitately evacuated the night before. This being communicated to me, I ordered the 32d Alabama regiment of Infantry, Colonel McKinstry, which was concealed on the bank of the river, to cross. Captain Rice was, in the meantime, ordered to throw his cavalry well out on the Battle Creek and Stevenson Roads. Scarcely had the 32d crossed, when the cavalry reported enemy's infantry and cavalry approaching in force, the truth of which was made apparent from the clouds of dust in the roads.

I immediately ordered the 32d to be formed in line of battle, near the crest of the hill in the town (of Bridgeport). And in a few moments the enemy's cavalry (4th Ohio and another unknown) dashed up in full speed, and were permitted to come within less than fifty yards of the infantry before a gun was fired, when a galling fire was poured into them, and they retreated in great confusion. In a short time, clouds of dust warned me of the enemy's approach on our left. To meet it, I had the front of the left wing changed forward in time to receive another volley, more effective than the first, and he again retreated, but reformed. By the dust, I soon saw he was approaching the center. A company of the 32d Alabama, armed with the Enfield rifle, commanded by Lieutenant Sellers, was placed in the center in ambush. As the enemy came up the hill, in very close range, this company rose and delivered its deadly fire simultaneously with the wings, separated for cover, and this time the enemy broke and fled in perfect confusion.

Whilst this portion of the fight was going on, my batteries, consisting of Captain Freeman's and Captain Dunn's artillery, and one twenty-four pounder gun, opened (by previous agreement) out on the enemy's works, at the mouth of Battle Creek, about five miles distant up the river, and continued incessantly during the entire day. The heavy columns of dust bearing towards Stevenson, from the enemy's camps around there, showed a general commotion.

At night, I ordered the battery commanders to keep the fire up, believing the enemy, if properly managed, would evacuate before day. At about 2 o'clock in the morning, the work was abandoned in great confusion, the enemy burning most of his commissary stores but leaving in our possession some \$30,000 worth of valuable property,

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AT BRIDGEPORT AND BATTLE CREEK (Continued)

embracing some commissary stores, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, clothing, all his tents, 32 horses and 4 mules, a few wagons and ambulances, some few medicines, and a splendid case of surgical instruments, besides some sutler's stores, a number of officers' trunks, many of the post commander's papers, and some very valuable maps. It is proper to observe that after the fight commenced at Bridgeport, the 3rd Georgia cavalry and 25th Tennessee infantry, were ordered across but did not reach the place in time to participate. Indeed, it was only after the fight had opened, that I received notice that the 3rd Georgia was placed at my disposal temporarily.

I was informed by the Major General commanding several days ago that some cavalry, under Colonel Lay, would move down the Sequatchie Valley, and I had hoped to have its assistance. At 10 p.m. on the 27th, I received a note from Colonel Lay, dated Jasper, 5 1/2 p.m., informing me that he was there with 550 cavalry and desired me to inform him of my movements, stating that he heard the cannonading. This I did, with an expression of belief that the enemy would be shelled out before morning, and saying to him (in substance) that if he would take his position about the mouth of Sweeden's Cove about daylight, he would probably get them.

It is unfortunate that these suggestions were not acted on, for if they had been, the enemy being panic stricken, by throwing cavalry in his front, the hills on either side, and my forces in rear, would have been easy prey. I am indebted to Captain S. M. Scott, A.A. General, Captain C. G. Schultz, A. Inspector General, Captain M. H. Lewis, Ordnance officer of my staff, and my aide, Lieutenant R. C. Andrews, for valuable and efficient aid. The work between the two points kept the first three constantly busy, Captain Scott personally superintending the throwing forward and reinforcements. My aide, Lieutenant Andrews, was with me at Bridgeport and did his duty coolly and well.

The 32d Alabama did nobly, fighting like veterans, under their able Colonel (McKinstry), seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Maney, distinguished for gallantry and coolness on the field. Captains Freeman and Dure, and officers under them, did their whole duty. Lieutenant Holtzclaw of Captain Dure's battery, worked the siege gun most of the time and splendidly. It was handled part of the time by Captain McCreery. Captain Rice and his command acted in a manner worthy of all praise. In short, I never saw troops behave better than did the 32d Alabama, Rice's cavalry, Freeman's and Dure's batteries, and the detachment with siege guns. I particularly call your attention to the boldness of this regiment of infantry in wading a broad sheet of water, such as the Tennessee, up to their arm-pits, with retreat cut off, and the enemy known to be strong in front. Should I be furnished with sufficient cavalry to reap the fruits of this movement, our cause will be greatly benefited. The work out of which the enemy was shelled is a splendidly constructed field work, admirably executed, and is the key to the Sequatchie Valley, and its possession completely breaks the enemy's chain up the Tennessee River. With cavalry to operate from that point toward Stevenson and Huntsville, the enemy could be kept in constant alarm. I neglected in its appropriate place to say, which I do with gratitude, that our loss was trifling, only six wounded, one missing, thus small owing to the fact that the grounds on which the fight took place at Bridgeport were perfectly well known to me, and the men most of the time had the advantage of cover. The enemy's loss, for such an affair, was heavy, variously estimated from fifty to seventy-five killed and wounded in the two engagements, certainly not less than fifty, and the indications are it was great.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. B. Maxey, Brigadier General commanding.

NOTE: The 32nd Alabama and Rice's Cavalry went on to capture Stevenson. Colonel McKinstry was relieved of command at Lavergne, Tennessee, by General Nathan Bedford Forrest due to a series of blundering mistakes leading to a crushing defeat and the loss of a large part of Colonel McKinstry's command. Captain Patrick Henry Rice, a native of Marion County, Tennessee, was the son of George W. and Emiline Rice. He distinguished himself as a brave and gallant cavalry officer. In April 1862, he organized a company of men primarily from Marion County, Tennessee, and Jackson County, Alabama. They were mustered into Col. James R. Howard's 3rd Confederate Cavalry at Taylor's Store. The men elected P. H. Rice as their commander and he was later promoted to the rank of Colonel and commanded the 3rd Confederate Regiment of cavalry under General Joe Wheeler. Colonel Rice was wounded in Georgia in the defense of Atlanta. P. H. Rice married Letha Ann Haley, daughter of John Haley of Marion County, TN, shortly before the 1860 Marion County, TN census was taken.

IN MEMORY OF F. MARION LOYD

Bridgeport and Jackson County, Alabama lost a true Southern gentleman on January 3, 1998, with the passing of F. Marion Loyd. Mr. Loyd was one of the most dedicated historians and preservationists in North Alabama. He had spent his entire adult life collecting, preserving, and disseminating historical documents and artifacts which define the history of Bridgeport and Jackson County.

He owned and operated Loyd Hardware in Bridgeport for many years and maintained a small museum within the bounds of his store. After he retired, he moved his historical collection into a smaller facility and spent many hours each week cataloging, indexing, and sharing his ancient treasures with others.

He worked tirelessly with the Bridgeport Historical Association and the Jackson County Historical Association in promoting historic preservation. He was one of the strongest supporters of the Bridgeport Railroad Depot Museum and was preparing to place his vast collection in the Depot Museum as soon as its restoration is completed. 7

**BRIDGEPORT
ONE OF ALABAMA'S TOP
TEN PLACES IN PERIL**
The Alabama Historical Commission has placed Bridgeport on its list of places in peril. Although Bridgeport is not one of the county's older towns, it has played a strategic role in Jackson County and North Alabama history since the mid-1850s. Confederate and Federal troops vied for control of this strategic location along the Tennessee River throughout the Civil War. After the war, Bridgeport grew as a railroad and shipping town due to its transportation connections between Huntsville, Nashville, and Chattanooga. Northern industrialists discovered the town in the late 1880s, and built both industries and lovely homes with the vision of making Bridgeport the Pittsburgh of the South. The national panic of 1893 limited Bridgeport's boom period, but many lovely homes survived. If walls could talk, these architectural gems could relate the significance of Bridgeport, a town Bob Gamble called "a sleeping beauty." *A live chorus is needed. Make the past work for the future.*

RECORDS OF SOME 1921 DEATHS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
abstracted by Ann B. Chambless

AUDREY F. PROCTOR, white female, born August 14, 1889, Scottsboro, died May 4, 1921, of tuberculosis, buried Scottsboro by Undertaker E. D. Hollis. Attending physician was Dr. George Nye. She was wife of Jesse A. Proctor. Her father was J. W. Skelton, born Jackson Co, AL. Her mother was Nellie Kelly, born Alabama.

DR. HENRY R. GATTIS, white male, married, husband of Margaret Gattis. He was born March 25, 1849, Alabama, and died April 30, 1921, and was buried at Aspel by Undertaker E. D. Hollis. Dr. Gattis' father was James Gattis, born Tennessee, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah McCullom, born Tennessee.

MINTON ABLES, white male, married, husband of Amanda Ables. He was born February 24, 1856, Tennessee, and died May 9, 1921, and was buried Larkinsville by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly. His father was Jerry Ables, born Illinois, and his mother's maiden name was Martha Jane Bell, born TN.

THOMAS F. KNIGHT, white male, married, husband of Frances Knight. He was born July 13, 1837, Jackson Co, Alabama, and died May 27, 1921, and was buried at Aspel by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly. His father was James Knight, born NC, and his mother's maiden name was Ruth Crouch, born NC.

J. A. HUNT, white male, born in Madison Co, AL, and died May 19, 1921. His attending physician was Dr. Hugh Boyd, and his place of burial was not stated.

PHYLLIA ANN BURGESS, white female, single, born September 15, 1840, Jackson Co, AL. Her father was Milton Burgess, born Alabama, and her mother's maiden name was Jemima Thomas, born AL. Place of burial not stated.

RUFUS GREEN, father Asa Green, born Tennessee. No date of death or other information included in Record of Death.

RECORDS OF SOME 1921 DEATHS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
abstracted by Ann B. Chambless

SAM A. GAY, white male, born December 27, 1875, near Pisgah, Alabama, died June 6, 1921, married, husband of Pearl Gay. His father was A. A. Gay who was born in Alabama, and his mother's maiden name was Delilah Ambrester, born Alabama. The attending physician was Dr. R. R. Bridges, and Mr. Gay was buried in Scottsboro by Undertaker E. D. Hollis.

LALA GAY, white single female, born March 1, 1878, died June 12, 1921, in Charlotte, NC. Her father was A. A. Gay, born Alabama, and her mother's maiden name was Delilah Ambrester, born Alabama. Her attending physician was Dr. G. W. Pressley of Charlotte, NC, and she was buried in Scottsboro by Undertaker W. J. Word.

GRACIE WRIGHT, white single female, born October 25, 1919, Aspel, AL, died June 5, 1921. Her father was Elmer Wright, born Alabama, and her mother's maiden name was Frances Watson, born Alabama. Dr. Rayford Hodges was her attending physician, and no place of burial shown in record.

NANCY RODEN, white female, born 1881 in Alabama, died July 15, 1921, no doctor attended. Name of parents not recorded. She was the wife of John Roden, and she was buried at Hollywood by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly.

BERTHA WILHELM, white female, born 1901, Alabama, died July 16, 1921. She was the wife of George Wilhelm. Her father was John Shubert, and her mother's maiden name was Mary Bell. Both born Alabama. Dr. R. R. Bridges was the attending physician.

JAMES B. DULANEY, white male, born February 7, 1876, died July 11, 1921, married, husband of Della Dulaney. His father was John W. Dulaney, born Alabama, and his mother's maiden name was Amanda Jones, born Alabama. He was buried Smith Cemetery by Undertaker W. J. Word. Attending physician listed as J. H. Sherill.

RECORDS OF SOME DEATHS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
abstracted by Ann B. Chambless

DAISY GANT, white single female, born February 12, 1918, Alabama, died July 31, 1921, attending physician was Dr. Rayford Hodges. Her father was C. L. Gant, born Alabama, and her mother's maiden name was Pearl Phillips, born Alabama. Undertaker was R.H. McAnelly.

EDWARD MOODY, white male, born November 13, 1866, Langston, died August 25, 1921 of gunshot wound. He was the son of O. A. Moody, born Atlanta, GA, and Mildred Moody, born NC. Dr. Hugh Boyd was the attending physician; R. H. McAnelly the undertaker.

MARGARET MOUNT, white female, married, wife of John Mount, was born in Alabama, and died August 16, 1921. Her father was Joel Thomas and maiden name of mother was not recorded. No attending physician recorded, and burial was by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly.

ROSA COBB, black female, born 1893, Alabama, died August 12, 1921, married, wife of Frank Cobb. Her father was Ruben Baker, born AL, and her mother's maiden name was not recorded. Dr. Rayford Hodges was the attending physician. She was buried in Hollywood by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly.

MARY J. WOOTEN, white female, born Sept 30, 1889, AL, died July 28, 1924, wife of L. C. Wooten. Her father was James T. Broyles, and her mother's name was Rebecca C. Broyles. Dr. W. L. Stubbs was the attending physician, and she was buried Town Creek by Undertaker Joe Gaddis of Henagar.

J. LACKEY FULLER, single white male, born March 18, 1904, AL, died August 4, 1924. His father was James D. Fuller and his mother's maiden name was Myrtle Wright. Dr. M. L. Casey was attending physician, and J. L. Fuller was buried at Sardis Cemetery.

J. THOMAS WINKLES, white male, born July 1867, died Aug 11, 1924, husband of Betty Winkles. Buried Pleasant View Cemetery by Undertaker O. T. Perry.

**RECORDS OF SOME 1924 DEATHS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
abstracted by Ann B. Chambless**

WANETA STRICKLAND, infant white female, born August 8, 1924, died August 19, 1924; parents A. T. and Maudie Strickland, born AL. Buried Pleasant View by Undertaker G. T. Davis of Dutton.

VERA T. WOOTEN, infant white female, born June 4, 1922, died of pneumonia caused by whooping cough. Her father was L. C. Wooten, and her mother's maiden name was Mary J. Broyles. Buried Town Creek Cemetery by W. R. Wilson of Dutton.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, infant white male, born July 14, 1923, died August 30, 1924 of colitis; father was Floyd Nichols and mother's maiden name was Nellie Anderson. Cause of death colitis. Buried Chaney Chapel by T. A. Gilbreath of Dutton.

ELBERT M. ANDERSON, infant male, born July 14, 1923, died September 21, 1924, from colitis; father was B. Harrison Anderson and mother's maiden name was Pearl Austin. Buried Gold Cemetery

MARY C. MADDEN, white female, widowed, born Mary 31, 1854, died October 13, 1924 from pellagra. Father was Willis Crews and mother's maiden name was Amandy Taylor. Buried Union Grove.

ALONZO M. BUFORD, white male, widowed, born December 23, 1853, died October 18, 1924 from chronic bronchitis and dropsy. Father was William M. Buford, born SC and mother's maiden name was Annie M. Coker, born GA. Buried Pleasant View Cemetery, Dutton.

MARY E. MCKENZIE, white female, widowed, born May 8, 1852, AL, died Oct 27, 1924. Father was ? Childress and mother's maiden name was Grace Landers. Cause of death: injured by a fall. Buried Mt. Zion Cemetery by Homer Thomas of Dutton.

UNAMED white female, stillborn, parents C. W. And Evie (Wooten) Adams, died December 29, 1924. Buried Pleasant Hill, Dutton.

**RECORD OF SOME 1925 DEATHS RECORDED IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
abstracted by Ann B. Chambless**

ROSE LEE MORRIS, infant white female, born Aug 5, 1921, died Dec 18, 1924, burned to death. Father was Isaac G. Morris and mother's maiden name was Minnie Everett. Buried Bailey Chapel by Rube Shankles of Dutton.

UNNAMED INFANT, white female, stillborn on Jan 1, 1925; father was John Oshields, and mother's maiden name was Willie Shankles. NFI.

ROBERT C. MEDDOWS, white male, married, born 1853 AL, died Jan 23 1925; father was John Meddows, born GA, and mother's maiden name was Sarah Oliver, born GA. Buried Lusk Chapel by W. A. Deerman of Dutton.

NANCY A. SPARKS, white female, married, born Jan 1848, GA, died Feb 10, 1925 from the flue. Father was Dal Kenbey, born NC. Mother not recorded. Wife of Samuel Sparks. Buried Pleasant View Cemetery by J. T. Broyles of Dutton.

WILLIAM B. OWENS, white male, widowed, born Feb 1, 1880, AL; father was Milton Owens and mother's maiden name was Savannah Grayham. Died on Feb 16, 1925 from tuberculosis. Buried Chaney Chapel by J. Carter of Dutton.

CALMA E. L. SMITH, white female, married, born Nov 28, 1864, AL; parents were James and Calma Bearden. She was wife of J. H. Smith and she died March 16, 1925 from pneumonia. Buried New Cananan Cemetery by Joe Traylor, Dutton.

E. MARGARET TATE, white female, married, born 1850, AL; father was Griff Chatman and mother's maiden name was Margaret Eden. She was wife of J. L. Tate, and she died June 6, 1925 of paralysis. Buried Pleasant View Cemetery.

RAY INFANT, white female, born June 29, 1925; father was M. A. Ray, born TX, and mother's maiden name was Mildred Johnson, born GA. Died June 29, 1925.

LOLA REE OSHIELDS, single white female, born Feb 25, 1917, died Aug 1, 1925 from spinal meningitis; father was J. Oscar Oshields, and mother's maiden name was Inez O. Plasters. Buried Pleasant Hill by Joe McGriff of Dutton.

EDNA P. ALLEN, single white female, born 1897; father was George B. Allen, and mother's maiden name was Belle Black. Died Aug 8, 1925 from tuberculosis. Buried Mt. Zion by Undertaker R. H. McAnelly.

VICTORIA C. WOOTEN, white female, widowed, born Sep 12, 1855, died Aug 18, 1925 from paralysis. Father was Marion Powell and mother Nancy C. Canon. Buried Shady Grove by J. M. Wooten of Section.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

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The membership year begins January 1. Any dues received before October 1 will be for the current year. Dues received after October 1 will accrue to the following year. Members receive the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

J.C.H.A. BOOK FOR SALE

The Jackson County Historical Association has republished THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA by John R. Kennamer, Sr., 1935 edition. The price of the book is \$20.00. If mailing is required, please add \$3.00 for each book order. Allow ten (10) days for processing. Please complete the following order blank and mail to:

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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 2

ISSN-1071-2348

APRIL 1998

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1998
2:00 p.m., Scottsboro City Hall Auditorium, Scottsboro.**
Program Vice President Steve Kennamer has a surprise program
planned you will not want to miss. Please feel free to invite a friend for the
meeting on April 19, at 2:00 p.m. **The Revolutionary War began 223 years
ago on April 19. Come prepared to share your Revolutionary War
ancestor.**

1998 JCHA ANNUAL DUES NOW PAYABLE

1998 Association dues are now due and payable. Mail your check in the amount of \$10.00 to
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ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

COWAN

Robert Cowan, 525 Harrogate Road, Matthews, NC 28105, 704-847-4081 seeks parents of JOHN F. COWAN , born 1801 TN, died 1851, Jackson County, AL. Was JOHN F. COWAN a brother of SAMUEL COWAN, born 1799, in TN? Were they both sons of old JOHN COWAN (1763-1837), buried Goshen Cemetery, Franklin Co, TN?

WOOD, POTTER, BELLOMY

Doris Smithee, 20562 E. Wilshire, Harrah, Oklahoma 73045, (405) 454-3420, seeks parents of J. HIRAM WOOD, born 1780-1790. HIRAM WOOD purchased land in S23, Township 3, Range 5 in 1830. His neighbors in 1830 were Jesse, James, and Isaac Bynum, Jr., , Alexander Riddle, and Solomon, Joel, and James Potter. James Potter married ELIZABETH WOOD, Hiram Wood's daughter. Hiram Wood's son, JAMES O. WOOD, born 1812 in TN, died 1891, Douglas CO, MO md ca 1836 MARY POTTER, daughter of Joel and Polly (Bellomy) Potter, and sister of James Potter.

LEWALLEN

N. J. Wolfe, 1201 Circle Drive, Sapula, OK 74066, email address: USER5960@aol.com needs proof of DANIEL LEWALLEN'S parents. Daniel was born ca 1790 and died 1840-1850 (probably 1849) in Jackson County, AL. He patented land in Jackson County in 1834 (U. S. Land Office records.) Also, seeks info on WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH (TIPTON) LEWALLEN. From their Probate proceedings, it appears they had no children but many siblings. Need info on their parents.

RUCKS and HOUK/HOUCK

Edward M. Rucks, 517 Alpine Avenue, Taft, CA 93268, seeks info on JAMES PATTON McGEE RUCKS who md MARTHA CALDONA HOUCK/HOUK Aug 23, 1866, Jackson Co, AL. James was CSA soldier with 49th Alabama Infantry. He was born Oct 2, 1844, Calhoun Co, AL. Also, would like any info on THOMAS RUCKS who md MARGARET RHODEN, Dec 15, 1878; T. M. RUCKS who md MARY GRAY, Dec 13, 1871; and HOMER RUCKS, born July 19, 1886, Limrock, AL, who md GLADYS GLADWELL.

BREWER, GILLIAM, and GRAHAM

Mrs. J. W. Coulter, 50 West Cove Road, Chickamauga, GA 30707, asks who were parents of JOHN BREWER (1777-1855) and his wife TEMPERANCE (1776-1860), both buried Long Island Cove; of JOHN GILLIAM (1812-1862 VA) who md Nancy; and of RICHARD H. GRAHAM (1856-1931) who md LUCY JANE OWENS (1856-1943)?

CHILDRESS

Bonnie Childress LeBlanc, 5063 London Lane, Jackson, MS 39209, seeks parents of THOMAS JEFFERSON CHILDRESS (1826-1900) who was in Franklin Co, AR in 1866 and moved to Collin Co, TX in the 1890s.

JAMES MARION HOWARD & HIS EARLY LIFE IN HOGJAW VALLEY

(From A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS EARLY LIFE written in 1917)

(courtesy of Herbert Cunningham, Jr. and abstracted by Ann B. Chambless)

On Thursday, March 16, 1842, in Hogjaw Valley, three and one half miles east of Bridgeport, Alabama, James Marion Howard was born to Joshua and Marena (McClusky) Howard. He was born about two and one-half miles from where his father and mother were married in the Fall of 1835. He was their second son and fourth child.

The fourteen Howard children were:

Benjamin Jackson Howard, born 1836; Mary Anne (Polly) Howard, born 1838; Letha Jane (Letty) Howard, born 1841; JAMES MARION HOWARD, born 1842; Hannah Elizabeth Howard, born 1845; Isaac Washington Howard, born 1846; John Wilburn Howard, born and died about 1847; Louisa Adeline Howard, born 1849; Marena Emeline Howard; Rebecca Paralee Howard; Joshua Ephriam Howard; Jasper Nicanor Howard; William Houston Howard; and Evergreen Howard.

James Marion Howard's grandparents were John Howard, born 1789 in North Carolina, who married Mary Anne Grant in 1809. In 1825, John Howard moved his family from his native state to Franklin County, TN. John and Mary Anne Howard's children were: Sallie, Benjamin, Bettie (who died in young womanhood), Emeline, John, JOSHUA, Margaret, and Nancy Howard.

Marena McClusky Howard was the daughter of Willis McClusky who married Polly Airs in Tennessee. Their union produced:

Betsy, Mary Ann, MARENA, Anna, Ambrose, Nancy, and Willis McClusky, Jr.

He stated, "The first thing I remember was seeing my Mother cry. I was four years old, and we were moving to Texas. The next thing I remember was seeing Mother and three or four women crying and praying. We were on the Mississippi River, and a large cotton boat had struck our boat. The next thing I remember, Mother gave me a little baked apple pie."

Within eleven months the Joshua Howard family was back in Alabama. James Marion Howard related the story of his boyhood and early schooling in Jackson County, Alabama after the family returned from Texas:

"For a few days we lived in the house with Grandmother McClesky. I still remember the whipping she gave me for not obeying her. I soon visited Grandfather Howard's. He and my two aunts would have me give the name of the boat on which we sailed down the Mississippi, and would laugh at me. The name of the boat was 'Molagarf.' We soon moved to ourselves. Mother had some geese, so one morning I was out in my shirt-tail (this was the custom those days), and an old gander came up behind me and grabbed me by the leg. I never have liked ganders since. I was now old enough to notice grasshoppers, spiders, wasps, and yellow-jackets. One day I was out in the field and stepped in the holler of a tree, and very soon I was covered with yellow-jackets. I soon left them and never did care to meet them again.

At seven years of age, I went to school about two miles from my home. My teacher's name was John Montgomery, an Irishman. I went two months and used the old Blue-back Speller. I learned to read some and could spell very well.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1850 Jackson County, AL census (Hogjaw Valley area) shows John Montgomery, age 55, born Ireland, SCHOOL TEACHER, wife Hulda, age 39, born GA, and Nancy, 19, born AL.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was being built at this time. I went to school to Hugh Cameron with my Blue-back Speller and a little reader. One day I wanted to get the prettiest red peach for my little sweetheart, but I went too far out on the top limb and it broke with me. I was more careful after that. However, the girl got the peach.

In my young boyhood days, it was very common to hear riddles, ghost stories, and tales of snakes that would wrap around people, among them the black racer. One day while I was coming home from Grandmother's, I saw one of those black racers. His head was high and he was coming right toward me. I thought it was a poor set of legs that would not take care of the body, so I used them to perfection.

I now went to school about two months to Sidney Price. I studied McGuffey's Second Reader and the speller.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sidney MoorePrice was 24 at time of 1850 Jackson County census and was enumerated in household of his father, Alexander Hamilton Price. Sidney's mother was Elizabeth (Moore) Price; she died in early 1840s. Sidney Moore Price married Mary Jane James, daughter of Samuel Price James.

After this I worked on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. I drove mules hitched to what is called dump carts. The grading of the road was soon finished, the ties were laid, and the rails put on them. Soon came the cars over them, and what a sight it was to me! The telegraph wires were soon fastened to the poles. It was said that messages were sent over these from one place to another. I looked close to see if I could see them pass but never did.

Men I knew in the days of my boyhood: Jameses, Prices, Glasscocks, Glaziers, Piburns/Pyburns, Christians, Moores, Harrises, Cunninghams, Hembrees, and Choats.

When I was about ten years old (1852), we children had the measles. With the care of our good Mother, we were soon well again. The next Fall, 1853, we moved to Dade County, Georgia. The place is now known as Coal City. We made a crop there in 1854, and I went to school six weeks. That Fall Grandfather (John) Howard died.

In March 1855, Father moved to DeKalb County, Alabama, on Lookout Mountain about two miles from Beason's Gap. My eldest sister and I went with the first load, and I began plowing for the new crop.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Beason's Gap: old road which winds its way to top of mountain very near intersection of Alabama Hwy 35 and Lookout Mtn Parkway.

This Fall I went to school about two months to Mr. Wash Grubbs. The schoolhouse was built of round logs. It had one door and one open window which was on the opposite side from the door. Just under this window was the pulpit, made of sheeting plank. This building was used for a church house, too. My teacher was not married; therefore, he wore long hair. Most of the time he sat in his chair leaning back against the pulpit. The long hair from his head would slip through the cracks in the pulpit.

Andrew Johnson and I would take time about sitting on the bench behind so as to get hold of one hair at a time and jerk it to see him scratch his head. He never did catch us at the mischief, but he soon moved his chair to another place. We had very good benches to sit on. They were made of logs split in two pieces and hewed smooth. Two legs were put in each end of these in auger holes.

This Fall 1855, my Father bought the farm near this schoolhouse on the Gaylesville Road, six miles east of Fort Payne. It had a framed house with *glass windows* but was not painted. This was one of the nicest houses in the county at that time. We moved into it the first of the year 1856. This same Fall my Father and others built a new school building, also to be used for church purposes. R. W. Price, a local preacher, held a *protracted meeting*. My eldest brother and two eldest sisters professed religion and joined the Methodist Church. Mother joined with them. The girls were baptized by immersion, but brother was baptized by effusion.

In 1857, brother made the crop at home, but Father and I made a crop in the valley, which is now (1917) a part of the town of Fort Payne. The next year we farmed the same way. This Fall I went to school to Mr. Pegues. I now studied Smiley's Arithmetic.

In the Summer of 1858, R. S. Price held a protracted meeting at Moore's schoolhouse. I professed faith in Christ and joined the M. E. Church, South. Father took a subcontract in the grading of the A.G.S. Railroad. At this job I worked about 9 months.

LAST OF JAMES MARION HOWARD'S SCHOOLING AT AGE 17

1859, I went to school about two months to Mr. Joseph Campbell. This was my last school until after the Civil War. I now worked on the railroad for Jesse G. Beason and R. S. Price. In the Fall of 1860 my eldest brother (Benjamin Jackson Howard) taught a writing school, and I attended for ten days.

From young boyhood, our games were marbles, cat, bull-pen, townball, foot races, jumping, turning hand springs, walking on our hands, and breaking young oxen. When in company with the girls, we played blindfold, thimble, told riddles, etc. Our clothes were mostly made at home. One pair of shoes each year was our lot. When we boys reached the age of 17 or 18, we wanted to dress suitable to go see our best girl. If we had a Sunday hat, pleated-bosom shirt, coat, vest, trousers, boots, vest, and a strand of beads around our neck, we were 'in the fight.'

The Fall of 1860 was Presidential election. Two Democrats, one Whig, and one Republican were candidates. There was a great deal of excitement. Mr. Lincoln was elected and soon war talk began. States now began to secede. My Father opposed secession, as did the greater part of North Alabama, though when our State seceded, most men thought their first allegiance was due the State.

The Confederacy was now, and the first company was organized in DeKalb County in the Spring of 1861.

The commissioned officers were

Captain Robert Higgins (died at Larkinsville, AL)
1st Lieutenant Dr. Marona (died in Texas)
2nd Lieutenant Robert McCampbell (died in Texas)
3rd Lieutenant William A. Lankford (died in Alabama)

The uncommissioned officers were:

1st Sergeant, William N. Hammock (died in Alabama)
2nd Sergeant James R. Ward (living in Tennessee in 1917)
3rd Sergeant John Carmack (died at Brandon, AL)
4th Sergeant James J. Hammock (died in Texas)
1st Corporal Alex Majors (killed at Snigger's Gap, VA)
2nd Corporal J. B. Finley (died at Arkadelphia, AR)
3rd Corporal Philip A. Brandon (died in Illinois)
4th Corporal Richard F. Hunter (died in Texas).

Privates were: William G. Austin (died in Oklahoma); Joseph W. Appleton (died at Lynchburg, VA); Thomas Burt (died at Brandon, AL); Alonzo B. Brindley (died Jan 12, 1862, Mt. Jackson, VA); Jesse G. Beason (died Aug 27, 1861, Bristoe Station, VA); Jabez M. Burnett (died near Manassas, VA); James E. Bartles (died Sep 1, 1861, Camp Mash Battery, VA); Christopher C. Bartles (killed May 31, 1862, Seven Pines, VA); Lemuel S. Bratton, living in Texas in 1917; William C. Brandson (died Oct 12, 1862, Liberty, VA); Albert Coffee (died Sand Mountain); Joel Coffee (killed at Seven Pines, VA); John Carmon (unknown); JOHN C. CUNNINGHAM ((killed at Seven Pines, VA) GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (died Aug 21, 1861 at Camp Walker, VA); DAVID CUNNINGHAM (unknown)

EDITOR'S NOTE: John C., George, and David Cunningham were sons of John H. Cunningham who owned Cunningham Mines in Jackson CO, AL in the 1860s.

John Clayton (died at Scottsville, VA); Peter Carroll (died Jan 13, 1862 at Richmond, VA); John Wesley Campbell (died in Alabama); William H. Crow (killed at Seven Pines, VA); Charles E. Drake (died near Manassas, VA); David H. Duff (died Feb 8, 1862 at Richmond, VA); Thomas Dutton (died Aug 21, 1861 at Camp Walker, VA); James W. Ivins (Evans) (living in Arkansas in 1917); Joshua E. Estes (killed at Wilderness, VA); James K. P. Estes (died Aug 17, 1861 at Cap Walker, VA); Francis M. Edwards (died on York River in VA); Austin A. Fulcher (died at Richmond, VA); John C. Fletcher (died Aug 13, 1861 at Camp Walker, VA); Patrick M. Frasier (died in Alabama); John B. Frasier (died in Alabama); William W. Findley (living in Missouri in 1917); Wm Farmer (died in Alabama); William Fields (killed at Seven Pines, VA); John Griffith (unknown); John Glazner (living in Texas in 1917); James Hudson (killed at Seven Pines, VA); James P. Hunter (died in Alabama); Casper Hunter (killed May 2, 1862 Chancellorsville, VA); **JAMES MARION HOWARD (living in Alberville in 1917);**

John Y. Higgins (died in Alabama); William W. Hartman (killed at Seven Pines, VA); Robert S. Hulgán (died in Texas); Wm T. Keaton (killed at Winchester, VA); David W. Kennedy (died Feb 8, 1862, Richmond, VA); Thomas J. Little (died in Alabama); Benjamin F. Lewis (died Aug 25, 1861 at Camp Pickens, VA); Alex W. Lankford (died Aug 30, 1861 at Camp Walker, VA); Peter H. Lankford (died in Alabama); Henry Lawson (died in Alabama); Samuel M. McSpadden (died Jan 1, 1862 at Richmond, VA); Thomas McSpadden (died in Oklahoma); Thomas C. Morris (died in Alabama); George McPherson (died in Alabama); Elisha Moore (unknown); Joseph Moore (killed at Seven Pines, VA); John A. McCurdy (died in Texas); Francis M. Merrill (killed at Seven Pines, VA); Jacob Mitchell (killed at Hagerstown, MD); John a-Mikles (killed at South Mountain, MD); Samuel H. Newkirk (living in Alabama in 1917); James F. Newkirk (died in Alabama); Lorenza D. Patterson (died in Alabama); Franklin P. Patterson (killed Seven Pines, VA); Christopher C. Porter (unknown); I. R. Pendergrass (died Aug 31, 1861 Camp Pickens, VA); John Rogers (killed Spottsylvania Court House, VA); Jacob J. Rogers (died Alabama); Anderson G. Roberts (killed Seven Pines, VA); Napoleon B. Rooks (killed May 2, 1861 Chancellorsville, VA); Noah Smith (Killed Brandy Station, VA); Joseph Singleton (killed at Petersburg, VA); James M. Southerland (died in Alabama); John D. Southerland (unknown); John W. Sibert (died Alabama); Charles M. Thomason (died in Texas); John Taylor (unknown); Isaac Y. Willis (died Alabama); Columbus T. Willis (died in Alabama); John M. Walker (killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, PA); John L. Word (died in Alabama); Berry O. Word (died in Alabama); John S. Withrow (Killed Strasbourg, VA); Henry Weaver (died in Texas); William J. Tackett (died in Arkansas); William Taylor (killed at Seven Pines, VA).

THIS COMPANY GOT MARCHING ORDERS. We left Lebanon (then the DeKalb CO seat) on June 17, 1861. Quite a number of people were there to tell us 'goodbye.' We camped on Sand Mountain that night. **The next day we crossed the Tennessee River, went to Hollywood Station (then called Bellefonte Station), took the train for**

Lynchburg, VA. We stayed in camp about three weeks. A man that understood military tactics drilled us each day. We broke up camps and went to Richmond. Our company with nine others were formed into the 12th Alabama Regiment. R.T. Jones of Perry County was our first Colonel. We were now ordered to the front at Manassas where the great, great battle of the Civil War was fought July 21, 1861. The battle was over before our regiment reached the field, but we got there in time to help bury the dead.

Oh, what an awful sight it was to us to see so many men lying on the battle field, their faces already black from mortification!

This Summer and Fall we were camped first near Bull Run Creek, called Camp Walker. Next time we moved up in Fairfax County to Camp Maskbattery. Here we did some picket duty within ten or fifteen miles of Washington City. We next went back to camp at Union Mills. The latter part of December 1861 we built our houses for winter quarters near Manassas Junction. The houses were about fourteen feet square and had dirt floors. **By March 1, 1862, we had lost quite a number of our company. Some died from measles, some from pneumonia. Some of us had mumps, and all had body lice with 'IW' on their backs - that meant 'In for War.'**

By this time we were very well trained in military tactics. On the 9th day of March 1862, we left our quarters and went by rail to Richmond. There we took the boat and went down the James River opposite Yorktown to meet General McClellan's army. Here we fortified, but our fortifications proved too weak to stand the shells from the Federal gunboats.

About the first of May, we began our retreat up the peninsula, McClellan's army following us. His army overtook our hindmost troops, and the Battle of Williamsburg was begun. Our regiment was marched back to the battlefield double quick. The mud in some places was more than twelve inches deep. We were not engaged in this battle but reached the field in time to see the dead and wounded and some of the stray shells pass over our heads. **The next morning my socks were so stiff with clay mud dried that I had to take my pocket knife and cut them off my feet.** Our army continued falling back and Federal army followed us with gunboats on both the James and York Rivers. We made some breastworks; the Federal army also fortified. A great deal of rain fell in May. The locality was low and marshy, and the roads were muddy. The growth was mostly pine trees and huckleberries. **All this time we were in the open air without tents.**

May 30, 1862, was warm and sultry. The Twelfth Alabama was kept under arms and moved about frequently, as if expecting a battle. After sunset, we went into bivouac and were ordered to prepare rations for the next day. The men were busy until late that night and, being tired out, sought rest. Very soon a terrible thunderstorm arose. It sounded as if heaven and earth were in conflict. We were poorly sheltered, many had only fly-tents, others with only a single blanket stretched on a pole - a poor substitute for a tent. **This night with its terrific storm raging, its sheets of lightning and torrents of rain, its sharp and deafening thunder, was a forerunner of the bloody strife waged the next two days.**

The roads were deep with mud and water and the fields and woods held water as high as our ankles and often went to our knees and even to our waists. May 31 found the armies of Generals Joe Johnson and McClellan fronting each other and fighting the great **two day Battle of Seven Pines. This was one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the War.** That morning we noticed Federal balloons flying in the air taking observations. McClellan had 100,000 well equipped soldiers while Johnson only had 63,000. It was a lovely May morning, and the sun rose bright and clear. Though we were wet and had enjoyed but little sleep, we were full of life and courage and the woods resounded with our voices and brisk movements. Breakfast was soon over and the order, 'Fall in Line' was given. The Twelfth Alabama numbered 408 men and officers ready for duty and was led by Colonel R. T. Jones, Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Gayle, and Major S. B. Pickens.

The 5th, 6th, and 12th Alabama Regiments, together with the 12th Mississippi, constituted ??Road's Brigade. Early in the morning we were drawn up in front of the enemy's works, under cover of a dense forest, within a half mile of their batteries and breastworks. Their redoubts bristled with cannon and were supported by infantry and flanked by breastworks. We moved forward through the limbs of trees cut down to form obstructions to our approach. As we moved the enemy opened fire on us with a dreadful storm of shot and shell. Grapeshot and canister tore through the trees and the big shells tore great holes in the ground and often almost covered us with dirt. We moved on to assault under this terrible fire of musketry and artillery, but we could not return the fire on account of the abattis in our front and the difficulty in getting over them. We kept moving forward until at last an open field was reached near the enemy's works. We were placed in a hurried line of battle and continued to rush upon the enemy who seemed to renew their firing with redoubled fury.

Our men fell rapidly, some were killed, and others were badly

wounded. Colonel Jones was instantly killed. We soon took the battery in front of us, climbed over the breastworks, ran through the tents vacated by the Federals, and moved on beyond the camps, halting in front of abattis, which was formed by cutting down a dense grove of old field pines and trimming and sharpening the limbs so as to impede our progress.

When the firing on our front had somewhat ceased, we were behind the breastworks that we had taken from the enemy. It was about sunset, and I remember that I was eating a cracker when a bombshell fell near me and exploded, wounding several and killing three men. I was one of the wounded. A fragment of the shell about 3/4 an inch long struck me in the lower jaw, splitting my molar tooth. Capt. Maroney told me to go to the hospital. Wesley Campbell was wounded in the knee. I helped him get away and went back two miles where our wounded were carried. Several doctors were there. As fast as possible the wounded were carried to the hospital at Richmond, though many were so badly wounded that they did not live to get there.

Forty-four of Company E went into the fight. Ten were killed and twenty-three wounded. I was wounded May the 31st.

I stayed with the company until June 8, when I went to the hospital at Richmond. The piece of shell was cut out Saturday 14th. I left Richmond the 17th for home, having a 30 days furlough. While I was gone the Seven Days Battle was fought. I returned to my regiment about July 20.

We soon began our march to Maryland. Our food was mostly roasting ears. Our command crossed the Potomac River 12 miles above Harper's Ferry. **We found the citizens of Maryland reasonably friendly with us. We marched through several small towns.**

Our company had missed the second Battle of Manassas, but when we reached Boonsboro on September 14, we had another hard fight. This battle was called the Battle of Boonsboro or South Mountain. Our ranks were now very small. Colonel Gayle was killed in the battle, and S. B. Pickens became our Colonel. On the 17th the Battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam was fought. I had been a corporal for some time but resigned to become a member of the First Corps of Sharpshooters. My first services as sharpshooter was in this battle. Soon after the fight we crossed the river into Virginia.

The Federal army followed us slowly and not much fighting was done until December. Our regiment went into winter quarters near Guineas Station. Our homes were log cabins with dirt floors. Our bedsteads were scaffolds with small poles for the cord, and our beds made of straw when we could get it. If not, leaves would answer together with our blankets.

The first day of January 1863, President Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation.

The Battle of Chancellorsville was fought on the 2nd and 3rd of May. Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded and died in a few days. On the morning of the 3rd, while ramming the ball down my gun, the thumb nail on my right hand was torn off, giving me great pain.

We drove the Federal army back across the river and started on our campaign into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our brigade crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and marched down the Cumberland Valley to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. **We went on through the mountains to Gettysburg. Here on July 1st began the historic battle that lasted three days. Our company was engaged in battle the 1st and 3rd days. After the battle, General Lee fell back into Virginia.**

General Meade was now in command of the Federal Army. He followed after us. But there were no more hard fought battles during this year, just a few skirmishes here and there in Virginia.

We built winter quarters near Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River, our cabins being about the same as former winters, **only rations were more scarce.** General Grant was now put in command of the Federal army, and, after the first of May 1861, the armies of Grant and Lee began to maneuver. On the 5th day General Grant attacked us. I was still with the Sharpshooters. It was our duty to open the fight and protect the flanks of the army. There was more or less fighting every day as well as hard marching. Grant was trying to get between Lee's army and Richmond. **Just at dusk, on the 19th, Ace Farmer, of the 6th Alabama; Mr. Geddy, of the 3rd Alabama; and I, of the 12th Alabama, were in the woods making our way back to our own men when we ran into a flanking party of Federals and WERE CAPTURED.** We might have escaped capture if we had not mistaken the Federals for our own men. All three of us were Sharpshooters. The Federals captured about 400 of us that day.

The next morning we were marched to Bell Plains and there put on a boat and carried to Point Lookout Prison. We reached this place May 23rd (1863).

Some few days before I was captured, I had picked up a little memoranda book, dropped by some Federal soldier, **containing two ten dollar bills, one two dollar bill, and some fractional currency called shinplasters.** While on the boat I had bought a loaf of bread. Now when we reached Point Lookout we were taken off the ship and marched into prison camp. Beginning with A they began to call out names and would search each man, taking everything he had, even his pocket knife and money. I watched closely. I noticed some of the most intelligent looking men were made to pull off their shoes to be searched. I did not want them to have my money nor my knife, **so I began to think and act in a hurry. I buried all my paper money, the knife, and 25 cents in silver in the loaf of bread, and it remained in my haversack. The 18 cents I kept in my pocket.**

The name HOWARD J. M. was called. I arose and walked toward the captain. When I reached him, I gazed at him like a fool. He said, 'Pull off your things, pull off your things.' I soon had off my knapsack and my haversack and dropped them on the ground. By this time he was feeling over my body. He asked me if I had a pistol or a bowie knife. I told him that I had a caseknife in my haversack. He said, 'You mean a tableknife.' I said, 'Yes.'

By this time he was feeling in my haversack, took hold of my loaf of bread and said, 'This is your ration, is it?' I said, 'Yes.' He now straightened up with a smile on his face and said, 'Have you any money?' I said, 'Yes.' Asking how much I had, I replied that I had 18 cents. He said with a smile on his face, 'That is silver, is it not?' I said, 'Yes.' 'Well, you may keep that.' **So I went my way rejoicing.** I believe that captain thought that I was honest but very ignorant. He guessed well.

We were very soon assigned to our quarters and were given cloth tents. **We were fed on crackers and salt meat. The water was very bad. It had a great deal of copperas in it.**

There were about 12,000 prisoners. A man by the name of Morgan from South Carolina, a prisoner, was teaching school. The books were furnished by friends of the South living in the Northern states. I soon was a student in this school. Mr. Geddy, who was one of the Sharpshooters captured with me, had some money. So we bought cracker boxes from the Sutler and made us a little house, covered it with our fly tents and went down on the Bay and molded some brick. Within two days they were hard enough to carry up to our tent. We built a fireplace just large enough for a skillet. We bought a syrup barrel, corn meal, and other ingredients **and made beer. We flavored it with Jamaica rum. We also made lemonade. We employed Wesley Campbell and James Newkirk, two men from my old company, to help us.** Taking the cakes and a bucket of beer or lemonade down on the Bay, we sold it to the prisoners, for the Big Gate was open every day so that the men could go in bathing. Of course, there were gunboats always on the lookout to prevent escapes.

Just as we got our business in good shape so we could make some money and as I was getting interested in my school work, we received a notice, July 2, all of us who arrived on May 23, to report at the Big Gate at once. Now knowing what it was for, many of us did not take our blankets or knapsacks. I was one of those unfortunates. On reaching the Big Gate, we were marched into a vessel and carried to New York City and from there by rail to Elmira, New York. This camp was three miles from the City on the Chemong River. We were the first prisoners carried to Elmira, but carload after carload kept coming until about 9,000 had arrived. Here we had good water to drink. When we first got to Elmira, there were only 30 barracks built; also cook rooms and dining rooms. The camp had been used while drilling Federal soldiers. They began at once to build more houses. Our men who were carpenters, free masons, or men who had agreed to take oath of allegiance were detailed to cook and act as tablewaiters.

Since I was neither a carpenter nor a free mason and since I had refused to take the oath of allegiance, I could get no detail work to do. So I, together with a great majority of the prisoners, **got only two meals each day. A loaf of bread was cut into six parts and one piece of bread with a slice of meat was our ration at seven in the morning.**

Then the same size loaf was cut into seven parts and one of these pieces of bread, with the brine where the salt meat was boiled, thickened sometimes with Irish potatoes, peelings, dirt, and all and sometimes navy beans constituted our meals. We liked this dish better. Our soup would usually be made of onions, rotten hulls, roots, and dirt. None of these things were washed, hence the dirt. I said this was soup. They CALLED IT SOUP, but of all soups, this rotten onion soup was the worst odor.

The 'onion soup' was made as follows: The articles, as named above, were put in big pots with brine water where the meat had been cooked. It was brought to a boil and then taken up in tin plates and put on the table. This, with a piece of bread, was our ration at 3 p.m. And this was our ration every day.

Here I was with only six dollars in money, though I was better off than some of the boys. I could not get any work to do, and I could not eat that 'impossible soup.' *I felt like starvation was facing me unless some change should take place.* There was a Sutler store at one end of the camp where things were sold at enormous profit. But we had orders not to trade with Federal soldiers or citizens who came into camps. This order was ignored by both parties - on the sly, of course.

Well, I did not want to die at Elmira without making an effort to relieve my wants, so I began to act. The old boss carpenter, a citizen from the city, came in every morning. I asked him if he would bring from the city some tobacco for me to sell. I explained to him how the Sutler sold the tobacco plug for 15 cents and it could be bought in the city for 10 cents. I agreed to pay him 12.5 cents if he would bring me 40 plugs. Some days I made as much as 50 cents clear. So I did not eat much of the so called soup but would buy an extra ration of meat and bread every day. Our men began to die rapidly. Smallpox broke out as soon as the weather got cold. There were 15 to 35 of our men buried every day while smallpox raged. Nearly one-third of our men died within 9 or 10 months.

I went to school some at this place. In March, 1865, there was a great thaw. Snow melted, and the Chemong River was soon out of banks. The water was all over our camp for a few hours.

Very soon General Lee surrendered, and we knew now that the War was over. They released at once the men who took the oath of allegiance. I now got graveyard detail. There were 8 of us, and we were given three meals each day and five cents per day as wages. **I also sold finger rings and bone watch chains which were made in camp by our men. When we got the dead buried, we were allowed to talk to the citizens as they came in great numbers every day. To them we could sell finger rings and watch chains. We also sold some to the soldiers. When I was discharged, June 30, 1865, at six o'clock p.m., I remember I had \$64.00.**

My route home from Elmira was via Cleveland, Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee. From Nashville I went to Carpenter six miles below Shellmound, Tennessee. From Carpenter I walked home.

My Father and Mother were now living near Blanch in Cherokee County, Alabama. I reached home July 7, 1865.

Let me say right here that prison life is not pleasant. The Federal authorities claimed that our bad treatment was to retaliate for the way their prisoners were treated at Andersonville, Georgia. I suppose I was treated reasonably well for a prison.

When I reached Alabama, conditions had changed. The country was torn up. Lands were lying idle. There was no money in the country to buy the things

farmers raised. Slaves were freed, **and there were many widows and orphaned children.** This was the condition in North Alabama. But very soon the people put on new life, both old and young. Immigrants from the States of Georgia,

North and South Carolina began to settle among us. **They settled mostly on**

Sand Mountain. Within a few years our country began to bloom like the rose.

Though the people were poor, they began at once to rebuild their homes, improve their land, erect church houses, organize schools, etc.

JAMES M. HOWARD GOES BACK TO JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Richard F. Hunter, one of my old war comrades and mess mate, married the widow H. C. Caperton (on October 15, 1865.) She owned a farm near the Tennessee River in Jackson County, 6 miles from Stevenson. In October 1865, I began work by the month for Mr. Hunter and stayed with him until March 1866, when I began making a crop on the halves. In the meantime, my Father bought a farm on Sand Mountain near the center on the old Bellefonte Road. **When my crop was finished, I went out to my Father's and in that neighborhood taught a 3 month's school for \$20.00 per month - \$24.00 paid by public fund and the rest by subscription.** After school was out, I went back and gathered my crop, sold it, and worked part of that Winter for Mr. Willis Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter wanted me to live with them another year, but my Father wanted me to stay at home and work with my little brothers. We plowed oxen. Though I made my crop with an ox I had some corn to sell that Fall. And I did better than that **The girl I married was not only good looking, but she was smart and industrious.**

(James M. Howard married Margaret Elizabeth Summerour on August 30, 1867.)

The day I married I employed one of my pupils to teach for me half the day. We were married about noon, ate dinner, walked about two miles to the school house, finished the day teaching, and then walked back to her father's home. This was our honeymoon trip. (This union produced 14 children.)

Some of old neighbors were J. M. Moore, James Holloway, the widow Smalley, Wash Grubbs, Wiley Day, James King, Wm McCormack, George Crabtree, Johnson Jones, James H. Sizemore, Joseph and Abner Palmore, Randall Stoner, and George Henager who lost his right arm in the War, A. J. Igou and Hugh Kirby (Baptist preachers), Keiths, and Biddles.

JAMES MARION HOWARD, ALBERTVILLE, ALABAMA

JUNE 15, 1917

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J.C.H.A. BOOK FOR SALE

The Jackson County Historical Association has republished THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA by John R. Kenamer, Sr., 1935 edition. The price of the book is \$20.00. If mailing is required, please add \$3.00 for each book order. Allow ten (10) days for processing. Please complete the following order blank and mail to:

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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 3

ISSN-1071-2348

JULY 1998

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET SUNDAY
JULY 26, 1998, 2:30 p.m., old LARKINSVILLE**

Assistant District Attorney Jason Pierce and his wife Tawney will host the July 26 meeting at their historic home on County Road 30 on the west side of old Larkinsville. The Pierces bought the 140-year old Mason-Bridges-Pierce House built 1853-1857 by Winfield S. Mason who came to Jackson County from Giles County, TN. You will enjoy their guided tour and hearing the Pierces relate their restoration and refurbishing experiences. Feel free to bring a friend to enjoy this historic home and the Jason Pierces' hospitality.

1998 J.C.H.A. ANNUAL DUES

1998 Association dues are now due and payable. Mail your check in the amount of \$10.00 to Treasurer Mary Ann Parsons, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768, to assure receipt of all quarterly issues of THE JACKSON-COUNTY CHRONICLES. Include nine number zip code.

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CARLUS P. PAGE (1910-1998):

A JACKSON COUNTY EXPERIENCE

He was demure and always well groomed. His kindness and compassion for others gave new meaning to "actions speak louder than words." On the outside, he was jubilant as a trumpet flourish.

Within, his eyes seemed to dance with the never ceasing awe and wonder of a new revelation. His love for history was almost to the the point of being sacred.

CARLUS PAGE infected me and loads of others with the love of the hunt.....and he also shared our frustrations in not finding the document or proof of ancestry.

As Jackson County's official Historian (appointed by the Jackson County Commission in the 1970s), Carlus took his job as trustee of a huge treasure trove of knowledge seriously. He taught people how to use microfilm and how to search census records. He taught others to use deed indices and how to relate recorded land descriptions to topographical maps. He answered numberless questions from the locals and hundreds of letters from non-residents. He left no stone unturned in documenting the history of this county and its people.

Even in his sickness - he was exceptional. Carlus' main concern was his sudden inability to take care of the number one person in his life, his wife of 60 years, Elberta Clark Page.

Carlus Page's kindness and love of history and genealogy will live forever in the seed beds he so lovingly nurtured. His loving, giving, Christian spirit will glow as an eternal flame in the memory of his family and friends. Since May 4, 1998, I have sorely missed the keen mind and logic of my trusted friend, Carlus P. Page. He was truly a southern gentleman and a Jackson County Experience.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor

2

**ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN
JACKSON COUNTY**

GAYLE

Dr. John B. Gayle, 124 River Park Blvd, Titusville, FL 32780, seeks information on WILLIAM GAYLE, Minister of the Gospel, who performed many Jackson County marriages between 1851 and 1877. Also seeks info on his son, JAMES ALEX GAYLE (1827-1903), who married Margaret (Rogers) Nelson on June 17, 1852

WOMACK

Joyce L. Martin, 400 Maple Drive, Apt #1, Farmington, MO 63640, seeks PARENTS of WILLIAM R. WOMACK, born Oct 20, 1807, Rowan Co, NC, married JANE SCOTT ca 1827 and had son, Francis Marion Womack. WM R. WOMACK md (2) HANNAH ?, and they had 5 children born in Jackson Co, AL: Martha Magdalene; Sarah Elizabeth; Margaret LeHEME; John Wm; and Benjamin Bradford Womack. William emigrated to Missouri before 1850 and 6 more children were born in Missouri. Hannah died, and WM R. WOMACK md (3) Lucy Womack, daughter of Wm (Buck) & Sara WOMACK and their children were: Robert Benton; Charles C. R., Martha; and Andrew Womack.

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**FULL INDEX, covering at least 1000
Jackson County, AL surnames.**

WILLIAM DABNEY GAINES (1774-1858)
Jackson County, Alabama's First State Senator
by Ann B. Chambless

Alabama was officially admitted to the Union on December 14, 1819. One day earlier, Jackson County was created on December 13, while the state legislature was in session in Huntsville. The man who became Jackson County's first state senator, William Dabney Gaines, lived in Madison County at that time, according to the 1819 census of the Alabama Territory. Family records state he and a brother moved from East Tennessee to Huntsville a few months earlier. William D. Gaines had married Nancy Cloud, daughter of Joseph and Polly Cloud, on January 1, 1797, in their hometown in Stokes County, North Carolina. By the time of the 1810 Federal census, they were living just across the state line in Patrick County, Virginia, where Nancy Cloud Gaines' father had purchased land on Cloud's Creek in 1755. Events in 1811 changed their lives forever.

William D. Gaines' father, Thomas W. Gaines, died on January 30, 1811, and his Mother, Susannah Dabney (Strother) Gaines, died less than a week later. Family records show they were buried in the same grave in Stokes CO, NC. When his parent's estate was settled, William D. Gaines became a much wealthier man, and he moved his young family to East Tennessee near his father's brother and former business partner, James Gaines, and near his well established Gaines cousins who had moved to Sullivan County, Tennessee, shortly after 1790. By 1818, William D. Gaines evidently lived in Roane County, TN, as his oldest daughter, Frances (Fanny) Gaines married William M. King (a native of Kingston, TN) on June 20, 1818, in Roane CO, TN. Frances Gaines was barely 14 and her groom was only 17. The William M. King family records reveal the newly weds moved to Alabama with her parents not long after their marriage.

How did William D. Gaines manage his first Alabama political campaign? What were his qualifications?

William Dabney Gaines was from an old, highly respected, politically active Virginia family. He was born to lead. His father and his Uncle James Gaines served admirably in the Revolutionary War, and his Uncle James was injured in the Battle of Guilford Court House.

William D. Gaines' Uncle James Gaines was an assemblyman in the North Carolina Assembly and served at the state National Constitution Convention. He was also chosen as an entry taker for Sullivan County NC in 1780. One of W.D. Gaines' uncles was the distinguished Virginia Judge Edmund Pendleton Gaines (1741-1802) who received from the State of Virginia a 3000-acre land grant surveyed for him in 1750. W. D. Gaines' father and Uncle James were the agents who sold this land in what became Tennessee. One of W. D. Gaines' cousins was the highly decorated General Edmund Pendleton Gaines who entered the army in 1799 as an ensign and rose to the rank of Brigadier General during the War of 1812. He was the Edmund Pendleton Gaines appointed to investigate the treason plot of Aaron Burr whom he sought out and arrested in Alabama. W. D. Gaines' Cousin Edmund Pendleton was chosen President of the Virginia Convention which considered the U.S. Constitution in 1787.

William Dabney Gaines was born to lead. He was also born with "land speculation genes." His father and father-in-law had profited greatly from land speculations in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. William D. Gaines was academically educated and well schooled in the family philosophy of "move in early, obtain as many land grants as possible, and get involved with the military, local politics, and land surveying." No sooner than the flourishing State of Alabama had been thoroughly organized, Wm. D. Gaines began searching for a home site to set up residence in Jackson County. The only land available for immediate sale was acreage granted as reserves to Cherokee families. (The Federal government surveys were completed in 1827, but public land was not offered for sale in Jackson CO, AL until July 1, 1830.) His immediate success proves William D. Gaines was gifted with innate political savvy and financial means. He was successful in purchasing the Thomas Jones 640-acre Cherokee reserve immediately south of what became King's Cove in Jackson County near the Alabama-Tennessee line.

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to deed, 400 acres were sold to his son-in-law, William M. King, in 1830, as W. D. Gaines moved to Marion CO, TN shortly after the end of his last term in Alabama Legislature in 1825. William M. King owned this land in excess of 20 years, and, no doubt, it is William M. King for whom King's Cove was named.

Proof that William Dabney Gaines purchased land in Jackson County in 1820 is found in GRASSROOTS OF AMERICA: A Computerized Index to the American State Papers, Land Grants and Claims 1789-1837 (Gales & Seaton), Volume 6 (1828-1834 - Public Lands), page 333:

22nd CONGRESS

No. 951

1ST SESSION

IN FAVOR OF CONFIRMING A SALE OF AN INDIAN RESERVATION BY THE RESERVEE.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, December 30, 1831.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of **WILLIAM M. KING of JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA**, reported:

that the petitioner (William M. King) claims title to a tract of land situated in the county and State aforesaid, which was granted to one **THOMAS JONES**, the head of an Indian family, under provisions of the treaties of 1817 and 1819, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians. Said Jones lived on his said reservation till 1820 or 1821, when, the petitioner alleges, the white people who had settled around him became inimical to him, threw down his house, destroyed his fences, and so abused and maltreated him personally that he was compelled to abandon it for a time. Meanwhile he (Thomas Jones) lived with his children in the same county till 1820, when **WILLIAM D. GAINES**, the petitioner's father-in-law, bought of and paid him a full and valuable consideration for the said reservation. It further appears that **GAINES** purchased of Jones' children their interest, they being all of full age, and took their relinquishment; and also purchased and obtained from the wife of Jones her right of dower. The petitioner (William M. King) bought of Gaines about 500 acres of the tract, and has placed on the part purchased by him permanent and valuable improvements, consisting of a **good dwelling house, outhouses, and a tanyard, amounting in value to about one thousand dollars**, which he says has exhausted all his capital except his interest in the land. The petitioner further states, and substantially proves, that between three and four hundred acres of the tract by him purchased of Gaines lies in the mountain, and is wholly unfit for cultivation.

The sale from Jones and his wife and children to William D. Gaines appearing by their deed, Mrs. Jones' acknowledgment separate and apart from her husband, and proof of its execution as to her and the other parties, according to the laws of Alabama, copies of which deed and certificates of acknowledgment, probate, and registration are certified by the clerk of the county court of the said county of Jackson under his private seal, there being no seal of office. The sale from Gaines to the petitioner is proved by the original deed between the parties, with the same clerk's certificate of its acknowledgment by Gaines and its registration. **The consideration paid by Gaines to Jones was, according to the proof, about three hundred dollars, besides binding himself to maintain and support Jones during his natural life. The proof further shows, in substance, that Gaines took Jones to live with him as a member of the family until he**

(Jones) went on a visit to his friends and relations in the southern part of Alabama, where he was taken sick and died.

The consideration paid by KING, the petitioner, to GAINES, was about five hundred and fifty dollars. It also appears, by proof, that the reservation lies between two mountains, one-half or more being in the mountain, and the other lying in a creek swamp and being of little value.

The maltreatment of Jones, as stated by the petitioner, and his death on a visit to the southern part of the State, is substantially proved.

The petitioner asks a confirmation of his title under the apprehension that his right might be affected by Jones's temporary removal, or by his death when off the reservation.

Under the 8th article of the treaty of 1817, a person to whom a reservation was granted became entitled to a "life estate, with a reversion (remainder) in fee-simple to his children, reserving to the widow of her dower" with a proviso "that if any of the heads of families for whom reservations might be made should remove therefrom, then, in that case, the right to revert to the United States."

A removal, to occasion forfeiture, must have been voluntary, and not produced by coercion, threats, or fear, and indicating an intention wholly to abandon the possession and occupancy of the land. Nor could the temporary absence of a person claiming a reservation, on a visit, accompanied by his death while so absent, defeat his right or that of his children, being of full age, could sell and convey their interest, under circumstances of fairness, for an adequate consideration. In this case, there is no appearance of unfairness, and taking into view the inferior quality and value of the land, the consideration given by Gaines seems to have been adequate. The proof shows that since the sale the family of Jones, including his wife and children, have appeared satisfied with its terms, and it does not appear that any discontent on their part has been manifested up to the present time.

The committee, therefore, beg leave to report herewith a bill for the petitioner's relief.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jackson County, Alabama Deed Book D, pages 21 and 22, record the sale from William D. Gaines to William M. King in 1830. The amount of consideration stated in the deed is one thousand dollars. The land is described as: "beginning at a dogwood at the foot of Cumberland Mountain running south to Jones Creek, thence up the creek with its meander within ten poles of a ford known by the name of the Mill Ford near a large spring, thence across the creek to the south boundary line of Thomas Jones' reservation, thence west to southwest corner of same, thence north three hundred and sixty poles to northwest corner of same, then east till a south line will strike the beginning corner, containing four hundred acres more or less, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances....."

William Dabney Gaines' contemporaries during his two year term as Jackson County's first state senator were Representatives Wm. Barclay, Booker Smith, and George W. Hopkins. His contemporaries also included Governors Wm. W. Bibb and Thomas Bibb and from Madison County: Senator Gabriel Moore and Representatives Frederic Weeden, Samuel Chapman, John McKinley, John Vining, John M. Leake, David Moore, and Samuel Walker for the lower house. The distinguished Clement C. Clay was Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit which included Jackson County.

William Dabney Gaines sat out the 1822-1823 term, and then was elected state Representative for 1824-1825, along with Samuel B. Moore and Daniel Payton. Robert McCarney was Jackson County's state senator 1822-1826. In Judge Thomas Jones Taylor's A HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY and INCIDENTALLY OF NORTH ALABAMA 1732-1840, written in the early 1880s, pages 55-56:

"At the period of which I am now writing (1820-1823), during the peaceful administration of (President) James Monroe, there was but little political strife and the issues made by opposing candidates were more of a LOCAL and personal character than national. Consequently, while our legislators were enacting many laws, yet their enactments were local in character....."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Do you think Judge Taylor might be tactfully describing what we now refer to as "pork barrel" laws and amendments?

With the exception of the 1830 deed from William D. Gaines to William M. King which conveyed 400 acres of the Thomas Jones reservation, the only other mention of William D. Gaines found in Jackson County records, to date, is his membership in the Rocky Springs Church of Christ on a church roll dated June 12, 1847.

William D. Gaines' name does not appear in the Jackson CO, AL Probate Records 1820-1830. However, the names of two of his known sons-in-law do appear in these records, as do the names of others known to live in the general area surrounding the Thomas Jones reservation, i. e., James Doran, Sr.; Major Farris; Andrew Jenkins; Lemuel Gilliam; William Jenkins; James Doran, Jr. (nephew of Major James Doran, Sr.); Reuben Price; John Woodley; Richard Price; Lorenzo Russell; William Thornton; William J. Price; and William M. King.

William D. Gaines does not appear in the 1830, 1840, or 1850 censuses of Jackson County, AL. There is a William Gaines on the 1840 Roane CO, TN census. Did William D. Gaines go back to Roane County for a brief respite.

His name does not appear on the 1820 Alabama State Militia Register for Jackson County. However, his son-in-law, William King was commissioned as a Lieutenant on July 8, 1820, in Jackson County's 1st Regiment. At this writing, no legal document has been found to support the title of Major which appears on his grave marker located in Rocky Springs Cemetery. Further research is needed to determine if the title of Major was earned or complimentary.

There is a possibility the title was earned in Tennessee rather than Alabama, but the author has no access to Tennessee Militia Lists at this writing.

In her MARION COUNTY, TENNESSEE HISTORY AND KEEPSAKE MEMORIES, compiler and author Nonie Webb lists WILLIAM GAINES among the first documented settlers of Marion County, Tennessee, based on early Marion County land records. On November 19, 1827, Entry No. 763, WILLIAM D. GAINES, Locator. 100 acres situated on the top of Cumberland Mountain on the waters of the Tennessee River beginning at a spring branch, running into the head of Kings Cove and near the bluff and then east and west for complete. Signature: William D. Gaines, Locator.

The bondsman for William D. Gaines marriage to Nancy Cloud in January 1797 was a George Cloud. Since Bible records show that Nancy was daughter of Joseph and Polly Cloud, in all likelihood, the bondsman George Cloud was Nancy's brother. There was a George Cloud on the 1850 Jackson CO, AL census who lived in the area of Jeffries Cove. He was born 1803-1804 in NC and may have been a nephew of Nancy (Cloud) Gaines. In 1749, land speculators JOSEPH CLOUD, John Dawson, and James Terry, acting in partnership, obtained leave from the Virginia Land Office "to take up" 12,000 acres in what is now Patrick County, Virginia. Mrs. Joseph (Polly) Cloud died May 22, 1793, according to Russell/Gaines Bible information found in Barbara Gonce Clepper's RAULSTON/RUSSELL GENEALOGY.

William Dabney and Nancy (Cloud) Gaines' known children are:

1. **MALINDA A. GAINES**, born December 22, 1797 in VA, died February 26, 1868. Married William J. Price, born January 15, 1793, died January 26, 1868. Both are buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery, Jackson CO, AL.
2. **SUSAN STROTHER GAINES**, born July 18, 1800 in NC, died October 18, 1868. Married Alexander McFarlane, born Feb 22, 1794, died November 5, 1856. Both are buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery, Jackson CO, AL.
3. **PAULINA GAINES**, born September 22, 1801, VA, died October 28, 1869. Married Feb 7, 1822, to James Russell, born June 4, 1798, died August 9, 1887. Both are buried in Doran's Cove Cemetery, Jackson CO, AL.
4. **FRANCES M. (FANNY) GAINES**, May 27, 1804, in VA, died March 2, 1876, Kingsville, Johnson CO, MO. Married June 20, 1818, Roane CO, TN, to William M. King, born November 4, 1800, Kingsport, TN, died July 26, 1870. Both are buried in the King family plot in Kingsville Cemetery, Johnson CO, MO.

WILLIAM DABNEY GAINES was born February 28, 1774, probably in Culpepper County, VA. He died on October 25, 1858 and is buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery in Jackson County, AL next to his wife, Nancy, born Jan 17, 1777, who died on October 10, 1854. William D. Gaines was the son of Thomas W. and Susannah Dabney (Strother) Gaines who both died in 1811 in Stokes County, NC.

Thomas W. Gaines, born June 12, 1744 in VA, was the son of William Henry Gaines, born 1705-1710 in King & Queen CO, VA, died 1796 in Culpepper CO, VA (Will proved July 8, 1796) who married Isabella Pendleton before 1728. William Henry Gaines was the son of Richard Gaines, born 1686, New Kent CO, VA, who died in 1756 in Culpepper CO, VA, and was the son of James Gaines, born circa 1630, who was the son of Thomas Gaines who came to the Virginia Colony prior to 1650 and patented land there. Family researchers state Thomas Gaines is thought to be a descendant of Sir David Gam of Wales. Thus concludes the lineage of Jackson County's first senator.

WILLIAM M. KING: (1800-1870) EARLY ENTREPRENEUR
by Ann B. Chambless

WILLIAM M. KING was born on November 14, 1800, in Kingston, Tennessee, and was married at the age of 17 to Frances M. Gaines (age 14) on June 20, 1818, in Roane Co, TN. They were the parents of nine well educated and very successful children, all born in Jackson County, Alabama.

All his accomplishments point to a classical education. William M. King served as a Lieutenant in the Alabama Militia in Jackson County's 1st Regiment as early as July 1820, served as a Justice of the Peace from the early 1830s, and operated a general store in Old Bolivar. His son, Wm G., was Postmaster at old Bolivar the first part of 1850.

To fully understand and appreciate the aspirations, ambition, and accomplishments of William M. King, one must study his King family background. Kingston, Tennessee was named for William M. King's father, Major Robert King. In 1870, William M. King told the census enumerator his father was foreign born, and later William M. King's children stated their grandfather was born in Ireland.

Major Robert King is thought to be the son of Thomas King and the brother of William King, who became a very rich man after his development of the salt works at Saltville, Virginia. Thomas King, the father, gets his name into Roane CO, TN records as a surveyor and through numerous land grants. In 1788, Thomas and Robert King received a grant of 1000 acres on Stuarts Creek on the north side of the Tennessee River (now Roane County) under Patent No. 577, surveyed by Thomas King and registered in Roane CO Book B, page 363, in 1808. Thomas King had previously lived in Botetourt CO, VA, and Robert King purchased 207 acres on Goose Creek in Botetourt CO in 1773. In November 1778, Robert King was appointed surveyor for the road from "Catawba to the Montgomery CO, VA line."

Roane CO Book B, p. 265, shows that North Carolina issued Grant No. 128 to James McElaney who made ROBERT KING an assignee for 400 acres on north side of Tennessee River opposite Toqua Island (registered in 1794.) Roane CO Book G has a 99-year lease from John Jolly to ROBERT KING for one square mile on the north side of Tennessee River "where KING now lives." dated 1813.

A case in the Roane CO, TN Court of Pleas and Quarter Session in July 1816 reveals eight children of Robert King who had died intestate: 1. John, 2. James, 3. Edmund, 4. Robert, Jr. (who md Molly Morgan on Sep 19, 1809); 5. Ann, 6. WILLIAM M. (who md Frances Gaines in 1818); 7. Nancy (who md Thomas Morrison), 8. Mary (who md (1) Abner Underwood in 1812 and (2) John Austin.) The heirs were ordered to appear at the Oct 1816 Session of the Court "to show cause" why William Matlock should not receive his judgment against Robert King's estate. In July 1817 the sheriff of White CO, TN was ordered to sell six tracts of King property near Hopkins Springs for a total of 8,700 acres. By 1830, Edmund, John, and Robert King, Jr. were living in Hawkins CO, TN, as was their sister Mrs. Thomas Morrison. Robert King, Sr. and Thomas King had received several land grants in Hawkins CO, TN 1788-1791. Mrs. John Austin lived Jackson Co, AL. It appears that Robert King had sold his property in Roane County. On October 23, 1799, the Tennessee Legislature passed an act for the establishment of a town to be known as Kingston, on lands owned by Major Robert King. Kingston was an important point as early as 1800, with a Military Post at South West Point, within a mile of the town and the stage road from Nashville to Washington passing through it. There were two taverns in the town, and two Moravian missionaries, on their way from NC to the Cherokee Nation in 1799, recorded in their diary a first hand detailed description of Robert King's home or Inn. General John Sevier was stationed at South West Point in Nov 1792 and troops were quartered there until 1817 to prevent Indian incursions into the nearby settlements. Rittenhouse Academy was the first school in Roane CO, and most likely Wm. M. King received his early education there.

WILLIAM M. KING followed in the footsteps of his father-in-law, William D. Gaines, and served in the Alabama House of Representatives 1835-1838. His contemporaries included: Stephen Carter, Henry Norwood, Joseph P. Frazier, John Berry, Washington F. May, Robert T. Scott, Benjamin Snodgrass, Samuel McDavid, C. M. Cross, Alva Finley, Thomas Wilson, Daniel Lucas, Philip H. Ambrester, and James Smith. William M. King also served 1841-1842 with William L. Griffin, Philip H. Ambrester, and James Smith. Their journeys to the State Capitol must have been filled with lively conversation.

In early 1850, William M. and Frances (Gaines) King's son, Rufus, married Mary Ann Taylor (daughter of Wiley Overton Taylor) and their daughter, Susan, married Dr. George Lemon who resided with the Kings at the time of the 1850 Jackson CO, AL census. The Kings' other children were: William Gaines King, Dr. Horace King, Attorney C. Clay King, Benton King, Nancy King, Benjamin King, and Mary King. In June 1850, Rufus and wife and Dr. George and Susan (King) Lemon moved to Johnson County, Missouri, and immediately obtained land grants.

In 1853, William M. and Frances (Gaines) King followed their older children to Missouri. A family member remembered the journey took five weeks.

THE HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, pages 527-534, give details of the King family as follows:

The village of Kingsville was laid out in 1856 by GENERAL WILLIAM M. KING, whose name the village now honors. (Throughout this historical account, William M. King was always referred to as General.) Gen. King built the first house in 1853. In 1881, three of the four better residences in Kingsville, MO belonged to King family members Rufus King, G. W. King, and Dr. W. H. and Susan (King) Carpenter. 1860 census data confirms this statement. In 1860, Rufus King's real estate was valued at \$6,000. Dr. Horace King's real estate was valued at \$10,000. In 1870, Attorney C. Clay King's real estate was valued at \$30,000 and his personal property was also valued at \$30,000. His brother Benjamin's property was valued at \$4,500 in 1870. Dr. Horace King was deceased at the time of the 1870 census, and his children lived with their King grandparents.

The Kingsville Cemetery was laid out by William M. King in 1856. On the southern part of the summit, the King family plot is enclosed by a stone wall. Here stands a beautiful monument about ten feet high at the grave of General William M. King and Frances inscribed:

Wm. M. King, born November 14, 1800, died July 26, 1870

Frances M. King, born May 27, 1804, died March 2, 1876

"Erected as a tribute of respect to my father and mother and descendants, by their son.

C. C. King."

WILLIAM M. KING was endowed with a strong legacy of city planners and developers. It is very probable that the **THOMAS KING** who was appointed a trustee and commissioner (along with four others) in 1789 to "lay out and design the town at Hawkins County Court House by the name of Rogersville" was the father of Major Robert King and the grandfather of W. M. King. Then in 1799, the town of Kingston was established on the lands owned by Major Robert King, as he sold lots and acreage in what became Roane County. These facts help the reader understand why William M. King did not put down permanent roots until he found a previously unsettled area on the prairies of Missouri near the Kansas border and founded the town of Kingsville in Johnson County, Missouri. *One might say that, in addition to his time spent in the Alabama Legislature, WILLIAM M. KING's one lasting contribution to Jackson County, Alabama was in the naming of King's Cove.*

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Pat McDonald, Spring, Texas

Sherry Cowl (a gracious, sharing friend who wanted no credit.)

Dr. Charles Pendley, President, Northeast Alabama Community College

J.C.H.A. BOOK FOR SALE

The Jackson County Historical Association has republished THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA by John R. Kennamer, Sr., 1935 edition. The price of the book is \$20.00. If mailing is required, please add \$3.00 for each book order. Allow ten (10) days for processing. Please complete the following order blank and mail to:

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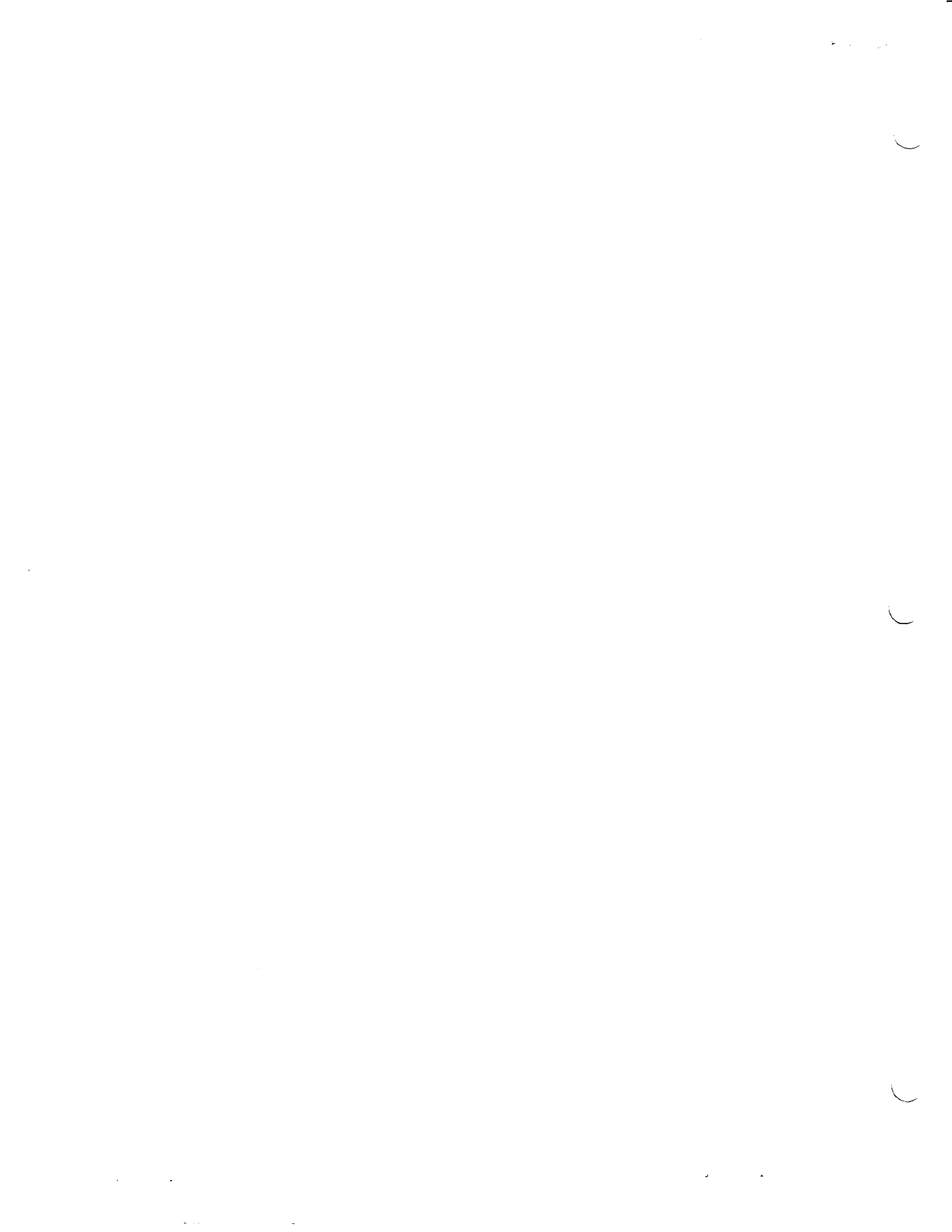
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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 4

ISSN-1071-2348

OCTOBER 1998

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET SUNDAY
OCTOBER 25, 1998, 2:30 p.m., SCOTTSBORO CITY HALL.**

The Annual meeting of the JCHA will be held on Sunday afternoon rather than a night dinner meeting this year. Officers will be elected for 1999 and plans for the coming year will be discussed. The Scottsboro Freight Depot Restoration Chairman will share the plan of operation for next phase of depot restoration. What type programs would you suggest for 1999? *Join us on October 25 at 2:30 for discussion and program.*

J.C.H.A. ANNUAL DUES

Dues paid for 1998? You are in good standing until January 1, 1999. Dues received after October 1 are credited to the next year. Regular annual dues are \$10.00, and Life Memberships for \$100.00 are available. Check for dues: Mail to Treasurer Mary Ann Parsons, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Receive quarterly issues of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. **PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR NINE DIGIT ZIP CODE AND ADVISE OF ANY CHANGE IN ADDRESS.**

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JCHA WINS RIBBON AT JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

Membership Vice President Jackie Royal spearheaded the effort to enter a booth at the Jackson County Fair using the county's three historic train depots as the central theme. Clyde Broadway built a scale model of the Scottsboro Freight Depot, and Finis and Jackie Royal added photographs and other historic background material. Fact sheets for both the JCHA and the Heritage Center were made available to all who viewed the booth and the ribbon it received.

**SCOTTSBORO FREIGHT DEPOT
THE ROOF IS ON**

The building is now in the dry! The east wall (damaged by cannon fire during the Civil War) needs stabilizing. Depot Restoration Chairman John Neely, Dr. Ralph Shepherd, and Clyde Broadway razed the old Cotton house and saved about 3000 bricks and enough two by sixes to reinforce the weakened rafters. **PRESENT NEEDS: DONATIONS! DONATIONS!** (All gifts are tax deductible.)

ANCESTOR SEARCHING SANDERS-SWAIM

Merry S. Osborn, 1167 Casa Blanca Ct., Minden, Nevada 89423, email: mobo5749@aol.com, needs to locate home place of JOHN HENRY SANDERS, B. May 24, 1886. His parents were Lindsey Lee & Alice (Swaim) Sanders. After death of L. L. Sanders, Alice married Wm. (Bill) Sparks.

SAMUEL LEWIS

Bertha Day, Box 335, St. Johns, AZ 85936, seeks info on: SAMUEL LEWIS, born 1791, Halifax CO, VA, married Susan Layman, and lived in Cocke CO, TN, in 1850 & 1860. Moved to Jackson CO, AL, and is buried in Union Cemetery in Woodville, AL.

ELIAS HOLDER

J. R. Holder, 2002 Pebblestone Ct, College Station, TX 77845, email: jrholder53@aol.com, seeks parents and descendants of ELIAS HOLDER, (1821-1901) died in Limestone CO, TX. First wife: Mary and her children were Wm. B., Sarah J., and John M. Second wife: June(Jane) Collins, md June 7, 1856 and her children: Mary and Martha J. Third wife: Matilda Caroline Russell Starky, md Jan 28, 1860 and her children: Bennett (1860-1932); Matthew; Paulina; and Henry M. Holder.

JOHN BRADSHAW

Shirley Bradshaw, 1209 E. 18th St., Big Spring, TX 79720, seeks date & place of death JOHN BRADSHAW and his wife's name. Children: Lewis; George; Francis; Joseph; Winna; Sarah; John N.; and Richard Bradshaw.

EARLY REED/REID FAMILIES OF PAINT ROCK VALLEY:

An Exploration of Facts and Family Traditions

Researched and Compiled by Mike Landwehr and Ann B. Chambless

Is the family named spelled REED? READ? REID? Early Jackson County, Alabama records show all three spellings. Pronounced the same, though spelled differently, were all these early settlers related? Where did they live before 1820? What contributions did they make to the early development of Jackson County?

There are a number of Reed researchers who have made significant contributions to the family profile. The trailing bibliography will recognize many who have contributed to this effort. Mike Landwehr of West Des Moines, Iowa, has contributed the most. An extremely talented writer and dedicated historian, Mike has shared the results of twenty years of research plus his astute analytical reasoning with the JCHA in an effort to preserve the identity of many early Paint Rock Valley pioneers. He has been reluctant to publish part of the information because some of it is based on oral family traditions and strong circumstantial evidence. Readers and/or Reed/Reid family researchers are encouraged to submit their corrections and additions. Hopefully this essay will provide an avenue for exchange and a basic historical family profile which will be of value to present and future generations.

In the absence of Bible and estate settlement records, professional researchers turn to early land, church, and census records. Enumerated in the 1830 Jackson County, Alabama census were: GEORGE REED, JOHN REED, THOMAS REED, SHIPMAN REED, MATTHEW REED, and JAMES REED (all very close neighbors). Also in the Paint Rock Valley area were JOSEPH READ and DRURY READ.

GEORGE AND JOHN REED

In 1820 Lincoln County, TN census, GEORGE REED was shown as over 45 years of age. In 1830 Jackson County, AL census, George Reed was 70-80, thus born 1750-1760, and the oldest Reed male in Paint Rock Valley. For this reason he is thought to be father of

John Reed and Nancy Reed who married David Riggs on March 6, 1802, Warren CO, KY. George Reed may also have had sons, Joseph and Thomas who moved to Texas circa 1820 with the Daniel Shipman and Sisco families.

In August 1822, GEORGE REED was received, by experience, into the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ on Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork. According to the church minutes, in January 1823, GEORGE REED, John Reed, and Isaac Sisk were sent from Larkin Fork to aid the "Big Rackoon Baptist Church." In 1826, "there was distress" between Brother George Reed and Sister Nancy Lackey.

On May 2, 1829, the minutes of the church read: "The Church appointed Brethren GEORGE REED, John Reed, Thomas Reed, James Austill, and F. Fowler to talk to Bro. Burgess Sisk concerning a default between David Ivy, Jesse Sisk and others to settle same."

On October 1, 1830, GEORGE REED purchased 80.3 acres of hillside land in Fowler Cove, about one mile south and .5 miles east of the village of Swaim. The land was described as the East 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 22, Township 2 South, Range 4 East, under Certificate No. 3293. The same day, THOMAS REED purchased 80 acres immediately northeast of the land George purchased, under Certificate No. 3302.

The list of church members prepared about September 1836 included the name of GEORGE REED. The list of church members prepared in September 1838 lists "George Reed" as "Dead." The list prepared in September 1839 does not include the name of George Reed. This evidence suggests that George Reed died 1838-1839. WHERE IS HE BURIED?

John and Anna (Hannah) Reed were two of the eleven charter members who founded the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ on Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork, in northwest Jackson County, Alabama, on February 1, 1821. JOHN REED purchased land on Larkin Fork in 1830. On the 1830 Jackson County census John Reed was age 50-60, thus born 1770-1780, and his wife was 40-50.

Reed researchers believe John and Hannah Reed who lived on Larkin Fork are the same John Reed and Hannah Shipman who married in Warren County, Kentucky, on July 3, 1797. Hannah was born in NC 1779-1780. Hannah moved to Arkansas with her children after the death of John Reed (thought to be in 1835 because his name last appears in the church minutes on September 4, 1835, when he was appointed to attend next association meeting.) She was in the household of her son, Shipman, on the 1850 Perry County, Arkansas. She must have died 1850-1860, as she has not been found in an 1860 census.

Reed's on Larkin Fork was established in 1821 as one of the first four voting precincts in Jackson County by the Alabama Legislature. On April 21, 1826, May 18, 1829, and June 5, 1832, John Reed was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Jackson County, Alabama.

Why did most of John and Hannah's children leave Alabama? In 1839, the Alabama Legislature appropriated money to improve the navigation of the Paint Rock River. Contractors cut huge growths of trees which lined the river bank on the theory that the high winter flood waters would carry the timber downstream. An eye-witness to this project, Judge Thomas Jones Taylor (1829-1894) remembered the project and its results:

"The work was done in summer when the trees were full of sap and covered with foliage. When winter came, the logs refused to float, and the upper Paint Rock River became the most unnavigable stream in the State...More than all the disappointment and chagrin attending the failure of the enterprise and the wasting of the money was THE SICKNESS THAT FOLLOWED. The people along the river who had hitherto enjoyed average health with other portions of the county were for several seasons sorely scourged by miasmatic diseases which they reasonably attributed to the obstructions in the course of the stream and the decay of so much vegetable matter...thrown into the sloughs and ponds to generate miasma during the summer months." The Reeds and David Riggs' family left about the same time.

The following are possible candidates for children of John and Hannah (Shipman) Reed:

1. THOMAS REED

Born ca 1797-98 in KY. Died August 31, 1882. There are wide variances regarding Thomas' date of birth. Depending on which variant you accept as most accurate, Thomas could have been the son of John and Hannah (Shipman) Reed OR the brother of John. Thomas was a War of 1812 veteran and married Nancy McGehee in December 1816 in Lincoln CO, TN. They joined Baptist Church on Paint Rock and Larkin Fork in 1823. Thomas Reed purchased 80 acres in Reed's Cove in September 1830 and 80 acres in Fowler's Cove in October 1830.

Thomas Reed purchased another 40 acres on April 17, 1835, located in Reed's Cove, just north and about .5 mile west of the land he had purchased in September 1830. Thomas Reed's land was situated about a mile from John and Hannah Reed's land and immediately east and north of land purchased by George Reed. (See Jackson CO, AL Will Book X, p. 28-39, for 500 acres owned by Thomas Reed at the time of his death in 1882.)

Nancy Reed (daughter of Rev. War veteran William and Dorinda (Shelton) McGehee) died 1840-1850, as she does not appear with Thomas on the 1850 Jackson County, AL census. Their children:
A. ELIJAH REED, born ca 1817 in Lincoln Co, TN, married August 8, 1834, to Nancy S. Strawn. Their children: Eliza Jane Reed, Lucy E. Reed, Thomas P. Reed, Nancy F. Reed, James P. Reed, John H. Reed, Alexander Shipman Reed, and George B. Reed. Elijah Reed died December 3, 1875, in Moore County, TN. Nancy S. Reed died in 1899.

B. LUCY ELLEN REED, born March 12, 1818, Lincoln CO, TN, married Nevels H. Bridges. Their children: Thomas J. Bridges, Nancy Jane Bridges, George A. Bridges, John O. Bridges, Russell Bridges, Mary Ann Bridges, Sarah E. Bridges, Robert A. Bridges, and Serena E. Bridges.

C. JOHN REED, born 1820-1824, Jackson CO, AL, married Hannah Langham on March 8, 1853. John died in 1858 (Jackson Co, AL Will Book K, p-514). Children: Robert, born 1854 & Susan V., born 1858.

D. GEORGE REED, born 1823-1825, Jackson CO, AL, married (1) ca 1842-43 to Sintha; (2) on June 14, 1853, to Sarah Crabtree; and (3) on Sep 22, 1870 to Mary Ann Garner. George Reed died after 1882.

E. SHIPMAN REED, born 1827, Jackson CO, AL, married Letty Campbell on September 16, 1851, Franklin CO, TN. Died ante 1882.

F. ELIZABETH, born ca 1830, Jackson CO, AL, married a Calloway (possibly John R.) circa 1849-1850. Children: Susan Evaline (Couch) Mary Ann (Literal), and Patrick Callaway.

G. RALPH REED, born ca 1832, NFI. He predeceased his father.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 2:

2. HANNAH REED PINSON

Born 1800-1801 in Kentucky. Married Thomas Pinson circa 1820. Like John and Hannah (Shipman) Reed and Thomas and Nancy (McGehee) Reed, the Thomas Pinsons were early residents of Paint Rock Valley. The minutes of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ on Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork record that Hannah Pinson was received into the church "by experience" in April 1823 and Thomas Pinson joined church a month later. Thomas Pinson served as deacon and church clerk. In November 1834, the church granted this couple their church letters; however, they were received back into the church "by letter" in May 1837. They appear on the 1830 and 1840 censuses of Jackson CO, AL. In October 1843, Thomas and Hannah Pinson and their daughters, Polly and Lavena, were granted letters of dismissal by the Paint Rock Church. The date is consistent with the estimated time of migration from Alabama to Arkansas. They appear in the 1850 Perry County, Arkansas census. Their children: Polly Pinson, Lavena Pinson, David Pinson, George R. Pinson, Dicey Pinson, Reuben A. Pinson, Louisa J. Pinson, and William C. Pinson.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 3:

3. SHIPMAN REED

Born circa 1799-1801 in Kentucky. Married ca 1819 to Nancy Jane Martin who was born 1801-1802. Shipman was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Alabama Militia in 1824 and held that commission through 1826. The minutes of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork on March 4, 1837, include: "The reference was taken up for building a new meeting house. The brethren reported they could get a place on Shipman and William Reed's land as a gift of donation, and they would make a letter to it." There is a Shipman Read on the 1840 Johnson County, Arkansas census. By 1850, Shipman and Nancy Reed were living in Perry County, AR, and only six dwellings separated their household from Thomas and Hannah Pinson. According to Fred Reed, Shipman Reed moved his family from Alabama to Arkansas after the death Shipman's grandfather, George Reed, in 1838. Shipman Reed died in 1873 near Onyx, Yell County, Arkansas.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 4:

4. MATTHEW REED

Born circa 1804-1805 in Kentucky. Married several times: (1) possibly Polly ? who died in 1829 (2) Elizabeth ? (3) Sarah ? In the 1830 Jackson CO, AL census, the Matthew Reed family was listed next to the John Reed household and was separated from Shipman Reed by only three other houses. Matthew Reed was enumerated on the 1840 Jackson CO, AL census and the 1850 Perry CO, Arkansas census.

Matthew Reed had four sons per the 1830 census, but the names of only two are known: John Reed born ca 1825-1826 and Isaac Reed born ca 1826. Children by his second wife were: Sarah J. Reed, born ca 1833; Jonathan Reed, born ca 1835; Zilphy Reed, born ca 1837; Oliver Reed, born ca 1839; Mary M. Reed, born ca 1841; Tilitha E. Reed, born ca 1844; Matthew M. Reed, April 1847; and Thomas Reed, born April 1850. Children by his third wife: Mary Reed, born ca 1852; Sarah E. Reed, born ca 1853; Nancy J. Reed, born ca 1855; and Amanda Reed, born ca 1859.

According to Fred Reed, Matthew and Sarah Reed had moved on to Franklin CO, AR by 1860. Fred reports the following family tradition: Two of Matthew's older sons (possibly John and Jonathan) were drafted into the Confederate Army. Matthew had a number of cattle and a little gold which he hid for security. In the summer of 1863, bushwhackers (three of them former neighbors) hanged Matthew first by the thumbs, and later by the neck. The wife and children were forced to watch, but did not reveal where the cattle and gold were hidden. Shortly after the hanging, his son Oliver joined the Union Army. A few months later, his brother Matthew lied about his age and joined Oliver's unit. After the War, Oliver, Matthew, and their younger brother Tom vowed to revenge their father's death. About 1883, Matthew was arrested after killing one of the men responsible and was jailed in Ft. Smith. Matthew's older son, along with Oliver, broke Matthew (Jr.) out of jail. Matthew (Jr.) fled to Indian Territory, and later Oliver headed for Indian Territory in covered wagons. After the elder Matthew was hanged, his widow and two of their girls headed for Tennessee and Alabama and were never seen again.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 5:

5. SARAH REED CROUCH

Born circa 1805 in Tennessee. Married John J. Crouch. The main reason for placing Sarah Crouch as daughter of John and Hannah (Shipman) Reed is because a 67-year old Anna Reed was enumerated in the household of the widowed Sarah Crouch in Pope CO, AR 1850 census. Also, at the time of the 1830 Jackson CO, AL census, John Crouch lived next door to John and Hannah Reed. The children of Sarah Reed and John J. Crouch: Lucinda Crouch, William Crouch, Solomon Crouch, Hannah 'Anna' Crouch, Nancy J. Crouch, Shipman Crouch, David Crouch, Mary Crouch, Martha E. Crouch, John Crouch, Albert Crouch, and Sarah Crouch.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 6:

6. JOHN L. REED

Born circa 1806 in Tennessee. Married Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Mily (Sally) Williams Hall about 1827. This couple appear on the 1840 Jackson CO, AL census and the 1850 census of Washington CO, Arkansas in Prairie Township, next door to Ralph A. and Mary Reed. The children of John L. and Elizabeth (Hall) Reed: William Reed, Lucinda Reed, Ralph Reed, Mary Reed, Sarah Reed, Shipman Wesley Reed, John Reed, Celia Reed, Joseph Reed, and George Reed.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 7:

7. MARY REED HALL

Born October 31, 1811, in Tennessee. Married William Hall, son of Thomas and Sarah Hall, on October 27, 1831. William Hall died on November 20, 1859, in Elm Store, Randolph CO, Arkansas. Mary Reed Hall died on September 27, 1884, in Elm Store, Randolph CO, Arkansas. They are both buried there in the Walnut Grove Cemetery. Their children: Sarah Ann (Sally) Hall, James Hall, Martha Elizabeth Hall, Rebecca Emily Hall, John Martin Hall, William Henry Hall, and Joseph Thomas 'Tom' Hall.

EDITOR'S NOTE: All of John and Hannah Reed's children purchased land soon after they arrived in Arkansas, per early Arkansas land records.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 8:

8. RALPH A. REED

Born circa 1812-1815. Married circa 1834 to Mary (Polly) Hall, possibly daughter of Thomas and Sarah Williams Hall. In 1840 Jackson CO, AL census the Ralph Reed household consisted of one male 20-30, one female 20-30, one male under 5, one female under 5, and one female 5-10. In 1850, Ralph A. and Mary Reed were living next door to his brother, John L. Reed, in Prairie Township, Washington CO, Arkansas. Ralph A. and Mary (Hall) Reed's children: John W. Reed, Lydia Reed, Celia Ann Reed, Cynthia E. Reed, William Reed, Elisabeth Reed, and Mary A. Reed. Ralph A. Reed may have moved to Barry County, Missouri about 1855, where they were enumerated on the 1860 census. Ralph Reed died after 1880 census.

JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED'S CHILD NUMBER 9:

9. WILLIAM REED

Born circa 1814-1815 in Tennessee. In the 1840 Jackson CO, AL census, the William Reed household consisted of one male age 20-30, one female age 20-30, one female under 5, and one male under 5. Their household was separated by only one household from that of Ralph Reed and by only three from that of William and Mary (Reed) Hall. On September 1, 1860, William Reed purchased 80 acres of land in Randolph CO, Arkansas by U.S. Patent. The land was located on Diles Creek about 4 miles west and 1.5 miles north of Dalton, and about 4 miles south and .5 mile east of the William Hall farm in southern Oregon CO, Missouri. William Reed appears to have been twice married, first to Ara A. ? and second to Julia ? William Reed's children: Dica 'Dicey' Reed, Alexander Reed, Joseph Reed, Shipman M. Reed, Frances 'Fannie' Reed, Anna 'Annie' Reed, Sarah Reed, Margaret Reed, and Jane Reed.

The reader will note that all of JOHN AND HANNAH (SHIPMAN) REED's children moved to either Arkansas or Missouri with the exception of THOMAS REED who married Nancy McGehee. The descendants of the Reed children who migrated from Alabama who have shared their family records include:

Mike Landwehr of 725 39th St, West Des Moines, IA 50265; Lyn Pelt; Pauline Kouvalas, P.O. Box 6604, San Jose, CA 95150; Fred Reed, P.O. Box 2733, Midland, TX 79702; Bobbie Zylstra; Donna Reed; and Randall Cunningham of California.

JOSEPH B. AND ISABELLA (IBBY) SLAVEN REID

Joseph B. Reid is found on the 1830 Jackson County, AL census as Jos B. Read (Jos is the common abbreviation for Joseph in that time period). He was age 50-60, so born 1770-1780. He died before the 1840 census. A Joseph B. Reid married Betsy Maxwell on October 8, 1800, in Garrard CO, KY. Most likely he is the same Joseph B. Reid who married Ibbly (Isabella) Slevin (Slavin) on September 14, 1803, in Garrard CO, Kentucky. Joseph B. and Isabella (Slavin) Reid's first four children were born in Garrard County, KY. They moved to Tennessee between 1813 and 1820 and then to Jackson County, AL, before the 1830 census.

Isabella Slavin, born January 20, 1785, in Gates CO, NC, was the daughter of John Slavin (1756-1851) and Elizabeth Jane (Graham) Slavin (1761-1811). Elizabeth Jane (Graham) Slavin is buried at Paint Lick, Garrard CO, KY. John Slavin was a Revolutionary War veteran who is found on the 1790 Gates CO, NC census. Isabella (Slavin) Reid died April 4, 1858, and is buried in the Collins Cemetery near Estill Fork in Jackson CO, AL. Her estate was appraised by Terrell Gray, James W. Robertson, and R. C. Robertson on May 10, 1859 (Jackson CO, AL Will Book K, page 579.)

At the present time, the consensus of opinion of a number of Reed/Reid researchers is that Joseph B. Reid of Estill Fork was not related (at least not closely related) to George, John, and Thomas Reed who settled on Larkin's Fork before Joseph B. Reid arrived in Jackson County, AL. In 1880, Joseph Reid's oldest son stated Joseph B. was born in Virginia. In 1880, Thomas Reed stated his father was born in North Carolina. For approximately 50 years, Joseph B. Reid's children only purchased land in the Estill Fork area or in Franklin County, TN. With the exception of Thomas Reed, John Reed's children did not remain in Jackson County more than 20 to 25 years, but that time was spent in the Larkin Fork/Swaim area. Thomas Reed owned approximately 500 acres of land in the Swaim area at the time of his death in 1882. Descendants of Joseph B. Reid shared their oral family tradition that they are not related to the John and Hannah (Shipman) Reed family.

Research in Garrard County, KY, points to Alexander Reid as possible father of Joseph B. Reid. Alexander Reid owned about 1500 acres in Garrard CO, KY, at the time of the 1797 Tax List. The Suty? Reid, born Feb 29, 1752, died March 26, 1823, and buried in the Paint Lick Cemetery in Garrard CO, KY, may have been wife of Alexander Reid and mother of Joseph B. Reid. Joseph B. Reid was the bondsman for marriage license of Nancy Reid. Consent was given by Alexander Reid, father of the bride, for Nancy's marriage to James Henderson, bond date October 21, 1805, Garrard CO, KY. Joseph B. Reid was also the bondsman at marriage of Betsy Slavin (probably sister of Isabella) to Wm. Martindale on June 10, 1812, in Garrard CO, KY. Joseph B. Reid was also bondsman at marriage of Polly Reid to Crawford Ready on December 17, 1807, in Garrard County, Kentucky.

Alexander Reid was listed as Revolutionary War veteran from Garrard CO, KY in 1840: "Reid, Alexander, Pvt., VIRGINIA Militia, on pension roll as of 2 Sep 1832 at \$40 per annum. Age 82." In the INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONS published by the National Genealogical Society: Alexander Reid, VA, S1246 and S36872. Both pension applications should be checked to determine if either apply to Alexander Reid of Garrard County, Kentucky.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH B. AND ISABELLA (SLAVIN) REID:

1. ALEXANDER HAMILTON REID, born September 12, 1804, Garrard CO, KY, died September 9, 1892, in Jackson CO, AL. He is buried in Collins Cemetery near Estill Fork. According to his Florida Indian War pension application, Alexander Hamilton Reid married Mary Ann Trice on March 6, 1834, in Jackson CO, AL. The children of A. H. Reid, Sr. and Mary Ann (Trice) Reid were:

(1) **JOHN M. REID**, born ca 1835, died 1901, buried Collins Cemetery near Estill Fork; married Mary E.? (1840-1926.)

(2) **JESSE L. (?Lasten) REID**, born March 20, 1837, died Feb 27, 1907, buried Reid Cemetery (S35, T1, R4E); married Mary Ann Henshaw (1845-1901) on Aug 15, 1861.

(3) **ISABELLA JANE**, born Feb 23, 1840, died June 17, 1899, buried east side of Clay Cemetery; married (1) Robert O. Henshaw on Oct 2, 1860 and (2) Richard W. Robertson on Aug 13, 1872.

(4) **JOSEPH B. REID (II)**, born July 6, 1842, died Sept 7, 1912, buried Reid Cemetery (S35, T1, R4E); married Susan C. Henshaw (1854-1908) on November 19, 1872.

(5) **JAMES KNOX POLK REID**, born 1844, married Emily Riddle on July 19, 1887.

(6) **LYDIA ANN REID**, born Feb 9, 1847, died March 6, 1871, buried Collins Cemetery near Estill Fork; married Richard W. Robertson on Sep 14, 1865, as his first wife.

(7) **WILLIAM L. REID**, born 1849-1850, married Margaret A. Bean on Jan 21, 1869.

(8) **ROBERT (BOB) A. REID**, born 1851, died 1925, buried Clay Cemetery; married Martha Arleca(y) Houston (1855-1935) on August 15, 1878.

(9) **THOMAS BENTON REID**, born 1854, buried in unmarked grave possibly in Reid Cemetery in S35, T1, R4E in Holland's Cove. He accidentally killed himself. Married Mary J. Bean on October 20, 1878. She married (2) General A. B. Collins.

2. ELIZA MAXWELL REID, born June 6, 1806, Garrard CO, KY, died 1836, buried Collins Cemetery; married in 1828 to Archibald Woods Collins as his first wife.

NOTE: The Maxwell in Eliza's name is interesting, as some evidence points to her father's first wife being Betsy MAXWELL. Possibly even Eliza Maxwell Reid's mother, Isabella, was related to or had a very close relationship with Betsy Maxwell Reid.

3. JOHN M. REID, In 1830 census, there were two males, age 20-30, in Joseph B. Reid's household. One would have been Alexander Hamilton born 1804; the other may have been John M. Reid, as John M. and A. H. Reid both purchased land in the SW quarter of Section 26, T1, R4E. Also, John M. Reid lived near A. H. Reid at time of 1840 census. Alexander H. Reid also named a son born ca 1835 John M. Reid.

4. MALINDA REID, born Feb 26, 1810, Garrard CO, KY, died Aug 1846, buried Collins Cemetery. On Dec 19, 1837, she became second wife of Archibald W. Collins.

5. WILLIAM T. REID, born ca 1812, Garrard CO, KY, married Elizabeth ? ca 1833-34, and in 1850 they lived in Franklin CO, TN with children: Joseph B., Levi S., Eliza Ann, Alexander H., Mary Isabella, Ruben, Sarah, Hannah, Alfred M., William P., and John M. Reid. (Note: males with given names of Wm T. Reid's brothers.)

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH B. AND ISABELLA (SLAVIN) REID (cont):

6. MARY ANN REID, born Aug 28, 1823, in TN, died December 6, 1901, in Tarrant CO, TX, buried in old Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, TX; married William A. Hood, son of Robert and Elizabeth Hood. After the death of her husband, Mary Ann Reid Hood moved to Tarrant CO, TX. Their children: James (Jim) Washington Columbus Hood; Isabell A. Hood, Elizabeth J. Hood; William F. Hood; Robert Hood; Clement Clay Hood; Theodore M. Hood; and Mary A. (Mollie) Hood.

NOTE: Kathy Grams-Gibbs shared her Hood family information for this essay. She is daughter of Mary Elizabeth Hood Grams. Kathy Grams-Gibbs' email address is: Grams36@aol.com.

7. HANNAH REID, born Feb 5, 1826, in Tennessee, died Jan 2, 1884, buried Prince Cemetery; married Jonathan Beason.

DESCENDANT: Ann Beason Gahan of 308 Grove Street, Sierra Madre, CA 91024. All researchers of early Paint Rock Valley pioneers owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Ann Gahan for preserving and placing a copy of the original minutes of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Paint Rock and Larkin's Fork in the Huntsville Public Library Heritage Room. These church minutes fill a void in Jackson County records during the early 1820s. They also provide an accurate time-line for some deaths and marriages and arrivals in and removals from Jackson County, Alabama.

8. ALFRED H. REID, born July 12, 1836, in Jackson CO, AL, died July 4, 1905, buried Hickman Cemetery in S9, T2, R4E, on Highway 65 on Larkin Creek. He married Isabella McCullough (1832-1911) circa 1857-1858. Their children from the 1870 and 1880 Jackson CO, AL censuses are: Luther F. Samuel A., and Ellen A. Reid.

9. ANDERSON W. REID, born 1840 in Jackson CO, AL, married Martha J. Smith on September 3, 1863, in Jackson CO, AL. Their children from the 1870 Jackson CO, AL census are: John M., Isabelle, William, and James Reid.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR ALEXANDER HAMILTON REID (1804-1892):

He began his Florida Indian War military service on Oct 26, 1837, in Bellefonte; served as a Sergeant in the Company of North Alabama Mounted Volunteers commanded by Capt. Samuel McDavid (also of Paint Rock Valley), in the Regiment commanded by Benjamin Snodgrass. He was paid from Oct 26, 1837 to April 10, 1838, 13 days travel - - 26 miles to place of rendezvous and 240 miles from place of discharge to his home. A. H. Reid's Declaration of Survivor for Pension, signed on Aug 8, 1892, stated that HE WAS PERSONALLY NAMED IN A RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS FOR A SPECIFIC SERVICE IN THE WAR, AND THE RESOLUTION WAS DATED JULY 27, 1892. A. H. Reid served as a Jackson CO, AL Commissioner in 1868. According to the late John T. Reid of Scottsboro, his great-grandfather A. H. Reid cast the vote which broke the tie to locate the county seat in Scottsboro as opposed to Cowan Springs (near Hollywood, AL) on September 5, 1868. (SEE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, dated Oct 11, 1979, page 2.)

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