

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JANUARY 2001

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 2001,
2:00 PM, SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1002 S. BROAD
STREET, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA.**

The JCHA, Northeast Alabama Community College, and the Scottsboro Public Library will co-sponsor a monthly series of programs related to Jackson County history. The first speaker will be Attorney Stephen Kennamer who will address several facets of Jackson County's early history on Sunday, January 21, 2001. Mr. Kennamer has been a student of Jackson County history from his youth and has a talent for seasoning his discussions with humorous anecdotes gleaned from research and personal conversations with his elders.

During the JCHA business meeting on January 21 (following the program), Dr. Ron Dykes, Library Board Chairman and JCHA member, will announce the complete schedule for this series which will take place at the library during the first half of 2001. Other speakers will include Dr. David Campbell of NEACC who will discuss the depression years in this area (in March); Dr. Leah Rawls of Auburn University who will discuss the national importance of the Scottsboro Boys case; and Dr. Hardy Jackson of Jacksonville State University who will address the impact of TVA and Guntersville Lake/Reservoir in this area. All meetings and discussions are open to the public and will also be announced in The Daily Sentinel.

2001 JCHA ANNUAL DUES NOW PAYABLE

If you have not paid your dues for 2001, please mail your check in the amount of **\$10.00** payable to JCHA Treasurer, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768, to assure receipt of all quarterly issues of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. **PLEASE include nine number zip code. Also, please send any change of address to:**

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 1494
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768**

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CIVIL WAR NEWS FROM JACKSON COUNTY

shared by William D. Page

from 1864 HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE

Recent advises from Jackson County, Ala., represent devastation throughout the county, except where there are mountain defiles and fastnesses favorable for guerrilla operations. We are told that Maj. Lemuel G. Mead is operating in that county with five companies, and that he recently captured and brought out 20 prisoners. There are three Tory companies there - the Yankees feel contempt for them and stigmatize them as the 1st Alabama Tory Battalion. We are told that one of the miscreants - Sam by name - not long since went to the house of Elias Barbour (Barber), a true Southerner, and beat Mrs. Barbour with a hickory withe, and only desisted when her daughter heroically seized an axe and drove him off. We are also told that an old "Rebel" woman living near Bellefonte was struck by a Yankee with a stick on the back of her neck, breaking it. The Courthouse and all of the block on the West side of the Square have been burnt by the Yankees.

CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE

**by Ann B. Chambless and Patty Woodall
(with a great deal of information gleaned
from Eliza Mae Woodall's
THE STEVENSON STORY)**

Business was brisk at Caperton Store in Pleasant Grove as early as 1839 (15 years before actual settlement of the town of Stevenson.) Customers' names are preserved in an old account ledger. It is interesting to note the merchandise the store carried, the prices, and what people bought.....who smoked, who chewed, who drank, and who wore store-bought clothes.

Since the Pleasant Grove under discussion no longer appears on a contemporary map, today's readers may rightfully ask:

Where was the Pleasant Grove of the 1820-1900 era?

Early Jackson County maps show Pleasant Grove in Crow Creek Valley just south of the Tennessee-Alabama state line.

In THE STEVENSON STORY, author Eliza Mae Woodall stated Pleasant Grove was Jackson County voting Beat 8 in 1865. She also referred to T. Boyd Foster's memoirs (written in 1878) when she documented the early history of Pleasant Grove.

In 1878, T. Boyd Foster wrote that he taught school in the "village of Pleasant Grove in Crow Creek Valley in 1840."

Mrs. Woodall also wrote about the first church in the village of Pleasant Grove, the Mount Gilead Primitive Baptist Church which was established in 1821, according to extant minutes of the Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Association. The first church was located on present-day Alabama Highway 117 about one-half mile south of the Tennessee state line. The church building no longer exists, but the adjoining old church cemetery's well marked graves spell out the names of the area's early settlers. Isaac and Frances (Wilson) Gonce were buried here in rectangular sarcophagi. Mrs. Gonce's dates are 1775-1842, and Isaac's dates are 1770-1853.

CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE (Continued)

After their first cousins (John E. and George W. Caperton), moved to Texas, John Clay Caperton and his brother, James Gibson Caperton, operated Caperton Store in Pleasant Grove for a number of years. At the time of the 1850 Jackson County, Alabama census, John Clay and James Gibson Caperton were enumerated as merchants. Robert (Bob) Rogers and Dennis Gamble were recorded as blacksmiths, Solomon Sparks was listed as a grocer, Dr. Alfred A. Russell was recorded as a physician, and Thomas Overstreet was enumerated as a shoemaker - all in the Pleasant Grove community.

James Gibson Caperton also performed as a Justice of the Peace in his precinct. His Day Book, beginning June 4, 1839, reads like a roll call of men who lived in the northern half of Jackson County. Another interesting insight from James G. Caperton's 1839 Day Book is his "receipt" (recipe) for making vinegar:

"4 gallons of rainwater, 2 quarts of molasses, and 1/2 gallon of whiskey ."

The Caperton Day Book entries were divided into WRITS Served and CAPIASes Served. According to Attorney John Graham, a WRIT is an order issued from a court requiring the performance of a specified act or giving authority to have it done. A CAPIAS is a WRIT, and the word is still used in Tennessee. For instance in a court in Tennessee, if the criminal defendant fails to appear, the judge will announce "capias served." This directs the proper authority to pick up and hold the defendant until the next session of court. Basically, it is a writ of arrest. Therefore, Capias Served would mean that more than one arrest warrant was served on a single defendant or defendants.

Black's Law Dictionary says the literal meaning of capias from the Latin is "that you take." It is "the general name for several species of writs, the common characteristic of which is they require the officer to take the body of the defendant into custody."

**CAPERTON STORE AT
PLEASANT GROVE : JAMES
G. CAPERTON'S DAY BOOK
(Continued)**

WRITS SERVED IN 1839

**James Mundy
John McMahan
Joseph N. Colvert/Calvert
Wiley A. Fletcher
George W. Keath/Keith
Lazarus Fletcher
Thomas Busby
Thomas Williams
Edwin Ashley
Arthur Matthews
John McReynolds
William D. Sutton
John Sutton
Alexander H. Price
Will Weatherly
John McMahan
W. I. Longacre**

CAPIASES SERVED 1839

**Harrison H. Hurt
James Winn (Wynne)
Joseph D. Smith
Moses L. Pinkston
John McDaniel
King L. Henderson
James L. Bolton
Isaac D. Alan/Allen
Andrew Collins
Leroy Hammon(d)s
Simeon Kirkpatrick
Allen K. Hays**

**WRITS EXECUTED IN
1840**

**D. J. Calfet/Colvert ? vs John
Fletcher
Benjamin Dotson vs James
Mundy
Robert Dotson vs W.M. King
Andrew Kelsoe vs William
Weatherly
Joseph Fears vs John
McMahan
Alexander Read/Reid vs W. I.
Longacre
Griffin Keath/Keith vs
John McMahan**

WRITS - APR 7, 1840

**John McMahan
William M. King
James Mundy
John F. Cloud**

CAPIASES SERVED 1840

**John Hanes/Haynes
Henry Carlton
Jackson Reynolds
E. Stark (?Elijah Starkey)
John Wright**

**CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE: JAMES G.
CAPERTON'S DAY BOOK (Continued)**

SUPBA (?SUBPOENA) for 1839:

STATE -vs-

**Mr. A(ndrew) Briggs
Anderson Hawk
George Smith
Samuel Welch
Thomas Scruggs
William Smith
Archibald White
Berry Johnson
Thmas Hill
George Scruggs
William Moore, Jr.
Alex(ander) McFarlane
Thomas Scurggs, Esq.
John Callfield/Caufield**

GEORGE MILLS -vs-

**John F. Baldrige
Young Sellers
James Munday
William Marten (?) Carter (?)
Thomas Longacre**

STATE -vs-

**King L. Henderson
Eden/Edwin Price
Elijah Starky/Starkey**

STATE -vs-

**Josiah B. Woodard
Leroy Hammons
Hiram Bailly
Charles Barrier
Pleasant and Elijah Jones**

STATE -vs-

**Jeremiah Coats
Jesse King
John Hames/Haynes
David Caufield**

STATE -vs-

**James Chambers
James Hardwick**

STATE -vs-

**John Pate
James Dicus
Charles Justice**

STATE -vs-

**Moses L. Pinkston
John MckDaniel
S.M. Cowan
James Munday**

STATE -vs-

**Warrington Gentry
Charles M. Hall**

RICHARD GRIFFIN

-vs-

**McNary Harris
Thomas Hawkins
Edmond Reaves**

**CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE: JAMES G.
CAPERTON'S DAY BOOK (Continued)**

**STATE -vs-
Simon Kirkpatrick
Josiah B. Woodard
Charles Barrier - witness**

**DANIEL McCOY -vs-
Benjamin H. Price
Samuel Briant/Bryan
Jefferson Herron
Edwin Price
Samuel Keys
William Marshall**

**STATE -vs-
Calvin Thornton
John Starkey
Preston Halfacre
Berry Ledbetter**

**STATE -vs-
King L. Henderson
Edwin Price
A. J. Cheshire
Adam Dannel/Daniel
Alexander Blancet(t)
Allen Nichols**

**RICHARD GRIFFIN -vs-
McNary Harris
Charles Justice**

**WILLIAM B. PRICE -vs-
Meridy/Meredith Price
Samuel Gillem/Gilliam**

**JAMES G. HARDWICK -vs-
William Cameron
H. B. Caperton
John E. Caperton
Joseph McFarlane
James Coats
Hamilton Anderson
Archibald Jacoway
Matilda Cameron
Meredith Price
Francis Young
Thomas Longacre**

**STATE -vs-
Daniel Norman
Wiley B. Nicholas witness**

**STATE -vs-
James Shepherd
John Justice witness**

**STATE -vs-
Lazarus Dodson
John Justice witness**

**STATE -vs-
John Alright
James Justice
John Justice
Drury Thompson
Henry Blancett**

**CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE: JAMES G.
CAPERTON DAY BOOK (Continued)**

STATE -vs-

**King L. Henderson
Edwin Price
Josiah B. Woodard
Thomas Nicholas**

JAMES COPELAND - vs

**Owen Roark
Gates Glasscock
Daniel Hill
Edmond Bray
William Ladd**

STATE -vs-

**Hiram Bailey
Josiah B. Woodard
Absalom Marshall
James Maxwell
Samuel L. Kitchens**

HARDEN BLANCETT -vs-

**Anderson Kent
James Blancett
Josiah B. Woodall
Solomon Langston
Margaret Langston**

STATE -vs-

**Caldean D. Gunter
Andrew Collins
Nathan Smith
Pryor Lawson**

RICE or REED MONEY -vs-

**Joseph Wallace
Moses H. Glasscock
Samuel Christian**

STATE -vs-

**William Wheeler
William McNeil
Charles Hall**

STATE -vs-

**Wiley Fletcher
George Keith witness**

GEORGE MILLS -vs-

**John F. Baldrige
Joel Wimberly
Peter Tailor/Taylor
William Mills**

ARCHIBALD WHITE -vs-

**Martin Teeters, Sr.
Martin Teeters, Jr.
Thomas Hill
Berry Johnson
Nancy Riddle**

STATE -vs-

**A. K. and W. S. Hays
John Marshall**

STATE -vs-

**Thomas Busby
William Anderson
Thomas H. Brack**

**CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE: JAMES G.
CAPERTON'S DAY BOOK (Continued)**

**JAMES G. HARDWICK -vs-
William Cameron
Thomas Busby
William Anderson
Thomas Scott**

**STATE -vs-
James D. Justice
Joseph Frazier
Wiley B. Nicholas**

**STATE -vs-
Andrw J. Briggs and others
James Munday
Samuel Welch**

**JOHN McEFEE -vs-
Oliver Charles
Adam Caperton**

**STATE -vs-
Moses L. Pinkston
John McDaniel
H. T. Caperton**

**STATE -vs-
David and John Pullam
James Smith**

**JAMES McDUFF -vs-
William Baity
William Cameron
John Cameron**

**ISAAC D. WANN -vs-
Elijah Inglis
Arnold Wann**

**STATE -vs-
Calvin Thornton
John Glover**

STATE -vs- Joseph Lagety

**WILLIAM J. PRICE -vs-
Meredith Price
James Munday**

**JAMES G. HARDWICK -vs-
William Cameron
H. T. and F. E. Caperton
Joseph McFarlane
Meredith Price
Francis Young
Thomas Longacre
Thomas Busby
Wm. & Hamilton Anderson
Matilda Cameron
James Coats
Archibald Jacoway**

**WILLIAM PRICE -vs-
Meridith Price
Joseph McFarlane
James Price
Samuel Gilliam
Wm. W. McFarlane
James Munday
Richard Price**

**CAPERTON STORE AT PLEASANT GROVE: JAMES G.
CAPERTON'S DAY BOOK (Continued)**

WILLIAM PRICE -vs-

**Jacob Tally
George Hardwick
William McFarlane
John F. Cloud
Richard Price, Sr.
Joseph McFarlane
James D. Price
William Cameron
Henry Norwood**

STATE -vs-

**Andrew J. Briggs
Archibald White
William Smith
Thomas Scruggs**

**John Cauifield
Anderson Hauk
George Smith
James Welch**

STATE -vs-

**A. J. Briggs
William Fagg
James Munday
Samuel Welch
Joseph Barnett
Adam Caperton
Thomas Scruggs, Esq.**

AARON ROSS -vs-

**William Longacre
Alfred M. Hill**

CALDEAN D. GUNTER -vs-

**John McMahan
Jacob G. Glazier
Moses H. Glasscock**

STATE -vs-

**John J. Low
William Gunter
William Woosly
Jacob Tally**

JOSEPH N. CALVERT -vs-

**Joseph G. Shepherd
Peggy and Nancy Calvert**

DANIEL MCCOY -vs-

**Price Bryant
Jefferson Herron
William Marshall
Edwin Price**

ISAAC WANN -vs-

**Elijah Inglis
Edwin Wann
Arnold Wann
Wiley O. Taylor
Charles Hall
John Russell
Mary Lipscomb
Pleasant Ledbetter
Phil. Loyd
John McReynolds
John Blancett
Wm. & John Hall**

WOODVILLE, ALABAMA COUPLE ELOPE IN 1880

(An Invaluable Picture of City versus Agrarian Social Life in the 1880s)

by Ann B. Chambless

He was the teacher in a one-room school. She was his pupil. He was 23. She was 15 and said to be the prettiest young lady in Woodville. (Mr. J. R. Kennamer recorded in THE KENNAMER FAMILY HISTORY: "She was a very beautiful woman.")

They were in love! Early one November morning, they slipped away from home, dressed in very ordinary, "everyday" clothes. They dared not invoke family questions by "dressing up" that day. At the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot in Woodville, he purchased two tickets, destination: Tennessee. Upon arriving in Chattanooga, they walked to the Read House where he inquired about procuring a marriage license. Their daughter, Bessie (Chambless) Webb, told your author the first part of this story.

Recently William D. Page shared "the rest of the story" which he found in a November 1880 edition of THE GADSDEN TIMES:

"Sunday evening a novel wedding was performed at the READ HOUSE. The contracting parties live at Woodville, Ala., near Scottsboro, the groom, J. L. Chambless, having been the teacher of the bride, Miss Julia Lewis. They came to the city (Chattanooga) on the M&CRR train and repaled to the Read House. The groom was a perfect picture of country verdancy, with his big siouch hat, pants stuffed in his boots.... The bride was a blushing type of unsophisticated rusticity, of not more than 14 years of age, her garments reaching only to her shoe tops. The groom at once desired a license. He was taken in charge by about 20 members of the Chattanooga Cadets and they gave him the most thorough course of drilling he ever before experienced. They walked, trotted, and ran him nearly over the entire city and at last procured a license for him. A minister was procured and then, in charge of the boys, the groom expectant was marched back to the hotel. The bride was taken in charge by the ladies of the hotel and fitted out in neater and longer garments. The groom was supplied by the boys with various articies, among other things a pasteboard collar, 6 inches in width. Comfortably buried in this, he was joined in holy matrimony to his little pupil. The entire corps of cadets attended him, and one by one they congratulated him.....they were honored with a genuine serenade by the boys."

He was James Lawson Chambless (1857-1940), and she was Julia Felicia Lewis (1865-1908). Two of their many grandchildren are Beulah (Chambless) Shelton and the late Joe D. Chambless. Two of their greatgrandchildren are Sandra (Shelton) Burney and Robert Heath Chambless.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

MEMBERSHIP DUES NEW OR RENEWAL
ANNUAL DUES - \$10.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$100.00

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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:

HISTORY BOOK
P.O. BOX 1494
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768-1494

NAME _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE _____

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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APRIL 2001

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 2001, 2:00 p.m., SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1002 SOUTH BRUAB STREET, SCOTTSBORO, AL.

JCHA ANNUAL DUES for 2001 were due on January 1, 2001. LIFE MEMBERS and MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID 2001 DUES (as of April 1) are recorded on pages 2 through 5. If your name is missing, PLEASE mail your check in the amount of \$10.00 payable to Jackson County Historical Association to J.C.H.A. Treasurer, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494 to assure receipt of all quarterly issues of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. Include nine number zip code.

The April 22 meeting will conclude the 2001 Jackson County History Lecture Series co-sponsored by the Jackson County Historical Association, the Scottsboro Public Library, and Northeast State Community College and chaired by Dr. Ron Dykes, Library Board of Trustees Chairman and J.C.H.A. Lecture Series Committee Chair. Dr. Dykes is pleased to announce that Dr. Sam Webb, history professor at UAB, will address the national and international impact of the Scottsboro Boys case. Dr. Webb served as a consultant for the recently aired PBS Academy Awards nominated documentary and plans to touch on the documentary in his presentation. Dr. Webb is no stranger to Scottsboro, as he was one of the speakers in the Scottsboro Public Library's 1998 lecture series regarding former Governor George C. Wallace's impact on Alabama politics. Dr. Webb graduated from the University of Alabama Law School and engaged in a successful law practice for about ten years before he decided to seek his Ph.D. in history from the University of Arkansas. He has great interest in many aspects of Alabama history.

The subject matter and quality of the lecture series presentations have produced record attendance. You will not want to miss this final lecture by Dr. Sam Webb of Birmingham, Alabama.

J.C.H.A. LIFE MEMBERS

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**FAMILY HISTORY
CENTER, Salt Lake
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MEMORIAL and HONORARIUM

The Jackson County
Historical Association
gratefully
acknowledges Mrs.
Sandra Burney's gift
of \$100.00 in memory
of the late Joe D.
Chambless and in
honor of Ann B.
Chambless.

Thank you, Sandra.

NECROLOGY

**Walter Hammer
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McCutchen
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Sue Mae Powell
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Robert T. Morris Emporia, VA	Alabama Dept of Archives	David Loyd Bridgeport, AL
Mr./Mrs. Robert Osborn Minden, NV	Ivesta Steeley Beaufort, SC	Louise Watkins Bryant, AL

GRANT APPROVED FOR SCOTTSBORO FREIGHT DEPOT

John Neely, J.C.H.A. Scottsboro Freight Depot Restoration Committee Chairman, is pleased to announce the receipt of a \$39,800 State grant which will provide preservation funds for the rehabilitation and restoration of the 1860 vintage Scottsboro Freight Depot. This means the Jackson County Historical Association will need to raise \$10,000 in MATCHING FUNDS. CAN YOU HELP?

The Restoration Committee is presently developing specifications prior to soliciting bids for exterior work which will include painting the building's exterior, removing the temporary dock on the east side, repairing the dock on the south side, erecting a security fence between the tracks and the depot, and air conditioning.

To refresh the reader's memory, the Scottsboro Freight Depot was built in 1860. It was the object of and center of a Civil War skirmish. The building received little maintenance attention for a number of years before it was retired by Norfolk Southern in the early 1990s. When the depot site was deeded to the City of Scottsboro and the management of the site was placed in the hands of the J.C.H.A., every inch of the building needed immediate attention, including a leaking roof.

YOUR HELP is needed to raise the matching funds as specified in the grant. To enter the Depot Hall of Fame, you can choose to become a section hand or even a TRAINMASTER:

\$1.00 to \$99.00	Section Hand
\$100.00 to \$249.00	Flagman
\$250.00 to \$499.00	Breakman
\$500.00 to \$999.00	Fireman
\$1000.00 to \$2499.00	Conductor
\$2500.00 to \$5000.00	Engineer
\$5001.00 and above	TRAINMASTER

Checks should be payable to J.C.H.A. Depot Account and mailed to J.C.H.A., P.O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768-1494, ATTN: John Neely.

ECHOES OF THE PAST FROM SHELTON CAVE

by Ann B. Chambless

The cool, gentle breezes and rock formations of SHELTON CAVE have always drawn the adventurous to its almost hidden location (off the Old Larkinsville Road somewhat northeast of the residence of the late Robert E. (Bob) Jones.)

Today the property is gated to protect both the current landowner and uninvited visitors. However, in the early settlement of Jackson County, caves of this size were considered great natural assets due to their utilitarian uses and constant cool temperatures.

The early history and various uses of Shelton Cave were recorded in the July 17, 1879 edition of THE ALABAMA HERALD. The Editor interviewed "Grandma Shelton" (Mrs. Shepard Shelton, nee Rosinah Chapman, 1802-1886) after a mid-summer visit to Shelton Cave. "Grandma Shelton" told of several early uses of the cave when she stated:

"old Joseph Snodgrass had a stillhouse near the mouth of the cave and a horse mill not far away. (A stream of pure water flowed from the mouth of the cave.) She also stated, "Old man Snodgrass would preserve (in the cave), in a fine pure state, hogs slaughtered in August."

The 1830 Jackson County census recorded "old" Joseph Snodgrass' age as 50 to 60 (born 1770-1780). In checking the census for his 1830 neighbors, one finds he lived in general area of Thomas J. Woods and William Mordah (known to be the first settlers of Woods Cove) and next door to Absalem Coffey, Sr. who purchased 80 acres in Section 14, Township 4, Range 5 East in 1830. A few years later, Robert Hamlet (namesake of Hamlet Bottoms also just off Old Larkinsville Road), Shepard Shelton, and Carey Staples purchased land next to Absalem Coffey. These land-owning neighbors of Joseph Snodgrass offer proof that Joseph Snodgrass did, in deed, live in the area which is home to Shelton Cave.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST FROM SHELTON CAVE (Continued)

In July of 1879, extremely hot weather prevailed. THE ALABAMA HERALD editor wrote:

“In the basement of Judge Brown’s storehouse, the thermometer averaged nearly 95 degrees on Friday and Saturday last, from 10 o’clock a.m. to 6 p.m. and reached 98 degrees at 3 p.m.....There is an atmosphere, easily accessible, within one and a half miles from here, in which persons need their coats and shawls and can stand around a fire without discomfort at any hour of the hottest days we have. We allude to the mouth of what is known as the SHELTON CAVE near the *homestead* of Shepard Shelton, deceased (1791-1876), now occupied by his venerable widow and their worthy daughter, Mrs. Hunt.

The water tank (for the railroad) a half mile west of here is supplied through iron pipe from a rock basin of pure cold water in the mouth of the cave. The cave is not far up the mountain and has not more than 200 feet elevation. The cave widens at the mouth to afford room enough for a considerable hotel. The bottom and roof rocks are quite smooth. But out immediately in front there is a terrible chasm or fissure in the bottom rocks making an opening below of some 30 feet or more of a circular shape, where sheep and goats occasionally drop below, to rise no more and which fills the minds of those there with children under their care with constant apprehension, as it is near and there is nothing obstructing their passage into it. There is a constant, gentle breeze from the cave that soon makes those who enter it forget the weather is hot, causes them to increase their clothing, and inclines them to approach a blazing fire. It soon becomes necessary to avoid the main current, for which good opportunity is afforded by the sudden great widening of the cave at the mouth, leaving considerable space at each side that is out of the direct current, but, of course, rendered cool by the proximity to it.....As we write now in the mid-day heat, we are sensible of a strong inclination to mount our Dr. Womack pony and hasten to avail ourselves of this antidote for hot weather.”

CHARLES LEWIS: FIXING ALABAMA EASTERN BOUNDARY LINE

**compiled by Thurman H. Jackson, Jr.
edited by Ann B. Chambless**

After the Alabama Territory was created in 1817, the State of Georgia spasmodically raised contentions about its legal jurisdiction. Continuously the Governors of Georgia and Alabama battled the boundary question. Finally, in the spring of 1826 a surveying commission was appointed by Governor George M. Troup of Georgia and Governor John Murphy of Alabama to settle the question once and for all. Governor Troup named Col. Richard Blount, Maj. Joe Crawford, and Col. Edward Hamilton. Governor Murphy of Alabama appointed Arthur P. Bagby and Major Charles Lewis of Bellefonte, Alabama.

Nickajack, a Cherokee Indian town site located near the point where the states of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama were soon to share a common boundary, was chosen as the starting point.

Col. Richard Blount was named Chairman of the commission. Col. Blount's journal, found in the Alabama Department of Archives and History, records the trials and success of the five-man commission. His notes are interesting, detailed, and give a good description of some character traits of his fellow surveyors as they completed their assignment.

On June 26, 1826, Col. Blount gets right to the point:

***"We began at the mouth of Uchee below Fort Mitchell and run No. 10 and struck the Tennessee River two and a half miles east of Nickajack - then ran to Nickajack and finally put up a square stone at the Tennessee line - to divide Georgia and Alabama where I would go into those three States by going around the stone in less than three minutes."* The surveyors rode pacing horses which cost about \$41.00 each. They also hired an Indian guide for four days at \$1.00 per day, since they were traveling through country unknown to the commissioners.**

WHO WAS CHARLES LEWIS of Bellefonte, Alabama, in 1826?

Charles Lewis was born about 1778 in Augusta or Botetourt County, Virginia, and died in 1845 in Barbour County, Alabama. He was one of four children of Martha "Patsy" Briscoe Love and John Lewis and the grandson of General Andrew Lewis. Charles Lewis married Juliet Trigg (daughter of General Abraham Trigg and Susan Ingles) on July 19, 1800, in Montgomery County, Virginia.

Charles and his father-in-law, Abraham Trigg, were both attorneys. They moved from Montgomery County, Virginia, to Franklin County, Tennessee in 1813. Both appear in land and court records in Franklin County. Around 1819, Charles began to sell his possessions in preparation for a move to North Alabama, as seen in records recorded in Franklin Co, TN.

Charles had been professionally active in Alabama prior to his move. As early as 1815, he is on record as representing Isaac Mallet in the estate of John Mallet in Madison County, Alabama. He apparently relocated to Bellefonte in Jackson County in very early 1820s.

NOTE: It is interesting to note that Bellefonte was also the name of his great-grandfather John Lewis' home in Virginia.

Charles Lewis represented Jackson County in the State Legislature in 1825-1826. When he was appointed to the commission to set the boundary between Alabama and Georgia, he was referred to as "Major Charles Lewis of Belle Fonte, Alabama." Col. Blount indicated Charles Lewis was not a surveyor, but "he could drink and swear." Most likely Charles' appointment to the commission was political. The title "Major" may have some merit, as that title appears in other records. In 1799, Charles took an oath as Cornet of Troop of Cavalry in Montgomery County, VA. In 1814, there was a Capt. Charles Lewis in the Second Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunmen of Tennessee.

WHO WAS CHARLES LEWIS of Bellefonte, Alabama in 1826?

In 1831, Charles Lewis was the attorney for John Berry in a slander suit against James Latham. Latham requested the suit be moved from Jackson County to Madison County. His reason was that he suspected Major Charles Lewis of being a member or friend of "Captain Slick's Company", an early Alabama vigilante group. Charles was alleged to have said he would put Slicks on the Jury and ruin Latham. The suit was moved to Madison County; however, Charles Lewis won the suit and the appeal, according to Madison County court records.

WHO WAS CAPTAIN SLICK, ARBITER OF EARLY ALABAMA MORALS?

In the April 1958 edition of THE ALABAMA REVIEW, James W. Bragg wrote:

"Captain Slick and his command in North Alabama wielded the rod of correction against the lawless and the transgressors of the state's early moral code. Details of their activities are few. They left no minutes of meetings held, no records of sinners exhorted to repentance or lawbreakers rebuked."

Mr. Bragg quoted Edward C. Betts who wrote in his EARLY HISTORY OF HUNTSVILLE as saying:

"The name of Captain Slick, to give the story a proper setting of the picturesque," it has virtually become a legend rather than a reality." However, Mr. Bragg pointed out that the terrible punishments meted out by the Slicks under the severe territorial laws were "far from legendary. Rather, they represented, in essence, the harsh code of the old frontier."

Mr. Bragg also quoted John J. Coleman, editor of Huntsville's SOUTHERN ADVOCATE, in a November 1833 edition which "declared that in Jackson County the local laws were powerless. Rogues and counterfeiters were unafraid, having 'about seventy' accomplices prepared to perjure themselves as witnesses or, as jurors, to acquit the guilty. Slick's law was the only effective law there."

WHO WAS CAPTAIN SLICK, Arbiter of Early Alabama Morals?

Mr. Bragg elaborated on two trials in Jackson County as follows:

"In July 1831, the Slicks seized and tied Alanson Huff to a tree and flogged him unmercifully, "without any reasonable or probable cause." Huff's attorney filed suit for \$5,000 against the 4 Slicks recognized by Huff - Major John Cowart, Richard Duff, and John and Charles Justice. Huff swore that attending his lawsuit at Bellefonte would jeopardize his life, since his action was against the 'captain and members of the Slick Company,' believed to number about five or six hundred."

William Hall also feared the scales of justice would be weighted against him in Jackson County's Circuit Court and sought a change of venue. According to Hall, on the 'Sabbath,' April 24, 1831, about 20 men 'rode up to his door.' His wife remembered the 'Slick Company had threatened' him and she shut the door, but it gave way under the 'rude and violent assault' of the intruders. When Hall attempted to shoot the first man to enter, his gun misfired. During the ensuing melee, a thumb of Mrs. Hall and the gun were broken. Unmoved by his wife's tears and his own protestations of innocence, they carried Hall about two miles 'into a swamp.' There 'by a mock trial,' upon the testimony of one Neely, Hall's brother-in-law, the band condemned Hall to receive 50 lashes upon his bare back. They flogged him so that he was 'hurt, bruised, and wounded, and became...sick, lame, and disordered, and so remained... for the space of six weeks.'

William Hall vs. John Cowart *et alios* was tried at Huntsville in April 1833. Hall had served notice on the defendants to produce at the trial 'the article of agreement' in which they 'bound each other in punishing those judged worthy of it, and so divide the responsibility and pay equal proportions (sic) to carry on the work of theCompany of Slicks.' (If such a document existed, it apparently was not produced at the trial.)

The defendant Slicks admitted on the witness stand they had 'severely flogged' Hall. The Slicks accused Hall of being 'attached' at the time of his 'chastisement' to a band of counterfeiters, who were flooding Jackson County with 'spurious currency' but the court excluded evidence that Hall possessed both the 'instruments for making counterfeit coin' and 'a quantity of the spurious coin' itself.

Their counsel argued the Slicks 'had done much good,' were men of the best character and known discretion.' Six of those implicated were acquitted- James Russell, William Thornton, Caleb and John Hudson, Stephen Carter, and John M. Bruce. Ten were found guilty of trespass assault and battery upon Hall and assessed damages of \$100.00 plus court costs of \$216.34 - John Cowart; Daniel Martin; Peter Keener; James Carter; John, Charles, and George Justice; Francis Cloud; Edward Rorex; and Fielding Rector."

WHO WAS CAPTAIN SLICK, arbiter of Early Alabama Morals?

Mr. James Bragg wrote:

"On October 4, 1831, the case of John Berry vs. James Latham was transferred from Jackson to Madison County. Justice of the Peace Latham had failed to 'return' a recognizance, or bail bond, to the Jackson Circuit Court, and he was tried for his negligence in October 1830, but was acquitted. As a state witness at Latham's trial, John Berry testified that Latham had executed the bond at his own house. Latham contended it had been at 'the house of one Barbary Latham, two and a half miles' from his own residence. Soon after the trial, during a conversation with Berry and a certain Ball, in October 1830, Latham told Ball that Berry had testified falsely. Latham then turned to Berry and said, "You... swore a lie in the case of the state against myself." Berry's attorney, CHARLES LEWIS, immediately filed suit against Latham for slander, requesting \$3,000."

Mr. Bragg further recorded:

"In his petition for change of venue, Latham admitted he had himself been 'so unfortunate as to fall under the law of a company of men known as 'Captain Slick's Company' and had once been whipped by them. He (Latham) understood that Berry and his attorney were either Slicks or 'very friendly' to them. Lewis had made 'his brags' that he would 'put Slicks on the Jury' and 'ruin' Latham.

The case of John Berry vs. James Latham went to trial in Madison's circuit court on November 3, 1831. The jury awarded Berry \$500 damages, but the trial afforded little drama. Berry offered in evidence depositions of his former neighbors in Franklin County, Tennessee, that his general character had been 'unquestionable as it (respected) truth and honesty.' Latham's witnesses proved that Barbary Latham's house, and not his own, had been the place of execution of the bond responsible for the whole squabble. He did not deny having accused Berry of perjury. Latham's attorney appealed the Circuit Court judgment to the Alabama Supreme Court, but that body affirmed the lower court's ruling (June term, 1834). Latham's failure 'to bridle his tongue' cost him \$803.74, besides his attorney fees and years spent in litigation."

FINAL NOTE: By 1833, Charles Lewis had moved to Barbour County, Alabama, where he served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. Charles Lewis died in 1845. His heirs included: Alien T. Lewis; Stephen Lewis; Mary Ann Lewis Smith; Roda Lewis Jackson; Susan Lewis Calloway; and the minor children of his deceased son John Lewis, John and Virginia Lewis who were living in Jackson County, Alabama.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

MEMBERSHIP DUES NEW OR RENEWAL
ANNUAL DUES - \$10.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$100.00

MEMORIALS AND HONORARIUMS ARE WELCOMED

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 1494
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768-1494

Please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP** _____

NEW _____ **RENEWAL** _____

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. 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:

HISTORY BOOK
P.O. BOX 1494
SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768-1494

NAME _____ **STREET** _____
CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP** _____ **TELEPHONE** _____

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 3

ISSN-1071-2348

JULY 2001

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, JULY 22, 2001, 2:30 p.m., at THE AMBER HOUSE, 103 MYRTLE PLACE, STEVENSON, ALABAMA. After crossing the railroad in downtown Stevenson, turn right and go to the stop sign at the viaduct. The Amber House will be in front of you to the left with a sign in the yard.

JCHA ANNUAL DUES for 2001 were due on January 1. LIFE MEMBERS and MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID 2001 DUES whose names did not appear in the April CHRONICLES will be found herein. If your name is missing, PLEASE mail your check in the amount of \$10.00 payable to Jackson County Historical Association to J.C.H.A. Treasurer, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494 Include nine number zip code.

Program Vice President Patty Woodall and Amber House Owner Sarah Gamble invite you to enjoy our guest speaker and a tour of the Amber House. Ceilia Walker, a great-granddaughter of Jesse Z. Schultz who had the house built before 1920, will speak about the life and family of Jesse Schultz and display some items the family possessed as she talks about the early history of the house. In 2000, Sarah Gamble purchased the house and began extensive renovations. In 1999, a tragic accident took the life of Sarah's granddaughter, Amber. Thus, the name of the house....The Amber House is Stevenson's first and only Bed and Breakfast. The original walls had been painted and covered with only one layer of wall paper at a later time. The wallpaper was removed, and the walls were repainted in a pattern similar to the original. On the first floor is a ladies and gents parlor across a wide hallway from each other as well as the dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry. There are four bedrooms and baths on the second floor where the Amber Room is decorated in Amber's favorite color....bubble gum pink.

Come join the tour and experience a touch of Southern elegance!

JCHA LIFE MEMBERSHIPS (Addendum to April 2001 List)

**Arleca Green (1999)
251 Cranbrook Drive
New Market, AL 35761-9535**

**Virginia Hayes (2000)
Box 624
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**Drenda King (2000)
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**Sue McLaughlin (2001)
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**Lynn Presley (2001)
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**Kathleen Grams-Gibbs(1999)
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**Jean Arndt (1999)
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**Cheryl Davis (2000)
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**C. Wade Johnson (2001)
133 East Laurel Street
Scottsboro, AL 35768**

**KUDOS TO CATHERINE
CAMERON, GUNTERSVILLE,
AND ELIZABETH DICUS AND
ELIZABETH BEARD OF
SCOTTSBORO for
contributing to the
SCOTTSBORO DEPOT
RESTORATION FUND!**

**Chairman John F. Neely and
his restoration committee
are working hard to preserve
this historic Jackson County
landmark. The depot was
built 1860-1861 and is one of
few remaining pre-Civil War
depots in Alabama,
according to the Alabama
Historical Commission. The
depot, located on the corner
or North Houston and Maple
Avenue, was added to the
National Register of Historic
Places by the U. S. Dept. of
Interior in 1998 (through the
efforts of Dr. David Campbell
and John F. Neely.)**

CAN YOU HELP?

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(Addendum to List published April 2001)

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(Addendum to List published April 2001)

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WILLIAM R. CLOUD
20 Co RD N 477
Section, AL 35771 - 8055

ROBERT DEAN
402 CO RD 328
Scottsboro, AL 35768 - 5850

JANIS P. LINDERMAN
1809 Bradley Lane
Russellville, AR 72801-4747

RONNIE D. HAMBY
4206 Swearengin Road
Scottsboro, AL 35769

**PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU HAVE PAID
YOUR 2001 DUES AND YOUR NAME
WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE
APRIL OR JULY LIST.**

**WRITE: JCHA, 435 Barbee
Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769,
or email:
abc123@scottsboro.org**

LOCATION OF BOLIVAR IN JACKSON COUNTY, AL

by Patty Woodall

Through the years there has been controversy about the location of Bolivar. It has been claimed to be near North Jackson Hospital and to be near the Steam Plant and perhaps other places. Actually, there were two Bolivars. For the purpose of this article, the original will be called Old Bolivar and the later called New Bolivar.

Old Bolivar was located on the north side of the NC&StL (later L&N and now CSX) railroad tracks in the Edgefield area northeast of Stevenson. This can be proven as follows:

♦ **In William Henderson Shoemake's Petition for Per Capita dated December 1, 1853 (FHL film #1,018,415) is stated,**

"...where John Benge (sic) took his reservation, now called Bolivar." The Shoemakes lived on the Shoemake Reservation in Crow Creek Valley and had first-hand knowledge about the location of John Benge's reservation and of Bolivar.

♦ **The 1838 Latourette Map shows Bolivar on John Benge's reservation that was also on the old stage road from Bellefonte to Jasper, Tennessee.**

♦ **An 1863 map of Stevenson and vicinity shows Bolivar on the north side of the railroad in the vicinity of John Benge's reservation. (The reservation was not shown on this map.)**

John Benge's reservation was mostly in Section 5, Township 2, Range 8 East. Benges Creek runs through the reservation. The west side is bounded by the old Mt. Carmel Road that runs by the Cargile Cemetery; the north side is on the road in front of Edgefield Union Church; the east side is east of County Road 75 and touches or crosses the railroad at the southeast corner of the reservation; the south is hard to describe since no road goes where the line was. Brown's Spring is in or near the middle of the reservation. Bolivar might have been located near the spring. A spring was usually located near the center of the reservation because that is where the reservee lived...near water. Water would also have been a pre-requisite for the development of any village or town.

LOCATION OF BOLIVAR IN JACKSON COUNTY (Continued)

In 1821, Doyal's Mill was a voting precinct in Jackson County, Alabama. Hardy Doyal who died in Jackson County in 1834 owned Doyal's Mill. A post office was created in 1823 called Doyal's Mill. The name of the post office was changed on September 28, 1833 to Bolivar. The earliest map (known by the author) showing the location of Bolivar is dated 1835.

The earliest postmaster of record was (Dr.) Lemuel Gilliam who was appointed on December 25, 1829. Bolivar Post Office was discontinued on April 18, 1855, with the mail going to Stevenson. However, the post office was re-established on June 8, 1855, with John E. Wallace as the postmaster. Then the post office was discontinued on April 25, 1859, with the mail going to Stevenson.

On the 1850 Jackson County census these merchants were listed at Old Bolivar: William M. King, John and James Augenbaugh, John A. Swann, and Thomas Eli McMahan. John Montgomery and William Freeman were blacksmiths. William S. Allen was a tailor. Joseph Barrier was a miller. John McMahan (brother to Eli) was a grocer. Thomas Morris was a stonemason. John Shirley was a schoolteacher. John Augenbaugh was the postmaster. There were four physicians living in the vicinity: Dr. William Mason, Dr. George Y. Lemon, Dr. William Edminson, and Dr. Hugh Pogue.

The building of the railroad in 1852-1853 caused the demise of Old Bolivar. As a result of the junction of the two railroads, the town of Stevenson sprang up. Old Bolivar was not on the railroad and could not compete with Stevenson. Probably some of the merchants/store owners in Old Bolivar moved their businesses to Stevenson. William M. King moved to Missouri. With the building of the railroad, a train stop was made called Bolivar. The author does not know if this happened when the railroad was built or later on. However, by 1873 a NC&StL Railroad Time Table stated Bolivar was five miles from Stevenson. This was New Bolivar and was located in the vicinity of North Jackson Hospital and near Widow's Creek.

LOCATION OF BOLIVAR IN JACKSON COUNTY (Continued)

On March 12, 1880, a post office was opened at Widow's (Widow's Creek) with Thomas Golston as postmaster. The name of the post office was changed to Bolivar on March 4, 1890. On July 12, 1904 the post office was discontinued and the mail passed to Stevenson.

James R. Graham, David B. Waldrop, and Joe Delzell were other postmasters from 1890 until the closing of the post office in 1904. There was probably a store located at New Bolivar that housed the post office. **Did any of the above postmasters have a store there? Does anyone know if a store was located there? If so, please advise Patty Woodall, 206 Harris Avenue, Stevenson, AL 35772, (256) 437-9451, or email: pattywoo@bellsouth.net.**

SOURCES not mentioned above:

- ◆ THE STEVENSON STORY, by Eliza B. Woodall
- ◆ JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, "Jackson County, Alabama Orphans Court Records, 1820-1830" abstracted by Ann B. Chambless, January 1990.



BELLEFONTE LAND OFFICE in 1830
by Ann B. Chambless

Recently discovered records from the U. S. Legislative Branch have opened new windows for exploring the first public land sales in Jackson County, Alabama. Heretofore, it was assumed that Jackson County's earliest land sales were conducted in Huntsville. However, recent research via the internet has proved this assumption wrong.

H.R. Bill 28 established a Bellefonte Land Office in 1830. Mr. Clement C. Clay (of Huntsville, AL) took the first step on December 17, 1829, when he made this motion in the U. S. House of Representatives:

"Resolved that the Committee on public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expedience of establishing a land office in the town of Bellefonte, in Jackson County, Alabama, for the sale of all lands situated in said county."

On December 23, 1829, Mr. Clay reported the following Bill H.R. 28:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the sale of the unappropriated lands in the said County of Jackson, in the State of Alabama, there shall be, and is hereby, established, a Land Office, at the town of Bellefonte, in said county. And be it further enacted, that there shall be a Register and Receiver of Public Moneys appointed to said Land Office, to superintend the sale of the public lands in said county, who shall reside in the town of Bellefonte...."

H.R. 28 set the Register's salary at \$250.00 per annum and specified that the appointee should reside in Bellefonte. The bill also stated the Land Office "shall continue at the said town of Bellefonte three years, and no longer, from and after the first sale of public lands in said county...." After the three year period, the Bellefonte Register and Receiver was directed to transfer over to the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys, at the Huntsville Land Office all the books/ records and thereafter land sold in Jackson County was to be sold in Huntsville.

BELLEFONTE LAND OFFICE IN 1830 (Continued)

At this time, no absolute proof has been found, but a preponderance of circumstantial evidence points to Jacob Tipton Bradford's appointment as the Register and Receiver of the Bellefonte Land Office in 1830. Jacob T. Bradford resided in Bellefonte at the time of the 1830 census.

Jacob Tipton Bradford married Louisiana Taul, daughter of Attorney Micah Taul who had moved his family from Wayne County, Kentucky, to Winchester, Tennessee, in 1826. Micah Taul had represented a Kentucky district in the U.S. Congress. He was a close personal friend and colleague of Henry Clay of Kentucky (Speaker of the House.) Micah Taul would certainly have had enough political clout to secure this Bellefonte "political plum" for his new son-in-law.

Jacob Tipton Bradford had another strong family ally in Jackson County, Alabama. His sister was Sarah (Bradford) Roach, the ^{second} ~~first~~ wife of the Reverend Charles Lewis Roach (an early settler and wealthy Jackson County landowner.) The son of Benjamin and Mary (McFarland) Bradford, Jacob Tipton Bradford was born February 25, 1807, in Fauquier County, Virginia and was named in honor of Capt. Jacob Tipton who had married Benjamin Bradford's sister Mary circa 1788.

About the time the Bellefonte Land Office was to be closed, Jacob T. Bradford was appointed to be Register of the district of lands subject to sale at Montevallo (Page 405, Senate Executive Journal dated June 14, 1834.)

Four years later, Martin Van Buren nominated Jacob T. Bradford to be Register of the Mardisville Land Office (Page 117, Senate Executive Journal, dated June 5, 1838.)

Four years later, Jacob T. Bradford was appointed to serve as Register of the Lebanon Land Office (DeKalb County, AL) (Page 103, Senate Executive Journal, dated July 11, 1842.)

On December 29, 1845, the U.S. Senate appointed Hugh P. Caperton as Register of the Lebanon Land Office and removed Jacob T. Bradford (Page 20, Senate Executive Journal dated December 1845). An 1843 Jackson CO, AL deed recorded Jacob T. Bradford as a business partner of John R. Coffey.

BELLEFONTE LAND OFFICE IN 1830 (Continued)

On November 16, 1831, Jacob T. Bradford purchased the southeast part (148.28 acres) of Section 33 in Township 4, Range 6 East. This land joined the west side of the McNary Reservation.

WHO WERE SOME OF THE FIRST TO PURCHASE LAND AT THE BELLEFONTE LAND OFFICE IN JACKSON COUNTY IN 1830?

A check of Margaret Cowart's OLD LAND RECORDS OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (taken from the Government Land Tract Book) shows one purchase on June 25, 1830, to Peter McClanahan: 81.51 acres in the West 1/2 of the SE 1/4 and 81.51 acres in the East 1/2 of the SW 1/4 in Section 5, Township 3, Range 6 East under Certificate Nos. 2189 & 2190.

On June 26, 1830, John M. Moore purchased 160.25 acres in the SW 1/4 of Section 7, Township 4, Range 3 East, Certificate No. 2195.

The following purchases were made on June 28, 1830:

- 1. Catherine Babb purchased 160.5 acres (SW 1/4 of Section 4, Township 5, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2196**
- 2. John Redman purchased 80.435 acres (West 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 8, Township 4, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2199.**
- 3. John Lewis purchased 79.09 acres (East 1/2 of NE 14 Section 32, Township 3, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2209**
- 4. Joel D. Lewis purchased 78.75 acres (West 1/2 of NW 14 Section 33, Township 3, Range 3 East) Certificate 2211**
- 5. Henry Lewis purchased 159.78 acres (SW 1/4 of Section 28, Township 3, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2222.**

On June 29, 1830, Josiah Maples purchased 80.72 acres (E1/2 of NE1/4 of Section 2, T5, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2259 and Moses Maples purchased 80.72 acres (West 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 2, Township 3, Range 3 East) Certificate No. 2260.

June 30, 1830, Jacob Talley purchased 80.01 acres in Section 27, Township 1, Range 7 East. Certificate Nos. 2309 and 2310.

AND THE LIST GOES ON AND ON AND ON!

INTERESTING TIDBITS FROM THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS AND DEBATES, 1774-1873, CONCERNING JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA CITIZENS
researched and compiled by Ann B. Chambless

On motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama, Resolved that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a post route from Bellefonte in Jackson County, Alabama, by the way of Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville (AL.)

Reference: Page 201, H.R. Journal, dated Feb 2, 1824.

Mr. Moore of Alabama presented a petition of Hardy Doyal and George Caperton of the State of Alabama praying for the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of public land, on which they have erected a mill. Ordered that the said resolution and petition be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Reference: Page 216, H.R. Journal, dated Feb 9, 1824.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Winchester (TN) passing the settlements on Crow Creek and Coon Creek, to Bolivar, in Jackson County, in the State of Alabama; also, a route from Bolivar, to Rawlin(g)sville, in (DeKalb CO) Alabama.

Reference: Page 735, H.R. Journal, dated April 9, 1838.

The undermentioned petition and memorials here presented were again presented and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The petition of:

ISAAC WELBORN presented May 26, 1834

JAMES A. WILLIAMS presented Dec 12, 1836

JOEL CHANDLER presented April 28, 1834

ABRAHAM WOODALL presented Jan 16, 1836

WILLIAM WALKER presented Dec 30, 1834

Reference: Page 87, U.S. House Journal, dated December 14, 1837.

Mr. (Clement C.) Clay presented the following petitions on Dec 17, 1829:

1. Petition of CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD, a Cherokee Indian, praying that the land secured to him, during life, by treaty with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, may be granted to him in fee (simple.)

2. Petition of Giles McAnulty and Alice, his wife, praying to be permitted to dispose of their right to land, secured to them during life, by treaty between the U.S. and the Cherokee Indians.

Reference: Page 60, U.S. Senate Journal dated Dec 17, 1829.

On Jan 28, 1841, Mr. Clay presented the petition of a number of the citizens of Jackson County, Alabama, praying the enactment of a bankrupt law. Reference: Page 922, U.S. Senate Journal dated Jan 28, 1841.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 4

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2001, 2:00 P.M., SCOTTSBORO MEMPHIS &
CHARLESTON FREIGHT DEPOT, corner Maple and Houston Streets.
Program Vice President Patty Woodall and the JCHA Scottsboro Depot Restora-
tion Committee invite members and the public to enjoy a tour of the restoration in
progress at the 1860s vintage depot in Scottsboro. MAKE YOUR PLANS TO
ATTEND. Committee Chairman JOHN F. NEELY WILL POINT OUT THE
SPOT WHERE CIVIL WAR CANNON BALLS DAMAGED THE DEPOT IN 1865.

Patty Woodall and Sarah Gamble will serve light refreshments in keeping with the
time and place. The building still does not have a new heating/air conditioning sys-
tem, so dress appropriately for the day's weather and wear comfortable shoes.
Chairs will be available for the seated part of the agenda.

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 2001

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
435 Barbee Lane
Scottsboro, AL 35768-3745
abc123@scottsboro.org

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Jackson County Historical Association
Post Office Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768

ANCESTOR SEARCHIN' IN

JACKSON COUNTY, AL

GALLOWAY-PATTERSON

Willie Faye Woolsey, 2631 Darwin St, Sacramento, CA 95821-5524, telephone: 800-770-8972, would like to correspond with others who are researching family of Thomas M.R. Galloway who married Nancy M. Patterson on Jan 12, 1862, Jackson Co. Also, Solomon Patterson who married Lydia Galloway on Oct 22, 1854.

HOLLAND-BEVIL (BEVELL)

Carrie Holland Garms, 106 McLean, Crockett, TX 75835, email: garms@txucom.net, Is searching for info on John Alcaney Holland who married Elizabeth Bevil. John Alcaney Holland was son of William G. Holland who owned land in Jackson and/or Marshall County, AL. She also needs info on Elizabeth's Bevil/Bevell family.

JOHN JOHNSON

Judy Johnson Erickson, 506 CR 4590, Boyd, TX 76023, email: JMJE36@aol.com, is searching for info on JOHN JOHNSON who came to NE

Alabama with his brothers and his father, name unknown (Judy's brick wall). She suspects the 3 Johnson men receiving land patents here in the 1830s may be brothers of John Johnson. John Johnson and his wife, Lovie Pullen, migrated to Missouri by 1850. Their children were:

SALLY who md a man in NE AL and did not go to MO; CANADY who md Lodicia Hankins in 1832 in Morgan Co, AL; ELIZABETH who md Solomon Haws, son of Sampson Haws; WILLIAM , born 1823, md Obedience Clark in 1845 in Dade Co, GA; ELIZA ANN who md Needham Lee Harris in 1844 in DeKalb Co, AL; HARVEY who md Jane (Scott) Musgrove in DeKalb Co, AL; MATILDA JANE who md James Silvester Nelson; THOMAS MARION, b. 1834 in Jackson Co, AL, md (1) Virginia Craddock & (2) Julia Ann Clark; AARON FRANCIS, b. 1839 in AL, md Alabeth Woods.

JOHN JOHNSON operated grist mill(s) in NE Alabama. Can you help Judy identify his parents?

LOOKING BACK AT SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA

By Ann B. Chambless

Do you know this Scottsboro landmark? I am a byproduct of a revolutionary idea introduced in North Alabama in the early 1850s. Only a small group of people envisioned a need for my existence. Although I was not the first of my kind in Jackson County, I became Scott's Mill's first brick building. When I was built in 1860-1861, I had no electricity, no running water, no telephone or telegraph system, and only one man to dispense the services I provided. When I was less than a year old, a great war elevated my importance in the community, the state, and the nation. Before that war ended, men fought in armed combat to control my premises. I was shot at and abused in other ways.

Despite my war scars, my age and my post-war service record prove I am a survivor. In fact, I never missed a day of work for 132 years. I was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 20, 1998. WHO AM I?

ANSWER: The Memphis and Charleston Scottsboro Freight Depot located at the junction of North Houston Street and Maple Avenue (the vital center of Scottsboro's first business district.)

To better understand the impact of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, one must first look at snapshots of this area before the "ironhorse" entered its maiden race across Jackson County. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company (M&C) was chartered through Alabama in 1850. By 1855, one could travel by train from Memphis, Tennessee, to Huntsville, Alabama. The next spring the track was completed into Stevenson, AL, which became the eastern terminus for the M&C. The M&C sold stock to finance its tracks, and several men in Jackson County purchased shares in the company.

To celebrate the completion of the eastern section of the tracks, the M&C offered an excursion ride from Huntsville to Stevenson and return for all stockholders.

LOOKING BACK AT SCOTTSBORO by Ann B. Chambless (Cont.)

The 300 passengers made the sixty mile trip in four hours. A newspaper reported noted:

“Stevenson is THE town of Jackson County. It is only four or five years old, and already it contains a number of very pretty private residences, three hotels, and several large wholesale and retail houses which are doing a thriving business.” Although 35 years old by 1856, Larkinsville was not mentioned in this newspaper article even though it was Jackson County’s largest town at that time. In 1856, the M&C built a brick freight house in Larkinsville and a wooden freight office with a ticket window in Woodville.

In 1856 Scott’s Mill was still in its infancy. With the M&C as the active midwife, Robert T. and Elizabeth Ann Scott gave birth to their namesake in 1854 or 1855. Most likely Scott’s Mill was only a M&C water station until the Scottsboro brick freight house (which included a ticket office) was completed in 1861.

The original depot buildings at Woodville, Larkinsville, and Bellefonte Station (later called Hollywood), were all destroyed during the Civil War, but the Scotttsboro depot miraculously survived. It was repaired in 1866 and was remodeled in 1885, according to M&C records. The 1895 M&C minutes recorded: “The Scottsboro Freight Depot needs repairs and painting.”

For many years the M&C freight depot defined Scottsboro’s city limits: at the time of incorporation in 1868, the corporate limits extended one-half mile, in all directions, from the freight depot. This means the northern limit was near Poplar Avenue, the southern border was near College Avenue, the eastern edge was Kyle Street, and the western border fell along present-day Cedar Hill Drive. The first business district was located on either side of the railroad tracks (between present-day Mountain Street and Broad Street.) Cows sometimes roamed the dirt streets, and strays were tied to the rope which rang the town bell to announce their errant ways. (Source: Elizabeth Snodgrass)

SCOTSBORO, ALABAMA 1850-1902 TIME LINE

1850 - Robert Thomas & Elizabeth Ann Scott were living in vicinity of present-day Robert T. Scott family cemetery (near Hwy 35 overpass over Hwy 72.)

1855 - Scott's Mill Post Office established (James M. Parks, son-in-law of R.T. Scott, was first postmaster.)

1860-61 - M&C Depot built

1863 - Robert T. Scott died

1865 - Civil War skirmish at M&C Depot in Scott's Mill

1868 - Scottsboro First Baptist Church organized

1868 - First incorporation of Scottsboro. (This act was repealed, and another act passed January 1869.)

1868 - Elizabeth Ann Scott and John & Sarah Whitfield all donated land to Jackson County Commissioners on condition Scottsboro was selected as future county seat.

1870 - First court house building in Scottsboro completed at cost of \$37,000

1870-1871 - First building on public square (by M.P. Brown & John Parks, NW corner of Market and Laurel Streets)

1875 - Charlotte (Scott) Skelton gave land for Cedar Hill Cemetery.

1881 - Scottsboro business area conflagration, north and south of M&CRR. Many relocated on Public Square.

1881 - *THE ALABAMA HERALD* 3 Sunday Schools. "Frequently bells ring simultaneously which gives the place a metropolitan appearance."

1883 - *THE SCOTSBORO CITIZEN* "Scottsboro needs a first class school, an artesian well on the square, city hall, tin shop, tailor, more money."

1889 - "More building going on than any time in its history"

1897 - 2 wells dug on square

**1902 - *THE SCOTSBORO CITIZEN* dated DECEMBER 4, 1902
First Monday began Dec 1902**

Villages in Jackson County in 1880 and populations at that time:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Village</u>	
?	+ Alto (on Crow Mountain)	Key: + indicates Post Office x indicates Express Office * community still exists
33	Barnett's Factory	
30	+ Bass Station (N of Stevenson)	
150	+ Bellefonte	
?	+ Berry's Store (W of Liberty Cemetery)	
83	+ Big Coon	
200	x Bridgeport*	
100	Carpenter	
?	Carrick's Mills (N of Tupelo)	
80	+ Coffey's Store (between Stevenson & Anderson, TN)	
100	Copenhagen (N of Bridgeport)	
50	+ Dodsonville (S of Mink Creek)	
50	+ Doran's Cove	
60	+ Dry Cove (N of Dodsonville)	
40	+ Estill's Fork*	
40	+ Fabius*	
36	x Fackler*	
75	x Fern Cliff (SE of Pisgah)	
100	+ Francisco*	
100	+ Garth*	
60	Granthain's Landing	
75	+ Gray's Chapel*	
?	+ Greerton	
50	+ Higdon*	
50	+ Holly Tree*	
300	+ Kirby's Creek	
?	+ Kosh -> Flat Rock*	
46	x Langston*	
90	+ Larkin's Fork (N of Tupelo)	
300	x Larkinsville*	
200	x Lim Rock*	
?	x Long Island (E of Bridgeport)	
50	+ Maynard's Cove	
50	Menlo (N of Lim Rock)	
60	x Paint Rock*	
50	x Park's Store (near Goosepond)	
25	+ Pisgah*	
25	+ Press	
100	+ Princeton* (originally named "Birmingham", 1847-1849)	
?	+ Samples (between Bellefonte & Scottsboro)	
56	+ Sauta (W of Goosepond)	
800	x Scottsboro* (only designated "town" in the County in 1880)	
300	x Stevenson*	
50	+ Trenton*	
25	+ Tupelo (in Maynard's Cove)	
?	+ Wallston	
78	x Widows (between Bridgeport & Stevenson)	
50	Wilbourne	
600	x Woodville*	

ONE TOWN, ONE RAILROAD, TWO DEPOTS

By Alan Maples.

All photos by Alan Maples except as noted.



One can almost feel the August heat shimmering off the rails. Scottsboro passenger depot looking east, mid-1960s. Photo by Houston L. Maples.

My grandfather, Houston L. Maples, hailed from Scottsboro, Alabama, nestled in the beautiful Tennessee Valley between Chattanooga and Huntsville. His father, Dr. W.C. Maples, was a respected physician who moved his family to a large house across from the train station so he could conveniently travel to neighboring communities tending to the ill, and, according to family legend, simply because he liked trains. While the Scottsboro of today has witnessed decades of economic and social change since my grandfather's time, it remains one of those small, friendly, courthouse-and-town-square communities typical of the south.

Scottsboro's development can be traced to the 1858 arrival of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The neighboring community of Bellefonte wanted nothing to do with the noisy, smoky trains

and their threat to Bellefonte's Tennessee River trade. So the M&C bypassed that town and established a stop on land ceded by Robert T. Scott. "Scotts Station" soon became Scottsboro and Bellefonte would regret its intransigence when the latter's status as the county seat transferred to the new settlement along the railroad.

The Memphis & Charleston soon provided Scottsboro with an appropriate depot. A sturdy brick building was constructed in 1861 (some sources say 1860) for both freight and passenger use. Control of the Scottsboro station alternated between Confederate and Union troops more than once during the Civil War, but the structure survived, unlike a number of M&C depots elsewhere which were destroyed during the conflict. After the war years the building faced a different threat when a great fire swept through the north side

Scottsboro in 1881. According to Wendell Page of the Jackson County Heritage Museum, it is believed the depot was saved by heroic volunteers who climbed the roof and extinguished burning embers with wet blankets.

Following the fire much of the business community relocated around the town square to the south of the railroad. In 1891, the M&C (then under lease to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad) constructed an attractive frame depot on the south side of the tracks and a block east of the old station. This became the passenger stop, while the first building was relegated to freight handling only.

For the younger generation it is hard to appreciate that once the railroad catered to all comers, but in an earlier age nearly every community along the rails had a depot and an agent. An old Southern Railway employee timetable provided by Carl Ardrey shows that between Stevenson and Huntsville, a distance of 59 miles, the Southern maintained passenger ticket offices in no less than ten station buildings (plus the NC&STL depot in Stevenson). Towns with depots, from east to west, included Fackler, Hollywood, Scottsboro, Larkinsville, Lim Rock, Woodville, Paint Rock, Gurley, Brownsboro, Chase (joint with NC&STL), and Huntsville.

Bill Borden, now retired after over 40 years of service with the Southern and NS, first came to Scottsboro on "temporary" assignment as Southern's agent in 1964 - and ended up holding the post for 29 years. According to Borden, prior to his arrival three people had staffed the freight depot, but a cutback reduced that to just one job and nobody would bid on it. Borden would start the day by opening the "ticket office" (as he called the passenger depot) about a half hour before train 35 arrived from Chattanooga. After taking care of any passenger business, he would close up and head down the street to the freight depot. When local passenger trains 35 and 36 were discontinued January 30, 1967, Borden simplified this routine by closing the "ticket office" for good and converting the back of the freight depot into a waiting room. Thus the old building, having been constructed as a combination station, came full circle. Trains 45 and 46, the Tennessean, came off March 30, 1968 and despite its freight-only status since then, a small "Waiting Office" sign remains

to this day on the depot's side door entrance. The frame passenger depot was considered for preservation by the Smithsonian Institute and was later saved by a local attorney, relocated to private property and restored for use as a guest house.

That building gained modest fame when it served as a pattern for a station constructed in Robbinsville, NC, when the Graham County Railroad entered the steam tourist business in 1966. The beloved Graham County and its excursion train are but a memory now, but their replica "Scottsboro" depot has survived and enjoys a similar afterlife as a residence.

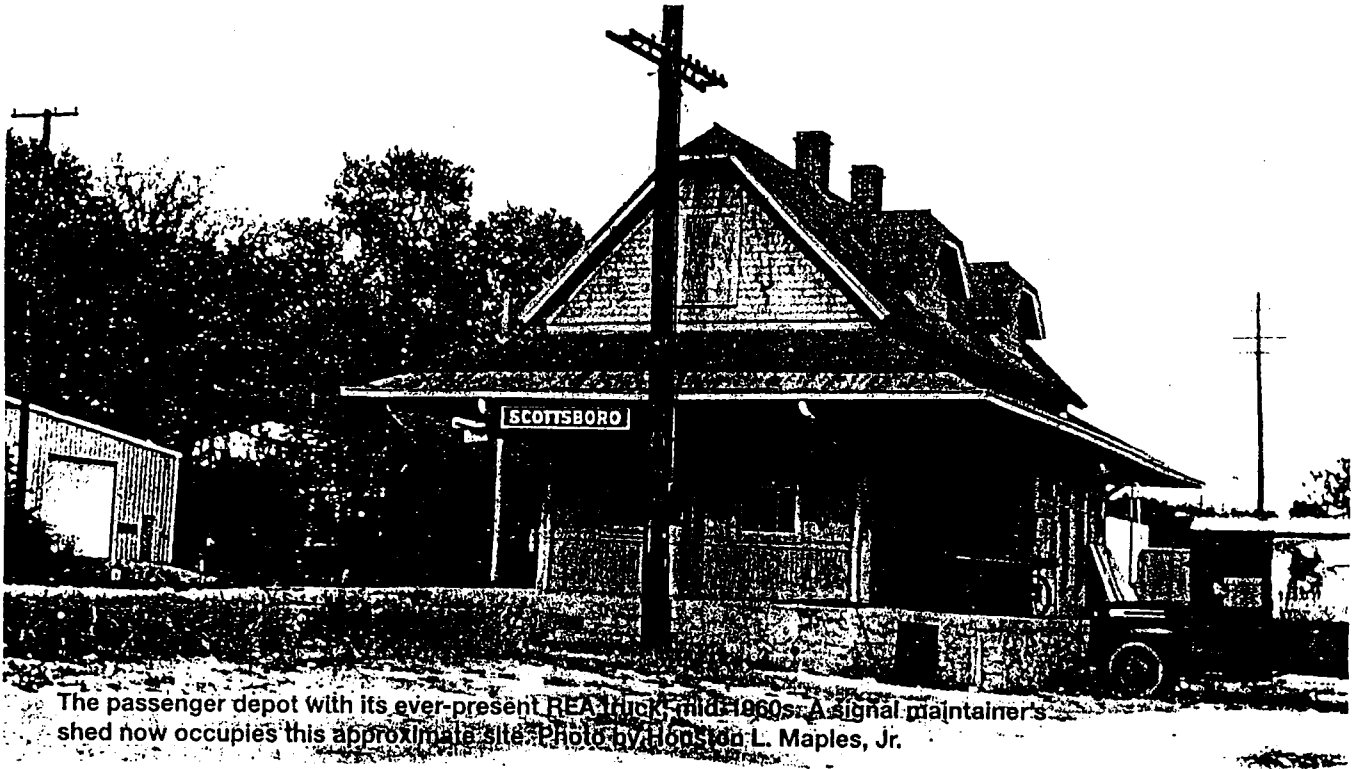
Bill Borden once recalled that the Scottsboro agent's job was hard work in the early days and that none of the men with seniority wanted the post. The local textile industry contributed considerable LCL business and after tending to the morning passenger train the agent was responsible for unloading boxcars on the house track, looking up rates, preparing bills, and then repeating the whole process in the afternoon for outbound shipments. Borden also recalled part of the daily routine was depositing the passenger ticket receipts in the bank. After about a week on the job he was approached by the town sheriff who wanted to know just who he was and what business he had at the bank every day! Borden assured the lawman that he was on proper business for the Southern Railway and that he was not engaged in nefarious activity.

Borden also handled freight billing for the large Reynolds aluminum plant which had been built on the Tennessee River in the early 1960's and to which the Southern constructed a lengthy spur track. Other duties included billing and interchange work with the L&N at Stevenson, which provided reciprocal switching service for the Southern to the Mead paperboard mill located there. At one time Scottsboro was a loading point for potatoes; the bagging shed was demolished years ago and in its place is a concrete loading dock for occasional team track freight. Long gone too are the stock pens and loading chute for cattle that once contributed revenue to the Southern.

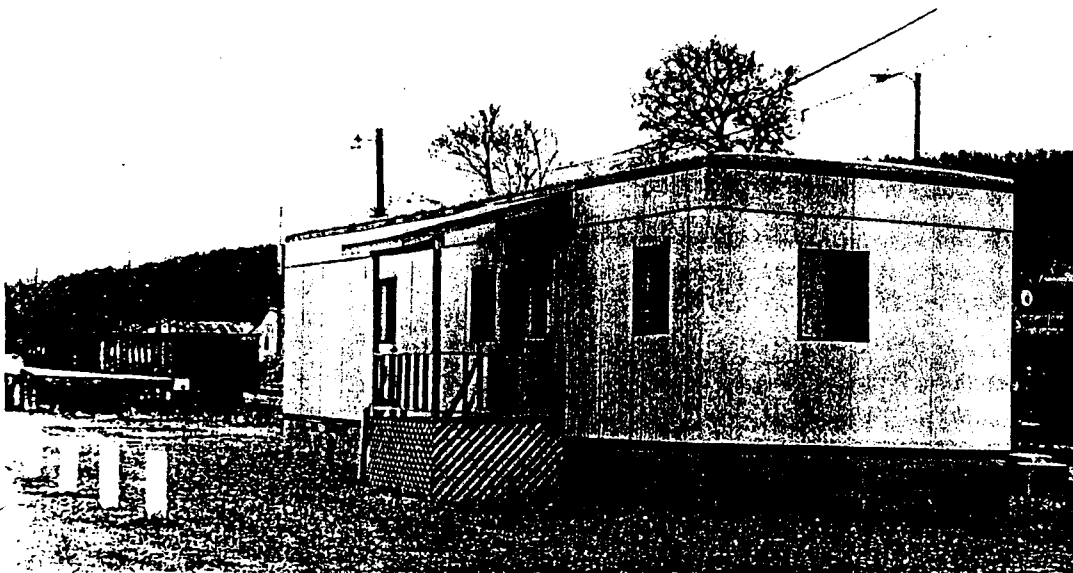
Scottsboro closed as a freight agency on December 1, 1993 after which Borden transferred Huntsville, and then later to Decatur. Today agency work for Scottsboro is handled by Norfolk Southern's

customer service center in Atlanta. CSX now handles any Mead cars for NS's account via Chattanooga, so the local no longer runs to Stevenson. The old freight depot continued to be employed as a sign on - sign off point by crews for local train 80, which still ties up overnight at Scottsboro, until new facilities were provided a few years ago. After NS vacated the station it was deeded to the city of Scottsboro.

With its peeling paint, deteriorating roof and collapsing brickwork, time almost ran out for the Scottsboro freight depot. Fortunately, modest structural repairs and a new metal roof have stabilized the building, and the city is now applying for a \$50,000 federal grant to further restoration efforts. Persons interested in assisting may make donations to the Jackson County Historical Society, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768. My thanks to Bill Borden, Carl Ardrey, and the Jackson County Historical Society.



The passenger depot with its ever-present REA truck, mid-1960s. A signal maintainer's shed now occupies this approximate site. Photo by Houston L. Maples, Jr.



The contemporary replacement provides train crews with a sign-on point but lacks the photogenic qualities of th 1861 depot. Scottsboro, Alabama, Dec., 1997.

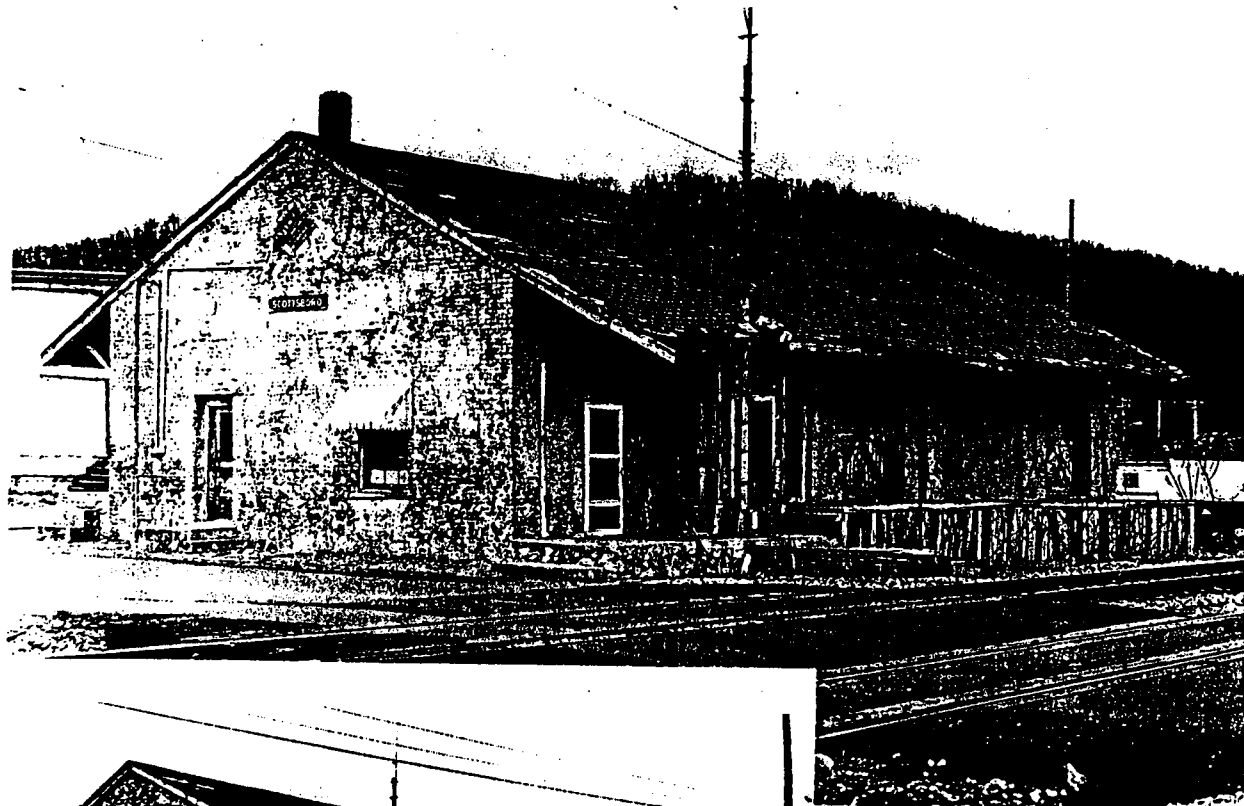


Photo Above: The freight depot has seen better days as evidenced by this December 14, 1997 view.

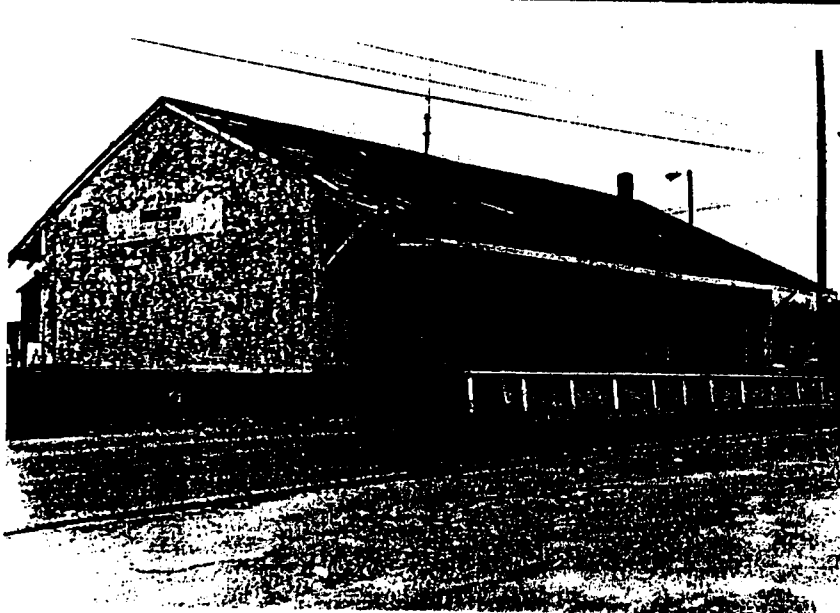
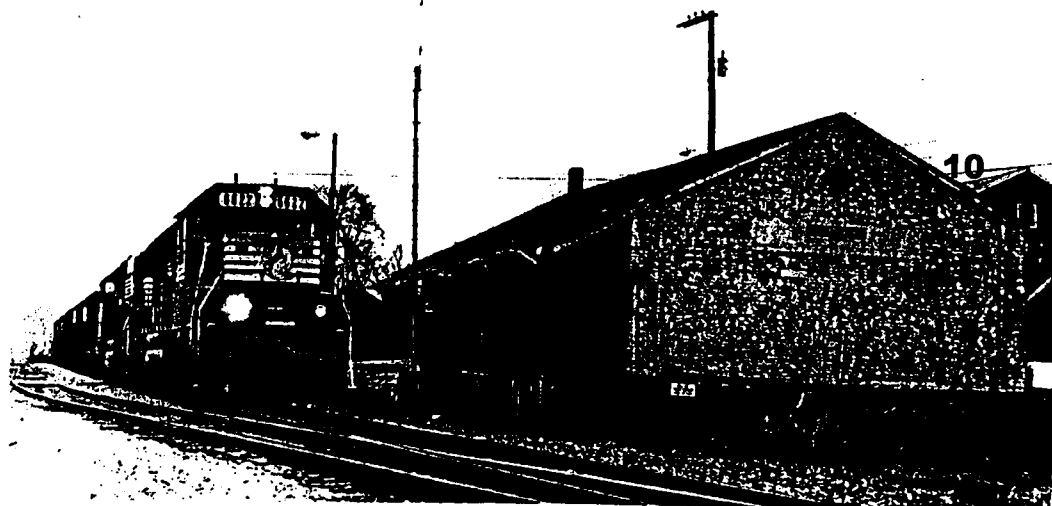


Photo at Left: Back side of the depot showing dock and loading doors for LCL freight

Photo at Right: An eastbound freight passes the Scottsboro, Alabama freight depot on Dec. 14, 1997. The Jackson County Historical Society has since removed the train order signal mast and has provided the building with a new roof.



My father's cousin, William L. Heath, was raised in Scottsboro, Alabama. Following distinguished service in the Army Air Corps in World War II, he returned stateside and finished a degree in English Literature at the University of Virginia. Although Bill spent a number of years in the family textile business, his true passion was writing and he authored several novels themed around life in a small southern town. His 1955 book "Violent Saturday" was made into a feature motion picture by 20th Century Fox. "The Good Old Boys", published in 1971, had an illustration of the Scottsboro passenger depot on the dust jacket. Now retired, Bill at my request once again sat down at the typewriter to share his memories of life and times around the Scottsboro passenger depot.

- Alan W. Maples



DEPOT MEMORIES

By Bill Heath

When I was a boy growing up in Scottsboro in the early 'thirties, the railway station, with its environs, was the garden spot of the town. Well-kept and clean, (despite six passenger trains a day and numerous freights all belching smoke from coal-burning engines), it was such an attractive locale it gave rise to a social custom known as "meeting the train." Every Sunday afternoon carloads of people would show up to await the arrival of the "36" for Memphis - not because they knew someone getting on or off, but simply because it was a pleasant place and a suitable occasion for convivial folks to share their leisure.

The depot, as it was commonly referred to, was typical of small-town station houses up and down the line. It had deep eaves and steep gables, and dual waiting rooms, one designated WHITE, the other COLORED. As I recall, the building was painted a mustardy shade of yellow with dark green trim, and inside there were heavy oak benches like church pews, varnished and polished to a high gloss. The ticket office, with its characteristic bay window, was in the middle. The station master, wearing sleeve garters and a green celluloid eyeshade, reposed in a swivel chair, reading pulp magazines (when he wasn't busy), while the telegraph sounder clacked away in its wooden box.

Outside, along the platform there were shade trees, and across the tracks, directly opposite the depot, there was a lily pond stocked with goldfish and skewbald carp. This area, a landscape of rocks and ferns and carefully tended flower beds, was as pretty as any garden in town. In a photo album commemorating the events of my family's history there's a picture of me sitting among the rocks and flowers of that beguiling place - - a barefoot boy of nine or ten, gazing expectantly up the track. Both the old station house and the boy are gone now, and the last passenger train has long since departed. But I remember them well, and with much affection.

W.L. Heath - 1999

NOTE: This material first appeared in Vol 14, No 5, Sept-Oct 1999 edition of SRHATIES Magazine as submitted by Alan Maples

TWO SCOTT FAMILY CEMETERIES

by Ann B. Chambless

ROBERT THOMAS SCOTT (1800-1863) and WILLIAM A. SCOTT, JR. (1798-1859) were two of the sons of William A. and Jane (Thomas) Scott, Sr. who moved from Raleigh, NC, to Madison County, AL, circa 1820. William A. Scott, Sr. died in 1829 and was buried on his farm near Brownsboro in Madison County, Alabama. After the death of their father, Robert Thomas and William A. Scott, Jr. moved to Jackson County. William A. Scott, Jr. purchased land in Section 23, Township 4, Range 5 East in the western part of present-day Scottsboro. Robert Thomas Scott first settled at Bellefonte and then purchased much of the land which became the center of Scottsboro, planned by and named for Robert T. and Elizabeth Ann Scott.

William A. Scott, Jr. married Elizabeth Knox on Feb 1, 1827, in Madison Co, AL. They are both buried on their farm in the family cemetery which overlooks St. Jude Catholic Church. Their children Henry Scott (1844-1859); Elizabeth Scott (died young); and Ann P. (Scott) Gordon Morris (1833-1897) are buried here. Other family members buried in the William A. Scott, Jr. family cemetery are: Frank and Jenny McKissack; Wayne Morris; and Robert Thomas and Mattie (Wood) Morris. Robert Thomas Morris was a grandson of William A. and Elizabeth (Knox) Scott, Jr.

Robert Thomas Scott married Elizabeth Ann Parsons of Anson Co, NC in 1826 in North Carolina. At the time of the 1850 Jackson County, AL census, they lived on the ridge just west of the junction of present-day U.S. Highway 72 and AL Highway 35 (near the Hwy 35 overpass.) Robert T. Scott died on June 18, 1863, and was buried in his family cemetery which must have been adjacent to his home. Elizabeth Ann, (Parsons) Scott died on October 14, 1873, and was buried beside her husband. Three of their Bynum grandchildren are also buried in the Robert T. Scott Cemetery. They are John William Bynum (1867-1868); Lillie Bynum (1868-1868); and Katie May Bynum (1880-1881), infants of Hugh and Lucy (Scott) Bynum.

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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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