



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 16, NUMBER 1

JANUARY 2004

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 2004, 2:00 p.m., COURT HOUSE LAWN, in SCOTTSBORO A ripple which began on March 25, 1931, in Jackson County, Alabama, will culminate in the unveiling of an historic marker to commemorate the Scottsboro Boys trials which resulted in two U. S. Supreme Court decisions and a monumental contribution to the early struggle for civil rights in America. (Please read pages 2-6 of CHRONICLES for in-depth essay.)

The historic marker is a joint effort of the Jackson County Historical Association, the Jackson County Bar Association, and the Scottsboro-Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. Drenda King, immediate past president of the JCHA, stated : "We want to show how much change has taken place in Scottsboro since March 25, 1931."

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP? JANUARY IS PAY YOUR DUES MONTH. Please check your current mailing label. If label does not show PAID 2004, please mail your annual dues in the amount of \$10.00 to Treasurer, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Please include your 9-digit zip code.

VOLUME 16, NUMBER 1

JANUARY 2004

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

RIPPLES OF MARCH 25, 1931

By Ann B. Chambless

Winston Churchill wrote: "Great battles change the entire course of human events." All great battles are not fought on battlefields with conventional weaponry. Some are fought in court rooms, on the street, and in the media and can wash up on us long after the battle is over. Such is the case of the events triggered by a 2:00 p.m. freight train stop in Paint Rock, Alabama, on March 25, 1931.

The ripples of March 25, 1931, began in a box car on a train headed west through North Alabama. The first action involved a scuffle and word battle between a racially mixed group of hoboes who were all stealing a ride in an attempt to survive poverty during the Great Depression. The second ripple occurred in Stevenson, Alabama, when one of the white boys sought revenge by complaining of mistreatment by the Black boys. One telegraph message from the Stevenson depot agent set a battle for civil rights in motion and changed the lives of millions.

Your editor labels it irony: At a Sunday afternoon meeting of the Jackson County Historical Association In Stevenson, Alabama, Dr. Ron Dykes was bold enough to suggest Jackson County and our historical association should capitalize on the ongoing interest in the Scottsboro Boys and the manner in which their trials changed the course of civil rights in America. After he spoke, the silence was obvious, BUT the seed was planted in fertile soil. JCHA President Drenda King soon appointed a committee to draft wording for an historic marker to be placed on the Jackson County Court House lawn. Like Paul Harvey's "the rest of the story," a seventy-plus year journey will culminate in the January 25, 2004, unveiling of an historic marker denoting the trials, retrials, two landmark U. S. Supreme Court decisions, a controversy which lasted more than a decade and resulted in eleven trials, and a monumental contribution to the early struggle for civil rights in America.

The Scottsboro Boys trials created life-changing events for the nine Black youth, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, Judge James E. Horton, Attorney Samuel Liebowitz, Drs. R. R. Bridges and M. H. Lynch, and the City of Scottsboro and all its citizens – then and through all the decades since the first ripple on March 25, 1931.

SCOTTSBORO BOYS CASE CHRONOLOGY: One of best known legal battles in the history of the United States. Two U.S. Supreme Court decisions produced widespread domestic and international action and coverage which accelerated a long struggle for civil rights. Compiled by Ann B. Chambless

MARCH 25, 1931 (2:00 p.m.) 9 black boys taken off train in Paint Rock after being in a fight with a group of white youths while hoboing on a freight train traveling from Chattanooga through North Alabama. A white youth complained to stationmaster in Stevenson who telegraphed ahead. Train had already passed through Scottsboro; therefore, the stationmaster in Paint Rock was notified. Train was met in Paint Rock by sheriff and armed local citizens. Later black males were accused of rape by the two white women who were in the same box car and thus arrested for vagrancy.

March 25, 1931 Arrests made Headlines in Jackson County Sentinel and Huntsville Times although arrest occurred at 2:00 p.m.

March 25, 1931 Boys almost lynched by angry mob, and Sheriff Matt L. Wann called Governor Benjamin Meeks Miller who called the National Guard.

March 26, 1931 30-odd National Guardsmen arrived in Scottsboro in the wee hours of the morning to guard jail under Major Joseph Starnes.

March 26, 1931 Full story in Scottsboro Progressive Age, Huntsville Times, and Chattanooga Daily Times

March 26, 1931 Boys moved from Scottsboro to Gadsden jail where National Guard continued to guard the prisoners.

NOTE: Progressive Age Editor Parker Campbell wrote:

"If ever there was ever an excuse for taking the law in their own hands, surely this was one." He continued: The people of Jackson County "have saved the good name of the county and state by remaining cool and allowing the law to take its course."

March 30, 1931 Jackson County Grand Jury convened. Serving on Grand Jury: J. H. Ragsdale, foreman; Charles Morgan, James H. Rodgers, J. H. Cox. G. W. Minton, George Mason, Noah Manning, J. M. Tidwell, Albert E. Chambless, John G. Hicks, Robert E. Hall, Raymond Hodges, C. D. Paul, and Walter Berry. 20 indictments handed down on charges of rape.

April 6, 1931 Negro boys returned to Scottsboro and speedy trials began in Jackson County Court House. Court figures: Circuit Judge Alfred E. Hawkins; defense attorneys: Steven Roddy (of Chattanooga) and Milo Moody of Scottsboro.

Prosecutors: Jackson County Circuit Solicitor H. G. Bailey, Jackson County Solicitor John K. Thompson, and Scottsboro Attorney John F. Proctor.
Defense attorneys filed plea for change of venue which stated prejudice and danger to the lawful right of the defendants prevailed. Judge Hawkins promptly overruled the motion for change of venue, and the 4-day trial began.
Witnesses for the State: Thomas (Tom) Rousseau of Paint Rock, Lee Adams, Ory Robbins of Stevenson, and C. M. Latham.

JURORS DRAWN FOR APRIL 1931 TRIAL IN SCOTTSBORO, AL:

(Names in parentheses were selected to serve on juries):

A. H. Hill, Bridgeport; (Lem R. Jones, Bridgeport;) (George R. Joyner, Bridgeport;) (J. M. Barnes, Bridgeport;) Luther Hart, Bridgeport; L. M. White, Bridgeport; W. C. Lindsay, Stevenson; (Luther Ballard, Stevenson;) (John St. Clair, Stevenson;) (John N. Coffey, Stevenson;) (Virgil Knight, Stevenson;) (Horace McCrary, Stevenson;) A. L. Akins, Stevenson; G. C. Reeves, Bryant; James Walker, Fackler; Clay Shrader, Fackler; Albert Rash, Rash; (James D. Allen, Rash;) (Lee Hicks, Olalee;) (Ed Matthews, Olalee;) Arthur Gamble, Olalee; (C. C. Allen, Olalee;) A. L. Starkey, Hollywood; Wade S. Rowe, Pisgah; Will G. Sartin, Pisgah; Griff Callahan, Langston; (Charles Utter, Langston;) (T. Gaines Elkins, Tupelo;) (Steve J. Mitchell, Tupelo;) Perry B. Hall, Larkinsville; J. B. Selby, Larkinsville; Pleas Kennamer, Woodville; P. W. Page, Woodville; (Roy Wilbourn, Trenton;) (Richard Hill, Collins;) Charles Grady Swaim, Collins; Tom Austell, Collins; John W. Butler, Bishop; P. R. Sanders, Kyles Springs; J. G. Proctor, Scottsboro; William McCutchen, Scottsboro; Tom W. Flowers, Scottsboro; J. W. Austell, Scottsboro; (J. H. Harris, Section;) McKinley Gilbreath, Section; (J. A. Staten, Section;) Granville Carter, Section; Luther B. Whitten, Section; (M. H. Moore, Section;) J. A. McFarlin, Garth; J. A. Houk, Garth; J. G. Enochs, Hollytree; (W. C. Scroggins, Dutton;) Fred Morris, Dutton; Robert Hope, Dutton; Tom J. Dean, Dutton; Sam Dobbs, Dutton; (T. M. Holloway, Dutton;) (Joe M. Kennamer, Gross Springs;) Albert Britt, Haigwood; R. D. Bryant, Haigwood; John D. Culpepper, Haigwood; W. G. Isbell, Limrock; W. B. Clark, Princeton; J. F. Wilkins, Winger; M. P. Adams, Rosalie; Alfred James, Deans; M. H. Moore, Deans; Eli L. Brown, Deans; (J. E. Creswell, Deans;) and (B. M. Bradley, Deans.)

SPECIAL JURORS to supplement the regular list of above 75:

(William E. Moore, Pisgah;) Mose Dawson, Scottsboro, (John Strawn, Section;) Joe L. Outlaw, Section; (Marion Johnson, Limrock;) (Lee Golden, Princeton;) (W. Gordon Harris, Hollywood;) (John L. Blevins, Stevenson;) William E. Glover, Limrock; Tom Shepard, Swaim; (Willie J. Wells, Paint Rock;) John N. Hatchett, Swaim; George O. Cook, Paint Rock; (Hub F. Everett or Evett, Paint Rock;) Avery Steele, Olalee; Walter Clunn, Princeton; Tom Arnold, Pisgah; John W. Sumner, Scottsboro; (Albert Hoge, Tupelo;) (Charles S. Sewell, Flat Rock;) Lee Sahby, Maxwell; Joe A. Ross, Woodville; George R. Allison, Stevenson; Jesse C. Smith, Section; and (Will G. Sartain, Pisgah.)

April 9, 1931 **Death sentences handed down for 8 of 9 defendants. (Mistrial in case of underage Roy Wright (age 14 in 1931.) July 10, 1931 set by Judge A. E. Hawkins as execution date. After trial, the blacks were immediately taken from Scottsboro to Etowah County Jail in Gadsden.**

April 10, 1931 **International Labor Defense League (ILD) and various Communist organizations mobilized to protest the verdicts.**

June 10, 1931 **Newspaper report from Germany of Communist youths assailing the American Consulate In Dresden. German newspaper described the action as a protest against the conviction and impending execution of the 8 prisoners; protests also reported in Russia.**

March 24, 1932 **Alabama Supreme Court affirmed the death sentences for 7 of the 8. (Eugene Williams was allowed a new trial.) Execution for the 7 was set for Friday, May 13, 1932.**

Mid-April, 1932 **Alabama Supreme Court suspended the execution of the 7 who were condemned to die on May 13, 1932.**

Nov 7, 1932 **U. S. Supreme Court set aside the death sentences of the 7 and wrote opinion that the defendants did not receive a fair trial.**

March 7, 1933 **Judge A. E. Hawkins granted a change of venue for second trials to be held in Decatur in Morgan County, AL.**

March 30, 1933 **FIRST TRIAL IN DECATUR: Haywood Patterson defended by Samuel S. Liebowitz, a well-known New York criminal lawyer.**

April 8, 1933 **Haywood Patterson once again sentenced to death in the electric chair.**

June 22, 1933 **Judge James E. Horton granted motion for new trial for Haywood Patterson based on his review of the case and his opinion that the conviction was unjustified by the evidence.**

Dec 1933 **Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris once again received the death sentence handed down by Morgan County jury.**

April 1, 1935 **U. S. Supreme Court reversed the Dec 1933 decision based on grounds that Negroes were excluded from both the grand and petit juries.**

- Jan 23, 1936** **Decatur trial: Haywood Patterson convicted for the 4th time and Judge William Callahan handed down 75 years prison sentence.**
- July 15, 1936** **Decatur trial: Clarence Norris convicted for 3rd time and received the death sentence.**
- July 24, 1937** **After a total of 11 trials, the July 1937 Decatur trial resulted in freedom for Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Eugene Williams, and Roy Wright. Charlie Weems received sentence of 75 years. Ozie Powell (who had assaulted a Morgan County Deputy Sheriff) was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. NOTE: In 1937, Haywood Patterson continued to serve his previous 75 year sentence in Alabama's Kilby Prison; Andy Wright was serving a 99 year sentence; and Clarence Norris was still under his prison sentence.**
- Nov 1943** **Charlie Weems was paroled and settled in Atlanta**
- Jan 8, 1944** **Andy Wright and Clarence Norris were paroled and left Kilby Prison**
- June 1946** **Ozie Powell was released from Atmore Prison**
- 1946** **Clarence Norris broke parole and settled in Brooklyn, New York**
- July 17, 1946** **Haywood Patterson escaped Kilby Prison and managed to get to Detroit.**
- June 1950** **Haywood Patterson and writer Earl Conrad published SCOTTSBORO BOY**
- Sep 1951** **After Detroit barroom brawl in which a man was stabbed to death, Haywood Patterson was convicted and sentenced to 6 to 15 years.**
- Aug 24, 1952** **Haywood Patterson died of cancer in a Michigan State Penitentiary, at the age of 39.**
- Oct 25, 1976** **Alabama Governor George Wallace pardoned Norris, and he went on a speaking tour for the NAACP, speaking at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.**
- 1979** **Clarence Norris published his autobiography, THE LAST OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS. He died on Jan 23, 1989, at the age of 76.**

DEATH OF A JACKSON COUNTY LANDMARK

by Reuben T. Miller

In the 1930s and 1940s, the road from Scottsboro to Pisgah embraced a deep, cavernous landmark, known far and wide as the Gorge.

About a mile before arriving in Pisgah, the gravel-surfaced road took turns, with downs and ups that would shock Winston Cup race drivers and spur fear and trembling in unacquainted passenger automobile pilots and occupants.....enough to bring thoughts of running to hide in a "fraidy hole." Anyone who ever rode "the cracker box," a frazzled old bus that served Sand Mountain and Scottsboro, knows the truth of this. To make the actual crossing of the stream, the driver turned the bus as far as it would turn, stopped as he came face to face with a rock wall, backed and turned some more in order to enter the steel bridge, straight on. Some passengers even had the driver stop and allow them to walk across the bridge.

Forgetting the treachery of crossing, the scene of Pisgah Gorge was one of great beauty. The sounds of pines in the breeze were in perfect harmony with those of a white-water creek in the great distance below. Solid rock pushed through the earth here and there. Cliff-like inclines on either side kept custody of all. The appearance was as if the bridge builders followed a budget which could barely afford a crossing....as if they had gone down the sharp slopes until the affordable length of bridge would reach across one side to the other.

Pines, a few cedars, and various hardwoods greeted you on either side as you turned to approach the old-style bridge with cross member overstructure, painted silver, typical of that era. The scene was very pretty: bright, clear, then partially hidden and back clear again as you moved through the green of the trees toward the crossing with the white water far below.

Simply beautiful! Yes, unless you were in an old fliver with bad brakes and questionable tires. In this case, beauty paled in the rush of overwhelming urge to bail out! Every man to himself! It would have been impossible to put the roadway straight down the slope. Angling down the slope lessened an otherwise too sharp drop – but only somewhat. One always felt danger, descending or ascending. It was just about the same going in either direction.

DEATH OF A JACKSON COUNTY LANDMARK (Continued)

After the precarious descent, the driver had hopes of hitting the bridge floor somewhere between the side rails. It was single lane only, with no passing. Complete awareness of any oncoming traffic was essential, but visibility, slope to slope, from either side was usually good.

One of my most firmly-held memories of this fascinating place is of a return crossing about eleven o'clock p.m.. My cousin and buddy, Paul Miller, was driving. His Mother, Alma (Carter) Miller was along. We showed movies that night at Pisgah School. I had gone along to be with them and to be close to an ever-compelling interest - movie projectors and sound systems.

George Bernard (Red) Brakefield came to Scottsboro from Dothan about 1940 and succeeded J. B. Wynn, Lester Smith, and Bill Jack Keller in the traveling movie business. A different community was visited each night with a film shown to the people for an admission fee. Paul Miller was one of several high school boys employed during World War II by Brakefield Movies. Gasoline was rationed and kept people from driving far to see a movie show, but gas was available for one to take a movie to them. It helped bolster the morale of those back home during the war. I worked for Red as a projectionist my senior year at Jackson County High School when Paul had to go to war.

The memorable night I was along as a guest. All three of us knew the condition of the vehicle in which we rode. Tires were fair. Brakes were border-line to dangerous in the situation in hand. To make matters more frightening, the old 1936 Plymouth had a habit of jumping out of gear at the most inopportune times. Keeping a low gear firmly engaged to slow the car was imperative!

To cause his passengers no danger, Paul instructed his Mom and me to wait until he cleared the bridge and then walk across on foot to join him at the other side. With the gear shifted to low, riding the brake heavily, driver side door partially open for a leap to safety if necessary, Paul began his perilous descent. Uneasily we watched from behind.

Thankfully, the headlights were reliable. They allowed my Aunt Alma and me to trace Paul's progress. The worst did not happen. The old Plymouth stayed in gear. Enough braking was available. A leap to safety (which could have been made) was not necessary, and we crossed Pisgah Gorge Bridge safely in the middle of that dark, fearsome, and rather cold winter night in 1943.

Recently, Paul and I, knowing fully well the old bridge is now gone, went to review the Gorge. We hoped to fill in the blanks with memory. The results were disappointing.

DEATH OF A JACKSON COUNTY LANDMARK (Continued)

As we followed the route to Pisgah, we stopped abruptly. Someone's home was dead ahead. The road stopped at the front lawn. Across a field in the distance behind the house was the faintly-familiar tree line we had known to precede our sought-after destination....but there was no access.

The Pisgah side was just as disappointing. We could walk down the old gravel road, reminiscent of the night in 1943, but we could not get close to the stream.

Some thirty years ago, the old Pisgah Gorge Bridge and a half a mile of narrow, winding, two-lane gravel road were closed. A salvage company removed the bridge to recycle the steel. Other roads now lead the way to Pisgah, bypassing the intriguingly beautiful spot that can be reached only by the gravel-surfaced road that still remains in the love of our hearts of for such things which are now gone.

Another cherished landmark died in 2003 - entertainer, Bob Hope. The refrain and title from his theme song provide a fitting farewell: "Thanks for the Memory," PISGAH GORGE BRIDGE.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reuben T. Miller lives with his wife Mary at 316 Woodall Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Please send him a note if you share his love of memories of disappearing Jackson County landmarks.

2004 JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

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CHRONICLES EDITOR

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1883 LETTER WRITTEN BY JAMES M. ROSSON OF SCOTTSBORO to his sister and brother-in-law, John T. and Jemima (Rosson) Young of Arkansas

Scottsboro, Alabama
June 10, 1883

Dear Brother and Sister,

Yours of May 29 found us all well and this leaves all well. The connection is all well so far as I know.

Bill (William) Burrow and (A)Manda (Rosson) Burrow are well or at least all up. They have picked up some in the last two years. I think Bill has got about all of his old debts paid. They are still at Houston Green's. Jemima, old Mrs. Tharp (Hannah Tharp widow of John Tharp) is dead. She died 3 weeks ago last Friday. Old Charles Eustace was buried that day, John A. Hargess that same week. Old Uncle Dickey (Richard) Woods' wife died last week. Tom Matthews died last Sunday. That I believe is all of your acquaintances. Bob Waller and Walker killed John Carter, son of Bill (William) Carter, in the gate at J. M. Gullatt's old place. It's a bad case. Both may hang for it. Well John, our Circuit Court was over Saturday. It convicted Sam Russ to penitentiary, and the jury found Taylor Banks and Frances Wood (Negroes) guilty of murder in the first degree. Taylor Banks hangs on the 27 day of July 1883. (Said to be the last court-sanctioned hanging in Jackson County.) Frances goes to the penitentiary for life. Frances was Posset Cobb. Old Mrs. Harris, mother-in-law to William Potter, died last week, age of 96 years. Well John, I am working about 21 acres, 14 in corn, 5 in sorghum and peas, 1 in cotton, and about 1 in potatoes. I have started over on my 10 acre cut the third time. My crop is in good condition. It is small. We will go to cutting wheat in the morning. The grain is very good but thin on the ground. Our oats are fine. Somehow I am beating the boys keeping up with my crop. They have a parcel of new ground corn. Looks fine. We had 2 white frosts the 23 and 24 of May. Came near cleaning up crops. Killed some corn and cotton. Last week was hot. We got a fine season in the ground now. No excuse but to work. I run about none but work all the time. My back is never easy a whole day at a time. Cynthia (James M. Rosson's wife) has gone to sew at Mat's (Martha Jane Rosson Chiddress, their daughter) today. Mary (James M. and Cynthia Rosson's daughter) has 2 fine mule colts. All kinds of stock is high. Bacon is 13 cents per lb, corn is 50 cents per bushel, flour is 4 cents per lb. The prospect for corn on the river is said to be very bad. Half the ground not yet planted. Your old place has a fine crop of wheat and hay on it. John, Abner (James M. and Jemima Rosson Young's brother) is doing well I recon. He is selling confectionery, groceries, coffins, and all kinds of furniture and has a business house rented at \$12.50 per month.

Joe (Abner's son) is a bad boy and the twins are just like two peas, one white and the other like a red eyed pea.

L. C. Coulson is a licensed preacher, missionary (Baptist.) There will be three preachers at the school house near by us next Sunday by appointment, P(reston) Brown, Crawford, and Coulson. Old Brother (James) Austell is very feeble and can't get about but a little (Primitive Baptist minister.) His wife is feeble, too, and they live near Dr. (William O.) Haynes' old place (near old Bellefonte). Sister, (Julia A. Hancock) Haynes (died) late March I think it was. Mud Creek (Primitive Baptist Church) isn't doing much good. When you answer this give me John Rosson's Post Office, and I will try him again. Give my respects to all the connections and accept the same to yourselves. I am yours with high respect until death.

FROM James. M. and Cynthia Rosson
TO J. T. and Jemima Young of Wilcoxson, Arkansas

EDITOR'S NOTE:

James M. Rosson was son of Joseph (1791-1859) and Elizabeth (Riddle) Rosson (1796-1860), and he was grandson of Abner and Fannie (Pogue) Rosson who married Feb 20, 1790, in Caswell CO, NC. (Joseph and Elizabeth (Riddle) Rosson are buried in Liberty Cemetery in Jackson CO, AL. Joseph Rosson was a verteran of the War of 1812.

James M. Rosson was born Dec 1, 1822, in Franklin Co, TN, and died June 11, 1904, in Scottsboro, AL. He married Cynthia Morris on January 2, 1849, in Franklin County, Tennessee. Cynthia (Morris) Rosson was the daughter of John H. and Mary Betsy (Dobbins) Morris who moved from SC to Franklin County Tennessee in the early 1800s.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Riddle) Rosson's children:

1. Polly Rosson, born Oct 30, 1818, Franklin Co, TN, died Oct 6, 1825
2. Nancy Rosson, born Aug 20, 1820, Franklin Co, TN, died Sep 25, 1825
3. James Monroe Rosson, born Dec 1, 1822, Franklin Co, TN, died June 11, 1904, Scottsboro, AL (wrote 1883 letter.), 4. Jemima Hawkins Rosson, born Sep 30, 1824, Franklin Co, TN, died Ark. (married John T. Young circa 1849 and moved to Arkansas after Civil War.)
5. John Rosson, born Oct 11, 1827, died between 1889-1892 in Arkansas. (Married Malinda Jane Berry of Berry's Store area in Jackson County.)
6. William Alexander Rosson, born Dec 12, 1829, died Dec 12, 1832.
7. Robert Abner Rosson, born Jan 18, 1831, AL, died Aug 1, 1891, Scottsboro, AL. Mayor of Scottsboro for 17 years. (Married (1) Mary Thomas on Feb 24, 1850 and (2) Mary Ann (Steeley) Skelton on July 24, 1872
8. Eleanor Rosson, born Feb 14, 1836, Jackson Co, married S. S. Burgess on Sep 14, 1875
9. AMANDA ROSSON MARRIED WILLIAM BURROW ON AUG 17, 1869.



APRIL 1931 SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA BROAD STREET SCENES DURING SCOTTSBORO BOYS FIRST TRIAL. NOTE ONLY MEN APPEAR IN THESE PICTURES.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 2

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSN. meeting, Sunday ,APRIL 25, 2004, 2:00 p.m. Program co-sponsored by the SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, at 1002 SOUTH BROAD STREET, SCOTTSBORO. Jen Stewart, JCHA Program Vice-President, is pleased to announce Christopher Lang, will be the speaker for the April meeting at the library. He is a Furniture Historian, Master Cabinetmaker, and a member of the Alabama Humanities Foundation speakers bureau. The antebellum period in northern Alabama produced a rich cabinetmaking tradition created by diverse artisans (slave and free), country joiners, and migrating urban cabinetmakers of varied national and ethnic backgrounds. Using colored slides to illustrate some of the recently discovered Alabama-made signed pieces, Mr. Lang will explain how these examples serve as touchstones for furniture design, construction, and ornamentation, and he will discuss the proper care of antique furniture. The meeting is open to the public.

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VOLUME 16 NUMBER 2

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IMPORTANT MEETING FOR SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM

JCHA President Donna Haislip will chair a meeting to develop a Master Plan for the Scottsboro Freight Depot on May 17, 2004, at 4:30 p.m. at the Depot. After a walk-through at the Depot, the group will travel to the Greater Jackson County Chamber of Commerce board room. Cheryl Morgan of Auburn University will facilitate the meeting.

Items to be addressed include:

Depot Museum – What will be included?

Director or Curator in charge

Maintenance needs

Improved connection to downtown/public square

Daily Operation: Hours

Security

Future Funding

The attendee list includes: Donna Haislip, Jen Stewart, Kathy Cook, Barbara Jacobs, Bob Crosley, John Neely, Drenda King, David Campbell, Clyde Broadway, John H. Graham, Mark Scott Skelton, Ann Chambless, Mayor Ron Bailey, Jackson County Commission Chairman James Tidmore, Scottsboro City Planner Curtlis Davis, City Attorney Steve Kennamer, Rick Roden of the Chamber of Commerce, and Heritage Center Director Judy Weaver.

If YOU are Interested in volunteering for projects which will promote the completion of the Depot Master Plan, please contact President Donna Haislip or Depot Chairman John F. Neely.

JCHA KUDOs to BETTY (CARGILE) CANESTRARI of Germantown, Tennessee Donald and Betty (Cargile)Canestrari and a group of Cargile cousins recently cleared the old Cargile Cemetery on Highway 117 in Stevenson. Betty's brother, Charles Cargile, and his wife Rosie Lee came from Kingston, TN. Butch and Linda Rollins came from Chattanooga. Joyce Riddle came from Bridgeport, AL, and Tom and Mary Morgan came from Madison, AL to share a full day's work. Betty and her cousins are almost certain their great-great-grandparents, Lewis and Lucinda Cargile are buried in this cemetery in unmarked graves. There are markers for Pleasant William and Artalisa Emmaline Cargile, great-grandparents of Betty, Charles, and Tom.

NOTE TO ATTENDEES AT MARCH 7 program on General Joseph Wheeler: The FY04 U. S. Interior Appropriations Bill directed the National Park Service to fund \$150,000 for a collections facility at Pond Spring, the home of GENERAL JOE WHEELER. U. S Rep. Bud Cramer stated, "Fighting Joe (Wheeler) is a state symbol and inspiration to many in North Alabama and across the country. As a general and a U.S. Congressman, he contributed toward the economic direction of North Alabama. The artifacts collected at Pond Spring provide a direct link with his life and a vital period of our nation's history."

**DEDICATION OF HISTORIC MARKER FOR JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
AND THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS**
by Ann B. Chambless and Elgin Carver

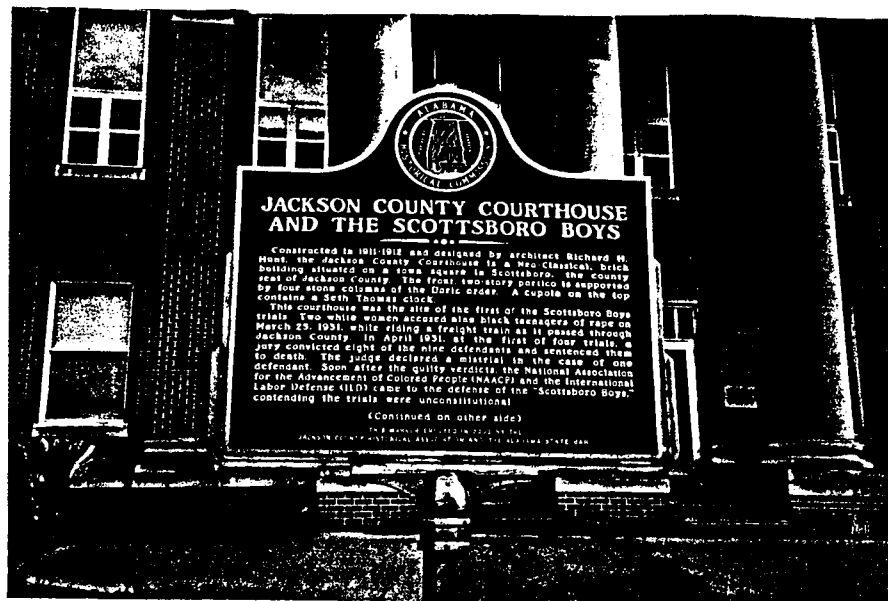
On January 25, 2004, the Jackson County Historical Association assisted by the Alabama Bar Association, the City of Scottsboro, the Jackson County Commission, the Alabama Chapter of the NAACP, and the Greater Scottsboro-Jackson County Chamber of Commerce dedicated an historic marker which reads:

"Constructed in 1911-1912 and designed by architect Richard H. Hunt, the Jackson County Court house is a Neo-Classical, brick building situated on the town square in Scottsboro, the county seat of Jackson County. The front, two-story portico is supported by four stone columns of the Doric order. A cupola on the top contains a Seth Thomas clock.

This courthouse was the site of the first of the Scottsboro Boys trials. Two white women accused nine black youths of rape on March 25, 1931, while riding a freight train as it passed through Jackson County. In April 1931, at the first of four trials, a jury convicted eight of the nine defendants and sentenced them to death. The judge declared a mistrial in the case of one defendant. Soon after the guilty verdicts, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the International Labor Defense (ILD) came to the defense of the "Scottsboro Boys," contending the trials were unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court overturned the verdicts and new trials were held in Decatur, Alabama. After a series of trials, convictions, and overturned decisions, a compromise was reached in 1938, with some of the "Scottsboro Boys" freed immediately and the others released by 1950. In 1976, Alabama Governor George C. Wallace pardoned the last living "Scottsboro Boy." Two landmark United States Supreme Court decisions arose directly from the case. In Patterson vs. Alabama (1932), the U. S. Supreme Court ruled the defendants were denied the right to effective legal counsel, and in Norris vs. Alabama (1935), the U. S. Supreme Court ruled the defendants had not received equal protection under the law because Jackson County juror rolls excluded African Americans.

Many consider the Scottsboro Case and its aftermath one of the beginnings of the civil rights movement in America."



Jackson County Historical Association member Elgin Carver attended the dedication and wrote:

“....While it is possible that up unto this point the actions of those involved would have been the same regardless of the races involved, prejudice rapidly raised its ugly head and the odyssey of the Scottsboro Boys began...(but) It is truly an ill wind that blows no good. From these events, directly flowed two United States Supreme Court decisions that required adequate counsel in all cases, and that forbade the exclusion of minorities from juries, great strides forward in ensuring fair trials in this country.....

While there are no known living participants in these events, at least none known who were of an age to be considered in any way responsible, the existence of this injustice sans public acknowledgment tended to visit the sins of the fathers on the sons. As Salem needed to look directly into its heart after the witch trials, so, too, in the viewpoint of this writer, did Scottsboro. At this event (on January 25, 2004), considering the reactions of the public, and that the unveiling took place at all, it would seem, the lie is given to those who doubt that changes in the hearts of this area have occurred; that a people can, as a culture, move of its own will from a lesser to a greater place.....

The program for the unveiling of the marker began on the hour the train was stopped in Paint Rock, in the courtroom in which the original legal actions took place, with renditions by representatives of the Alabama A & M University choir. (This was followed by remarks from JCHA President Donna Halslip; Scottsboro Mayor Ron Bailey; Jackson County Commission Chairman James Tidmore; the President of the Alabama Bar Association; Presiding Circuit Judge W. W. Haralson; the Rev. R. L. Shanklin, President, Alabama State Conference, NAACP; and Ann B. Chambless, JCHA member.)

Many communities throughout the country, and indeed the world, have actions to which shame is attached and hover unseen, only to leap out at surprising moments, to shake the locals yet oblivious to former or existing faults. None of these people involved in the meeting (dedication of marker) needed absolution or forgiveness for the Scottsboro Boys, but, rather, served as witnesses that, yes, people here were once of this mind, but through their failures, we have learned and will strive to do better.”

The marker was unveiled by Archie Stewart and JCHA members Ron Dykes and John H. Graham, The historic event was witnessed by a large turnout which had filled the court room and overflowed into the halls.

The historic marker gives Scottsboro a new voice:

“We are a caring people, and we strive to make the past work for the future.”

ANDREW LACEY

Copyrighted by Patty Woodall, 2004

On August 16, 1819, Andrew Lacey registered for a reservation in right of his wife under the Treaty of February 27, 1819.¹ Andrew was given the reservation as a life estate.² His reservation number 248 was located about five miles from the ford of Paint Rock Creek at the Big Pond Spring where Law lived. It was located in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 Township 4 South, Range 3 East of the Huntsville (AL) Meridian.³ In 1828, a list of reserves, which included Andrew Lacey, which had been surveyed and were exempt from land sales and entered on the books at the Huntsville Land Office, was sent to the Office of Indian Affairs.⁴

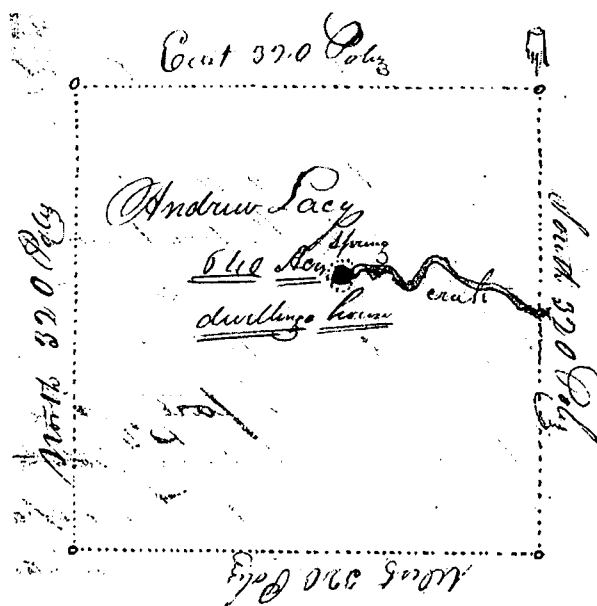


Figure 1 - Survey of Andrew Lacey's reservation.

Andrew married Catherine Riley, a half-bred Cherokee who received a reservation on May 29, 1818, which was number 114 and was located Lyedrinker's Creek above Santee Cove [Sauta Cave]. It was given as a life estate reservation. There were four in the family.⁵ It was unusual for both parents to apply for and

receive a reservation. Catherine's reservation was never surveyed and the location is unknown. It is possible that she was never able to take possession of her reservation, which encouraged her husband to take a reservation.

In January 1823, Andrew Lacey petitioned Congress to convert his life estate interest in his reservation to a fee-simple title.⁶ The House of Representatives referred the petition to the Committee on the Public Lands who ordered the petition to be "laid on the table".⁷ Andrew again petitioned Congress in 1830 "praying to be authorized to sell" his reservation.⁸ The result of this petition is unknown but appears to have been denied since the land encompassed by his reservation was available for public land sales in 1830.

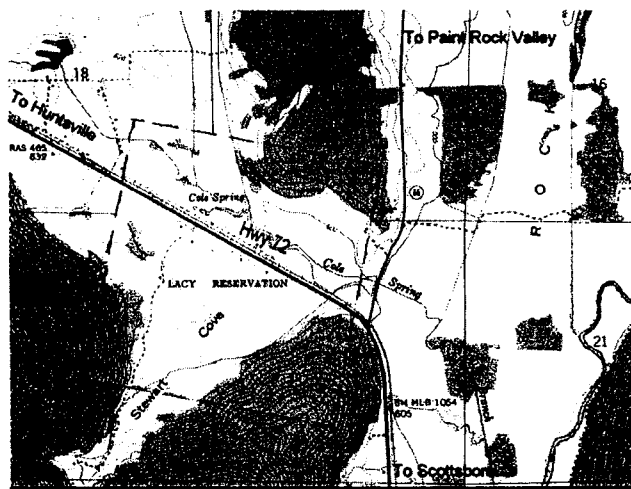


Figure 2 - Topographical Map of Andrew Lacey's reservation.

It appears that Andrew either voluntarily abandoned his reservation or was driven off by white people since in November 1829 he was living at Creek Path on the south side of the Tennessee River near present day Guntersville, AL.⁹

Catherine Riley was the daughter of Samuel Riley and Ni-go-di-ge-yu, a full blood Cherokee, and the granddaughter of Chief Doublehead.¹⁰ Catherine was born about 1800 and baptized April 22, 1805 by Evan C. Jones.¹¹ Andrew was born about 1790.¹² Their children were:

1. Ensley Lacey was born about 1816. He married first Mary Bolin and second Martha Taylor. He was on the 1851 Old Settler Roll in Salina District as William Indsly Lacy with one in his family.
2. Amanda Lacey was born about 1818. She married Robert Wilkins. She was on the 1851 Old Settler Roll in Illinois District as Amanda Lacy.
3. Eliza/Elizabeth Lacey was born about 1820. She married Richard Rogers, the great-grandson of Nancy Ward.
4. Mary Lacey was born about 1822. She married first Mr. Haynes, second Mr. Hill, and third Jesse Lee.
5. Alexander Lacey was born about 1824 and died before 1896. He married Elizabeth Thornton. He was on the 1851 Old Settler Roll in Illinois District.
6. Catherine Lacey was born about 1826.

¹ *Cherokee Reserves*, by David Keith Hampton, p. 10.

² *American State papers: Public Lands*, Vol. V, p. 397

³ Jackson County, Alabama map.

⁴ National Archives, Washington, D.C., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Microfilm M-234, Roll 117, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs: Cherokee Reserves 1828-1840, dated November 14, 1828.

⁵ *Cherokee Reserves*, by David Keith Hampton, p. 5.

⁶ Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1789-1873, January 3, 1823, p. 96.

⁷ Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1789-1873, January 28, 1823, p. 173. *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. 3, p. 613.

⁸ Journal of the Senate of the United States, 1789-1873, December 27, 1830, p. 55.

⁹ *Cherokee Emigration Rolls 1817-1835*, transcribed by Jack D. Baker, p. 21.

¹⁰ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html?Welcome=991337469> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.

¹¹ Records of the Cherokee Agency in Tennessee, Correspondence and Miscellaneous Records, National Archives Microcopy M-208, Rolls 1-7, 13, Roll 3, 1805-1807.

¹² <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html?Welcome=991337469> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is one of many Cherokee essays which will appear in the book Patty Woodall is writing about Cherokee families who received reservations in North Alabama. Patty resides at 206 Harris Avenue in Stevenson, Alabama. Her email address is: Pattywoo@charter.net

CATHERINE BROWN: A CHEROKEE LILY WHO NEEDS NO GILDING
By Ann B. Chambless

Historical reading often rewards our sincere questions with surprises. It bears a complex witness to the mystery of the human presence in our culture. As Emerson pointed out, "there is creative reading as well as creative writing." If we allow ourselves to be awakened by historical characters with stories, we often are brought to terms with something in ourselves. Please allow me to introduce you to an extraordinary woman, Catherine Brown: a Cherokee lily who needs no gilding. Her story articulates a rich respect and understanding of the life of young Cherokee women in the decade of the 1820s. We meet her as she hovered on the delicate turning point between girlhood and womanhood, and we will follow her education AND her role as an educator.

Catherine Brown was born in 1800 in Wills Valley in the Cherokee Nation in the northeastern corner of Alabama between Lookout Mountain and Sand Mountain. At the time of Catherine's birth, neither of her parents understood the English language. Her father, John Brown, was half-Cherokee. His Indian name was Yau-nu-gung-yah-ski which signifies "drowned by a bear." The Cherokee name of her Mother was Tsa-luh, but the whites called her Sarah. By 1815, John and Sarah Brown lived at Creek Path, about four miles south of the big bend of the Tennessee River (in the southwestern edge of present-day Guntersville near Highway 79.) John Brown was one of the leaders of the Creek Path Cherokees.

As pointed out by Rufus Anderson in his MEMOIR OF CATHARINE BROWN, A CHRISTIAN INDIAN OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, her parents "belonged to the more intelligent class of their people, but they had no literature. Not a book existed in their language. The fountains of knowledge were unopened." The Cherokees practiced their own form of religion and moral training. In his introductory comments about Catherine Brown, Rufus Anderson stated: "Her moral character was irreproachable." This is remarkable considering the temptations to which she was exposed, when, during the War with the Creek Indians the army of the United States was stationed near her father's residence (In 1813 Gen. Andrew Jackson built Ft. Deposit which was about eight miles north of Creek Path and on the northwestern perimeter of present-day Guntersville.) Catherine later told of fleeing her home and hiding in the wild forest to preserve her womanhood while the white soldiers were encamped at Ft. Deposit.

In 1817, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (organized by the Congregationalist Church and later joined by the Presbyterians) opened Brainerd School at Chickamauga (East Gate Mall area in present-day Chattanooga, TN) and provided education for both boys and girls. Word of the school soon spread and came to the ears of Catherine Brown, although her home at Creek Path was one hundred miles distant. It was a journey of six days when Catherine enrolled at Brainerd in 1817 – a star pupil among the 80 Cherokee students there.

CATHERINE BROWN: A Cherokee Lily Who Needs No Gilding (Continued)

When Catherine Brown entered Brainerd, she could converse in the English language. One of her half-white neighbors had taught her to read words of one syllable. (I suspect that her local teacher was a member of the Gunter family for whom Guntersville is named.)

The Brainerd teachers described Catherine as:

“An interesting girl.....her complexion blooming.....her features comely.....her person erect.....of the middle stature.” Mr. Cyrus Kingsbury, founder of Brainerd, stated:

“With all her gentleness and apparent modesty, Catherine had a high opinion of herself and was fond of displaying the clothing and ornaments in which she was arrayed.” Her other teachers declared “Catherine was attentive to her learning, industrious in her habits, and remarkably correct in her deportment.”

From reading words of one syllable, in 60 days, she was able to read the Bible intelligibly, and, in 90 days, she could read as well as most persons of common education. She could use a pen with accuracy and neatness, without a copy,” according to her biographer, Rufus Anderson.

In May, 1817, Jeremiah Evarts, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions visited Brainerd and wrote his New England superior. In his letter he described Catherine Brown:

“Her parents are half-breeds, who have never learnt to speak English; yet if you were to see her in a boarding school in New England, as she ordinarily appears here, you would not distinguish her from well-educated females of the same age, either by her complexion, features, dress, pronunciation, or manners. If you were to see her in a religious meeting, you would not distinguish her unless by her more than common simplicity and humility. From her superior manners and comely person, she has probably attracted more attention than any other female in the (Cherokee) nation. She was excessively fond of dress and of wearing a profusion of ornaments in her ears. Last fall she became serious and is believed to experienced religion and was baptized in January 1818.” Catherine Brown was the first Indian baptized by the missionaries of the Board. After her conversion, Catherine determined to devote her ornaments to the missionary cause, according to the Evarts' letter.

During the year 1818, the Federal government attempted to remove and relocate the Cherokees. On November 4, 1818, her parents arrived at Brainerd on their way to the Indian Agency near Hiwassee, Tennessee.

CATHERINE BROWN: A Cherokee Lily Who Needs No Gilding (Continued)

Rufus Anderson recorded: "On November 4, 1818, the old grey-headed man with tears in his eyes said he must go over the Mississippi. The white people would not suffer him to live here. They had stolen his cattle, horses, and hogs, until he had very little left. He expected to return from the Agency in about ten days and should then want Catherine to go home and prepare to go with him to Arkansas. Her Mother said she could not live if Catherine would not go with them. Catherine replied that it would be more bitter than death to leave us (at Brainerd). Her father grew impatient and told her bitterly he would disown her forever if she would not go and promised that she could continue her schooling when the missionaries came to Arkansas."

There are two extant letters which Catherine Brown wrote to friends after her parents left Brainerd and continued their journey to Southwest Point. In one of the letters Catherine mentioned four other Cherokee girls who were also studying at Brainerd, Alice and Peggy Wilson, Lydia Lowery, and Lydia Carter. Parents of these four students also lived in northeastern corner of Alabama in 1818. Catherine's brother, David Brown, also attended Brainerd. In November 1819, David Brown and another young Cherokee, John Arch, were involved in preparing a Cherokee spelling book which was later printed for use of the school.

John Brown did not immigrate to Arkansas in 1818, probably because he became ill. Upon hearing of their father's illness, Catherine and David Brown returned to Creek Path to be with their father. David began to read and interpret the Bible for their parents. John and Sarah Brown and other members of their family were converted to Christianity. In May 1820, David Brown left for Cornwall, Connecticut where he attended the Moravian foreign mission school for about two years. He then attended Andover College for one year. While David was on his way to Connecticut, Catherine wrote to him and stated:

"I am so sorry to hear that you have lost your horse. What will you do now?"

After almost three years at Brainerd, Catherine Brown returned to Creek Path to teach Cherokee females. Rufus Anderson obtained Catherine's diary kept during this time period. Entries during her six days of travel home to Creek Path are revealing:

"May 31.....This morning set out from Brainerd with my dear Father. Travelled about 20 miles.

June 2.....Have been very sick today; but, blessed be God, am now a little better. Hope I shall be able to travel tomorrow. Last night I slept on the floor without any bed.

June 5..... Have arrived at my Father's but am yet very unwell. We slept two nights on the ground with our wet blankets before we reached our home. 8

CATHERINE BROWN: A Cherokee Lily Who Needs No Gilding (Continued)

June 20.....It is two weeks today since I commenced teaching a girl's school."

Catherine opened her school with about twenty young Cherokee girls. Her enrollment soon increased, as some of the mothers of her students began attending classes with their daughters. The school was in session for almost nine months of the year. Her father then made a trip to Brainerd with a message which thanked the Moravians for their missionary efforts and requested the schools for both boys and girls be continued.

One New Englander who visited in Creek Path Cherokee homes wrote of seeing the women weaving and of being served a dinner of fritters, butter, honey, cheese, and thick milk which he enjoyed. He also spoke of the Cherokees' fine fields of cotton and corn and numerous fruit trees.

When Mr. and Mrs. William Potter became missionaries to Creek Path in 1821 they lived in the home of John and Sarah Brown for two months. Several years later, Mrs. Potter described Catherine Brown:

"For sweetness of temper, meekness, gentleness, and forbearance, I never saw one who surpassed her (Catherine). To her parents she was uncommonly dutiful and affectionate. Nothing which could contribute to their happiness was considered a burden. Nor did she forget the poor slaves..... Having, at her own expense, put a spelling book into the hands of each of the younger ones, she began with zeal to teach them to read. One of these she had the happiness of seeing able to read the New Testament with fluency, committing hymns to memory. Before our arrival Catherine had established a weekly prayer meeting with the female members of the family. She was not entirely free from the inadvertencies of youth but always received reproof with great meekness. She was most tenderly loved by all the children."

In her diary, Catherine wrote about the Reverend Potter preaching once every two weeks. She stated, "Most of the people present are whites from the other side of the river. It is pleasant to hear a sermon preached without an interpreter."

Catherine visited in the home of Dr. Alexander A. Campbell in Huntsville, Alabama. Dr. Campbell later wrote to the Rev. Potter and described Catherine: "She was graceful and polite and benevolence beamed from her countenance. Some of my acquaintances were unwilling to believe she was an Indian. A diffident reserve was a prominent trait in her character, but when we became well acquainted, I found her perfectly agreeable and intelligent on any ordinary subject. She received very marked attention from the visitors at my home, and many of the principal families in the town sought an acquaintance with her and esteemed her friendship highly.

CATHERINE BROWN: A Cherokee Lily Who Needs No Gilding (Continued)

Regretfully, Catherine's diary ends on February 2, 1822, but she continued to write letters (last diary entry recorded the death of her older brother John who left a wife, Susannah (sometimes called Susan.) In the fall of 1822, Catherine Brown became seriously ill with tuberculosis which had probably been preying on her young body for several years. In February 1823, she visited Brainerd and consulted with Dr. Butler who lived nearby. Enroute to Brainerd, she encountered stormy weather and was exposed to the cold elements which made her condition worse. The slight cough which she had endured for some time became much worse. She spent three weeks at Brainerd before she could return to her parents' home at Creek Path. On February 10, 1823, she wrote her brother David that she was once again visiting at Brainerd.....her last visit there.

After Catherine returned from Brainerd, she requested that Mrs. Potter read to her some symptoms of consumption from a medical book. After Catherine compared the medical explanation to her own symptoms, she realized she had that dreaded disease. Catherine's health failed rapidly. On May 15, 1823, she suffered a hemorrhage of the lungs. The Indians tried some of their old remedies, and a visiting missionary "bled her in the arm," but her condition worsened.

Her father sent for Dr. Campbell who came from Huntsville and found her "confined to her room and unable to raise herself without assistance." Dr. Campbell advised her parents that Catherine could not live long unless she was moved to his home where he could treat her on a daily basis. Catherine could not "endure the motion of a carriage, even for a short distance." She was carried on a litter to the Tennessee River, placed on a boat, and made the forty-mile trip down the river to Trianna. Once again she was carried by litter the distance of five miles to the home of Dr. Campbell. The day she left Creek Path, a throng of her people gathered all along the route for what turned out to be their last look at their beloved, beautiful friend. Her people wanted to touch her and entreated her to return to them soon.

On June 13, 1823, Catherine wrote her last letter to David telling him about being treated for her illness by Dr. Campbell. She mentioned their mother was there with her. During the night of July 17, 1823, her breathing became even more labored. A little past 6 o'clock a.m. on July 18, 1823, "Catherine expired without a groan or a struggle. Even those around the bed scarcely knew that the last breath had left her. Her afflicted relatives conveyed her remains to Creek Path where, on the 20th, they were deposited near the residence of her parents. A neat monument of wood, erected by her bereaved relatives, was placed at her grave."

Her brother David wrote a moving poem which serves as a timeless eulogy: 10

CATHERINE BROWN: A Cherokee Lily Who Needs No Gliding (continued)

WRITTEN BY DAVID BROWN on the death of his sister Catherine Brown, the first convert to the Christian faith at Creek Path in the Cherokee Nation.

SOURCE: CHEROKEE PHOENIX AND INDIANS' ADVOCATE, VOL 1, NO. 52, published Wednesday, March 11, 1829, page 4, column 1a

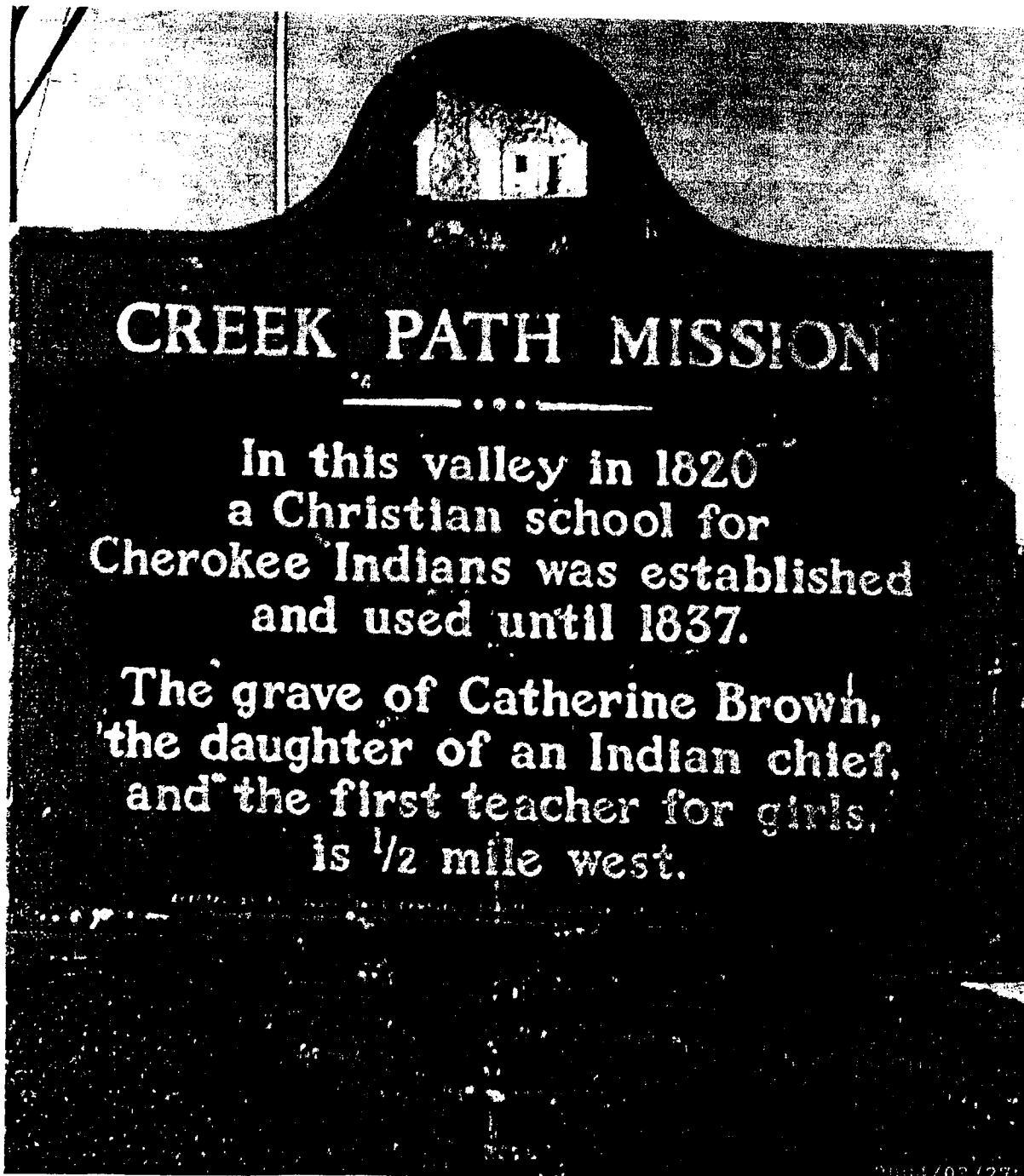
**Ah, Cherokee, where is the daughter of Brown?
She is beneath the tall tree,
But her spirit so spotless, has silently blown
Far away to Galvatichl. (The Cherokee name of the true God)
Death mark'd her his prey in the blossom of youth.
From his grasp no kind angel could save;
And conscience, meekness, religion, and truth,
All slumber in Catherine's grave.**

**The heralds of grace drop affectionate tears,
The maids of the forest all mourn;
Even the heart of the warrior is sad when he hears,
The lily of the valley is gone.
Thou wert of the Indians who love the true God;
Who has come from the Arkansas wave,
To stain the sharp arrows in Cherokee's blood;
Stop softly o'er Catherine's grave.**

**Ah! Who is this youth, in whose bosom where fire
O' charity rises so high?
Who ardently pants in the land of his sire,
To labor for long and die!
This youth is the brother beloved of the maid,
Who sleeps in the dark narrow cave;
He hastes to the wood where in childhood he played,
To preach beside Catherine's grave.**

**Ye laughters who dwell in the pleasant green shade,
Whom Catherine tenderly loved,
She made you repent; for your pardon she prayed;
And wept when she saw you unmoved!
No more will she point you to Calvary's scenes,
Or tell you that Jesus will save,
Come, chant your sad dirges in sorrowful strains,
As ye stand around Catherine's grave.**

**Their notes softly sound through the silence of night,
"Dear Saviour all praise shall be thine."
Ere long, in bright glory the gospel's pure light
On each Cherokee's dwelling shall shine.
And when at the voice of Galvatichl,
The dead their lone mansions shall leave,
A form wrapt in garments of light we shall see
Arise from Catherine's grave.**



HISTORIC MARKER In front of **CHEROKEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**
on Alabama Highway 79 In southwestern edge of Guntersville, AL

SOURCE: Henry Schoolcraft, Thirty Years with Indians

"The Reverend William Potter, a missionary for 16 years among the Cherokees.....said they were peaceably emigrating west, but had been delayed by low water in the streams. While thus waiting, about 500 persons had died. This gentleman had been stationed at CREEK PATH, where the morally celebrated CATHERINE BROWN and her brother and parents lived. While there, he had a church of about 60 members and thinks they exhibited as good as evidences of Christianity as the same number of whites would do. He speaks in raptures of the country this people are living in, and are now emigrating from, in the Cumberland Mountains, full of springs, a region of great salubrity, fertility, and picturesque beauty."

RENEW MEMBERSHIP by JANUARY 1

BOOKS FOR SALE

GROWING UP HARD: MEMORIES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald G. Dykes, and the JCHA. The price of the book is \$27.50 by mail or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro Public Library or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$25.00. Mail check (\$27.50) payable to JCHA DYKES BOOK ACCOUNT, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA. The price of the book is \$23.00 by mail or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$20.00. Mail check (\$23.00) payable to HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

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

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.

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

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PLEASE remember to send any change of address to JCHA.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3

July 2004

ISSN-1071-2348

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 2004, 2:00 p.m., JCHA and Mayor Ron Bailey will co-host a dedication of the Robert T. Scott marker placed in the Scott Cemetery by the Scottsboro High School Class of 1968. Members are encouraged to attend **a short business meeting at 1:30 at the Scottsboro Daily Sentinel building.** Donna Haislip has arranged for parking at the Daily Sentinel parking lot. Transportation to the cemetery via golf carts and a tent with seating has been arranged by Mayor Bailey. The dedication program will include remarks by Mayor Ron Bailey; Jerry Cunningham of the Class of 1958; Scott family member Mark Scott Skelton; and Ann B. Chambless. **Dress comfortably for this summer program and wear comfortable shoes.** SEE PAGES 9, 10, and 11 for an introduction to Scottsboro's Founding Father: Robert T. Scott.

NOTE: JCHA EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET at 1:00 p.m. prior to regular business meeting.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
435 Barbee Lane
Scottsboro 35769
Email: abc123@scottsboro.org

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3

July 2004

PLEASE INCLUDE 9 DIGIT ZIP CODE with your membership renewal. IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES, please notify the JCHA to assure continuity in mailings.

ANNUAL DUES: \$10.00 (due Jan 1)
LIFE MEMBERSHIP: \$100.00
Please mail your check to:
JCHA TREASURER
P. O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768



Jackson County Historical
Association
P.O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494

SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM

On May 17, 2004, Jackson County Historical Association President Donna Haislip introduced Cheryl Morgan of the Architecture Center Services/Auburn University as the facilitator at a called meeting to develop a master plan for final restoration and operation of the Scottsboro Depot Museum. Ms. Morgan prefaced her discussion by stating: "The depot is a piece of a larger "whole" and should play an important role in economic development. To reach that goal, the JCHA must work closely with the City of Scottsboro, the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center, and the Scottsboro-Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. When the Scottsboro Freight Depot was completed in 1861, it served as the heart of the fledgling village with businesses and residences parallel to the railroad. The building's architectural lines are very simple Georgian style, and the original building costs amounted to \$2,000. The depot was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998, and a small grant from the Alabama Historical Commission coupled with local contributions provided funds for stabilizing the building. John F. Neely, depot restoration chairman, has raised matching funds for a 40/10 grant of \$49,990 from ISTE. Ms. Morgan discussed future fundraising, and stated that the JCHA provides creditability for estate planning gifts and an Honor Wall to commemorate donations of all types.

The final restoration steps will include exterior painting, handicap ADA ramp, HVAC, removing the east dock, and bidding these projects. **June 2005 is the completion goal.**

Ms. Morgan encouraged the attendees to focus on community history as the depot becomes a museum with a railroad focus. Attendees discussed exhibits and developing a village model depicting Scottsboro's early development along the tracks of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad which gave birth to the town. The collection of interior and exterior artifacts could include railroad stock (i.e., a caboose); old court house clock faces (Seth Thomas and one of 12 in existence); Scottsboro Boys case artifacts (i.e., court room bench); and a variety of Scottsboro related maps, documents, and artifacts. The need for a burglar alarm and fire alarm was discussed.

Ms. Morgan emphasized the importance of the depot as a catalyst in revitalization of the area surrounding the depot. She encouraged the JCHA to be prepared to offer tours and an oral history program when the depot museum is operational. She also challenged the JCHA to make the depot museum Scottsboro's 2005 exclamation point!

ANCESTOR SEARCHING:
FERGUSON & FINCHER: Mary Nell Ferguson Haynes, 5985 Haysville Road, Guston, KY 40142, is writing a family history and would like to correspond with Fincher & Ferguson descendants.

STRAY BULLETS HAVE NO EYES by Allen W. Haggard (JCHA Member)
(Reviewed by JCHA member John B. Hembree of Lexington, Kentucky)

A hero of World War II from Jackson County, Alabama, sits alone at his home on the bluff of Sand Mountain overlooking the Tennessee River and the corn and cotton fields from whence he once chose to escape.

Sergeant Albert Haggard joined the U. S. Army in 1940 at the age of 17, "to feed myself and put clothes on my back." He was born in Richard City, Tennessee, just across the state line from Bridgeport, Alabama. Part of his childhood was spent on a farm near Island Creek across from the TVA steam plant located between Bridgeport and Stevenson.

His wife died a few years ago. His daughter Vicky and his son, Allen W. Haggard, live nearby in Chattanooga, Tennessee. His daughter Glenda lives in Memphis, Tennessee.

In 1940, Albert Haggard was assigned to the infantry and was sent to Fort Bragg. While training there, he took note of the newly formed paratroop battalion with their "shiny jump boots." He immediately asked for a transfer to the 82nd Airborne. Allen relates his father's military experiences from North Africa to Berlin. In the preface, he states: "All my life I have heard bits and pieces of the story, and I have filled in the missing pieces to the best of my ability."

Readers will be astounded by the ability, and, yes, luck of this true Jackson County hero as he trained in North Africa, and engaged in combat in Italy, Normandy, France, Belgium (including the Battle of the Bulge), and Berlin. The author intermittently gives an historical account of world events which preceded the battles.

PFC Albert Haggard landed in Casablanca in May 1943; in July he was loaded into a C-47 for his first jump as part of the invasion into Sicily. It was then on to Salerno and the fierce fighting in the hills of Italy. From Italy his unit was deployed to England to await the invasion of Europe. By September 1943, Sgt. Haggard was a part of "Operation Market Garden." (Readers will recall the movie A BRIDGE TOO FAR.) Allen gives a first hand account of the fierce fighting in Belgium.

When writing about the Battle of the Bulge, Allen Haggard chose the notes of the great reporter, Ernie Pyie, to express his thoughts. Sgt. Haggard stated: "At no time was I more afraid than the night the Germans surrendered."

The author captures the innocence of so many young men who came from farms and small towns and experienced the violence of war. The reader becomes aware that "hard living" often prepared the young soldiers to survive the horrors of the war.

At a recent dinner given by his friends, Sgt. Haggard was presented a Resolution of Respect For Service by Jackson County State Representative John Robinson.

STRAY BULLETS HAVE NO EYES may be purchased for \$25.00 from:
Allen W. Haggard, 816 Linden Hall Road, Chattanooga, TN 37415.

Since George Harlin had received his reservation in fee simple, it was legal for him to sell it, which he did before August 1828. In a letter to Thomas McKinney, Gideon Morgan, Jr. stated that George Harlin's reserve was on rich cotton land and that it sold for \$5,120.¹¹ No buyer was mentioned.

George was born in 1779 in the Cherokee Nation East in what later became Tennessee and died in 1848.¹² He was 5/16 blood Cherokee and belonged to the Wolf Clan.¹³ George was the son of Ka-ti Kingfisher and Ellis Harlin and the grandson of Nancy Ward on his mother's side of the family.¹⁴ Ellis Harlin, a Cherokee trader, was born 1731 in Chester County, Pennsylvania and was a son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Osborn) Harlin and grandson of Ezekiel and Rachel (Buffington) Harlin.¹⁵ Ellis Harlin was present at the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals with the Cherokees in 1775 and in 1779 he was named North Carolina's agent to the tribe.¹⁶

George's mother, Caty Harlin, took a reservation #110 in her own right on May 27, 1818 at Pumpkin Town to include the place where Mr. Bible lived.¹⁷

George Harlin married first Nannie Vann daughter of Joseph and Wa-wli Vann. He married second about 1801 Nancy Sanders who was born July 15, 1782 in Georgia and died July 11, 1834 Washington Co, Arkansas and was the daughter of Mitchell and Susannah Sanders.¹⁸ He married third about 1814 Annie May who was born about 1790 and was the daughter of William May. Ann was a "white lady and a superior woman in every respect."¹⁹ He married fourth about 1845 Eliza Riley daughter of Looney and Rachel (Stuart) Riley.²⁰ George died in 1848, and his last wife, Eliza, is listed on the 1851 Old Settler Roll. in Tablequah District #133 living next to two brothers and one sister.

George and Nancy (Sanders) Harlin had the following children:

1. Eli Harlin born 1802 in Georgia and died May 2, 1850.²¹
2. Ellis Sanders Harlin born March 4, 1804 in Georgia and died December 7, 1866.²²
3. Sallie Harlin born about 1806 in Georgia and died about 1827.²³

George and Annie (May) Harlin had one child:

4. Elmira Harlin born about 1815 in Georgia and died about 1858.²⁴

NOTE: Patty Woodall resides at 206 Harris Avenue, Stevenson, AL 35772. Her email address is: Pattywoo@charter.net

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- ¹ *Cherokee Reserves*, David Keith Hampton. Oklahoma City, OK: Baker Publishing Co., 1979. p. 5.
- ² National Archives, Washington, D.C., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, Microfilm M-208, Roll 8, Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee 1801-1835, Correspondence and Miscellaneous 1819-1820, Letter from Return Jonathan Meigs to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, dated July 26, 1819.
- ³ *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, compiled by Charles J. Kappler, Vol. II, p. 177-181. *Cherokee Reserves*, by David Keith Hampton, p. 13. *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. V, p. 397.
- ⁴ *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, compiled by Charles J. Kappler, Vol. II, p. 177-181. *Cherokee Reserves*, by David Keith Hampton, p. 14.
- ⁵ *Robert Armstrong's Survey Book of Cherokee Lands*, by James L. Douthat, p.42.
- ⁶ *Old Land records of Jackson County, Alabama*, by Margaret Matthews Cowart, p. 210.
- ⁷ National Archives, Washington, D.C., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Microfilm M-234, Roll 117, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs: Cherokee Reserves 1828-1840, dated November 14, 1828.
- ⁸ National Archives, Washington, D.C., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, Microfilm M-208, Roll 8, Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee 1801-1835, Correspondence and Miscellaneous 1819-1820, Letter from Return Jonathan Meigs to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, dated July 26, 1819.
- ⁹ Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1823-1824, p. 136, January 12, 1824 and House of Representative, 18th Congress, 1st Session, Bill #118 dated February 13, 1824.
- ¹⁰ Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1823-1824, p. 456 dated April 1824 and p. 478 dated May 1, 1824.
- ¹¹ Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75, Microfilm M-234, Roll 72, #0589, Letter From Gideon Morgan to Thomas McKinney August 1, 1828 as found in *The Cherokee Ghost Dance*, by William G. McLoughlin, p. 179 and *Cherokee Renascence in the New Republic*, by William G. McLoughlin, p. 276.
- ¹² *The Descendants of Nancy Ward, Beloved Woman of the Cherokees*, by David Keith Hampton.
- ¹³ *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ¹⁴ *The Descendants of Nancy Ward, Beloved Woman of the Cherokees*, by David Keith Hampton.
- ¹⁵ *Who Was Who Among the Southern Indians*, by Don Martini, p. 307.
- ¹⁶ *Old Frontiers: The Story of the Cherokee Indians from Earliest Times to the Date of Their Removal to the West, 1838*, John P. Brown, p. 11.
- ¹⁷ *Cherokee Reserves*, by David Keith Hampton, p. 5.
- ¹⁸ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ¹⁹ *My Autobiography*, by William Jasper Cotter edited by Charles O. Jones, D.D., p. 73-74.
- ²⁰ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ²¹ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ²² <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ²³ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.
- ²⁴ <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks/index.html> and *History of the Cherokee Indians*, by Emmett Starr.

**THE OLD SCHOOL AT LONG ISLAND
by John Hembree of Lexington, KY**

You must be getting old if you remember the old three-room school at Long Island, Alabama. The only records I could find are minutes from the Jackson County Board of Education. The October 21, 1927, minutes stated "Mr. Searcy (Atwood) came before the board in regards to the location of a school site and building of a school house suitable for the needs of the children of the Long Island district." He asked the board to look over the area, and the board agreed to do so on October 27, 1927.

The site selected was a five acre tract about one-quarter mile east of the NC&STL Railroad Depot (the depot no longer exists.) The land was owned by C. L. James and is in the corner of Section 2, Township 1, Range 9 East.

No record exists as to where Long Island children attended school prior to this time. I do know that the children of Hog Jaw Valley (south and east of the Long Island community) attended Harris Chapel School. My father, Gordon Hembree, and his brothers, Ike and Bob Hembree, spoke of attending school there. The old Harris Chapel building is still standing and is used by the community.

Long Island was designated District One and was authorized a three-room building in February 1928. Bids were considered at the June 29, 1928, meeting, and a contract was awarded to H. A. Crawford for \$3,890.00 "for a complete job, including ventilating heaters,

blackboards, paint, etc., according to plans and specifications from the State Board of Education."

The building was "L" shaped with the first and second grades to the right. Third, fourth, and fifth grades were to the left. Sixth grade and above were in the last room, and the principal taught the higher grades in that room.

The minutes show expenditures of: \$.91 paid to Scottsboro Hardware; \$12.00 paid to Mr. Walraven for a chair; and \$3.00 paid to Mrs. Allie Loyd (who taught there) for janitorial supply. Other early teachers were David Cargile, A. S. Hill, Miss J. V. Outlaw from Section, and Miss Eliza Mae Briscoe (Woodall) and Hugh Jack Rudder. Since the building had no water, water was carried from a wet weather spring across the road while it lasted. Then we went to the well at the Robert Gentry home near the depot. In the late 1930s, the county decided to drill a well adjacent to the building. The water was sulfur tasting and one could not drink it.

On June 28, 1964, the county board consolidated the Long Island school with the Bridgeport school. A motion was made to sell the school to the First Baptist Church of Long Island, but that agreement was never consummated. The building and property later sold to a community group in 1964. Sadly, the building burned in 1965 or 1966.

NOTE BY AUTHOR JOHN HEMBREE: I attended Long Island School from 1933 until 1939. I graduated from Bridgeport High School in 1944. The author is grateful for the help of Bettye Guffey of the JCBOE.

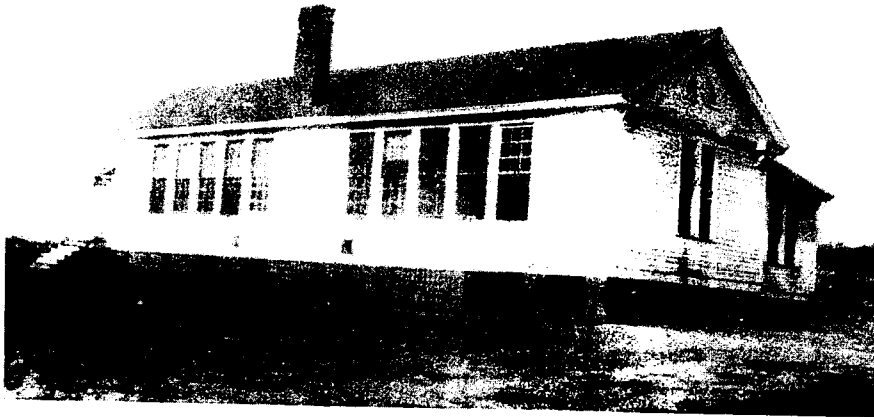


Figure 1 - Long Island School built in 1928 where Eliza Mae Briscoe Woodall taught 1937-1938 school year. She was paid \$65.00 per month or a total of \$455 for a 7-month school year. Mrs. John B. Gordon (Kathleen) Hembree, Sr. was the principal, and Eliza Mae taught third, fourth, and fifth grades. Long Island consolidated with Bridgeport school in 1964.

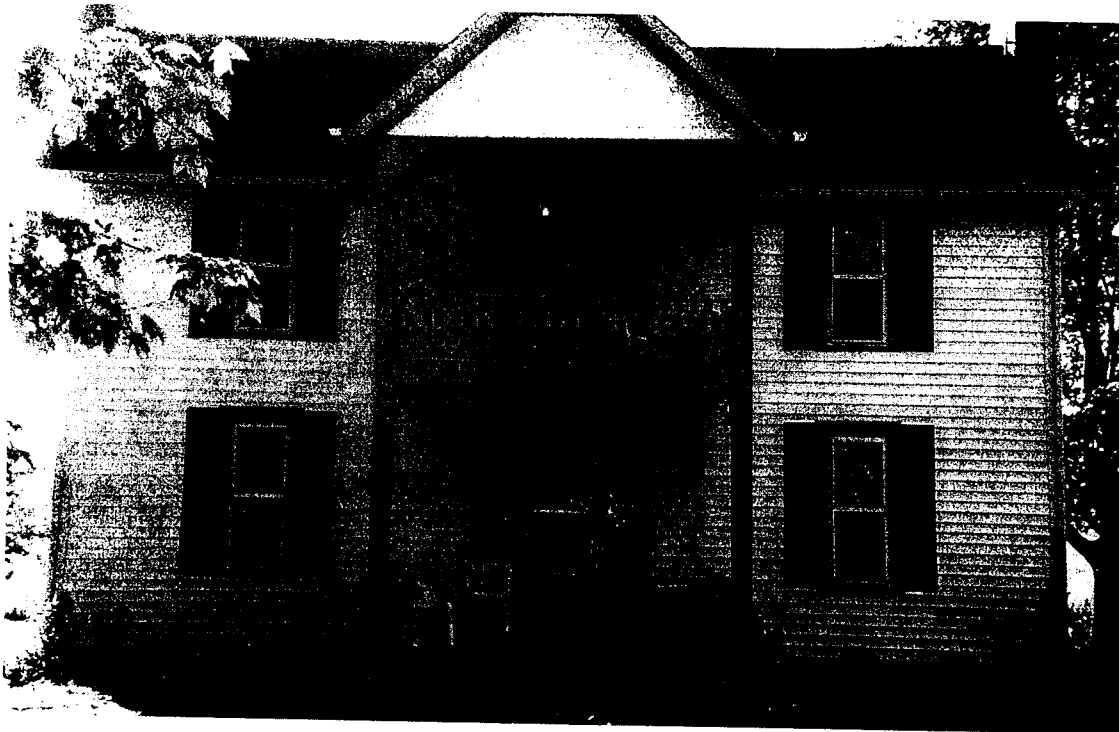


Figure 2 - Home of John B. Gordon and Kathleen Hembree, Sr., (parents of John Hembree of Lexington, KY) where Eliza Mae Briscoe (Woodall) and Ms. J. V. Outlaw boarded when they taught at Long Island. Mr. Hembree purchased the house from Mr. Ladd who probably built the house circa 1892-1893. John B. Gordon Hembree, Sr. was born Dec 6, 1903, and died Apr 21, 1988. Kathleen Hembree was born Sept 27, 1904, and died Sept 8, 1965.

SCOTTSBORO AND ITS FOUNDING FATHER: ROBERT T. SCOTT
by Ann B. Chambless

Scottsboro's history runs deep, reaching into the lives of men and women who blended the old with the new. One hundred fifty years ago, Robert Thomas Scott purchased the heart of present-day downtown Scottsboro. In its genesis, the name Sage Town was descriptive of the area. With the 1855-56 advent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the village name changed to Scott's Mills.

Born a promoter and city planner, Robert T. Scott developed a town plat and sold lots along the railroad. Even before the brick depot was finished in 1861, business houses began to appear on Main Street which is now Maple Avenue. The application for the first post office was in the name of Scott's Mills. In June 1859, the post office became Scottsborough and was not changed to Scottsboro until May 1891.

Using his political skills, Robert T. Scott lobbied the county commissioners to move the county seat from Bellefonte to Scottsboro. The Civil War and Scott's untimely death in 1863 at the hands of Federal troops did not deter his family from pursuing Scott's dream after the War.

As Administratrix of her late husband's estate, Elizabeth Ann Scott followed Scott's wishes. In an act of generosity, the Scott heirs gave the county lots for a public square on which to erect a court house. John Whitfield also donated lots from acreage he had previously purchased from Robert T. and Elizabeth Ann Scott. Auction of lots from these two sizable land donations provided both land and money necessary to build the court house. County records were moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro in November 1869, thus assuring the growth and development of Scottsboro as the legal and market center of Jackson County.

When incorporated in January 1869, the city limits extended one-half mile in all directions from the depot. After its completion in 1871, the court house became the center of a 5/8 mile city limit radius. The first business house on the public square was built in 1870; the second building was erected in 1880. Both buildings were on the east end of the north side of the square.

In 1881, a fire damaged several business houses on both sides of the railroad. One by one, these businesses began to move to the court house square. In 1882, the street leading from the depot to the Harris House located on the north end of Broad Street was lined with a row of brilliant lamps which "give our little town quite the air of a city" according to the local newspaper. The editor also reported that Scottsboro had three Sunday Schools and stated "The bells frequently ring simultaneously which gives the place a Metropolitan appearance."

In 1883, THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN editor reported: "Scottsboro needs a first class school, an artesian well on the square, a city hall, a tin shop, a tailor, and more money." In 1892, the local editor stated: "There is more building going on in Scottsboro than at any time in its history."

SCOTTSBSORO AND ITS FOUNDING FATHER: ROBERT T. SCOTT (Continued)

Robert T. Scott was born on December 1, 1800, in Granville County, NC. In 1817, he moved from Wake County, NC, to Madison County, AL, with his parents, William Alexander and Jane (Thomas) Scott and his four brothers, John T. Scott, Henry J. Scott, William A. Scott, Jr., and Thomas W. Scott. His father bought land near Maysville. Scott Family tradition relates that William Alexander Scott, Sr. had dreams of establishing a town in this area, and deeds and other Madison County court documents support this idea. William Alexander Scott, Sr. died in 1829 and was buried in the Scott family cemetery on his farm, per a Madison County, AL deed. After their father's death, four of the five Scott brothers (all except Thomas W.) moved to Jackson County, AL. William A. Scott, Jr. bought land at the foot of the north side of July Mountain. John T. Scott settled near William, Jr. Henry J. and Robert T. Scott moved to Bellefonte about 1834. Robert T. Scott served two terms as Madison County's State Representative. While living in Bellefonte, Robert T. Scott was elected Jackson County Circuit Clerk in 1838. He was elected as Jackson County's State Representative for the terms of 1836-1837 and 1837-1838. He served again 1839-1840; 1842-1843; 1844-1845; 1847-1848; and 1853-1854. He served as a delegate to the convention of the southern wing of the Democratic Party which nominated Breckenridge for president in 1860. About 1850 Robert T. Scott began buying land in Sections 19, 29, 30, and 32 of Township 4, Range 6 East. He built a home in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 29 near the location of the Scott Cemetery where he and his wife, Elizabeth Ann (Parsons) Scott are buried. Family tradition relates his home was called White Cottage and was burned by Federal troops during the Civil War. His saw mill and shingle mill were also located near his home. In 1866, Elizabeth Ann Scott was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate and filed for dower rights in the 1240 acres owned by Scott at the time of his death.

An inventory of personal property made in 1863 graphically depicts the pre-Civil War lifestyle of the Robert T. Scott family. The inventory included (but is not limited to) the following items:

1 set of China; 1 set of stone dinner plates; 2 parlor candelabras; 1 parlor lamp; 2 small oil lamps; 2 flower vases; 1 large looking glass; 1 clock; 1 wash bowl and pitcher; 6 stone jars; 1 set of knives and forks; 1 lot of cooking utensils; 1 (pie) safe; 3 sets of hand irons; 2 smoothing irons; 1 90-gallon molasses boiler; 2 large wash kettles; 1 parlor shovel and tongs; 3 sets hand irons; 1 marble slab table; 1 set of parlor chairs; 1 set of dining chairs; 1 sofa; 3 bedsteads; 3 mattresses; 3 feather beds; 1 bureau; 1 wash stand and 1 work stand; 300 volumes of miscellaneous works; 1 steam grip and saw mill; 1 shingle machine; 1 lot of leather and elastic mill belts; 1 carriage and harness; 1 buggy; numerous household and farming tools; cattle; hogs; mules, a yoke of oxen, one bay horse; 3 wagons; 1 U.S. map; and 1 water cooler.

The Robert T. Scott property inventory recorded how the stock and other items were disposed of:

4 mules were sold for Confederate money

1 mule was taken by the Yankees

1 ox sold for Confederate money

1 ox died

8 head of cattle were taken by the Yankees

Some hogs taken by the Yankees and some were taken by local citizens

1 carriage and harness were taken by the Yankees

Shingle mill grip and saw mill were burned by the Yankees

Steam boiler still on hand

3 sets of plow gear were stolen and several ploughs were taken (no names)

30 pounds of corn sold for Confederate money

500 pounds of pork sold for Confederate money

1 bay colt sold for Greenback surety

These items were added as an addendum to the original inventory as follows:

1 corn sheller, 1 wheat fan, 1 bedstead, 1 cherry chest, carpets, 2 large waiters, and 2 small waiters.

An account on Benjamin Snodgrass for \$40.00 for the running gear of a gin

Railroad stock in the amount of \$1400.00

\$2700.00 for funded Confederate money

\$1,000.00 in bank notes on various banks in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina

The list included notes on the following individuals:

John Martin, H. C. Bradford, Benjamin Snodgrass, D. P. Skelton, T. J. Prather, J. M. P. Lyon, A. S. Gossett, Orin Hill, John McCiendon, T. J. Gist, R. C. Brewer, John Daniel, J. M. Hudgins, T. B. Griffin, and A. Moore. The Inventory was recorded by Jackson County Probate Judge L. C. Coulson on December 18, 1865, and appears to bear the personal signature of E. A. Scott as Administratrix.

ROBERT THOMAS AND ELIZABETH ANN SCOTT'S CHILDREN:

1. Walter Parsons Scott (1827-1829)

2. Mary Jane Scott (1828-1912) Married Dr. James M. Parks

3. Charlotte C. Scott (1831-1906) Married James T. Skelton

4. Thomas W. Scott (1832-1832)

5. Lucy Haywood Scott (1834-and died as infant)

6. Elizabeth Ann Scott (1836-1839)

7. Dr. Robert T. Scott, Jr. (1837-?) Married Judith M. Buchanan (He was second mayor of Scottsboro)

8. Daughter born and died on November 16, 1839

9. Walter A. Scott (1841- ?) Married Missouri Chambliss

10. Ellen Giass Scott (1843-1843)

11. Son born and died on April 26, 1845

12. Lucy Haywood Scott (1846-1925) Married Robert Hugh Bynum

RENEW MEMBERSHIP by JANUARY 1

BOOKS FOR SALE

GROWING UP HARD: MEMORIES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald G. Dykes, and the JCHA. The price of the book is \$27.50 by mail or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro Public Library or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$25.00. Mail check (\$27.50) payable to JCHA DYKES BOOK ACCOUNT, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA. The price of the book is \$23.00 by mail or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$20.00. Mail check (\$23.00) payable to HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

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

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.

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

Please provide:

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

*ZIP CODE _____

*Please provide 9-digit zip code.

NEW _____

RENEWAL _____

IF PAID 2004 does not appear on your current mailing label, PLEASE forward your check to JCHA Treasurer.

PLEASE remember to send any change of address to JCHA.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 4

October 2004

ISSN-1071-2348

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
SUNDAY, OCT 31, 2004, 2:00 P.M.

JCHA member Betty Gullatt Budlong will host an open house for JCHA members and their guests at her recently restored Townsend-Gullatt House. The JCHA will serve lemonade and cookies. The house can be reached from Highway 72 by turning on CO RD 33 and traveling west through Hollywood. From the intersection of Highway 72 and CO RD 33, travel 3.6 miles. Look for the Fairfield Baptist Church sign where you will turn right on CO RD 34 which ends in front of the Townsend-Gullatt House. Casual dress and comfortable walking shoes are suggested. David Ely, the restoration architect, will present a short program on the architecture and restoration of the house.

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 4

October 2004

PLEASE INCLUDE 9 DIGIT
ZIP CODE with your
membership renewal. IF
YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES,
please notify the JCHA to
assure continuity in mailings.

Jackson County Historical Association
P. O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
435 Barbee Lane
Scottsboro, AL 35769
email: abc123@scottsboro.org

MEMORIAL

Joyce and Alfred Kennamer
gave \$25.00 in Memory of
VIOLA HAMLET

PAINT ROCK VALLEY PROJECT

The National Register of Historic Places nomination of the Paint Rock Valley Multiple Property Submission (MPS) was approved by the Alabama Historical Commission's National Review Board on June 10, 2004.

The MPS discusses rural resources, such as farmsteads and associated fields, as well as crossroads villages which dot Paint Rock Valley. Resource types were identified valley wide to facilitate future individual and district nominations.

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY:

SHARON K. PEEL, 8609 CR 1103-B, Grandview, TX 76050-4405, seeks info on CAVIN, DAVIS, MATTHEWS, and LEE families. Can you help?

PROPOSED REVISION OF BYLAWS

At the July business meeting, the Bylaws Revision Committee recommended the dues for annual membership be raised from \$15 .00 to \$20.00, with a \$15.00 rate for senior citizens (62 and over) and students (22 and under). The increase is to take effect on Jan 1, 2005. Dues shall be payable at the first meeting in January and shall be delinquent by the first meeting in April. Final vote will be at October 31 business meeting.

DYKES BOOK REVIEWED IN THE ALABAMA REVIEW by Betty

Forbus, Director of the Houston-Love Memorial Library, Dothan, AL: "GROWING UP HARD: MEMORIES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY, by Ronald Dykes, is like sitting on the porch sipping a glass of cold iced tea while listening to a favorite grandparent tell stories of what it was like to grow up in a more difficult time. Ronald Dykes set out to capture a glimpse of the lives and personalities of elderly residents of Jackson County, Alabama. Through the eyes of eight delightful residents, we witness the story of a county, a region, and an era filled with characters who adapted to changes with grace and humor.

Despite differences in race and gender, the residents' stories are strikingly similar. As Dykes writes, 'most were raised on farms and were quite familiar with long hours of hard work. Families, including extended families, were close. Their parents were poorly educated, as were most people of that era, but most insisted that their children take advantage of the educational opportunities available. Churches seemed to be important centers of spiritual and social activities.'

Surprisingly, the experiences of each of them were quite similar regardless of differences in social standing, wealth (or lack of it), and even race. Photos accompany each section, and one has a hand-drawn map pinpointing the location of businesses, churches, and homes with remarkable precision."

This book can be purchased by mailing a check in the amount of \$27.50 payable to Jackson County Historical Association.

**Mail to JCHA, Dykes
Book Account, P. O. Box 1494,
Scottsboro, AL 35768.**

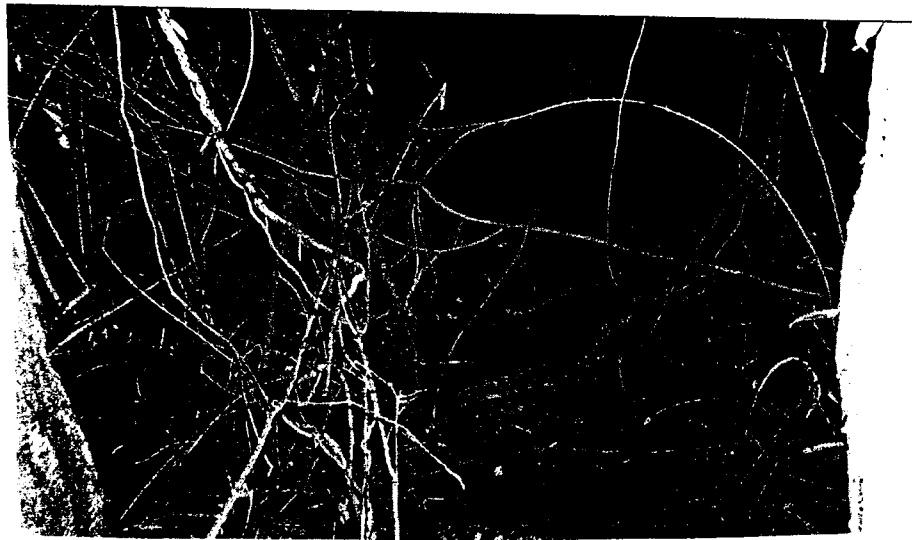
DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF OLD BELLEFONTE CEMETERY

WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO HELP CLEAN AND RESTORE?

If so, call (256) 574-3556, and let's talk preservation. In 1936, when TVA surveyed Bellefonte Cemetery, they found 243 graves.

At that time there were at least 55 inscribed markers in this cemetery.

A large number were marked with uninscribed native stones, and a larger number were located by their sunken condition. Can you provide the names of those buried in the old Bellefonte Cemetery who never had an inscribed grave marker?



PHOTOS COMPLIMENTS OF JCHA MEMBER PATRICIA RODGERS MILLS of Virginia

**THE TOWNSEND-GULLATT HOUSE: Jackson County's Best Kept Secret
by Ann B. Chambless**

One of Jackson County's best kept secrets will be revealed to the public on October 31, 2004. At the end of Jackson County Road 34, three miles west of Hollywood, Alabama, a stately farm house stands as a silent sentinel overlooking 640 acres of cotton fields, soy bean crops, and a low ridge filled with dense timber. Glancing west, an admiring eye quickly locates the south-eastern brow of Cumberland Mountain.

Built in the mid-1860s by Daniel and Nancy L. Townsend, Jr., this historic house has been carefully restored by its present owner, Betty (Gullatt) Budlong of Los Angeles, California. Architectural and physical evidence indicates this working farmhouse was constructed shortly after Daniel Townsend purchased the 640 acres comprising Section 16, Township 3, Range 6, in 1866. The 1870 census recorded the value of Daniel Townsend's property as \$4,000. This is strong evidence that the house pre-dated the 1870 census.

Civil War aficionados marvel that such a large house was constructed in war-ravished Jackson County in 1866. Jackson County Probate records verify that Daniel Townsend was a man of means from the time he arrived in Jackson County, shortly before 1860, until his death in 1883. When Daniel's bachelor uncle, Edmond Townsend, died in Madison County, AL, in 1853, Daniel and his siblings received a sizable inheritance. A comparison of 1860 and 1870 census records indicates Daniel Townsend's real estate and personal property values were higher than most Jackson County residents during that time period.

Daniel Townsend, Jr. married Nancy L. Williams on May 13, 1850, in Lunenburg County, Virginia. According to census records, their first two children were born in Tennessee: Lavina was born in 1855 and Marcellus was born in 1858. Emma and Sarah (called Sally) Townsend were born in Alabama in 1862 and 1864, respectively. Nancy L. Townsend did not live long after moving into her new home, as Jackson County, AL, probate records show she died in 1868. On March 29, 1870, Daniel Townsend married Mary (Polly) Rodden, and they also had four children:

Joseph (Joe) D. was born in 1871; Parks, born in 1873, died young; Parthena was born in 1874; and Robert was born in 1879. Their ages are based on the 1880 Jackson County, AL, census enumeration for Daniel Townsend.

On December 24, 1876, there was a wedding in the Townsend-Gullatt House. According to her marriage license, Emma Townsend married Thomas M. Angel at the home of her father, Daniel Townsend, on Christmas Eve of 1876.

THE TOWNSEND-GULLATT HOUSE

Continued

A rectangular one-story log dwelling with a side gable is located a short distance north of the farmhouse and faces west. Although the stone chimney on its south side has collapsed, it is easy to fathom that the log structure predates the restored farmhouse. According to Architect David Ely of JH Associates of Huntsville, AL, this building appears to have been constructed as a one room house with a second room added to the north in the late 19th to early 20th century. Most likely the Townsend family lived in the log house while local artisans constructed the large farmhouse in keeping with the Virginia Tidewater architecture of their native State. The Townsends came to Alabama from Virginia via a short sojourn in Tennessee.

The farmhouse is an L-shaped, one-story frame dwelling. The roof has a decorative cross gable centered at its front slope and boxed cornices with plain frieze boards and returns. A less than full facade hipped porch extends across the center of the front of the house. Cut, native limestone exterior-end chimneys provide for large fireplaces in the front parlor and keeping room, and an interior limestone chimney is located within the L. Both exterior chimneys were restored to assure safe use of the wood-burning fireplaces. The exterior of the house is clad with board and batten weatherboards, and the foundation is constructed of cut limestone. Tall, single wood, one-over-one, double hung sash windows flank the entrance.

The interior plan of the house consists of a central hall which was flanked by twin parlors. When Betty Budlong submitted her application for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, she requested and obtained permission to convert the north parlor into a keeping room-kitchen. The parlor and keeping room fireplaces have been reworked and are graced by the original mantelpieces, typical of that era, which are painted white to match the original, wide door surrounds and baseboards.

Three bedrooms are located in the rear L wing as well as an atrium porch. The 12 foot ceilings remain intact. One bedroom retains its beaded board ceiling and wall finishes. Bathrooms and closets were added during the restoration.

The farmhouse was built on an elevated slope which affords an almost breathtaking, sweeping panoramic vista from the front porch and the parlors' front windows. The back yard slopes upward into the first bench of the mountain ridge which appears to wrap and protect the house from inclement weather. Today the property owner and visitors reaffirm Daniel and Nancy L. Townsend's excellent choice of building site and house plans made 138 years ago. The house is definitely a spirit in tune with its own time.

THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE OWNED SECTION 16 of Township 3, Range 6 East and the Townsend -Gullatt House:

When the State of Alabama was created in 1819, the Federal government set aside the 16th section in each Township and Range to fund public education in Alabama. After the Civil War, the Alabama legislature voted to sell the 16th sections to the citizens of the State. The patent for the 16th Section of Township 3, Range 6 East was issued in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 23rd day of February 1866 under the Seal of Alabama and signed by Governor R. M. Patton and was countersigned by the Secretary of the State of Alabama and issued to Michael Johnson and John T. N. Card. Jackson County, AL Deed Book H, pages 357-358, dated June 21, 1866, transferred the ownership to Daniel Townsend who had actually paid the \$4500.00 to the State of Alabama to satisfy Michael Johnson's and John T. N. Card's note/bond with the State of Alabama. Michael Johnson died before 1866. Therefore, the administrator of his estate and John T. N. Card deeded the 16th section to Daniel Townsend on June 21, 1866. The deed was witnessed by John Snodgrass, Jr., P. W. Barbee, and W. B. Reed.

On January 18, 1867, Daniel Townsend executed a Deed Gift to his wife, Nancy L. Townsend, for personal and real property which included Section 16, T3, R6 East. William J. Carter was specified as Trustee. The deed reads: "For and in consideration of the natural love and affection which i bear toward my wife Nancy L. Townsend and for the further sum of \$5.00 in lawful money by William L. Carter to me in hand paid....i do hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey to William L. Carter as Trustee for the said Nancy L. Townsend the following described land situated in the County of Jackson, to wit: The 16th Section in Township 3, Range 6 East, containing 646 acres, more or less, together with all the following personal property:

The entire crop of cotton consisting of five bales, the entire crop of corn consisting of 150 barrels, eight stacks of fodder, 45 bushels of wheat grown on said premises during the year 1866, also the bond obligation or agreement executed by John D. Dickerson and Jordan Reid to said grantor for the rent of 30 acres of said land for the year 1867 together with their obligation and mortgage on said crop given for the payment of \$150.00 for a certain mule, sold and delivered to them. Also two more mules, one a brown and the other a black, aged respectively 6 and 4 years; also one bay mare 6 years old; also the family supplies of pork bacon meat, sugar and coffee, etc; 4 milk cows, 3 yearlings, and one calf, 12 head of sheep, and 18 head of stock hogs; one 2-horse buggy, one 4-horse wagon, all the plows, hoes, harrows, gearing, and all the agricultural implements of every character and description on said premises; all the household and kitchen furniture, 3 guns, one coil pistol, two men's and one woman's saddle, saddle bags, blankets, and bridles, together with all my chaises. Also, all my securities for indebtedness to me being one note due from Wm. Gwynn and John A. Shelton due in May 1866 in the

sum of \$300.00; one note on Samuel Mead, Preston Brown, and John Haynes dated March 4, 1866, due at 12 months in the sum of \$100.00; one note due from the estate of Michael Johnson for the sum of \$1500.00 one half of which has been paid and satisfied to me and which a mortgage on real estate is duly recorded in the office of the Jackson County Probate Judge; one note on Henry L. Roach for \$15.00 due in 1860; also an account on Olivia Corn now Olivia Roach, wife of Henry L. Roach, for the sum of \$30.00; one bond due from the estate of Nelson Robinson on which W. F. Hurt and William H. Robinson are sureties in the sum of \$1409.00 subject to the credit of \$200.00 paid in 1866; also the sum of \$490.00 in cash being all the cash I have on hand save a sufficiency to discharge all just demands against me."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This Deed of Trust provides legal documentation of the financial status of Daniel Townsend after the Civil War - a stark contrast to most of his neighbors who could not pay their debts and taxes and were forced to file for bankruptcy after the Civil War. Some of the notes cited were executed in 1860 and remained unpaid in January 1867.

Jackson County Probate Minutes, 1881-1884, pages 483-484, record that Daniel Townsend died on June 21, 1883, intestate. His oldest son, Marcellus Townsend, was appointed estate administrator. Probate Minutes, 1884-1886, page 1, records the sale of Section 16, T3, R6 East, except the 160 acres homestead of Polly A. Townsend, widow, was sold to Pope W. Keith for the consideration of \$3000.00 on April 8, 1884.

Pope W. Keith later sold this property to John R. Coffey. After Coffey's death, his daughter, Mary E. (Coffey) Tally and her husband, W. J. Tally, sold their half of the property to her sister, Sallie Belle (Coffey) Brown, per Jackson County Deed Book 49, pages 331-332, dated December 29, 1904.

Deed Book 57, page 453, dated April 20, 1918, records the sale by Sallie Belle (Coffey) Brown and her husband, C. W. Brown, to Thomas B. Vance and J. W. Starkey for the sum of \$20,000.00.

On August 17, 1918, J. W. Starkey sold his half interest in Section 16, T3, Range 6 East, and 200 acres in Section 9, Township 3, Range 6 East, to John Frank Gullatt for the sum of \$11,000.00 (Jackson Co, AL Deed Book 59, page 35.)

On October 3, 1918, Thomas B. and Mary E. Vance sold their half interest in Section 16, T3, R6 East, and 200 acres in Section 9, T3, R6 East, to JOHN FRANK GULLATT for the consideration of \$11,000.00 (Jackson Co, AL Deed Book 59, page 36.)

**THE TOWNSEND-GULLATT HOUSE AND ITS PRESENT OWNER:
BETTY GULLATT BUDLONG and HER GULLATT FAMILY**

by Ann B. Chambless

BETTY GULLATT BUDLONG is one of those rare people who know what is truly important in life. She deserves to be praised for being one of Jackson County's most vocal ambassadors; her actions speak louder than words. Although she has never lived in Alabama, Betty has gifted Jackson County with a unique treasure - the preservation of one of Jackson County's finest surviving 1860s vintage farmhouses with outstanding architectural significance. Quality restoration was her goal, and Betty has spared no expense in returning the Townsend-Gullatt House to its former glory. Betty was determined to hire the leading historic restoration architect in North Alabama and was directed to David Ely of JH Associates of Huntsville, Alabama. In turn, David Ely recommended Leatherwood, Inc. of Franklin, Tennessee, (a construction firm which specializes in historic restorations, museum services, and vintage building materials) to raise this "Phoenix" from its proverbial ashes.

In the initial planning stages, Betty documented the history of the house and made application for its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Since all steps in the restoration project had to be approved in advance and since the application was moving through the Department of Interior channels at a snail's pace, Betty hired an expeditor to insure the timely approval of her preservation project.

Betty Gullatt Budlong grew up in New Britain, Connecticut, and is a graduate of Chatham Hall in Virginia and Harvard University. She and her husband, Tom Budlong, and son, David Cook Budlong, reside in California. What is her connection to Jackson County, Alabama? Almost 90 years ago, her Grandfather John Frank Gullatt purchased the house and the old Townsend farm of 640 acres. Thus, today the house is known as the Townsend-Gullatt house.

When he purchased this property, John Frank Gullatt already owned a smaller farm of 120 acres and a general merchandise store and home in Hollywood, Alabama. He first rented the farm to the Wright family, and they lived in the house. In later years, the Chandler family became the farm operators and continue to oversee its operation today.

John Frank Gullatt died in 1935, and his son, Walker Frank Gullatt (Betty's father) inherited the farm. At the death of her parents, Betty inherited the farm.

Although Mr. and Mrs. John Frank Gullatt and their sons moved to New Britain, Connecticut, in 1930, the family made annual trips to Alabama. Her family's love and appreciation for the rolling fields and tree-lined ridges of the farmland which called her father back to Jackson County, Alabama, each winter grew like the flame of a torch passed from one generation to its successor. Here is Betty's Gullatt family story in her own words:

Betty wrote: "I have never lived in Alabama. My immediate family left Jackson County during the depression. My Grandfather, John Frank Gullatt, his wife Nora Lee (Howard) Gullatt and their youngest son, Walker Frank (my father), moved to Connecticut and started a Dry Cleaning and Dying business. I was teased a lot as a child about being a "slave owner," but the invitations to my birthday parties (where Southern fried chicken, hot biscuits, and creamed corn made ice cream and cake superfluous) were fought over. Every winter we would go south and visit the farm. The long drives to Alabama over twisty, two-lane Route 11 were filled with my father's tales while my Mother drove. The stories started at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and continued through Winchester, Virginia (apple center of the Shenandoah Valley and home of the first "Southern Ham Breakfast" on the route), through Tennessee and on to the farm. The drives took at least three days and were always timed so that a different cave, Civil War battle site, etc. might be visited on each trip. My brother and I learned 19th century American history from a totally different point of view than that taught in Connecticut elementary school texts. When we drove up to the "big" farmhouse, my brother and I knew the "fun" part of the trip was over for awhile. How we hated the house. It might have big rooms and high ceilings, but it smelled bad. Heat came from charcoal fires, the windows were shut against the damp Alabama winter, and there was no indoor plumbing. Electricity did not make it to the house until the 1950s for that matter, and I am sure baths were taken only weekly at best. The people talked funny and too slow. The topics were dull - crops, boll weevils, weather, whether or not the barn could last another season without major repairs, etc. Those were still the "seen but not heard" days of child rearing; this was a child's nightmare.

In the late 1950s or early 1960s, the farmhouse had to be modernized or abandoned. My Mother decided it would be cheaper to start from scratch and build a new house. She had a new tin roof installed to slow further deterioration and built a new house for the tenant farmer. The farmhouse has been vacant since that point in time. When my Mother died in 2002, I inherited the farm. I went back into the boarded-up Big House for the first time in 50 years. I was amazed. After spending the past 28 years as a Realtor, I knew a house with good bones when I saw one. This house which I remembered as a dark, depressing, smelly hovel had actually been a rather elegant farmhouse in its day; it was not Tara but honest, good, hard working and even still pretty on a sunny day.

There is an older log cabin very near the Big House. As a small child, I remember seeing a Black family there, and it was one of the places my father always visited with a carefully concealed bottle of Canadian whiskey that we had "boot legged" into then dry Jackson County.

My Father was born in 1911, the youngest of three children. His father owned a small farm (120 acres) in Hollywood, Alabama, and ran a general store which was located near the Hollywood Baptist Church. When he was a young boy, he was injured when accidentally shot with a hunting rifle. After that, he had no feeling in his right leg, but some control – he could walk short distances. His tales in the car said that after the accident his father became a driven man and sat out to restore “the family lands.” Why they got lost and needed restoration, I never knew. He bought what I have always known as “The Big Farm.” It consists of approximately 950 acres that I now own, parts of Sections 9, 15, and 17 and all of Section 16 in Township 3, Range 9 East. To my knowledge, the immediate family never lived on the big farm. The store, three boys in school, and my grandmother (the world’s best chit-chatter) stayed in the city (Hollywood). My grandfather farmed the land by contract. Grandfather Gullatt told my father that if his physical problems became too great he could “always move to the farm.” My father finished grade school in Hollywood – at the top of his class – at the age of 10. Because of his limited physical abilities, he was unable to help on the farm and was sent to boarding school in Boaz, Alabama, to “finish his education” (lots of Latin and algebra.)

When my Father was about 19 years old, economic conditions in Alabama were such that the whole family left to go North and start dry cleaning establishments pioneered by my great-uncle, Charlie Howard. The two older boys (with their wives) went to Maryland and Cleveland, Ohio. My father and his parents moved to Connecticut. Grandfather John Frank Gullatt told them, “If it doesn’t work, the farm is there (in Alabama).”

Long story made short. It worked. After my grandfather died in 1935, his life insurance was used to pay off mortgages on the farm. My grandmother, Nora Lee, was supported by my father until she died in 1951. Her two oldest sons predeceased her. My father inherited the farms.

They have not been mortgaged since then. When my father took a chance in business, my mother worried. He would look at her and say, “Baby, if it does not work, we can always go back to the farm.” My father’s dream was to return to Hollywood where he was born and raise horses on the farm. He died in 1953 at the age of 41. His last words to my mother were, “Don’t sell the farms.” My father’s brothers died leaving only daughters; my brother died in the 1960s leaving two daughters. My nieces own the small farm; I own the large farm. All my life, when I have taken a chance, I have said, “don’t worry. I can always live on the farm.”

On Sunday, October 31, 2004, at 2:00 p.m., you are invited to visit the restored farmhouse as the guest of the Gullatt-Budlong family and the Jackson County Historical Association of which I am a member.” Betty Gullatt Budlong

GULLATT GENEALOGY TO DAVID COOK BUDLONG

John Gullatt/Golatt/Gullett

b 1710 – Cecil County MD

d - ?

m 1739 – Mary

Peter Gullatt/Golatt/Gullett

(a master blacksmith)

b June 1740 – Cecil County MD

d 1783 – Fairfax County VA

m Rachael Thrift

John Gullatt

b 1781 – Truro Parish, Fairfax County VA

d 1824 – Jackson County AL

m Minerva Catherine Yancy Mitchell (1777-1862)

Had somewhere between 10 and 17 children including William, James Madison & Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson Gullatt

b 1820 – Jackson County AL

d 1896 – Jackson County AL

m Martha Clark

Several children including Jerusha who married Montford Johnson

James Preston (“Busy”) Gullatt

b December 25, 1842 – Jackson County AL

d April 11, 1926 – Jackson County AL

m January 21, 1867 – Mary Elizabeth Dudley

They had 12 children

John Frank Gullatt

b 1877 – Jackson County AL

d 1935 – New Britain CT

m 1903 – Nora Lee Howard (d 1951 – B'ham AL)

They had 3 sons – Roy Marshall 1904-1947, James Howard 1907-1950, Walker Frank 1911-1953

Walker Frank Gullatt

b May 11, 1911 – Hollywood AL

d May 21, 1953 – New Britain CT

m 1934 Pauline Moneymaker

b August 3, 1913 – Confederate KY

d April 11, 2002 – Los Angeles, CA

They had two children, Betty Jean Gullatt and John Frank Gullatt

Betty Jean Gullatt

b March 27, 1936 – New Britain CT

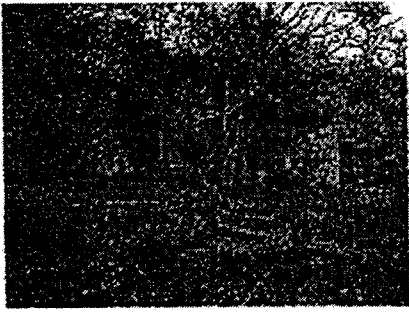
m January 31, 1958 – Thomas Standish Budlong

b December 8 1936 – Peru, IL

David Cook Budlong

b December 25, 1961 – Burbank, CA

1



01 House Front April 2003.jpg

2



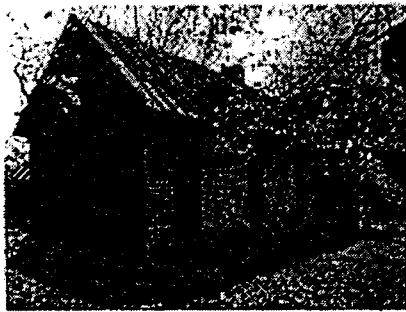
02 House Front August 2004.jpg

3



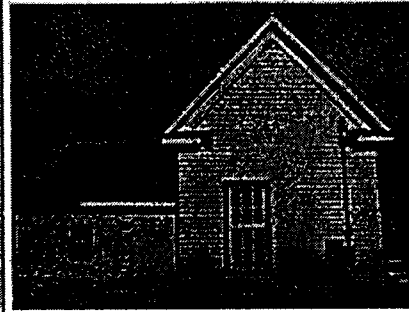
03 House Front view 2 August 2004.j

4



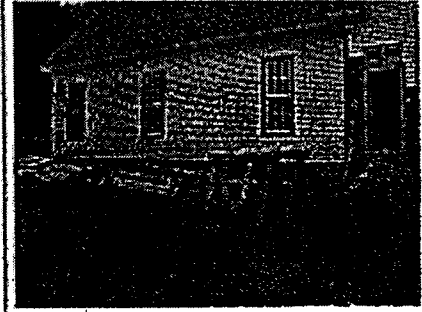
04 North side and rear April 2003.j

5



05 House Rear August 2004.jpg

6



06 North Side August 2004.jpg

7



07 South side April 2003.jpg

8



08 South side August 2004.jpg

**Townsend-Gullatt House
Restoration in progress**