

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 1

JANUARY 2006

ISSN-1071-2348

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
SUNDAY, January 22, 2006, 2:00 p.m., in the meeting room of the
Scottsboro Public Library, 1002 S. Broad Street, Scottsboro, Alabama.

The meeting will be co-hosted by the library staff and trustees.

Program Vice President Jen Stewart is pleased to announce Dr. Ronald H. Dykes
will discuss his latest book, FIGHTING THE JUST WAR: MILITARY EXPERI-
ENCES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, RESIDENTS IN WORLD WAR II.

The veterans interviewed and their families will be special guests. You may read
more about Dr. Dykes' third book on page 2 of THE CHRONICLES.

DUES FOR 2006 are now due and payable as follows:

Annual Dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Annual Dues for members over 65 years of age - \$15.00

Life Membership - \$150.00

CHRONICLES EDITOR

Ann B. Chambless

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

ANNUAL DUES: \$20.00 (due Jan 1)

Senior Citizen Annual Dues—\$15.00

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Please mail your check to:

JCHA TREASURER

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

2006 JCHA OFFICERS

President - Donna Haislip
Program V-President - Jen Stewart
Membership VPres. - Judy Weaver
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**BEULAH CHAMBLESS
SHELTON MEMORIAL**

JCHA member Sandra Shelton Burney of Douglasville, Georgia, has gifted the JCHA with \$250.00 in memory of her mother, Beulah Chambless Shelton, who was a charter member and active supporter of the JCHA.

**FIGHTING THE JUST WAR:
MILITARY EXPERIENCES OF
JACKSON COUNTY, ALBAMA,
RESIDENTS IN WORLD WAR II**

The cover of Ronald H. Dykes' third book states:

"The legacy of World War II grows dimmer with each passing year. Its importance in preserving the democracy and institutions of our country seems to be largely unknown or forgotten by many citizens. Furthermore, the veterans' memories of their war experiences are being inextricably lost by the hundreds every day." Dr. Dykes did in-depth interviews with a number of World War II

veterans in Jackson County, Alabama, eliciting their remembrances of often harrowing months and years of encounters with the enemy. Dykes considers these men to be heroes of the highest order.

The fourteen Jackson County heroes included in Dykes' book are: Charles Bynum (Torpedo Bomber Gunner); Charles Helton (Jungle Warfare/Philippine Liberation); John Neely (Invasion of Okinawa); Jimmie Tanner (Battle of Iwo Jima); Mark Scott Skelton (Jungle Warfare/Philippine Liberation); Jack Livingston (Radar Operator on LST); Walter Watson (Merrill's Marauders in Burma); O. G. Machen (USS Missouri); Charles Bradford (Battle of the Bulge/POW); Houston Kennamer (Normandy Invasion/France); Walter Proctor (Belgium, Germany/Concentration Camp Liberation); Elvin Kennamer (Belgium and Germany); "Barto" McKenzie (Normandy Invasion/France and Germany); Richard Patrick (Downed over Germany/POW); George Foshee, Jr. (Chemical Warfare/Italy); and Gene Airheart ("Lost Battalion"/France.) This book is available at the Scottsboro and Woodville libraries and the Heritage Center for \$24.95. To order by mail, send check in the amount of \$27.50 payable to the JCHA. Mail check to Dykes WW II Book Account, JCHA, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Ron Dykes will be the program speaker on January 22 at the Scottsboro Public Library. After the program, he will be available to autograph his book for YOU.

Colonel Michael Shoemaker's Civil War Memoir and STEVENSON, ALABAMA
Abstracted by Ann B. Chambless

Col. Michael Shoemaker of the Michigan Thirteenth began his Civil War memoir by stating:

"The 20th brigade, of which the 13th regiment was a part, commanded by Col. Charles G. Harker, of the 3rd Division; Brig. Gen. Thomas John Wood, of the Army of the Cumberland commanded by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, arrived at STEVENSON, ALABAMA, on Saturday, July 19, 1862, and went into camp on the hill side east of and immediately adjacent to the town."

He continued:

"In our rear was a vacant house, of which I took possession and made it the headquarters of the field and staff officers of the regiment. The other regiments of the brigade were immediately north and west of us. Picket lines were established and guards and sentinels posted in every direction from our camp. The night after our arrival was very unpleasant, rain falling most of the time."

According to a letter written to his wife on Sunday, July 20, 1862, Shoemaker and his regiment had ridden rail cars from Decatur to Stevenson where they "engaged in building stockades or fort (Fort Harker.)" More than once he told his wife that Fred must send him a New York paper as often as twice a week, as "we never get papers here unless sent directly to us."

In another letter he wrote: "This is a miserable country, the commencement (or tail) of the mountainous country of East Tennessee; but few farms and little cultivation. The inhabitants have nearly all left, and it is very difficult to get anything to live upon. We have no butter or potatoes or vegetables of any kind. The troops have been on half rations for some time, and it is hard living."

On July 24, he wrote to his wife: "Yesterday I went into town in my white hat and blouse, without vest. While there I went into an old tumble-down tavern, more like a barn than a house, had my ambrotype taken, and that is the gift I am today sending by mail..... Major Culver and myself rode out to Bolivar, a small village about four miles east of Stevenson, where we dined with Mr. Beals, who was formerly cashier of a bank in the State of New York."

On July 28, he wrote: "We are now, to make up half rations, collecting and killing all the beef cattle, or rather all the cattle of every kind, we can find, and they are hard to find. The farmers hide them in the woods and mountains, and we have to go 8 and 10 miles to find as many cattle. Potatoes are worth two and three dollars a bushel, onions fifty cents a dozen, milk fifteen cents a quart, and butter is not to be had."

On July 29, Shoemakers wrote:

"The fatigue parties today commenced to fortify the town by the erection of a redoubt, by building stockades on the line of the railroad for the protection of the depot, and by protecting and fortifying the depot buildings in such manner as to make them capable of respectable resistance."

Colonel Michael Shoemaker's Civil War Memoir and Stevenson, AL (Continued)

Col. Shoemaker's entry for August 1, 1862:

"I have today sent out another detachment to impress Negroes, mules, and carts to work on the fort." On August 2, he sent out three more detachments to impress Negroes, mules and carts to work in the entrenchments, "all of which were procured in sufficient numbers for present purposes."

Col. Shoemaker's entry for Sunday, August 3, 1862:

"I today received orders, with 'carte blanche' from Colonel Harker, to build fort and stockades and make such defenses for the protection of Stevenson as in my judgment I deemed best. Stevenson is at the junction of the Charleston & Memphis and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, and was at this time made a depot for supplies of the army, and also for the convalescent soldiers from the direction of both Huntsville and Chattanooga. I now directed two buildings, standing in what would probably be a line of fire if we were attacked, to be torn down. I also had the passenger depot and the platform of the freight depot barricaded, and I detailed three companies to occupy the depot and platform during nights. We have a large amount of rations and army stores, with more arriving, and from all directions."

In a letter to his wife dated August 7, 1862, Shoemaker wrote:

"Most of the inhabitants of the town and country have left their homes, their houses being unoccupied in our arrival here, but from the appearance of these deserted habitations I think it never was much of a town. We have torn down part of it, making room for our guns to have good range."

He and his men occupied Fort Harker on August 15, 1862. He wrote:

"On the 15th, I moved my regiment into the redoubt, or fort as we called it, which we were building on the hill south of Stevenson, pitched my tent, and took up my headquarters there.....still continued to work at and have charge of all the stockades and fortifications in the town and on its approaches."

His entry for August 16 included:

"There was a steam sawmill captured from us by the guerrillas last night within half a mile of our picket line. It was a sawmill used by a detail from the Mechanics and Engineers to get out lumber for a pontoon bridge which General Buell proposed to use in crossing the Tennessee River. The engineer, three soldiers of that regiment, and four Negroes were taken and carried away. We are surrounded by rebels. The bushwhackers and guerrillas are all around us, and the Confederate army is above (on the river) east and south of us. This war promises to become a murderous one, and if the rebels keep up their present system, the country will be desolated wherever our army goes. Colonel Harker, with the other regiments of his brigade, left early in the morning of August 21, 1862, and I saw no more of them until September 7, when I rejoined them in Nashville."

After Col. Michael Shoemaker was placed in command of the Federal troops stationed in Stevenson in late 1862, he wrote:

"General Don Carlos Buell, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, came in on the railroad on 21st (August) from Huntsville. There came also over 100 convalescent soldiers from the division of Generals Crittenden and McCook to remain here in my charge to be taken care of and made useful as far as possible. (NOTE: Dr. Mandeville was stationed at Stevenson to assist in taking care of the sick and convalescent. *The home of the late Mary Anna Rudder is said to have been used as a field hospital.*)

On the morning of the 22nd I visited and inspected the entire picket line (which was several miles in extent and completely surrounded Stevenson), the redoubt, stockades, and all points where detachments of troops were stationed, except some at railroad bridges which were outside the lines.....General Buell expressed himself pleased and satisfied with my dispositions.....The necessity of preserving railroad communication with Huntsville was particularly impressed upon me. He left with his staff on the 22nd by railroad for Decherd (Tennessee.)"

On August 23, 1862, Col. Shoemaker received a telegram telling him to "expedite shipment of stores from Stevenson in every possible way and to be ready to evacuate the place at a moment's notice." He was told to destroy everything that could not be carried away.

He wrote in his journal: "I had under my command at this time over 1000 men, the battery, and the companies of the Mechanics and Engineers, besides over 1000 convalescents, most of whom were unable to do military duty.

I had no knowledge of the movements of the army of which we formed a part except what I actually saw, and none whatever of those of the Confederate army of General Bragg to which we were opposed. This telegram was the first intimation to me of what proved to be the incursion of Gen. Bragg into Kentucky." Shoemaker was aghast at the thought of destroying such a large amount of "stores and supplies" which he had thought intended for distribution to the forces in the field. He obviously found it difficult to follow the reasoning behind this order received on such short notice which would result in the destruction of what he and his men had worked so diligently to create.

On August 25, 1862, Shoemaker wrote to his wife: "They are all in confusion here, and I fear it will be worse. I am writing in the depot. The army is retreating Huntsville and that line is abandoned. We want good generalship, or our lives if given will do no good but only be a useless sacrifice to the cause. We ought now to be acting on the offensive instead of the defensive. I hope there will soon be a change of policy, if not commanders." Strong words for a Colonel, but they were very prophetic.

He offered further comments on the situation: "Today I caused water to be hauled into the fort (Harker) so that we might have a supply of water in case of emergency. During the day, trains came in from Huntsville and passed directly through toward Nashville..."

With them came Judge Lane, Gen. Rousseau, and a large number of others who were evidently leaving the country including military officers, civilians from the loyal States connected with the army, loyal southern men, and refugees from the Confederate States.

This exodus taken in connection with the orders I was receiving forced me to conclude that our labor in the valley of the Tennessee and at Stevenson was all to be not only worthless to our cause, but was to accrue directly to the benefit of the Confederates..all because the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Buell had spent the summer repairing railroads, building bridges, and fortifications instead of making actual war upon the enemy."

"In compliance with the telegraphic order of General Buell, I sent Capt. Balch and his Company G to act as escort and guard for two howitzers (section of battery) from Bridgeport to Stevenson." (NOTE: The two howitzers were placed in position on the fortifications inside the fort.)

"On the 27th (August), for the first time the enemy began to show themselves openly in the vicinity of the fort, and two of the garrison were fired upon by a squad of mounted men within two miles of the town. One company sent below Widow's Creek bridge for wood reported the railroad track torn up."

Shoemaker wrote that he was "so engaged on the picket lines and with other duties" that on the night of August 28th he lay down without taking his clothes off. He further stated "from this time until I arrived in Nashville, TN, on September 6, my clothes were never once taken off, and this not as a matter of choice, but of necessity."

BURNING OF BOLIVAR

Late in the afternoon of August 29, 1862, Shoemaker and his men observed (from the fort) a heavy cloud of smoke rising in the vicinity of Bolivar, and he later learned the smoke came from the burning of several houses in Bolivar. He stated: "These houses, five or six of them, were no doubt burned by some men in (my) scouting party, although they all, so far as I could ascertain, denied committing the act. If done by them, (it) was against my positive order."

Shoemaker surmised that soldiers under Capt. Chadwick's' command burned the houses to avenge the ill treatment of two of their comrades by men living in the Bolivar area.

On August 30, Shoemaker began moving the provisions and ammunition out of Fort Harker, "preparatory for its abandonment." He stated he sent away everything of value. All the baggage, commissary stores, sick and convalescent soldiers remaining at Stevenson were loaded in rail cars headed for Nashville. There were a number of prisoners (part of whom were regarded as military and part as civilians who had been arrested for "acting as spies") who were also sent to Nashville.

CONFEDERATES ATTACK FORT HARKER

Shoemaker sent his Company I to scout the road between Stevenson and Bridgeport. They came in contact with a small group of Confederate cavalry and exchanged fire. The pursuit led the Federal soldiers toward an even larger body of Confederate soldiers. Shoemaker's company retreated and "were saved from capture by the speed of their horses."

In a short time, the Confederates approached the fort from the southwest "planting their battery and displaying their forces in the cleared field in that direction." They opened fire with their artillery on both the fort and the town. Shoemaker stated:

"The commander of the Confederates did not bring his forces within range of our muskets. They changed their position several times, and there was at intervals a good deal of confusion apparent in their ranks." The artillery firing was active "from 10 a.m. until about 4 p.m. without any loss on our side," according to Shoemaker's journal.

He wrote: "There was not one (of my men) killed or wounded, no gun dismantled, and our stockades and other fortifications were not injured. Some damage was done to several houses in Stevenson, but nobody was hurt. I do not know what loss the Confederates suffered."

The afternoon train came in from Huntsville with the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and the minor skirmish came to an abrupt end. Col. Shoemaker immediately sent a telegram to Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Smith "telling him that I had no doubt of my ability to hold the place if such was the wish of Gen. Buell." The response was to "withdraw in good order."

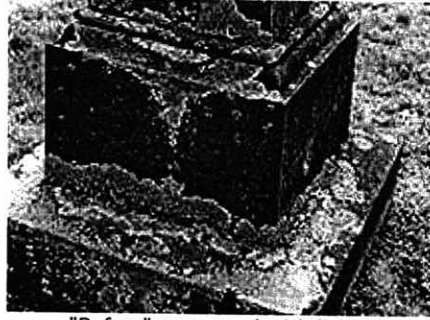
He wrote: "We were accompanied on our march from Stevenson by the entire Negro force which had been working for us on and about the fortifications, and by all others who had come into the town while occupied by our forces. There were among them as many women and children as men, and some of the most unpleasant scenes of the war were in witnessing the painful but determined efforts and struggles of some very old Negroes or some mother with a whole brood of children, to keep up with us on the march."

From Stevenson, this entourage marched to Anderson, TN. On the morning of September 2, 1862, "we commenced our march up the Cumberland Mountains with 6 pieces of artillery and all our transportation (wagons and ambulances) over a road which, as we were told, had not been traversed by a wagon in eight years or since the completion of the tunnel. The ascent was steep and not at all pleasant for officers on horseback or soldiers on foot. It was not unusual to find a perpendicular rise of two feet in the rock crossing the road. At the summit we struck a traveled road, and the descent was made with comparative ease. The distance is about 10 miles, and we arrived at Cowan, at the foot of the mountains on the north side at 2:00 p.m. They marched on to Tullahoma and Murfreesboro and arrived in Nashville on September 6, 1862."

Cleaning Basics for Older Grave Markers..

"Enough with the wire brushes! Do you clean your teeth with a wire brush? Bleach? No!"

Wire brushes, metal instruments and abrasive pads may give you instant satisfaction but, if you clean with anything that is harder than the stone, you risk scratching the face of the stone and causing more damage in the long run. The same goes for acidic cleaners, which includes most household cleaners. Powerwashers are also NOT recommended. Anything that puts out greater than 60 psi is too much force to use on older fragile stones. A garden hose putting out a gentle soaking spray is enough to clean and flush the stone (garden type sprayers also work well). If you're talking about stones from the 20th century and not marble, that's a different story."



"Before" ... covered with lichen



Cleaning a gravestone...

Stones are composed of minerals and salts. Adding chemicals to them can often cause chemical reactions that will erode the stone faster than if you just left it alone. This damage is not immediately evident, as in the case with bleach being used on marble. The stone is exposed on all sides to the elements. Using bleach will not only give you instant brightness but will cause the stone to change in pallor and most often become rough to the touch. This is because the sodium chloride in the bleach has dissolved the binding minerals and caused the quartz crystals to start to exfoliate. When this process is used on particularly soft marble and limestone, the lettering is the first to disappear. Something that is over 100 years old shouldn't look bright and new.

NEVER use paint on old grave stones..



Cleaning with plain water and soft brush

Remember, with all due respect to our monument dealers, many do not understand the concerns we have about OLD stones. They are mostly familiar with the dense granites that has been used for the past century. The techniques they use for modern stone is not safe for these fragile 100 - 180 year old markers. Each stone needs its own diagnosis; what is good in one situation is not necessarily good for all.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BELLEFONTE CEMETERY MISSION STATEMENT and GOALS

Whereas the Bellefonte Cemetery served the Bellefonte area as a public cemetery as early as 1824, and whereas the cemetery has endured public neglect for many years, and whereas the Jackson County Historical Association now desires to undertake reclamation of this sacred place in order to preserve this part of Jackson County's heritage, honor the memory of early settlers, and provide public access, it is hereby resolved that the association will foster the Friends of the Bellefonte Cemetery.

It is the desire of the Jackson County Historical Association to lead by example and use the reclamation of the historic Bellefonte Cemetery to motivate others to share in the preservation of endangered cemeteries in Jackson County, Alabama.

GOALS

- 1. Control encroaching vegetation and establish unobstructed walking paths among the grave markers.**
- 2. Limit man-made markers to funerary objects appropriate for the cemetery's time period.**
- 3. Locate, survey, photograph, evaluate, and document current condition of all graves and grave markers (both inscribed and uninscribed as of 2006.)**
- 4. As resources allow and by using appropriate methods and materials in keeping with the stone's age and composition, repair, reset, straighten, and/or adjust broken markers.**
- 5. Research and document names of those thought to be buried in this cemetery.**
- 6. Assist and offer guidance to individuals/families who wish to memorialize or commemorate an ancestor determined to be buried in an unmarked grave.**

- 7. Act as trustee for funds donated for the preservation and upkeep of this cemetery. Establish restoration/preservation priorities and apply the funds to projects within the established priorities deemed acceptable to the JCHA.**
- 8. Improve and enhance the entrance to the cemetery.**
- 9. Complete survey of the cemetery and submit application for listing on the Alabama Historical Cemetery Register.**
- 10. Coordinate cemetery cleaning days, as needed.**
- 11. Educate the public to the historic significance of this cemetery and its relation to Jackson County's first incorporated town (Bellefonte) and its role in early Jackson County history.**
- 12. Establish a veterans' roll of honor for this cemetery.**
- 13. Conduct periodic cemetery tours with appropriately dressed docents/ tour guides.**
- 14. Coordinate other appropriate activities, as needed.**



Figure 1 BELLEFONTE CEMETERY AFTER INITIAL CLEANING IN APRIL 2005

**SOME 1834 DEATHS RECORDED IN THE WESTERN METHODIST
(1833-1834), published in Nashville, Tennessee**

January 17, 1834, page 2:

Obit of ROBERT McFARLIN Robert M'Farlin, the subject of the present notice, lately departed this life at Jackson (County), Alabama, aged about 52 years. About fifteen years since [ago] he embraced religion, joined the Methodist church, since which time he has been an acceptable and useful member and an ornament to his profession. His Christian life was a practical comment on 1 John 3: 9, He that is born of God doth not commit sin. Brother M'Farlin's loss is felt by many. His honest and upright deportment rendered him respectable in all the circles of his acquaintance; his skilful and laborious attention to the duties of family, government, and the benign and gentle spirit by which all his acts were influenced, made him not only useful but peculiarly dear to his family. His fervent zeal, godly walk, and holy conversation rendered him a burning and a shining light to the class of which he was a leader. Our loss, therefore, is truly great, but it is his infinite gain, for he now, no doubt, rests in Abraham's bosom.

When inquired of during his protracted and painful illness as to his prospects beyond the grave, he answered, "it is clear." Almost with his expiring breath, his voice was heard in trembling accents to speak the praises of God. Mark the perfect man! Edward Pearson

CHRONICLES EDITOR'S NOTE: Robert McFarlin was enumerated on the 1830 Jackson Co, AL census in the Rocky Springs/Bridgeport area. His widow, Catherine (Hobbs) McFarlin was enumerated on the 1840 census (age 50-60) and does not appear on the 1850 Jackson Co census. In 1840 she lived next door to Charles Jones and near W. J. Hughs.

Page 3: Obit of JOHN B. NELSON Our dearly beloved and much lamented brother, John B. Nelson, the subject of the following brief sketch, was a citizen of Jackson county, Alabama, and became the happy participant of justification by faith in the blood of Christ in the year of our lord, 1822, at which time he attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church and until he was removed to the church triumphant he lived a happy and useful member of the same. He was a respectable citizen, an affectionate husband, and kind father. He closed the scene of his sufferings September the 1st. I saw and conversed with him a few days previous to his departure and while singing the songs of Zion, his soul caught the hallowed flame. He exclaimed, giving his hand, I am going to rest with the people of God.

He has left behind him a desolate widow and ten orphan children to mourn the absence of their affectionate head. May the God of Israel remember his ancient promise, by being a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless and may he at last bring them to enjoy his presence and reign with him world without end, amen! Lorenzo D. Mullins Bellefonte, Ala., Sept. 29th, 1834.

CHRONICLES EDITOR'S NOTE: John B. Nelson was enumerated on the 1830 Jackson Co, AL census (age 40-50) and lived two houses from Archibald Jacoway. The 1840 Jackson County census records a Jane Nelson living very close to Archibald Jacoway. Most likely, this Jane is the widow of the John B. Nelson who died in Sept, 1834, as she has 8 children still in her household. In 1830, John B. Nelson purchased the W1/2 of the SW ¼ of Section 19, Township 1, Range 7 East in Jackson County, AL.

1834 Obit of JESSE McANALLY:

The dying testimony of saints is of great importance to the Christian world. 1st because it is proof of the genuineness of the Christian religion. 2d because it confirms the truth of the glorious doctrine that the spirit which enabled the apostles to face death in his most terrific form with dauntless intrepidity and to seal the testimony of their religion with their blood, yet resides in the true Christian church; and 3d because while this glorious doctrine is thus confirmed, Christians are encouraged to seek for the perfect love that casteth out all fear, even the fear of death.

Our dearly beloved and much lamented bro. Jesse McNally (McAnally), the subject of the following brief sketch, resided in Jackson county, Ala (in Paint Rock Valley), and departed this life on the 18th of June, 1834. Bro. McNally (McAnally) was born in Virginia and in an early age removed to Franklin county, Tenn. where for many years he sought pleasure in the fading flowers of time; he at last found he was trying to feast an immortal mind on husks.

He was encouraged in the 35th year of his age to attend a camp-meeting held at Farris', Franklin Co., Tenn., where the thunders of Sinai caused him to cry, "O! wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" He was then accompanied, by one more glorious than annaidus [ananius], even the spirit of truth, to the mournful mount of Calvary, where he heard the dying groans of the son of God and then the scales fell from his eyes and by the aid of the light of the new Jerusalem, he saw the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world and he was heard to exclaim, "thanks be to God for the inestimable gift of the spirit of adoption into the family of the king of saints." He then attached himself to the M. E. Church where he lived a member until the great head called him to join the church triumphant. The primary cause of his death was a wound by a ball which forced its rugged passage through his trunk, received in an engagement with the Creeks at the battle of the Horse Shoe. On the 14th of June his life was assailed by the pale horse and his rider; he was in his proper mind and deeply sensible of his near dissolution and although seized with the very pangs of death, he bore his pain with that degree of heroism which should ever characterize the dying saint. On the evening of the 18th, he informed his companion, who was weeping near him, that the storm of life would soon be over. She then asked what his prospect was beyond the grave; he observed he was going to rest in paradise with god, and said: Not a cloud doth arise, to darken the skies
Nor hide for a moment the Lord from my eyes.

He then selected the place of his interment and the plank for his coffin and delivered to his weeping wife and mourning children the valedictory address with much correctness. He then requested his companion to bring him the looking glass [mirror]; she brought it; he took it in his hand and looking said, "my eyes are waning in death; my cheeks have turned pale; my pulse is but weak and few; my heart has ceased to palpitate." He told his companion to raise him up. At this moment the golden beams of the sun of righteousness penetrated the dismal gloom and illuminated the chill mansion and shadow of death and spread glory inexpressible around the dying pilgrim, whilst he sung with a sweet but quivering tone: O Jesus my Savior, to thee I submit,
With love and thanksgiving fall down at thy feet, The sac _____ His voice here sunk in death and he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus and now is in paradise with the people of god. O may the fullness of the grace of God rest upon the widow and orphans; and may they at last be brought to heaven through Christ Jesus. Amen.

Lorenzo D. Mullins, Jackson (County), Ala., Aug. 18, 1834

NOTE BY CHRONICLES EDITOR: Jesse McAnally's widow, Joanna, was enumerated on the 1840 and 1850 but not 1860 Jackson County, AL census. She was shown as a pensioner on the 1840 census. After Jesse's death, she and her unmarried children moved from PRV to the Langston area and lived near Hillians Store in 1850. They were the parents of 12 children.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 2

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
Sunday, April 30, 2:00 p.m., Jackson County Court House court room.
Probate Judge Floyd Hambrick and President Donna Haislip will host
the meeting and direct attendees to the records storage area for the
first part of the program. Program Vice President Jen Stewart will lead the
discussion of the historic documents preservation program and share interesting
family data gleaned from the records. Ralph Mackey will share the excitement
generated when the volunteers discovered the Cobb voucher signed by President
Abraham Lincoln. Ann B. Chambless will give a brief review of the important role
W.R.W. Cobb played in local and national politics between 1844 and 1864.

DUES FOR 2006 are now due and payable as follows:

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over 65 years of age - \$15.00 LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$150.00

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**LIMITED OPPORTUNITY TO
PURCHASE BOOKS from
JCHA**

Two of the books offered for sale by the JCHA were written by Dr. Ronald H. Dykes and published by the Paint Rock Valley Press which recently closed its publishing business. These books are:

**FIGHTING THE JUST WAR:
MILITARY EXPERIENCES OF
JACKSON COUNTY,
ALABAMA, RESIDENTS IN
WORLD WAR II
and GROWING UP HARD:
MEMORIES OF JACKSON
COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN THE
EARLY TWENTIETH
CENTURY.**

Since both books have been popular sellers, the sudden closing of the Paint Rock Valley Press left the association with a small inventory. ***These two books will be sold on first order received, first supplied basis. An order blank on page 13 will facilitate your request.***

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE NEWS

An important piece of legislation is working itself through the Alabama Legislature. SB 323 would provide state tax credits for certified rehabilitation projects.

Tax credits for historic preservation are extremely important tools to facilitate the rehabilitation of buildings which have deteriorated or have been vacated in recent years, especially in towns like those in Jackson County which are struggling with economic development.

Any support you may be able to provide toward this bill will further the preservation movement in Alabama.

DR. GLORIA HEWLETT, 9401 Mill Hollow, Dallas, TX 75243-6338, is researching the ALLEN family. Can you help?

LORETTA J. FOWLER, 3991 Hill Rose Drive, Los Alamitos, CA, is searching for burial site of William and George Walker who died between 1859 and 1862. Walker family lived in Crow Creek Valley, but George Walker died in Bellefonte in 1862.

A SULTRY DAY ON JULY MOUNTAIN (by Alex Snodgrass)
as published in THE ALABAMA HERALD, dated August 1, 1878

There is a beautiful elevation west by southwest in sight of our town called the July Mountain on top of which there is a chalybeate spring at which Thomas and John Steely live and near which John Hembree has a considerable farm in cotton and corn. On Sunday morning last, we joined Judge (Nelson) Kyle, J. T. Skelton, and J. B. Tally, Jr. in an excursion to the spring and in pursuit of a mountain breeze. With everything necessary for comfort in camp-life, we reached the spring, drank water, rested, read newspapers, broiled meat, ate, and were comfortable.

We left our companions in the early afternoon with Mr. Tom Steely who was anxious to impress us favorably with the mountain on which he has selected a home and opened a considerable farm. With our guide we were to see all of interest that was to be seen thereon and thereabout. South of the chalybeate spring some three-fourths of a mile we found the cold freestone spring once used by the late lamented W. W. McCutchen.

EDITOR'S NOTE: W. W. McCutchen had drowned while attempting to cross the Tennessee River in a skiff a few weeks before this article was written.

We then passed back by (camp site of) our companions and saw three-fourths of a mile in the other direction the famous mountain crop of John Hembree who lives opposite and drinks water out of a cave in the edge of Long Hollow. John Hembree has a crop of corn estimated at 25 acres on top of the July Mountain that would be called a fine crop on the Tennessee River in first class bottom land. There is no exaggeration about this; it is true. The Steely brothers also have a fair crop for new land. The mountains of our county alone have capacity for a large population. Take valleys and mountains together, and there is no estimating the productive capacity of Jackson County.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES from the ALABAMA HERALD
Published August 29, 1878

THE SCOTT SPRING

Our attention has been called to the fact that the spring, known as the Scott Spring in our town (Scottsboro), has become useless to the owner and to the public for the lack of some necessary attention in protecting it from being dammed up with mud by stock tramping around it. Mr. J. T. Skelton, the owner, proposes at an early day to enclose it and shut out the public from its use, unless it is deemed of sufficient importance to secure the needful attention of our town authorities. We invite the attention of our authorities and people to this subject, to the end that future trouble may be avoided.

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to JCHA member Mark Scott Skelton (a descendant of Robert T. Scott), the most logical site for this spring is at the base of the mountain locally known as Tater Knob. When Robert T. Scott's land was divided among his heirs, James T. and Charlotte (Scott) Skelton acquired a tract of undeveloped (pasture) land a half mile due north of the railroad depot. The Skeltons' ownership led to the name of Skelton Hollow, and, in turn, Scott Spring became known as Skelton Spring. Most likely this spring is the original source of Bynum Branch which still flows from the foot of Tater Knob Mountain.

CAPTAIN CHENEY'S VINEYARD

Captain (Henry J.) Cheney has a six acre vineyard of the finest grapes at Ferncliff on Sand Mountain, and his native vines are said to be as delicious as any of foreign make. We are proud to claim Captain Cheney, one of Nature's noblemen, as a countryman. Would that Jackson (County) had a thousand such energetic men.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fern Cliff was so named by Capt. Cheney when he purchased the property on the brow of Sand Mountain between present-day Highway 40 and Highway 35.

PETERS POND FARMERS' ALLIANCE

by Ann B. Chambless

Peters Pond Farmers' Alliance was one of several Alliances organized in Jackson County, Alabama, during the 1880s. Announcements of the various Alliance meeting dates are found in vintage newspapers. What sets Peters Pond Alliance apart is the membership roll and minutes are extant.

Why were these Alliances formed? The intent of the organization was to be purely economic rather than political.

According to Wikipedia: "Formation and growth of Farmers' Alliances grew out of the Grange movement which formed social organizations among farmers and which had flourished in the Midwest and then spread in popularity to the South. The Farmers' Alliance was formed in response to monetary deflation and falling commodity prices after the Civil War."

Deflation resulted in wide-spread debt among Southern farmers, and many lost their lands because they were not able to get equitable prices for their crops and produce. Jackson County records show many declared bankruptcy and several lost their land because real estate taxes could not be paid in the 1870s and 1880s. The deepening crisis in farm prices was an impelling force in the rapid development of this movement in Jackson County.

Traveling lecturers furnished by the national organization convinced local farmers they should unite. By banding together, it seemed feasible that individual farmers, through voluntary cooperation, could form agricultural cartels to eliminate the middlemen. The goal was to market their goods at higher prices to larger commodity brokers through the Alliance.

The national organization continued to furnish traveling lecturers as well as written information to be used by local lecturers within the sub-alliances. By 1888, the Alliance had over 250,000 members nationwide.

PETERS POND FARMERS' ALLIANCE by Ann B. Chambless

PETERS POND is said to be named for **PETER BLANCETT**, an early settler in the vicinity of present-day Wannville. Peter Blancett was one of many "white squatters" who signed the August 1819 Memorial requesting the U.S. Government to allow the "squatters" to remain on the Cherokee land which became Jackson County on December 13, 1819.

Extant minutes of Friendship Baptist Church (located in Fackler, Alabama) record that Peter and Lotty (or Letty) Blancett joined the church in 1829. With the help of Friendship as their mother church, the Blancetts and Wanns (along with several other church members) formed Peters Pond Baptist Church.

EDITOR'S NOTE: See JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, dated July 11, 1981, for history of Friendship Baptist Church and membership roll abstracted by Ann B. Chambless.

Peter Blancett's daughter Martha (called Patsy) married Enoch Daniel Shrader. Their descendant, George L. Shrader, was president of Peters Pond Farmers' Alliance in 1888. George L. Shrader's son, G. W. Shrader, was the Alliance treasurer.

The Peters Pond Farmers' Alliance minutes book has been preserved by Shrader descendants who graciously shared a copy as a result of your editor's correspondence with Kathy Edwards.

The 1888 membership roll included:

G. L. Shrader (president); G. W. Shrader (treasurer); Arminda Shrader; C. H. Holder, E. J. Holder (doorkeeper); J. W. Holder; J. F. Helms , Z. Helms (lecturer); D. C. Miller (assistant doorkeeper); Emma Miller; Lizzie Miller; J. P. Ledbetter (assistant lecturer); P. M. Ledbetter; M. L. Bryant (secretary); W. M. Bishop (sergeant-at-arms); James Owens; Charles Gist; D. C. Hays (vice-president); John Hays; Wash Bass; Ara Grider; John H. Holloway; James Stuart; Sarah C. Brazelton; Wesley York; James P. Wann (served as secretary for a short time); and John Bean.

The Alliance initiation fee was \$1.00, and dues were \$.25 per person per quarter. The minutes show J. B. Parks of Scottsboro was county Alliance president and W. A. Rowden of Garth was county secretary.

“THE CEDARS” of the RUSSELL FARM
by Patty Woodall and Ann B. Chambless

When James Russell was appointed the first Judge of the Jackson County Court in April 1820, the county seat and court house were at Sauta. In the 1830 Jackson County census, James Russell's neighbors are all known to have been residents of Sauta. When the Federal Government first offered land for sale in Jackson County in mid-1830, James Russell purchased land near present-day Stevenson where he built a log house consisting of four large rooms, two downstairs and two upstairs with a hall upstairs and a dog trot between the two downstairs rooms. Shortly after the Civil War, four rooms, a hall and three porches were added to the original structure. Because of the cedar trees in the yard, this home became known as “The Cedars.”

A large garden was in front of the house. A smokehouse and a rock-walled dairy underground storage room were behind the house. The grounds included three acres. James Russell's son, Israel Pickens Russell, Sr. brought boxwood hedges from East Tennessee and planted them in a circle inside a drive with a wing on each side, and he lined the sidewalk. The boxwood hedges are still intact after 150 years.

Probably when more rooms were added to the house, the outside of both parts of the house were covered with weatherboarding and painted white. Also, the logs in the original house were covered with poplar sealing boards and wall-papered.

The house has been continuously occupied by members of the Russell family. The family of James Russell, his son I. P. Russell, Sr., followed by I. P. Russell, Jr., and finally by I. P. (Pick) Russell III and his wife, Ernestine, who with their children, make five generations to have lived in it.

A two room cellar was dug under part of the house which now houses a furnace. Originally, the house was heated by a fireplace in each room, and later coal-oil stoves replaced some of the fireplaces.

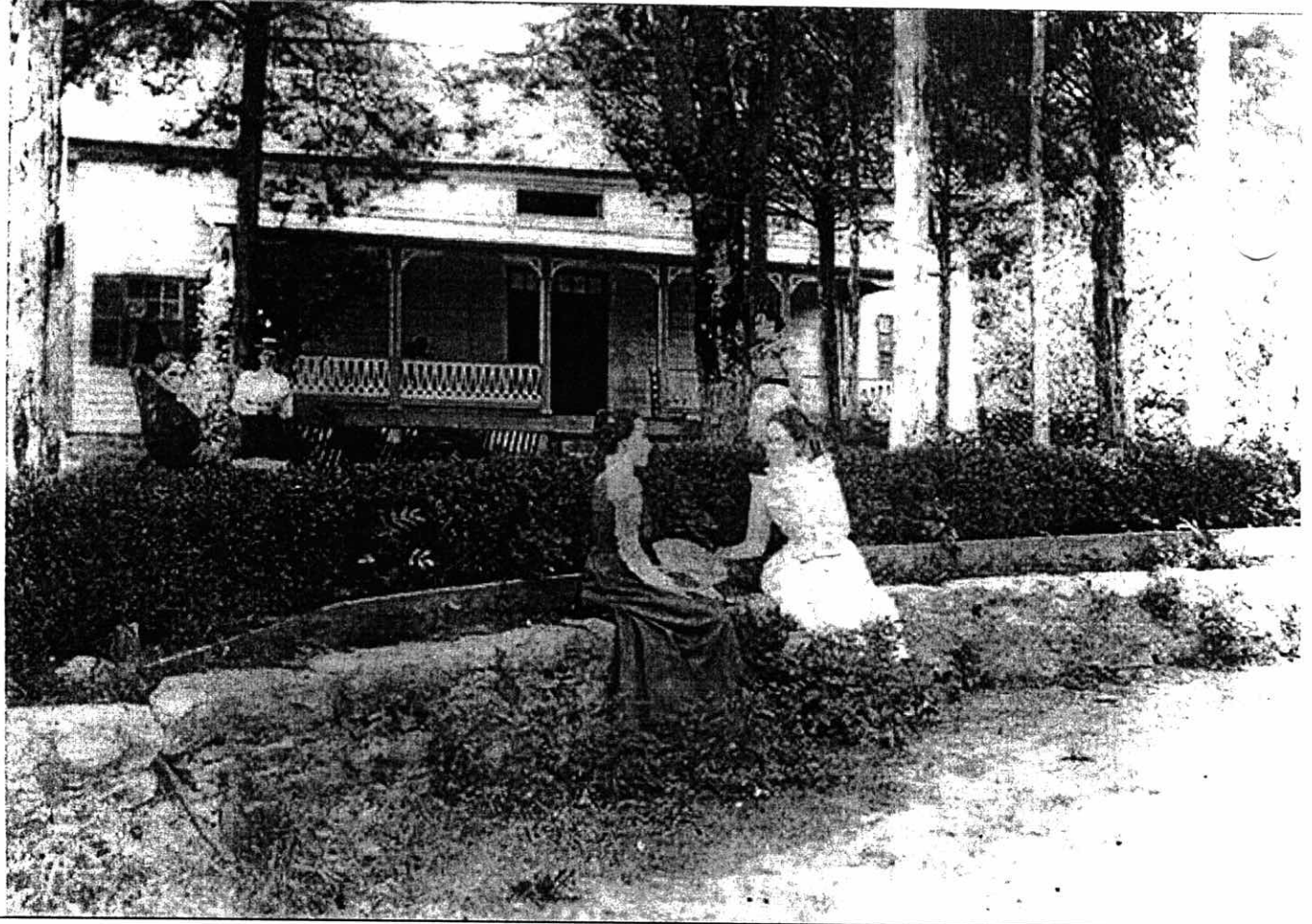
After the death of I. P. Russell, Sr. and his wife, the house was occupied by a son, James called “Doc”, and two daughters, Nellie and Annie, who did not marry. They were later joined by a married sister, Emma, who returned home. In 1946, Emma and Annie, the two sisters remaining in the house, decided to move to Stevenson because of their age and the difficulty of maintaining the place. They proposed to I. P. (Pick) Russell, III and Ernestine that they take over ownership of the house, which they did in January 1947.

After World War II ended and copper became available, the house was electrified in 1947. The former dining room was made into the kitchen, and the former kitchen was converted to a utility room. Some doors have been closed up and others opened. One porch has been made into a bathroom, and another bathroom was added upstairs problem. A bathroom was later built in the part of the house which had been added to the original.

A family story relates that the door of the first bathroom was one salvaged from an old hotel owned by Mr. Russell, Sr. which was torn down. It was the door from the hotel room numbered "1." When the bathroom was moved inside, the room on the porch became a storage room with the number 1 still visible. This room was referred to by the family as "the number one." Now it is the door to a closet, and the number may still be seen. The former front bedroom contained a very large fireplace in which the lintel was made of one solid piece of rock, but it cannot be seen today, as this was covered with a brick facade during a remodeling project in the 1960s.

In the late 1800s, I. P. Russell II built a tennis court in a lot adjacent to the house. Since there were no public tennis courts and very few home courts in this county at that time, the Russell home was a popular gathering place for improving one's tennis strokes while playing on the Russell's dirt court. Family members and friends enjoyed the sport, and the children grew up playing tennis. In the early 1950s, I. P. (Pick) Russell III built a more up-to-date tennis court for his children in their backyard.

Photo compliments of Emily (Russell) Campbell, daughter of Pickens (Pick) and Ernestine (Mann) Russell III



THE CEDARS in early 1900s with Pick's grandmother and mother and aunts: Mrs. I.P. Russell, Sr. Mrs. I.P. (Catherine Sanders) Russell II, Nellie Russell, and Annie Russell. 8

ANCESTORS OF SANDERS AND PICKENS RUSSELL III OF STEVENSON, AL
Eight Generations In Brief Outline: by Ann B. Chambless

Sanders and Pickens (Pick) Russell's first ancestor in Jackson County, AL, was JAMES RUSSELL who was born circa 1775-1780 in North Carolina. JAMES RUSSELL was the son of JANE (McIntire) and MATTHEW RUSSELL (born January 1, 1735, in Ireland), who married circa 1760 in Cumberland Co, PA. The last record of Matthew Russell in Pennsylvania was in 1763. According to deeds, MATTHEW RUSSELL purchased 300 acres of land in Mecklenburg Co, NC in 1767 and 200 more acres in 1771. In 1777, Matthew sold land in Mecklenburg County while living in Tryon Co, NC. Jane (McIntire) Russell died on April 6, 1781, and was buried in Long Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Gaston County, NC.

In 1792, Matthew Russell received a land grant of 130 acres in Abbeville Co, SC. In 1795, Matthew Russell purchased 430 acres of land in Pendleton Co, SC, and he appears on the 1800 census of Ninety-six District, SC.

In July 1812, Matthew Russell made a Will and most likely died in early 1813, as his Will was filed and proved on March 1, 1813, in Anderson County, SC. JAMES RUSSELL and his brother Thomas Russell, Sr. moved to Jackson Co, AL, by 1820, as JAMES RUSSELL was appointed the first Judge of the Jackson County Court on April 12, 1820. He served until his term expired on Jan 1, 1823. He then served three terms in the Alabama Legislature (1827-1830.) JAMES RUSSELL married Eleanor (Nellie) Blair, and they were parents of 10 children. James Russell named his third son ISRAEL PICKENS RUSSELL in honor of Israel Pickens (a native of Mecklenburg, NC) who was Governor of Alabama from 1821-1825.

ISRAEL PICKENS RUSSELL (Sr.) married Martha (Mattie) McCullough about 1859, and their children were: Joanna, born 1861; Martha Emma, born 1866; Elizabeth Ellen, born 1867; James M., born 1868; Blanche, born 1869; Annie, born 1871; and ISRAEL PICKENS, JR, born Oct 27, 1875.

ISRAEL PICKENS RUSSELL, JR. (1875-1956) married Katherine Sanders (1875-1951) on November 16, 1898. Katherine was the daughter of Rev. Constantine Blackman Sanders (1831-1911) and Dueanna Ann (White) Sanders (1832-1913), the daughter of Henry and Catherine White of Madison Co, AL.

KATHERINE and I. P RUSSELL, Jr.'s children were:
Walter Sanders Russell (1900-1982) who married Evelyn Willis (1901-1998); Helen Russell who married W. H. Phillips; and PICKENS RUSSELL III who married Ernestine Mann. Pickens and Ernestine; their daughter, Emily (Russell) Campbell; Helen (Russell) Phillips' daughter Kathryn Phillips and Helen's son Harold Russell Phillips and his wife, Ann, and their son Dr. Russell Phillips and his wife, Ann, (with sons Matthew and Owen) all have homes on the original Russell farm. Dr. Russell and Ann Phillips named their first son Matthew Russell Phillips. Thus we have Generation One:
MATTHEW RUSSELL, and Generation Eight: MATTHEW RUSSELL PHILLIPS.

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JACKSON COUNTY - 1st REGIMENT

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>WHEN COM'D</u>	<u>WHEN RES.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Lewis Kirby	Col.	March 28, 1820		
James Smith	Lt. Col.	March 28, 1820		
William Thornton	Major	July 8, 1820		
Nathaniel Hillion	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Euris Houston	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Austin Kendrick	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
John Beason	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Giles McNulty	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
John Brewer	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Isaac Clarke	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
James Rutherford	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Charles Edwards	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Robert Morris	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
John Smith	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
Hynam Walker	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
Hez(ekiah) Pickens	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
William Pruitt	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
John Stewart	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
Samuel McGehee	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
William King	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
William Clarke	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
Isaac Gideon	Lieut	July 8, 1820		
Mark Holder	Lieut.	July 8, 1820		
James Brown	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
William Snare	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
Elias Nelson	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
John Rachele	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
William Baker	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
John Clay	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
James Weaver	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
William Scott	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
John Sexon/Sexton	Ensign	July 8, 1820		
Jeremiah Matthews	Ensign	July 8, 1820		

MILITARY REGISTER -ALABAMA STATE MILITIA

Volume 2 - 1820-1832 - Page 2

Jackson County 1st Division, 1st Brigade, 1st Regiment

Nathaniel Hillion	Capt.	July 8, 1820	
Euris Houston	Capt.	July 8, 1820	
Austin Kendrick	Capt.	July 8, 1820	(continued on p. 11) 10

MILITARY REGISTER - ALABAMA STATE MILITIA
Volume 2 - 1820-1832 - Page 2
Jackson County 1st Division, 1st Brigade, 1st Regiment

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>WHEN COM'D</u>	<u>WHEN RES.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
James Rutherford	Capt.	July 8, 1820		
Charles Edwards	Capt.	July 8, 1820	Dec 27, 1822	
Robert Morris	Capt.	July 8, 1820	Aug 20, 1826	
John Lusk	Capt.	May 29, 1821		
Isam Pendergrass	Capt.	July 20, 1820		Rifleman
John Hampton	Capt.	July 24, 1820		Cavalry
John K. Tate	Capt.	Aug 24, 1822	Oct 28, 1824	Resigned
Joseph P. Frazier	Capt.	Nov 11, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Promotion
James Holland	Capt.	Dec 27, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Resigned
Robert Browning	Capt.	Dec 27, 1822	May 24, 1823	
Archibald Dickerson	Capt.	Mar 7, 1823		Resigned
Stephen Bishop	Capt.	Apr 18, 1823	Oct 28, 1824	Resigned
William T. Walker	Capt.	May 24, 1823	Aug 30, 1824	Promotion
Caleb Browning	Capt.	Jul 23, 1823		Rifle Co.
John Taylor	Capt.	Aug 30, 1824		Removed
A. F. Hargiss	Capt.	Aug 30, 1824		
James Campbell	Capt.	Aug 30, 1824		
William Blancett	Capt.	Dec 4, 1824		Vice: James Thornton
Owen Roark	Capt.	Dec 4, 1824		Vice: J. R. or K. Tate
George Gifford	Capt.	Dec 4, 1824	Mar 28, 1825	Resigned
Joel Matthews	Capt.	Feb 18, 1825	Aug 20, 1826	Vice- J. Taylor
Duncan Dickerson	Capt.	Feb 18, 1825	Aug 20, 1826	A. Dickerson
Brantley Wright	Capt.	Oct 8, 1825	Aug 29, 1826	Vice: G. Gifford
Josiah Wynn	Capt.	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: J. Matthews
Jacob Tally	Capt.	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: Robert Morris
Levi Rash	Capt.	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: T. Lanpan??
Hiram Pierce	Capt.	Sep 20, 1826		
Samuel F. Thompson	Capt.	Sep 20, 1826	Mar 22, 1828	V. D. Dickerson
Joab Potter	Capt.	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: J. Leaky
James Hawk	Capt.	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: S. Thompson
William Haney	Capt.	Nov 17, 1829		Vice: J. L. Potter
Samuel B. Moore	Capt.	Nov 17, 1829		(Governor of Alabama)
Young Sellars	Capt.	Nov 17, 1829		Vice: G.W. Sanders
John G. Walker	Capt.	Nov 17, 1829		
Francis Renshaw	Capt.	Nov 17, 1829		Vol. Cavalry
William H. Turner	Capt.	Oct 8, 1831		Vice: W. Love
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Jeremiah Hester	Capt.	Jan 16, 1832		

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<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>WHEN COM'D</u>	<u>WHEN RES.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Jabez Perkins	Lieut.	Mar 5, 1821	Jan 26, 1823	
Archibald Dickerson	Lieut.	May 29, 1821	Mar 7, 1823	Promoted
Adam Self	Lieut.	Jun 1, 1822	Apr 18, 1823	
Absalom Hillion	Lieut.	Jul 21, 1820		Rifle Co.
George Griffith	Lieut	Jul 21, 1820	Mar 7, 1823	Cavalry
Lampton Tucker	Lieut.	Nov 11, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Removed
Henry Johnston	Lieut.	Dec 20, 1822	Aug 20, 1826	Resigned
Robert Davidson	Lieut.	Dec 20, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Resigned
John Taylor	Lieut.	Dec 20, 1822		
John Martin	Lieut.	Mar 7, 1823		
Phillip Williams	Lieut.	Mar 7, 1823		
William Proctor	Adjutant	Apr 11, 1823		
Joseph H. Bradford	Paymaster	Apr 11, 1823	Aug 30, 1824	
Ansel Ward	Qtrmaster	Apr 11, 1823	Aug 30, 1824	
William McAllister	Lieut.	Apr 18, 1823	Oct 28, 1824	Resigned
William Ward	Lieut.	Aug 30, 1824		
Ellison Smith	Lieut.	Aug 30, 1824	Jul 2, 1825	Resigned
John Leakey	Lieut.	Aug 30, 1824		
Joshua Kirby	Paymaster	Aug 30, 1824		
Robert C. Pierce	Qtrmaster	Aug 30, 1824		
Shipman Reid	Lieut.	Dec 4, 1824		Vice: McAllister
Levi Rash	Lieut	Dec 4, 1824	Aug 20, 1826	
John C. Proctor	Lieut.	Feb 18, 1825	Jul 27, 1825	
Jeremiah (?)Brown	Lieut	Oct 8, 1825		
William Rawlins	Lieut.	Oct 8, 1825		Vice: C. Proctor
Hiram Pierce	Lieut.	Oct 8, 1825		Vice: E. Smith
Alfred Moore	Lieut.	Sept 20, 1826		Vice: L. Fitons?
David Leonard	Lieut.	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: L. Rash
Shelby Usry	Lieut.	Sept 20, 1826		Vice: H. Johnson
Caleb Turk	Lieut.	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: J. C. Proctor
Nicholas Broyles	Lieut.	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: J. Nichols
Jacob Carnes	Lieut	Dec 23, 1828		V: Robert Childers
John Hudson	Paymaster	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: Wm. Proctor
Joseph P. Frazier	Adjutant	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: R. Ivy
David Cawfield	Qtrmaster	Dec 23, 1828		
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James Potter	Lieut.	Nov 17, 1829		Vice: Hugh Mitchell
Richard McDuff	Lieut.	Nov 17, 1829		Volunteer Cavalry
Thomas B. Rector	Lieut.	Nov 17, 1829		Vice: N. Broyles
Isaac Hendricks	Lieut.	Jan 16, 1832		Vice: Wm. Massey

MILITARY REGISTER - ALABAMA STATE MILITIA - 1820-1832
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<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>WHEN COM'D</u>	<u>WHEN RES.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
James Brown	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
William Snare	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
Elias Nelson	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
John Rachele	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
William Baker	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
James Weaver	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820	Mar 7, 1823	
William Scott	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820		
John Sexon/Sexton	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820	Dec 27, 1822	
Jeremiah Matthews	Ensign	Jul 8, 1820	Dec 27, 1822	
Shipman Reid	Ensign	May 29, 1821	Apr 18, 1823	
Nathaniel Hickman	Ensign	Jul 24, 1820		Rifle Co.
John Bryant	Cornet	Jul 24, 1820	Mar 7, 1823	Cavalry
David Larkin	Ensign	Nov 11, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Resigned
Joseph Collins	Ensign	Dec 27, 1822	Aug 20, 1826	Resigned
John Mitchell	Ensign	Dec 27, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Resigned
Young A. Pool	Ensign	Dec 27, 1822	Aug 30, 1824	Resigned
George Justice	Cornet	Mar 7, 1823		Cavalry
James Abbott	Ensign	Mar 7, 1823		
Jeremiah Burks	Ensign	Apr 18, 1823	Oct 28, 1824	
George Byford	Ensign	Aug 30, 1824		
Joseph Marmon	Ensign	Aug 30, 1824	Aug 20, 1826	Removed
Christopher Riffe	Ensign	Apr 30, 1824	Jul 23, 1825	Resigned
Mitchell Hill	Ensign	Dec 28, 1824		V: B. Usry
William Morgan	Ensign	Dec 4, 1824	Aug 0, 1826	
Charles Ivy	Ensign	Feb 18, 1825	Jul 7, 1828	V: J. Abbott
Williams Biggs	Ensign	Oct 8, 1825		Vice: Christopher Riffe
Thomas Bryant	Ensign	Oct 8, 1825		
Deaton Murry	Ensign	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: I. Manner
Hamon Condry	Ensign	Sep 20, 1826		Vice: I. Collins
Edward Potts	Ensign	Sept 20, 1826		Vice: Wm. Morgan
William Kizzia	Ensign	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: D. Smith
Hiram Stots	Ensign	Dec 23, 1828		Vice: Charles Ivy

EDITOR'S NOTE: The original Military Register of the State Militia is found in the Alabama Department of Archives in Montgomery, Alabama.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

BOOKS FOR SALE

FIGHTING THE JUST WAR: MILITARY EXPERIENCES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, RESIDENTS IN WORLD WAR II, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the JCHA. The price of the book is \$27.50 by mail, or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro and Woodville libraries or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$24.95. Mail check (\$27.50) payable to JCHA World War II Book Account, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768-1494.

GROWING UP HARD: MEMORIES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. 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 Growing Up Hard 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 JCHA to JCHA HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

MEMBERSHIP DUES	NEW OR RENEWAL
ANNUAL DUES	\$20.00
Senior Citizen (65 or older)	\$15.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP	\$150.00

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 in good standing will 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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STATE _____

*ZIP CODE _____

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Treasurer. Please remember to send change of address to JCHA.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET SUNDAY, July 30, 2:00 p.m., Scottsboro Public Library meeting room. Program Vice President Jen Stewart will introduce folklorist Georgiana C. Kotarski, author of GHOSTS OF THE SOUTHERN TENNESSEE VALLEY. Her book includes stories from the Moody Brick, a Hollywood cemetery, and Pisgah. She hold degrees from the University of the South, Kennesaw State University, and UTC. She lives in Dunlap, TN and serves as the director of the Sequatchie Valley campus for Chattanooga State Technical Community College.

Annual Dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Annual Dues for members over 65 years of age - \$15.00

CHRONICLES EDITOR

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Scottsboro, AL 35769

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VOLUME 18, NUMBER 3

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

Sauta Cave National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Sauta Cave NWR is one of eleven National Wildlife Refuges located in the State of Alabama.



Sauta Cave NWR was purchased in 1978 to conserve fish or wildlife which are listed as endangered species and the rare fauna within the cave. The 264 acres of habitat outside of the cave is predominately hardwood forest.

Location: Sauta Cave (formerly known as Blowing Wind Cave) is located just above the Sauty Creek embayment of TVA's Guntersville Reservoir, 7 miles west of Scottsboro, AL. There are two entrances into the cave on the Refuge, but they are closed to the public. Sauta Cave NWR is currently unstaffed and all management activities are carried out by Wheeler NWR staff located in Decatur, AL.

- **Wildlife:** It serves as a minor hibernation cave for federally endangered gray and Indiana bats and historically a major maternity cave for gray bats. The most recent summer emergence count documented more than 300,000 - 4,000,000 gray bats. In addition to the rare fauna within the cave, the federally threatened Price's potato bean occurs on the Refuge.
- **History:** Sauta Cave is not a pristine one as it was used as a saltpeter mine as early as 1812 and more extensively during the Civil War. The cave was a popular site for picnicking before and after the turn of the 20th century. Later it was used as a nightclub and then a fishing store from 1919 to 1956.

QUESTION: Do YOU have pictures made at the cave before the site was purchased by the federal government in 1978? IF SO, please contact Dwight Cooley, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, 2700 Refuge Headquarters Road, Decatur, AL 35603, tel: (256) 353-7243. email: wheeler@fws.gov 2

SCOTTSBORO BEFORE 1881

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. The application for the first post office in 1855 was in the name of Scott's Mill. When the Memphis and Charleston Railroad tracks were completed in 1857, the village was called Scott's Station.

Born a promoter and city planner, Robert T. Scott developed a town plat and sold lots along the railroad. Using his seasoned political skills, Robert T. Scott began to lobby 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, Ellizabeth Ann Scott followed Scott's wishes. In an act of generosity, the Scott heirs gave the county land for a public square and the 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 1868, thus assuring the growth and development of Scottsboro as the legal and market center of Jackson County.

On December 28, 1868, the town was incorporated under the name of Scottsboro. The incorporation was amended in January 1869, and the city limits extended in a one-half mile radius of the freight depot.

Even before the brick depot was finished in 1861, business houses began to appear on Main Street which is now Maple Avenue. Residences were constructed on both streets contiguous with the railroad tracks.

SCOTTSBORO BEFORE 1881 by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)

The initial business district in Scottsboro was located on either side of the railroad track. The very first business houses were built on Main Street (present day Maple Avenue.) Main Street was intersected by Railroad Avenue which was later changed to Houston Street. When the two blocks of Main Street were filled with store fronts, store owners and professionals began building parallel to the south side of the railroad on present-day Mary Hunter Avenue.

In 1881, a fire destroyed or damaged many of the business houses on Main Street. One by one, these businesses began to move to the court house public 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."

What did Main Street look like when passengers stepped off the train in 1861 at the brand new depot?

In the beginning Scottsboro was a mere village capable of sustaining life but less than a city.

To see clearly within an 1860s' field of vision, one must ask how and why did the initial owners build as they did? What rules did they follow? Since there were no building codes, the character of the store fronts was based on the availability of building materials and the economy. The few extant descriptions relay the idea that Main Street was an accumulation of narrow wooden buildings basking in the shadow of Tater Knob. The lots were 33 feet wide and 125 feet deep. One of the first buildings housed a general store in the front and a combination school and church in the rear. There was a bell near the entrance of the church which summoned the congregation to worship on Sunday and served as a "town crier" during the week to announce a stray cow had been tied to the rope used to ring the bell.

SCOTTSBORO, BEFORE 1881 by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)

By 1861, Jackson County was “going railroading,” and Robert T. Scott’s real estate was a hot commodity.

**The 1860 census for Scottsboro provides insight into the town’s early development. Occupations listed in 1860 were:
One railroad supervisor, one railroad agent, one steam engineer, five merchants, two store clerks, one clergyman, one professor, one school mistress, eleven house carpenters, one painter, one brick mason, one seamstress, one well digger, one tanner, five shoemakers, one saddler, one washerwoman, and one farmer. Robert T. Scott was the man listed as the farmer. Please note there were NO lawyers, no physicians, no druggists, and no law enforcement officers enumerated in Scottsboro in 1860.**

By 1862, the Civil War had made its way to Northeast Alabama, and Scottsboro’s building boom came to a screeching halt. The four years of the Civil War took an even heavier toll on old Bellefonte which had served as the county seat from 1828 to 1868. In November 1868, the county records were moved to temporary quarters in Scottsboro, and Bellefonte’s business and professional people followed suit.

**As opposed to 11 carpenters in 1860, there were 23 carpenters enumerated in Scottsboro in the 1870 census. Other 1870 craftsmen in Scottsboro included:
3 plasterers, 2 brick masons, 2 painters, 2 cabinet makers, 1 machinist, and 2 wheelwrights.**

Other professions included: 1 railroad section boss, 5 railroad workers, 2 wagon makers, 1 carriage maker, 3 blacksmiths, 1 silversmith, 2 cigar makers, 1 barber, 5 grocers, 9 dry goods merchants, 4 store clerks, 1 newspaper publisher, 1 cotton operation (probably a gin), 1 school teacher, 1 music teacher, 5 physicians, 4 druggists, 8 lawyers, and 1 town marshal.

SCOTTSBORO BEFORE 1881 by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)
A STROLL DOWN MAIN STREET (between 1860 and 1880)

Welcome to Main Street in Scottsboro, Alabama. For our 1870s stroll, let's meet at the boarding house and restaurant located on the northwestern corner of Main and Railroad Avenue, diagonally across from the depot. Our next host will be Alex(ander), editor and publisher of THE ALABAMA HERALD newspaper. Here Mr. Snodgrass will introduce us to his first typesetter, his 14 year old daughter, Elizabeth. Miss Elizabeth suggests we go next door to Mary Jane Jordan's Millinery Emporium to view the latest fashions in ladies' hats and accessories. Step outside and look west. The Young family lives next door to Mrs. Jordan's Emporium. The Youngs' neighbors are the Cunningham and the Wallace families. Below the Wallace residence, we can see the house and buildings built for the railroad supervisor. At the very end of West Main Street, we can look in on Mr. O.H.P. Gardner's woodworking shop. Mr. Gardner resides on East Laurel Street.

As we head back to main business block on East Main Street, we stop in the corner grocery and leave our grocery list with the owner, Hugh H. Shelton who married T. J. Wood's daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shelton's residence is directly behind his grocery store, and their house faces Railroad Street. (Remember: Railroad Street in the 1870s is now Houston Street.)

If Mr. Shelton does not have everything on your list, we can go next door to Jim Skelton's General Merchandise Store where he displays a large variety of wares. Heading East on Main Street, we pass Bailey's Saloon, Bill Green's Barber Shop, Hugh Bynum's Billiard Parlor and Bar, and the Williams Cigar and Confectionary Shoppe. The long, narrow, shot-gun building next to Mr. Williams' building is owned by Thomas J. Wood (locally known as Uncle Tommy Wood.) Thomas J. Wood's building fronts Main Street and has a back entry on Chestnut Street. (The front of Mr. Wood's building housed one of the first grocery stores in the village, and the back was used as a combination school and church.)

SCOTTSBORO BEFORE 1881 by Ann B. Chambless

A Stroll Down Main Street between 1860 and 1870 (Continued)

The town bell was located near the back entrance. When a local cow strayed from its owner's back yard, the cow was tied to the rope which was attached to the bell. Thus the bell became the "town crier" to announce the stray's location. Mr. Wood also rented this building to the county for use as a court room while the court house was being completed in Scottsboro.

Next door to Mr. Wood's building is the local blacksmith shop. The owner must have chosen this lot to be next to Skelton Branch (later re-named Bynum Branch.) There are two stately homes below Skelton Branch. The last one (the present-day home of Wade and Pat Maples) is the home of William and Louisa Catherine (Black) Whitworth and their daughter Eleanor (Ella). Mr. Whitworth was superintendent for building the new court house, and his home is proof he is a mater carpenter.

When we leave the Whitworth house, we will accompany Miss Ella to the Depot to check on the arrival of the next passenger train. The train is late so we have time to cross the street and visit business houses on the south side of the railroad. In order to walk with Miss Whitworth, we head east and stop in to chat with Miles and James W. Moody. The Moody Brothers Mercantile is located on the southeastern corner of Railroad and (present day) Mary Hunter Street. The (John) Snodgrass, (Wiley) Cotton, and (Tarpley) Davidson General Store is next door. Our next stop is a "must" as W. H. Payne has just installed a soda fountain in Scottsboro's first drug store. Can you believe we can buy an ice cold soda in Scottsboro for just a nickel? After making our purchases at W. H. Payne Drug Store, we go down the hill and find the Hargiss Tin Shop and William H. (Billy) Norwood's law office just before we reach Mr. Hamlin Caldwell's tan yard and the grist mill on Skelton Branch. After we cross the branch, we will stop at the Harris House to see who has checked in this week.

SCOTTSBORO BEFORE 1881 by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)
A STROLL DOWN MAIN STREET (between 1870 and 1880)

The last block we will visit is west of Railroad Street (present-day Houston Street.) On the southwestern corner (of present day Mary Hunter Street) we find the hotel built by John Phillips. (Later Phillips sold the hotel to James Beason.) John and Elizabeth (Frazier) Phillips' residence is next door to the hotel. As we walk west, we approach the first brick house in Scottsboro. Its builders, Martin and Nancy (Cowan) Conley sold this property to the county, and it was used as Probate Judge David M. Tate's office from 1868 until the new court house was completed in 1871. (This building became a part of the Heritage Center complex in 1986 and is known as "the little court house.")

The house below Judge Tate's office is the home of Dr. James Buchanan. The gothic windows and gingerbread trim add to the charm of Granny Buchanan's house. John B. Tally and his family live next door to the Buchanans, and James Armstrong lives near the end of this block. Mr. Armstrong is another fine newspaper editor and keeps his readers informed of the building progress being made in our bustling little town.

Chestnut Street is one block north of Main Street, and many of Scottsboro's "first families" chose to build on Chestnut Street. Alex and Sue (Caldwell) Snodgrass and their talented daughters, Elizabeth and Lexie, live in the big house with the wide front and side veranda located on the corner of Chestnut and Railroad Street. For a time, Dr. W. H. Payne lived diagonally across the street from them, but he sold his house to Frederick Arn. On the opposite corner of Chestnut and Railroad Street, we find the home of the widow Elizabeth Barron and her sons, Meredith Barron, Jr. and Thomas Baron. James Lockard's residence is next door to the Barron home. Benjamin Snodgrass built a house just below the Lockard place. Our time has run out, and we never made it to the Scott Academy at the end of Railroad Street. Perhaps we can continue our stroll another day IF you promise to join me.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS FROM JACKSON COUNTY

2ND ALABAMA Volunteer Infantry. Company I Jackson Co. Volunteers

Officers: Beech, Charles Q., Capt. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Boulton, Gideon P., 1st Lt. - Hollywood, Alabama
Campbell, James R., 2nd Lt. - Scottsboro, Alabama

Sergeants: Skelton, James M., 1st Sgt. - Scottsboro, Alabama
McGan, Alfred W., Quartermaster Sgt. - Cullman, Alabama
Cotton, John E. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Harris, Robert K. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Harris, William E. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Larkin, William R. - Larkinsville, Alabama

Corporals:

Arn, Frederick - Scottsboro, Alabama
Coffey, Charles R. - Wannville, Alabama
Green, Walter D. - Larkins, Alabama
Humphrey Jr., Thomas I. - Cullman, Alabama
Keeton, William D. - Tupelo, Mississippi.
Porter, Rufus S. - Stevenson, Alabama

Artificer: Gentle, William - Larkinsville, Alabama

Musician: Kennamer, Elmore - Kennamer Grove, Alabama

Wagoner: Smith, Richard H. - Stevenson, Alabama

Privates:

Ashley, Joseph - Larkinsville, Alabama
Askin, William B. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Blessing, William F. - Paint Rock, Alabama
Bouldin, Virgil - Scottsboro, Alabama
Bynum, Charles W.
Cason, John B.
Coe, Charles W. - Nat, Alabama
Coffey, James D. - Limrock, Alabama
Coley, Edward J. - Sauta, Alabama

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS FROM JACKSON COUNTY, AL

Comings, Joseph L. - Kirby's Creek, Alabama
Cotton, Jerry B. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Cox, William K. - Hanceville, Alabama
Cruse, Robert H.
Davis, Oscar H. - Cincinnati, Ohio.
Deerre, John B. - Cullman, Alabama
Erwin, Joseph C. - Paint Rock, Alabama
Fehler, John - Cullman, Alabama
Gaines, John - Larkinsville, Alabama
Gladden, James W.
Gober, Isaac - Joppa, Alabama
Gold, Solomon W. - Larkinsville, Alabama Died while in service.
Goodman, William E.
Gormeley, Lawrence - Paint Rock, Alabama
Green, Thomas L. - Princeton, Alabama
Gudenrath, Harry L. - Paint Rock, Alabama
Gullatt, John A. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Hall, Walter - Holly Tree, Alabama
Hamilton, William O.
Hanckins, James M.
Hancock, James M. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Hays, Luther - Cullman, Alabama
Hendren, Sterling P.
Herrin, Charles E. - Cullman, Alabama
Hicks, James M.P. - Scottsboro, Alabama Died while in service.
Hill, Wiley F. - Paint Rock, Alabama Discharged.
Hoffman, Ralph L. - Paint Rock, Alabama

Hollis, Elijah Dozier, Scottsboro, Alabama
Holloway, Edward Y. - Index, Alabama Discharged.
Johnson, Herschel V. - Stevenson, Alabama
Jordan, Andrew J. - Scottsboro, Alabama Discharged.
King, William W. - Cullman, Alabama
Lackey, Rice - Kyle's Springs, Alabama
Lewis, John
Lusk, George W. - Tupelo, Mississippi.
Matthews, Andrew J. - Hollywood, Alabama
McCormack, Benjamin T.
McCutcheon, Harvey B. - Larkinsville, Alabama Died while in service.
Meade, Lemuel G. - Paint Rock, Alabama
Moreland, Thomas M.
Morris, David A.
Morris, James B. - Scottsboro, Alabama

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS FROM JACKSON COUNTY, AL

Nash, Jackson - Paint Rock, Alabama
Owens, Albert - Fackler,, Alabama

Parks, Anson B, Scottsboro, Alabama
Potter, David W. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Precise, James A. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Precise, Robert T. Scottsboro, Alabama
Proctor, Jesse A. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Robertson, Felix M. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Robinson, John R. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Ross, James A. - Nat, Alabama
Selby, Barton B. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Selby, Walter C. - Larkinsville, Alabama
Sherman, Dock - Trenton, Alabama
Sisk, Erskin M. - Scottsboro, Alabama
Sloan, Tyson M. - Paint Rock, Alabama
Thrower, James M.
Vickers, John H. - Kirby's Creek, Alabama Discharged.
Warren, Allie G.
Warren, Thomas L. - Hollywood, Alabama
Wilson, John C. - Scottsboro, Alabama

Company B, 2nd Alabama, Miles A. Moody, Wagoner, Scottstoro, Alabama

Company D, 2nd Alabama, William H. Murtishaw, Scottsboro,

2nd Alabama Field and Staff, W. Lee Matthews, Private, Scottsboro, Alabama

**1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Field and Staff, Lawrence E. Brown, Battalion
Adjutant, Scottsboro, Alabama**

1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Company F, Charles H. Stewart, Paint Rock

1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Company F, Joseph Stewart, Paint Rock

**The following men served in the African-American 3rd Alabama, in Company C:
Robert Connolly, Scottsboro, Alabama, John Edmondson, Aaron Martin, David
Massie, Horace Matthews, Archie McDonald, Matthew Snodgrass, William
Sturdivant, Hart Toney, William Toney, and Robert Word.**

THOMAS HOUSE

By Patty Woodall



Thomas House - early 1900's

In 1897 John A. Thomas bought ten acres from the Stevenson Land and Improvement Company. His wife, Harriett (Russell) Thomas selected from a picture the pattern for the house from a company in Chattanooga, TN. The materials for the house were pre-cut and were shipped from Chattanooga on a Southern Railway freight car. Ed Hill and his brothers were carpenters and erected the house. The exterior walls were lap siding made of yellow poplar as were the rafters and floor joists. The floors and wainscoting were from heart of pine.

In April 1898, John A. Thomas moved his family consisting of a wife and nine children into his newly built house. The youngest son, Russell, was born there later in that same year. In the mid 1930's Russell bought the house from his father and lived there until he died in 1994. Russell's widow, Rubye (Troxell) Thomas still lives in the house.

The house had four rooms and two halls on each floor of the two-storied L-shaped structure. Front porches with gingerbread trim were on both the upper and lower level. A coal or wood burning fireplace was in each room. Originally, the house was painted white with green shutters with a wood-shingle roof.

The house retains much of its original style; however, several exterior and interior changes have been made. The shutters were removed in the late 1930's. A metal shingle roof replaced the wood shingle in the late 1930's and that was replaced by a modern metal roof in 2004. In the early 1950's the house was painted brown with white trim. The picket fence was replaced by a chain link fence in the late 1980's and a few years later the gingerbread trim on the porches was replaced with plain bannisters. Bathrooms have been added on each level. A laundry room and a small sitting room have also been added. Central heat and air units have been installed.



Thoms House - during a snow storm in late 1980's



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4

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**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
SUNDAY, October 29, 2:00 p.m.** Join Program Vice President Jen Stewart as she presents Ruby Thomas and the Jackson County Dulcimer Players who will make the history and music of the Appalachian dulcimer come alive at the Stevenson park amphitheater. In case of rain or cold weather, we will meet at the Stevenson Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DRIVING DIRECTIONS from Scottsboro: Park and Amphitheater: Exit U.S. 72 at the AL Hwy 117 ramp. Turn left. The park is the first road to the left off Hwy 117. The amphitheater is across the road from the park playground equipment. CP CHURCH: Take same exit off US 72. Follow 117 into Stevenson. When you cross the railroad tracks in "beautiful historic downtown Stevenson," turn right on Main Street and follow it until you see the CP Church sign. Turn left there. The fellowship hall is in the back.

CHRONICLES EDITOR

Ann B. Chambliss

435 Barbee Lane

Scottsboro, AL 35769

Email:

rabcl23@scottsboro.org

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4

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HISTORY OF UNION CEMETERY (Woodville) PUBLISHED

Pre-order your copy of *History of Union Cemetery, Woodville, Alabama, 1834-2005*, by the late Joann Thomas Elkin. In

addition to cemetery history, you will find biographies and pictures of many early and recent Woodville-area residents.

Hard back book with 470 pages on good paper. \$50 per copy or

\$60 if mailed. Call Sue McLaughlin at 256-837-2221; 256-520-8056; or email smclaugh@hiwaay.net Delivery around 1 Nov 2006.

JCHA members Sue McLaughlin and Patty Woodall have worked tirelessly to get Mrs. Elkin's material ready for publication and bring this project to fruition.

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

LORETTA J. FOWLER, 3191 HILL ROSE DRIVE, LOS ALAMITOS, CA 90720-5223, is searching for burial site of George Walker who married Elizabeth (Betsy) Wagner on February 18, 1840, in Franklin County, TN. The 1850 Jackson County, AL, census shows George Walker in the Jackson County Jail in Bellefonte (In 1848, George killed his brother, William Walker, for helping George's wife leave an abusive domestic situation.) The 1850 Franklin County, TN census shows Elizabeth (Betsy) Wagner Walker in the household of her mother (Dicey Wagner) along with Elizabeth and George's three children: James, Mary and David Solomon Walker. The 1860 Franklin County, TN census shows James and Mary Walker in the household of their Uncle James Wagner. Dicey Wagner was also living with James Wagner in 1860. Had Elizabeth (Betsy) Wagner Walker died before the 1860 census? George Walker died in jail on October 31, 1862. WHERE ARE GEORGE AND ELIZABETH (WAGNER) WALKER BURIED?

CAROLYN PETERSON, 227 E. WATERFORD AVE, FRESNO, CA 93720-4643, email: corksterr@sbcglobal.net, is researching the JAMES and Catherine (Troxell) FARRIS family who lived near Stevenson, 1820-1840. Their sons David, William, and George Farris remained in Jackson County. George probably died in the 1850s. William married Sarah A. (Tally) Buckner on Feb 27, 1853, and he died in August 1870. David Farris died October 12, 1905. Can someone help Carolyn with obituaries for William and David Farris?

JEANETTE TUCKER, 177 WALKER RIDGE RD, BIG ROCK, TN 37023, needs info on John Mark Neal who died shortly before 1900. 2

**Civil War Encampment in Scottsboro, AL, the Twelfth Indiana,
Federal Army**

SOURCE: WARSAW DAILY TIMES, Warsaw, Indiana, Sept 12, 1903

I have already spoken of the winter spent at Scottsboro as one of the pleasantest of the career of the Twelfth during the entire service, and I have met at least three surviving veterans who spent that winter there, each of whom corroborated the statement, since it has been made and each of them referred to many camp incidents of a pleasant nature that occurred there. It was at Scottsboro we spent what was known here in the North as "the cold New Year" -January 1, 1864-and while we were "away down in Alabama," yet the weather even there had a tingle to it that in a small degree indicated that something had occurred up North from which we would hear ere long and sure enough, every letter received by members of the regiment a few days thereafter was filled with accounts of and descriptions of the "cold New Year," and the tendency of the correspondence was to make the men contented with a region where the mercury was never known to drop from comparatively warm to 28 degrees below zero in a single night! At any rate, while the ground was slightly frozen in Northern Alabama, I heard many men declare they were glad that they were absent from home when a thermometer had no better use for itself than to record such a rapid change of temperature. Aside from the weather the men were having a very pleasant time. Every day visitors from other regiments and citizens from the North who had come down to see sons, husbands, fathers and brothers, came to see the beautiful camp that the men of the Twelfth had constructed, the reputation of which extended far and wide. Besides, rations were plentiful and every man had all and more than he could eat; the health of the men was extremely good, much of it owing to the cleanliness of the camp, which was in wonderful contrast with the one at Grand Junction, where so many of the members of the regiment succumbed to the beckon of the grim destroyer, many of the deaths caused wholly from the lay of the ground and the uncleanliness of the camp. Every day the regiment went through battalion drill and finally became almost a machine that could be doubled up on itself and in an instant spread out in line of battle, changing at double-quick all the time, to the four points of the compass, firing and reloading and performing as many as eight different and distinct battalion movements, including forming and reducing square, before coming to a

halt, in that open field across the railroad from the camp that all "the boys" will remember, witnessed as it was every day by hundreds of spectators, the band having a stand built in the edge of timber and furnishing "double-quick" music for every movement made.

I am confident that every member who reads this particular reference to the camp at Scottsboro will be carried back by these few references to the drill, of the regiment at that time most vividly.

Then, too, we had amusements of many kinds. I remember one morning a snow-balling in which the men drew off and took sides, and although we were so far down South that one would hardly suppose it possible to have a game of that kind, yet such was the case, the snow being in a splendidly good condition. How many, I wonder, will remember that the game came very near ending seriously and would have done so, had I not been watching it very carefully. As the game progressed the men grew warm in the work; it became a charge from one side only to be driven back again by the other, and I could see from my standpoint that the hotheaded on each side were rapidly losing their tempers and presently instead of snow balls it was stones that were used as missiles, and after a few had been hurt on both sides, there was a rush of the contestants for their guns, and for a moment, I had all I could do to bring order out of the chaos that followed the stone throwing. Discipline, however, prevailed, and obedience to orders soon restored the men to their every day selves. I have often thought that it was fortunate that I happened to be at about the right place in camp to stop the on-rush of the men for their guns, for every one of them were worked up to such an angry mood that had but one gun been fired, the result might have caused some ugly wounds. Like all such affairs, the men were somewhat ashamed of themselves after it was all over. During the winter of 1863-1864, the troops stationed at Scottsboro became quite intimate with all the people in the country for several miles around, and on Sundays quite a number of citizens made it a point to visit the camps of the various regiments; so that after the war was over several soldiers kept up a correspondence with people whose acquaintance they made during that long, but very pleasant winter, and I know of one, at least, who went back there after the war, and married the girl he courted during our stay there.

QUESTION: Does anyone know where this camp was located in Scottsboro? Was it located in what was once locally known as Hugh Otis Bynum's pasture just west of Mountain Street?

RUSSELL's 4th Alabama, Co. "E" (Jackson County) (CSA)

Officers:

GRAHAM, Flavious Joseph, Capt. (transferred from 7th AL Infantry; wounded, Atlanta)
McMAHAN, T. E., 1st Lt.
TAYLOR, C. C. R., 2nd Lt.
McMAHAN, S. H., 3rd Lt., 2nd Lt.
BAKER, G. W., 1st Sgt.
GRIFFIN, P. G., 1st Sgt.
HINDS, S. A., Sgt.
JAMES, M. P., Sgt.
LAWSON, M. L., Sgt.
McMAHAN, John M., Sgt.;
OSBORN, W. S., 5th Sgt.
TRUE, J. W., Sgt.
AUSTIN, D. C., Cpl.
BROU, H. G., Cpl.
HAUK, John, 3rd Cpl., 3rd Sgt.
HEMBREE, I. N., 3rd Cpl.
JAMES, W. L., Cpl.
KELSAW/KELSOE/KELSO, James, Cpl.
SIMS, Martin, 4th Cpl., 5th Sgt.
WALKER, J. T., Cpl., Sgt.

Privates:

ANDERSON, Shade
AUSTIN, S. B.
BAKER, I. C.
BARIER, F. M., Blacksmith
BLACKWELL, J. E.
BLASINGAME, Howard
BURROW, J. P.
BRIDGES, James D.
BRIDGES, W. M.
CAMERON, Hugh, Bugler
CAMERON, W. J., Blacksmith
CLUCK, Andrew
COTNAM, T. S.
CRAWFORD, John R.
DODSON, William
DORR, James
HALEY, P. H.
EDWARD, Arbyony
FAGG, ?? Louis??

RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama, Company E (Continued:

Privates:

GILLILAND, J. E.

GIN/GINN, William

GRAHAM, Mike

GRAHAM, W. T.

HALL, Harman G.

HALL, Thomas

HATFIELD, ? ?

HEMBREE, B. F.

HENDERSON, John

HENDERSON, William

HORNBEAK, W. R.

JAMES, J. B.

JENKINS, John M., Farrier

**JONES, Bradley C. [March 1839-Dec 1920] (burial: Bonaventure Cemetery,
Jackson Co., AL)**

JONES, J. C.

JONES, John

JONES, William B. (also in Co. "A")

JOYNER, G. W.

KENEDY, W. J.

KIRKPATRICK, R. F.

LAMBERT, W. H.

LARKIN, J. H.

LILLY, G. G.

McMAHAN, W. J.

**McBRAYER, Thomas Jefferson [19 Jan 1841-14 March 1921] (burial: McBryar
Family Cemetery, Jackson Co., AL, per Stan Wigley)**

MIDDLETON, John R.

MITCHEL, D. F.

MITCHEL, K. F.

OSBORN, L. W.

OWEN, W. C.

PARKER, F. D.

PARKER, John H.

PAYNE, James

PEAK, Richard

PENINGTON, J. N.

PERRY, Holeman

PRICE, A. J.

PRICE, T. B.

RIDGE, F. M.

RIDGE, J. W.

RIGGLE, J. M.

RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company E (Continued)

Privates:

RUSSEL, J. C.
RUSSELL, J. L. D.
SELBY, James O.
SELBY, Samuel
SELBY, T. J.
SELBY, W. D.
SHOBCART/ ?SHUBERT, A. P.
SHOOK, James P.
SHOOK, J. N.
SHOOK, J. W. (also in Co. "A")
SHOOK, R. D.
SIMS, John
SISK, Albert
SMITH, Seaborn
SOLCER, Samuel
STAPLES, David (also in Co. "A")
SWINFORD, Ezekiel
TAYLOR, T. A. H.
THOMPSON, M.
UPSHAW, Adkins
WALKER, William
WALLACE, R. M.
WASHINGTON, J. L.
WILBANKS, L. P.
WILBANKS, W. R. S.
WILLIAMS, George W.
WILLIAMS, J. S.
WOOSLEY, B. M.

RUSSELL'S 4thAlabama Cavalry, Company. G (Madison & Jackson Co)

Officers:

SMITH, Henry G., Capt.
BROWN, John L., 1st Lt.
LAW, Isham W., 2nd Lt.
BUTLER, George W., 3rd Lt., 2nd Lt.
McKINNEY, Henry H., Sgt.; 1st Sgt.
RODEN, Lee, 1st Sgt.;
BAKER, A. I., Sgt.
BIRDSONG, Thomas L., Sgt. (also in Co. "B")
COLEMAN, John C., Sgt.
LAW, James R., Sgt.
BARRON, Noel M., Cpl., Sgt. (also in Co. "B")
GANT, Jasper N., 3rd Cpl.

RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company G (Continued)

Officers (continued):

HAWK, Joseph E., 4th Cpl.

CHANDLER, Francis M., Cpl. (also in Co. "B")

WEBB, Meredith W., Cpl., Sgt.

PENDERGRASS, Caleb J., 2nd Cpl., 1st Cpl.

WELLBORN, William Starnes, Cpl. [26 June 1826, Jackson Co., AL-28 June 1867]

(also in Co. "B"; married: Elizabeth Reynolds, Sept 28, 1856; burial: Boyd Cemetery, Jackson Co., AL

Privates:

ADKINS, Charles W.

ATCHLEY, James J.

ATCHLEY, John A.

ATCHLEY, John H.

BAILEY, Eleazar [24 August 1839-7 April 1883] (burial: Haney's Chapel Cemetery, Marshall Co., AL)

BALDRIDGE, William A.

BAXTER, Stephen B.

BAXTER, William B.

BEADLES, Benjamin

BENSON, Solomon

BERRY, John M.

BEVEL, James B.

BOHANNAN, James V.

BOHANNON, Ozah

BOSHART, Christopher C.

BOSHART, William B.

BOYD, I.

BRANDON, Richard

BRISBY, Derall

BUNN, Henry

BUTLER, John

BYNUM, Robert Hugh

CAMPBELL, William M.

CAMERON, Meredith B.

CLARK, John

COOPER, J. K. P.

CUNNINGHAM, Harry

DAVIS, Gilbert

DAVIS, John B.

DERRICK, David A.

DERRICK, Nathan H.

DERRICK, William W.

RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company G (Continued)

Privates (Continued):

DICKEY, Charles C.

DICKEY, William G.

DUDLEY, Baxtor

DULANEY, John

ELLIS, James

ELLIS, W. A.

EVANS, Thomas J.

FLETCHER, William J.

FLOWERS, I. W.

GILBREATH, Joseph

HILL, J. T.

HILL, J. W.

HILLIAN, James B.

HILLIAN, James W.

HOLLY, Asa B.

HOWARD, James P.

HOWARD, William C.

HOWK/HAWK, James

IVY, M.

JAMES, William J.

JOHNSON, C. H.

JOHNSON, Montgomery

JOHNSON, Sam

KENNEMORE/KENNAMER, Annanis

KERR, M. E.

KILE, John W.

KILLINGSWORTH, Sampson

KIRBY, James P.

KIRBY, John Miller [4 August 1835, Jackson Co., AL-24 October 1905] (son of R.L. Kirby, sr. and Elizabeth Gross; burial: Kirby Cemetery, Jackson Co., AL)

KIRBY, Richard Lawrence [19 May 1844, Jackson Co., AL-29 April 1865] (son R. L. Kirby, Sr. and Elizabeth Gross; KIA, near Woodville, AL; burial: Kirby Cemetery, Jackson Co., AL)

LAW, Francis M.

LAW, William

LING, J. H.

LUCAS, J. D.

LYON, O. M.

MANNING, William T.

MAPLES, James

MARTIN, L. B.

MATTHEWS, James

McFARLANE, William W.

**RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company G (Continued)
Privates (Continued):**

McKinlin/McKinley, Calvin
Middleton, John B.
MOODY, John J.
MOODY, William H.
MURRY, P. T.
NASH, A. S.
OZMENT, Thomas J.
PARKS, Lorenzo D.
PEARCE, T. B.
PETERS, James
PETTY, W. L.
PHILLIPS, Samuel
PHILLIPS, Seebe
PINKSTON, D. K.
PROCTOR, William
PROVENCE, James K.
ROACH, G. H.
ROACH, T. A. B.
RODEN, Felix M.
ROMANS, Silas J.
ROMANS, William
RUSSELL, William C.
SCOTT, James B.
SCOTT, Walter
SIMES, S.
SIMMS, John J.
SIMMS, Thomas
SIMMS, William
SMELSER, Albert C.
SMELSER, James
SMELSER, John
SMITH, G. M.
SMITH, Henry
SMITH, William
STARKEY, Jesse
STEPHENSON, William
STEVENSON, Bart
STEWART/STEWART, Thomas F.
SUBLETT, William S.
SWAFFORD, William W.
TARRANCE, M. J.
TATE, Jefferson
THOMAS, James M.

RUSSELL'S 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company G (Continued)

Privates (Continued)

TOON, William H.

TURNER, Lewis

VAUGHT, Hiram W.

VAUGHT, James L.

VAUGHT, William

WARNACH, A.

WELLBORN/WILBORN, George Washington [9 June 1839, Langston, AL-3 Feb 1925, Elk City, OK] (married: Anthylene Elizabeth Romans, 1856)

WELLBORN/WILBORN, James Lafayette [12 Oct 1831, Langston, AL-2 Oct 1897, Langston, AL] (married: Malinda Harrison, Jan 20, 1853)

WHILIKER/Whitaker, N.

WHITLOCK, James

WOODALL, Salathiel,

WORD, Pressley C.

WRIGHT, James W.

WRIGHT, Zacharia J.

4th Alabama (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment

4th Alabama Cavalry Regiment was formed at Murfreesboro, TN in December 1862 by a consolidation of four companies from Nathan B. Forrest's Old Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, and six companies from the 4th Alabama Battalion. (Recruits were from Cherokee, Jackson, Lawrence, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, and Wilcox Counties). Forrest's old companies had been with him for 15 months and had fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and many other engagements. Shortly after its organization, the regiment was sent with Forrest on a raid into west Tennessee, fighting in the battles of Lexington, Trenton, and Jackson. It also served in John T. Morgan's and William Wirt Allen's brigades, at Parker's Cross Roads and at Chickamauga. It also was in the Knoxville and Dalton-Atlanta campaigns. Later it skirmished in the Tennessee Valley and served under General James R. Chalmers in Alabama. After the Battle of Nashville, the 4th was assigned to Forrest's Corps and was included in the surrender on 4 May 1865. Col. A. A. Russell was twice wounded and was early placed in command of a brigade, thus the regiment was under the command of Lt. Col. Joseph M. Hambrick.

Field and staff officers: Col. Alfred A. Russell (Jackson County; wounded, twice); Lt. Col. Joseph M. Hambrick (Madison County; wounded, Calhoun, GA); Major F. M. Taylor (Madison County); and Adjutant Harry F. Christian (Madison)

- Company "E" and Company "G" were from Jackson County, Alabama.
- Co. "E" was commanded by Captain Flavius J. Graham (wounded near Atlanta), and Co. "G" was commanded by Henry F. Smith (wounded).
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"It is the pride of my life to read after so many of our old soldiers (in the CONFEDERATE VETERAN.) I was in Camp Chase, Ohio, from July 5, 1864, to March 14, 1865. While some of us are living, thousands of soldiers starved to death. We were on the brink of starvation for six months before we got out to Dixie, retaliated upon for the prisoners at Andersonville, GA. This fact was read to us on dress parade about the first of September 1864.

I joined the (CSA) army in 1862, when Buell's army invaded North Alabama, and we were under (General Nathan B.) Forrest around Murfreesboro and Nashville in the fall of 1862. Our horses were captured at Lavergne (TN) where we dismounted to make a fight. Our command was in every general engagement from Murfreesboro to Peach Tree Creek, and back to Nashville, under Bragg, Johnston, and Hood.

I am a native of Tennessee, and my parents (Thomas Boyd Foster and Eleanor (Cowan) Foster) were raised in Jackson Co, AL. I served in the First Alabama Battalion, Company A, and we were attached to the 33rd Alabama Regiment, Col. Adams commanding, Lowry's Brigade of Cleburn's Division.

There were five (Foster) brothers of us in that Tennessee and Mississippi army, two of whom are yet living. Lt. T. T. Foster, who was captured and taken to Johnson's Island and stayed until the close of the war, is still living in Stevenson, AL. My brother, Wm. M. Foster, was instantly killed on the breastworks near Pumpkinvine Creek, and I and another boy buried him after dark near an old log cabin by a board light. We stuck up a board at his head, marking his name upon it. My brother, Lt. S. C. Foster, was wounded in the knee in a desperate cavalry charge. He was taken to Atlanta and died before the armies got there..... Major John Gibson and Lt. Hugh P. Caperton were both mortally wounded on Sunday morning, Sept 20, 1863 (during the Battle of Chickamauga).

Three years ago I was back in Chattanooga and looked at the old Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain battlefields where I was in battle. I was also down in Jackson County where I shot at my first man in Dr. (William Bonaparte) Mason's lane (Mason home was destroyed by Feds.) The man (I shot at) was a bushwhacker in 1862, and I was defending my father's home....when they made it too hot for me, I skipped out and joined the regular army.

I came to (Comanche County) Texas in 1875. I was sheriff of Comanche County eight years and deputy sheriff two years, AND I never arrested an old Confederate soldier nor the son of one during this time.

Signed: Andrew B. Foster

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

BOOKS FOR SALE

FIGHTING THE JUST WAR: MILITARY EXPERIENCES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, RESIDENTS IN WORLD WAR II, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the JCHA. The price of the book is \$27.50 by mail, or it may be purchased at the Scottsboro and Woodville libraries or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center for \$24.95. Mail check (\$27.50) payable to JCHA World War II 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 JCHA to JCHA HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

MEMBERSHIP DUES	NEW OR RENEWAL
ANNUAL DUES	\$20.00
Senior Citizen (65 or older)	\$15.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP	\$150.00

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 in good standing will 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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