



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION meeting, Sunday,
JANUARY 28, 2007, 2:00 p.m., SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY
meeting room, 1002 SOUTH BROAD STREET, SCOTTSBORO.

Jen Stewart, JCHA Program Vice-President, is pleased to announce
Bobby Word will share a vintage film of Scottsboro made in the early
1950s which was produced by his father, the late Robert Word. Step
back in time and view Scottsboro as it appeared almost 60 years ago.

See if you can recognize any of the citizens in the film. The meeting is
open to the public. Please feel free to invite a friend.

2007 DUES are now due & payable: Annual Dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Annual Dues for members 65 years of age—\$15.00 LIFE MEMBERSHIP - \$150.00

Members in good standing receive **JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES**
quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

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*Jackson County Historical Assoc.
P.O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768*

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

ANNUAL DUES: \$20.00 (due Jan 1)
Senior Citizen Annual Dues—\$15.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP: \$150.00
Please mail your check to:
JCHA TREASURER
P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768

2007 JCHA OFFICERS

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GOOD NEWS from PAINT ROCK VALLEY

The long awaited tee shirts with the PRV Pipe Vine Swallowtail Butterfly are now on sale as well as a set of note cards with the same butterfly photo. Both items can be purchased for \$10.00 each prepaid. Make your check payable to PRV History Project and mail to JCHA, P. O. Box 1494. Scottsboro, AL 35768.

Judy Prince, PRV History Project coordinator, will mail your purchase(s). 2007 PRV First Sunday Yard Sales will resume the first Sunday in March.

The above described items will also be for sale at the History Project's First Sunday Yard Sales.

The old ag building at the PRV school needs immediate restoration. Many PRV proponents would like to see this building restored and used for a PRV History Exhibit facility. A group of local musicians want to sponsor a concert to attract outside funding before deterioration completely claims this historic building.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, Box E, Custer City, PA 16725, is researching William Owen JOHNSON, born circa 1831-1832, in TN, who married Gincey EVANS (born circa 1829-1830) in AL. Wm. O. JOHNSON purchased the NW1/4 of the NE quarter of Section 28, T 5, Range 5 East in March 1852. They moved to Hopkins Co, TX by 1860. Who was father of Wm. O. Johnson?

2

**BELLEFONT CEMETERY
ADDED TO ALABAMA
HISTORIC CEMETERY
REGISTER in 2006**

The Bellefonte Cemetery was inventoried and photographed after a major re-cleaning in 2006. In November 2006, Lee Ann Wofford, Cemetery Program Coordinator for the Alabama Historical Commission, notified the JCHA that the Bellefonte Cemetery is the first cemetery in Jackson County to be listed on the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register. The application was prepared and submitted by Ann B. Chambless and Donna Haislip. This project has been supported by JCHA members who volunteered labor as well as finances.

Please see Page 3.

In April, it will be time to begin our annual cleaning of this cemetery. Please look for date and time to be announced in the local newspapers.

PLEASE NOTE: The JCHA loaned the Scottsboro Public Library 114 rolls of microfilm of the Probate and Estate records from mid-1850s through early 1900s which were filmed by Gen. Society of Utah. Feel free to use these!

November 28, 2006



Jackson County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

RE: Bellefonte Cemetery, Jackson County

Dear Sirs and Madams:

The Alabama Historical Commission is pleased to inform you that the Bellefonte Cemetery located off County Road 33 in Hollywood, has been favorably reviewed and is now listed on the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register.

The Alabama Historic Cemetery Register is a prestigious listing of historic cemeteries in Alabama. These selected cemeteries are worthy of both recognition and preservation. Listing on the state cemetery register is an honorary designation imposing no restrictions on property owners.

For your information, the Bellefonte Cemetery is the 1st cemetery in Jackson County to be listed on the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register. It is the 92nd cemetery listed on the register statewide.

For additional information on the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register and other programs offered by the Alabama Historical Commission, please contact me.

The Alabama Historical Commission appreciates your efforts to preserve Alabama's historic resources. I wish you much success in all endeavors and look forward to working with you on future preservation projects.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lee Anne Wofford".

Lee Anne Wofford
Cemetery Program Coordinator
(334)230-2659
leeanne.wofford@preserveala.org

cc: Ann B. Chambless
Jackson County Commission
Tennessee Valley Historical Society 3
Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900

tel 334 242-3184
fax 334 240-3477

SARAH (SALLY) PRICE OF PAINT ROCK, ALABAMA
by Ann B. Chambless

SARAH PRICE was born between 1780 and 1790 and married circa 1812, probably in Tennessee, as her five children were born between 1813 and 1825 in Tennessee, according to their 1850 census records.

On August 28, 1830, Sarah Price purchased 80.375 acres in the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 4, Range 3 East in Jackson County, Alabama. The land is at the northern edge of the town of Paint Rock. Today, U.S. Highway 72 bisects this land. The patent certificate (No. 2742) was issued in Sarah's name, and she is listed as the head of her household on the 1830 Jackson County, AL, census. **WHO WAS HER HUSBAND and WHEN and WHERE DID HE DIE????** On March 30, 1833, Certificate Number 6153 was issued to Sarah Price covering her purchase of 55 acres (Fraction J of Section 20, Township 4, Range 3 East, in Jackson County, AL.) Section 20 joins the northern side of Section 29 where Sarah made her first purchase. Her earliest neighbors were Nelson Carrington, Arthur Frazier, John Redman, John Kennamer, Margaret Armstrong, and John and Bartlett Anderson.

SARAH PRICE's children were:

1. **JOHN (JACK) PRICE**, born circa 1813, in Tennessee, who died February 17, 1858, in Pope County, Arkansas. He married Elizabeth (Betsy) Gibson circa 1836 (daughter of Johnson and Lucy Gibson.) They were the parents of 12 children: Reuben, Christopher C., James, David B., Mary Ann, Lucy, Roane, Elizabeth, Nancy L., Archibald, and George Price.
 2. **ELIZABETH (Betsy) PRICE** was born circa 1815, in Tennessee and died before 1860. She married Levi Kennemore/Kennamer circa 1835, and he drowned near Law's Landing 1842-1844. Their children were: John, Sarah Elizabeth, and Jacob Kennamer.
 3. **ROBERT PRICE** was born circa 1818, in Tennessee, and died May 14, 1869, in Paint Rock. He married Rachel Kennamer circa 1838. They were the parents of: Charlotte (Lottie), Michael; Rebecca, Sarah W., Franklin Pierce, Thomas, and Polly A. Price.
 4. **DAVID PRICE** was born circa 1822 and married Elizabeth Wilson on August 23, 1853, in Jackson County, AL. No further information.
 5. **MARGARET (PEGGY) PRICE** was born circa 1825 in TN. She married Samuel Keel, Sr. circa 1848 (Samuel was the son of John and Annie (Busby) Keel). Samuel and Margaret (Peggy) Price Keel both died before 1870, as their children were living with Rachel (Kennamer) Price at the time of the 1870 census. Samuel and Margaret were the parents of:
John, Priscilla, Jacob, Sarah, Samuel, Jr., and Mary W. Keel.
- JCHA member Janis (Price) Lindemann** shared the Price family letters found on pages 5 through 9. Janis is the great-great-granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Gibson) Price who moved from Jackson County, Alabama, to Pope County, Arkansas, by 1840. These letters (with their phonetic spelling) provide a window on the life style of farm families in the 1840s and 1850s.

NOTE: THIS LETTER WAS TYPED AS CLOSELY TO THE ORIGINAL
FORMAT, PUNCTUATION, AND SPELLING AS POSSIBLE. PAPER
WAS FOLDED TO MAKE IT'S OWN ENVELOPE Stamp 10c written on
outside, no actual stamp.

Return Address: Woodville, Alabama
Jackson County

To Mr. John Price
Pope County
Scotia Arkansas
Stamped Date: Nov 30th

Nov 18, 1843 Dear Son and Daughter

I wonce more take the oportunity of writing you a few lines in order to inform you that myself and the rest of the family are injoying good health at present and ardently desire that when this Ititerat message comes to hand that it may find you and your family Enjoying like blessing although I have some sickness this sumer but are much beter at this time & Polly Smith has been very sick but is improoving very fast & your sister Peggy has the Ague for a long time but is now Enjoying very good health your sister Elizabeth has another heir & calls its name Sarah Elizabeth we are now living on the East side of Paint rock on the tract of land containing Eighty which we have purchased from the widow Justice for which we are to pay two hundred and fifty dollars we have five years to pay for it fifty dollars anually & and there is some adjoining it that we have purchas from the heres of the widow Lewis Containing thirty Acre you wanted to know whether we had any Idea of moving to wher you live I think it is doubtful whether Robert or David will but I cannot say that I am contented here I want to see you and your family very much and would be glad that you could come to see us times are very hard here in respect to money matters though there is fine crops of corn & cotton has been raised here Cotton is not worth one dollar twelve & half cents per hundred & corn is worth only seventy cents per Barrel Your Aunt Martha Anderson is dead she died last March was a year ago and William Anderson is married to Susan Kinemere & Sarah Anderson married David Jones Briton Jones Brother and he died the first of August last his wife had a fine son one or two days before his death and he named him Felix and she is (paper torn)

---ture and her Brother Burton is living with her Your Grandmothers Mother is not living with us she is living in Tennessee at your Uncle Fan and she was in good health the last account we had from her we wish you to write to me Imediately after the reception of this as I wish to here from you very much but would be much more Gratified if you come to see us you wish to know where your Aunt Norvil is she is living in Mississippi in about Forty miles of the Holley Springs & I canot tell you how she is prepared to pay the Debt you spoke about in your leter she moved to that State two or three years ago and we have not herd but very little about her since she moved away befor I lay down my pen I will inform you John Keel and his wife is both dead. They wer picking out cotton and a large tree fell on them they were both buried in one coffin I do know that that I have any thing more of importance to write to you at present we all Join in sending our best love and complymts to Mr Gibsons Family. I am with Respect your affectionate Mother till Death. Adiew.

Sarrah Price

ENVELOPE INFORMATION:

State of Arkansas
Scotia post office
To John Price

Lowesville Ala
August 16th
10c

Last

State of Alabama

August the 10th 1845

Dear Cosin I now take my pen in hand to inform you that we are all in tolerable health at present hoping these few lines will find you all in better health I have nothing good to right to you but hard times no money and our crops cut shorter this year by having no rain then I ever saw I have herd of many places in the country that their corn are dried up and cotton as swiveled as if it had been hit by the fire it is supposed corn will sell very high if there be any for sale I will inform you of our situations I live at Samuel Geron's I work in his black smith shop I can do tolerable good smith work and people say I can not be beat stocking cary plows your mother and the boys live on the place they bought from Thomas Justis widdow one mile below the old wot Renfrow place they give her 250 Dollars for 80 acres 50 Dollars per year till it be paid for as to my mind I think she can not make a right to orphants land but they think they can get a right granmother Armstrong live in Tennessee at aunt Elizabeth Jones she was well the last account last fall except a bad cold aunt Rebecca Norival and family lives in mississippi Hiram Harless married late Jones ess Polly and went off to mississippi in 1841 I will inform you that the year 1840 and 1841 there were so much sickness that there were scarcely people enough on foot to attend to the sick the deaths that have been since you left here are many Felix Jones David Jones Jacob Jones Elizabeth Jones are dead and your aunt Patsay that is my mother in law are dead and your sister Elizabeths oldest chile that is church hill as they call him are dead and many others too tigious to mention in 1841 the 25th day of Nov. a very windy evening as John Keel and his wife and children were picking cotton there fell a large popular tree and killed him and his wife and the children live with old man Keel I would be truly glad to see you that I could talk with you one more time if it were possible I here no talk of your brother moving to that country but if you will visit us I will be soldier enough to move to that country back with you for I dont intend staying in this country longer than I can arrange my affairs and git ready to move if you cant come send me a letter and describe that country in your letter as quick as you git this my best respects to you all untill death

Moses Busby To John Price family and
Connections and friends

A sketch of our children Moses and Nancys children Mortimer James, John, Levi _____ one little girl died July 14 1841 to which was Christenaur _____ Robert and Rachels children Carlotta, Mikel, another born dead levi and Elizabeths children John Sara ann one untimely birth David and Peggy both unmarried yet if you wish any more come and see us no more at present farewell

NOTE: Moses Busby married Nancy ANDERSON and moved to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, shortly after 1850. Moses died in Missouri between 1857 and 1860 as Nancy is listed as head of her household in 1860 census.

ENVELOPE INFORMATION

Redman Alabama
August 14

To Mr. John Price
Scotia Pope County Arkansas

10c

State of Alabama, Jackson County
August 6th 1847

Dear Brother, I take this opportunity of informing you that myself and family are at present in Tolerable Health our son has had one child the rest of the communion are well except Richard Kinemer's children and Moses Smith children have Chills also. This is certainly been one of the hottest years so far that was ever seen in this Country. corn and cotton crops are very fine I think A great deal of cotton and corn (ink blot) have been made for the last two Year. Bacon is worth Eight cents corn is worth one Dollar and fifty cents per barrel Cotton will be worth from Eight to Ten cents I received your letter the 22nd of July and was glad to here that you were all well at that time The note that you have on William Keel has not been Collected nor never will be The Ballance of the Claims I think are all settled and the claims that was against you in Prewits & Bowers hand are settled up. We are I think doing much better than when we last wrote to you instead of having to buy we are able to sell more or less produce every year and we are out of debt Except the last payment for our land which will be paid this fall. I cannot tell you anything about Richard Gibson more than he is living in the Neighbourhood of the bell Factory and they have one child and I think a son. On the 17th day of June I received a letter from the Comision of honor informing us that Grandmother died the last day of February. when you write to us again I want you to write how all our old acquaintences are doing in Arkansas. Salt is worth seventy five cents per bushel Coffee 9 to 10 for one dollar I want if nothing prevents me to come and see you and look at that country in the fall of 1848 I would be glad if you could come to see us this fall with out two much sacrefice of your business. I want you to write what you can make per acre of corn and cotton as I am very anxious to know as I have understood that the land in in that country is very poor by persons that have been there I will inform you that Arch'd Michell owns the Christian and Keel tract of land said to be worth 10 dollars per acre the Carington and Gibson tract of land is now owned by Dr. Cole a Virginian if you are not doing well and making Tollerable fast I think it would be advisable for you to come back to this country for times have altered very much since you left here and is a money making county with the right Econemy the finest flower can be bought at two dollar per hundred pounds Wheat 50 cents per bushel land rates from 4 to 6 Dollars per acre write to me what land is worth in that country first and second rate land Horse and cattle are in demand at a fare price a good horse or mare is worth from seventy to Eighty dollars Cows and calves from Eight to Ten dollars I wish you to write to me Imediately after the reception of this and not faile to write to us once evry three month as the Expenche of Postage is a mere trifle Please direct your letters to Redmans Post office I have nothing more at present that is worth attention I remain Your affectionate Brother

Robert Price

To John Price

December the 28th 1856
State of Ark. Sevier County

Mr John Price

Dear Cosin

I received yours of the 27th of Sept. a few days since which gave much Satisfaction to hear from you and that You was all well. I have nothing of Interest to wright only that myself and family is well. I married the Second year I left there and we have had six children bornd but there is only four living. and as you remarked in your letter about being a good old democrat I will give you some of their names loucinda adaline James andrew J. Price Robert Edward Warren Price Molinda Caroline Price You may judg for whether I am a democrat or not I was one of the deligates from this County in the democratic Convention to nominate our county and State ticket which we lost narry one vot from govenor down to county judg now we will begin to talk about our connection all of my sisters is living in this state there is two of them aliving here and the other in IZARD County and I am alooking for her Uncle Benj Price is aliving in Ouachita County he has ten children and they are all aliving and are democrats to Robert F. Price is aliving with me and wishes to be Remembered by you all you wanted to now whether I intended Staying here or not I recon that I am Settled for life I have good health and to be plain with you I believe that this is the healthiest portion of the Stat we have good land and water here there is different kins of land there is black land read land & gray land which is all productive you wanted me to write to you something about a land warrant there is plenty of vacant land if you wish to lay it or it is worth from a dollar to a dollar & twenty five cts per acre I would like for you to come and look at this country I think you would like it well enough to move I think this is going to be one of the Convenientest Countyes in the west I live 25 miles of the Cairo and fulton rail road survey and that is not all there is two factories in about 15 miles of me and three Steam mills two in opporation the other will be shortly Now I will give you the prices of our County Cotton is worth 10cts per pound pork is worth 5cts per pound beef from three and three & half wheat from 75cts to 1 dollar corn 50cts Cows and calves 15 dollars oxens from 40 to 75 dollars a yoke horses and mules in proption tell huffstutlers wife that I was married to John Kesterson oldest daughter and her name is annace kesterson she wants to now what has become of all her people now Jack to prove to you more fuly that I am in a healthy and in democratic portion of the country John Kesterson and his wife has 14 children and they are all aliving and are democrats to and they dont look very old at that give my respects to John hickey old man Gibson and familys in general I want you to right to me when this comes to hand direct your letters to Center point so I must come to a close nothing more at present only I remain yours until death

Michael Price

To John Price

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter was written by Michael Price, son of Robert and Nancy (Anderson) Price, to his first cousin, John Price, son of Sarah Price who died in Paint Rock between 1843 and 1850.

May the 26th 1857

State of Arkansas Sever County
Mr John Price

Dear cosin

I avail the present opportunity of dropping you a few lines to inform you that my self and family is well at present hoping that when these lines comes to hand they may find you Enjoying the Same I have nothing of interest to right only we have had a very backward Spring the frost had like to of ruind us the timber is not fairly put out yet Wheat that was sowed early is injured very much so that I dont think we will make more half crops our corn crop looks very promising at present You rote that you was coming after you layed by your crops and that you want to look at our country and I think you will like it well enough to move You rote also about bringing three land warrants with you I can tell you there is a plenty of good land that is vacant you can lay them on and also there is a place joining me that would suit you mighty well there is two Hundred and forty acres of deeded land and about fifty of acres of it in cultivation the man that ownes it is wanting to move to texas and he and will take traid in part Such as a Wagon and good mare or two give my respects to old man Gibson & family and John Hickey and family tell John that he could make his Jack here by working at his traid for we are lacking a good Black Smith rubin I want you and Christopher to come and see me if your father dont as for children we have a few our selves I will give you their names louicinda Adaline Price James Andrew Price Robert Edward Price Molinda Caroline Price John Thomas Price So I will come to a close by requesting you to right

Michael Price & Annace
To John Price and Elisabeth Price and family

to conclud I wish to introduce myself by a correspondance my name is Robert F Price one of Benjamin Price son I am a living with Michael the present year and I want you all to righ to me so nothing more at pesent

(from)

R. F. Price

(to) Mr John Price and family

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter was written by Michael Price who was the son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Price. The letter is addressed to John Price whose father's given name is unknown at this time. It is known that John Price's mother was Sarah Price who wrote the 1843 letter found on page 5. Based on the information gleaned in all these family letters, it is highly probable that Sarah Price's maiden name was also Anderson. Did Price brothers marry Anderson sisters? Also, R.F. Price stated he was the son of Benjamin Price, and it appears Benjamin Price was also a brother of Michael and John's fathers. Who was the father of Robert and Benjamin Price and their unknown brother?

BLACKWELL AND PADGETT PIONEERS IN PAINT ROCK VALLEY
Researched by Eleanor Edmondson and Padgett Descendants
and compiled by Ann B. Chambless

Eleanor Edmondson is a direct descendant of PETER BLACKWELL and has transcribed all the Jackson County Probate records for Peter Blackwell except the final decree showing how Peter's estate was divided. Eleanor has compiled a short description of each of Peter Blackwell's children which she is willing to share with other Blackwell descendants. Eleanor's email address: gen-pics@earthlink.net Eleanor has documented that PETER BLACKWELL was born circa 1788 in North Carolina, and his parents were Joel and Rebecca (Watkins) Blackwell of Rutherford County, NC. According to family tradition, Peter Blackwell married Lydia Padgett circa 1808 in Rutherford County, NC, but Eleanor has not found an actual marriage record for this couple.

Peter and Lydia (Padgett) Blackwell's children were:

1. SYLVESTER BLACKWELL was born Nov 1810 (per books and 1811 per his tombstone). He died June 3, 1888, Greene Co, Missouri, and is buried in Clear Creek Cemetery.
2. CLARISSA BLACKWELL was born ca 1816, in Rutherford Co, NC.
3. JOHN P. BLACKWELL was born May 17, 1817, in Rutherford Co, NC, and died Mar 5, 1879, in Grant Co, Arkansas.
4. NORMAN W. BLACKWELL was born circa 1819, in Rutherford Co, NC. He married Martha Patterson and their family appears on the 1850 Jackson Co, AL census. They moved to Arkansas before 1860.
5. PETER W. BLACKWELL was born Jan 2, 1820; married Theresa _____. They are both buried in the Blackwell Cemetery in Paint Rock Valley.
6. JOEL BLACKWELL (Eleanor's line) was born July 18, 1822, in NC, and died July 13, 1862, in IZARD County, Arkansas. Joel married Sarah Emeline Graham, the daughter of Jesse and Martha Jane (Fannin) Graham on Jan 6, 1843, in Franklin Co, TN.
7. REBECCA BLACKWELL was born circa 1824 in TN.
8. SARAH ELIZABETH BLACKWELL was born ca 1825 in TN, and died 1867 or 1868 in Coryell, TX. She married Josiah Lamb circa 1845.
9. MELISSA EMALINE BLACKWELL was born Mar 27, 1827, in TN, and md. William Green Clay, They are on 1850 Ouachita Co, AR census.
10. AMOS JEFFERSON BLACKWELL was born circa 1830 in TN.
11. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BLACKWELL was born circa 1832/1833 in TN. He moved to Coryell Co, Texas, after the death of his parents to be near his brothers Joel and Amos Jefferson Blackwell.

BLACKWELL AND PADGETT PIONEERS IN PAINT ROCK VALLEY (Continued)

Peter Blackwell is listed on the 1829 Rhea County, TN, Tax List, but the 1830 Federal census has him living in McMinn Co, TN. Eleanor suspects Peter owned land in Rhea County but did not live there, as he paid no poll tax in Rhea County. Peter Blackwell is also listed on the 1829 McMinn County, TN Tax List where he did pay a poll tax for himself, and he paid for one Black poll as well.

The same record for Peter Blackwell appears for the 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1836 Tax Lists of McMinn Co, TN. By 1838, Peter Blackwell had moved to Jackson County, AL, as his name is listed on the 1838 membership role of the Paint Rock Baptist Church. Peter served as a delegate to the Association meeting in June of 1838. Peter Blackwell appears on the 1840 and 1850 Jackson County, AL censuses. On June 15, 1857, Peter and Lydia Blackwell sold 160 acres of land to Robert A. Williamson. The deed specifies that 3 square rods be set aside for a family cemetery. On September 29, 1857, Peter Blackwell wrote his Last Will and Testament, and his Will was probated on Jan 15, 1858.

The Blackwell Cemetery is located southeast of Princeton in the south-West quarter of Section 29, Township 2, Range 4 East. In 1971, a Blackwell descendant found the marked graves of Peter and Lydia Blackwell's son, Peter W. Blackwell, and P.W.'s wife Theresa and daughter Martha. According to PAINT ROCK VALLEY PIONEERS by Kittye Henshaw, Evelyn Smith Rochelle, and Addie Shaver, at least 40 graves were marked with native fieldstones in 1971. When the three authors visited the Blackwell Cemetery in 1982, they did not find any tombstones because the cemetery was completely overgrown with brush and vines.

Blackwell family researchers feel strongly that the older Peter and his wife Lydia are also buried here, since they set aside "three rods square" for a family cemetery when they sold their home place in 1857 shortly before their deaths. Blackwell descendants told the authors of the above cited book that "a disease, possibly typhoid fever, wiped out an entire Blackwell family." It is known from other sources that typhoid fever was rampant in Jackson County, Alabama, in the 1850s. These deaths and the death of their patriarch could have been the reason the rest of the Blackwell clan moved to Arkansas and/or Texas before 1860.

BLACKWELL AND PADGETT PIONEERS IN PAINT ROCK VALLEY (Continued)

LYDIA (PADGETT) BLACKWELL

Eleanor Edmondson believes that Lydia (PADGETT) Blackwell was the daughter of the Reverend John PADGETT and his first wife, Cecelia Hollifield. Rev. John Padgett is listed in the Camden District of the 1790 Chester County, SC census as John Paggett. From other family sources, it appears he was born in 1763, so he would have been 27 years old in 1790. Lydia (Padgett) Blackwell's place of birth is shown as South Carolina in the 1850 Jackson County, AL census.

In 1795, John Padgett was appointed overseer of the road where he lived, according to Rutherford Co, North Carolina Court records. Rutherford County, NC, was the home of parents of Peter Blackwell.

It is highly probable that Lydia (Padgett) Blackwell's brother was the NEHEMIAH PADGETT, born 1790, in South Carolina, who moved to Paint Rock Valley in time for the 1830 Jackson Co, AL census. (In the 1840 Jackson Co, AL census, Nehemiah Padgett was enumerated as Mire Pagget, and his son, was listed as William B. Pagget.)

Did Peter and Lydia (Padgett) Blackwell follow Nehemiah Padgett to Jackson County? Nehemiah Padgett and his family attended the same church as Peter and Lydia (Padgett) Blackwell in Alabama. Nehemiah Padgett's wife was nee Elizabeth Bridges. She died on April 5, 1850, and is buried in the Austin-Old Tanyard Cemetery in Section 6, Township 3, Range 4 East between Hollytree and Princeton, AL. Her grave is found next to her son, W.J.B. Padgett and his wife, Mary Ann (McCord) Padgett. At the time of the 1850 Jackson County, AL census, Nehemiah was living with his son, W.J.B. Padgett.

At the time of the 1860 Ouachita Co, Arkansas census, NEHEMIAH PADGETT was living in Arkansas with his daughter and son-in-law, D. A. and Matilda (Padgett) Thompson. In 1870, Nehemiah and Matilda (Padgett) Thompson were enumerated in the Crawford County census in Northwest Arkansas.

Nehemiah Padgett died on February 17, 1871, Dugan Cemetery records in Crawford County, Arkansas, reveal the following:

NEHEMIAH PADGETT, born April 15, 1790, died February 17, 1871

MATILDA E. THOMPSON, born Feb 15, 1820, died March 29, 1877.

1870 NEWS from BRIDGEPORT, AL, POST OFFICE

Original Source: NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN, July 2, 1870

The post office at Bridgeport, Alabama, was closed yesterday. The postmaster at that office has been so much annoyed of late by the outrage of unknown ruffians in disguise that he has sold out his little store and removed with his family to Chattanooga. It seems that some time since a relative of his, Mr. McGaughey, who had recently located there from Michigan was employed in the office as assistant. A Mr. Ross, the operator there, had also sent North after his brother to come out there and engage in business. The latter occasionally slept with Mr. McGaughey in the station, and these young men were in the habit of calling each other up at bedtime by means of a signal whistle. The sound of the whistle by them, last Friday night two weeks ago, attracted to the spot a number of masqueraders who appeared to be waiting for a train on the bridge. These roughs seized McGaughey and stripped him and whipped him severely. They ordered him then to get into his bed and demanded an explanation of his whistle. He replied that he was only calling up his room mate, Mr. Ross. Having ascertained that Ross was at the Postmaster's house, the party then went over there and demanded admission at the same time sending a pistol ball into the door. When the door was opened, they seized Ross and presented their pistols, when the women in the house planted themselves between the scoundrels and their intended victim, the masked men then gave Ross notice to leave that section in ten days. He said that he would go but did not like to leave until his brother returned, as the ladies had no protection, but if he was assured the family would not be molested he would be willing to leave that night. The men told him he could remain for 10 days. They subsequently gave similar notice to McGaughey who has since left. Last Saturday night another masked party appeared at Shellmound. It is believed they were in search of a Baptist preacher named Smith. Not finding him they seized the watchman at Chamberlain's sawmill and beat him unmercifully. They then entered the post office at Shellmound and helped themselves to whiskey, sardines, etc. The Sunday morning following, five of the party were captured in Nickajack Cave by citizens. They seemed to be all intoxicated. Having been captured just over the Georgia line, they were taken to Dade Co, GA, where they were committed to jail. It seems there are no troops nearer Bridgeport than Stevenson. The closing of the Bridgeport post office will occasion no little annoyance to the people of that section, as all the Jasper and Bledsoe mail, and the mails for the Sequatchie Valley go through that office.

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
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Senior Citizen (65 or older)	\$15.00
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The membership year begins January 1. Any dues received before October 1 will be for the current year. Dues received after October 1 will accrue to the following year. Members 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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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 2

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET
SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 2007, 2:00 P.M., SCOTTSBORO PUBLIC
LIBRARY, 1002 SOUTH BROAD STREET, SCOTTSBORO, AL.

Program Vice-President Jen Stewart will introduce Dr. Alan Brown, a speaker with the Alabama Humanities Roads Scholars speakers program, who will present a slide show entitled "Enclosing Sacred Places: Cemetery Fences in Alabama." Dr. Brown teaches at the University of West Alabama. Please feel free to invite a guest.

If you have not paid your 2007 dues, you may hand your check to JCHA Treasurer Bob Crossley on April 29. Annual membership dues are \$20.00 except for Senior Citizens whose dues are \$15.00. Life Membership as of January 2005 is \$150.00. If PAID 2007 does not appear beside your name on your CHRONICLES mailing label, please renew in April by mail or at the April program meeting. Members in good standing receive THE CHRONICLES quarterly.

Ann B. Chambless, Editor
435 Barbee Lane
Scottsboro, AL 35769

Email:
rabc123@scottsboro.org

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 2

APRIL 2007

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CAPT. JAMES H. YOUNG'S COMPANY FOR DEFENSE OF NITER WORKS
By Ann B. Chambless

In the summer of 1862, the Niter Bureau asked for an order "to raise a company to guard and work the niter caves of North Alabama." One group raised under this order became known as Captain James H. Young's Company, and they were mustered into service on December 26, 1862, at Larkinsville, Alabama, where their headquarters was maintained until April 1863. Sauta Cave was evacuated in July 1863. Young's Company then aided in "guarding and removing Government supplies to the south side of the Tennessee River" where a new headquarters was established at Guntersville, AL.

The men in Captain Young's Company are listed on pages 3-12. The following men were randomly chosen as examples of this group:

- 1. EDWARD ACKLIN, b. ca 1837, was a farmer in 1860. He married Ellen Jones, daughter of Moses Jones, ca 1858.**
- 2. JOHN G. BERRY was a farmer and a newly wed when he enlisted, as he had married Margaret Light on September 4, 1862.**
- 3 MARION BOWERS: Married Nancy J. Hodges on September 4, 1856.**
- 4. IRA P. BROWN and WILIAM J. BROWN: sons of Ira E and E.H. Brown**
- 5 JOHN A. BROWN was b. ca 1827 and md. Judith Wisdom in 1855.**
- 6. JAMES A. GAYLE (1827-1903) was captured in July 1864 and was held at Camp Douglas until June 17, 1865.**
- 7. LEWIS HEMBREE was captured in November 1863 and held at Camp Morton, Indiana, until February 26, 1865.**
- 8 RICHARD C. HODGES was b. ca 1831 and married Eliza Page. He was the son of Richard Thompson and Maratha (Sadler) Hodges.**
- 9. SAMUEL KEEL, b. ca 1825, was son of John and Annie (Busby) Keel. Circa 1848, Samuel married Margaret Price (daughter of Sarah Price.)**
- 10 JAMES T. PAGE and WILLIAM L. PAGE were sons of Lewis Page. James T. Page married sisters, Rachel and Sarah J. Kennamer. William L. Page married Permelia Barton Hodges.**
- 11. DAVID THOMAS ROUSSEAU was born December 15, 1830, and died December 22, 1891. He married Martha A. St. Clair on December 23, 1855. He was a farmer and lived in Paint Rock Valley. One of his sons was Calvin Marcellus Rousseau who owned Rousseau's Store in the town of Paint Rock.**
- 12. JAMES H. YOUNG: At the time of the 1860 census, James H. Young was a saddler and lived in Larkinsville. He was married and had several young children when he enlisted on December 26, 1862.**

CAPTAIN JAMES H. YOUNG'S CSA COMPANY IN JACKSON COUNTY, AL
researched by Arthur E. Green and Ann B. Chambless

Your Editor acknowledges the extensive research of Arthur E. Green of Mobile, Alabama, in transcribing the muster roll of Captain James H. Young's Company for the defense of Niter and Mining in District 9 during the Civil War. The majority of the 96 men in this company enlisted on December 26, 1862. Their service records show 10 men were taken prisoner, 3 men died, and 36 men deserted. There are no records to explain the desertions, and each man must have had his own personal reason. Records show that some men in this company never received pay. Other CSA military records show some of these men later joined other CSA regiments. The following men joined Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry (Mead's Partisan Rangers): Marion Bowers, Richard C. Campbell, Jesse Keel, Moses Keel, Samuel Keel, Seaborn Keel, John Kennemer, Uriah Peters, Michael Price, and James H. Stephens. David T. Rousseau and John B. Scott also served in the 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. William C. Thomas also served in the 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry.

On February 1, 1864, Captain James H. Young's letter of resignation stated he felt he could be of greater service to the cause by serving in another field. Perhaps some of his men made similar decisions even earlier than 1864.

**CAPTAIN YOUNG'S CO. FOR THE DEFENSE OF
NITER AND MINING DIST 9, M311 Roll 504
(TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR E. GREEN OF MOBILE, ALABAMA)
1738 Hunter Avenue, Mobile, AL 36604 email: art-karengreen@att.net**

I certify that this is a correct muster roll of the Company raised under authority from the Adjutant and Inspector General to Captain J(ohn) J(ames) Dillard and being Special Order No. 285, bearing date Dec. 5 1862; t the officers have been duly elected and the company mustered in to the C. S. Service on the 25th day of December 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell, Enrolling Officer for this Congressional District. [Signed] William Gabbett, Supt. C. S. Niter and Mining Dist. No. 9., Larkinsville, Alabama.

Company muster roll, December 26, 1862, to September 15, 1863. Town Creek Falls.

The company has been variously engaged since its organization arresting deserters, gathering conscripts and guarding the different niter works embraced in the District; besides rendering a considerable service as detailed laborers at the aforesaid works.

On its organization the Company was stationed at Larkinsville, Alabama, the Headquarters of the Niter and Mining District No. 9, from which place it was removed to the Sauta Niter Works, Jackson County, Alabama, on 13 April 1863, and it remained on duty until the time of the evacuation of North Alabama by the Confederate States forces under command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, at which time it rendered valuable assistance in guarding and removing Government stores and laborers to the South of Tennessee River to the place of its present location.

Company muster roll, September 15, to December 15, 1863. Niter and Mining District No. 9.

The company has been divided into squads to guard the various niter works in North Alabama. They have also captured many deserters and rendered considerable assistance to the Conscript Bureau. The stores of subsistence and ordnance in their charge of great value have been guarded with diligence.

The Headquarters of the company is now at Guntersville, Ala. where they assist in picketing the Tennessee River, guarding prisoners etc. in conjunction with the details of the Conscript Bureau.

Company muster roll, December 15, 1863, to June 1, 1864. No events recorded.

Roster

Acklin, Edward, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. [Several rolls show that he enlisted on Jan 10, 1863.] A company muster roll reports him absent with leave since September 4, 1863, by order of Captain Young. He was shown present September 15, 1863, and thereafter.

Armbruster, Alexander P., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports he was taken prisoner near Bellefonte, Alabama, on July 12, 1863. US records show he was forwarded to Nashville, Tenn. on August 2, 1863, and on to Louisville, Ky. Received at Louisville Military Prison on August 4, 1863, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, September 17, 1863. Died at Camp Chase of general disability and pneumonia, March 8, 1864. Buried grave 121.

Austill, Jephtha, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports that he deserted from Sauta C. S. Niter Works on May 17, 1863.

Barnes, James T., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since September 7, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1863.

Barnes, Joseph, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Berry, John G., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since August 20, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1863.

Bowers, Marion, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since September 7, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1863.

NOTE BY EDITOR CHAMBLESS: Marion Bowers also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry.

Brewer, William L., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since August 4, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. August 4, 1863.

Brown, Ira P., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Captain James H. Young. Muster roll reports that he was taken prisoner on Sand Mountain, December 2, 1863.

Brown, John A., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Brown, William J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him present through June 1, 1864.

Burrow, George W., Corporal

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports that he deserted near Cedar Bluff, Ala. on February 16, 1864.

Campbell, George W., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Campbell, Richard C., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since August 28, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. Aug 28, 1863. NOTE by ABC: Richard C. Campbell also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry.

Coffey, Jesse, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports that he was a deserter from 4th Tenn. Regiment and was returned to his original command on February 17, 1863.

Derrick, Benjamin F., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. A muster roll reports him absent without leave, since September 7, 1863, inside the enemy lines and has stolen rifle and accouterments. The next muster roll indicates that Pvt. Derrick died at Coffeetown, Alabama, on December 1863. His commutation pay due from time of enlistment.

Dodson, James P., Pvt.

Enlisted at Blue Mountain, Ala. on April 15, 1864, by Captain Wm. Gabbett for three years or the war. Never received pay. Muster roll shows him present through June 1, 1864.

Fletcher, Newton J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. POW captured in Jackson County, Alabama, on January 25, 1865, and forwarded through Nashville, Tenn. to US Military Prison in Louisville, Ky. Received at Louisville, Ky. on January 29. He was transferred to Camp Chase Ohio on February 1, 1865. Received at Camp Chase on February 3, 1865. He swore an Oath of Allegiance (it was called kissed the eagle) at Camp Chase on June 13, 1865. He is described as being; Age 34, dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 6 foot 1 inch.

Flippen, Francis, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines since August 1, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. August 1, 1863.

Gayle, James A., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. February to September 1863, muster roll shows that he was on extra duty as a laborer for 10 days at 25 cents per day. Muster roll reports that he was taken prisoner on Sand Mountain, Ala. on July 14, 1864. His file reports him as a conscript in the Niter Bureau who swore an Oath of Allegiance to the USA. He was described as having residence in Scottsboro, Jackson, County, Alabama, dark hair, dark complexion, blue eyes, 6 foot.

Hall, Thomas C., Pvt.

Enlisted at Blue Mountain, Ala. on April 15, 1864, by Captain Wm. Gabbett for three years or the war. Never received pay. Muster roll shows him present through June 1, 1864.

Harwell, Harbard M., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him taken prisoner at Fort Payne, Ala. on February 2, 1864.

Hembree, Lewis, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster roll reports him taken prisoner at Jackson County, Alabama, on November 15, 1863.

Hodges, Frank, Pvt.

Enlisted near Guntersville, Ala. on May 20, 1864, by Captain Wm. Gabbett for three years or the war. Never received pay. Muster roll shows him present through June 1, 1864.

Hodges, John T., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Hodges, Richard, C., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him absent on sick leave by order of Captain Young since February 2, 1862.

Houk, Andrew J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Guntersville, Ala. on July 23, 1863, by Captain James H. Young for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he was taken prisoner on Sand Mountain, Ala. on December 27, 1863.

Houk, Salathiel, 1st Sgt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he was taken prisoner on Sand Mountain, Ala. on December 27, 1863.

Howell, Harbard, M. see Harwell Harbard M.

Howk, Andrew J. see Houk, Andrew J. and Howk, Salathiel see Houk, Salathiel

Jackson, John D., Pvt.

Enlisted at Guntersville, Ala. July 23, 1863, by Captain James H. Young for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Cedar Bluff, Ala. on February 16, 1864.

Jones, Charles J., Corporal

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala., on December 26, 1862, for three years or the war by Lt. C. L. Harrell. Muster rolls report him absent without leave, inside the enemy lines from September 7, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala.

Jones, Henry B., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 28, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Last company muster roll shows him present through June 1, 1864.

Jones, Joseph M., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 7, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala.

Jones, Levi, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since September 7, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala.

Jones, Levi B., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Trinity C. S. Niter works on June 23, 1863.

Jones, William F., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 7, 1863. "Suppose to be a prisoner." Later rolls show that he deserted near Guntersville, Alabama, on August 28, 1863.

Keel, Jesse, Pvt.

Conscript. Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster roll for December 25, 1862, through September 15, 1863, report him absent without leave since August 28, 1863, inside enemy lines. Muster rolls from September 15, 1863, through June 1, 1864, report that he was present. NOTE by ABC: Jesse Keel also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry (Mead's Partisan Rangers).

Keel, Moses, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 7, 1863. "Suppose to be a prisoner." Later rolls show that he deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 7, 1863. Conscript. NOTE by ABC: Moses Keel also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry (Mead's Partisan Rangers).

Keel, Samuel M., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. His name appears on a roll of rebel deserters forwarded to US Provost Marshal District of Northern Alabama. His residence is shown as Jackson County, Ala. and a member of Mead's Command. NOTE by ABC: Samuel M. Keel also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry.

Keel, Seaborn, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. His name appears on a roll of rebel deserters forwarded to US Provost Marshal District of Northern Alabama. His residence is shown as Jackson County, Ala. and a member of Mead's Command. He is described as fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5 foot 10 inches. Subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance to the US on May 11, 1865. NOTE by ABC: Seaborn Keel also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry (Mead's Partisan Rangers).

Keel, William, Pvt.

Conscript. Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent with leave since September 5, 1863, by order of Capt. Young. Later rolls show him present through June 1, 1864.

Kennemer, John, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 18, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 18, 1864. NOTE by ABC: John Kemmener also served in Mead's Regiment, Cavalry.

Kennemer, Vincent, 3rd Lt./Brevet 2nd Lt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 7, 1863. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 7, 1864.

Kennemore, Vincent filed with Kennemer, Vincent

Lature, Samuel H., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since July 5, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on July 5, 1864.

Lewis, Hardy, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Cedar Bluff, Ala., February 16, 1864.

Loyd, Stephen C., Pvt.

Conscript. Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Lyons, Wilson, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since September 7, 1863, inside the enemy lines and has stolen rifle and accoutrements. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on September 7, 1864.

McBride, William L., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. One roll shows he enlisted on January 29, 1863. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since June 24, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on June 24, 1864.

McCutchen, Calvin W., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he died at Coffeetown, Alabama, on December 7, 1863.

McElyea, Andrew J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he was a deserter from the 4th Tennessee Regiment and was transferred back to his original command on February 17, 1863.

Mitchell, Leroy, Corporal

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864.

Page, James T., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. He earned extra duty pay (\$7.75) for 31 days as a laborer at Sauta Cave, Alabama, in 1863. Muster rolls report him absent on sick leave since August 17, 1863, by order of Capt. Young. Later rolls show that he deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on December 23, 1863.

Page, William L., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Cedar Bluff, Ala., February 16, 1864.

Peters, Uriah, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Guntersville, Ala., July 10, 1863. NOTE by ABC: Uriah Peters also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry (Mead's Partisan Rangers).

Price, Michael, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 3, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 3, 1863. NOTE by ABC: Michael Price also served in Mead's Regiment, Confederate Cavalry.

Ragsdale, Albert, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he was taken prisoner at Fort Payne, Alabama, on February 2, 1864.

Price, William L., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since Sept 9, 1863, inside the enemy lines and has stolen rifle and accoutrements. Deserted near Cedar Bluff, Ala. on February 16, 1864. (conflict with dates on his records.)

Renfro, Thomas B., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 1, 1863, inside the enemy lines and has stolen rifle and accoutrements. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on September 9, 1863. (conflict with dates on his records.)

Rousseau, Davis, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Deserted near Guntersville, Alabama, on October 1, 1863.

Rousseau, David T., Sgt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Deserted near Cedar Bluff, Alabama, on February 16, 1863. His name appears on a Oath of Allegiance to the USA at Nashville, Tennessee, on May 11, 1863. He is described as a resident of Jackson County, Alabama, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 6 foot and surrendered May 7, 1865, at Paint Rock, Alabama. NOTE by ABC: David T. Rousseau also served in 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry.

Sanders, William J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 20, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on Aug 20, 1863.

Scott, John B., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since July 25, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 1, 1863. NOTE by ABC: John B. Scott also served in 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry.

Selby, George W., Corporal

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on Dec. 15, 1863.

Selby, Robert F., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on Dec. 15, 1863.

Sims, James, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 10, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on Aug 10, 1863.

Skelton, Andrew W., Sgt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on Dec. 15, 1863.

Smart, Samuel D., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama, on November 15, 1863. Last paid by Gabbett on Dec. 15, 1863.

Smith, William V., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he deserted near Blue Mountain, Alabama, on August 27, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on Dec. 15, 1863.

St. Clair, John A., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 25, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on Aug 23, 1863.

Stephens, James H., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since January 27, 1864, inside the enemy lines. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on September 15, 1863.

Stephens, John B., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 5, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 5, 1863.

Stephens, Marion, Pvt.

Enlisted at Guntersville, Ala. on November 5, 1863, by Capt. James H. Young for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on September 15, 1863.

Stephens, William G., 2nd Lt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on December 15, 1863.

Swafford, James, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 14, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 14, 1863.

Swafford, John, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report that he was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama, on November 15, 1863.

Thomas, William C., Pvt.

Enlisted January 22, 1863, at Larkinsville, by Captain Young for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since September 5, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on September 5, 1863. NOTE by ABC: Wm. C. Thomas also served in 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, Russell's.

Tipton, James J., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 28, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on August 28, 1863.

Whitecotton, Isaac Newton, 1st Lt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through December 15, 1863. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on September 15, 1863.

Wilborn, James, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent without leave since August 7, 1863, inside the enemy lines. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on September 5, 1863.

Wilborn, Starns W., Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him absent with leave since Sept 5, 1863, by order of Captain Young. Deserted near Guntersville, Ala. on Sept 5, 1863.

Woosley, Aaron W., Sgt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on December 15, 1863.

Woosley, Johnson, Pvt.

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through June 1, 1864. Last paid by Capt. Gabbett on December 15, 1863.

Young, James H., Captain

Enlisted at Larkinsville, Ala. on December 26, 1862, by Lt. C. L. Harrell for three years or the war. Muster rolls report him present through December 15, 1863. Last paid by Capt. Wm. Gabbett on September 5, 1863. Captain Young resigned his command on February 1, 1864, at Guntersville, Alabama.

Letter attached;

Guntersville, Ala
Feb 1, 1864

Capt Wm Gabbett
Supt. Of Niter and Mining Bureau
Dist No 8 & 9

Sir

The time having arrived that every man in the Confederacy should do his whole to drive back the invaders of our land, and believing that I could render more efficient service to the cause in the field than in the position that I now occupy I would most respectfully offer my resignation as Capt of the Company raised under special order No. 285 A & I Gens office bearing date of December 5, 1862.

Respt yours and etc.
James H. Young, Capt
Commanding Company

12

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

Please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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

***Please provide 9-digit zip code.**

IF PAID 2007 does not appear on your current mailing label, PLEASE forward your check to JCHA Treasurer. Please remember to send change of address to JCHA.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 19, NO. 3

JULY 2007

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION meeting, Sunday, JULY 29, 2007, 2:00 p.m., old Stevenson Hotel, Main Street, in Stevenson. Jen Stewart, JCHA Program Vice-President, will present a program about quilts and quilting. Members are invited to bring their unique quilt or quilts made before 1950 for display. Quilt exhibitors are encouraged (but not required) to tell when their quilt was made, by whom, and something about the pattern. The JCHA Executive Board will meet at 1:00 p.m. before the program meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

2007 dues are now due and payable UNLESS paid 2007 is printed in your CHRONICLES mailing label.

Annual dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Senior Citizens, 65 years of age - \$15.00

Life membership dues - \$150.00.

Members in good standing receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

Mail your check to:

JCHA Treasurer, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

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

**Jackson County Historical Assoc.
P. O. Box 1494
Scottsboro, AL 35768**

CHRONICLES Editor: Ann B. Chambless, 435 Barbee Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769. Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

KUDOS to JCHA member JOHN F. NEELY!!!!!!!!!!

John F. Neely, chairman of the depot preservation committee, is pleased to announce that exterior preservation repairs have been completed at the Scottsboro Railroad Depot. Its traditional railroad colors of green and yellow now give the building a warm, inviting appearance which says, "Come on in and see what good planning coupled with hard work can do for an 1861 building which had been neglected much too long."

A metal fence has been installed between the depot and the railroad tracks as requested when the building was donated to the City of Scottsboro by the railroad. Billy Ray Atkins, contractor for the outside repairs, volunteered to go above and beyond his original agreement by adding a concrete foundation beneath the fence. After the rotten platform (which had been added in the 20th century) was removed, Mr. Atkins also filled this newly opened area with gravel to provide two much needed parking places adjacent to the building.

A heating and cooling system for the office section of the building was installed which will greatly facilitate work in the building's interior. The next project will include additional "pigeon proofing." There are two old desks in the building which need new tops. The JCHA depot restoration committee will sponsor a community work day in the near future to accomplish a general cleaning of the floor and walls.

When the building is cleaned and ready to house artifacts and memorabilia relating to Scottsboro's railroad history, the model of Scottsboro's 1860-1870 Main Street will be moved to its final resting place in the Scottsboro Depot Museum. This street scene in miniature was the gift of the Scottsboro High School Class of 1961. Kelly Goodowens stated he felt it was the perfect gift for his 1961 graduating class to place in the 1861 depot museum building.

Chairman John F. Neely is to be congratulated for his perseverance and dedication! He persevered when others might have given up on ever obtaining the \$40,000.00 matching grant which was promised five years ago but was not delivered until the Spring of 2007. PLUS, he has been a dedicated "keeper of the till" and has kept this project well within the JCHA's budget. The JCHA had to agree to match the Federal/State provided funds with \$10,000.00. To date, John Neely has held restoration expenditures to between \$46,000.00 and \$47,000.00, which means that the JCHA's part of the repair costs is a little less than the budgeted \$10,000.00.

On behalf of the JCHA, MR. NEELY, PLEASE ACCEPT OUR SINCERE THANKS!

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COURT HOUSE BANDSTAND/GAZEBO

JCHA President Donna Haislip is pleased to announce the fundraising project to raise awareness of the historical significance of the bandstand/gazebo and the need for its renovation has been well received. To date, more than \$8,000.00 has been raised through the sale of engraved memorial brick pavers to be placed around the bandstand.

The brick pavers will be sold through Labor Day. If YOU are interested in purchasing an engraved brick, you may do so for a donation of \$50.00 for 6 lines with no more than 17 characters per line OR \$100.00 for a larger brick with more lines. Contact Donna Haislip in the Jackson County Probate Judge's office for more information. JCHA member Pat Bottomlee has also organized a raffle fundraiser to be held Labor Day weekend. Raffle winners will receive gift certificates from local merchants and a \$100.00 memorial brick. Ken Tolar has volunteered his services to oversee the actual renovation which will help reduce the cost of the project. WITH THE COUNTY COMMISSION'S BLESSING, the renovation should begin soon after Labor Day.

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA and its CONNECTIONS WITH DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

William Henry Carden, Jr.

Jackson County, Alabama, was home to many descendants of a Revolutionary War Patriot named Sanford Berry (b. circa 1762), who moved his family from South Carolina to Tennessee in 1807 and settled in the northern part of Franklin County, Tennessee, which became Coffee Co. in 1836. A bronze marker placed in Oakwood Cemetery, Tullahoma, Tennessee, by the Sons of the American Revolution is inscribed with the words "Sandford Berry 1762-1838 Pvt. Continental Line, Revolutionary War."

According to his 1836 Coffee County will, Sanford Berry was the father of eleven children. During the early 1820s, six siblings from this family migrated from Tennessee into the northern part of Alabama, settling in Jackson County's Paint Rock Valley, along Guess Creek, near Trenton.

The sons of Sanford Berry who migrated from Tennessee into northern Alabama included William, Edward, Samuel, and John. These four Berry brothers and their wives were joined in this migration by at least two of their sisters, Nancy and Margaret, and their husbands. Nancy Berry had married Matthew Frazier, and Margaret (Peggy) Berry had married Leonard Ansel Carden in Franklin Co. TN, in 1820. These six members of the Berry family and their spouses were evidently joined later by Matthew Frazier's nephew George Frazier, who married Nancy Ball.

Leonard Ansel Carden (b.1798) was one of eleven children in the family of James Carden (b.1756) and Elizabeth Fuller, who had migrated from North Carolina to Franklin Co. TN, after 1810. Matthew Frazier (b.1800) was a son of Robert Thompson Frazier Sr. (b.1758) and his second wife Elizabeth Graves. George Frazier (b.1810) was a son of George W. Frazier (b.1776), who was a son of Robert Thompson Frazier Sr. and his first wife. Members of these Carden, Berry, and Frazier families had intermarried in Franklin County, TN, and several of their descendants who settled in Jackson Co. did likewise. John Berry was estate administrator for his brother-in-law Leonard Ansel Carden in 1856.

Leonard W. Carden (b.1843) was the ninth of ten children born to Leonard Ansel Carden and his wife, Margaret Berry. In September 1861, at the age of 18, Leonard W. Carden enlisted in the Confederate infantry company known as the Paint Rock Rifles, serving with his older neighborhood friend, 2nd Lt. Ephraim Latham. In the following year, these two friends evidently switched sides and became members of the Alabama and Tennessee Vidette Cavalry (Union). Leonard's tombstone in Latham Cemetery bears the inscription "Corp'l L. W. Cardin Co. A 1st ALA VID CAV."

In the Special Alabama 1866 Census after the Civil War, Leonard W. Carden was one of two unmarried sons living with Margaret Carden, their widowed mother. In 1869, Leonard W. Carden married Sarah E. Berry, who was probably the daughter of another Sanford Berry who was a son of one of the four Berry brothers who migrated from Tennessee to Jackson Co. A son, John F. Carden, was born to Leonard and Sarah in 1870, while they were still living in the household with Margaret.

When John F. Carden was only five years old, his father Leonard W. Carden married his second wife Sarah Cole Frazier, who was the widow of Jonathan Frazier (b.1828), the oldest son of George Frazier (one of the two original Frazier family members who migrated to Jackson Co. Alabama). From 1875 to 1878, John F. Carden lived with his father and stepmother.

Leonard W. Carden was accused of being a drunkard and a wife abuser, and his second wife Sarah Cole Frazier left him in 1878, taking her children with her. In 1880, John F. Carden was a 10-year-old child living alone in the household with just his father. It was fortunate for this young lad that his aunt, Sarah Carden Berry, lived next door.

After 1880, Leonard W. Carden married his third wife, Chastity Davis, and they became parents of six children. Leonard W. Carden died in 1891, leaving John F. Carden at age 21 as the oldest male in the household with his second stepmother, four step-sisters and two even younger step-brothers.

On June 17, 1894, John F. Carden married Sarah Catherine (Kate) Horton (b.1869), daughter of William Elmore Horton (b.1840) and Mary Jane Barrett. William Elmore Horton was among the numerous descendants of Amos and Sarah Horton who migrated from the Bean's Creek area of Franklin County, TN, to Jackson Co. during the mid-1800s, settling in the Paint Rock Valley. (One of their descendants, Henry H. Horton, became Governor of the State of Tennessee in 1927.)

A son, William Henry Carden, was born to John F. Carden and Kate Horton on March 14, 1895. In the months following the birth of his son, John F. Carden made a fateful decision that would forever alter the course of the lives of his young family and their descendants. Rather than seeking to fulfill his responsibilities as a husband and father, John F. Carden chose to abandon his wife and young child and seek a new life by leaving his home and family in Jackson Co. After being abandoned by her husband, Kate chose to take her young son away from the remaining members of her husband's family in Alabama. She relocated to another state, where she lived the rest of her life without further contact with John F. Carden. Her son grew into manhood, served his country as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France in 1918, and lived a noble life until his death in 1960.

The Search for my Grandfather, John F. Carden

The author of this manuscript is the son of William Henry Carden and the grandson of John F. Carden and Kate Horton. For most of my life, essentially all I knew about my dad's Carden ancestry was from a few words written on a small piece of paper that I found inside my dad's copy of the New Testament in 1960, after he died. My mother told me that these words were in the handwriting of Kate, my dad's mother. These words were "W. H. Carden was born at Princeton, Alabama. His father John F. Carden was born at Trenton, Alabama, the son of Lenard and Sarah Carden." Later, a closer look at that piece of paper would reveal that Kate had originally written the name Berry after the name Sarah and then erased it. I also knew that my dad's World War I army discharge certificate stated that he was born in Trenton. I also recalled that he once recognized the name of a town, Paint Rock, on a sign as he drove along US Highway 72 in northern Alabama, as a name from his childhood. If he had turned off the highway and driven just a few miles toward the north, he would have found Trenton and Princeton.

This writer undertook a search for information on the life of this scoundrel of a grandfather, John F. Carden. At first, I only knew that my grandparents, John F. Carden and Kate Horton, had split up and gone their separate ways an unknown length of time after the March 1895 birth of my father in Jackson Co. I knew that Kate had moved to Scobey, Mississippi with her young son shortly after their names were recorded in the 1900 census. I did not know if John F. Carden had remained behind in Jackson Co. after Kate left the state, or if he had already moved on to begin a new life somewhere else before Kate left. My quest was to find answers to these unknowns, to learn where John F. Carden had lived the remainder of his life, and to discover where he was buried. After a thorough search, it appeared that John F. Carden had probably left the state when he abandoned his wife and young son in Jackson Co.

A search of U.S. Census records yielded a John F. Carden, born in Alabama in 1870, living in Dallas Co. Texas in 1900. This John F. Carden was living in Kaufman Co. Texas in 1910 and 1920 with an older wife named Tennie and members of Tennie's family from her first marriage. He was no longer living with his wife Tennie in 1930, but a record of his death could not be found. This John F. Carden in Texas in 1900 appeared to be a good candidate to be my grandfather, but a research breakthrough was needed to prove that my grandfather had really moved to Texas prior to the 1900 census.

A truly serendipitous event occurred in April 2005, when a cemetery association near Dallas, Texas, posted a message on the Carden Message Board, searching for family members of a John F. Carden who had been buried there in 1927. Long Creek Cemetery of Sunnyvale, Texas is located on the east side of Dallas Co., near the Kaufman County line, in the community originally called Long Creek in the years before Sunnyvale was incorporated. (In connection with their 150th anniversary celebration, the Long Creek Cemetery Association attempted to locate family members of those persons who had been buried in their cemetery years ago, and they found me.)

It seemed likely that the John F. Carden who was buried in Long Creek Cemetery was indeed the same John F. Carden whom I had found in the 1900 census for Dallas Co. and the 1910 and 1920 census for Kaufman Co. However, information that would identify this person as my grandfather and connect him with Jackson Co. remained to be uncovered. A Texas death certificate or obituary for John F. Carden could not be found. Lacking that evidence, we needed at least a logical explanation for what might have led my grandfather to move specifically to Dallas Co. Texas from Alabama.

The remainder of this manuscript will be devoted to the evidence that connects several residents of Jackson Co. with the community of Long Creek in Dallas Co. Texas in the late 1800s. The key document that brings all this evidence together is the 1856 Jackson County will of William Berry, son of Revolutionary War patriot Sanford Berry.

It will be shown that John F. Carden, my grandfather, followed the family of his aunt, Sarah Carden Berry, and his uncle, George Washington Berry, to Dallas Co. Texas before 1900. It will be shown that other descendants of William Berry had made this same migration to Texas at earlier times, becoming a part of this community of transplanted Jackson Co. residents living in the Long Creek community. Cemetery markers for family members in Long Creek Cemetery bear record of these ties between residents of Jackson Co. and the early Long Creek community.

The family of George Washington Berry, from Jackson Co. Alabama: George Washington Berry was born in Jackson Co. AL, about 1843. He was a son of Thomas Berry, who was a son of William Berry, the oldest of the four sons of Revolutionary War patriot Sanford Berry whose families participated in the migration from Tennessee to Jackson Co. AL in about 1820. Leonard Ansel Carden and his wife Margaret Berry, who was a sister of William Berry, also participated in this migration.

Old Alabama land records indicate that both Leonard Ansel Carden and William Berry purchased the land they were probably already occupying along Guess Creek in Jackson Co. in 1830, when public land sales were held for the first time. At the same time, other nearby land was purchased by two of William Berry's brothers, John Berry and Edward Berry. Samuel Berry, the fourth Berry brother who also participated in the migration from Tennessee to Alabama, evidently had acquired land in neighboring Limestone Co. before public land sales were held in Jackson Co. This Samuel Berry family migrated from Alabama to Angelina Co. Texas before 1850.

George Washington Berry was the fourth of seven sons born into the family of Thomas and Sarah (Skelton) Berry. Six of these sons were born in Jackson Co. before 1850. In the 1850 census, George was listed by his middle name at age 7 in the household of Thomas Berry and his wife Sarah. The Thomas Berry family evidently moved from Jackson Co. to Jefferson County, AL, after 1850. Thomas Berry died before 1856, leaving his wife Sarah with seven young boys in the family in Jefferson Co. In the 1856 will of William Berry, their grandfather, these seven sons of Thomas Berry were listed by name as minors in right of their deceased father. John D. Berry and Davis Berry, uncles of these seven boys, were listed as administrators of the William Berry estate. It can be presumed that these seven sons of Thomas Berry would have an eventual claim of ownership on at least part of the Jackson Co. land purchased back in 1830 by their grandfather, William Berry.

In the 1860 Jefferson County, AL, census, George W. Berry and four of his brothers were enumerated in the household of Sarah Berry, their widowed mother. It seems likely the two oldest brothers, Samuel and William, had already returned to Jackson Co. to occupy the land they had inherited from their grandfather. In fact, Jackson County land records indicate that a person named William M. Berry purchased 120 acres of land in 1856 near the property purchased by the original William Berry in 1830. It is possible that this William M. Berry was one of the two older brothers of George W. Berry who were not enumerated in the 1860 Jefferson County, AL, census.

George W. Berry had an obvious interest in returning to his place of birth in Jackson Co. Surely, George had traveled back and fourth between Jackson Co. and Jefferson Co. a number of times between 1856 and 1860, not only to check on his inheritance of land in Jackson Co., but also to spend time with his bride-to-be, Sarah, the youngest daughter of Leonard Ansel and Margaret (Peggy) Berry Cardeb. George and Sarah were married, probably in Jackson Co., on December 14, 1860.

The first year of marriage for George W. Berry and his new bride was interrupted by the War between the States. According to official War Department records, George enlisted on September 3, 1861, at Fort Pillow, the Confederate earthen fortification on the Chickasaw Bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River about 50 miles north of Memphis. He was a private in Company D, 55th Alabama Volunteers (formerly Co. B, 2nd Confederate Infantry; also known as Co. B, 25th Mississippi Inf.)

George W. Berry was involved in the battle at Champion Hill in Hinds County, MS, and he was captured by Union forces on May 17, 1863, at Bakers Creek bridge on Raymond Road as the Confederate troops were in full retreat toward Vicksburg. He was imprisoned at Fort Delaware, a mosquito-infested prison camp on a marshy piece of ground called Pea Patch Island, in the middle of the Delaware River separating Delaware from New Jersey. He was paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863, and delivered on July 6 at City Point, Gen. Grant's headquarters on the James River in VA.. According to a family story, it took George about 5 months to make his way back home to Alabama.

George W. Berry returned to his bride, Sarah, after his service in the Civil War. It is presumed that George and Sarah made their home in Jackson Co. in the years following the war. Their first child was born in July 1867, and six more children were added to the family before 1880. Their family appeared for the first time in the 1880 census for Jackson Co., living next door to Sarah's younger brother Leonard W. Carden and Leonard's 10-year-old son John F. Carden. According to a family story, George W. Berry returned from the Civil War with a mental or emotional condition that made it difficult for him to carry out all of his duties as a farmer. According to this story, his brother Bill Berry took advantage of the situation during one of these episodes, and the brother was able to force the family to relinquish their share of the inherited property.

Sarah evidently went before a judge to swear that the property had been taken from them without their consent, and Bill Berry possibly went to prison for this miscarriage of justice. Nonetheless, with their land gone and other assets depleted, the George W. Berry family packed up and moved from Jackson Co. Alabama to the Long Creek community of Dallas Co. Texas.

According to Sarah's sworn statement in her 1914 Confederate widow's pension application, the George W. Berry family moved from Alabama to Texas in 1880. At that time, there were 7 children in the family, ranging in age from about 14 years old to 1 year old. The children in this family grew up in the Long Creek area, and they married into the families of other early settlers of Long Creek. We will take a brief look at several of the children of George and Sarah Berry whose spouses are known.

Kate B. (Kittie) Berry was the oldest child of George and Sarah Berry. In 1885, when Kittie was about 18 years old, she married Thomas Snow, a son of Jeremiah Snow and Louisa Weatherford. Thomas Snow died at an early age. In 1899, at the age of about 32, Kitty married Isaac N. (Ike) Roycroft, a son of Caswell Calvin Roycroft and Nancy Elizabeth Taylor.

Mattie Jane Berry, the second daughter of George and Sarah Berry, was about 12 years old when the family moved to Texas in 1880. In 1887, she married George H. Meek, son of Bazaleel Meek and Emma Mariah. The Bazaleel Meek family had moved to the Long Creek area from W. Virginia. George H. and Mattie Jane Meek had 5 children, and 3 were buried in Long Creek Cemetery.

Margaret Ellen Berry, the third daughter of George and Sarah Berry, was about 10 years old when the family moved to Texas. Margaret Ellen was about 21 years old in 1891, when she married a man who was about 15 years older, John Henry Weatherford, a son of John Wesley and Eliza (Snow) Weatherford. John Henry and Margaret Ellen Weatherford had a daughter who was born in 1914.

Samuel David Berry, the oldest son of George and Sarah Berry, was about 7 years old when the family arrived in Texas. David grew up with the rest of his family in the Long Creek area, but he apparently moved out of the household before 1900. He initially settled to the southeast of Long Creek, in Cherokee Co. Texas, where he married Ida M. Webb in 1902. David and Ida eventually moved across the state line into Sabine Parish, Louisiana, where their children were born.

Rachel Mandy Berry, the fourth daughter of George and Sarah Berry, was about two years old when the family arrived in Texas. Rachel's name was inadvertently omitted in the 1880 Jackson Co. census. In 1897, at the age of 19, Rachel married Peter Hemby, who had moved to the Long Creek area from Arkansas. According to a family story, Pete Hemby was known as a gambler, rather rough around the edges, but Rachel agreed to marry him if he would help take care of her parents.

Rachel and Pete Hemby remained in the Long Creek area for the birth of their first two children in 1899 and 1901. About 1902, at the urging of Rachel's brother David Berry, Rachel and Pete moved their family to the southeast to join David and his wife Ida in Cherokee Co. Texas. Six more children were born to Rachel and Pete Hemby in Cherokee Co., where they lived the remainder of their lives.

There is evidence that George W. Berry's mental condition following the Civil War continued to be a problem after he moved to Texas. The Dallas Daily Herald (dated Feb 24, 1887) stated : "George Berry, living about two miles from Haught's Store this county, is in custody at the instance of his wife, charged with insanity." Two days later, the newspaper reported the "George Berry insanity case dismissed...jury rendered a verdict of harmless insanity, and the judge discharged him." 7

One can only imagine the tension within the family of George and Sarah Berry in the months and years following this 1887 court case. The two oldest daughters in the family, Kittie and Mattie Jane, were married in 1885 and 1887, respectively. After 1887, Margaret Ellen and Rachel Mandy were the oldest daughters remaining in the Berry household, with some measure of responsibility for their parents. George, their father, had a mental condition, while Sarah, their mother, had suffered a crippling injury some years earlier from an accident on a horse. When Margaret Ellen was married in 1891, Rachel Mandy became the only daughter left at home to care for her parents. This situation explains why Rachel Mandy's marriage to Peter Hemby in 1897 was evidently predicated on his willingness to assist her in the care of her parents.

In 1900, the true age for George W. Berry was about 57 years, and Sarah Berry was about 5 years older than George. Considering their physical condition, one might expect both of them to be living in the home of one of their daughters at that age. The fact is George was living with one daughter, and Sarah was living with another daughter in 1900.

In the 1900 census for Dallas Co. Precinct 4, the household headed by Isaac (Ike) Roycroft included his wife Kate B., and two daughters and a son. Also living in this Roycroft household in 1900 was Kate's father, George W. Berry. The adjacent household belonged to George Meek and his wife Mattie Jane, and their three daughters and one son. These two families, containing the two oldest daughters of George W. Berry, probably provided the needed care for George in his later years.

Sarah, the wife of George W. Berry, was living with the family of her daughter Rachel Mandy in the 1900 census. This family included husband Pete Hemby and their son who had been born the previous year. Pete Hemby had evidently been true to his promise to assist Rachel in the care of her parents. Based on the census numbering system for households, the Hemby home could have been some distance away from the home of Rachel's sister, Kittie Roycroft, where George was living. Interestingly, the 1900 census provided Sarah's correct year of birth, 1838. Sarah had fibbed on her age on several occasions, probably to hide the fact that she was five years older than her husband. Sarah told the census taker that six of her eleven children were alive in 1900.

George W. Berry died on December 21, 1900, at age 57. He was buried in Long Creek Cemetery, where there are two grave markers for him. The original marker is small. The second, larger marker denotes his Civil War service in Co. D 55 Ala. Inf. As stated earlier in this manuscript, the year of his birth is believed to have been 1843, not 1836 as recorded on the markers. The 1900 census listed 1835 for the year of his birth.

Sarah D. Berry evidently continued to live with her daughter, Rachel Mandy, when the Pete Hemby family moved from Long Creek to Cherokee Co. Texas in about 1902. Pete Hemby died in 1916 and was buried in Mixon Cemetery in Cherokee Co. Sarah Berry died two years later, in 1918, and was buried in the same cemetery. Rachel Mandy Hemby continued to live in Cherokee Co. until her death in 1964, at the age of 86.

The Texas family of John F. Carden, from Jackson Co. Alabama

Another individual who was born in Jackson Co. and later found his way to the community of Long Creek, Texas was the writer's grandfather, John F. Carden, whose father Leonard W. Carden was a younger brother of Sarah Carden Berry, the wife of George W. Berry. It was previously mentioned that in 1880, at age 10, John F. Carden and his father lived next door to the family of his aunt Sarah and her husband, George W. Berry, and their children, John's cousins, in Jackson County, Alabama.

An examination of circumstances and relationships involving the extended families of the children of George W. and Sarah Berry provides abundant evidence that John F. Carden, who abandoned his wife and young son (the writer's father) in Jackson County, Alabama, was indeed the same John F. Carden who was found in the 1900 Dallas Co. census and in the 1910 and 1920 Kaufman County censuses, and who was buried in Long Creek Cemetery in Dallas County, Texas, in 1927. John F. Carden had simply left his Jackson County family and life behind, followed his aunt Sarah and Uncle George to Texas, and started a new life for himself in the Long Creek community of Texas.

In the 1900 census for Dallas County, TX, John F. Carden was a boarder in the household of John Thomas Edwards and Ellen (Meek) Edwards. Ellen Meek was a sister of George H. Meek, who had married Mattie Jane Berry, the second daughter of George W. and Sarah Berry, in 1887. It was obvious that arrangements to provide John F. Carden with a place to live in the Long Creek community had been set up by his aunt, Sarah Berry.

Shortly after his arrival in Texas, John F. Carden married into the extended family of his aunt Sarah Berry. He married Tennessee (Tennie) Roycroft Lumley, who was a sister of Isaac N. Roycroft, the second husband of Kate B. (Kitty) Berry. Tennie's first husband was Turner Lumley, a son from one of the early pioneer families in the Long Creek area. Turner and Tennie Lumley had one son, Frank Lumley, who lived in the household with Tennie and her second husband, John F. Carden. Frank Lumley died in 1915 at the age of 32, and was buried in Long Creek Cemetery. John F. Carden was employed as a janitor in a school. He died on March 25, 1927, at the age of 56. He was also buried in Long Creek Cemetery, in the grave adjacent to where Frank Lumley, his step-son, was buried, and near the Civil War marker for his uncle, George W. Berry.

The family of Samuel Berry, from Jackson Co. Alabama

Long Creek Cemetery contains a grave marker with the following inscription: Rachel, wife of Samuel Berry, born in the year 1816, died ___ 15, 1880. The month and year of Rachel's death are difficult to discern, but others have read the bottom line on this old marker to be Jan 15, 1883. The proximity of this marker to those for George W. Berry and members of his extended family with roots in Jackson Co. would suggest an unknown family connection between this Rachel Berry and George W. Berry.

The endeavor to connect the George W. Berry family with Samuel and Rachel Berry began by searching Alabama genealogical records. In the 1850 Madison Co. AL census, we find the family of Samuel Berry, age 45, born in Tennessee. His wife Rachel was born in Kentucky in about 1810. Samuel and Rachel had the following children at home in 1850: Martha, George, William, Samuel, Susan, Rachel, and Mary, ranging in age from 15 years down to 6 years. The 1856 Jackson Co. will of William Berry listed these same seven children as heirs in right of their deceased father, Samuel Berry. So, this Samuel Berry, not to be confused with the brother of William Berry, was the oldest son of William Berry, and this Samuel Berry died after 1850 and before 1856.

The marriage year for Samuel and Rachel Berry can be estimated by referring to the 1840 Jackson Co. census. At that time, their young family resided in Jackson Co. near Thomas Berry, Samuel's brother, and also near Leonard Ansel Carden, who was married to Samuel's aunt, Margaret Berry, a sister of William Berry. Among the tally of children for Samuel and Rachel Berry in 1840 was a son who was more than 5, but less than 10 years old. That would place the marriage date for Samuel and Rachel between 1831 and 1834. The wedding most likely occurred in Jackson Co.

Samuel Berry's oldest child, the son who was older than 5 but less than 10 in 1840, was not listed in the 1850 census, nor was he named in the 1856 will of his grandfather, William Berry. This surely means he died before reaching adulthood. Samuel's oldest daughter, Martha, was named in the 1856 will, along with her husband, William Clum, who had been a neighbor of the Berry family in the 1850 census. William and Martha Clum and their two young children, 6-year-old Millie and 3-year-old Samuel, continued to live near the Berry residence in the 1860 Madison Co. census.

Samuel Berry's death before 1856 left Rachel as a widow with three children, Samuel, Rachel, and Mary remaining in her household in the 1860 Madison Co. census. Information on what became of all of the children of Samuel and Rachel Berry is not complete at the present time. From Alabama marriage and census records, we know that Susan Berry, the third youngest daughter of Samuel and Rachel, had married Levi Shook on 3 November 1859, prior to the 1860 census, and they were residents of Jackson Co. in 1860 and 1880, with a daughter named Jinnie. We also know that Mary Berry, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Rachel, married David C. Wilson on 8 February 1866, but no further information on them is available at this time.

The 1860 Madison Co. AL, census was the last time we are able to find Rachel Berry in any formal records prior to her death and burial in Long Creek Cemetery. This begs the question: How did Rachel, the widow of Samuel Berry, manage to leave Alabama and be buried in Dallas Co. Texas? The logical answer to this question must be that she followed one or more of her children to Texas after 1860. We will use census records from Dallas Co. after 1860 to discover the answer. Rachel, the second youngest daughter of Samuel and Rachel Berry, married Andrew J. Mitchell on 20 June 1861, in Madison Co. Alabama. This young family is found in the 1880 Dallas Co. Texas, census with their four children: Alonzo, Richard, Brice, and Mattie. Using the place of birth for these children, we can see that they had resided in Texas since 1875. Therefore, this young family seems to have been the first of the northern Alabama Berry clan to migrate to Dallas Co. Texas.

It is assumed that Rachel Berry, at the age of about 65, accompanied the family of her daughter, Rachel Mitchell, to Texas in about 1875. The absence of the older Rachel Berry from the 1880 census suggests that Rachel probably died and was buried in Long Creek Cemetery in 1880, before that census was recorded. Her daughter, Rachel Mitchell, probably died before 1900, since her name does not appear with the names of her family who are found in the 1900 census for Smith Co. Texas.

William J. Berry, a son of Samuel and Rachel Berry, married Sarah Rebecca Jones on 15 December 1859, and this young couple was living with the Jones family in Madison Co. Alabama, during the 1860 census. In 1870, William J. and Sarah R. Berry continued to reside in Madison Co. with their children George H., Ann C., and Robert E. Their middle initials are important, because the 1880 Madison Co. census lists a W. J. Berry with a wife named Rebecca and children named Homer, Bell, Emmett, Edner, James, Sumay, and Levette. Although it would be easy to dismiss this as a different William Berry family, the ages of each individual in the 1870 census match the corresponding person in the 1880 census. Thus, we conclude that this is the same William J. Berry family in both censuses.

In the 1900 census for Dallas Co. Texas, we find William J. Berry listed as a widower with his children Edna, Sue M., and Levette. Living a few doors from William J. Berry was his son, Robert E. Berry. Living just a few more houses from Robert E. Berry was a family that was cited in the earlier section of this manuscript, the family of Ike and Katie Roycroft, where Katie's father, George W. Berry, was living in 1900. William J. Berry lived out his years in Dallas County, Texas. The Mesquite Cemetery holds his remains, as well as those of his son Robert E. Berry and his daughter-in-law Maola.

The connection that can be made between these two Berry families in the Long Creek community can be summed up this way: William J. Berry, son of Samuel Berry of Madison County, Alabama, and George W. Berry, son of Thomas Berry of Jackson County, Alabama, were first cousins. Their fathers, Samuel and Thomas, were brothers and who were sons of Sanford Berry of Coffee County, Tennessee. Samuel Berry's wife, Rachel, was an aunt by marriage to George W. Berry. Thus, the family connection that was assumed by the proximity of the gravesites for Rachel Berry and George W. Berry in Long Creek Cemetery has been confirmed.

The family of David C. Nelson, from Jackson Co. Alabama

While these Berry families provide our most important links in the connection between Jackson Co. Alabama and the pre-1900 community of Long Creek, Texas, it is possible to identify at least one more Jackson Co. family who provided another link in this same connection.

In 1914, when Sarah Berry was applying for a Confederate widow's pension from the state of Texas, it was necessary for her to provide a witness to testify concerning George W. Berry's Civil War service. Her pension application included the testimony of David C. Nelson, a resident of Ravenna, Texas, who was age 75 in 1914. David C. Nelson testified he had known George W. Berry of Jackson County, AL, for almost 60 years, since about 1855, and that George had enlisted in 1861.

The 1850 Jackson County, AL, census lists this David Nelson at age 11 as one of ten children in the household of his father, also named David Nelson. The older David Nelson was an early settler in Jackson County, as evidenced by old land records that recorded his 1830 purchase of 80 acres in the same township in Jackson County where the original Berry property was located. The 1880 census indicates that this David C. Nelson family had preceded the George W. Berry family to Long Creek, Texas. In fact, their 5-year-old daughter, Mary Lula Nelson, was buried in Long Creek Cemetery in January 1879.

The author, William Henry Carden, Jr., is pleased to acknowledge the valuable assistance provided in the research of the Berry family by Linda Turner and Deedee Williams, who are descendants of George W. Berry and Sarah Carden Berry.

Family of Davis Berry (son of William Berry) from Jackson County, Alabama
(compiled by Ann B. Chambless)

Davis Berry was born June 5, 1820, and died December 18, 1894, in Jackson County, AL. He married Amanda Melvina Manning (daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth Bradford Manning), who was born November 20, 1826, in Sevier County, TN, and died March 20, 1909.

The 1860 Jackson County, AL, census shows Davis Berry's children as

- 1. William George Washington Berry (born September 22, 1848, died February 2, 1931, married Annis C. Isbell on November 28, 1880.)**
- 2. John Alex Berry, born March 17, 1851 (married Mary Minerva Allen)**
- 3. Thomas D. Berry (born circa 1856, married Juliana Constable on November 24, 1878. His brothers were his bondsman for their marriage license.)**

Second son, John Alex Berry, had married Mary Minerva Allen by the time of the 1870 Jackson County census. Mary Minerva (Allen) Berry was born January 13, 1851, and was the daughter of George W. and Lucinda Allen.

The 1880 Jackson County census recorded the names of John Alex Berry's children as:

William G.; Amanda J.; Mary E.; Locke V.; Stacy A.; and Davis A. Berry. Between 1880 and 1900, John Alex and Mary Minerva (Allen) Berry had 5 more children, namely: Pauline M.; Miller Boyd (1885-1955); James M. (1887-1961); Lawrence Sherman (1889-1975); and Jesse E. Berry.

John Alex Berry died September 12, 1926, and his wife, Mary Minerva (Allen) Berry died December 16, 1916. Both are buried in the Berry Cemetery in Berry Cove near Limrock, AL.

Lawrence Sherman Berry (born November 12, 1889), married Ollie Maude Shelton on February 10, 1924. Maude (born December 13, 1898) was the daughter of John W. and Toye Jane (Culver) Shelton. Lawrence S. Berry died August 23 1975, and Maude (Shelton) Berry died September 11, 1982. Both are buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Lawrence Sherman and Maude (Shelton) Berry are the parents of Charles Edward Berry (1925-1984); Annie Pearl (Ann) Moody who married Edward Donald Moody; and Martha Berry who married Bill Henshaw. Ann (Berry) Moody and Martha (Berry) Henshaw are both members of the JCHA.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, October 28, 2007, 2:00 p.m. to unveil a historic marker at Bellefonte Cemetery on County Road 33. The cemetery is located on the north side of CO RD 33 about one-half mile east of its intersection with U.S. Highway 72 (at Hollywood Crossroads.) The program will include a brief reappearance of several early Bellefonte residents (in voice only) as portrayed by local JCHA members. Program attendees are reminded to wear weather suitable clothing and comfortable walking shoes. ALSO, bring a folding lawn chair, as no other seating will be available in the cemetery. PLEASE, NO Roadside Parking. Drive past the cemetery to the site of the old Bellefonte court house public square (current lumber yard.) Off the road parking just east of the cemetery is courtesy of Greg Yarbrough, owner of Scottsboro Forest Products.

If PAID 2007, does not appear on your CHRONICLES label, please forward your 2007 dues as follows:

Annual dues (except senior citizens)	-	\$20.00
Senior Citizens, 65 years of age	-	\$15.00
Life Membership dues	-	\$150.00

Members in good standing receive *JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES*

quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

2008 dues will be due and payable on January 1, 2008. Renewal dues received after October 1, 2007, will be credited to 2008.

Mail your dues check to:

JCHA TREASURER, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL
35768

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

CHRONICLES EDITOR: Ann B. Chambless, 435 Barbee Lane,
Scottsboro, AL 35769 Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

LETTER FROM JCHA PRESIDENT DONNA HAISLIP

I am happy to announce the JCHA received a \$10,000.00 grant from the Bynum Family Foundation for continued preservation of the Scottsboro Depot to be used for specific projects which I will address later. My in-laws, (John and Shirley Haislip) also donated \$100.00 to the depot in honor of John Neely for all the work he has done on this project. Mr. Neely will call a meeting to develop an interior plan for the depot. This is a list of the current Scottsboro Depot Museum Committee members:

PLANNING/DESIGN: John Neely, Chair; Mark Scott Skelton; John Graham; Clyde Broadway; Wendell Page; David Loyd; Charles Heath; and Greg Shepard.

COLLECTION/PROCUREMENT: Ann Chambless, Chair; John Neely; Jen Stewart; Bill Freeman; Judi Weaver; and Kelly Goodowens.

FUND RAISING: Donna Haislip and John Neely.

LETTER from JAY LAMAR, Chair, CLINTON JACKSON COLEY AWARD COMMITTEE, AUBURN UNIVERSITY, AUBURN, ALABAMA 36849-5637:

Dear Friends of Alabama History,

I am writing to invite you to nominate a publication for the Clinton Jackson Coley Award. Given in even years by the Alabama Historical Association, the award recognizes excellence in new study that focuses on local historical concerns, such as the history of a church, the annals of a community, or the chronicle of a county. It honors Judge C. J. Coley's many contributions to our state's history and historical record. The Association will give the award at its April 2008 meeting to be held in the Shoals.

Books published since January 2006 are eligible for the award, and particular attention is given to works by lay or amateur historians. A copy of the nominated book and a cover letter of nomination may be sent to me. The deadline for submissions is December 31, 2007. I look forward to hearing from you. Sincerely, Jay Lamar

NOTE: For more information, email Ms. Lamar at: www.auburn.edu/cah

MRS. RAYMOND GATES, 215 Forty Oaks Farm Road, West Monroe, AL 71291-9094, is interested in WININGER family history. If someone has a book or has compiled research material on this family, please correspond with Mrs. Gates.

THE JCHA has raised \$36,000.00 for renovation of the Court House BAND STAND GAZEBO through the sale of memorial bricks, bake sale, a very successful raffle drawing, and a \$15,000 donation from the Jackson County legislative delegation. ***YOU can still obtain YOUR brick.*** Mail your contribution payable to JCHA in the amount of \$100.00 for an 8x 8 inch brick with 6 lines (18 characters per line) or \$50.00 for a 4x8 inch brick with 3 lines of 18 characters. Mailing address: JCHA Memorial Bricks, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

HISTORIC MEMOIRS OF JAMES HENEGAR BUCKNER (1895-1974)

(Edited by his granddaughter, Pat (Buckner) Boyd of Stevenson, AL)

Pat (Buckner) Boyd (Mrs. Herschel) of Stevenson, Alabama, has graciously shared the memoirs of her Grandfather **James Henegar Buckner**, written in 1964 when he was 69 years old. By adding a brief synopsis of his parents and grandparents to his memoirs, 100 years of vivid history takes the reader through parts of two centuries.

James Henegar Buckner was born in November 1895 in Meigs County, Tennessee, and was the son of John Lee and Annie Susan (Denton) Buckner who married circa 1891. (Annie Susan Denton was the daughter of John Henegar Denton who was the son of Uriah Denton of Meigs Co, TN.) John Lee Buckner was the son James Robert and Lavesta (Mitchell) Buckner who married circa 1859 in McMinn Co, TN.

James H. Buckner begins his memoirs by writing about his early days on Sand Mountain in the Fabius/King Bend areas as follows:

"Around 1900 John Lee and Annie Susan (Denton) Buckner bought 160 acres of land from Charles B. Roach. 120 acres was in Section 12, T3 N, Range 8 E of the Huntsville Meridian. A forty (40) acre tract was located in Section 11 of the Township 3, Range 8. The parents of John Lee were John Lee traded 40 acres on the northeast end of the farm to Warren Smith for a 60 acre tract on the south side of the original tract.. He later bought another 80 acres from Sim Leake. Ben Gibson owned 160 acres in the center of Section 12, Township 3, North Range 8 East. The new land lay along the north side of Section 12 and Ben's farm and now their total acreage was 260. Ben's family was Primitive Baptist and went to church at Macedonia near Ider, AL. They would load up in the wagon on Sunday morning and stay all day and be after dark getting back that night."

"John Lee and Annie Susan's oldest son, Denton Buckner, died when he was 16 years old, and his death was a great shock to the whole family. He died of intestinal paralysis. He took sick on Saturday at Noon and died the following Monday around Noon. It took John Lee and Annie a long time to get reconciled to his passing. The summer of 1907, Denton and Vesta, my older sister, professed religion in a tent meeting held by Anderson Nelson Varnell, a teacher and preacher (EDITOR'S NOTE: A. N. Varnell was father of JCHA life member Nelson Varnell who died in 2007.) . A church house was built in 1908 at the site where the tent revival was held later to be known as Caperton's Chapel."

Around 1901, Annie Susan took the four children to visit (her parents) John Henegar and Elizabeth F. Denton and families. She drove Fannie the roan mare that John H. had given her when she married John Lee. She loaded the children in a covered one horse wagon. It took 2.5 days to make the trip from Fabius to Decatur, TN. They got there in the afternoon of the third day. James H. was six at the time and remembered the trip as a "grand time."

"Grandfather Denton would get down on the floor and play with us like he was one of us. We played a game called Crokinole. He had a big barn full of loose hay that we would tumble somersaults in. We also gathered up the eggs the hens laid in the hay. He had lots of stock, both horses and cattle, especially milk cows. He ran a small dairy and sold butter and milk to the public. I don't recall too much about the trip back home, but we came by Cleveland, TN, where my Aunt Tennie Mosler lived. While there Mother had a set of dentures (false teeth) made. She got upper and lower teeth for \$7.00. That's a lot cheaper than you could get them made now (1964).

The next trip they made in the covered wagon was about 1903:

" I recall more distinctly that trip than the one in 1901 with Mother. We started early in the morning and ate dinner at Trenton, GA. We stopped near a man's house that had tall grass in the yard. He let us put Fannie, the roan mare, in the yard and graze on the grass, while we ate our lunch and rested a little while. We then hitched to the wagon and drove on to Wauhatchie, on the outskirts of Chattanooga. We spent the night with Tom Fuller a cousin of my Uncle Tom Fuller. Next morning we drove through Chattanooga, north Chattanooga then on up dry valley toward Dayton, TN. We stopped at a house where they allowed us to spend the night in their yard. My oldest sister, Vesta Elizabeth, slept in the house. The rest of us slept in the wagon under the canvas top. They were having some kind of party at the man's house that night. My father lay down but did not go to sleep till after the party broke up. He said when they started home they lifted the side of the canvas covering of the wagon and looked in on us, then walked around and talked a while, and then went on off. My father said he was afraid they might rob us. After they went away he went to sleep as it was getting late. We got up early next morning. The people my sister spent the night with had not gotten up, so my sister climbed out the window of her bedroom and we got on our way. We crossed the river at Armstrong Ferry on this trip, not going to Cottonport Ferry as Mother did in 1901. We arrived at Grandpa Denton's late in the afternoon of the third day."

Harve and Sallie Fuller lived in an old house about a ¼ mile from where John Lee and Annie Susan lived on Sand Mountain. The children from each home grew up together and visited one another often. At this time the wildlife in the surrounding forests were plentiful with deer, wild turkey, wolves, foxes, wild hogs and many other smaller animals. There were plenty of forbearing animals such as opossum, skunk, mink, muskrat, weasel and grey and red fox. There were also wildcats and a few panthers and raccoons in large numbers. James H. was a good shot. He could shoot the eyes out of any animal with a 22 rifle so neither the fur pelt nor the meat would be damaged.

The forests were open so you could see quite a distance in any direction. You could drive a wagon and team most anywhere without cutting a roadway. Of course where there were lowlands, swamps and ponds your view was obstructed. The timber was virgin and had never been cut over. Chestnut trees were in abundance and produced an enormous crop of nuts. Some of the trees grew to an enormous size. When they died or were blown down by windstorms they could be used for fence posts or cut in 8'-10'-12' lengths and split into fence rails as crops had to be fenced in.

During this time there was open range. Everybody let their cattle, hogs, and sheep or goats roam and go where they pleased. Many times folks had to get out and round them up. The animals were ear marked to tell whose stock they were. Lee made it a practice to cut the lambs and pigs tails off. He felt that the animals grew and fattened quicker with a bobbed off tail."

Some of the early settlers in the area near where the Buckners were: Warren Smith; W.S. Keys; Green Williams; Jerome Houser; Arthur Wheeler; Grandma Alford Wheeler; Sam Eaton; Jennie Smith, an old maid; Dock Keys, the miller; Frank King, who lived in King Bend; Uncle Jesse Houser, the hunter and father of Sam and Jay Houser; Jeff Smith, an old bachelor who lived with his sister; Jake Overdeer; Gus Overdeer who had a large family of boys and girls who lived in a place known as the hollow; C.D. Stoner; Zack Taylor, who married Mary Wheeler; his brother Mark Taylor who married Jake Overdeer's daughter, Ida; Jim G. Caperton, Henry's father; C.C. Jones who had a daughter by his first wife named Myrtle who married R.H. Mayes. Also there was George Smith, Warren's brother. Moving farther back was Grandpa Ladd who had a large family of boys and girls. The boys were: J.M, Will, Mathew, and Holcomb Ladd and the girl's were: Airy and Kizzie Ladd.

Also Jim Stone; Vam Stone; John Cass, a teacher and preacher who married a sister of Tom Caves. They reared a large family and had one son named Arthur and seven girls. Others included Rufus Howard; John Sims; the Holloways; Cicero Millican; Mr. Griffin, father of Will, Joe and a daughter Katoola; J.H.P. Minton; Jim Cox, who had a brother Tom, another named Hop. Hop's sister Mollie married Warren Smith. Another sister of his married W.S. Keys, who was part Cherokee Indian. George Hawes was a gardener, hunter and trapper. He had a large family and his boys names were John, Charles and Jesse. The girls were: Sweet, Ida, Annie Palestine, Becky, Nettie, and others. Also there was John Hart and Jasper Pennington. Back east from the Buckner's there were M.C. Fields; J.A. Hogue, who married a Gordon; Henry Starkey; the Fergusons; Burkhalter; Rogers; Pierce Jones; Bro. Thigpen; Bro. Brewton; the Clarks; Jeff Pritchett and wife, who raised a large family of girls; the Davidsons; the Andersons; the Harrises; the Shaws; the Kennamers (Harrison and Ruby); Franklin Smith, who tanned hides for leather and operated a watermill on High Falls Creek. The Scotts of Ider; the Lattias, Dolph Fuller, who was a cousin to Uncle Harve Fuller. Also the Kogers; the Yorks; and Pat Hansard; Dr. W.S. Hansard. Pat Hansard married one of Dolph Fuller's girls, who first married a Lattia. She had a daughter named Maude Lattia".

James H. in his Memoirs written in 1964 talked about health issues in pioneer times on Sand Mt:

"My first sick spell was when I had the measles. I never knew exactly where I was exposed to them, but they turned into bronchial pneumonia. I had to stay in bed for 15 days. It took another 15 days to get able to be up and about. All the rest of my folks took them from me. My brothers and sisters soon got over them, but my mother finally took them. They hurt her awfully bad and left her with a cough that lasted for a long time. I don't think she ever fully recovered from the weakening effects they had on her. She was not well afterwards, although she lived for several years. I had them in the month of February about 1914. My father had a hard time keeping fires, tending to the stock and other chores. He was the only one of the family that had had the measles. Mrs. Jim Cox and Uncle Harve Fuller were good to come and stay with us at night. I can never forget how good they were to me."

"In March after I got over the measles, I applied and obtained a job working for the Doran Lumber Co. of Cincinnati. They were operating at that time close to where we lived. Lumber business was booming as World War I came along. I set in working for \$1.25 a day for 10 hours. When I quit working for them in 1919 I was getting .35 cents an hour. That was a mighty little compared with wages now in 1964, 45 years later, but I managed to save up a few dollars while working for the lumber Co. During that period of time between 1914 - 1919 I started to high school at Flat Rock. Professor Alverson, Hosmer Price and Miss Mary Lee were the principal teachers. Bro Alverson was the principal the short time I attended. "

The next section is about his days in the Army.

"I was classed 1A in the draft and soon got my greetings from Uncle Sam.

In June 1918, I got my induction into the Army. I went to Camp Pike, Arkansas near Little Rock. At the time it was the largest camp in the United States. It was done away with before WWII. At Camp Pike, I took intensive military training for 6 weeks, then I started on my way toward France. We went by train to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. On 23 Aug 1918 we were put on the English troop and freight steamship the Cedric. It was a large ship originally built to carry freight, but the Cedric carried about 6,000 troops when I went over on it. The Cedric left N.Y. Harbor Port of Embarkation at Hoboken and passed the Statue of Liberty as we left. We landed 5 Sep 1918 at Liverpool, England and marched to a rest camp called Knottyash. We stayed in Camp Knottyash a few days, then took a train for South Hampton, England, a seaport on the south coast of England. We stayed there in a rest camp for a few hours.

Crossing the channel to France:

On 10 Sep 1918 we boarded a small ship and crossed the English Channel, landing at Cherbourg, Normandy, France. The channel was quite rough the night we crossed and a lot of the boys got seasick. It was a short but very unpleasant voyage. Crossing the channel took 6 hours. The name of the little ship was the Londonderry. We reached land before daylight at the port of Cherbourg and waited till daylight to leave the ship. This was Sept. 11, 1918.

We then marched up to the rest camp near Cherbourg arriving at the camp at 3 p.m. Next morning at 4 a.m. we set out for the railroad station, loaded on a train in boxcars at sunrise. The train quietly pulled out carrying us further toward the front and The U.S. Army Expeditionary Forces. We passed through Caen and Alencon, Tours and Lemans. On 13 Sep we reached the classification Camp at St. Agian, 16 kilometers from Pont Levoy. There 40 of us were picked for Machine Gunners for Co. I 1st Regiment C.P.

We prepared for the upcoming fighting:

The chosen 40 were placed in 161 MGI for intensive training. Here we were well fed and treated as soldiers. None of us will ever forget Pont Levoy, France. We worked hard learning the nomenclature of the Hotch Kiss machine gun, an air cooled gun which was very accurate at a killing range of 5 miles. We learned how to take them apart and reassemble them again blindfolded. We also could do this in the dark.

We left Pont Levoy 9 Oct 1918 with Lieutenant Stallings in command. We got coffee at Bourges and passed through Chaumont where Gen. J.J. Pershing's Headquarters were. We left St. Dequier on Monday at 2 a.m. and arrived at Mininleton on 14 Oct. From there we hiked to Antilley and stayed for the night. Lt. Stallings, and the Sgts. and corporals left us here. We were attached to the 107th Machine Gunners Battalion on 15 Oct 1918. On 17 Oct the 107th Machine Gunner Bn. moved into Essay, a deserted village. There we spent the night among the ruins in underground cellars. Next morning we were ordered to march by file 15 paces apart into where artillery shells were exploding. At Essay I walked out and saw the flashes and roar of artillery shells bursting. It was a new experience for me out by myself. I watched and listened for a while, then went back and lay down on my blankets. It was a warm evening when I lay down but turned cold before morning. I got up feeling cold and damp in the cellar where we had slept.

We were getting closer to the front:

We marched through a wooded area then started down a winding slope. Our artillery guns, mostly French 75 mm. guns were firing, seeming to come out of the ground to our right. Then we started up a steep slope entering the city of Thiacourt which had been badly shot up. The small mountain was so steep the German artillery shells went over our heads and landed in the valley below near where our artillery placements were. Most of the shells exploded harmlessly in the valley below us. We moved on under the protection of the steep slope of the mountain until we found some underground wine cellars to go into for safety from the machine gun fire. Part of us spent 2 nights in a wine cellar on one side of the street. The rest of the boys went underground on the other side of the street. The last night in Thiacourt we crowded the whole bunch in one big underground room. Part of the outfit went up into position at Jaunley about 3 kilometers away. Next evening under cover of darkness the rest of the battalion went into position on the second line of defense not far from the little town of Jaunly. Later I found out this was part of the last battles of the war were called the Argonne-Meuse offensive Thiacourt sector. 6

The boys at the gun positions stayed in an underground cavern on the side of a hill. We slept and did some cooking in the cave. The smoke got out somewhere and did not bother us much. We got one meal a day. It was brought up after dark so the enemy would not locate our position.

The action gets more intense:

While we were there we had 3 casualties. Pvt. Stephen was our first fatality. He was hit by shrapnel in the leg and bled to death. He was also hit in other parts of his body. We buried him close by. The two others were Privates Olson and Medley who were both hit by shrapnel. While in this cave we got a good supply of body lice (cooties) and did not get rid of them until we went through the delousing plant before starting back to the States

We held these lines for 11 days and were relieved by a MG outfit who were equipped with Browning M.G.'s. We left Jaunly 28 Oct 1918 and went back to the Nonsard woods and stayed in a German theatre called Gayety Theatre. While we were billeting in the Theatre we did some close order drilling and several times we had to take to the woods for cover to keep from getting killed by German machine gun bullets fired from enemy planes. While we were there I saw an observation balloon catch fire from a tracer bullet fired from a German plane. His parachute caught in some low treetops and he got a few scratches, otherwise he was unharmed.

On 10 Nov we left Nonsard Wood and went into position at Maribou Farm. On our way up to the front line of defense the German artillery opened up with a heavy barrage. We had to halt and get off the cobblestone road and take cover anywhere we could find shelter. We wound up getting barraged with poison gas. Forty of our outfit went back to the hospital because they did not use their gas masks in time.

When this quieted down, we got orders to go forward, single file to our positions. We had considerable difficulty getting along as the heavy artillery barrage had torn the cobblestone roadway up with holes and the trees on either side of the road had been torn to splinters. To cap it all, our guide took us too far forward and put us ahead of the doughboys and light artillery. We were ordered to bed down until daybreak. I slept that night with my head between two ammunition boxes wearing my steel helmet.

All's quiet on the western front: There was a thick fog the next morning. When the sun began to break through weakly in midmorning Capt. O.D. Moore, all 6 ft. 4 in of him, told us to keep our heads down until 11 o'clock and that the shooting would stop at that time. So we lay flat on the ground among the ruins of the farm buildings and rejoiced. Both sides seemed to be trying to see how much ammunition they could put through their guns, both large and small. It made a deafening roar. Some of our artillery was falling short of their range, so we sent them a message to elevate their guns. As the eleventh hour approached, the mists still drifted thickly amid the trees. At exactly 11 o'clock on the eleventh of November, 1918 the roar of cannons died like an echo fading in the distance. Everything became as still as death. The boys stood mute with their mouths open, as if waiting for someone to say "no, we were just kidding you." We broke into tears and laughter which was followed by wild cheering as we shook hands, slapped each other on the back, and then stood straight to walk cautiously into the open. In a short time after the firing ceased we were mingling with the enemy in the middle ground. Knowing the war was over was a feeling of exquisite relief that one only gets once in a lifetime. Everyone seemed happy that the war had ended. But some had begun celebrating too soon and got killed or wounded. One German soldier who had been fighting for four years was killed by a machine gun bullet just minutes before the shooting stopped.

Soon we see the Germans:

We soon mounted our French made Hotchkiss Mitrealuse- guns that were air- cooled and had deadly accuracy with a range of 5 miles and the speed of 270 shots per minute. We kept them ready for action for some time just in case something might happen. Soon the prisoners of war came marching through. They were very pathetic, starving and half clothed. They would eat the garbage that had been thrown out for days. They ate with relish the bread with mold on it. Many of them were diseased and their clothes were filthy. We were cautioned to not get near them. The bread they carried was black and they smeared something on it that resembled axle grease. There was an endless stream of them as they passed through.

And now the retreat:

We stayed at this place several days. For a time we heard we would be placed in the Army of Occupation and would go on into Germany. We were not far from the city of Metz. But perhaps we were lucky and soon started moving back from the front. It was on 20 Nov 1918 that we moved back to the Nonsard Woods and billeted in the Gayety Theatre again. It had a sloping floor that made it difficult to sleep on.

On 15 Dec 1918 we left Nonsard Woods and went to Vierville, France, a small town between two high hills or mountains. Here we spent Christmas. During our stay here we made a movie. In a sham battle we drove the enemy out and took Hatton Chatelle, a city on top of one of the mountains. While making this movie, I was running up the hill and slipped and fell with my Machine gun on my back.

We left Vierville 6 Jan 1919 marching full pack and reached Bernecourt some time after dark. We spent the night in an old building deserted by the Germans. The roof leaked and the floor was wet. I caught a cold that night, which resulted in a case of laryngitis. Next day 7 Jan we reached Barisly-au-Plain and spent the rest of the winter there. While here I went to a Military School at Viterne from 23 Feb – 2 Mar.

On 1 Mar 1919 the Col. told us the time was fixed for our going home. The 28th Infantry division was attached to S.O.S. on 5 Mar 1919 and we started moving toward St. Nazaire, a seaport of France. We made a stop at a rest camp near Lemans' and stayed there several days before going on to the coast.

The day for our leaving France was getting closer:

On 10 Mar 1919 our division was reviewed by our Commander in chief, Gen. J. J. Pershing and staff. Gen Pershing later referred to the troops of the 28th as "Men of Iron." We had a personal inspection on foot and a passing in review. It took 5 hours to go through with it. While the review was going on we saw a great display of airplane stunt flying. They did the maple leaf whirl flying upside down and every other kind of stunt one could imagine. Not long after being reviewed by our Commander in Chief, we started on our way toward the seacoast. We stopped at Lemans, France at a forward camp, some called it a rest camp. It was here that I was sent on a detail to load a freight train with coal. We had a time getting the black coal dust washed off. We looked like a bunch of black men. Some of the boys got hold of some mixed whiskey and got dog drunk. Some even had to be taken to the Infirmary. Pvt. Lanick was among the bunch. They rolled him along in a wheelbarrow. Just when they got him to the door of the Infirmary the wheel barrow collapsed and sent Lanick sprawling through the doorway. Next morning when he got back in camp they had given him a bath and put clean clothes on him. He looked like a new person and probably felt like one too.

Finally, we are moving again.... And waiting:

Soon we loaded onto a freight train and went rolling toward St. Nazaire. That sure was a rough ride. I thought several times the train would turn over. When we got to St. Nazaire we went to a forward camp and waited our turn to get a ship to take us back to the States. Here I really began to get homesick. Also here was the first encounter that I had with a Negro commissioned officer. He was a captain and he seemed to be a nice fellow.

When we had about given up hopes, we finally got our orders to roll our pack and be ready to board a ship which would enter the harbor when the tide had risen.

As the tide rises, it is time to leave:

About the first of May 1919 as the high tide raised the water. Our ship, The Calamares came steaming into the harbor. Along about 3 in the afternoon we marched up the gangplank and boarded the small ship. It was a comparatively small ship. I was told that up to this time it had been used on the Great Lakes as a fruit steamer. It had one smoke stack. This was its first trip across the Atlantic and probably was its last. We ran into high seas on our way home that shook its ballast loose in the bottom of the ship so that when we got into New York it was tilting over to one side. We were ordered to get on the high side to keep it from tilting too far. So I would presume it never made another trip across the Atlantic."

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Oh, how sweet it was to be in the States:

The Statue of Liberty looked so good to us. The welcoming committee gave us a very big welcome home. We were taken to Camp Dix, N.J. where we stayed several days. While there we were put through another delousing plant to make sure we had gotten rid of the body lice. We also turned in our blankets and side arms (revolvers and 45 cal. automatics). The boys that lived up north were mustered out at Camp Dix. After several days stay at Camp Dix we Southern boys were loaded on a train and sent to Camp Gordon near Atlanta, GA. While at Camp Gordon I got homesick again. They didn't seem to care whether we got mustered out or not. Those that would reenlist could go home right off, but I was fed up with Army life by this point so I waited until I was finally given a discharge. I got \$60.00 to go home on. I got into Stevenson about 4 a.m. in the morning. I struck out on foot heading for home as soon as it was light enough to travel.

And now I can almost smell Sand Mountain:

Everyone that I met on my way home seemed glad to see me getting back. Homefolks gave me a hearty welcome. My younger sisters looked on me as a hero. In a few days, I discovered a year had changed things a lot. I became restless and half way wished I was back in the Army. There you did not have to worry about a place to sleep, something to eat or clothes to wear. Yet, the pay was only \$30.00 a month. A mere pittance to what they get now 45 years later (1964).

What am I going to do now?:

I saw the Superintendent of the Lumber Co that I was working for before I was inducted into the service a year before. He told me I could have my old job back with the lumber company. So I went to work for them in June 1919. I worked for them until the fall of 1920. It was then that lumber got hard to sell and the company said that they would have to cut my wages. I was making \$3.25 per day. Cold weather was coming on so I decided to go back to Hart's Garage in Chattanooga where I had worked some before I went to work for Doran Lumber Co. They were glad to give me a job. So in the fall of 1920 I went to work at Hart's at Chestnut Street. I still remember the phone number – Main 49. There I worked over a year until Dec. 1922.

1922 was going to bring changes into my life:

On 21 Jan 1922, I married Martha Jane Kirk Hayes. We went to Dayton, TN, county seat of Rhea County, TN, and got married by Mr. Grice, a Justice of the Peace.. My brother George and his wife Ruby lived in Dayton, TN. We spent our first night at the Aqua Hotel in Dayton. The next day being Sunday, we ate dinner with George and Ruby. Sunday afternoon we returned to Chattanooga, TN where I went to work on Monday morning. We rented an apartment from Frank and Corrine Hawes who were running a rooming house at 2011/2 Market St. in Chattanooga. My wife Janie had a young son by her first husband Leroy Albert Hayes. Son, Leroy Albert Hayes was about 3 years old. Janie's mother, Julia Hagan kept him for a while after we were married. They were living at that time near Johnson City, TN. Their home in Chattanooga had burned and Mr. and Mrs. Hagan had bought a farm near Johnson City and moved. I worked at Hart's Garage for nearly a year after we got married.

I can hear Sand Mountain calling me back home:

On 8 Nov 1922 our first baby was born at 2011/2 Market St. A nine pound girl and Dr. Williams of Chattanooga delivered her. We named her Edith Annie-Annie after her grandmothers. When Edith Annie was 3 weeks old we moved to Sand Mountain. Janie, the baby and I came to Stevenson on the train. We got a taxi to the river. My father met us there with a wagon and brought us out to the home place. The Cox brothers brought our things by way of Trenton, GA on their peddling wagon. Their load was heavy so they got an extra team of mules to help them get up the mountain. We stayed with my folks until I found a house to move into. I soon was able to get a house that belonged to Frank Hawes, the man who was running the rooming house in Chattanooga. Clarence Cox, his brother in law, rented the house to us for \$1.50 per month. We got moved in about the 15th of Dec 1922.

It was a log house with a big stack chimney with two big fireplaces. It was rather an open house but we managed by keeping a good fire in the fireplace. We bought a small box stove to cook on. The winter was not very severe that year. I only remember one big snow while we lived there. I had to get out in the snow to cut wood for the fireplace. I cut poles and carried them on my shoulder through the snow. Soon we were all straightened out in the rented house.

Time to start building our own home:

I set in to build us a house on the road where I owned three and ½ acres of land on which I had my blacksmith shop. The building it was in had been built 2 or 3 years before. This gave me a space to store my building materials. The winter was rather mild, but it rained a lot so I did not make very much progress building the new house. I didn't have enough new lumber so I had to do a lot of scrapping around and that took extra time. Finally I bought a load of lumber from William Cargile and managed to get the house hulled in so we could move in February of 1923.

It had two rooms fronting the public road and an L built back for the kitchen and dining room. I think it was 28 ft in front and the L reached 28 ft. to the rear on the right side looking from the road toward the house. That winter we used a small wood heater. It burnt 18inch wood and the wood had to be split up nearly as fine as stove wood. We got along pretty well until in March when it snowed and turned real cold. It almost froze us out. Some how we made it through the cold spell. Not long after that I bought a 28inch W. King heater in pretty good shape from Gordon Howard who was moving out of King Bend. With the larger heater we could burn larger wood and we got along pretty well with it.

Now that we are finally warm I will tell you how we ate:

The first year I share cropped with my father. He furnished us meat, Irish and sweet potatoes and I bought half a fat hog from him. We managed to get by until we grew something to eat at home. Our first garden was in new ground. It was almost a failure. Our neighbor Elizabeth Cox gave us things out of her garden that we could not grow in our new ground garden. Toward the last of the summer we got a few things out of our garden. That first year was pretty tough sledding for us. Most of our crop was at the old home place 3-4 miles from where we lived. It took a lot of walking to and from the home place. We had about 6 acres close by on the Sim Leake place that was convenient to tend. I just had one mule to make a crop with and I couldn't cultivate very much land. We planted corn, cane, peanuts and sweet potatoes. We planted our late Irish potatoes on my place down on the creek. I had bought it from Doran Lumber Co. I had cleared and fenced an acre. I was a good piece of ground as I had fertilized it well with stable manure from the company's big stock barn. They let me have all I would haul away. It really grew good stuff for years. We planted eight rows seventy yard long. I made 50 bushels of fine potatoes. We got 25 bushels of Irish potatoes as it was a share crop. We made enough corn, hay, sorghum and sweet potatoes to do us, but my father kept the peanuts for himself. We were disappointed in not getting a share of the peanuts as it was a lot of tedious work the way we worked them back then. Later, I learned how to grow them without having to do so much hoeing.

After that first year, we began to get more of our own land cleared so we would have more of our own land to cultivate. My father did not grow cotton on his land. I had persuaded him to let me plant a small patch before I went to the Army. I think it was a 390pound bale I got off my patch. I hauled it clear to Rosalie to get it ginned. Newt Moore was operating a gin at that time. It was about the time Mr. Clarady, his ginner, got his arm torn off while clearing a gin head. He was lucky to get out alive. Yes, that first year was quite an experience for Janie and me as well.

We set in to have a better garden the second year: We fertilized our garden spot well and grew more to eat the second year. By the time the third year rolled around we had a real garden. I had set out a row of grape vines and soon we had plenty of grapes. On Sept. 11, 1924 our second baby was born, a boy, we named him James Vaughn. Janie's mother's maiden name was Vaughn. Two years later on Oct. 8, 1926 our third child came along. We named her Vesta Elizabeth. By this time I had traded for a pair of small mules and began tending more land. In the mean time I bought 40 acres of land from the lumber company. It had a tow room house on it and a crib with a shed on the side of it. There was a garden spot and about 11/2 acres of land that I had shrubbed off. So whenever I got a chance I sprouted it off and started cultivating what I had cleared. I set out a small orchard of peach and apple trees and got them ready to bear fruit. I had one tree that I was especially proud of. It was an old fashion striped June apple. It was slow getting started to bear, but when it did finally start bearing it grew lots of apples. We had apples off of it all summer. It grew by the side of the crib shed.

On rainy days and in the winter time: I worked in my blacksmith shop shoeing horses and mules , repairing wagons and sharpening ploughs, etc. I also did a lot of work for the Lumber Co. that I had previously worked for, so I was kept pretty busy the biggest part of the time. Our youngest child, Frances Julietta was born about 8 years after Vesta Elizabeth . They joined Leroy A. Hayes, Edith Annie and James Vaughn as our offspring. My mother Annie Susan grew lots of stuff in her garden and truck patches. There were several good fruit trees on the place. With my younger sisters to help her, she got along fairly well after my father died. My mother inherited from her father the know how to handle and manage stock of all kinds especially horses and mules. My father had a mare mule named Kate. He kept Kate several years before he died. He sometimes had trouble catching her out in the pasture when he wanted to put her to work. After my father's death in 1927, my mother kept Kate to pull the buggy and do her ploughing in her garden and truck patches. In a short time she had her to where she could catch her anywhere anytime of day or night. She would put the bridle on Kate and work her anywhere she wanted to. In fact my mother was the only person who could catch the mule anytime. My mother would load up the buggy with vegetables and fruits and sometimes would go to Stevenson, AL and sell her load to the merchants or peddle them out from house to house. She sometimes would be after dark getting back home. Most of the time she took one of my younger sisters with her. She continued this routine for three, maybe four years until she gradually began to fail in her health.

Going back several years:

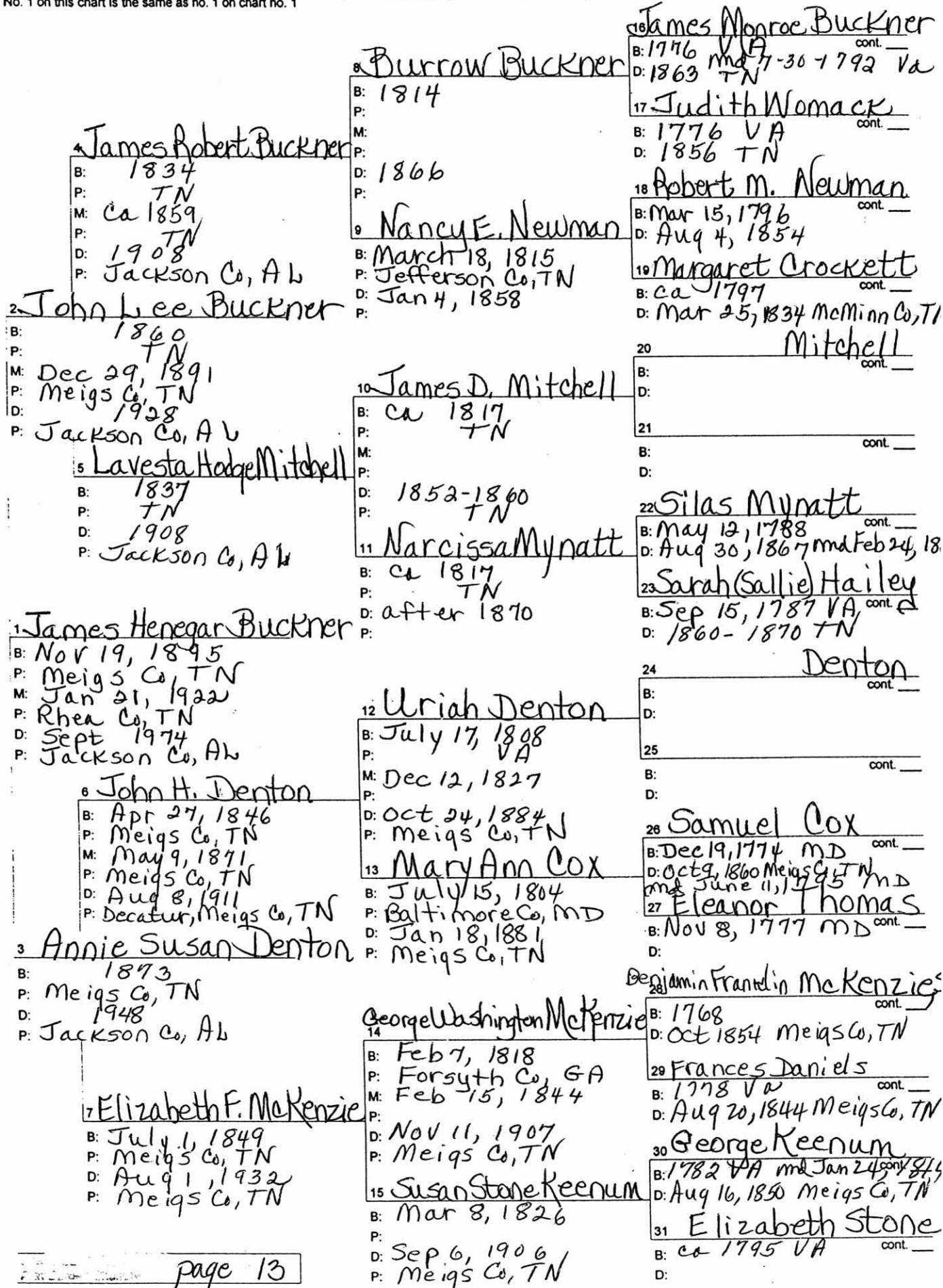
Let me tell you about the time we built a pine pole house in the entrance to King Bend. We excavated a place to build the house. The foundation was constructed of stone, which was gathered around the place and brought to the place on a lizard pulled by our draft horse named Bay. . I opened up a rock quarry about 100 yards from where we built the pole house. We drug the poles up and put them on a skid and peeled the bark off them. It took a lot of poles to construct a pine pole house laid horizontally, using poles for all the partition walls. I built my first stack chimney and it was the only one I ever built. We had to build a foundation about 4 ft. high before the fireplaces were started. Some of the rocks in the foundation of the chimney weighed 500 to 1,000 pounds. The roof was made of boards split with a frow. I painted the roof and walls with creosote to make them last longer. Every joint at the corners were smeared with linseed oil to keep the moisture out. I took lots of pains fitting the joints and used a 60 penny spike to keep the joist from slipping. Everyone who examined the job, declared that a bug could not get into the corner joints. It took me the better part of the winter to build the chimney. I cut the rocks at the quarry then took them to the chimney and cemented them together without having to do anything but put the mortar in the joints. It drew the smoke up perfectly. That was the only chimney I ever built, but it was a good one. During the winter a five- inch snow fell one day and when I went back to work inside the house, all the snow had slid off the roof. The creosote on the board roof had kept the snow from sticking so it just slid off. In May we move into our new home, although the house was not finished. We had the doors and windows in, hardwood floors, hand dressed with a plane and rough pine ceiling overhead. The cracks between the logs had not been chinked. So we had lots of fresh air coming in through the openings between the poles. With two good fireplaces and plenty of wood we managed to survive. . The only finished lumber in the house was the rafters lath to fasten the board to, overhead joists, flooring and ceiling. The windows were cased in dressed lumber. It had two double windows in front and two single windows in the rear. We had a glass panel door in front and a solid back door. There were no widows at the ends of the house. We had an opening in the chimney for the cook stove pipe to fit into. It seems quite old fashioned now by today's standards.

Written by James H. Buckner in June 1964. He was an ordained Baptist minister in addition to the other skills he had and he sometimes substituted for his father at the school where John Lee Buckner taught. Many of my Buckner ancestors are buried at Caperton's Chapel Cemetery. Others are buried at Smith Cemetery and Overlook Cemetery. Pat (Buckner) Boyd.

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 1 on chart no. 1



THE JACKSON RIFLES

Thanks to Elizabeth (Payne) Word and Jan (Boyd) Roberts, the Jackson Rifles have been identified! The following appeared in the September 15, 1887, edition of THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN:

- "Captain W. H. Payne (Elizabeth's great-grandfather Payne) the gallant captain of the JACKSON RIFLES has received a notice from Col. John, commander of the Third Regiment, to have his company ready to meet President (Grover) Cleveland in Montgomery (AL) on the 20th of October to be reviewed by him. The company will soon receive new arms and accoutrements and will be in attendance. The company has also received a pressing invitation from Hon. Henry W. Grady of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION to meet the President at the Atlanta Exposition. They will meet the President at Stevenson and will be his escort to Atlanta. We are proud to know that the Jackson Rifles, the crack military company of North Alabama, are known far and wide for their gallantry and standing as well as their soldierly bearing.

At a recent election of the Rifles, the following officers were elected, and the roster of the company now stands:

DAVID LARKIN, 1st LT.; J. P. STUART, 2nd LT.; W. A. Skelton, 1st Sgt.; T. J. KENNEDY, 2nd Sgt.; ALBERT COTTON, 3rd Sgt.; F. G. Parks, 4th Sgt.; W. D. BROWN, 1st Cpl.; JESSE MOODY, 2nd Cpl.; LEE BOYD (Jan Boyd Roberts' grandfather), 3rd Cpl.; ALBERT SMITH, 4th Cpl.; J. W. ASHMORE; ANDY BOYD; LEE COTTON; JOHN R. FREEMAN; ROBERT T. HARGIS; JAMES HORTON; WILLIAM JORDAN; W. F. KIRK; W. D. PARKS; W. J. ROBINSON; T. B. SNODGRASS; D. N. SNODGRASS; JAMES SKELTON; A. W. WHITWORTH; AND BENJAMIN YOUNG."

- THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, October 27, 1887:

"The Jackson Rifles, Capt. W. H. Payne commanding, took part in the drill at Montgomery last Thursday and were reviewed by President Cleveland. The boys presented a handsome appearance."

- THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, November 15, 1888:

"The Jackson Rifles acknowledge donations from the following persons for the purpose of buying new uniforms: Gen. Joe Wheeler, Miss Mollie S. Petty, and N. B. Burch."

- THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, November 22, 1888:

"Attention Jackson Rifles: You are hereby commanded to meet at your armory on Saturday night, November 24. Important business. By order of Capt. Payne. Signed: A(ndy) Boyd, Ord. Serg't"

- THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, July 11, 1889:

"The Jackson Rifles left Wednesday for the annual encampment and drill at Selma. Capt. W. H. Payne will assume command of all troops enroute to the encampment. Capt. Payne has taken great interest in his company and has, by patient labor, brought the Jackson Rifles up to their present splendid condition. It is doubtful that there is a captain in our state troops who is as popular with his men as Capt. Payne. His soldier boys are all that one could wish and have the best wishes of all for success. It would be impossible to pick a more gentlemanly company anywhere, and their conduct in the past is a guarantee of the future. Arrangements have been made by which parties desiring to attend the encampment can make the round trip for \$6.15. This is one cent per mile."