



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION meeting, Sunday, January 27, 2008, 2:00 p.m., **Scottsboro Freight Depot Museum**. **John F. Neely and Kelly Goodowens** request the pleasure of your company on the last Sunday in January for a tour in which they will share plans for phase two of the depot restoration and museum development. **IF YOU HAVE** a railroad or early **Scottsboro** related relic you would like to donate to the museum, **PLEASE** feel free to share its history with our depot museum collection committee on Sunday, January 27. The collection committee seeks your ideas for museum exhibits.

2008 DUES are now due and payable:

Annual dues (except senior citizens) - **\$20.00**

Annual dues for members 65 and older - **\$15.00**

Life Membership - **\$150.00**

Members in good standing receive **JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES** quarterly in January, April, July, and October. You never know when **YOUR** family history might appear in an edition of **THE CHRONICLES**.

CHRONICLES Editor: **Ann B. Chambless**, 435 Barbee Lane, **Scottsboro, AL 35769-3745**. Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

MAIL YOUR ANNUAL DUES TO:

JCHA TREASURER, POST OFFICE 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. **YOUR ANNUAL DUES** enable the **JCHA** to continue publishing and mailing **THE CHRONICLES**.

SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM

- The Jackson County Historical Association is one step closer to developing a museum in the Scottsboro freight depot. The exterior work has been completed, a new heating and air conditioning system installed, and the interior is now "pigeon-proofed."
- On December 22, volunteers spent several hours cleaning and clearing the large area initially used for freight loading and unloading storage.
- The volunteer group included: Donna Haislip, Kelly Goodowens, Charles Heath, Dr. Ron Dykes, Tom Bragg, Walter Proctor, Larry Bramblett, Stephanie Percis, and Ann Chambless.
- It is now time to develop long-range plans for museum exhibits. Members are encouraged to express their thoughts along these lines, either in writing or by telephone. You may contact Exhibits Chairman Ann B. Chambless by email at: rabc123@scottsboro.org; by telephone at: (256) 574-3556; or by snail mail at: 435 Barbee Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769. Donations are now being accepted for display consideration (either permanent or on loan) by contacting John F. Neely, Donna Haislip, Jen Stewart, Kelly Goodowens, Charles Heath, or Ann B. Chambless.
- **VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED FOR A SECOND CLEANING SESSION TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 2008, 8:00 a.m. at the DEPOT.**
- Those who attend the JCHA January 27 program meeting will be given a tour of the entire building which is finally clean and safe enough for group tours. Make your plans to be there and see first hand where the depot building received damage from a mortar fired during a Civil War skirmish surrounding the depot.

2008 JCHA OFFICERS

President	Jen Stewart
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Membership Vice-President	Judi Weaver
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CHRONICLES Editor	Ann B. Chambless

SULPHUR SPRINGS CHURCH

by James Henegar Buckner, paternal grandfather of Pat Boyd (Mrs. Hershel Boyd)

Now I want to go back to Civil War days when the old Sulpher Springs Church was used as a church house for both Methodist and Baptist. They had services once each month. The house had a partition that was put up in the wintertime so the room wouldn't get so cold. It was heated with a big wood heater with a flue up through the center of the comb of the house. The house was ceiled with fine yellow poplar ceiling and when the house was sold to the highest bidder he used the good lumber to build a large dwelling house. The Methodist out numbered the Baptists. Some of the old Baptist pastors were Bro. (John Justice) Beeson, who founded the Beeson Academy; Bro Perry, Owen T. Perry's father; Bro S.C. Richards; Bro. Holcomb and others I can't recall.

So when the Caperton's Chapel church was organized, it acted as a magnet; and it was not long until these Baptist churches disbanded. The most of them joined up with the Caperton's Chapel church. When grandfather Robert Buckner died, the fellowship of the church did not get along so smoothly and disturbance began.

Now before they quit holding meetings and school in the big old Sulpher Springs church and schoolhouse they had a big Masonic order of free masons picnic. The guest speaker for the occasion was Bro Tom Hulsey, a preacher living in the Central Henegar community. He made an extemporaneous speech as he called it. Alvin Scott of Ider brought his home made horse powered Marry Go Round. It was a treat for young and old to ride on it.

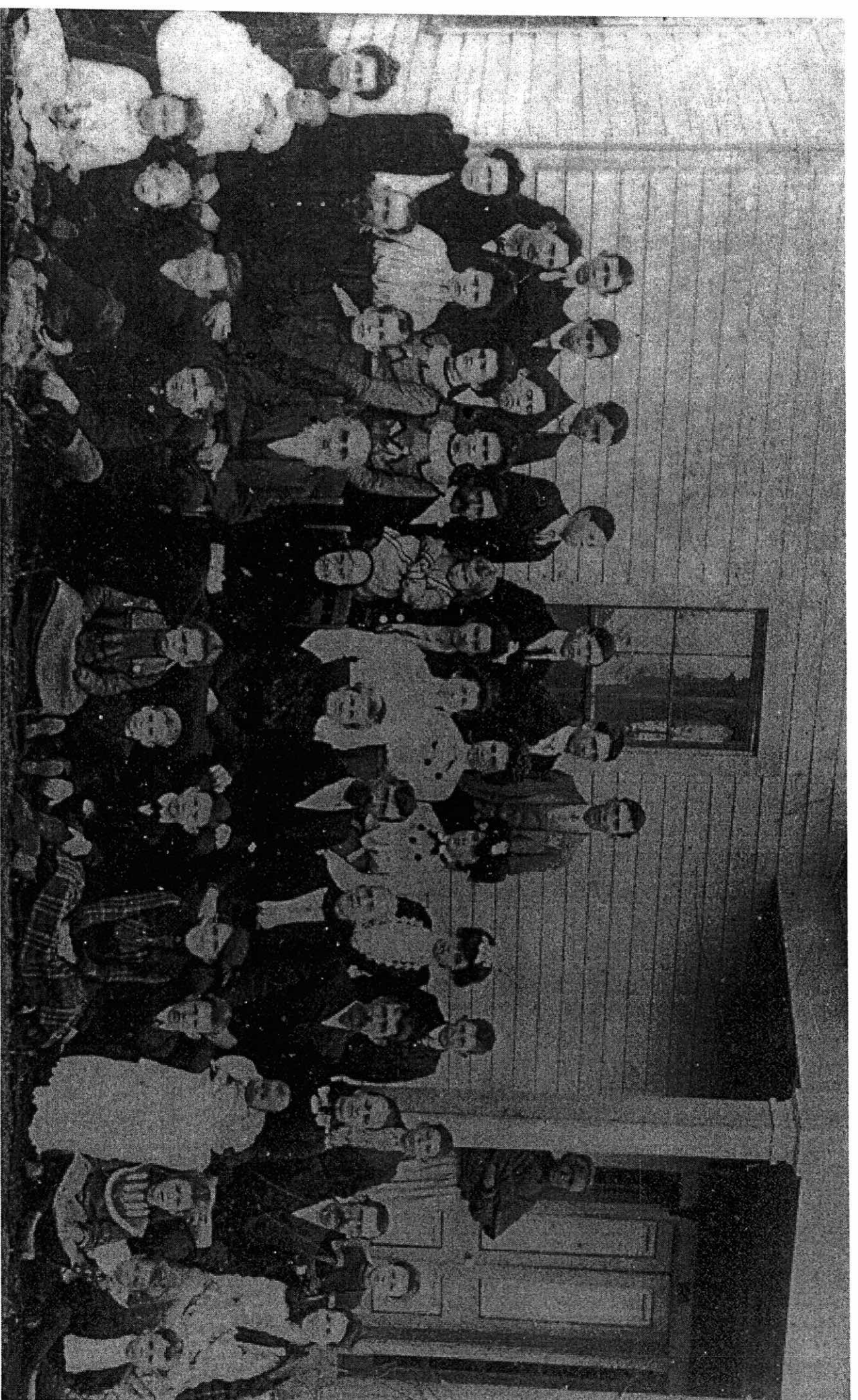
The masons put on their little white aprons and went through with their ceremony. Among the older masons were Jim McCoy, J.D. Mays, Jim Sampson, Sr., along with several visiting masons. It was at this picnic they made plans to build a new building that would be a Union Church and schoolhouse, with a Masonic hall in the upper story.

Not long after this Masonic picnic they had another picnic and laid the cornerstone of the newly planned building. It took place on 17 Oct 1906. There was a huge crowd there and lots of money was raised, paying anything they could, large or small to get their names in the vault of the cornerstone. It was in the northeast corner of the new building. A copy of the county paper, with other documents considered important, was included. It was rumored that James David "Jim" McCoy put five five-dollar gold pieces along with the hundreds of names that were placed in the vault. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the vault was sealed.

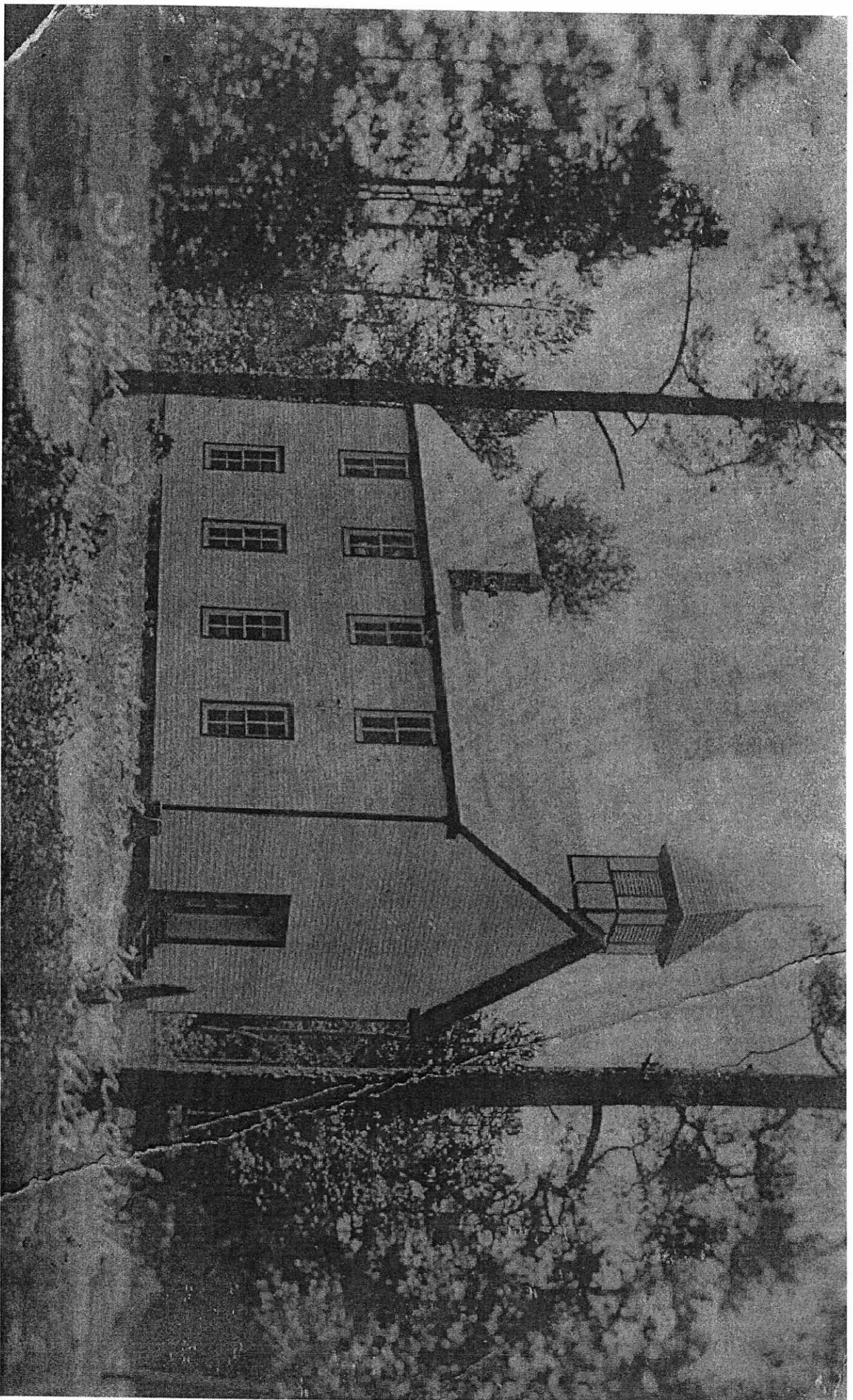
Jerome Houser, Arthur Wheeler, Jake Williams, and Walter Ricks went to work in earnest and soon had the new building going right up. They bought a big 400-pound bell to put in the steeple. On a still clear evening or morning the peel of the bell could be heard for miles. The building was completed before winter came along. Jesse Wheeler taught the first term of school. It was his first try at teaching. His two sisters were Myrtle and Pauline Wheeler. Myrtle was pale and slender and Pauline was ruddy faced and heavy set and a natural musician. She played the organ when she couldn't reach the pedals. She said she never knew one note from another. Jesse was Jackson County Superintendent of Education for several years. Then he was principal of Pisgah High School for years. (He also taught history at Jackson County High School in the early 1950s.) When he retired, he bought the Phillips store and fish market at Section.

Now the Baptist and Methodist preachers were Tom Dean who was Baptist and Hosmer Price who was Methodist. They had a great revival and many members were added to both churches.

NOTE: See picture of congregation of Sulphur Springs Church on page 4.



Picture compliments of Pat Buckner Boyd
() made Sulphur Springs Church (") known date)



Sulphur Springs school house and union church
at Bibb's, Jackson County Alabama
Compliments of Pat Buckner Boyd of Stevenson, Ala.

EARLY CHEROKEE VILLAGE OF SAUTA

by Ann B. Chambless

I recently re-read my copy of Matthew Blue's early 1860s epistle covering his research oriented visit to Jackson County in 1860. Mr. Blue stated that Sauta Cave took its name from Sauta Creek. That leads me to believe that the Cherokee village of Sauta also derived its name from the same source: the creek.

Since Sauta Creek emptied into the Tennessee River near the southern end of what we now know as Goose Pond Island, AND since Richard Riley is documented as a Cherokee civic leader of Sauta (village), I tend to think the Cherokee village of Sauta was on Goose Pond Island and that is the primary reason Richard Riley selected that particular area for his 640-acre reservation in 1819.

I don't think the Cherokees' Sauta village was at the Sauta Caves. My reasoning is based on cave terrain. The two caves are located on the side of a mountain. The base of this mountain is surrounded by low land which was prone to heavy flooding before TVA completed Guntersville Dam. In the early 1800s, the area around Sauta Cave would not have been a choice spot for a village.....maybe one or two families, but not the masses. The Sauta Cave area would not have been easily accessible during the monsoon season.

Plus, In Matthew Blue's essay, he mentioned finding fortification trenches on Goose Pond Island which looked ancient to him in the early 1860s. This points to the fact that the Island land had been adapted for protecting and taking care of more than one or two families.

Before TVA created the present-day backwater, it would not have been easy to reach Sauta Cave by water transportation. Goose Pond Island's accessibility by water would have made it more appealing for the masses and their canoe gondolas on their water highway via the Tennessee River.

PLUS Matthew Blue stated David Larkin and R. B. Clayton settled on Richard Riley's reservation land on Goose Pond Island in 1821. These two brothers-in-law came to Jackson County with MONEY which enabled them to purchase their choice of available real estate. I suspect they chose Richard Riley's reservation because it had the most improvements. To have the most improvements, it would have been the home of the greatest number of Cherokees. NOTE: Patty Woodall found document stating that Larkin and Clayton paid Richard Riley \$6000.00 for his reserve in 1821.

The preponderance of documented evidence points to Goose Pond Island as the location of the Cherokees' village of Sauta, and, thus, where Sequoyah sat with his brethren and talked about the white man being able to read and write and the Cherokees' need to be able to do the same. In 21st century language: Even though there was no (Cherokee) Hardee's on Goose Pond Island where men met to discuss the issues of the day, Sequoyah participated in the Cherokee male "coffee club" which also met to discuss the issues of their day. An article in the Cherokee PHOENIX newspaper related the story that Sequoyah was visiting his friends at Sauta when he first shared his idea which led to his eventual creation of the Cherokee syllabry.

1836 JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA CIRCUIT COURT JURORS
by Ann B. Chambless (assisted by Patty Woodall)

In researching the Bureau of Indian Affairs records found in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., Patty Woodall found the following information:

"On April 8, 1835, George Swink, Clerk of the Jackson County Circuit Court, issued a summons for Sally Johnson to appear in Circuit Court in September 1835 to answer the school commissioners of the 16th Section of Township One South, Range 8 East. The charge was trespass and the unlawful use and occupation of eight acres of cleared land in the 16th Section." (NOTE: The Alabama Legislature had reserved the 16th Section in every Township in the State of Alabama for education to support local schools.)

In 1835, the cited school commissioners were Charles S. Jones, Benjamin S. Jones, and Thomas Briggs. Personal notes (by Editor Ann B. Chambless) for these men:

1. CHARLES SMITHSON JONES was born December 29, 1802, in Lunenburg Co, Virginia, the son of Armistead and Jane (Smithson) Jones. Charles Smithson Jones served in the Florida Indian War and was serving as a University of Alabama trustee at the time of his death in 1850. Charles S. Jones married his cousin, Cordelia (Delia) Jones (daughter of Robert and Mary P. (Wilson) Jones), and they were the parents of Jasper J. Jones who was a Jackson County Solicitor in the 1870s. This is the Jones family for whom Jonesville (later called Bridgeport) was named.
2. BENJAMIN S. JONES was born 1770-1780 (his age was given as 60-70 in the 1840 census.) He died on December 8, 1840, in Jackson County, AL. In 1840, Benjamin S. Jones' neighbors were William J. Price, James H. Scruggs, and Henderson Kean who lived in the area of Mount Carmel.
3. THOMAS BRIGGS was born 1770-1775 and married Esther Parks (daughter of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Parks) on October 19, 1792, in Rowan Co, NC. Thomas Briggs died before the 1840 census was taken. Thomas and Esther's daughter (Sarah) married Daniel Price of Russell Co, VA. In the 1840 Jackson County census, there is a female the right age for Esther in the household of Daniel Price. In 1850, Esther Briggs was 75, and she was enumerated in the household of Daniel Price. Thomas and Esther (Parks) Briggs' known children are: Daniel Briggs (1794-1863); Catherine Briggs (born ca 1795) married Reuben Shepard; Susannah Briggs (born ca 1797); Thomas Briggs, Jr. (born ca 1802-1804); Sarah Briggs (born June 18, 1807, died March 3, 1881, married Daniel Price).

According to Patty Woodall's research, "the case against Sally Johnson was continued until the October 1836 term of the Jackson County Circuit Court. The commissioners charged that Peter Johnson (husband of Sally Johnson) was a Negro slave at the time he registered for a Cherokee reservation, and, therefore, the grant was void and the commissioners were entitled to recover the 16th Section in which Johnson's reserve was located. The commissioners further charged that when Peter Johnson left Jackson County with a drove of horses he did not intend to return, and, thereby, abandoned the reservation which entitled the commissioners to recover the 16th Section. Evidence was given as to the pros and cons of these charges. The jury found in favor of the School Commissioners thereby giving them possession of the eight acres of land and damages in the amount of \$32 which resulted in Sally Johnson being dispossessed of her reservation land."

NOTE: For additional information and documentation, see CHRONICLES dated April 2003, pages 4 and 5, for PETER JOHNSON written and copyrighted by Patty Woodall, 2003.

Personal information for the 12 jurors follows on page 8.

In 1836, this case would have been tried in the Bellefonte Court House. The twelve jurors were as follows:

1. **JOHN BERRY** was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McFerrin) Berry, Sr. who married April 18, 1799 in Washington County, VA. John Berry was born April 15, 1800, in Virginia, and died on September 18, 1856, in Arkansas. Berry's Post Office (near Liberty Cemetery which is in McBroom Hollow due north of Scottsboro) was named for this Berry family. John Berry married Margaret Sullivan on March 18, 1818, in Rutherford County, TN. One John Berry signed the August 1819 Memorial, but it is not known if the signer was the same as this 1836 juror.
2. **ALEXANDER F. HARGISS** was born in 1802 in SC, the son of Abraham and Rebecca Caroline (Floyd) Hargiss. This Hargiss family settled on the headwaters of Battle Creek in Marion Co, TN, in 1824. Alexander Floyd Hargiss married Mahala Caperton, daughter of George and Eleanor (Conn) Caperton. They were living in Titus County, TX, at the time of the 1850 census.
3. **THOMAS BRIDGES** could be the Thomas Bridges, age 50-60, who was living in Paint Rock Valley at the time of the 1840 census. His 1840 neighbors were Abraham Vanzant, William Bridges, Melchezidick Self, and John and Russell Clay. However, there was an early Bridges family in the northern part of Marshall County at this same time.
4. **MOSES THARP** was enumerated as 40 to 50 in the 1840 Jackson County census. In 1831 and 1837, he purchased land in Sections 24 and 25 in Township 3, Range 5 East (between Tupelo and Maynards Cove). The George, William, Eliza, Robert, and a 10-year old Moses Tharp found on the 1850 census could possibly be the children of Moses Tharp who died between 1840 and 1850.
5. **WILLIAM BROOKS**: There were two William Brooks enumerated in the 1840 Jackson County census. One was age 40 to 50 and lived in Paint Rock Valley. The other was William C. Brooks who was age 30 to 40 and lived near Tupelo. Neither man appears in the 1850 Jackson County census.
6. **WILLIAM WALKER**: William Walker, Sr. was born circa 1778 and died April 12, 1859, and is said to be buried in an old cotton field near Larkinsville, AL. William Walker, Sr. married Mary Carrick, and they were the parents of George Walker, William Walker, Jr., and John Lawrence Walker. At the time of the 1850 Jackson County census, William and Mary (Carrick) Walker, Sr. were living in Larkinsville, as their neighbors were David Larkin, Beverly Keeble, and the widows Sarah Newberry (Mrs. John Newberry) and Mary Sublett. Shortly after 1850, John Lawrence Walker married Mary Sublett, the daughter of the widow Mary Sublett. Circa 1839, William Walker, Jr. married Elizabeth Tally, daughter of Jacob and Mourning Tally. William Walker, Jr. died September 6, 1848. George Walker married Elizabeth (Betsy) Wagner on February 18, 1840, in Franklin Co, TN. George Walker died October 31, 1862. *Does anyone know where George Walker was buried????? IF SO, please email your editor at rabc123@scottsboro.org*

7. **FIELD ALLEN HANCOCK** was born in 1787 in Virginia and his Will was filed on January 21, 1879, in Jackson County Probate Court (Will Book U, page 622). In 1830, F. A. Hancock purchased land in Section 25, Township 3, Range 6 East. He was an active member of the Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church (per church minutes). He was the son of John Allen and Sarah (Ryan) Hancock who are buried on the old Jacobs farm near Low Gap. Field Allen Hancock married Susan Smith on March 4, 1816, in Franklin County, VA, and they moved to Jackson County, AL before 1830.
8. **SAMUEL TIPTON (1797-1847)** was the son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Cusick) of East Tennessee. Samuel Tipton served during the Cherokee Removal. He married Martha Thompson in Blount Co, TN, and their known children were: Joseph, Henry D., Caleb L., Mary Ann, Mahala, and Minerva Tipton. Samuel and Martha Tipton and other family members are buried in a small family cemetery on land that was originally part of the McNairy Reservation (in the eastern edge of Scottsboro). Samuel Tipton and his brothers, Vance B. and David Butler Tipton, moved from Blount Co, TN, to Jackson County, AL, in the early 1820s.
9. **JOSEPH McCUTCHEEN** was a son of Revolutionary War veteran John McCutchen. Joseph was born Noemeber 17, 1790, and died January 15, 1853. Joseph married Tabitha Carruthers (daughter of Hugh Carruthers) in Madison County, AL, on May 16, 1813. Joseph and Tabitha McCutchen lived south of Larkinsville. He purchased land In Section 4, Township 5, Range 5 East in 1838.
10. **ADAM SELF** was born January 17, 1802, the son of Melchizedick and Catherine (Moore) Self who married March 24, 1801, in Mecklenberg County, NC. Melchizedick Self was a veteran of the War of 1812 and appeared on the 1812 Warren County, TN, Tax List. Adam Self married Mahala Keys, daughter of Ezekiel Keys. Adam and Mahala Self joined the Paint Rock Baptist Church in June 1825 (per church minutes).
11. **WOODLEY SHELTON** and his brother Shepherd Shelton were sons of William F. and Martisha (Taylor) Shelton of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Woodley was a shortened version of his full name which was Woodlief Shelton. He married Sarah (Sally) Moore on July 9, 1811, in Rowan County, NC. At the time of the 1840 Jackson County census, Woodley Shelton's neighbors were Mason Wood, John and Benjamin Harper, Solomon Winger, William Pace, and Walter Selby who all lived in the area of Boxes Cove. Woodley Shelton died before the 1850 census, but his widow Sarah still lived next door to Ellender Wood, widow of Mason Wood. In the 1850 census, Elizabeth and William Henry Shelton were still living at home with their mother, Sarah Shelton. Wm. Henry Shelton was a school teacher per the 1850 and 1860 censuses. In 1852, he married Mary E. King.
12. The name of the 12th juror is almost illegible in the copy of the old document obtained from the National Archives. It could be Edmond Purvis or Reeves. Neither name was found on the 1830, 1840, or 1850 Jackson County, AL census. It is possible this person lived in the southern part of Jackson County which became Marshall County in 1837. Therefore, his name would not have appeared in the 1840 or 1850 Jackson County census.

NOTE: The lawyer mentioned in this document was named EATON, but there is no further identifying information about Attorney Eaton.

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM

by John McCollum Green

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles relating to early Paint Rock Valley settlers. During 2008, John M. Green will share a multitude of names from his wealth of old store documents .

FOREWORD: I have written this article in order to share the great store of information that I have inherited. I have tried to include as many of the names that appear in the documents in the hope that someone has some information to help me fill in the pieces. Any information on any individual named in this article would be greatly appreciated. I am especially interested in locations of both businesses and households. Please e-mail to dragonriders@mchsi.com. The author deeply appreciates the peer review of this paper provided by my fellow researchers of this McCollum line: Joanne Bledsoe and Mike McCollum

Part I - The Lincoln County, TN Years (Before 1850)

My mother passed away in November of 2003. Over the next year, I cleaned out her house and went through the things that we all collect over the course of 50 years in the same house. One of the items was an old "stage coach" trunk that I remember being told was given to my father, Curtis McCollum GREEN by his grandmother, Charlotte McCollum GREEN. when he moved from Francisco, AL, to Scottsboro, AL, in the early 1930s. Since Charlotte died in 1925, this story was not exactly true, but it is certain that the trunk was Charlotte's. This trunk had been locked throughout my lifetime, so I had no idea what might be in it. Previously, I had found a strangely shaped key on a key ring that had been my father's. This proved to be the trunk key. Inside, I found my father's college year book, a couple of novels and text books and some letters from an old girl friend (not my mother!). But at the very bottom was a treasure trove!

My g-grandmother, Charlotte McCOLLUM was the daughter of Curtis McCOLLUM and she must have been his book-keeper because she had saved a large number of documents dating from 1806 to the 1880s. Most of them are mundane store receipts for accounts paid, IOUs to storekeepers, receipts for Curtis's blacksmithing business, receipts for tax payments and the like. There were also land sales records, receipts for the purchase of slaves, a Federal Land Grant printed on parchment with a wax seal, 3 letters from sons in the Confederate Army, and a letter from a granddaughter who had just arrived in Van Zandt County TX in 1882.

The oldest document of the group was a real puzzle at first. It was the last will and testament of a man named William ARNOLD from Redeford, now spelled Rutherford, County North Carolina. The will is written in pencil on low quality paper and is extremely hard to read due to the archaic script and numerous misspellings. No specific location is mentioned. He left his Plantation and house with all its furnishings to his wife "during her natural lifetime or widowhood". Upon her death or marriage, the land and house were to go to William's youngest son, Ralph ARNOLD. This document was signed on October 20th, 1806 and was witnessed by James ARNOLD (son), Benjamin LUMBLE and William McGEHEE.

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John McCollum Green (Continued)

Shortly after the will was executed, Ralph ARNOLD moved from North Carolina to Lincoln County TN and was there in time for the Federal census of 1820. There Ralph's daughter, Cynthia married my g-g-grandfather, Curtis McCOLLUM, and her sister Mary ARNOLD married Curtis' brother Barnabas. Mr. ARNOLD named his friends William MANKIN, George READE, and William McGEHEE as his executors. Another ARNOLD sister, Martha, married a James GREEN whose family ties I am still researching.

I still do not know exactly when the ARNOLDS and McCOLLUMS moved from NC to TN because no census data for Lincoln County exists prior to 1820. I have no data that firmly ties any NC McCollums to my family line. From census data, I know that Curtis and his siblings Barnabas, James, and Mary were all born in NC. So the move for the McCOLLUMS was between 1806 and 1819. I also don't know if the McCOLLUMS and the ARNOLDS came together.

There is only one other document that dates prior to 1830. It is a hand written receipt for \$4.50 for Curtis McCOLLUM's "account in full" and is dated December 9, 1826. Unfortunately, the signature is illegible and no location is mentioned. Curtis does not appear in the 1820 census of Lincoln County, so he was probably living with his parents or parent. By 1830, he had established his own household and appears in the Lincoln County TN census for that year. The identity of Curtis' parents has never been proven, although several researchers of the McCOLLUM genealogy have looked very hard. At this time we have no solid evidence as to his father, but we do have a good candidate for his mother. Nancy McCOLLUM appears as head of household in the 1820 Federal Census of Lincoln County TN, with children in age groups that correspond to Curtis and his known siblings with one male 18-26 left over. Nearby we find James ROSEBOROUGH and Pettigrew McGOWEN whose names appear in Charlotte's documents. Also nearby we find Ralph ARNOLD (discussed above) and Nancy GREEN, who is probably the mother of Isaac GREEN, another of my g-g-grandfathers, and possibly mother of the James GREEN who married Martha ARNOLD as well. She did have a son named James. Further, Nancy McCOLLUM does not appear in the 1830 census which showed Curtis' household to include a female 50 to 60 years old which corresponds to Nancy's age group. ROSEBOROUGH, McGOWEN, ARNOLD and Nancy GREEN also appear nearby in this census. This circumstantial evidence is not conclusive, but it's the best information available at this time.

Receipts for the year 1831 show that Curtis and a man named William MOORE borrowed \$350 from Henry WARREN on October 11, 1831, with repayment due Christmas day of that year. Curtis also paid Dr. Josua DODSON \$4.25 for "one viste (sic) and medicine".

Another major document shows a date of December 10, 1834. This is a mortgage note from Nancy MCCOLLUM to Pettigrew McGOWEN in which 160 acres of land she had purchased at 12 1/2 cents per acre in two "land grants" from the State of Tennessee in 1824 (No. 4472 for 60 acres and No. 8439 for 100 acres). Tennessee is a "metes and bounds" state which means Range-Township-Section information is not usually available.

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John M. Green (Continued)

The land is described as lying on the waters of the Barren Fork of the Flint River, but the rest of the description uses trees or groups of trees as boundary markers which is useless for locating the property after 175 years. I found Barren Fork on an early 1800's vintage map of Lincoln County. It lies just north of present day Briar Fork of the Flint. However, I cannot find a modern branch of the river that lies in this area. Other data suggests the land actually lies near Flintville, TN, on the primary channel of the Flint River. In an effort to learn the truth, I obtained copies of the land grants, and, although they are partially printed official documents, the land description is exactly the same as the 1834 mortgage.

One significant document, dated February 7, 1837, is a bill of sale for a piece of land in Jackson County AL. The land is the eastern half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 1, Range 4 east. This land was later purchased as part of a larger land tract by Curtis McCOLLUM in February 1850. The strange thing about this particular document is that I can't seem to connect anyone involved in the sale with the McCOLLUM family. The principals were James and Sarah RHODES who sold the property to John JONES. All were said to live in Jackson County at the time of the sale. A later document shows that Curtis bought this land from John S. and Rebecca MARTIN, but I don't know how the land passed from John JONES to the MARTINs. It is possible that Charlotte had that document at one time but lost it. If she did have that sales record, it would make me believe that the series of sales papers were used to establish clear title to the land. Of course this is pure speculation.

The money that Nancy borrowed must have gotten the family established, and they began to prosper. In 1839 Curtis paid annual store accounts of \$16.30 to W. W. GILL, \$12.00 to Joel Riis and \$3.00 to F. R. MOORE. No store locations are given. Curtis also paid \$0.98 in Lincoln County taxes received by William SIMMONS Sr. and \$5.00 to John LOYD (sic) for "tuition". No mention is made of the student's identity.

In 1840 Curtis bought his first property, but again it is in TN and the plat description is even more vague than the earlier one for Nancy's land. This purchase was of 60 1/2 acres from M. C. KENNEDY on Sept. 28, 1840. No purchase price is mentioned. The only other 1840 document is Curtis' tax receipt for \$0.75 which was received by C. SMITH, Sheriff of Lincoln County, TN.

There are tax receipts from Lincoln County TN, for most of the 1840s. In 1841 Curtis paid \$0.75 to S. J. BLAND. Beginning in 1842 and continuing through 1845, B. W. D. CARTY was sheriff and tax collector. Also beginning in 1842, Curtis paid taxes in two different Civil Districts of Lincoln County, 23 and 4. The only way to understand just where these districts were is to look at a map. In general terms District 4 is just south of Mulberry in eastern Lincoln County and includes the towns of Ego and Champ. District 23 is just south west of and adjacent to District 4, It includes Kelso in the north and Corder Corners in the south. In 1849, Curtis' oldest son, Jasper, began to pay taxes in Lincoln County.

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John M. Green (Continued)

There are no more major documents from the 1840s. Curtis continued to do business, mostly in the area of Mulberry, TN.. It is difficult to determine what a lot of the IOUs in this group actually involve. The most logical is private debt to individuals, but they could have been store accounts. These payees in 1841 included Wiley M. ALEXANDER and Young TAYLER. I don't know if "Young" is a name or refers to an age. Paul INGLE is also encountered for the first time. This name appears many times in the later documents which must mean that he and Curtis were friends. INGLE owned a store in Mulberry, TN. Paul and Curtis jointly purchased an unspecified item or items from the estate of James SCOTT. They agreed to pay the executors of the estate, Charles BRIGHT and William MOON \$250 within one year for "value received" April 1, 1841. One interesting IOU is from Curtis to pay \$2.75 to J. M. BLISS or BEAVER (no other name). This doesn't seem accurate, but BEAVER is the only way that I can interpret the writing.

The first real evidence I have that Curtis was a blacksmith comes in 1842 with a receipt for payment of his smith account with J. B. KITCHENS. This must have been business supplies. On October 20, 1843, Curtis gave an IOU to store owner Renegar BERRY for two dollars forty three and three quarter cents. I know that 1/2 cent coins existed at this point of American history, but I've never heard of a quarter cent. There is also a note from Mr. BERRY that acknowledges repayment of the debt, although this document is undated. Debts from stores in 1844 included \$6.56 to W. W. GILL and an unspecified amount to William W. LAINES (?). Curtis also continued to do business with J. B. KITCHENS in the amount of \$0.75. On July 12, 1846 Curtis signed an IOU to pay David THOMPSON \$51.29 3/4 on December 25, 1846. Again, that strange quarter cent!

Some of the phrasing in these handwritten documents seem strange today. "With interest from 25 Dec 1848 one day after date I promise to pay R. N. WHITTAKER on order(?) three 85/100 dollars for value received with my hand and seal February 17th 1849".

Public school did not exist so the only education available was through tutors or community schools jointly paid for by parents. In 1849 Curtis paid R. K. HILL "To the tuition of his son Jasper one term, one half of which his tuition was at the rate of six and the other eight dollars for five months: \$7.00 and \$0.25 tax". Below this is the settlement of the account with five dollars credited on Oct 17, 1849, and in full December 8, 1849. There is also an undated receipt from a tutor for "two scholars for a session of five months amounting to \$7.50 also to book to write and one oral algebra @ \$0.50, one @ \$0.25. Total amount \$8.25".

There is only one more receipt from this time period wherein Curtis paid his account in full with G. CUMBERLAND.

This ends Part I. Curtis bought land in Jackson County on Valentine's Day 1850 and moved his family to present day Francisco, AL, in time for the census of 1850. Part II will cover the turbulent 1850s as the War Between the States approaches.



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION meeting, Sunday, April 27, 2008, 2:00 p.m., bandstand, Jackson County Court House. Kelly Goodowens, Jen Stewart, Donna Haislip, and the Jackson County Commissioners request the pleasure of your company on the last Sunday in April for the dedication of the newly renovated bandstand/gazebo. Bring your lawn chairs, as no other seating will be available. Wear comfortable clothing/shoes for outdoor activities. During the program you will be treated to music and old-fashioned teacakes and lemonade by the JCHA executive board members. For additional information, see page 2.

2008 DUES are now due and payable:

Annual dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Annual dues for members 65 and older - \$15.00

Life Membership - \$150.00

Members in good standing receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October. You never know when YOUR family history might appear in an edition of THE CHRONICLES.

CHRONICLES Editor: Ann B. Chambless, 435 Barbee Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769-3745. Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

MAIL YOUR ANNUAL DUES TO:

JCHA TREASURER, POST OFFICE 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. YOUR ANNUAL DUES enable the JCHA to continue publishing and mailing THE CHRONICLES.

COURT HOUSE BANDSTAND RENOVATED

The JCHA and the Jackson County Commissioners united in providing funds for the restoration of the bandstand on the lawn of the Jackson County Court House. Ken Tolar of Tolar Construction Company did the renovation work and created an admirable site worthy of the pride of every citizen of Jackson County. Commissioner Glenda (Bit) Hodges conceived the idea and nurtured the project every step of the way. JCHA's immediate past president, Donna Haislip, was the overall coordinator and did not rest until the last touch was added to this landmark. The bandstand was erected in 1915 by David O. Austin (then sheriff of Jackson County) as his personal gift to the citizens of Jackson County. During 2007, the JCHA raised \$36,000 of the \$40,000 required for the renovation which was completed in the early spring of 2008. Memorial bricks were sold and have been placed leading up to the steps of the bandstand. Due to current requests, additional bricks will be sold to ANYONE who missed out on the initial sale. The JCHA received a \$10,000 grant from the Bynum Foundation for this renovation.

The Master Gardeners, lead by Delores Goodowens, have provided the beautiful azaleas and other landscaping which surround the bandstand. YOU are invited to participate in the dedication of the bandstand on Sunday, April 27, 2008, 2:00 p.m. Bring your lawn chair and enjoy the program, music, old-fashioned teacakes, and lemonade as we reminisce about the years the bandstand has provided an avenue for activities ranging from concerts, school band rummage sales, checker playing, political speeches, town forums, singings, to First Monday preachers.

ANCESTOR SEARCHIN' IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

JENNIE HARRIS PALACIOS, 2316 Mariner's Mark Way, Unit 201, Virginia Beach, VA 23451, seeks information on William McNary Harris who married Mary Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Lewis) Carter. Wm McNary Harris was an early settler in old Bellefonte and moved to Lockhart, Texas (Caldwell County) before 1850. Mrs. Palacios is interested in learning the parents of McNary Harris and Stephen Carter. Her email address is: jpythebay@cox.net

Dr. Gloria M. Hewlett, 9402 Mill Hollow, Dallas, TX 75243 seeks info on Manerva Geron (Garrin, Gearon, etc) who married first John D. Allen who is listed on the 1840 Jackson Co, AL census. Manerva Allen is shown as a widow in the 1850 and 1860 Jackson County, AL censuses. On May 20, 1866, Manerva Allen married William Gullatt. Manerva may have pre-deceased William Gullatt, as she is not mentioned in his estate settlement. Wm Gullatt died December 6, 1893, at Dutton, AL. Manerva's daughter, Lucy Allen, married R. H. Cunningham on Jan 4, 1866, and her daughter, Frances Allen, married John J. Beeson on Dec 10, 1865. Manerva's son, John D. Allen, married Isabella Childress on Sep 27, 1863. Who were Manerva (Geron) Allen Gullatt's parents? When did she die and where is she buried?

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM

By: John McCollum Green

Part II: 1850s, The Prosperous Years

The first document from this period reflects an unfortunate fact of life in the United States of the 1850s, especially in the rural South. It is a bill of sale showing that Curtis McCOLLUM bought two slaves for seven hundred dollars from a man named Benjamin J. WHITAKER. The slaves were "...two negros Judy about seventeen and child Janis aged about five months." The sale was witnessed by Paul INGLE who was a store keeper in Mulberry TN, and W. M. ALEXANDER. Readers of Part I (found In Jackson County Chronicles dated January 2008) may recognize these gentlemen. Considering the people involved, it is likely that this sale took place in Mulberry, TN. It is a sad reflection on the relative value of things during this historical period when a bill of sale for two human beings was only a few lines long while a bill of sale for a piece of land might run for two pages.

R. N. WHITAKER gave Curtis a receipt for payment of his 1849 taxes in the amount of \$10.06.

Curtis bought his first land in Alabama on February 14, 1850, near the headwaters of the Larkin Fork of the Paint Rock River. John S. MARTIN and his wife Rebecca sold Curtis McCOLLUM "...a certain tract of land..." for eight hundred dollars." Said land was known and distinguished as the east half of the NW quarter of section 6, Township one, of Range 4 east containing eighty acres more or less, also the east half of the NE quarter of section one, Township one, Range 3 east containing 80 acres more or less, also the NW quarter of the NW quarter, of section 6, Township one, Range 4 east containing 40 acres, also the SW quarter of the NW quarter of section 6, Township one, Range 4 east containing 40 acres more or less with the exception of one acre where the graveyard and meeting house is on said land,..." The graveyard and meeting house refer to Beech Grove Cemetery whose first burial was in 1806 and the adjacent Beech Grove Methodist Church.

In 1851 Curtis paid \$11.18 for "...all his taxes for the year 1851. The taxes were received by E. J. STOCKTON, but no location is given. E. J. Stockton was an early settler at Mink Creek in Jackson County, AL. He was a farmer, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and an early tax collector in Jackson County.

Although Curtis was spending cash for slaves and land throughout the year, he still followed the old custom of having store accounts which were paid annually. Christmas Day was a very popular due date for these accounts. Blanton V. BELL received \$3.10 for "...his account with us for 1850 this January 13, 1851. H. G. W. GRANT received \$4.00 for Curtis' account for 1850 on January 15, 1851. John P. WHITE got \$3.05 on Christmas Day of 1851.

R. N. WHITAKER gave Curtis a detailed receipt on February 3, 1852 for his 1851 account which amounted to \$12.40 with the following items listed: May 10, 1 pair shoes, an unreadable entry for May 24 and 8 yards of ___?___ for a total of \$3.70. May 24, 1 sack ___?___, July 30, 8 yards calico, August 23, 19 yards calico for a total of \$4.78. August 25, one set plates and dishes, 2 collars, and 20 1/2 yards calico for \$2.47. On November 14, 3 yards of domestic, 30 yards linen and one comb for \$1.45. R. N. was acting on behalf of his brother G. T. WHITAKER. Finally, Curtis paid his 1851 account of \$8.25 with C. L. BLANTON(?) on May 5, 1853.

William LIPSCOMB received \$6.00 for unspecified work for Curtis on April 23, 1852. It wasn't until May 5, 1853 that Curtis paid Black Smith Act taxes of 75 cents for the year 1852. The taxes were received by M. T. AUSTILL. Again, there is no indication of state or county that received the taxes.

Without a doubt, the most impressive document in my entire collection is Federal Land Grant Number 16,617. It is printed on parchment with a wax seal. The seal was originally red, but time has caused it to fade to an ivory color, but the back side still shows red! It is dated November 15, 1852 and grants Curtis McCOLLUM title to the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 6, in Township 1, Range 4 East "...in the district lands subject to sale at Huntsville, Alabama containing forty acres and thirteen hundredths of an acre according to the Official Plat of the Survey of Said lands returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by Curtis McCOLLUM." It is signed with the President's name by Alex McCORMICK, Secretary Recorder of the General Land Office for President Millard FILLMORE. The document is the usual government form with much of the language printed but with blanks to be filled in as appropriate.

Back in the mundane world, Curtis settled a debt acquired on November 6, 1850, to a John DUSEBERG for "2 sides upper leather @ \$1.60 for a total of \$3.20 plus 11 1/2 pounds of sole leather for \$2.88. Curtis paid the bill plus \$0.18 interest for a total of \$6.26. This is the first document to indicate that merchants were charging interest on accounts.

I don't quite understand the next document which settles an account with the estate of a man named John DUSENBY(?) which was being administered by Curtis' friend Paul INGLE in Mulberry, TN. "Received of Curtice(sic) McCOLLUM by the hand of Santford RENEGAR Seventy Eight dollars and 5/100 in full of a judgement in Alabama against John McGEE. Said McCollum's security to a note(?) to INGLE and GOLLY". The document is signed by Paul INGLE.

A newspaper had begun publication in Lincoln County TN. On August 15, 1853 Curtis paid \$2.00 for a subscription to the Fayetteville Observer from No. 26 Vol 2 to No 26 Vol 3, which says to me that he subscribed during the second year of the paper's publication. The payment was received by BERRY & WALLACE, Publishers.

The McCollum family seemed to prosper with more accounts to pay in 1853 as well as taxes. Curtis paid \$1.50 for his "Act" taxes, presumably for his blacksmithing business. I think this was an early version of business license taxes, but with the lingering remnants of the British Stamp Acts to season them. Curtis also paid \$10.54 in full for his taxes of 1853. This payment was received by John A. BROWN and has no date on it. Other accounts were settled with John C. WHITE on January 13, 1853 for \$9.10, and with a man named WILSON without an amount stated on February 12, 1853.

The only document for 1854 was a tax receipt for \$16.15 for Curtis' State and County taxes and is not dated. On January 1, 1855, Curtis bought corn and wheat from Jerry RIDDLE "...for two barrels corn at \$2.00 per barrel \$4.00, to bu(shels) wheat at .75 per bu \$1.50" for a total of \$5.50."

Two more slaves joined the McCOLLUM household when they were purchased from Jane HOWARD. The bill of sale states: "Received of Curtis McCOLLUM seven hundred and sixteen dollars, the purchase money of two Negro girls named Jule and Liz. I warrant said slaves to be sound, sensible, and slaves for life. I further warrant the title to said slaves Jule and Liz to said Curtis McCOLLUM against the claims of persons whatever. Witness my hand and seal July 31, 1855". The note is signed with her mark and was witnessed by B. L. CONNAWAY, and R. FARQUHSON.

The next two documents go together and are very hard to read and are missing a few words which I have indicated by parentheses. On March 16, 1855, Curtis paid Thirteen dollars as a part of his (blacksmith) act (tax) which was signed for R. A. BAGLEY by J. CLARKSON(?). The other states: "Received of Curtis McCOLLUM by the hand of G. W. LARKIN the full amount of his Shop Act (tax) also 6 (dollars?) on Slave Act for which ___?___ has ?_?_?_ this 26 Mar 1855". It is signed by D. L. HUNT and has another unreadable signature. There are no documents from 1856.

Curtis' family was maturing during this time frame as his son Jasper paid one dollar and 13 cents "in full of his State and County Tax for the year 1857, this the 24th day of October 1857." The receipt, which was actually a printed form, was signed by J. W. BARRON. Curtis paid \$15.87 on the same day for his 1857 taxes.

On February 11, 1858, Curtis signed a note stating that "on or before October next I promise to pay Benjamin J. WHITAKER two hundred dollars for value received of him this day..." As usual, Curtis tore his signature off the note after he had paid it. On the other hand he also gave credit for small amounts: "On or befor(sic) twenty fifth day of December next, we or either of us promise to pay Curtis McCOLLUM six dollars and 50 cents for value received of him and with hand and seale(sic) this May 24 day 1858". It is signed by Valentine CAGLE and by the mark of Holden HILL. I have learned from my friend, Bill CAGLE, that there were three Valentine CAGLEs living in the Larkin Fork area at this time. He believes that this is the one he identifies as "Valentine II" who lived on the "old CAGLE place" in Section 17, Township 1 south, Range 4 east at the foot of Round Mountain with a Holden HILL living nearby.

Store accounts continued to be important with the payment of Curtis' "account in full up to this date March the 19th 1858" which is signed by J. C. MARTIN. Supplies for his blacksmithing business were bought on credit from James COCHRAN and sons. The amount is not specified, but there are two different dates on the note. The first line begins "April the 16th, 1858", but at the end there is a date of "2nd day of April 1858. I have no ideas why this should be that way.

Some of these documents are really mysterious. There is a small piece of paper which implies without specifically stating the fact that this was a receipt for a debt being paid. It is undated on the front of the note and has neither name nor signature. The note reads as follows: "In an amount on Note \$451.38 Int christmas year(?) \$36.10, full amount \$487.48. On the back of the note it says "Curtis McCOLLUM receipts for 57 & 58".

Some store accounts were very modest in their amounts. On June 17, 1858, Curtis paid \$1.67 for his account for the year 1857. It is signed by R. C. PATRICK. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Richard C. Patrick was a merchant in Winchester, TN, according to 1860 Franklin Co, TN, census.) Another states "By the 25th of December, I promise to pay to H. H. HORTON one dollar and fifty five cents this December 1st, 1858.

Another tidbit that I found to be very interesting was a receipt from John WOODS in 1858 "To season of mare \$4.00". I interpret this to be a stud fee.

Of course taxes continue forever, and in 1858 Newton Franklin McCOLLUM joined father Curtis and brother Jasper in paying taxes. I don't have Jasper's receipt, but Newton paid 85 cents while Curtis paid \$16.37. Both payments were received by J. W. BARRON and are undated, but the receipts are on printed forms.

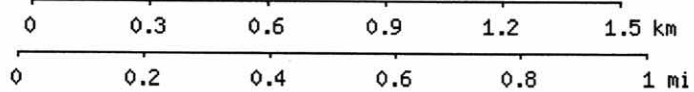
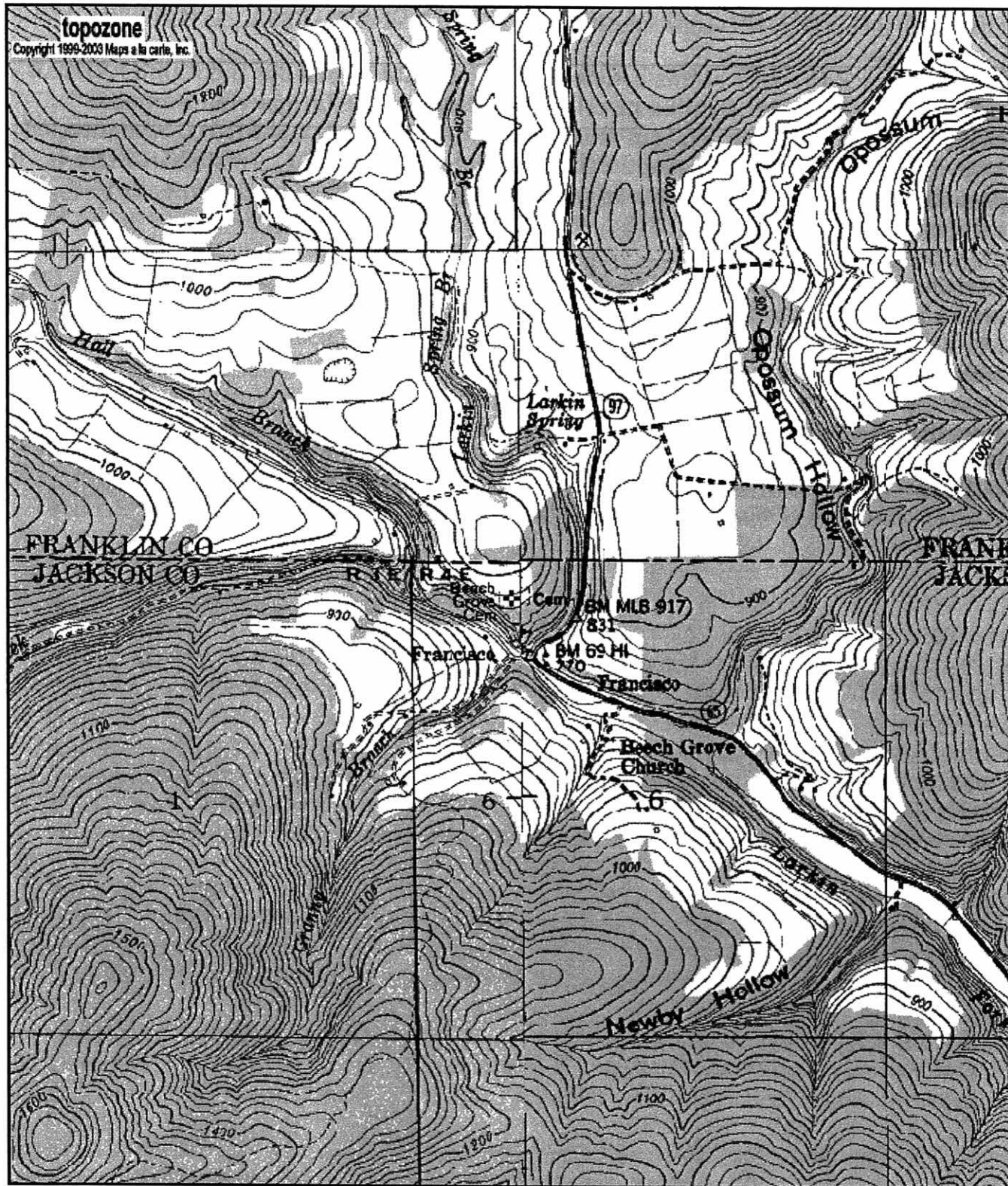
Every once in awhile, I find a document that does not involve any of our family members. One such document is a receipt dated January 7th, 1859, from J. COCHRAN and sons to George LARKIN for two dollars and 10 cents in full of all demands up to this date. A possible explanation for this particular item is that Curtis actually carried the payment to Mr. COCHRAN and sons because there is another receipt with the same date to Curtis for \$8.58 "in full for his smith account for the year of 58". I think this George is the G. W. LARKIN mentioned above as paying Curtis' taxes on his behalf, so maybe this was a similar situation and Curtis simply failed to give George his receipt. (EDITOR'S NOTE: According to the 1860 census, James Cochran lived two houses from Curtis McCollum.)

Hunt(?) H. LARKIN gave Curtis a receipt for the payment of his account in full for the year 1858. The receipt is dated 10 Jan 1859, but no amount is stated. Other store receipts are from people that we have not yet encountered. On January 13, 1859 Curtis paid his account with KNUCKLES and COLLINS \$1.41 and from R. C. PATRICK on January 11, 1859 for \$14.62 for his accounts from 1858 (Franklin County, Tennessee residents according to the 1860 census).

Referring back to Part I of this article, readers should remember the Ralph ARNOLD family whose daughter Cynthia married Curtis and her sister married Barnabas McCOLLUM, Curtis' brother. Yet another sibling was Ralph C. ARNOLD who married Mourning S. KNUCKLES on August 3, 1847, in Franklin Co, TN. This KNUCKLES is probably related since the name is rather unusual, but I have no documentary evidence of this fact.

Our final piece of paper from the 1850s is a receipt from Alan STOKES to Curtis for six barrels of corn at \$2 per barrel, and fifty cents for hauling, credit "by set chairs(?) \$3.00 and calf(?) \$4.00 for a total of \$7, also for one day's work \$0.50", leaving \$5.00 which Curtis paid.

Part III will begin in 1860 with a war on the horizon that would be called the "Civil War" by most people, although there was certainly nothing civil about it. Officially it is known as the "War of the Rebellion", but Southerners tend to call it by its Confederate name: the "War Between the States".



UTM 16 568422E 3871926N (NAD27)
Beech Grove Cemetery, USGS King Cove (AL,TN) Quadrangle
 Projection is UTM Zone 16 NAD83 Datum

M*
 G
 M=-3.062
 G=0.43

8

SCOTTSBORO'S FIRST PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM by Reuben T. Miller

Although she mentioned it many times through my years and hers, it was in those years when I was a small boy, and twilight brought an end to the day's outside activities, with supper waitin' and coolin' at our house, that my mom (Tennie Wallace Miller) told me this story.

I was nearly always still at play with my little buddy who lived across the street, Jimmy Williams, and "Lamp Lightin' Time in the Valley" was not fantasy in a song of the times, it was grand reality.

For me, one call at suppertime was never enough. The second and third time was usual. It had to be just about "booger dark" before I'd come in of my own volition. Often supper was a glass of milk and bread, but storytelling time was after supper as we sat in the floor by the big stone fireplace, our heads back, looking up to my mom, my black and white cat named Captain, asleep on my dog, Bruce. They had grown up together and were as good buddies as "me and Jimmy." (Using correct grammar loses everything in storytelling.) I can see and hear Jimmy now. He would say, "Tell us another'n Miss (Mrs.) Miller." "Tell us another'n!" So, it was at day's end when work was through that she would spend time on things of such length as the story of Scottsboro's first public water system.

In the early 1920s, my Grandpappy Wallace was one of a small group who built a gravity-fed water system for Scottsboro. As I remember my mom's story, it was decided that two springs atop a 1380-foot high site known as Lee Mountain Spring, three miles northwest of town, would be ideal for the supply. No pumps would be necessary to get the water to Scottsboro. Only a two-inch galvanized iron pipe would be required. The cost of a pumping system and its maintenance and the drilling of wells could be traded profitably for the extra cost of several miles of pipe which otherwise would have been extravagant.

Mr. Jack Maples (later of Maples Industries) did the math on how far up Town Mountain (now called Melody Mountain) to place the reserve tank. It just might be said that Mr. Jack had the "tanknology." For example (if I remember correctly Mr. Borden's science class), it is about .47 pounds pressure for every foot of elevation. So, at about 106 feet up, the water pressure would be 50 pounds per square inch. Mr. Jack calculated the elevation and selected the spot. Arrangements were made with the Lee family of Lee Mountain and work began.

The concrete reservoir, close by the present one, still visible in the northwestern area of town, would be the reserve. Its position of elevation by the laws of physics established the water pressure. The entire system formed a standpipe which was free to overflow because the spring supply was so much higher. This was as the committee knew it would be. Water would be constantly supplied by the flow from the mountain top three miles away. At times when usage was low, the reservoir's overflow would simply furnish water to a self-made branch that found its way down the mountain.

SCOTTSBORO'S FIRST PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM by Reuben T. Miller (continued)

The supply line from Lee Mountain top was conveniently earth-covered only sporadically throughout the distance. The committee was way ahead of problems such as freezing. You see, the water was never still. The supply line never stopped flowing and did not freeze in winter. At times when usage was low, the reserve tank merely overflowed. Many of us remember the leak spraying into the cold winter air in the field near former Congressman Bob Jones' home on Old Larkinsville Road. It provided a very pretty frozen winter scene until a few years ago.

My Grandfather, Jefferson Davis Wallace, while assisting with the work, bought and installed his own pipeline across Cedar Hill and alongside Cedar Hill Drive to his home and a tenant house. (I lived in the tenant house when I first heard this story.) He (and my family and I) received free water to the end of his life, and the arrangement was honored until the death of my Grandmother Wallace in 1942.

Thirty years ago, I had occasion to see this main metal pipeline. It crossed an open ditch near a log cabin behind the end of Staples Lane. A wooden peg plugged a hole, conveniently drilled, evidently providing a supply at will to some regular visitor. The late Hollis (Shag) Johnson once told me that he, as a boy, went along with his dad, who worked for the city, to repair such damages in 1942. Later in life, Shag had to make some similar repairs, sometimes replacing several feet of pipe, because of damages done by thirsty hunters walking the mountain that fathered the spring that supplied Scottsboro's first city water company.

By the 1930s, Scottsboro's growth required more water. Wells were drilled. One was on West Willow at the driveway to Word's Saw Mill. Another was on the right near the beginning of Old Larkinsville Road. The little pump house has not survived, but the pump, though disconnected, still stands and seems to have been painted and maintained. Still another pump/ pump house was at the intersection of Garland Ferry Road and Larkin Street. The late Bob Ashmore operated the pumps, moving from one pump house to another as needed. All the water sources mentioned have been abandoned. The Tennessee River now supplies the city with all that "wet water."

Memory, our path to yesterday, takes us to remaining early landmarks, which are hitching posts, as heart unlocks the way.....and we view you again, old town, as you were then.....small, but so is a diamond.

(Written in April 2004 by Reuben T. Miller of 316 Woodall Lane, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768)

Mr. Miller supplied your Editor with a copy of the Jackson County deed executed on November 26, 1913, whereby W. H. and Lucinda Hall, in consideration of the sum of \$300.00, conveyed unto the Town of Scottsboro the following:
"The SW quarter of the NW quarter of Section 3 and the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 4, Township 4, Range 5 East, being the same lands on which are located the Big Cave Spring and the Osborne Springs, pointed out to and inspected by W. C. Maples and Virgil Bouldin on July 3, 1913, and all water and water rights in the Drip Spring, Little Cave Spring, and another spring between them all located in Section 11, Township 4, Range 5 East.....all rights of way needed in the construction, maintenance, and operation of perpetual pipe lines for carrying water from all springs to Scottsboro."

MILITARY LAND GRANTS RECEIVED IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

compiled by Ann B. Chambless

There were no military bounty land warrants (grants) issued for Jackson County, AL, until 1847. Veterans had Jackson County's U.S. Representative W.R.W. Cobb to thank for introducing the bills which became the Military Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The Act of 1847 provided a land grant for veterans who had served at least a part of one year in the Mexican-American War.

The Act of 1850 extended its coverage to include all War of 1812 veterans and the Indian Wars veterans.

The Act of 1852 made all benefits assignable. This meant a veteran (whether an officer or an enlisted man) could apply for a military bounty land warrant and then sell (legal term was ASSIGN) his warrant to anyone who wanted to buy it. The person buying the assigned warrant DID NOT have to be a veteran.

For example, on July 31, 1852, Rufus K. McCollum (as an ASSIGNEE for Certificate/Warrant 27812 which had been issued under the Act of 1850) became the owner of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 1 South, Range 4 East. McCollum's land was located in the same section as land purchased by Valentine Cagle in 1855.

The Act of 1855 included every soldier (or his heirs) who had served at least 14 days in ANY war since and including the American Revolutionary War. Many widows applied for bounty land after the death of their spouses.

These are the people listed in the Jackson County plat book who received military land warrants in Range 3 and Range 4. NOTE: Range 3 and 4 are located in the western side of Jackson County and cover Paint Rock Valley, the town of Paint Rock, Woodville area, Limrock, Letcher, Wininger, Pleasant Grove, and Aspel (including Wrights Ridge.) Please note only one woman, Hannah Frazier, received a warrant in this group.

Act of 1847:

Samuel Mead, Edward E. Douglas, William Simmons, and Hiram Ross

ACT of 1850:

Nicholas Woodfin, William Campbell, Thomas Provence, John P. Brown, Samuel Mead, Salathiel Jones, Henry Medlin, James Glover, Seaborn Rountree, Lewis Page, John P. Hawkins, William Fanning, William Yates, Alexander H. Reid, William Hinshaw, Isaac Duncan, Nevels H. Bridges, David Nelson, John Crawley, James T. Wood, Samuel C. Davidson, George F. Bulman, William Larkin, Hannah M. Frazier, William Boyd, William B. Hunt, Wiley Erwin, Thomas G. Wisdom, John P. Fletcher, George B. Derrick, Clinton Kirby, and Jabez Perkins

ACT of 1852:

George W. Culver (NOTE: this one does say assigned to Henry Davis); Emsley Bingham; Daniel Kirkpatrick; Lafayette Derrick; Furman Fowler; Jonatham Latham; and William C. Vincent

**MILITARY LAND GRANTS RECEIVED IN JACKSON COUNTY compiled by Ann B. Chambless
(continued)**

Range 5 includes the general areas of Hytop, Skyline, Larkinsville, the west side of Scottsboro, Tupelo, Maynards Cove, Dry Cove, Mink Creek, and Langston.

Military Act of 1847:

Drury Roberts, William Gideon, William M. Ray, James J. Sublett, and Thomas Higdon

MILITARY ACT of 1850:

Drury Roberts, Isham King, John Sanders, William Precise, Thomas Sisk, Daniel Stephens, William H. Hutchinson, Thomas Gold, Susan Flippo and children, William Worley or may be Woosely, Valentine Allen, Benjamin Harper, David Larkin, Daniel Walls, Jarrett Ivy, Jackson Weaver, Admiral N. Rutledge, James M. Parks, John Lindsay, William R. Lindsay, Joseph P. Frazier, Absalom Coffee, Richard R. Gist, Patrick H. McElyea, William J. Sanders, Robert Small, James Daniel, William McReynolds, William D. Parks, Macklin M. McCutchen, Joseph Erwin, Lewis Kirby, Zephaniah Gideon, Mastin Ligon, Richard L. Kirby, Alexander Finney, Janus or James Benson, Josiah P. Smart, John Poe, Thomas Word, Thomas J. Hargiss, Joseph Logan, Charles Vaughn, Nancy Coffee, John Davis, Stephen Carr, Francis Holt, Atha Pendergrass, and Hamilton Berry

NOTE: There were others who purchased the military land warrant of veterans and located them in Range 4, BUT they are listed as ASSIGNEES which means they did not obtain their warrant based on their own military service.

Range 6 in Jackson county includes the general areas of Big Coon, Little Coon, East edge of Crow Mountain, Carns, Kyles, Fackler, Pikeville, Hollywood, the west side of old Bellefonte, the East side of Scottsboro, B. B. Comer and Robert E. Jones Bridges, Section, Hancocks Crossroads, and Macedonia.

The veterans who received Military Land Warrants in Range 6 are:

MILITARY ACT of 1847:

William Burgess, Jefferson Childress, William T. Thomas, Jermiah Morton, and Solomon Early/Easley

MILITARY ACT of 1850:

Mark M. Holder, William Jackson, Jacob Williams, Thomas J. Gullatt, Nathaniel Culver, John Brownfield, James Kelso, Benjamin O'Rear, Jeremiah Walker, Joseph Gentry, Pleasant Cargile, James R. Haskins, Joshua Davis, James J. Mulkey, John Bryant, Drury Thompson, Francis Renshaw, Mary Saxon, Clement C. Clay, Jr., Hugh L. Clay, William O. Cruse, Samuel Cruse, Joel Sugg, Joel McClenden, William Powers, John W. Ambrester, Adam Hall, Hiram Peters, Joseph McCaleb, John Matthews, Elnathan Hudgins, Willis Underwood, Phillip D. Swink, William C. Coulson, John W. Russell, Francis Kirby, John K. Childress, Richard Sanford, Joshua Moon, Martin Brown, Andrew J. Kirby, David B. Tipton, James Davis, Samuel W. Kirby, Stephen Dukes, William Garland, Richard Kirby, James Bynum, and Lorenzo D. Wilborn

MILITARY ACT of 1852:

Thomas Shipp, Thomas Snodgrass, and Henry McAnally

MILITARY ACT of 1855:

Alfred A. Russell

**MILITARY LAND GRANTS RECEIVED IN JACKSON COUNTY, AL compiled by Ann B. Chambless
(continued)**

Range 7 includes the general areas of Bass, Pleasant Grove, Gonce, Stevenson, Helton's Chapel, Wannville, Fackler, Martintown, east side of Old Bellefonte, area west of Pisgah, Dutton, Pleasant Hill, Duncans Crossroads, and Rock City. (Old Sardis Church is near Rock City.)

The names listed below are veterans who received Military Land Warrants. This list does NOT include the names of assignees who purchased their warrants from veterans.

MILITARY ACT of 1847:

Wm W. Jacoway, Pleasant H. Helton, Daniel M. Martin, Samuel Rorex, Eli Arledge, and Solomon Easley

MILITARY ACT of 1850:

John Jacobs, Thomas H. Garner, Enoch West, James W. Wallace, Wilson Gonce, Delilah Holder, Burgess Gamble, John B. Tally, Samuel Summers, John McMahan, John Edwards, James Gill, William S. Burch, the minor children of Willis Stockton, Erasmus J. Stockton, William Holder, James Smith Sevier Bolton, John R. Coffey AS THE GUARDIAN of HANNAH COPENHAVER, Archibald Rutherford, Israel P. Russell, Lorenzo Russell, John C. Keith, Greenberry Middleton, Calvin Reynolds, Thomas Campbell, Louisa Crawford, Jesse Starkey, William Clark, Elbert Sartin, Thomas J. Gullatt, William Scruggs, James M. Gullatt, Isaac Swafford, and Hiram Jennings

MILITARY ACT of 1852:

Lorenzo Russell and James W. Rutherford

MILITARY ACT of 1855:

Alfred A. Russell

Range 8 includes the general area around Dorans Cove, Russell Cave, Mount Carmel, west of Bridgeport, Bolivar, the east side of Stevenson, Old Fabius, Fabius, Yucca, Pisgah, Rosalie, Central, Fairview, Deans Chapel, and Browntown.

Range 9 includes the general area around Bridgeport proper and east of Bridgeport, Long Island, Bryant, Cameronsville, Liberty Hill, Flat Rock, and Shrader.

Range 10 is the easternmost range in Jackson County. It includes the general area of Browns Chapel, Potato Hill, Floral Crest, and Higdon.

MILITARY ACT of 1847:

Charles Smithson Jones (Range 8)

Robert Jones (Range 8)

Harrison H. Hurt (Range 8)

Robert Blancett (Range 8)

Henderson Hammons (Range 8)

William H. Christian (Range 9)

Charles Smithson Jones (Range 9)

Alexander C. Alley (Range 9)

Joel G. Morton (Range 9)

MILITARY ACT OF 1850:

Range 8:

Berry Johnson, John Brummit, James Scruggs, William Stanton Allen, Harrison H. Hurt, Elijah Graves, Gilbert A. Perrigin, James Hindman, William J. Hughes, Tilghman Haney, Joel Wimberly, Samuel M. Cowan, John Cawfield, Selena Morgan, John R. Coffey, William Johnston, John Starkey, William Gray, Bryant B. J. Thornhill, Robert Comer, Joseph Lloyd, Lewis C. Bailey, Littleberry House, John Snodgrass, and Daniel Wilkinson

RANGE 9:

William H. Christian, James G. Holmes, Marnock Glazier, Elizabeth Day, William G. McFarland, James Williams, Jackson Carroll, Robert Morris, Samuel Welch, and John Wayne

RANGE 10:

David Cuzzort

MILITARY ACT OF 1852:

Elijah Crass or Cross or maybe Gross, Middleton Millican, and Jackson Shofett/Shoffitt (all in Range 8)

John Hayes (Range 9)

MILITARY ACT OF 1855:

William Wallace (Range 8); John R. Coffey (Range 8) William H. Christian (Range 9);

John Gillum/Gilliam (Range 9); William Walls (Range 9); Richard Haney (Range 9); Francis Gardiner (Range 9) Elisha Gregory (Range 9); Benjamin Gibson (Range 8)

This concludes the summary of the Military Land Warrants located by veterans in Jackson County, AL. It is good to remember the list for 1847 is short because the Military Act of 1847 was ONLY for Mexican-American War service.

The list for 1850 is the longest because the Act of 1850 included Mexican-American War, War of 1812, and all Indian Wars veterans.

The Military Act of 1852 included officers as well as enlisted men and made all benefits ASSIGNABLE. This enabled the veterans who obtained land under the Act of 1852 to assign (sell) their warrants.

I HAVE NOT INCLUDED THE LAND ACQUIRED BY ASSIGNEES.

The Act of 1855 included every soldier who had served at least 14 days in any war since and including the American Revolutionary War. All these Acts provided that a warrant for 160 acres of land would be granted to those who qualified. In the warrants which I have actually seen granted under the Act of 1855, the veteran had to specify (and the government then had to prove) that he had not previously received his share of bounty land under a previous Military Act. These military land warrants could be located in any part of the United States which had been surveyed by the government and was still a part of the surveyed public domain. This is why several veterans who had lived in neighboring Georgia located their warrants on Sand Mountain and moved to areas such as Pisgah, Rosalie, and Section. Ann B. Chambless

BOOK FOR SALE by JCHA

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. Your check in the amount of \$23.00 payable to JCHA should be mailed to: JCHA HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

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

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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION meeting, Sunday, July 27, 2008, 2:00 p.m., Scottsboro Public Library. Program Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce that John Woodall will present a program on Saltpeter and Blowing Caves and their role in the history of Jackson County. Please feel free to bring a friend as the public is invited to our meeting on July 27.

2008 DUES are now due and payable:

Annual dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Annual dues for members 65 and older - \$15.00

Life Membership - \$150.00

Members in good standing receive JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October. You never know when YOUR family history might appear in an edition of THE CHRONICLES.

CHRONICLES Editor: Ann B. Chambless, 435 Barbee Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769-3745. Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

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PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR 9 DIGIT ZIP CODE with your membership renewal. IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES, please notify the JCHA to assure continuity in mailings. YOUR ANNUAL DUES enable the JCHA to continue publishing and mailing THE CHRONICLES.

JCHA Continues to Sell Memorial Bricks

Have YOU purchased your memorial brick paver to be included in the walkway leading to the restored bandstand/gazebo on the courthouse lawn? This is a great way to honor or memorialize friends or family members. Net proceeds go to the Jackson County Historical.

The 8 inch x 8 inch brick is \$100.00. You have the option of using up to six (6) lines on your 8 x 8 brick.

The 4 inch x 8 inch brick is \$50.00. You have the option of using one, two, or three lines on your 4 x 8 inch brick.

On either size brick, each line can contain up to 18 characters. Spacing between words is considered as a character. Punctuation also requires a space. You may also use numbers in your inscription. All text will be automatically centered on the brick.

When ordering memorial bricks, make your check payable to the Jackson County Historical Association and mail to P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. Order forms can be picked up at the Jackson County Probate Office, or, when requested, the Association will mail you an order form.

For more information, contact Donna Haislip at (256) 574-9280.

Dr. Gloria Hewlett, 9492 Mill Hollow Drive, Dallas, TX 75243, requested info on Manerva Geron who first married John D. Allen. Clay Gullatt of Mount Airy, NC, submitted the following information:

Manerva Geron was born June 4, 1816, Madison County, AL. She died after 1880 and before 1893, probably in Jackson Co, AL. Her place of burial is unknown. Manerva married (1) John D. Allen circa 1834. John D. Allen died in December 1849 (per 1850 Jackson County Mortality Schedule). Manerva married (2) William Gullatt on May 20, 1866, in Jackson Co, AL. There were five children from her first marriage (Martha, John D., Francis, Mary, and Lucile (Lucy) Allen.) She had no children from her second marriage.

Manerva was the oldest child of Solomon Geron (Junior) who was born Mar 2, 1790, in Roane Co, TN and his wife Charity (Hinds) Geron, born 1798 in TN. They had 8 children: Manerva, Simeon, Marena Conado, Charles Clayborn, William Wilborn, John W. and Alfred Geron. Solomon died Sep 2, 1826, in Jackson, MS. Solomon (Junior) was the son of Solomon Geron, Sr. who was born Dec 28, 1761, in Randolph Co, NC, and died June 3, 1841, in Roane Co, TN. Solomon Geron, Sr. married Eleanor/Eleander Owens/Owings (b. ca 1763 in MD, died Feb 5, 1852, in Roane Co, TN.) They married Dec 25, 1784 or 1785, in Burke Co, NC. (His pension says 1784.) In the 1840 Roane Co, TN census, Solomon Geron, Sr. was listed as a Revolutionary War pensioner (his service was in NC.)

ANN OPPENHEIMER, 11 Dallari Court, San Antonio, TX 78216, seeks proof that Elizabeth (GONCE) Rogers Matthews was the daughter of Isaac and Frances (Wilson) Gonce. Elizabeth Gonce married (1) William Rogers, and they had one son, George Rogers. She married (2) James B. Matthews on Dec 29, 1818, in TN, and they moved to Jackson County, AL, in the early 1820s. Elizabeth (GONCE) Rogers Matthews died September 18, 1873, in Jackson Co, AL. Family tradition says Elizabeth was the daughter of Isaac Gonce, but she is not mentioned in his estate settlement (omission most likely was a clerical error when estate papers were transcribed in 1856.)

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM
By John McCollum Green

Part III: The War

FOREWORD TO PART III: The first two parts of this article have dealt almost exclusively with the actual documents and papers that I have in hand. This part, however, needs outside details in order to better understand the documents for this period and put them into the perspective of the situation that the War Between the States created in middle Tennessee and in northeast Alabama. Much of this extra information, as well as one direct quote, comes from a book by Dr. Michael Bradley who is a history professor at Motlow State College in Moore County (near Lynchburg TN) called "With Fire and Blood: Life Behind Union Lines in Middle Tennessee, 1863 - 1865". The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Bradley in this project and for allowing the use of his copyrighted information.

The 1860s began much like the 1850s ended with Curtis McCOLLUM and family doing business as usual. Curtis signed a note for \$20 dollars due on June 1860 to pay Thomas ROBINSON for value received on March 15, 1860. As with most such notes, Curtis tore off his signature after it was paid. Curtis signed another note on November 15, 1860, to Martin THOMPSON which was due December 25, 1860. Again, Curtis' signature has been torn off. Receipts also show that Curtis paid \$20.30 and his son, Jasper E. McCOLLUM, paid \$1.50 in full for state and local taxes for 1860.

The next document is a strange piece of paper containing what appears to be three receipts, scribbled here and there, but with about 3/4 of the paper blank. This is really unusual considering all the other little bits and scraps that were used for similar notes and receipts to the maximum extent possible. The first is either to or from a Paul KENNEDY "to 48 pounds of seed potatoes \$6.25, to __?__ land mony (sic) \$12.00, to 2 __?__ midwifer (sic) \$28.00. The first part was centered on one edge of the paper. Just below, but only on the right hand 1/3 of the paper is the second receipt to/from (illegible initial) GREEN for 20 dollars March 31, balance for a cow. This may have been James Green who married the sister of Curtis' wife, but I just can't decipher the initial. Finally, about the center of the page, but again on the right margin, "Received \$30 dollars of N. F. McCOLLUM (Curtis' son Newton Franklin) April 22, 1860.

Well, I just had a surprise. When I removed the next item from it's protective sleeve, I found that I had misfiled a note from John CAGLE to Curtis McCOLLUM for five dollars and seventy five cents payable "on demand" for value received February 1, 1857. On the back side of the note is a receipt for one dollar 25 cents on the __?__ March 30, 1860. Further is a note for receipt of four dollars and 50/100 on December 25, 1861. I don't understand why Curtis didn't return the note when it was paid off.

A man named J. BEASON gave Curtis a receipt showing his account as paid in full on July 9, 1861. Stephen FANNING gave Curtis a promisory note for \$40.85 to be paid by Christmas Day 1861 for value received May 17, 1861. The note was signed with an "X" for his mark and a hand drawn seal. The following day, Stephen and Milton F. FANNING gave him a note for \$28.38, also to be paid December 25, 1861. 3

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John McCollum Green (Continued)

Just because Alabama was no longer part of the Union did not mean there was no state tax. Curtis paid \$17.58, and his son Jasper paid \$1.95. The receipt for these payments was hand written and signed by A. A. GRIDER(?), tax collector.

Land was still available from the Huntsville Receiver's Office which must have been operated by the Confederate government in 1862. Curtis bought the south half of the southeast quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, in Township 1, of Range 3 East containing one hundred sixty and 67/100 acres at 12 cents an acre, for a total of \$20.80. The transaction was completed on March 11, 1862, and was signed by James WARE, Registrar and Receiver. The receipt is on a partially printed form which was probably a leftover from the Federal Government.

As late as May 1863, business was still being conducted in the usual way. On the 18th of May,

N. A. BOSTICK signed a note to pay Curtis \$75.00 to be paid the next day for value received on this date.

It's now time to take that side trip I mentioned in the foreword. To really understand the impact of the War on the people living in Middle Tennessee, and Northeastern Alabama, it is necessary to understand the military strategy undertaken by the Federal forces to put down the Rebellion. In the west, the Union Navy sailed up the Mississippi River and took the ports along its banks. This effectively cut Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri off from the rest of Confederacy. The Federals would have liked to continue the naval assault, but Mussel Shoals effectively prevented steam boats from the upstream part of the Tennessee River. Thus, the second part of the strategy involved assaulting middle Tennessee to gain control of the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, AL, but, more importantly, the railroad from Nashville to Stevenson, AL. The latter route, which was part of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (later NC&St.L), was about half the length of the Decatur route. The terrain covered by the N & C railroad was rugged and hard to travel by wagon. There was also a long railroad tunnel just south of Cowan TN that avoided having to cross Sewanee/Mont Eagle Mountain. This would allow the delivery of supplies and troops to the Yankees attacking Chattanooga. The city fell and the Yankees began their advance into Georgia, but after the Confederate victory at Chickamauga, the Federal forces retreated to Chattanooga, The newly secured rail lines now became crucial to bring in relief troops and supplies for the assault on the Confederate positions and strong points around Chattanooga and then to drive through Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, to cut the eastern Confederacy in half. This meant that the Yankees had to control the strip of land for their railroad which was surrounded by Confederate controlled areas allowing frequent raids on this critical Yankee supply line.

Although the Federals briefly occupied Tullahoma TN in 1862, they were driven back by Confederate forces. Nonetheless, by mid-1863 Middle Tennessee and Northeast Alabama were firmly in Yankee control, but guerilla warfare was rampant. Confederate calvary repeatedly attacked and damaged both the rail lines and the trains they carried. These raiders and their local supporters were called "bushwhackers". The Yankee General who served as the Federal Provost Marshal responsible for keeping the peace and security of the railroad was Major General Robert Huston Milroy. General Milroy decreed that he would stop the raiding by using the policy of "Blood and Fire".

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John McCollum Green (Continued)

His policy was to either kill people who helped the bushwhackers, burn all their property or both. This left the local citizens in a bad situation. If they helped the bushwhackers, the Union Army would burn them out or even execute them, while the bushwhackers would do the same to Union supporters. Anyone trying to remain neutral in this fight was often attacked by both sides.

Curtis was a slave owner and a staunch supporter of the Confederacy. His two oldest sons, Jasper E. and Newton Franklin, quickly joined the Confederate Army as privates. By the time Jasper was captured by the Yankees at Unionville, TN, in March 1863 he had risen to the rank of sergeant in Company B of the 4th Alabama Cavalry. He was taken to Point City, Virginia, where he was held as a prisoner of war until being freed by a prisoner exchange. Jasper again joined the Confederate Army as the Captain of Company D, Meads Cavalry Battalion along with the third McCOLLUM son, George W. who joined as a private. George was 17 or 18 at the time. This unit, which was commanded by LTC Mileus E. JOHNSTON, was enlisted in Franklin County, TN, September 1, 1864. Several other familiar names appear on the unit roster including GREEN, GATTIS, KILPATRICK, and LARKIN. Jasper was again captured on January 4, 1865, in Lawrence County AL. He was imprisoned at Fort Delaware in the state of Delaware. He was again released on January 25, 1865. I have no letters from Jasper, but both Newton and George wrote home and described what they were doing at the time. First, let's look at those letters, then we'll get back to what was happening at home during this war. A full description of the exploits of LTC Johnston can be found in his book "The Sword of Bushwhacker Johnston". The Scottsboro library has a copy of this book, but it is a reference volume and can't be checked out. Incidentally, Johnston's civilian occupation was preacher, although I don't know what sect. (Methodist)

On December 12, 1861, Newton Franklin McCOLLUM wrote a letter home from his duty station at Camp Fisher Virginia. This was a temporary camp near the southern end of the Shenandoah Valley in northern Virginia. Newton wrote that he was in good health and weighed "168 pounds with my coat off". Others from Newton's home area weren't so lucky. An unidentified illness was afflicting the encampment and several of the soldiers had already died including a man named OWENS and James GREEN who had died two days earlier. This is the great nephew of the James GREEN mentioned earlier as having married an ARNOLD sister. This James A. GREEN was the brother of Charlotte's future husband and Newton Franklin's future wife. He has a tombstone in Beech Grove Cemetery showing his lifetime as 10/25/1843 to 12/11/1861, although I don't know if his body was actually returned for burial or if this is only a symbolic grave. Others mentioned by Newton as being "from the cove" who were also sick were Hardy and R. L. HILL, Lafayett (sic) MAY and Willis TAYLOR, "but none dangerous but Lafayett". The letter is signed N. F. McCOLLUM, then goes on with a good luck wish to his brother Jasper and his new daughter and asked Jasper to write. Another P. S. is added to "tell Mrs. ___?___ that Henry is well.

Newton wrote again on January 31, 1862 while still at Camp Fisher. He reports that he has had "one of the worst risings (sic) every any person had, I recon (sic)". The health of the camp had improved greatly and at this time only Lafayett MAY was still in danger but "without some alteration soon he will be bound to die".

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John McCollum Green (Continued)

Newton also reports that they had news of 2 or 3 battles in Kentucky in which the Confederates had suffered one defeat but had won the rest of the engagements. Newton closes his letter at this point, but one of his friends wrote his own note home in the room on the letter page that Newton had left. R. A. ROWEL wrote: "I haven't any news more than Dock has written". He thanks Jasper for writing to him and asks someone to "Tell GATTIS that I am agoing to whip him when I get back for not writing". From this little addition I learned that Newton's nickname was "Dock". I wonder if this is just due to his namesakes our if Newton himself was considered smart. Based on the quality of Newton's handwriting which is easy to read, I suspect the latter.

George W. also wrote a letter home. The signature on the letter is illegible, but the handwriting matches that of a later letter that is clearly signed by George. It is dated June 15th with no year and location indicated. From the content of the letter I believe he was in Central Tennessee north of the Duck River and the year was likely 1863. My research has not yet turned up a service record for George prior to September 1864, but 1863 is the only year that makes sense from a historical perspective. He describes his unit's assignment to manning picket lines in some area. Unfortunately the only real detail he provides is that the picket duty is assigned to 5 companies at a time, with the others resting in a base camp. The Quartermaster had told George he thought their unit would be relieved and sent "down to the Duck River to rest and pasture our horses". He goes on to say that "We would have been in Alabama by now, but RUSSELL is acting Brigadier and he thinks he would not get it (the permanent position) if he does go off. I wish the Reg't would go for we would all get home". The letter continues, but he runs out of ink and continued in pencil which time has obscured.

There is one more letter from this period. As with the one above it is only dated November 4 with no year. The letter was written by John R. McCOLLUM, the son of Curtis' brother Barnabas McCOLLUM. John wanted to tell his uncle Curtis that he had arrived home safely in Cornersville TN "on Thursday night". He had found his family well, but there had been several deaths in the community since he had left. John continues that the Volunteers had left the area. He also reports that "General ___?___ got into a fight in Kentucky at the wild cat camp". After talking to Dr. Bradley who wrote the book described in the Foreword, I learned that the Battle of Wildcat Camp took place in November 1861. "We left several of ___?___ men in which there was several of our boys hid. There is big excitement about Cornersville about MURRY shooting scrape. GUIN was bound in a bond of five thousand dollars. Charlotte ses (sic) you must write her if you get a letter from Jack(?). Excuse bad writting for I am in a hurry and this pen is bad, so no more a present". I hope the information in this letter will eventually allow me to determine its year of origin. Several years later, John R. McCOLLUM went to Mexico and was never heard from again.

Back at home, the McCOLLUM family were trying to protect their crops, animals, and household possessions against foraging Federal troops . This practice not only supplied the Federal troops with food and transportation from local sources, it also denied these items to the Confederates. The only citizens who had any chance at all to save their possessions were those accepted by the Union commanders as loyal to the Republic. On July the 27, 1863 Curtis McCOLLUM was granted such protection "By the command of Brigadier General R. B. MITCHELL, A safeguard is hereby granted to Curtis McCOLLUM, his property and person. All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are commanded to respect and if necessary to protect the property and person of Curtis McCURTIS (?). Given at Provost Marshall Office this 27th day of July 1863". This is followed by an illegible signature and the title Captain and Marshall. 6

THE PAPERS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM by John McCollum Green (Continued)

This happy state of affairs didn't last long. Curtis and family were soon active in the Confederate Underground. In December 1864 a Union loyalist in Franklin County TN named Moses PITTMAN provided a list of his neighbors who he felt deserved punishment for "disloyal acts". The list contains a total of 58 names. The following is a direct quote from the book by Dr. Michael Bradley identified above. At the end of each listing, appearing in all caps, is the disposition of each case by General Milroy. I have used all caps for last names although the actual list does not.

"Richard ARNOLD: A bushwacker with HAYES, he together with two others murdered a Loyal man named Samuel KENNEDY in cold blood on October 15, 1864. (NO DISPOSITION INDICATED)

"Curtis McCULLUM (sic): Harbors bushwhackers and instigated his son and three others to murder in cold blood a Union man named Samuel KENNEDY on Oct 15, 1864. He has tried his best to persuade every young man of his acquaintance in the neighborhood to join the gang of bushwhackers. His wife is as bad if not worse than he is. Has been doing all the devilment that he could ever since the war began. HANG AND BURN".

"Cynthia McCULLUM (sic): Wife of the above and also instigated her son to murder KENNEDY, the same remarks that apply to her husband apply also to her in double force. She is very bad and a very dangerous woman. SHOOT IF YOU CAN MAKE IT LOOK LIKE AN ACCIDENT".

"Charlotte McCULLUM (sic): An unmarried sister of the above and is almost as bad as her mother. BURN EVERYTHING.

Dr Bradley goes on to state that on January 7, 1865, General MILROY ordered Captain William H. LEWIS and his Company to execute his dispositions on the above list. Since all three of the McCOLLUMs survived the War, the two executions were not carried out and Charlotte's documents were not burned, so they didn't lose everything, but they probably lost a lot as we will discover in Part IV of this epic.

The Richard ARNOLD mentioned above is probably the nephew of Cynthia Arnold McCOLLUM, but I don't know this for a fact. Family lore has it that the son of Curtis and Cynthia who purportedly helped kill KENNEDY was Jasper. However, Jasper along with his brother George had enlisted again on September 1, 1864, and they were probably in Alabama with their unit when the murder occurred. This leaves only Newton Franklin as a suspect. One of the researchers of the Arnold family genealogy contacted a descendant of Samuel KENNEDY. Upon identifying himself and his connection to the ARNOLDS and McCOLLUMs, the lady he had called said "Oh, did you call to apologize?" She then laughed and they discussed their respective family lore. Their family's story also has Jasper as the culprit, so perhaps he really was. I guess we'll never really know.

EDITOR'S NOTE: PART IV and PART V will follow in October 2008 and January 2009

PRICE CEMETERY and ITS NAMESAKE

By Ann B. Chambless

In the early 1820s, several families moved from Warren County, Tennessee, to Jackson County, Alabama. Two of these included John and Margaret Price and Peter and Lotty Blanc(h)ett who were next door neighbors at the time of the 1830 Jackson County, AL census; they lived near Edward Wann for whom Wannville was named.

Three of John and Margaret Price's daughters married Starkeys. Margaret Price married John F. Starkey; Mary (Polly) Price, married James Starkey; and Rebecca Price married Elijah Starkey on April 24, 1823. (Elijah Starkey drowned in 1847.)

In 1830, Elijah Starkey purchased 80 acres (west half of northwest quarter) in Section 21, Township 3, Range 7 East. In 1834, Elijah's father-in-law, John Price, purchased an adjoining 40 acres (northeast quarter of the northwest quarter) in Section 21.

John Price died in 1848 (per Jackson County Chancery Book C, pages 378-379). His wife Margaret died between 1850 and 1860. Descendants say they were buried near their home.

At the time of John Price's death the 40 acres immediately south of his farm had not been sold by the Federal Land Office. Therefore, no visible line had been established for the southern boundary of his property. Most likely, John and Margaret Price's graves were located just across this invisible line.

According to Madelyn Goff York who has compiled a book on the Price Cemetery, Rachel (Price) Starkey was buried in what became known as the Price Cemetery in 1858. Surely she was buried next to her parents.

Also, in 1858, Pleasant Ledbetter purchased the 40 acres which joined the east side of John Price's farm (northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21) and another 40 acres immediately south of Price's land (southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21.) A few years later, Pleasant Ledbetter gave the land for Price Cemetery which is located on the northern edge of Ledbetter's southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21. The cemetery contains 3.6 acres and is located on the west side of Lakeview Church which is on the north side of of Mud Creek. The church and cemetery are on the west side of County Road 213 and opposite Coffey's Ferry Road . In addition to John and Margaret Price and their daughter, Rebecca (Price) Starkey, some of the other early burials in Price Cemetery include: Pleasant Ledbetter, 1885; Lucy Jane (Ivey) Holder, 1886; Nancy Holder, 1883; Thomas Holder, 1892; James Owens, 1896; C. C. Ledbetter, 1899; Catherine Ledbetter, 1900; Martha (Wheeler) Miller, 1905; Clarissa (Gossett) Holder, 1909; George L. Shrader, 1917; James Woodston Holder, 1918; Mary F. (Ledbetter) Shrader, 1919; and John Williams, 1920.

Like the Price graves and that of their daughter, there are many unmarked graves in Price Cemetery. Others include Joshua Holder, 1878; Winston Holder, 1885; and Margaret (Ledbetter) Holder. After the Civil War many families throughout the county did not have enough extra money to buy a commercial, engraved marker. The Price Cemetery Association has a booklet available listing all graves that can be found from early ones to about 2004. This book is available on Decoration Day when the Cemetery Association meets at Lakeview Church. It is also available from JCHA member Elizabeth (Holder) Dicus of 903 Adams Street, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

FROM JONES COVE TO SAND MOUNTAIN by Ann B. Chambless

The narrow strip of land wedged between the first bench of Sand Mountain and the south bank of the Tennessee River which runs from Bellefonte Island to Langston was among the first acreage to be purchased when the land south of the river was added to Jackson County and first offered for sale by the Federal government in 1842. Many farmers recognized this "bottom land" was well suited for growing corn and vegetable gardens. They knew Sand Mountain would provide a natural shelter and free flowing springs for their homes. Among the original land patentees were Moses Jones (for whom Jones Cove is named), Samuel Sublett, Temperance Sublett, Nathaniel Byrd, Samuel Gay, Isaac Newton Derrick, and John McGuinn. In later years, Hance Tinker, Anderson Hess, W. B. Wheeler, and Volney B. Wheeler also purchased land in this area. In 1939, TVA changed the breadth of the Tennessee River when the locks of Guntersville Dam were opened. After TVA purchased all the land located in the river's flood plain, many families were forced to leave the land their families had called home for almost 100 years.

Some of these families moved to Scotsboro, but most of them relocated on Sand Mountain.

Before B. B. Comer Bridge was built in the early 1930s, there were at least three ferries which served the area between Bellefonte and Langston. Larkins Landing Ferry operated between Goose Pond Island and Langston. As the ferry ownership changed, so did the names. At one time the ferry between Goose Pond and Langston was called the Caldwell Ferry and Section Ferry.

McGuinn's Ferry was located near the east end of B. B. Comer Bridge. Other sources also mention Hitch's Ferry near this site. Some old maps show Snodgrass Ferry and Hale's Ferry. Most likely this ferry operated between the present-day end of Snodgrass Road and the mouth of Jones Cove. Was Hale's Ferry and Snodgrass Ferry one and the same?

Sublett(s) Ferry operated between the southern tip of Bellefonte Island and the road which descended Sand Mountain from old Georgetown (located west of present-day Pisgah.) This old road still winds its way down Sand Mountain and ends just north of Jones Cove. The landing area on the Bellefonte side of the river is still visible. During the infancy of Bellefonte, there was a stage road which ran from northwest Georgia across Sand Mountain (through what became the Pisgah area) to Bellefonte and continued northwest to Winchester, Tennessee. This places the ferry at Bellefonte Landing among the oldest of Jackson County's ferries.

Several decades ago, Mr. Emmett B. Wheeler made a list of families who lived in the area serviced by Subletts Ferry. He gave the information to his nephew, John W. Gant of Pisgah, AL, who has graciously shared the list with others. Your editor checked many of the names against Jackson County 1880-1930 census records. Therefore, the names of wives and children have been added to many of the families recorded by Mr. Wheeler.

The first caption in Mr. Wheeler's list is: BEGINNING AT SUBLETT'S FERRY. His next caption is: THE CHAMBERS PLACE. His third caption is: THE GAY PLACE TO THE CREEK (Jones Creek in Jones Cove.)

BEGINNING AT SUBLETT'S FERRY:

JOHN B. and wife Dora (Gay) ROREX. Children: Lillis, Delilah, Leta, and Grace

WILLIAM (Bill) and wife Margaret E. ROREX. Children: Ella and Maud

JOHN FRED and wife LeVina (Bain) ARMSTRONG. Children: Mary E., Johnnie, William (Bill), Charley, George, Eula, Horace, Lola, Freddie, and Susie Mae

THOMAS (Tom) A. and wife Lucy WILSON. Children: James H., Maude, Lillie, and Eula

ELISHA and wife Daisy (McCloud) STOGSDILL and 6 adopted children. These were Sartins and may have been children of his sister. One was Leonard Sartin.

E. A. JACKSON and wife. Children unknown.

JIM and his first wife Marie (Stogsdill) PATTERSON. Child by 1st wife: Floyd Patterson. Jim Patterson's second wife was Lola Armstrong, and they had no children.

THE CHAMBERS PLACE:

JAMES J. (Jim) and wife Eliza (Carter) CHAMBERS. Children: Will, Johnnie, and Viola

WILL and his wife Lillie (Brewton) CHAMBERS. Children: Clarence, Carl, Cecil, Foy, Geneva, and possibly Mable

JIM and his wife Kate (McCloud) BURGESS. Children: Samuel, Paul, Betty, and Mattie Grace

ROMAS YOUNG and his wife who was nee Tinker. Children not known

THE GAY PLACE TO THE CREEK:

ALFORD and his wife Morgan HUTCHESON. Children: Cy, John, Joe, Fred, Liza, Lettie, and Alma?

TOM and his wife Carnie (Clifton) LISTER/LESTER. Child: Lois. (Lived close to old gin)

ALLISON ALEXANDER and his wife Delilah (Ambrester) GAY: Children: Viola, Dora, John Will, Annie L., James, Samuel Alves, and Lala T.

WILL and his wife Nannie (Eaton) JONES. Children: Pearl, Bessie, Jessie, Maveline, and Pauline

JOHN YOUNG and his wife. Children: Romas, Earl, Henry, Andrew, Lillie, and Mae

WILL and his wife Lula (Sarratt) PHILLIPS. Child: one boy, name unknown

JOHN and his wife ROARK from TN. Lived at Gay's barn.

FROM JONES COVE TO SAND MOUNTAIN by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)

EARL and Ethel (Gray) YOUNG. Children: John, Hugh, Arley, Edwin, Biscuit, and Jewel

CHARLEY and Nettie (Newton) McCLOUD. Children: Martha Ellen, Ethel, Wilburn, and James

C. L. and Hula (Maynor) HUTCHESONHUTCHINSON

_____ **CORDER** and wife lived on Corder Hill. Child: one girl, name unknown

JAMES A. (JIM) COYLE and wife. Children: Ernest, Arthur, Henry, Bettie, and Sally

EDWARD and Eleanor/ Maria ACKLIN lived near the Will Gay spring. Children: Harris, Zana C., Moses E., Lucius/Lucian S. and Wiliam

WILLIAM and Sara Ann (Stone) DODD. Children: Jesse, Oliver, Kit, John, Angie, Bettie, Sarah Ellen, Alice, and Mary. Lived at mouth of Slayton Hollow.

GEORGE and SUE SLAYTON. Children: Dudley, Willie, and a girl. Lived Slayton Hollow.

JAMES (JIM) and Eliza J. (Hutcheson) McCLOUD. Children: Roy Cecil, Millard, and Mae

J. J. IRVIN, a widower. Children: Maggie, Annie, Mae Bell, and Robert (in Slayton Hollow)

JOHN WILL and his first wife Susie (Horton) **GAY, SR.** Children: Alex H., Ninan/Nina, Avery, and Paul. Will Gay's second wife was Callie Milligan and their children were John Will, Jr., Emerson, and Amy Louise. Will **GAY** lived near the Will Gay spring and operated a store at the foot of Gay Gap.
John Will Gay, Sr. moved his family to Scottsboro circa 1900.

ARTHUR and Flora (Williams) WHEELER. Children: Elizabeth, Carine, Eula, Ed, Vestal, and Lewis. Lived Will Gay place.

MIKE BAKER and wife from Tennessee. Two girls and one was named Myrtle

LEE WALKER and wife. Children: Lawrence, James, Robert, and William

BILL WARD and ___ (Baker) wife.

SIDNEY and Carrie /LISTER/LESTER and wife. Children: Bob, Joe, Bessie, Amanda, Emma, Pres(Cilla), and Mabron

JOHN and Nancy CLIFTON lived at A.A. Gay place. Children: Miranda, Hettie, Delilah, Carnie, Vada, and Johnnie

HENRY and his wife Etta (Green) **LISTER/LESTER.** Children: Clara Bell and Sallie 11

FROM JONES COVE TO SAND MOUNTAIN by Ann B. Chambless (Continued)

HOMER and Emma TURNER, from TN. Children: Charley, John, Jim, Homer, and Ruth

NEWTON DERRICK and wife. Children: Jeff, Will, and Callie (lived Patterson place)

JOHN A. and his wife Callie (Derrick) WHEELER. Children: Will and Jim Arthur

JOHN and his wife Viola (Gay) PATTERSON. Children: Willie, Jennie, Alta, Charles, Susie, Jesse, and Ernest

SAMUEL (Sam) and Mary A. HOLLOWAY. Children: Luther, Henrietta, and Willie

JIM and his wife Laura (Eaton) WHEELER. Children: Jimmie, Agnes, Vera, Claude, Adella, Ernest, and Eugene

GEORGE and Mandy (Wheeler) CHISENHALL. Children: Lula, Beulah, Alvis, Will, Luther, Harvey, and Jess. Lived where Camp Jackson is now.

LAYFAYETTE and his wife Mollie (Clark) PATTERSON. Children; Emmitt, Leonard, Travis, Flora, and Ora

JOHN VOLNEY and his wife Nancy E. (Dodd) WHEELER. Children: Volney, Callie, Jess H. John, Kate, Myrtle, Emmett, Pauline, Minnie, Lillie, Lurther, and Richard. (Near Wheeler Cave.)

DAN and Rachel SARRATT. Children: Jonathan, Elsie, Genettie, Maude, Jessie & Bessie

BOB WEBSTER and wife: Children: Will, Clem, John, Charley, and Maggie

H, P. and Mollie (Edwards) TINKER. Children: Obediah, Martha, Margaret, Charles, George, Jesse, Ray, and Mary E.

PAULY HOUSE and wife. Children unknown

BETHEL and wife Jane (Chisenhall) WHEELER. Children: Ada, Ann, Laura, Taylor, John, Joe, Alvis, and Walter. Lived on J. V. Wheeler place near mill, south side of creek.

MARTIN and Agnes (Wheeler) SMITH. Children: Inez, Harris, T.W., C.W., and Bill

JOHN and Mary GILLESPIE. Children: Bertha, Newton, and Charles

WILL and Ellen (White) GANT. Children: Granville, Horace, Mattie, Annie, Lexie, Lillie, and Lovella. Lived on Chisenhall and Gillespie place.

GROVER HALE and wife ? (Tinker) HALE lived on Burgess place at Hitches Landing. ? Burgess operated Hitches or Burgess Ferry and was killed.

JOHN and wife ? (Carter) HALE. Child: Jim Andy

RICHARD D. (Dick) and Fannie (Hess) HALE operated store on river bank.

GEORGE and Mary HESS. Children: Gene, Cal, Nannie, and Jim A. 12

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY:

- Bettye J. Tyson of 3945 Syracuse, Dearborn Heights, Michigan, is searching for info on Margaret (Rodgers/Rogers) Nelson Gayle, born Oct 13, 1822, died Aug 18, 1894, buried Woods Cove-Freeman Cemetery in Scottsboro, AL. Margaret Rodgers/Rogers md John Nelson circa 1845. She married James A. Gayle on July 20, 1852. If you can share info on Margaret, please contact Ann Chambless in Scottsboro, AL (256-574-3556) or Bettye Tyson in Michigan.
- Lucy Miller, 4635 Blood Road, Metamora, MI 48455, email: lucyatmeta@hotmail.com) is researching families of Moses Jones and his wife, Delilah Ambrester Jones, and families of Thompson Mason Rector, Josiah and John Nataniel Lancaster, and John and Caleb Baker Hudson. Can you help her?

BOOK FOR SALE by JCHA

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. Your check in the amount of \$23.00 made payable to JCHA should be mailed to:
JCHA HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

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

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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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OCTOBER 2008

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, October 26, 2:00 p.m., in the Scottsboro Public Library meeting room. Program Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce that Dr. Michael Bradley, a retired history professor and excellent speaker, will present the program. Dr. Bradley obtained his B.A. from Samford University and his M.A. and Ph.D from Vanderbilt University. For thirty-six years Dr. Bradley taught United States history at Motlow State Community College, a Tennessee Board of Regents junior college near Tullahoma. He retired in 2006.

Dr. Bradley is the author of several books on the Civil War period including "TULLAHOMA: The 1863 CAMPAIGN and IT HAPPENED IN THE CIVIL WAR. His latest book is WITH BLOOD AND FIRE: BEHIND UNION LINES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. In 2006 Dr. Bradley was elected Commander of the Tennessee Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of which he is a life member.

Please feel free to invite a friend to hear this much sought after speaker.

2009 annual dues will be due and payable on January 1, 2009. Renewal dues received after October 1, 2008, will be credited to 2009.

Annual dues (except senior citizens) - \$20.00

Senior Citizens, 65 years of age - \$15.00

Life Membership dues - \$150.00

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

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

EARLY CHURCH NEAR SAUTA CAVE

by Ann B. Chambless

Jeremiah L. French was the son of Jesse and Mary (Smith) French who purchased the Burns Reservation (which included Sauta Cave) in the late 1830s from the heirs of Arthur Burns. Jeremiah L. French was born in 1827 in Alabama and married (1) Eliza J. Cloud on Feb 15, 1860, and (2) Martha Jennings on Dec 13, 1866. Jeremiah was a member of the Church of Christ. Madison Love and Washington Bacon were among the early preachers in Jackson County. In the fall of 1861, a report was sent to a religious journal in Tennessee about "The Sequachee and Georgia Co-operation." (Gospel Advocate, Nashville, Oct. 1861, pp. 305, 306.) Here is an 1861 report that mentions J. L. French and congregation at Sauta:

"Assembled at Union Meeting House, Dade County, Georgia, on Saturday, 14th day of September, 1861. The delegates from the different congregations were then called for. The following brethren reported themselves as delegates from... Sauta: J. L. French. ..." The foregoing report discloses that a congregation was established at Sauta in either 1860 or 1861. The little church had 17 members. Jeremiah L. French represented them at the cooperation meeting. In the summer of 1867, Washington Bacon sent a brief report to the same Tennessee journal. (Gospel Advocate, Aug. 29, 1867, p. 700) It was addressed to the periodical's editors, Tolbert Fanning and David Lipscomb, and mentions the Sauta church. It is interesting that Sauta Cave appears in this news item as "Sorta Cave." "Trenton, GA., Aug. 19, 1867 "Bros. Fanning & Lipscomb: I left home on Friday before the first Lord's day, inst., for Rocky Springs, Jackson County, AL, preached for the brethren on Saturday and Lord's day;... left to go to Sorta (sic) Cave, in the same county, arrived there on Thursday, continued the meeting until Monday.....Washington Bacon"

Another report from Washington Bacon contains a stinging rebuke which illustrates how plain spoken folks were in those days. (Gospel Advocate, Aug. 6, 1868, p. 765-766) The reprimand was directed to James Daniel at Sauta. "Scottsboro, Ala., July 13, 1868 "... I commenced my year's labor at Rocky Spring, Jackson County, AL; but the high waters in the months of April and May prevented me from visiting all the congregations I would like to take the opportunity to say to the brethren at Scottsboro, to encourage and hold up the hands of Bro. Virgil Wood....And I would also say to the brethren at Sorta (sic) Cave, with reference to Bro. James Daniel, and for his encouragement also..... But, alas! Bro. Daniel is this morning in the city of Montgomery, working for Caesar, helping make laws for his kingdom. Bro. Daniel, let me say to you in all kindness, your Lord and Master has told you that you cannot serve two masters. Bro. Daniel, don't do so any more... Washington Bacon"

According to a French descendant, Jeremiah L. French was an elder in a rural congregation, possibly Sauta. She stated that on one occasion he came home from a church meeting when there was a fire going in the fireplace. He took the church records that he had in his possession and threw them into the fire. It seems that the congregation was in turmoil and he was thoroughly disgusted. It has been said there is no fuss like a church fuss. If burning the records would stop the wrangling, perhaps "Jerry" French had the right idea!

The Documents of Charlotte McCollum
by John McCollum Green
Part IV: Reconstruction: Living in the Ruins

The War Between the States ended with Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Although a long bitter war was now over, the trials and tribulation for the South became even worse during the Reconstruction. Their money was no longer legal tender, their homes and crops had been burned or stolen, they had lost their labor force and had no cash money to employ the newly freed slaves, and many of the young men who had marched off to war never returned. Tennessee was the first state to be readmitted to the Union in July 1866. Alabama was not readmitted until June 11, 1868.

The character of the documents changes significantly. Although there are still a few every day receipts, the majority of items are letters and bills of sale.

In early 1866 it appears that Curtis McCOLLUM and his sons Jasper and George were in the Cornersville, TN area where Curtis' brother Barnabas had lived prior to his death in 1862. My fellow McCOLLUM researcher, Joanne BLEDSOE tells me that Barnabas' wife, Mary, was suing their children for her dower share of the estate. It is possible that this was the reason for Curtis' presence here at this time, but that's only speculation. Newton McCOLLUM is on the home place with his mother Cynthia and sister Charlotte. There are also two other daughters around somewhere named Emily C. and Permelia. These two ladies born in 1831, and 1838 respectively were never mentioned in any of the documents. The McCOLLUMS continued to exchange letters during the period. On February 6, 1866, George McCOLLUM wrote to his sister Charlotte stating that he was doing well and expressed hope that the family at home was the same. He is obviously in a hurry to get on with his life, marry and raise a family. He goes on to state that "I saw a girl last Sunday. She was as pretty as red shoes with blue laces and I was about to fall in love with her so I will forget my foolishness and tell you about something else. I want to go to school next fall and winter. I intend to make a crop next year with _____?_____ He gives me one sixth of all that is made. We are going to run four plows 55 acres of corn and 10 acres of cotton. So no more for present but remain your brother until death. It is signed G. W, J. McCOLLUM. Another letter is also written on this piece of paper; this one is written in pencil and is signed by George McCHANCE. "I can't write much (sic). I haven't written a letter in a long time. I beleav (sic) I sa (sic) some more. I want paper (i. e. travel permit from the Federals) to leave this place so I can liv (sic) at home is the best place in the world. You know how it is. I want to see mother and George and his children. Tell ___?___ and all his children howdy for me. Tell Franklin (Newton Franklin McCOLLUM) to marry and leave that house. I want to live with him. I think we could make some money. I hate to hire out the worst you ever saw. I am going to marry the first time I get soom (sic) good girl to say the word. Write the first. Your brother until death George McCHANCE. The letter is datelined from Cornersville, Giles County, TN. Cornersville originally was in Giles County, but the town got into a dispute with the county seat in Pulaski because the county was unwilling to build a better road from Cornersville to Pulaski, The people in what was then called the "Brick Church District" voted to secede from Giles County and became part of Marshall County in 1870.

On February 12, 1866, Curtis McCOLLUM received a letter from Bellefonte, AL, which was the county seat of Jackson County at the time. "Curtis McCOLLUM Esq., My dear sir, I obtained judgment in your note against Mr James GREENE at the spring term, 1863, of our circuit court for \$85.75/100 debt and \$28.80/100 interest. So that case is all right. I have a note in my hands in your favor against Mitchell EDDY, Eliza Jane EDDY, and R. W. CLAY. What about it? wright (sic) to me about just as soon as you can get this letter. Your's Truly, Your Friend. It is signed Parks and ROBINSON (law firm of Hugh Parks and William H. Robinson). I know nothing about the subjects of litigation, but since the judgment was rendered by a Confederate court I don't see how it could be enforced. Since the letter wasn't written until three years after the court date, I wonder if the court date is misstated.

There is an itemized store credit account for "Mr. ARNOLD" to "John Sloan BEECHER". On the bottom of the same page is a store credit account for George McCOLLUM to the same merchant. These accounts are dated between May and July of 1866. For ARNOLD the items are mostly tobacco, but they also include thread and buttons for a total of \$4.65 while George McCOLLUM bought only tobacco for a total of \$2.60. I don't know where Beecher's store was located.

I don't know why Charlotte ended up with the next letter, but here it is. The letter is dated September 25, 1867 and is addressed to Mr. ROWEL. At the bottom of the letter is the notation "To: J. A. R." (i e J. A. ROWEL). We have already met Mr. ROWEL in Part III of this series when he was stationed at Camp Fisher, VA. The writer is G. W. LARKIN and he states that he has received a letter from ROWEL a few days ago and states that he has no news. He goes on to say that "The protracted meeting that commenced last Saturday wound up Sunday night. It wound up so soon the boys were all disappointed. They was a lookin' for a big time, but the meeting broke up so soon it gave them no time to play there (sic) hand." He says that Jim and Cage are all right and that 'Jubuck(?) is Jim's right Bower(?) and Cage his left. Henry looks like he was sent for and couldn't go and Dock (Newton McCOLLUM) is as fat as a pig and still a thriven. If nothing happens, he will be called pappa. Dock will be too from the signs of the times". Apparently ROWEL's letter had said he was getting married. LARKIN inquires as to the bride's name and the wedding date.

He then continues that the "old man",, whom I believe to be Curtis McCOLLUM, says " for you to keep a sharp look out and keep close. He still says he is agoing to move". LARKIN goes on "The Malich (Militia) that was mad(e) up in this county is station at Pulaski and Peatersburg (sic). Rol(?) DOTSON and Bill George RIDE belongs to them. The letter is signed G. W. LARKIN. The "Old Man" also wrote a letter from Cornersville October 11, 1867 to the "boys" at home. We know that Newton was at home, but earlier in the year the other two boys, Jasper and George, were in Cornersville with Curtis. Has George managed to get home or is Curtis including friends such as J. A. ROWEL as one of the boys? I don't have that answer at this time.

As G. W. LARKIN indicated above, Curtis had plans to move his family from their present home to somewhere that they could start over. Later evidence shows that this move was to have been to Arkansas and possibly on to Texas. Curtis states that he is on the lookout for another wagon and hoped to be ready to leave by the first of November. The militia was now at Pulaski and Lewisburg. Curtis asks the folks at home to save all the cash they can "for it will be scarce with me". He goes on stating that Jasper and his family plan to move also. "There is nothing new here, but all appears to get along quietly since Elie and Tom had their little fray. The Union League has elected their candidates to the Ala convention and one of them is a full blooded Yank from Ohio. I am going to sell every thing if possible and get our of this detestable Tory hole, but, the least said the best. James GATTIS and Tom ROWEL joined the League (meaning an organization called the Union League) last meeting . I can't say what sort of thing it is, but the getter up of it is a bad sample of a good thing. Now boys, I am in a hurry and I will have to quit. We are all well, the connection also. You will hear from us every week and look out for letter." The letter is signed by Curtis and has an addendum from Jasper "Be quiet and think long of the time. This will be mailed at New Market." and is signed by Jasper. I don't know anything about "the connection" and I find it very strange that the letter was to be mailed in New Market. Curtis and Jasper are in Cornersville and New Market is the closest post office to their home. Did "the connection" carry the letter to New Market before mailing it? I have no way to know.

Before we proceed, I need to mention a couple of marriages. Curtis' daughter Charlotte married William H. GREEN February 6, 1867, and Curtis' son Newton Franklin McCOLLUM married William's sister Nancy Emaline GREEN on February 12, 1867. (EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jackson County Marriage Record Book for the years 1859-1871 shows both grooms obtained their marriage license on January 28, 1867, and both couples were married by Jonathan Beason, Justice of the Peace, as stated above.) Getting away from letters for a moment, let's look at a bill of sale that does not contain a date within it. The only date is September 14, 1868, when it was recorded by Johnathan BEASON, an acting Justice of the Peace for Jackson County, State of Alabama. Since Alabama was not readmitted to the Union until June 1868, it is possible that the actual transaction took place a year or more earlier, but couldn't be recorded until after readmission. The sale transfers about 55 acres "from the old McCOLLUM tract of land". We first encountered this tract in 1837 when John Jones sold it to James and Sarah RHODES. Some time between 1837 and February 14, 1850 the property had changed hands, because Curtis McCOLLUM bought the same tract from John S. and Rebecca MARTIN on that date. Newton and his wife were clearly living on this property after their marriage. They sold the part of the tract that lay north and east of Larkin fork of the Paint Rock River to Charlotte and her new husband William H. GREEN. It is bounded on the north by the Tennessee state line, to the west and south by Larkin creek and on the east by bounds of Township 1 Range 4 east, Section 6, north west quarter. This is the site of present day Francisco, AL. William built his home on this site and it still stands today, although unoccupied and uninhabitable. My cousins still own this parcel. I don't know how Newton and his wife had the authority to make this sale, because there is absolutely no evidence that Curtis legally transferred it to Newton or anybody else. A little later this subject is going to arise again.

There are a few routine receipts in this group. Curtis prepared a bill for a person named PARKS on March 26, 1868, "for laying two Bull Tounge plows and 23 pounds of bacon at 14 cents \$3.22". Jasper and Curtis McCOLLUM borrowed \$200 dollars on January 5, 1870, from Jefferson JONES with a due date for repayment of December 25, 1870. On the 8th of January that same year we find another receipt from a D. C. NELSON to Curtis McCOLLUM for one thousand and fifteen dollars "in payment for part of the SLEDGE land this January 8th, 1870". This is the first sign of trouble to come. Payment for the rest of the debt on this land becomes a serious issue over the next three years. I have not yet found just where this SLEDGE property was physically located, but it could be in Madison or Jackson Counties in Alabama or even Lincoln or Franklin Counties in Tennessee. This is a subject for future research.

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to the 1850 and 1860 Madison County censuses, O. D. Street lived in Huntsville, Alabama. In the 1850 census, O. D. Street was enumerated as a farmer with a large number of slaves. In the 1860 census, Street's occupation was recorded as merchant.

On July 15, 1870 the next installment of this soap opera takes the form of a note from O. D. SLEDGE to Capt NESLON (presumably D. C. NELSON) "I wish you would call me as soon as you can and pay up all that is due me and tell Mr. MITCHELL also. I have not received one dollar for corn and I have promised ___?___ and relying certainly on getting the money for sale of land and corn, Yours very truly, O. D. SLEDGE.

On June 3, 1870, Curtis signed a note to "D. C. NELSON and L. C. SHOOK for one hundred and one dollars and fifty cents, the balance on first payment on land".

Now, for the first time, Cynthia appears on a store receipt dated August 17, 1870 as Mrs. McCOLLUM. The store is not identified, but the merchandise is itemized: 1 pair shoes \$2.00, 1 pair girls drawers \$1.00, 5 yards cotton ___?___ at 37 \$1.87, 3 yards calico at 15 \$0.45, and 4 pounds coffee \$1.00. The total was \$6.57.

Curtis McCOLLUM paid seven dollars "in full for his State, County and Special Taxes for the year 1871. This was a printed form which had been intended for 1870 use, but the 0 was marked over to make the 1871. The taxes were received by Z. O, WRIGHT, Tax Collector. (Wright was Jackson County Tax Collector, Aug 1868-Jan 1872.)

Another note from O. D. SLEDGE to Capt D. C. NELSON is dated February 25, 1871. "Dear Sir, I am sorry to have to say to you that I am so pressed for money that I must say to you that you must come to time at once and no further delaying about it. I can not wait any longer. The time is up and I must have the money or enter proceedings against you at once. You promised to thus and so and you must do it. I am sorry that I am compelled to do this, but, I must have the money". It is signed Respectfully, O. D. SLEDGE. This note and those which followed it were now written on paper bearing the letterhead of "O. D. SLEGE & SONS Dealers in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, clothing &c" It also bears the names O. D. SLEDGE, and R. M. SLEDGE, and Huntsville, Ala. (R. M. Sledge was O.D. Sledge's son Reuben.)

Curtis sold more of the "old McCOLLUM tract" on August 21, 1871 to C. N. WILLIAMS and William B. MASON, both of Franklin County Tennessee. The original tract was 240 acres and 55 acres had already been sold to William GREEN by Curtis' son Newton and his wife Nancy. I don't know how Newton had legal rights to sell the land, but, since Curtis was trapped in Cornersville, perhaps he just directed Newton to do it and the action was never challenged. This bill of sale relies on a description of the land based on their neighbors' property: "Bounded on the east by the lands of W. H. Green, on the north by the line which separates the State of Alabama from Tennessee,, on the west by the lands of Wm LARKIN., on the south by a tract of land now occupied by Mr. BATES. Contain by survey 100 acres more or less and lying on the headwaters of Larkin's Fork of Paint Rock in Jackson County Alabama". The price was \$1500 "lawful currency of the United States of America" on an installment plan calling for \$500 by the first of January for the next three years, beginning 1/1/1872 and ending 1/1/1874. The bill of sale is signed by Curtis, but the hand seems weak and unsteady. Could Curtis be ill? The sale is witnessed and signed by W. H. GREEN and N. F. McCOLLUM. There are three dark green tax stamps bearing George Washington's portrait and 3 captions "United States", "Intern. Revenue" and "Entry of Goods". Each stamp has a value of 50 cents. On an inside page is the following note dated December 18, 1875: "W. E. McDANIEL: Sir, I am prepared to settle the McCOLLUM note and make Mrs. McCOLLUM (Cynthia) the remainder of the money due on the note and deed to the same parcel. W. M. MASON. The money is ready when the deed and note". The note just stops in the middle of the sentence. I'm not sure what to make of it.

Two tracts of 55 acres and 100 acres have now been sold from the original McCOLLUM tract of 240 acres. What happened to the rest? I believe that Curtis had already sold the westernmost 80 acres to William LARKIN whose property line is mentioned in the above description. The remaining 5 acres must mostly lie on the property sold to W. H. GREEN since that land area was not verified by survey. This would account for the entire tract.

The next document is another item whose source and relationship to the other documents is not known. This is a store account of Dave CULVER to storekeeper Lipscomb RUTLEDGE for February 1872. February 2, 1/2 pound salt \$0.10, February 18, one wool hat \$1.50 and one pair brog (brogans?) . shoes \$2.25, for a total of \$3.85 plus \$0.65 interest for a grand total of \$4.50.

On February 1, 1872, O. D. SLEDGE wrote another note to Curtis: Mr. Curtis McCOLLUM: I am hard up for money and you must come or send me some right off. Let me hear from you immediately. Respectfully, O. D. SLEDGE.

Curtis received another letter on the O. D. SLEDGE letterhead that is dated 28th November 1872. "Mr. Curtis McCOLLUM: Your note to O. D. SLEDGE for \$1600 and some fraction has been transferred to me for money due by O. D. SLEDGE to me, and which was to be paid this fall. He pledged to me you note would be paid. I wish to give notice that I must have a thousand dollars of it soon or I will have to press for collection. Very Respectfully, H. B. DILLARD. Let me hear from you."

Apparently, Curtis answered this note, because on November 28, 1872, H. B. DILLARD wrote "Mr. Curtis McCOLLUM, Your note to hand. If you can and will pay this note or even a thousand dollars of it on Christmas Day, I can wait; but I do not want to be disappointed on the Day or before, if get it let me have it. Respectfully H. B. DILLARD" This situation has become very serious indeed. Mr. SLEDGE was having difficulties collecting debts, just as Curtis is experiencing at this point.

The last document for 1872 is a piece of paper containing debts owed Curtis McCOLLUM from three individuals. Doke BATES owed \$3.25 for Corn and Potatoes. A. O. WILLIAMS owed \$7.39 for Bacon and Lard, but had already paid \$5.00 in cash leaving a balance of \$2.39. Finally, W. H. HAMAKER owed \$45 for Pork, \$3.00 for 2 bushels Corn and 1 bushel Rye, and \$6.00 for 300 feet of Boxer(?) Plank, for a total of \$52.40.

This ends Part IV. Curtis now has less than one year to live and his financial situation looks dire.

1850 CENSUS JACKSON COUNTY, AL

Family 296.	Curtis McCollum	46	born NC	farmer	\$800.00
	Sintha (Cynthia)	40	born TN	(nee Arnold)	
	Emily (Caroline)	19	born TN		
	Jasper	15	born TN		
	Permelia	12	born TN		
	<u>Charlotte E.</u>	6	born TN	(married Wm. H. Green on Feb 6, 1867)	
	George	4	born TN		

Charlotte E. McCollum Green was born in 1844 and died in 1925. William H. Green was born in 1841 and died in 1931. They are buried in the Beech Grove Cemetery located in Section 6 of Township 1 South, Range 4 East. The cemetery is almost on the Alabama-Tennessee state line. It is one of the oldest in the area and is situated on a very high hill adjacent to the Beech Grove Methodist Church.

Several years ago Mrs. Herman (Eugenia) Green (John McCollum Green's grandmother) raised funds in the community to erect a stone in this cemetery in memory of the Tucker children who were "killed by Indians in this area in 1812." At that time, this Alabama area had not been settled, but the Tucker family had come from Greasy Cove, TN, to tap maple trees for syrup and set up camp. There was a Hannah Tucker and a Silas Tucker enumerated in the 1820 Franklin County, TN census, but it is not known if either represented the family of the Tucker children buried at Beech Grove.

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT CASES FROM JACKSON COUNTY ALABAMA (1820 - 1844)

Submitted by Michael D. Wren
4670 Hitching Post Trail NE, Atlanta GA 30342-2816

The following list of Cases was gleaned from the Alabama Reports. The Alabama Reports are published abstracts of cases heard before the Alabama Supreme Court. The Reports are available at most law libraries and some large public libraries. Many libraries also have Direct & Indirect Indexes to the Cases. The indexes do not give any geographical references. Quite often, the parties to the case go beyond those named. This list only includes cases reported up through 7Ala that covers part of the January 1845 term.

This should not be taken as an exhaustive list. For the period 1820-1826 about 50% of the published cases did not provide any geographic clue to their county of origin. For the period 1827-1831 that number drops to 10%. For 1831-1839 it drops to 4.5%. For 1840-1844 it drops further to 2%. Furthermore, it should not be assumed that all cases heard by the Supreme Court were reported in the Alabama Reports. It is possible that between 30% and 45% of the cases actually heard by the Court were not reported.

The original records of the Alabama Supreme Court are currently stored with the Alabama Department of Archives & History in Montgomery. They may be viewed there but have not been microfilmed and cannot be photocopied. Not all case files may be extant. Cases could have been remanded back to the county, appealed to the Federal Courts or the files could be missing.

PLAINTIFF		DEFENDANT	REPORT	PG	COURT	SUPREME COURT TERM
State of AL	v	Sampson Reece	Minor	266	Circuit	1824-Dec
Huff	v	Campbell	1Stewart	543	Circuit	1828-July
Collier	v	State of AL	2Stewart	388	Circuit	1830-Jan
Quesenberry	v	State of AL	3Stew&Port	308	Circuit	1833-Jan
Hatfield	v	Montgomery et al	2 Porter	58	Circuit	1835-Jan
McElyea	v	Hayter	2 Porter	148	Circuit	1835-Jan
Turk	v	Smith & Co.	2 Porter	155	Circuit	1835-Jan
Hopkins	v	Thompson	2 Porter	433	Circuit	1835-Jun
Holland et al	v	State of AL	3 Porter	292	Circuit	1836-Jan
Clark & Lindsay	v	Simmons	4 Porter	14		1836-Jun
Larkins	v	Rhodes	5 Porter	195	Circuit in Chancery	1837-Jan
Patilla	v	Governor of AL	5 Porter	232	County	1837-Jan
Scott	v	Bradford	5 Porter	443	Circuit	1837-Jun
Mead	v	Steger	5 Porter	498	Circuit	1837-Jun
Green, Ex'rs of	v	Green	7 Porter	19	County	1838-Jan
James, Adm'r	v	Scott	7 Porter	30	County	1838-Jan
Cundiff	v	Orms	7 Porter	58	Circuit	1838-Jan
McCutchen, adm'r	v	McCutchen	8 Porter	151	Circuit	1838-Jun
Driver	v	Riddle	8 Porter	343	County	1838-Jun
Pruitt	v	Clack	9 Porter	286	County	1839-Jun
Swink, adm'r	v	Norwood	9 Porter	287	County	1839-Jun
Norwood & Chambers	v	Riddle	9 Porter	425	County	1839-Jun
McCutchen's adm'r's	v	McCutchen	9 Porter	650	Circuit	1839-Jun
Norwood & Chambers	v	Riddle	1Ala	195	County	1840-Jan
Riddle	v	Rourke	1Ala	394	Circuit	1840-Jun
Manning & Adams	v	Norwood	1Ala	429	County	1840-Jun
Coffey, use etc.	v	Wilson & Gunter	2Ala	701	County	1841-Jun
Andrews, use etc.	v	Roach & Coffey	3Ala	590	Circuit	1842-Jan
Caperton	v	Martin	5Ala	217	Circuit	1843-Jan
State of AL	v	Flanigin	5Ala	477	Circuit	1843-Jun
Price	v	Price	5Ala	578	Circuit	1843-Jun
Grayham & Christian	v	Roberds	7Ala	719	Circuit	1845-Jan

Federal Bankruptcy Act of 1867 Petitioners from Jackson County Alabama

Michael D. Wren
4670 Hitching Post Trail, NE
Atlanta, GA 30342-2816

At the beginning of the Civil War the Confederate government demanded that all citizens and businesses owing money to northern citizens & business remit that payment to the Confederacy rather than provide "comfort and support" to the enemy. After the war, those northerners who were owed these moneys came looking for remittance. The large mercantile houses of Charleston SC, Savannah GA, New Orleans LA etc. were especially affected. However, there was a "domino effect" with those large merchants calling in open accounts from smaller merchants throughout the region. This, along with the general economic depression throughout the region led Congress to pass the Bankruptcy Act of 1867. Besides Merchants, professional such as Doctors and Lawyers were affected by this economy as they extended and received large amounts of credit. These cases could be either voluntary or involuntary bankruptcies. The case files vary but usually contain a petition giving a list of all assets and liabilities.

The case files for Jackson County Alabama were adjudicated at Federal Court for the Northern District of AL at Huntsville. Copies of these case files can be ordered from the

National Archives - Southeast Region
5780 Jonesboro Road
Morrow, Georgia 30260

atlanta.archives@nara.gov

Provide them with the Name of the Bankrupt, their county & state of residence, Case File # and Court (city & state). Do not send any money. They will send you an estimate and remittance statement.

Petitioner	Case #	Court
BROOM, E.C.M	12	Huntsville
AUSTIN, JAMES S.	13	Huntsville
MCCOY, JAMES H.	69	Huntsville
ROREX, JOHN	70	Huntsville
ROREX, WILLIAM	71	Huntsville
JOHNSON, NATHAN O. A.	72	Huntsville
HARRIS, GIDEON	73	Huntsville
MOORE, ABNER P.	79	Huntsville
HILL, ORIN	80	Huntsville
LAW, JAMES R.	81	Huntsville
TIPTON, BENJAMIN W.	82	Huntsville
MAPLES, JAMES N.	83	Huntsville
WHITFIELD, WILLIAM C.	84	Huntsville
HAYNES, JOHN R.	85	Huntsville
CLARKE, DAVID C.	86	Huntsville
SNODGRASS, BENJAMIN & JOHN	87	Huntsville
FARRIN, WILLIAM M.	89	Huntsville
ARNOLD, JOHN	90	Huntsville
AUSTIN, ANTHONY C.	91	Huntsville
	10	

MICHAHON, THOMAS E.	93	Huntsville
MICHAHAN, WILLIAM J.	94	Huntsville
MICHAHAN, FRANCES M.	95	Huntsville
MATHEWS, THOMAS L.	125	Huntsville
SCARBOROUGH, JOSEPH H.	138	Huntsville
JOYNER, GEORGE W.	139	Huntsville
JONES, BENJAMIN W.	140	Huntsville
KYLE, NELSON	141	Huntsville
PARKS, THOMAS B.	142	Huntsville
MURRAY, PHILLIP F.	149	Huntsville
GRUBBS, LUCUS H.	151	Huntsville
KEITH, WILLIAM M.	161	Huntsville
HOLLAND, JOHN W.	170	Huntsville
WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM	172	Huntsville
TIPTON, CALEB L.	173	Huntsville
PARKS, JOHN G.	174	Huntsville
GAY, ALLISON A.	175	Huntsville
SHOOK, JAMES P.	176	Huntsville
POE, JOHN	177	Huntsville
LEE, WILLIAM C.	178	Huntsville
DODSON, JAMES P.	179	Huntsville
WILLIAM, JOHN W.	180	Huntsville
WARREN, CHARLES	181	Huntsville
WOMACK, JESSE B.	259	Huntsville
COWAN, JAMES H.	260	Huntsville
WARREN, THOMAS V.	261	Huntsville
HARTLEY, CALVIN	262	Huntsville
KEIBLE, WILLIAM B.	273	Huntsville
METZ, LEWIS	274	Huntsville
THORNTON, WILLIAM A.	275	Huntsville
HUNT, CALIBORNE W.	276	Huntsville
CARTER, RICHARD C.	287	Huntsville
HOOD, WILLIAM A.	309	Huntsville
SWAIN, MOSES	310	Huntsville
CAMPBELL, JOHN R.	311	Huntsville
WOOD, RICHARD	312	Huntsville
GULLATT, JAMES M.	313	Huntsville
REID, GEORGE	314	Huntsville
FEARS, GEORGE W.	315	Huntsville
HUDGINS, ANDERSON P.	316	Huntsville
GRAHAM, MILTON F.	317	Huntsville
BRADFORD, HENRY C.	318	Huntsville
ROBINSON, THOMAS	319	Huntsville
WASHINGTON, WILLIAM W.	320	Huntsville
GURLEY, JAMES H.	328	Huntsville
POSTON, SANFORD E.	329	Huntsville
SHELTON, JOHN A. & WILLIAM	330	Huntsville
STRATTON, JAMES H.	363	Huntsville
HALL, THOMAS C.	364	Huntsville
MIDDLETON, AGNES	365	Huntsville
PRICE, ROBERT H.	366	Huntsville
MARTIN, SAMUEL M.	367	Huntsville

ARNOLD, JAMES J.	407	Huntsville
KENNAMORE, STEPHEN E.	412	Huntsville
KENNEMORE, NATHANIEL	413	Huntsville
DUNCAN, ISAAC	423	Huntsville
WANN, WILLIAM	425	Huntsville
HAYES, WILLIAM	427	Huntsville
DUNCAN, GEORGE W.	428	Huntsville
PETTY, WILLIAM L.	429	Huntsville
BREWER, ROBERT C.	430	Huntsville
SMITH, JOHN W.	431	Huntsville
BOLTON, SEIVER	432	Huntsville
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN H.	459	Huntsville
ROACH, CHARLES B.	461	Huntsville
CARPENTER, JAMES G.	464	Huntsville
HARRIS, ROBERT B.	465	Huntsville
LEDBETTER, JOEL P.	481	Huntsville
SUBLETT, JOSEPH	508	Huntsville
STEPHENS, WILLIAM G	517	Huntsville
DWYER, WILLIAM	518	Huntsville
CHISENHALL, MARCUS L.	525	Huntsville
WISDOM, THOMAS G.	526	Huntsville
MORRIS, LESTER	527	Huntsville
HEWITT, FRANCIS A.	582	Huntsville
ROACH, HENRY L.	615	Huntsville
CHISENHALL, REDDEN	616	Huntsville
TIPTON, HENRY D.	750	Huntsville
PROCTOR, JAMES W.	751	Huntsville
SAUNDERS, FRANCIS K.	752	Huntsville
CAPERTON, GEORGE W.	753	Huntsville
ESHELBY, JAMES	754	Huntsville
WILLIS, LARKIN	755	Huntsville
GRAHAM, FLAVIS J.	756	Huntsville
ALLEY, ALEXANDER K.	757	Huntsville
DAVIS, BRADFORD L.	758	Huntsville
THROUP, DAVID H.	759	Huntsville
AUSTIN, WILLIAM A.	782	Huntsville
SAIMS, JAMES G.	813	Huntsville
BUCHANAN, JAMES M.	834	Huntsville
STEPHENS, CHARLES N.	836	Huntsville
HARRIS, THOMAS B.	837	Huntsville
HARRIS, THOMAS B.	837	Huntsville
KEEBLE, GEORGE W.	838	Huntsville
HUNTER, RICHARD F.	871	Huntsville
WRIGHT, WILLIAM M	904	Huntsville
LARKIN, GEORGE W. R.	905	Huntsville
GIBSON, BENJAMIN F.	906	Huntsville
DUPUY, STEPHEN W.	909	Huntsville
JONES, MOSES	927	Huntsville
TROOP, DAVID H.	930	Huntsville
DOUGLAS, EDWARD E.	932	Huntsville
HILL, WILLIAM P.	934	Huntsville

ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY

COLLINS: Descendants of the COLLINS family who were early settlers in Paint Rock Valley are planning a family reunion here in April 2009. T. Jay COLLINS is interested in securing a historical speaker for the reunion. Would YOU like to volunteer?? He would also appreciate any information you might share with him about the early members of this family who include (1) WILLIAM COLLINS, son of Joseph Collins, Sr. of York Co, SC. William COLLINS married Jane Gentry and moved to what is now Smith Co, TX, and (2) Archibald COLLINS, son of Captain Barbee and Mary (Woods) COLLINS. Archibald Collins married Eliza Maxwell Reid, and they had two sons under the age of five at the time of the 1830 Jackson County, AL census. Jay is a new member of the Jackson County Historical Association. If you have COLLINS information to share, you may contact him as follows:

T. JAY COLLINS, 1 Eaton Court, Houston, Texas 77024

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BOOK FOR SALE by JCHA

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. Your check in the amount of \$23.00 payable to JCHA should be mailed to: JCHA HISTORY BOOK, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL, 35768-1494.

RENEW MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 1

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 2009 does not appear on your current mailing label, **PLEASE** forward your check to JCHA Treasurer. Please remember to send change of address to JCHA.