

# JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JANUARY 2009

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, January 25, 2009, 2:00 p.m., in Stevenson in the North Alabama Co-op meeting room. Program Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce the program will be a brief history of Crow Town which was originally located at the mouth of Crow Creek. After the program, attendees will be invited to travel a very short distance across Crow Creek Bridge for the unveiling of the Crow Town historic marker which is located on the east side of Highway 72 near the front of Aunt Bea's Restaurant. Attendees should wear clothing suitable for a brief outdoor ceremony when the marker is unveiled. Please feel free to invite a friend.

Crow Town, just south of Stevenson, and Long Island Town, just east of Bridgeport, were the first two settlements in Jackson County. These two areas were home to both Cherokees and a few white men in the early 1780s.

**ATTENTION SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM COMMITTEE MEMBERS:** On January 17, 10:00 a.m. the museum committee will meet with Mrs. Frances Robb in the meeting room of the Scottsboro Public Library to develop plans for interior design and exhibits of the Scottsboro Depot Museum.

**ATTENTION JCHA MEMBERS (local and out of State residents):** PLEASE share ANY railroad artifacts you have with the JCHA. The Scottsboro Railroad Depot, built 1860-1861, is ready to showcase relics from the early days of rail transportation. We need your contributions to tell the collective story of the individual items required to make the trains glide down the track and show how the railroad shaped our town and county. The JCHA is also seeking old photographs (both originals and copies) of Scottsboro's early residents (1850s through 1930s) for a picture gallery in the depot museum.

2009 annual dues were due and payable on January 1, 2009. IF paid 2009 does not appear on the mailing label of your January 2009 edition of THE CHRONICLES, please mail your check to:

JCHA TREASURER, P. O. Box 1494, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768, as follows:

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

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.

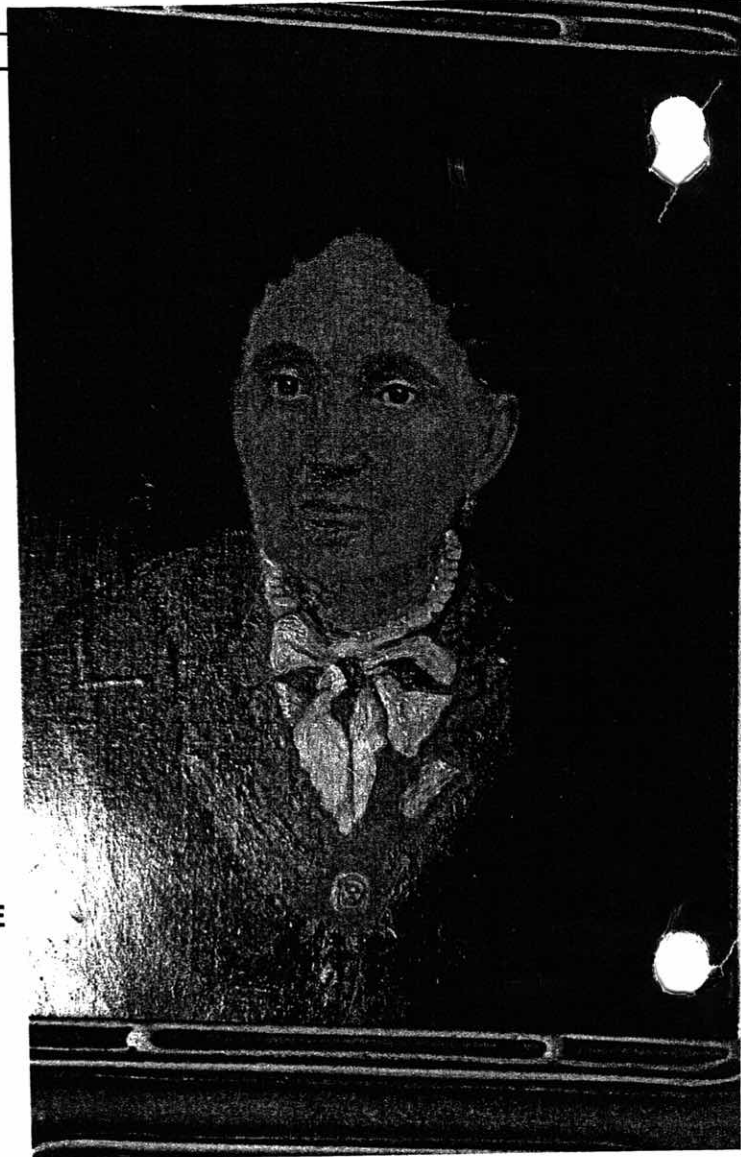
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### 2009 JCHA OFFICERS

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Picture of MARGARET J. (Rogers) NELSON GAYLE  
(1822 - 1894)  
(courtesy of Bettye Tyson of Dearborn Heights, MI)

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### ANCESTOR SEARCHING IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA RO(D)GERS, NELSON, and GALE

Bettye J. Tyson, 3945 Syracuse, Dearborn Heights, Michigan 48125-2116, seeks info on MARGARET J. RO(D)GERS, born October 13, 1822, died August 18, 1894, was daughter of Martha Rogers, (born 1775 in NC) who was living with Margaret at the time of 1850 Jackson County census. Martha Rogers was the widow of William Rogers from Barren Co, KY. Martha Rogers was a member of the Forks of Crow Creek Baptist Church. Was her maiden name Wilkinson??? In 1850, their neighbors included Larkins Willis, Wm. E. Looney, William and Rachel (Williams) Matthews; and Abner Huddleston. MARGARET ROGERS married her first husband, John NELSON, on June 29, 1845, in Franklin Co, TN. Their children were: William Nelson born <sup>1846</sup>1846 and Margaret Nelson, born ca. 1848, died 1881, married Jefferson L. Owen on Mar 12, 1868. Margaret Nelson Owen is buried in Woods Cove-Freeman Cemetery. MARGARET (ROGERS) NELSON married James Alex GAYLE on June 18, 1852, and their children were: James R. Gayle, born June 16, 1853, died Oct 15, 1927; Sarah C. Gayle, born March 7, 1856, md James Wiley Wilhelm; Jessie B. Gayle, born ca 1859; Mary S. Gayle, born ca 1859; William H. Gayle, born May 24, 1861, died Jan 11, 1922; and a female, born July 4, 1864. <sup>Martha</sup>Both Margaret (Rogers) Nelson Gayle and her mother, ~~Margaret~~ (?Wilkinson) Rogers, are buried in Woods Cove-Freeman Cemetery in Scottsboro, AL, as is Margaret's second husband, James Alexander Gayle, born Mar 2, 1827, died May 1, 1903, and several of their children.

## THE DOCUMENTS OF CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM

### PART V: THE END

by John McCollum Green

The year is 1873, and Curtis McCOLLUM is under pressure to honor a debt for a piece of land that he purchased from O. D. SLEDGE. The debt had been passed from Mr. SLEDGE to H. B. DILLARD to satisfy a debt owed by SLEDGE to DILLARD. The letter is dated January 2, 1873, "Dear Sir, You promised and I expected a thousand dollars Christmas Day, from you. Let me know when you can and will pay it; the earliest time. Respectfully, H. B. DILLARD. This letter, like its predecessors, is on a page with the letterhead of "O. D. SELDGE, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothes, &c".

Apparently, Mr. DILLARD, was patient and did not write again until July 18, 1873. As with his previous letters, this one was short and to the point. "Mr. Curtis McCOLLUM, New Market. Dear Sir, I will be at home for some time now, so you can send down the check; your son desired I should write him to this effect. Very Respectfully, H. B. DILLARD" The son referred to is almost certainly Jasper, who (I learned from other research) was trying to settle the family's debts before moving to Texas, which he did prior to 1880. This letter is on a different letterhead. "Fire Insurance. Home Protection of North Alabama. Policies issued only to respectable and for small lines. Offices in Company's building, Huntsville". The company's officers are listed in small print across the top of the letterhead "Robert COXE, President; Ex-Governor Reuben CHAPMAN, vice president; Henry B. DILLARD, Secretary. DILLARD's signature remains at the bottom of the page, but a small section of the document has been cut out just below the signature. This makes for a strange statement at the bottom of the letter. "Cholera has disappeared from \_\_\_\_\_. The blank is where the section had been removed. There was more writing below this line, because the top of a "t" appears below the word cholera, but the rest of the page has been cut away using a sharp instrument because the edge is very smooth.

Curtis had a receipt from A. C. PLUMBER of Salem, TN, dated Dec 16, 1873, for the purchase of one pair of ladies shoes for \$1.75 on September 30th, 1872, and October 1, 1873, for the purchase of socks and something that I can't decipher for \$1.25, for a total of \$3.00. The best guess I can make for the unknown item(s) is "slippers for LARKIN". This doesn't make any sense to me, but it's my best guess.

Another receipt was for Curtis' store account with R. J. WHITAKER(?) dated 1873. The bill runs from July 1872 to Oct 1873 and includes such items as hose (socks), lace, a curry comb, shoes, calico, domestic (cloth), Linsey (cloth). a set of buttons, thread, a side saddle, repair of an old saddle, silk, tobacco and several items I can't read for a total of \$36.30.. One item, which I can't identify, was returned for a credit making the total owed \$34.30. The location of WHITAKER's store is not mentioned, but prior receipts show that Curtis had been doing business with him since at least 1848. I have a total of 6 more receipts signed by WHITAKER, including a bill of sale for two slaves.

**CHARLOTTE McCOLLUM PAPERS by John McCollum Green (Continued)**  
Curtis McCOLLUM died October 1, 1873, without having repaid the loan to Mr. DILLARD.. The rest of the documents deal with settling his estate, with the exception of the final item, which is a letter. I know from probate records filed in Madison County that Curtis died without a will, so the first necessary thing was to get an administrator to manage the disposition of his estate and then to inventory the estate. In keeping with the theme of this paper, I won't address the probate records except to report that Curtis' wife Cynthia and his son Jasper were appointed by the court to administer the estate.

The estate inventory didn't take very long because there wasn't much to assess. "Inventory of appraisals of Curtis McCOLLUM estate: 3 beds of steeds, 1 bay mare, 1 brown mare (purchased by Jasper McCOLLUM for \$5), 7 year old filly (purchased by another son George W. McCOLLUM for \$39), 1 young colt, 1 milch (milk) cow, young hogs X 8, sold X8 (I'm not sure what that means), 4 plows and 1 set gear, 1 sythe and cradle, 1 man's saddle sold \$5, 1 wagon, corn. This is a meager estate for a man who was once a prominent farmer and land owner prior to the War.

The following is a rough draft for an auction announcement for Curtis' estate. The indicated blanks are indeed present since a sale date had not yet been chosen. "Administrator's Sale. By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Madison County, Alabama, the undersigned as the Administrator and Administratrix (sic) of the estate of Curtis McCOLLUM, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the premises of said auction on the \_\_\_th day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1873. The personal property of said deceased consisting of horses, corn, hay and corn farming equipment, etc. Terms of the sale strictly cash and no property delivered until purchaser has paid". Below this statement are signature spaces identified as McCOLLUM Administrator, and McCOLLUM Administratrix.

Another document is an account of expenses incurred against the estate of Curtis McCOLLUM, deceased, from 15th October until the 1st of January (1874): 4 trips to Huntsville and one Tavern bill each trip \$2,00 X 4 \$8.00, Letter printer's fee \$11.25, one trip to Winchester \$5.00, one trip to Huntland \$2.00, expense to dispossess ERWIN from land \$5.00. I don't know who wrote this document. The handwriting is better than Jasper McCOLLUM's hand which I have seen in probate documents which are hard to read. Newton Franklin McCOLLUM's hand is better, but it doesn't look like this document. Based on the next item described, it also isn't the writing of Curtis' friend George LARKIN. It could be Cynthia's, but I don't have an example of her writing to compare it.

George LARKIN bought clothing for Curtis, presumably for his burial from a Martin THOMPSON, October 1, 1873: one coat \$12.00, 1 pair pants \$4.50, 1 shirt \$2.50, 1 pair gloves \$2.75 for a total of \$19.25.

On October 18, 1874, Jasper McCOLLUM prepared the following account statement. "Account against the Estate of Curtis McCOLLUM for money paid in the Land Bought of O. D. SLEDGE. 1869 to 1874 Principle \$200 Interest \$43; 1871 to 12 barrels of Corn @ \$3.00; Expenses as Administrator on duty \$10.00" for a total of \$289.



Curtis' wife, Cynthia, must have sold something on credit, because she had a receipt from a G. W. RIDDLE for four dollars "as witnessed by my hand and seal". The note was signed by G. W. and witnessed by J. M. RIDDLE. This is dated November 13, 1875.

Cynthia also paid taxes on the "Sledge Property" for the year of 1881 and got a receipt for the payment: "Huntsville, Ala, April 28th/82 (1882). Received of Synthia (sic) McCOLLUM nineteen 25/100 dollars state and county taxes paid cash for the year 1881 on property in Hazel Green Madison County beat." It is signed by James H. WARE. Cynthia sent her payment by registered mail with certified receipt. I also have the receipt signed by Mr. WARE as well as the envelope that contained the receipt. It is postmarked from Huntsville on April 28, with no year indicated. Unfortunately the stamp has been removed from the envelope. It was addressed to Cynthia in Francisco, Jackson County, Ala.

The last document in this collection that can be dated is a letter from Grand Saline, Vanzandt County, Texas. It was written by Jasper McCOLLUM's oldest daughter, Eugenia Ellen McCOLLUM to her grandmother (Cynthia McCOLLUM) and is dated the 22nd, 1878, but she failed to include the month. Eugenia, or Genia as she was called, would have been about 17 years old at that time. If you recall, Jasper had been wanting to move west just after the War Between the States, but familial duties kept him busy at least through the end of 1874. The season must be spring because Genia commented on the warm temperatures and that they were trying to get their crops planted. Her mother had already planted the garden and her "onions and English peas look nice." The family had been residing in Arkansas for some time because Genia uses this letter to describe their move to Texas from Arkansas. Genia speaks of riding the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, TX, which was a new experience for her. She mentions crossing several rivers, but was unable to see very much because it was dark. She continues "We crossed the Arkansas River on a bridge built over the railroad. It is a grand sight to see. It is wide enough for two wagons to pass each other on it."

Genia then talks about the things she had seen on the trip from Arkansas including the Arkansas state penitentiary, two cities, many country towns and villages, two Mexicans, one Indian, and many Texans from various parts of the country. The thing she found most impressive, however, was a "hothouse where flowers bloom all the winter. It is something new and strange to see flowers in the dead of winter, is it not?" She closes the letter with her wish that "sis, Carter \_\_?\_\_, \_\_\_?\_\_ KILPATRICK, and \_\_\_?\_\_ HOWARD to write to me." "Tell cousins Sallie IRVIN, Fannie LARKIN, and Larna GATTIS to write us". She finishes the letter by expressing that they had not forgotten their old home.

There are about a dozen more items that I can't date. Most are receipts and none contain names that have not already been mentioned in this series. Two items are a little different. One is an essay on the value of an education. I don't know who wrote it or when. It could have even been my father's. The final item is a recipe for an unknown mixture for an unknown purpose. It is attributed to a James LINSEY. No. One extra (?) Preparation 3, 3 pounds; No. One Preparation 6, 6 pounds; Sal Soda, 4 pounds, water 87 pounds. Makes 100 pounds, Dissolve in one bucket of water on the fire, then add 3 more buckets of water and stir til well mixed. Put in a vessel to keep them ready for use.

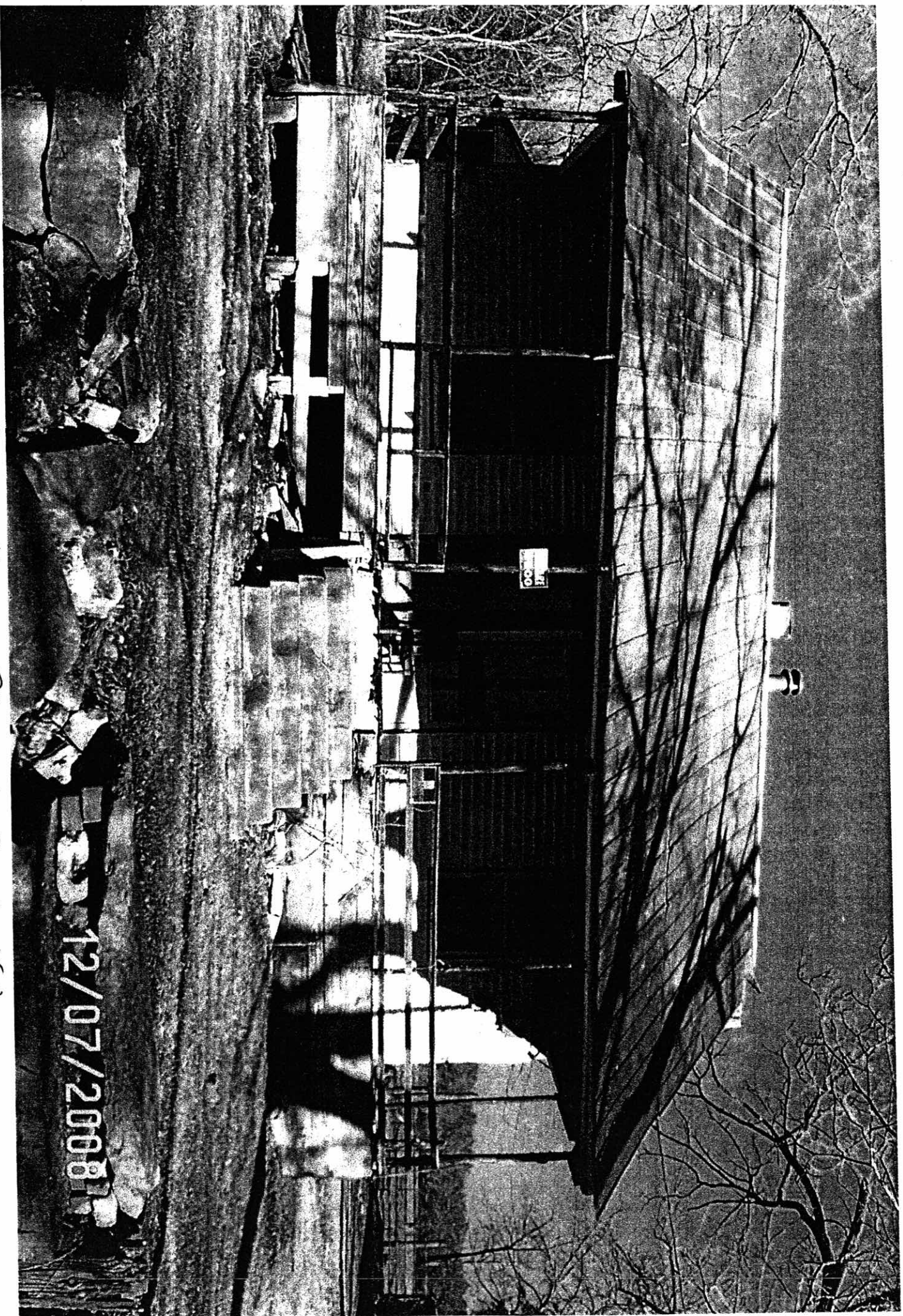
Upon his death, Curtis was buried in the cemetery behind the Concord Presbyterian Church on Joe Quick Road about half way between New Market and Hazel Green in Madison County, AL. Cynthia joined him there March 28, 1900. Jasper McCOLLUM, who married Nancy Jane TAYLOR 12/27/1860, finally moved his family to Arkansas sometime after 1874, then on to Van Zandt Countym TX, where he died in 1879. He is buried in Creagleville, TX. Jasper and his family probably moved with his brother Newton Franklin and his family. I don't have any actual proof that Jasper and Newton, who married Nancy Emiline GREEN, moved their families together, except that it fits all the other data I have been able to find. Later, Newton moved to Oklahoma, although land records do not indicate that he was a land rush participant. Newton would have been in his sixties at the time of the rush, so it is probable that he moved to Oklahoma along with one of his children's families. He died in Centrahoma, Oklahomam in 1909. He is buried in Cintra Cemetery, Hughes County, OK. Charlotte McCOLLUM married William H. GREEN brother of Nancy Emiline, 2/6/1867. William built the cabin that stands on the north side of AL highway 65 in the big curve, just south of the Tennessee line. This is my bloodline, and this cabin was home to 5 family generations, but is presently not habitable. My cousins still own the property. William and Charlotte are buried in the Beech Grove Cemetery in Francisco, AL. George W. McCOLLUM moved to Madison County AL, where he married Mary Henrietta HAYMAKER on September 29, 1870, and remained there until his death in 1917. He is buried in Concord Cemetery along with his parents, but his wife is not. There are two more sisters in this family which were never mentioned in any of the documents in my possession. For that matter, Charlotte McCOLLUM is never mentioned by name either. Emily C. McCOLLUM (born c 1831) married H. L. IRWIN 12/23/1852, but that is all I know about her. I have no information on Permelia McCOLLUM except that she was born about 1838. John R. McCOLLUM, son of Curtis' brother Barnabas, went to Mexico in the late 1860s and was never heard from again.

This concludes the description of the documents saved by Charlotte McCOLLUM. I would be happy to address any questions or comments about the series or the individuals named within them. My e-mail address is dragonriders@mchsi.com.

EDITOR's NOTE: In an Editor's Note on page 6 of the October 2008 CHRONICLES, your editor printed O. D. Sledge as O.D. Street. Please make this correction in your October CHRONICLES.



K McCallum-Green Home Place in Paint Rock Valley  
Compliments of John McCallum Green Page 7 ( )



12/07/2008

1846-1850 STORE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF DAVID LARKIN AND EDWARD H. DILLARD  
by Ann B. Chambless

David Larkin and his son-in-law, Edward H. Dillard, opened a general mercantile store at Larkins Landing on what we now know as Goose Pond Island in November 1846. The island was called Coosada Island in 1822 when David Larkin and his brother-in-law, Richard B. Clayton, purchased 640 acres from Richard Riley. Riley was half Cherokee and obtained his 640-acre reserve under the Cherokee Treaty of 1819. Richard Riley was able to sell his land because it had been granted in fee simple. The 1820 survey of this reserve shows Richard Riley's house was on the eastern edge of the island and near the mouth of Sauta Creek where it empties into the Tennessee River.

The Larkin-Dillard firm contract dated November 1, 1846, reads as follows:

"David Larkin and Edward Dillard agrees to sell goods, raise stock, and cr in partnership for a term of five years at Larkins Landing (in) Jackson County, Ala. The conditions are as follows, viz:

David Larkin is to furnish on his part the farm say the River Reservation with two negro boys Fortune and David and a negro man for to do the washing and cooking, with fifty head of cattle, fifty head of hogs, thirty head of sheep, and two good work horses and one wagon and one yoke of steers. Dillard on his part is to attend to the store, stock, and farming free of charge, and also Larkin's cotton bails, salt, and other articles is to go free of storage and Larkin's wagon team and driver are to stay at the River free of charge.

And at the expiration of the five years Larkin and Dillard are to divide equally, after all the debts contracted by the Firm are paid, all the profits arising from said copartnership and Dillard is to return to Larkin the negroes, land, and same number of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, wagon, and steers given him at the beginning of said firm.

Given under our hands and seals this November 1, 1846."

The contract was signed by Larkin, but it does not contain Dillard's signataure.

There are two extant store account books from this firm. In 1966, these two books were found in the attic of the old Jacob and John Vernon Gross house at Mink Creek and were bound and preserved by Wesley and Peggy (Gross) Allen. Johnnie (Gross) Coleman has a third Gross account ledger for a later time period. An explanation of how their ancestor, John Vernon Gross, acquired these ledgers will follow in the epilogue.

One ledger is a day book in which daily purchases were recorded. The other is the main account book with Ryleysville at the top of every page. The name of RYLEYSVILLE must have derived from RICHARD RILEY, the original owner of the island?? Following the word Ryleysville, the month and year are also recorded at the top of each page. This heading is followed by the name of a single customer with the list of his or her purchases throughout the year. The customer's purchases were recorded on the left side, and his/her credits were recorded on the right-hand page. The method of payment varied from cash to deer and beef hides to cotton seed to manual labor. Deer hides consisted of both green and tanned hides. The green hides were valued at ten cents each. Granville Carter, Jason Galloway, Jeremiah Martin, and Cornelius Davis all received credit via deer hides. Jonathan Finney and John S. Kirby received credit via beef hides. William Finney, Ann Chadick, and Peter North received credit of one dollar each for one hundred pounds of cotton seed. Ezekiel Stringer received \$10.93 credit on his account for work he did on David Larkin's gin. Labor by others was credited at the rate of \$.125 per hour (would compute to \$1.00 pay for an 8-hour day.)



The first entry in the day ledger is for \$13.00, the first of many loans later made to David Larkin. The firm's first regular customer was Thomas Galloway who purchased two wool hats for \$1.00 each and a dozen gun flints for \$.13 on November 4, 1846. The next entry on November 4 was in the name of the firm's co-partner, Edward H. Dillard, who charged the following:

one pair of scissors	\$1.00
1 cream pitcher	.39
1 fine comb	.19
1 curry comb	.15
9 yds bleached domestic	1.60
3 yds calico	.90
1 night glass	.44
6 yds bleached domesic	.90

The same day, Robert H. Smart bought a razor which cost \$.63. It was two weeks before another sale was made "on credit." On November 20, 1846, Jonathan Finney purchased an ink stand for \$.25; and George W. Johnson purchased a wool cap for \$.75. Through the years, some of the more intriguing items purchases charged were "chip" hats which cost from \$.13 to \$.50. The price of a wool hat was \$1.00 while a fur hat cost \$2.50. In that time period, a chip hat was a hat made of wood chips or narrow strips of wood and plaited to resemble a straw hat. The number of chip hats purchased indicate they were a popular cheap shade for working in the sun, as chip hats were charged in the summer months.

Godfrey's Cordial and Laudanum were purchased by many families. Godfrey's Cordial was a brand of patent medicine which was used, among other things, to quiet infants suffering from colic. Its ingredients included opium in some form, sassafras, brandy, caraway seeds, and treacle. Laudanum, also known as opium tincture or tincture of opium, is an alcoholic herbal preparation of opium. Depending on the version, other ingredients included saffron, sugar, and/or eugenol. This was a popular medicine used by women. The store account book attests to its popularity in the 1800s. Other medicine charged included vials of castor oil, asafedita (At times hung on a string around the neck to ward off colds, fever, and bad spirits. It has a sulfuric aroma), and camphor.

The following include other popular items charged by Larkin and Dillard's customers: Tucking comb @. 07; looking glass @\$1.75; cake of soap @ .07; suspenders priced .25 to .65; silk handkerchief @1.00; spectacles @.63; set of knives and forks @ 1.00 to 2.00; coffee pot @ .75; candle stick @.38; frying pan @.50; tin cups @.25; Barlow knife @.50; cotton cards (for carding cotton) @.75, and a coffee mill @.63.

The most common food items charged included:

salt @ \$4.35 a barrel; sugar @.12 a pound; coffee; and spices such as black pepper, allspice, and ginger. A peck of Irish potatoes cost .13, and a bushel of corn cost .63. Bacon sold for .10 per pound. Singleton Hancock paid .07 for a package of cabbage seed in 1848. Molasses sold for .15 a pint or .63 a gallon.

The item charged more than any other was twists of tobacco which sold for .15 each or two for .25. Rowan Weaver paid \$15.00 for a man's saddle. Daniel Morris paid \$16.00 for a side saddle (lady's saddle). Jefferson Childress paid .75 for a singletree and .38 for a horse collar. A bridle cost \$1.25, a singletree cost .75, a doubletree sold for .50, a branding iron cost .13, and a shovel plow sold for 1.24. Six and eight penny nails sold for .13 per pound. The firm also sold lumber by the board foot.

1846-1850 STORE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF DAVID LARKIN & E. H. DILLARD (Continued)

The most common clothing purchased included:

Fine boots \$3.00  
Socks (pair) .25  
Men's shoes 1.00 to 1.50 and ladies' shoes 1.00 to 1.25  
Ladies shawl 1.00

The most expensive clothing item charged was a blanket coat purchased by Francis Kirby for \$7.50.

The days the ladies of the house shopped were obvious because they purchased:

Calico \$.19 to .45 per yard  
Jeans mat'l .50 per yard  
Brown domestic .125 to .15 per yard  
Bleached domestic .25 per yard  
red flannel .40 per yard  
Gingham .25 to .30 per yard  
Irish linen .87 per yard  
Cambric .50 per yard  
Plain Linsey .45 per yard  
Ribbon .15 per yard  
Isenberg Lace .15 per yard  
1 spool thread .13 (probably silk thread)  
5 dozen thread .60  
flax thread .25 (no quantity indicated in ledger)  
pack of needles .10  
thimble .13  
Pantaloons buttons .25 per gross  
Vest buttons .07 a dozen

The ladies also used lots of indigo, madder, and copperas to dye the cloth they wove on their home looms. One family purchased a hand iron for .66.

A large number of men charged the following items:

Gun Flint .125 a dozen  
Box of Caps .13  
Gun Powder .38 a pound  
Gun Oil .15 a bottle  
Turpentine .25 a bottle  
Gun Lock 2.00 each  
Saltpeter .13 per pound  
Hand Saw File .13  
Chisel 1.00

Ezekiel Stringer paid \$.57 for 4.5 pounds of lead. David Larkin paid \$3.15 for a lead bar. Isaac Chadick purchased a spelling book for .13 and a Smiley's Arithmetic book for .50. (Isaac Chadick's brother Stokely was a school teacher, and Isaac may have also taught school.) The author of Smiley's Arithmetic was Thomas T. Smiley who died in 1879. The March 29, 1825 edition of THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE reported: "Among the numerous publications of the present day devoted to the improvement of youth, we have noticed a new edition of Smiley's Arithmetic, just published by J. Grigg. Another source stated that if a man could work all the problems in Smiley's Arithmetic he was qualified for a First Grade (highest grade) teaching certificate.

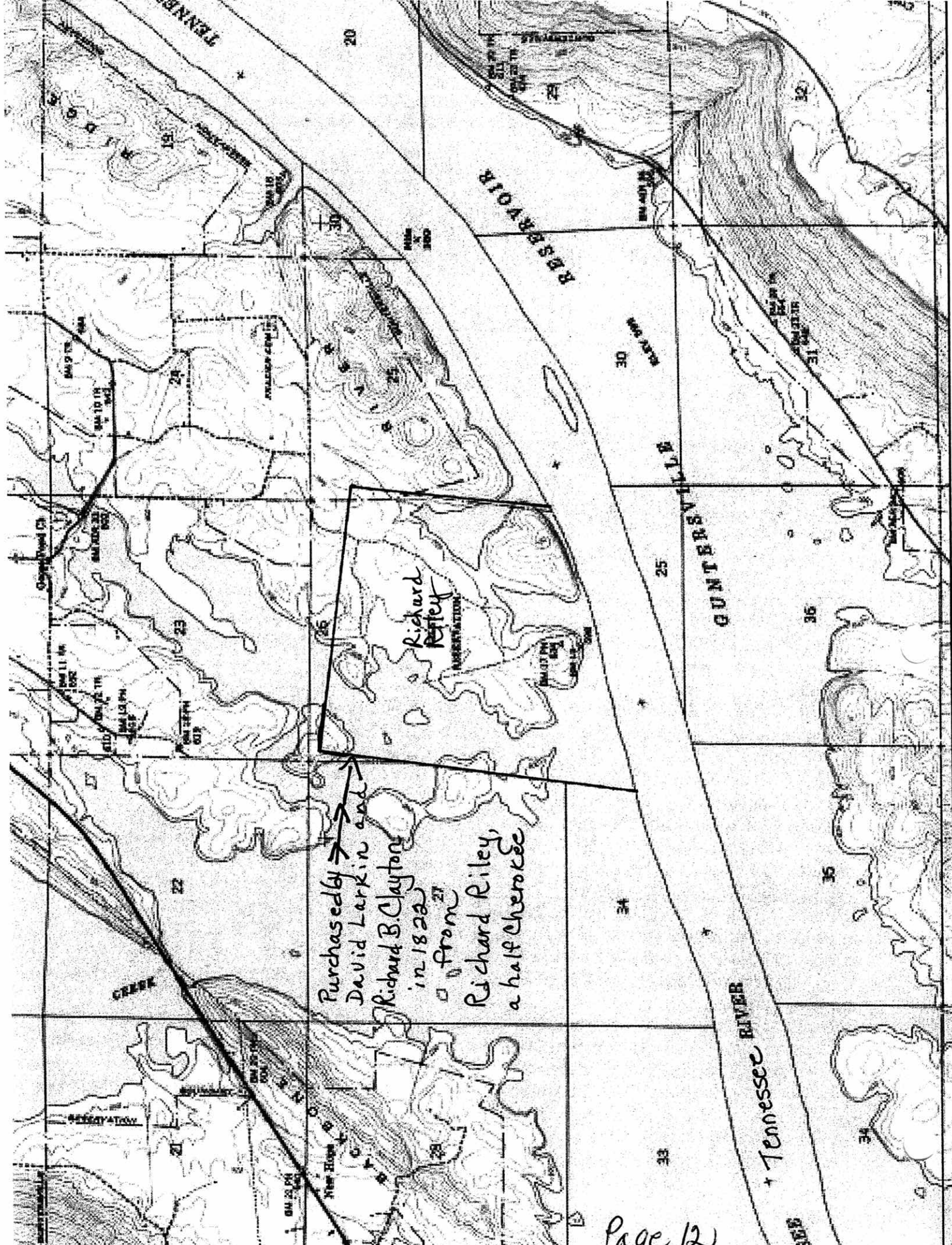
## 1846-1850 STORE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF LARKIN & DILLARD

(Continued)

Men who charged goods at the Larkin and Dillard store at Larkins Landing included: Thomas Galloway, Jesse McCraw, Robert H. Smart, Ezekiel Stringer, Johnson McKay, Granville Carter, Isaac Vaught, Benjamin Benson, Jonathan Finney, Wm. C. Finney, Isaac Coburn, James McLemore, William McLemore, Robert McLemore, John Clifton, Francis M. Kirby, Jason Galloway, Cornelius Davis, Jefferson Dunham, John Dunham, James . Perry, Joseph Pendergrass, William Barclay, Jeremiah Martin, Isaac Chad(d)ick, John T. Ford, Andrew Little, Eli Aldridge, William Gossett, Lewis Kirby, Singleton Hancock, Richard Sanford, John Bynum, Isaac Bynum, Andrew Reynolds, William Thomas, James Carr, Elijah McKinney, William Johnson, George W. Johnson, Aartur (Arthur) Davis, Rowan Winn, Richard Dunham, David Gross, Jacob Gross, Joel Childress, Jefferson Childress, John Childress, John W. Childress, Lewis D. Chambers, William Skelton, Samuel H. Weaver, J. F. Skelton, John S. Kirby, Claborn Carr, Stephen Carr, William Carter, John Presley, Elijah Presley, Andrew Shell, John Law, William Law, David Butler Tipton, James M. Chambers, Carter Brandon, Richard Burgess, Starling Burgess, John Boyd, Joshua Kirby, William Weaver, James Rankins, David Stephenson, Willis Pendergrass, Archibald Evans, Thomas Evans, John Evans, Landen Pendergrass, Alexander Pendergrass, Francis L. Dillard, A. Coffey and Mrs. Vaughn, Josiah L. Smart, John Shell, Jefferson Johnson, William Gideon, Thomas Phillips, Joshua Wilborn, John Shelton, Mary Rush, Eramus Stockton, Catherine Ottinger, James McAnally, Josiah Vaughn, Elizabeth Carter, David Langston, Ed. Mac Kirby, Richard Kirby, Presley Drinkard, William A. Hamilton, , Robert North, Peter North, Jesse French, Joseph Logan, David Markham, William W. McCutchen, James Daniel, Newton Travis, Richard Romans, Brooks Smith, Terry Ray, Nathaniel Hillian, James W. Russell, William McCamy, John Parks, David Tharp, Isaiah Vanhoose, Solomon Smelcer, Alexander G. Wood, Madison Davis, Thomas Ward, Jephtha McAnally, Josiah Armstrong, James Baldrige, Eli Aldridge, John Bailes, John Woodall, Solomon Easley, Thomas Davis, Seburn Busby, Mary Busbee, Wilson Davis, William Stockton, Enoch Story, Nancy Elliott, Andrew Reynolds, James Sublett, Martha Nelson, Joseph Ottinger, Richard Randalls, Oliver Serrat, William Snodgrass, Benjamn Snodgrass, Harvey Dickerson, Absolem Coffey, Nancy Coffey, C. A. Coffey, William O. Johnson, Joel Harrison, John Brown, Gustavus Brown, Francis A. Brown, Squire Chambers, Henry Harris, Bird St. Clair, Spencer McPherson, Nathan Willett, John Davis, Joseph Davis, Sarah A. Gay, Mark Kelly, Spencer Roden, Roland Woods, Calvin Dunn, Administrator of J(oseph) Elliott, Hammon Morris, Josiah Wildman, Robert H. Smart, Albert Chad(d)ick, James Walden, Samuel Stephens, Young Dickerson, Harry North, Dandridge Johnson, Daniel B. Morris, Ephraim Medlin, Nelson Wright, Thomas Smart, and Widow Sublett (Mrs. Wm. Sublett.)

Edward H. Dillard died December 30, 1857, and his estate was appraised by Jacob Gross and William Stockton in January 1858. His real estate included, among other tracts, 480 acres designated part of Riley's Reservation. John Vernon Gross, son of Jacob Gross, was administrator of E. H. Dillard's estate, and Jacob Gross purchased personal property at the estate sale. Most likely this was the inventory of the Larkin and Dillard Store located at Larkins Landing, as John Vernon Gross lived in the Goose Pond area (next door to Singleton Hancock) at the time of the 1860 census and was listed as a merchant. This is the only census in which John V. Gross, his father, his grandparents, and his children did not live in the Mink Creek area. John V. Gross was operating a store at Mink Creek at the time of, as well as after, the 1880 census. Gross descendants and your editor agree the most likely reason the Larkin and Dillard store books came into John V. Gross' possession was because he bought the firm's inventory and closed out Dillard's accounts receivable.





Purchased by  
David Larkin and  
Richard B. Clayton  
in 1822  
from  
Richard Riley,  
a half Cherokee

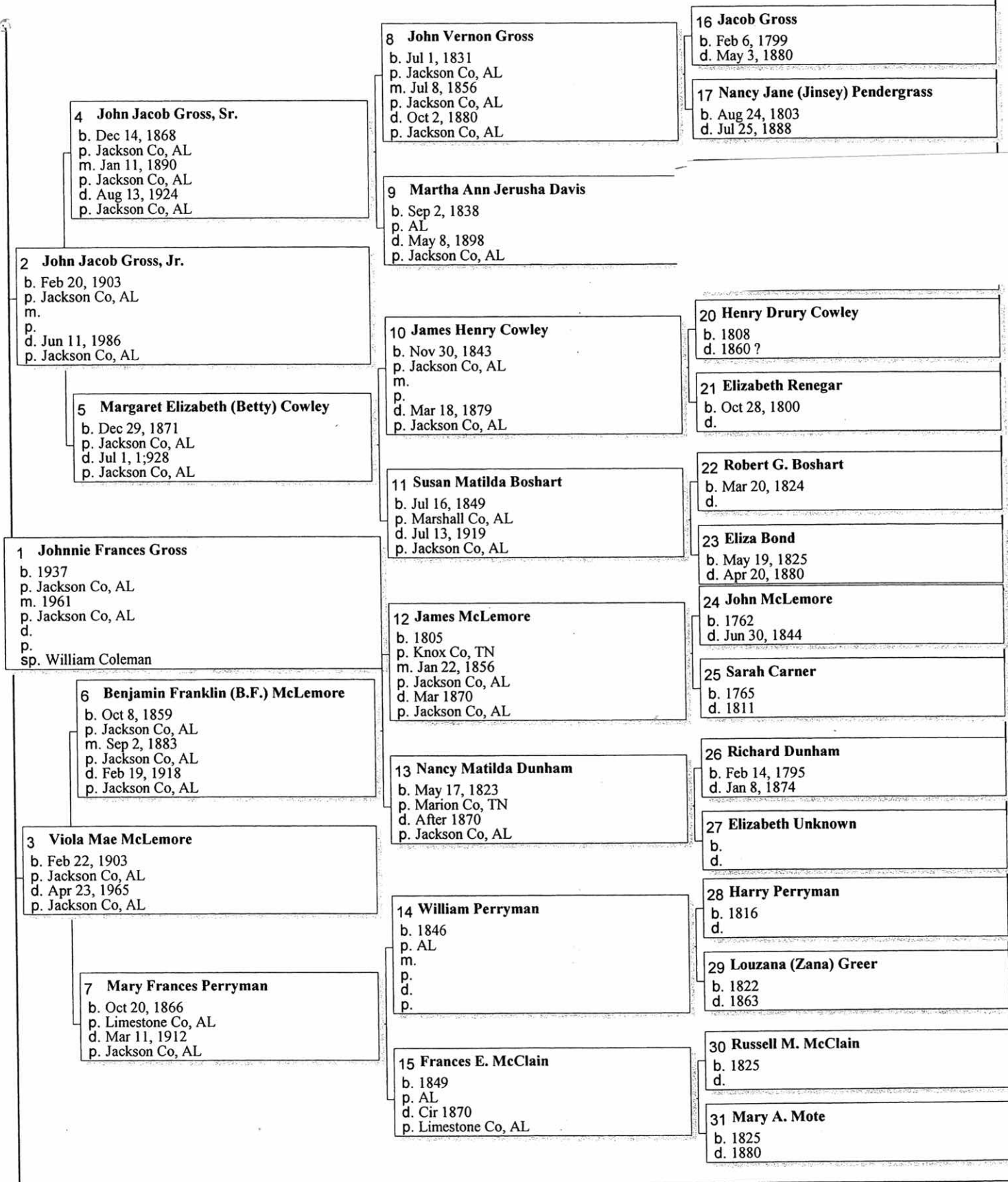
Richard  
Riley  
RECREATION



# Pedigree Chart for Johnnie Frances Gross

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

Chart no. 1



**CORRECTON OF INFO FROM OCTOBER 2008 CHRONICLES**

JCHA member Brent Wheeler shared the following corrections to the Jones Cove Families article which appeared in the October 2008 CHRONICLES: Newton DERRICK from Jones Cove was Isaac Newton Derrick. His wife was Hettie Ambrester, daughter of Henry Derrick's sister, Mary. Isaac Newton amd Hettie Derrick's children were: Caldonia F. (Callie) who married John Vestal Wheeler (not John A); William P. Derrick; Thomas Jefferson Derrick; Isaac P. Derrick; and George Washington Derrick. John V. Wheeler and his first wife, Callie (nee Derrick), who died shortly after the birth of Lewis Arthur Wheeler, lived with Isaac Newton Derrick for a period of time.

John Vestal and Callie (Derrick) Wheeler's children were: William Bethel Wheeler; James Thomas Wheeler; and Lewis Arthur Wheeler.

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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**

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

**The membership year begins January 1. Any dues received before October 1 will be for the current year. Dues received after October 1 will accrue to the following year. Members in good standing will receive the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES quarterly in January, April, July, and October.**

**JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
P. O. BOX 1494**

**SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768-1494**

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# JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME 21, NO. 2

ISSN-1007102348

APRIL 2009

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, April 26, 2009, 2:00 p.m., in Scottsboro at the Court House Gazebo. Program Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce the Huntsville Olde Towne Brass will be playing original Civil War music on actual Civil War Over-The-Shoulder Brass Horns. The band members also provide their audience with history and information about the composer and the song. Their renditions of these timeless and compelling tunes are played just as they were 145-150 years ago. Their music library consists of over 2500 songs of both the Confederate and Union bands. Olde Towne Brass has performed at countless prestigious Civil War events throughout the United States including a Gettysburg Re-enactment in Pennsylvania. These talented musicians had the honor and privilege to work with the renowned documentary director Ken Burns in some of his recent productions. Please bring your own portable seating for this magnificent outdoor performance. In case of rain, the program will be held inside the Court House.

## OLDE TOWNE BRASS



2009 annual dues were due and payable on January 1, 2009. IF paid 2009 does not appear on the mailing label of your April 2009 edition of THE CHRONICLES, please mail your check to:

JCHA TREASURER, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768, as follows:

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

Please include your 9-digit ZIP CODE WITH your membership renewal. Please send change of address to 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

## **SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM UPDATE**

**by Kelly Goodowens, Co-Chair of JCHA Depot Museum Committee**

**The Scottsboro Depot Museum Committee has been working furiously over the last few months. We toured the Cowan, TN depot and learned a lot. We had a consultant and an architect come in to advise us. We have prepared a Museum Mission Statement and are working on a five year plan. Heating and air conditioning companies are providing estimates for complete climate control for the building. We have received a contribution from the Legislative Delegation and are applying for a grant from the Bynum Foundation. Thanks to JCHA members Annette and David Bradford we will have a depot museum website online within the next few months.**

**Attorney Gerald Paulk (JCHA Life Member) has agreed to be our legal adviser. We recently met with Scottsboro Mayor Melton Potter concerning a written agreement whereby the city will officially turn over the building to the JCHA for the purpose of a JCHA office and a railroad museum. The mayor has graciously agreed to assist us whenever possible.**

**We are striving to have the Scottsboro Depot Museum grand opening in 2010 to coincide with the beginning of its original construction in 1860 -- the 150th year anniversary!!!! Can you say WOW? We will be appealing to the membership for all kinds of help in the near future, so be prepared. Do YOU have railroad related relics?**

**The Goals set forth in our Mission Statement are:**

- 1. Convert the Scottsboro Railroad Depot building into a secure, climate-controlled and welcoming museum while respecting the building's historic fabric;**
- 2. Collect, preserve, organize, and manage artifacts and information related to our mission statement;**
- 3. Create and maintain a website containing museum, railroad, depot, and local history information;**
- 4. Manage and operate the museum as a subsidiary of the JCHA;**
- 5. Create exhibits for the interior of the Scottsboro Railroad Depot;**
- 6. Create traveling displays for museum promotion and education;**
- 7. Plan and implement events and publications that celebrate and inform the community and visitors about aspects of area history;**
- 8. Promote, publicize, and market the activities of JCHA and the museum;**
- 9. Raise and manage funds in order to implement our goals.**



## BOOK REVIEW

**DESCENDANTS OF MATTHEW RUSSELL AND RELATED FAMILIES OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA: A COLLECTION OF GENEALOGIES**, by Walter A. Russell, depicts the life of **MATTHEW RUSSELL** and identifies his descendants and their related families, some of whom settled in Jackson County, Alabama. The book has 548 pages, comes in hardback and softback, and is fully indexed. It is divided into thirteen independent Parts with each part representing the earliest known progenitor and lineage of that particular family. Those families are: Allen, Baker, Cargile, Cox, English, Gonce, Grider, Matthews, McIntire, McMahan, Potts, Russell, and Taylor. Some of the other families identified are: Allison, Davis, Doran, Harwell, Henry, Jenkins, Loyd, Lyda, McClatchey, McCrary, Millican, Owens, Rudder, Smith, Stewart, Tally, Thomas, Thornton, Walker, Williams, and Wynne, plus many more. Spouses are included in both families and children are initially identified with their parents, and, when appropriate, children are further identified within the text. Connections between various families are shown by cross-references.

Collecting and organizing this vast amount of information and materials occurred over a period of 35 years. It represents the efforts of many family historians who shared their carefully preserved memorabilia with the author. The combined efforts involved in this endeavor accumulated more than eight thousand individually indexed names.

The Expanded Foreword and Introduction will enhance the readability of this book. The Foreword defines and describes the book's organization and presentation. The Introduction attempts to create an awareness in the reader of the conditions some immigrants faced in their country of origin that probably influenced their decisions to undertake the arduous ocean voyage to America; it also touches on various problems they immediately encountered upon arrival and subsequent settlement.

**Descendants of Matthew Russell and Related Families of Jackson County, Alabama: A Collection of Genealogies** can be previewed at the author's web site:

[www.matthewrussellgenealogy.com](http://www.matthewrussellgenealogy.com)

The price for Hardback which comes in royal blue with gold lettering and beige dust jacket cover is \$28.95, plus \$5.50 S&H. The Softback is \$23.95, and is beige with black lettering. S&H is \$3.00 on each additional book ordered. Books can be ordered from Lisa Vaught, 1445 War Eagle Dr., Crossville, TN 38572-6575, email:

[hawaiianlika@frontiernet.net](mailto:hawaiianlika@frontiernet.net) or from Walter A. Russell, 433 S. Highway 22A, Panama City, FL 32404 or email: [russellalleybook@bellsouth.net](mailto:russellalleybook@bellsouth.net) Payment by check or other type may be made to either Lisa Vaught or Walter A. Russell. Paypal is available using either email account. Books can also be ordered direct on [amazon.com](http://amazon.com) or from [bkordersorders@authorhouse.com](mailto:bkordersorders@authorhouse.com) With exception of Author House the books will be shipped via media mail.

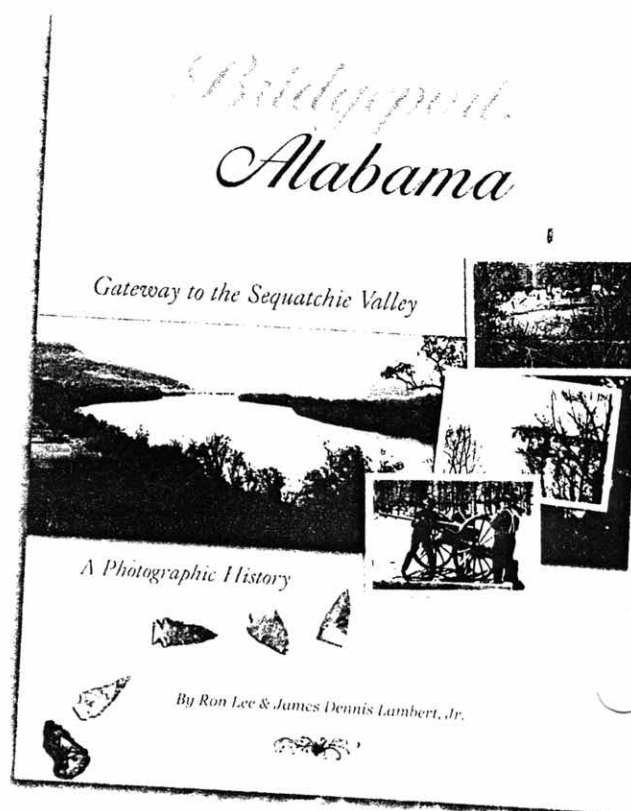
Walter A. Russell, known as Bobby, was born in Mesena, Georgia, and reared in Stevenson, Alabama, where he attended Stevenson High School. After graduation in 1950 he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force. Walter served 28 years in various assignments within the United States and abroad, including Germany, the Pentagon, and Southeast Asia. He continued his education while in the military, attending Rollins College in Orlando, Florida, and community colleges in San Bernardino, California, and Honolulu, Hawaii. His career in the military was in munitions and management. Later, during a five-year tour at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, Walter traveled extensively throughout the Pacific Theater of Operations managing munitions storage activities for the Air Force. Following the Hawaiian tour he was assigned to Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, where he retired in 1979 as a Chief Master Sergeant. Among his awards and decorations are the Meritorious Service Medal and five Air Force Commendation Medals. After retirement Walter and his wife, Jan, moved to Panama City, Florida, and can usually be found on a golf course.

# Bridgeport, Alabama: Gateway to the Sequatchie Valley,

by Ron Lee and Dennis Lambert, documents the history of a region that developed following the westward expansion of Colonial America. The book tells the story largely through the people from that time as well as being told in a photographic format.

Almost 20 years in the making, the book includes several impressive collections of photographs, illustrations, letters, business and family ledgers, as well as histories of pioneer families. Features of the publication include the following:

- 348-page hardbound book in coffee table format with a large number of color illustrations and photographs.
- Over 600 photographs, illustrations, and images.
- Approximately 60% of the images and text from original sources, previously never in print.
- Genealogical reference with biographies of early pioneer families, area cemetery inventories, and area Civil War enlistment rosters.



Make payment to: **Bridgeport, Alabama History**

## **Book Order Form for mail orders.**

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- South Pittsburg Public Library
- Carolyn Millhiser (SPHPS)

#### **Stevenson:**

- Stevenson Depot Museum

#### **Scottsboro:**

- Jackson County Chamber of Commerce
- Scottsboro/Jackson County Heritage Center
- Scottsboro Public Library

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## ACTS OF ALABAMA INVOLVING EARLY HIGHWAYS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Researched by Ann B. Chambless

### MUD CREEK

On December 30, 1834, the Alabama Legislature approved an Act which established Mud Creek as a thoroughfare in Jackson County, Alabama. Page 53 of the 1834 Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That MUD CREEK in Jackson county, be, and it is hereby declared a public highway from the mouth of said Creek to WILLIAM PROCTOR's mill.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who may obstruct the navigation of the said creek by falling timber therein or otherwise, shall be subject to such a fine as persons obstructing other public highways are subject to.

### GUNTER'S LANDING TOLL ROAD

On January 7, 1835, the Alabama Legislature approved an Act to authorize George S. Massey and Company to turnpike a certain road therein named.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This Act was passed before Marshall and DeKalb Counties were created. This means that John Gunter (for whom Guntersville is named) and Gunter's Landing were in Jackson County, Alabama, until Marshall County was formally created by an act of the Alabama Legislature on January 9, 1836.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That George S. Massey and Company, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out and open a turnpike road, to commence at the house of John Gunter, near the landing, running the most eligible route which they are or may hereafter discover, to the foot of the mountain to Will's Creek in the county of St. Clair.

Section 3 established toll rates for carriages, wagons, men, and animals.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all the citizens of the county of Jackson, who may reside within five miles of said road on the southeast side of the Tennessee River, shall be permitted to pass the same without paying any toll whatever.

### FIRST MENTION OF A ROAD ACROSS SAND MOUNTAIN IN JACKSON COUNTY:

On January 18, 1834, an Act was passed by the Alabama Legislature to authorize JOHN BALDRIDGE and his associates to turnpike a road therein named.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Under the treaty with the Cherokees of February 27, 1819, JOHN BALDRIDGE (as head of a Cherokee household) received a reservation in fee simple His reservation was surveyed on February 4, 1820, and included 640 acres on the North side of the Tennessee River "including his improvement as near the center as possible." Surveyor Robert Armstrong's plat shows Baldrige's house and a spring near the bank of the north side of the river. His reservation was in the area of Crow Town which was located on the southern perimeter of present-day Stevenson, Alabama.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That John Baldrige and his associates be, and they are hereby, authorized to open and turnpike a road to commence on the east bank of the Tennessee river at George Caperton's ferry in Jackson County, thence through the Cherokee nation the nearest and best way by the Sulphur Springs to the State of Georgia.



**ACTS OF ALABAMA INVOLVING EARLY HIGHWAYS IN JACKSON COUNTY (Continued)**

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid road shall be opened eighteen feet wide, fourteen of which shall be clear of every obstruction; stumps, grubs and runners shall be taken up by the roots or cut level with the ground; sloping ground and banks of water courses shall be so worked on as to admit the easy passage of all kinds of carriages; all marshes and swamps shall be causewayed thirteen feet wide, with good and durable materials in a workman-like manner.**

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when the said John Baldrige and his associates have completed said road and reported the same to the judge of the county court of Jackson County, it shall be the duty of said judge to appoint three suitable persons, two of whom shall be competent to act, to examine said road and report their opinion to the said judge, and the said commissioners shall receive for their services such compensation as the said judge shall deem reasonable to be paid by the said John Baldrige and his associates.**

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That should the commissioners to be appointed under the third section of this act, report that the said road has been opened and is in good order, then and in that case, the said John Baldrige and his associates are hereby authorized to erect a gate on said road, the place to be designated by said commissioners; at said gate they may demand and receive of and from every person passing through said gate the following toll, to wit: for every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, fifty cents; for every man and horse, twelve and a half cents for every loose or led horse or mule, six and one fourth cents; for every head of cattle, three cents; for every head of sheep, goats or hogs, two cents; and if any person shall pass around said gate with the intent to avoid the payment of toll, he, or she, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay, to the said John Baldrige and his associates, the sum of fifteen dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace with legal costs for the same.**

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judge of the county court of Jackson County on application to direct the commissioners mentioned in the third section of this act, or any two of them, who shall proceed to examine the condition of the said road and report the condition of the same to the said judge; and in case the said commissioners should report the said road is not in good order, they shall direct the gate to be thrown open, and no toll shall be received under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence until said road shall be repaired in a good and sufficient manner; and the said John Baldrige and his associates shall commence the said road within one year from the passage of this act, and shall complete the same within two years thereafter, and shall have all the profits arising from the toll of the same for the term of fifteen years from the time they are authorized to receive toll on said road.**  
**Approved, January 18, 1834.**

**The Baldrige family were among the Cherokees who were relocated to Arkansas in 1838. In the 1840s when they made their claim to the U. S. Government seeking remuneration for land and goods lost, no mention was made of the toll road which had been authorized by the Alabama Legislature in the 1834 Act cited above. This raises the questions: Was the road constructed? IF SO, did John Baldrige sell his interests to his associates? Were his associates white men? IF SO, who were they?**

**THE COLLINS FAMILY: A Lesson in Southern Soul**  
by Ann B. Chambless

**Two Questions for the reader: For whom were YOU named? What is in a name?**  
**Answer: A great deal in families who revere their heritage. Repetitive use of given names shows admiration and respect for family patriarchs AND matriarchs. To the Southern ear, our past is a prologue each current generation will do well to preserve and remember. I like to call this our Southern Soul Mission.**

**The most repeated given name in the Collins family is ARCHIBALD WOODS. The Archibald goes all the way back to Scotland and Earl of Argyll Archibald Campbell, who was the father of Mary Campbell who married Michael Woods. Michael Woods was born between 1683 and 1684 in Meath, Ireland. Mary Campbell was born June 2, 1690, in Argyll, Scotland. They married in 1704.**

**This couple and Michael's brother Samuel Woods immigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1724 and settled in a township named for its earliest settlers' Irish homeland. Between 1725-1726, Michael Woods paid 2 shillings tax in Donegal Township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.**

**Early Virginia land records show that in 1734 Michael and Mary (Campbell) Woods and their children moved to the area that became Albemarle County, Virginia (Albemarle County was created in 1744 from parts of Goochland and Louisa Counties.) They settled near Woods Gap (now called Jarmans Gap) in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Michael Woods received 1300 acres (on Mechum River) in the area which embraces the present Mechum's Depot and Blair Park. At the same time he purchased 2000 acres from Charles Hudson on the head water of Ivy Creek.**

**In 1742, Mary (Campbell) Woods was killed by Indians and is said to be the first white woman killed in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.**

**Michael Woods died in 1762 in Albemarle County, Virginia, and his remains were buried about 100 yards from his home. His will was probated in 1762 and mentioned three sons and three daughters:**

**Archibald, John, William, Sarah, Hannah, and Margaret Woods.**

**Archibald Woods I was named for his grandfather Archibald Campbell, but the Jackson County, Alabama Collins family descends from William Woods, Sr. through William's son Archibald Woods (born in 1749 in Albemarle County, VA), whose daughter Mary Woods married Barbee Collins. (An interesting study for the Collins family would be to determine how many sons have been named Archibald Woods since the 1750s.)**

**William Woods (son of Michael and Mary Campbell Woods) was born November 2, 1715, in Meath, Ireland. He died in 1782, and his will was probated on April 16, 1782, in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. William Woods married Susannah Wallace in 1732 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters. Five of their six sons were commissioned in the Revolutionary War. William Woods took an active part in the Colonial Wars. He received military land grants in Greenbrier Co, W. VA and Madison Co, KY.**

**Before 1774, Archibald Woods (Williams Woods' son born in 1749) was in Montgomery Co, VA. He moved to Monroe Co, VA in 1774. In November 1780, Archibald Woods was a surety for the bond of Andrew Donally who was the Tax Collector for Greenbrier County, VA. In April 1782, Archibald Woods and James Byrnside qualified to serve as collectors of the tax in Greenbrier Co, VA. Their bond was 10,000 pounds.**

*As a matter of monetary relativity, 1782 Ordinary Rates (inns/places of lodging) were: warm diet, 41 cents; cold diet, 33 cents; lodging, 10 cents; good cider per gallon, 67 cents; country-made beer, 10 cents; and good "Shampaign", \$4.00.*

Archibald Woods' name begins appearing in Madison County, Kentucky records in 1785. (Madison County, Kentucky was created out of Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1785.) In 1783, Archibald Woods purchased 400 acres of land on Dreaming Creek in Madison County, KY, where he built Woods Fort (north of present-day Richmond, KY). Per Madison County, Kentucky Order Book B, Archibald Woods and his son-in-law, THOMAS COLLINS, were among the men who served on the team which opened new roads leading into the "New Town" they called Richmond. Page 215 of Madison County Order Book B records that Archibald Woods was one of the presiding commissioners at the May 2, 1798 session of Madison County Court. In 1798, Archibald Wood was one of the eight men who were "constituted a body-politic.....known by the name of the Trustees of the Madison Academy." Archibald Woods was sheriff of Madison County, KY in 1801. In 1798, another road was laid out from Archibald Woods' MILL to Benjamin Cooper's house.

Family tradition says that Archibald and Mourning Woods followed two of their sons to Franklin County, Tennessee, shortly after it was created in 1807. Archibald Woods does not appear on the 1810 Madison County, KY census, but he does appear on the 1812 Franklin County, TN Tax List.

The 1812 Franklin County, TN Tax List recorded the names of Archibald Woods, John Woods, Andrew Woods, John Woods, Jr., James Woods, Peter Woods, Charles Woods, and William Woods. Thomas Collins, whose son Barbee Collins married Mary Woods (daughter of Archibald Woods) is also on the Franklin County, TN 1812 Tax List.

Archibald Woods, John Woods, Rev. Andrew Woods, and Rev. Peter Woods served in Captain Wallace Estill's Company of the 1812 Franklin County, Tennessee Home Guard. EDITOR'S NOTE: Four other men in the 1812 Franklin County Home Guard who also moved to Jackson County, AL, or had family members who did so: James Lewis, David McCord, David Larkin, and Randolph Riddle.

The Reverend Andrew Woods (Archibald Woods' brother) is buried in the Jones-Woods Cemetery in Franklin County, Tennessee. His grave marker inscription gives a brief history of his Woods family as follows:

"To the memory of Andrew Woods born in wedlock of William Woods and Susannah Wallace in Virginia in 1753 removed to Kentucky in 1783 professed the religion of Jesus Christ in 1791 and from that time to his death became a minister of the gospel in the United Baptist Church."

He and his wife moved from Madison County, Kentucky, to Franklin County, Tennessee, in 1808. His wife, Hannah (Read) Woods (1754-1835) was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Laehy) Read. Hannah Read and her brother Peter Read were Executors of Andrew Woods' will in 1813. Hannah died in July 1835 and is buried next to her husband Andrew.

Archibald Woods' brother Captain John Woods is also buried in the Jones-Smith Cemetery in Franklin Co, TN. His marker inscription states that he moved to (Madison County) Kentucky in the fall of 1781 and removed to Tennessee in 1809 where he died on October 16, 1815. His wife was Abigail Estill who died on August 19, 1840, according to her marker.



Archibald Woods' first wife, Mourning Harris (Shelton) Woods is buried in the Smith Cemetery in Franklin Co, TN, near Bean's Creek. Her marker states she died on September 7, 1817, at the age of 61 years and 8 months and that she was the daughter of William and Lucy (Harris) Shelton. Archibald and Mourning Woods' son, the Reverend William Woods (1776-1840) is also buried near his mother in the Smith Cemetery in Franklin Co, TN, as is his wife and four of their children. Also, buried in the Smith Cemetery is Annie (Collins) Nuckols (1803-1882), daughter of Barbee and Mary (Woods) Collins. Annie married Joseph Nuckols, and he and two of their children are buried next to Annie.

Archibald Woods is on the 1820 Franklin Co, TN census, but he returned to Madison County, KY. in in the early 1820s. After Mourning Woods' death in 1817, Archibald married Dorcas Henderson as his second wife, but that marriage did not last long. Archibald Woods, Sr.'s will (dated March 17, 1836) is found in Madison County, Kentucky Will Book F, page 241. It names his wife as Elizabeth L. Woods. Children named in his Will were Archibald Woods, Jr., Lucy Caperton, William W. Wood, Susannah Goodloe, Ann Miller, Mourning Miller, and Mary Collins (wife of Barbee Collins), deceased. The Executor of his Will was his grandson Archibald Woods Goodloe.

So ends the life of a highly respected Scots-Irish pioneer who had traveled from Albemarle County, Virginia, to Greenbrier County, West Virginia, to Madison County, Kentucky, to Franklin County, Tennessee, and then back to his home in Richmond, which is about half way between Lexington and Berea in Kentucky Blue Grass Country.

### ***CAPTAIN BARBEE COLLINS (1774-1843): His Ancestors and Some of His Descendants***

***For his given name, BARBEE COLLINS received the maiden name of his paternal grandmother who was nee Elizabeth Barbee. Some researchers have placed Elizabeth as the daughter of John and Ann (Miller) BARBEE who married December 25, 1708. However, the Parish Register of Christ Church Church, Middlesex County, Virginia recorded the birth of Elizabeth Barbee born September 1, 1710, as the daughter of William Barbee (born circa 1660, died 1720 in Middlesex County, Virginia) who married (2) Mary Gray on July 22, 1703. Elizabeth Barbee married (1) Thomas Redd, Sr. and (2) Thomas Collins, Sr., and (3) Samuel Hilldrup in 1753. Elizabeth (Barbee) Redd Collins Hilldrup was dead by 1760.***

***Thomas Collins, Sr. (1707-1752) was the son of Joseph (born circa 1663 in King & Queens County, VA) and Catherine (Robertson) Collins of Essex County and later Spotsylvania County, VA. Joseph Collins was the son of John Collins, III, born circa 1638 in Isle of Wight County, VA. An inventory for the estate of a John Collins was made 1695-1696 in Isle of Wight. John Collins was the son of William Collins, born 1612 in England, died October 21, 1687, Isle of Wight County, VA. There was an inventory of his estate made in 1687 in Isle of Wight (Reference: Clayton Torrence's VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1632-1800, page 92.) William Collins was the son of John Collins, Jr., born circa 1585 in Maidstone, Kent County, England, died circa 1662 in Surry County, VA. John Collins, Jr. was the son of John Collins, Sr., born circa 1569, in Maidstone, Kent County, England.***

**Elizabeth (Barbee) and Thomas Collins, Sr. were the parents of William Collins and Thomas Collins, Jr. Thomas Collins, Sr. died in 1752 and left a Will in Spotsylvania County, VA. Mordacai Redd (with Thomas Redd, Jr.) were appointed guardians of the orphans of Thomas Collins, Sr. on March 5, 1764. Could this guardianship have been necessary for a settlement with their half-brothers, William and Thomas Collins, Jr., due to their coming of age in 1764 which would mean they were born circa 1740?**

**Thomas Collins, Sr. purchased the following land in Spotsylvania Co, VA:**

- 1. On April 14, 1741, John Robinson of King and Queen County sold to Joseph Collins, planter of Spotsylvania County, 400 acres in the Forks of River "Po" for 400 pounds currency.**
- 2. On May 14, 1745, John Robinson of King and Queen County, VA, sold to Joseph Collins 300 acres in St. George Parrish in Spotsylvania County.**
- 3. On October 6, 1752, Richard Collins of King and Queen County, VA sold to William and Thomas Collins for 5 shillings currency, in compliance with the Will of Thomas Collins, deceased, "all that tract and separate parcels of land devised to them by the Will of the said Thomas Collins (Sr.)."**

**NOTE: Elizabeth's sons, William and Thomas Collins, Jr., both named a son BARBEE Collins.**

**Thomas Collins, Jr. married (1) Nancy Ann Garland (daughter of James and Mary (Rice) Garland) on October 22, 1770, in Albemarle County, VA. Their son Barbee Collins was born on January 4, 1774, in Albemarle County, VA. Barbee Collins' given name comes from the maiden name of his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth (BARBEE) Redd Collins.**

**Thomas Collins, Jr. was a signer of the Albermarle Declaration of Independence on April 21, 1779.**

**Nancy (Garland) Collins died in 1780. On June 17, 1781, in Albemarle Co, VA, Thomas Collins, Jr. married (2) Susannah Wallace (daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Woods) Wallace.) Susannah (Wallace) Collins died in 1812 in Madison County, KY, and Thomas Collins, Jr. married (3) Mary Barr.**

**The children of Thomas and Nancy Ann (Garland) Collins, Jr. were:**

- 1. Garland Collins, born 1772 in Albemarle County, VA, died in Howard County, Missouri. Married Betsey Moberly in 1798 in Madison County, KY.**
- 2. BARBEE COLLINS, born January 4, 1774, in Albemarle County, VA. died June 15, 1843, in Franklin County, Tennessee. Married (1) Mary Woods (daughter of Archibald Woods) on June 25, 1795, in Madison County, KY.**
- 3. Elizabeth (Betsy) Collins, born 1777 in Albemarle County, VA, died 1833 in Montgomery County, KY. In 1793, she married John Williams in Madison County, KY.**
- 4. Nancy Collins, born 1778 in Albemarle County, VA, died in 1795. Married John Maupin in 1794 in Madison County, KY.**

**THE COLLINS FAMILY: A Lesson in Southern Soul** by Ann B. Chambless

**Thomas and Susannah (Wallace) Collins, Jr. were the parents of Sallie Collins, born in 1782, married in 1805 in Madison County, KY, to William Duncan; Peggy Collins, born in 1784 in Madison County, KY, married in 1813; Thomas Collins III, born in 1789 in Madison County, KY, died in Franklin County, TN, married Frances Woods; and William Collins, born 1792 in Madison County, KY, married Lucy Bywaters.**

**Thomas and Susannah (Wallace) Collins, Jr. moved to Madison County, KY, in the early 1780s, as proven by the birth of their children. Both Thomas Collins, Jr. and his son Barbee Collins appear in 1800 Madison County census (See Second Census of Kentucky records.) Thomas, Garland, James, Joseph, Josiah, Richard, and William Collins were enumerated in the 1810 Madison County, KY census, but Barbee Collins had moved to Franklin County, TN, by 1810. Thomas Collins, Jr. served in the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War. He was active in governmental affairs after he moved to Madison County, KY. He died near Richmond, KY, on February 13, 1820.**

**BARBEE COLLINS was born on January 4, 1774, in Albemarle County, VA. He moved with his father and brothers to Madison County, KY, in the early 1780s. On June 25, 1795, he married Mary Woods, daughter of Archibald and Mourning (Shelton) Woods. Most likely they knew each other during their teenage years, as both their families moved from Virginia to Madison County, KY, about the same time. Madison County records prove their fathers were both active in the development of Richmond which became the county seat of Madison County, KY.**

**The area that became Franklin County, Tennessee in 1807 was included in the Dearborn Treaty made on January 7, 1806, in Washington City. By this treaty the Cherokees ceded to the United States an extensive tract of land lying in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. The President proclaimed the 1806 Dearborn Treaty on May 23, 1807. Franklin County, Tennessee was created by an Act of the Tennessee Legislature in December 1807. The call of the Tennessee wilderness in this new county was heard by several men in Madison County, Kentucky. Barbee Collins and his Woods in-laws were attracted to the excitement and opportunities in a new frontier, and they answered the call between 1808 and 1809.**

**BARBEE COLLINS appears on the 1812 Franklin County, TN Tax List and lived near his Woods in-laws on Bean's Creek in the southwestern part of Franklin County, TN, until his death in 1843.**



**Barbee and Mary (Wood) Collins' children were:**

**Thomas who married Adelia Burnam; Annie, born Sep 23, 1803, died July 26, 1882, who married Joseph Nuckols; Archibald Woods Collins, born Sep 23, 1803, died Nov 20, 1882, who married 3 times; Rice Garland; William; James G.; and Sarah called Sally who married James Robbins. NOTE: Annie and Archibald Woods were twins, born in 1803, and both died in 1882. Annie (Collins) Nuckols named a son BARBEE NUCKOLS, and he married Mary E. Embry on August 12, 1852, in Franklin Co, TN.**

**When General Andrew Jackson issued the call for all able-bodied men to enlist for military service during the War of 1812, Barbee Collins served as a Captain in Colonel William Metcalf's 1st Regiment of the West Tennessee Militia between November 1814 and May 1815. Theirs was part of the Division under Major General William Carroll. During the Battle of New Orleans, Col. Metcalf's Regiment comprised the right section of Gen. Carroll's line at the breastworks at Chalmette. Their Division reached New Orleans in mid-December 1814 after an excursion down the Mississippi River.**

**Barbee Collins was enumerated on the 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Franklin County, TN.**

**Mary (Woods) Collins died on July 23, 1822, and Barbee Collins went back to Madison County, KY, and married Hannah Woods on May 27, 1823. Barbee Collins died on June 15, 1843, and is buried in the Keith Cemetery in Franklin County, TN. His grave marker states: "One of the heroes of New Orleans".**

**Barbee Collins' name is found on page 217 of Franklin County, Tennessee Will Book, Volume I, 1808-1876. His estate settlement is recorded on pages 577, 584, and 585 of the Franklin County Settlement Book, Volume I, 1837-1843.**

**Barbee Collins' son ARCHIBALD WOODS COLLINS was born September 23, 1803, in Madison County, Kentucky. He married (1) Eliza Reid in 1828 in Jackson County, AL. After Eliza's death, Archibald married her sister, Malinda Reid, on Dec 19, 1837. Eliza and Malinda Reid were daughters of Joseph B. and Isabella (Slaven) Reid. After Malinda's death, he married (3) Frances Martin on October 6, 1846.**

**Archibald Woods Collins' first child was born when he was 25 years old, and his last child was born when he was 65 years of age. In those 40 years he sired 19 children (14 boys and 5 girls) by three wives. His 15th child who was his 10th son was named Archibald in 1858 which would be almost exactly 200 years after the birth of his namesake, Archibald Campbell, the 8th Earl of Argyll of Scotland.**

**Archibald Woods Collins died November 19 or 20, 1882. His newspaper obit which appeared in the November 30, 1882 edition of THE SCOTTSBORO HERALD stated he died on November 19, 1882. He is buried in an unmarked grave in Collins Cemetery located on Milan Hill near Estill Fork in Section 36, Township 1, Range 4 East, in Paint Rock Valley, Jackson County, Alabama.**

**Archibald Woods Collins's son Thomas Benton Collins (born September 23, 1838, in Jackson County, AL, died April 29, 1922, in Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas) married Hannah Jane Sims on October 30, 1867, in Jackson County, Alabama.**

**Hannah Jane Sims was the daughter of Nathan Benjamin Sims (born December 24, 1816 in Franklin County, TN, died June 21, 1896). The only Sims who appears in the 1820 Franklin County, TN census is a Benjamin Sims who is most likely the father of Nathan Benjamin Sims. (NOTE: No further information on this Benjamin Sims.) On February 15, 1845, in Franklin County, TN, Nathan Benjamin Sims married Susan L. Gray (born in 1827 in Franklin County, TN, died July 21, 1906, in Jackson County, AL). Susan L. Gray was the daughter of Terrell Gray (born January 1806 in Wilkes County, NC, died July 26, 1880, in Jackson County, Alabama.) Terrell Gray was the son of George Gray (born circa 1777 in NC and died August 1859 in Franklin County, TN) who married Sarah (Sally) Benge (born 1777 in NC, died 1830).**

**George Gray's parents were James and Elizabeth Gray who lived in Wilkes County, NC.**

**Sarah (Sally) Benge Gray's parents were Thomas Benge (1734-1811) and Susannah (Lewis) Benge.**

**Terrell Gray's wife, Mary Martin, was born in December 1805 in Wilkes County, NC, and died January 13, 1896, in Jackson County, AL. She was the daughter of John Martin, Jr. who married Susannah Benge on February 2, 1797, in Wilkes County, NC. Susannah Benge's parents were also Thomas and Susannah (Lewis) Benge. This means that Terrell Gray and Mary (Martin) Gray had the same Benge grandparents.**

**In Wilkes County, North Carolina the Benge name must have been pronounced as Bange as that is the way it is spelled in several legal documents.**

**Nathan Benjamin and Susan L. (Gray) Sims and her parents, Terrell and Mary (Martin) Gray are all buried in the Sisk Cemetery in Paint Rock Valley in Jackson County, AL.**

**THE COLLINS FAMILY: A Lesson in Southern Soul by Ann B. Chambless**

**List of children of Archibald Woods Collins (They are separated by a line to show different mothers):**

- 1. James A. Collins, born December 12, 1828 (Is he the James Collins who married Lucinda E. Church in Franklin Co, TN, on May 30, 1852??)**
- 2. William J. Collins, born Mar 8, 1830, married Mary E. Hadden on Feb 19, 1865**
- 3. Barbee G. Collins, born November 29, 1831, married Louisa C. Wicks on January 24, 1850, Franklin Co, TN**
- 4. Rice W. Collins, born November 13, 1833, married Elizabeth Shaw on December 12, 1870, in Franklin Co, TN ???**
- 5. Marshall R. Collins, born January 13, 1836, married Sarah S. Bostick on July 31, 1855**
- 6. Thomas B. Collins, born September 23, 1838, married Hannah J. Sims on Oct 31, 1867, and moved to Tarrant Co, TX (Jay, Roger, Rita, and JoRene Collins' line)**
- 7. John S. Collins, born February 22, 1840, married Algena F. Carter on Jan 4, 1863**
- 8. Eliza M. Collins, born December 8, 1841, married Thomas W. Hall, Jr.**
- 9. Mary Ann Collins, born October 22, 1843, married John Bouldin on June 16, 1864 (Terry Bouldin and Betty (Bouldin) Knight's line)**
- 10. Justina H. Collins, born August 2, 1847**
- 11. Douglas Stanwick (Wixie) Collins, born April 26, 1849, md Sally Ann Ivy Oct 20, 1869 (Dr. Carl Collins, Dr. Wyatt Collins, Nancy (Collins) Helms, and Annette (Collins) Dowdy's line; Judge Ralph Grider's line; and Ray Collins and Judge Jennifer Holt's line)**
- 12. Nancy E. Collins, born July 26, 1851, married Henry Bean on June 7, 1872**
- 13. Sarah (Sallie) D. Collins, born December 2, 1853, married John E. Metcalf on April 11, 1872 (Children were Jestinah E., Ida J., Jerry N., and Maud Metcalf)**
- 14. Hannah M. Collins, born November 15, 1855**
- 15. Archibald Collins, born May 13, 1858 (An A. W. Collins married S. L. Metcalf on February 26, 1868, in Franklin Co, TN)**
- 16. Felix R. Collins, born September 7, 1860, married Sarah (Sallie) Reid**
- 17. Anthony Beauregard Collins, born April 13, 1863, married Mary Jane Bean (Stanley Jones' line)**
- 18. Wilson L. Collins, born December 5, 1865**
- 19. George M. Collins, born February 12, 1868**





# JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, July 26, 2009, 2:00 p.m., in the Scottsboro Public Library meeting room. Program Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce that Ron Lee and James Dennis Lambert, Jr., authors of **BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA: GATEWAY TO THE SEQUATCHIE VALLEY**, will share their pictorial history and vast knowledge of how and why Bridgeport's geographic location and natural resources attracted early settlers, armies, and entrepreneurs. One subheading in their book reads: **NORTHERN DREAMERS IN A SOUTHERN LAND**. These dreamers built homes, business buildings, and industries designed by renowned architects which rivaled those seen in New York City in the late 1800s. Among these were three-storied homes and the elegant four-story Hoffman House Hotel. Their July 26 slide program will include vintage pictures of many of these majestic buildings and houses.

The new Bridgeport book was almost 20 years in the making. It contains over 600 photographs, illustrations, local cemetery inventories, and many family histories. Approximately 60 per cent of the images and text are from original sources, previously never in print.

Ron and Dennis' slide program will take you back to the Civil War battles in Bridgeport, the Bridgeport Boom era, the age of child labor in factories in both Stevenson and Bridgeport, and to family gatherings. After the program, Ron and Dennis will be available to autograph books which may be purchased that day for \$34.50. See page 3 for order information. Feel free to bring your guests to the meeting on Sunday, July 26.

2009 annual dues were due and payable on January 1, 2009. IF paid 2009 does not appear on the mailing label of your July edition of THE CHRONICLES, please mail your check to:  
JCHA TREASURER, P.O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768 as follows:

Annual Dues (Except senior citizens)	\$20.00
Senior Citizen, 65 years of age	\$15.00
Life Membership dues	\$150.00

Please include your 9-digit ZIP CODE WITH your membership renewal. Please send change of address to 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](mailto:rabc123@scottsboro.org)

Walter Alley and Related Families of The Tennessee Valley: A Collection of Genealogies was compiled and edited by Walter A. Russell and published by Authorhouse Publishing Co. in February 2009. This work depicts the life of Walter Alley and identifies his known descendants and their related families, many of whom settled initially in the Tennessee Valley. The book is composed of 14 independent Parts with each representing the lineage of a principal ancestor or a related family. These families are: Alley, Arendt, Brown, Cox, Dame, Gilliland, Hawk, Jones, Kelly, McMahan, Oyler, Ridley, Schoolfield, and Wilson. In addition to family outlines, each part expands to include many other allied lines, some of whom are: Allison, Bennett, Cargile, Crawford, Davis, Foster, Gay, Goble, Graham, Greene, Grider, Gunter, Hackworth, Hill, Jennings, Loyd, Martin, Pennington, Pettus, Rankin, Robert, Rogers, Russell, Shepherd, Smith, Williams, and Wimberly.

Collecting and organizing this vast amount of information occurred over a period of thirty-five years. It represents the efforts of many family historians who shared their detailed records and carefully preserved memorabilia with the author to assure that memories of their families would never fade. All contributors are identified, some within the text while others are shown in endnotes. Their combined efforts resulted in a 6 x 9 book, 412 pages, with over 6500 fully indexed names.

Expanded Foreword and Introduction entries were included to enhance the readability of the review. The Foreword defines and describes the book's organization and presentation. The Introduction attempts to create an awareness in the reader of conditions immigrants faced in their country of origin as well as those they encountered upon arrival and settlement in America.

Both hardback and softback editions are available and may be ordered from: Lisa Vaught, 1445 War Eagle Dr., Crossville, TN 38572, email: [hawaiianlika@frontiernet.net](mailto:hawaiianlika@frontiernet.net) or from Walter A. Russell, 433 S. Highway 22A, Panama City, FL 32404, email: [russellalleybook@bellsouth.net](mailto:russellalleybook@bellsouth.net). Prices: The hardback is \$26.00 and softback is \$21.00, plus S&H. S&H is \$5.50 for the first book; each additional book in the same order to the same address requires an additional \$3.00 S&H per copy. Checks or other type payment can be made out to either Lisa or Walter. Paypal is available. (The dust jacket and image, along with reviews, may be viewed on web site: [www.matthewrussellgenealogy.com](http://www.matthewrussellgenealogy.com) )

Walter Alley and Related Families of the Tennessee Valley is the second of a two-book series authored by Russell. The first book, "Descendants of Matthew Russell and Related Families of Jackson County, Alabama", was previewed in the April 2009 issue of THE CHRONICLES. Combined, these books identify many of the early settlers in Jackson Co., Alabama, and the Tennessee Valley. Together, the two indexes have over 15,000 fully indexed names. The books are independent of each other but, for continuity purposes, have a brief lineage overlap of certain families.

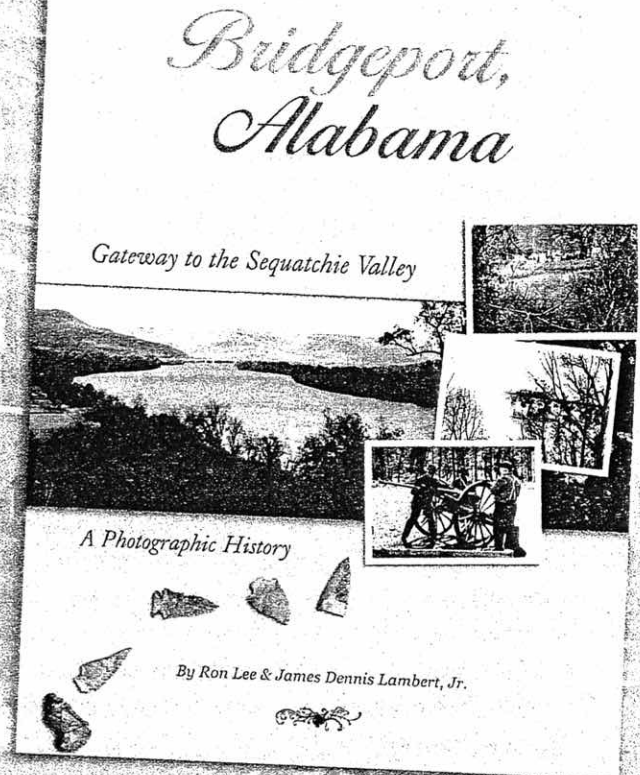
Please contact the author at [russellalleybook@bellsouth.net](mailto:russellalleybook@bellsouth.net) for specific questions on either of the reviews.

# Gateway to the Sequatchie Valley,

by Ron Lee and Dennis Lambert, documents the history of a region that developed following the westward expansion of Colonial America. The book tells the story largely through the people from that time as well as being told in a photographic format.

Almost 20 years in the making, the book includes several impressive collections of photographs, illustrations, letters, business and family ledgers, as well as histories of pioneer families. Features of the publication include the following:

- 348-page hardbound book in coffee table format with a large number of color illustrations and photographs.
- Over 600 photographs, illustrations, and images.
- Approximately 60% of the images and text from original sources, previously never in print.
- Genealogical reference with biographies of early pioneer families, area cemetery inventories, and area Civil War enlistment rosters.



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#### Stevenson:

- Stevenson Depot Museum

#### Scottsboro:

- Jackson County Chamber of Commerce
- Scottsboro/Jackson County Heritage Center
- Scottsboro Public Library



## LAST GRAND OLE DAME ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER: B. B. COMER BRIDGE

by Ann B. Chambless

Imagine dancing the night away between the tall metal trusses of the B. B. Comer Bridge. Scottsboro youths did just that during the early part of World War II. If you don't believe me, just ask Dr. Jim Kirby who grew up in Scottsboro in the 1930s and early 1940s. Dr. Jim stated, "We used to park our vehicles on the bridge, use a wind-up record player for music, and dance in the moonlight. I don't ever remember a car coming along due to our critical gas rationing during those War years."

Dr. Kirby added that some of the other "moonlit bridge dancers" included Jack Gay, brother and sister Ray Ambrester and Reon Ambrester, Cleo Broadway, Virginia Wood, A. P. Price, Jim Mack Garland, and Una Faye Houk (whom Dr. Kirby married after he returned from his World War II military service.) He stated, "There were others, but these are the only names I can now readily recall. Our music was mostly Glenn Miller's String of Pearls, Moonlight Serenade, Little Brown Jug, and Tuxedo Junction. There were also some Mills Brothers songs that included my favorite, Paper Doll, as well as songs played by the Harry James Orchestra." He concluded by adding, "Great Times!" (Mark Scott Skelton and Blanche (McCutchen) Tally also remember dancing on the bridge).

Dr. Kirby, a dentist who practiced in and retired in Anniston, Alabama, has many vivid memories of "the grand ole dame" who has spanned the Tennessee River since 1930. Jim stated, "I was about six years old when the Braxton Bragg Comer Memorial Bridge was dedicated, My parents and I walked to the highest point of the bridge at the center. It was blocked to all traffic until the dedication ceremonies were completed. I remember looking down at the dizzying height between the top of the bridge and the water below."

How and why did Jackson County acquire this "grand ole dame"? The 1920s became the "jazz age of the automobile". 1927 was a BIG year in Alabama for many reasons. Alabama elected Bibb Graves as Governor in 1927, and he immediately developed a liberal program of progressive works for the State. One of his programs was the State Toll Bridge Act of 1927 whereby the Alabama Legislature authorized the creation of the State Bridge Corporation. This legislative Act delegated the power to issue bonds for the construction of 15 toll bridges on the principal State rivers. The first of these toll bridges spanned the Tombigbee River in Pickens County and was dedicated in December 1929. Governor Bibb Graves named the first bridge built to span the Tennessee River in honor of Braxton Bragg Comer (1848 - 1927) who served as Alabama Governor 1907-1911 and as U.S. Senator in 1920.

B. B. Comer Memorial Bridge was built at the site of the old Garland's Ferry at the foot of Sand Mountain. The towns nearest the bridge included Scottsboro, Section, and Dutton. On March 15, 1928, PROGRESSIVE AGE publisher J. S. Benson reported: The surveying crew for the Scottsboro to Fort Payne road are now on the job. The State Highway Department is getting ready to issue a contract for the road from Scottsboro to the DeKalb County line. Two weeks later the paper contained this headline: "Alabama State Bridge Corporation to Sell Bonds". The bond sale also made headlines in the October 17, 1928, edition of the NEW YORK TIMES which read:

**ALABAMA OFFERS BONDS; BIDS ASKED ON \$5,000,000.00 to FINANCE TOLL BRIDGES.**

*(EDITOR'S NOTE: Info found in the NEW YORK TIMES archives via the internet)*

On March 28, 1929, the front page of the PROGRESSIVE AGE carried this headline: **BIG GRAVEL FLEET HERE FOR BRIDGE: Big Crew and Barges and Boats Tied Up Until Flood Recedes**

"A large fleet of boats belonging to the Sheffield Sand and Gravel Company arrived at the Garlands Ferry last Saturday. The fleet is composed of the steamer Rita, the dredge boat Vanderburg and six barges and is under the command of Capt. Conway Carden with J. H. Darby as chief engineer and a crew of 10 men. This company has the contract to furnish all the gravel used in the construction of the bridge and will require about 40 days after the river goes down to begin operation."

On August 1, 1929, in OBSERVATIONS OF THE EDITOR, he wrote:

"It will soon be time to begin thinking of a name for the bridge across the Tennessee River here. We are thinking it would be mighty fitting to let this be a memorial bridge and place the names on it of all Jackson County boys who lost their lives during the World War (World War I). Many counties are erecting arches and memorial bridges. It seems to us this would be very fitting and would be a lasting memorial for these boys. Think about it."

Publisher Benson also reported on August 1, 1929, that a bridge workman had died due to the hazards of breathing compressed air. He stated the deceased was one of the workmen known as "sand hogs" who worked under the bed of the river (preparing the bridge foundations) who had to breathe compressed air forced into them. When the deceased succumbed to the pressure and stress, a specialist from Chattanooga was called, but there was nothing that "could return him".

On August 22, 1929, the PROGRESSIVE AGE reported that a bridge workman died of injuries sustained in a 40 foot fall into concrete at the construction site. This man was not local as his body was shipped to Kansas City, Missouri.

The bridge construction crew experienced another serious accident which injured several workers in October 1929. One October 24, 1929 PROGRESSIVE AGE headline read: **BRIDGE WORKMEN HURT IN BAD ACCIDENT**. This story elaborated on the injuries: "Seven workmen were injured at the new Tennessee River Bridge near Scottsboro last Friday morning when a scaffold on which ten men were painting broke and threw the men about seventeen feet to the ground. The accident occurred on the south side of the river at the trestle approach to the bridge; and Dr. R. R. Bridges, physician for the Kansas City Bridge Company in whose employ these men were, hurried to the scene and rendered first aid. Five of the injured men were brought to Hodges Hospital here where they are recovering, although it is reported their injuries were serious. Quite a bit excitement prevailed following the accident as all kinds of reports were circulated from one injured to fifteen killed.

The following are confined in the hospital:

Ernest Staton, of Section, wrenched back (Staton was 23 years old in 1930, per census record).

Eugene Hess, of Scottsboro, wrenched back (Hess was 24 years old in 1930).

Ezra Johns, of Section, dislocations and bruises (Johns was 30 years old in 1930).

Dewey Shaddick/Shaddix, of Section, crushed foot

Mack McGuire, of Scottsboro, injuries to his head and body

Roy Howard, of Scottsboro, broken foot and severe bruises

Frank Smith, of Section, fractures and bruises (Smith was 24 years old in 1930).

The action occurred shortly after the men had gone to work in the morning, and that none of them were killed is considered miraculous."

## LAST GRAND OLE DAME ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER: B.B. Comer Bridge (Continued)

Erected by the Kansas City Bridge Company in behalf of the Alabama State Bridge Corporation, the bridge was officially dedicated on August 2, 1930. Mr. J. F. Comer expressed the Comer family's appreciation for the honor accorded his father. Mr. Sidney W. Lee presided at the ceremony. A eulogy on the life and accomplishments of former Governor Comer was given by Mr. Erskine Ramsey of Birmingham, Alabama. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Frank Willis Barnett, and the benediction was pronounced by Col. G. L. Comer.

*NOTE: This author's source for the dedication formalities was taken from Marie Bankhead Owen's "Alabama History in Bridges" found on pages 200-217 of the 1930 Fall Issue of the ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY. Marie Bankhead Owen (wife of the late Thomas McAdory Owen) actually attended the dedication on August 2, 1930.*

The "Tennessee River Expressway" between Scottsboro and points East was finally a reality. Many years ago, Mrs. Ellen (Hess) Rudder told your author that SHE was the first female who drove an automobile across the bridge. With a renewed sparkle in her eye, she added, "And it was before the bridge was officially opened so I did not have to pay the toll for my first drive across the bridge."

The 1927 State Toll Bridge Act set aside the tolls collected for a special fund created by the State Legislature. When the fund was sufficient to pay for the bridge construction, the toll was lifted.

In his August 7, 1930, edition of THE PROGRESSIVE AGE, Publisher J. S. Benson's headline read:

SCOTTSBORO HOLDS BRIDGE DEDICATION. The subheading stated: Structure named in honor of Late Governor, **COST \$525,000.00.**

The news article continued:

"One of the biggest events in the history of Scottsboro and Jackson County occurred Saturday when the new B. B. Comer Bridge which spans the Tennessee River about four miles from Scottsboro was dedicated with impressive ceremony. A large crowd estimated at between seven and eight thousand people thronged about the bridge."

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Blanche (McCutchen) Tally was not old enough to drive in 1930, so her older brother drove her to the bridge site. There was such a throng of people at the dedication ceremony that they did not attempt to leave their car and returned to their home in downtown Scottsboro.*

The program started at 10:30 a.m. with music by the Avondale Company band of Sylacauga. Immediately following, "the crack Scottsboro Hosiery Mill band rendered a popular number".

The opening remarks were made by Sidney W. Lee of Birmingham who was master of ceremonies. Rev. Frank Willis Barnett, also of Birmingham and a very close friend of the Comer family, invoked divine blessings upon the gathering.

Arrangements had been made for a representative of the Kansas City Bridge Company to present the bridge to the State Bridge Corporation, but at the last moment this representative had to cancel his engagement. Col. Woolsey Finnell was next introduced and on behalf of the Bridge Corporation accepted the gigantic structure. Mr. Erskine Ramsey, also of Birmingham, was introduced and delivered the principal address, choosing as his subject "The Life and Public Service of Governor B. B. Comer".



## LAST GRAND OLE DAME OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER: B.B. Comer Bridge (Continued)

The paper stated: "Mr. John F. Comer, in well chosen words, acknowledged the appreciation of the family of the late Governor Comer. Col. G. L. Comer, brother of the late Governor, made a short talk which was greatly enjoyed by all those within hearing distance.

The bronze tablet was unveiled by Betty Comer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Comer and grand-daughter of the late Governor, and little Miss Eugenia Dabney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Dabney and great-granddaughter of the late Governor.

The placing of a wreath by the Governor's widow and the benediction by Col. G. L. Comer concluded the ceremony.

At noon a sumptuous plate lunch was served to all the out-of-county visitors. The ladies committee in charge of this part of the program did themselves proud. An old-fashioned picnic lunch was held with Jackson Countians bringing hundreds of well-filled baskets.

It was a day long to be remembered, and the chairman of the various committees and members thereof are deserving of much praise for the manner in which the program was carried out."

The toll bridge fees ranged from five cents for individuals to \$.50 for automobiles and \$1.50 for trucks over six tons. Although Comer Bridge provided a faster and more convenient route of passage, two ferries continued to operate in the general vicinity of the bridge (their fees were more affordable for the average family).

Hale's Ferry, which was headquartered on the south side of the river near the present-day Boy Scout camp, delivered its passengers to Snodgrass Landing which led into the Bethany community. Mrs. Claude (Flona) Thornhill recently told your author that in good weather her family used this ferry as opposed to the toll bridge. Mrs. Thornhill also shared her memories of attending the BIG celebration in Scottsboro the day the toll was lifted from Comer Bridge. She remembered the throngs of people, the entertainment, and the cash prizes given on that momentous day.

On September 3, 1936, the JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL editor reported Governor Blbb Graves' announcement that an agreement had been made to lease the 15 bridges built 1929-1930 to the highway department and the toll from all structures would be removed by October 1, 1936.

On September 17, 1936, the same editor stated: "The Highway Department will pay \$275,000.00 a year for the (toll) bridges. From these funds, interest and principal on new 4 per cent bonds will be paid, retiring them by 1952."

On September 24, 1936, the JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL carried this headline: BRIDGES FREE AT NOON ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1936, Scottsboro to Celebrate with Southside Residents as Guests"

The editor emphasized the importance of the lifting of the toll by stating:

"The freeing of the Comer Bridge of toll is one of the most far-reaching things that could happen in Jackson County, for the frequent flooding Tennessee River and the toll bridge and ferries have practically separated one-half of our county from the other half since the county was first inhabited by white settlers. It means at last Jackson County people can come together and mingle together economically and comfortably."

## LAST GRAND OLE DAME ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER: B. B. Comer Bridge (Continued)

*The September 24 edition also included a full page spread with an extra large heading:*

**WELCOME TO SCOTTSBORO!** People South of the River on Tuesday, September 29.

"Scottsboro plans to celebrate this great occasion by inviting all the people of the south side."

The paper stated that every man, woman, and child who came to Scottsboro "via the bridge" would be given a numbered ticket to enter the drawing for \$150.00 cash giveaway. On October 1, it was reported that 2812 tickets were issued at the bridge.

*The October 1, 1936, edition of the JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL stated:*

"Scottsboro joined Tuesday in a statewide celebration of the freeing of the 15 toll bridges in Alabama with one of the largest crowds ever seen in the county seat of citizens of the south side of the river mingling with hundreds of local people and citizens from other parts of the county." The ceremony took place at the bandstand on the court house lawn. Governor Bibb Graves' statewide radio address was brought to the bandstand through a latest model Philco radio, installed and serviced gratis by Word Motor Company." Governor Graves remarked "there is nothing in the world a man just naturally resents more than a toll bridge."

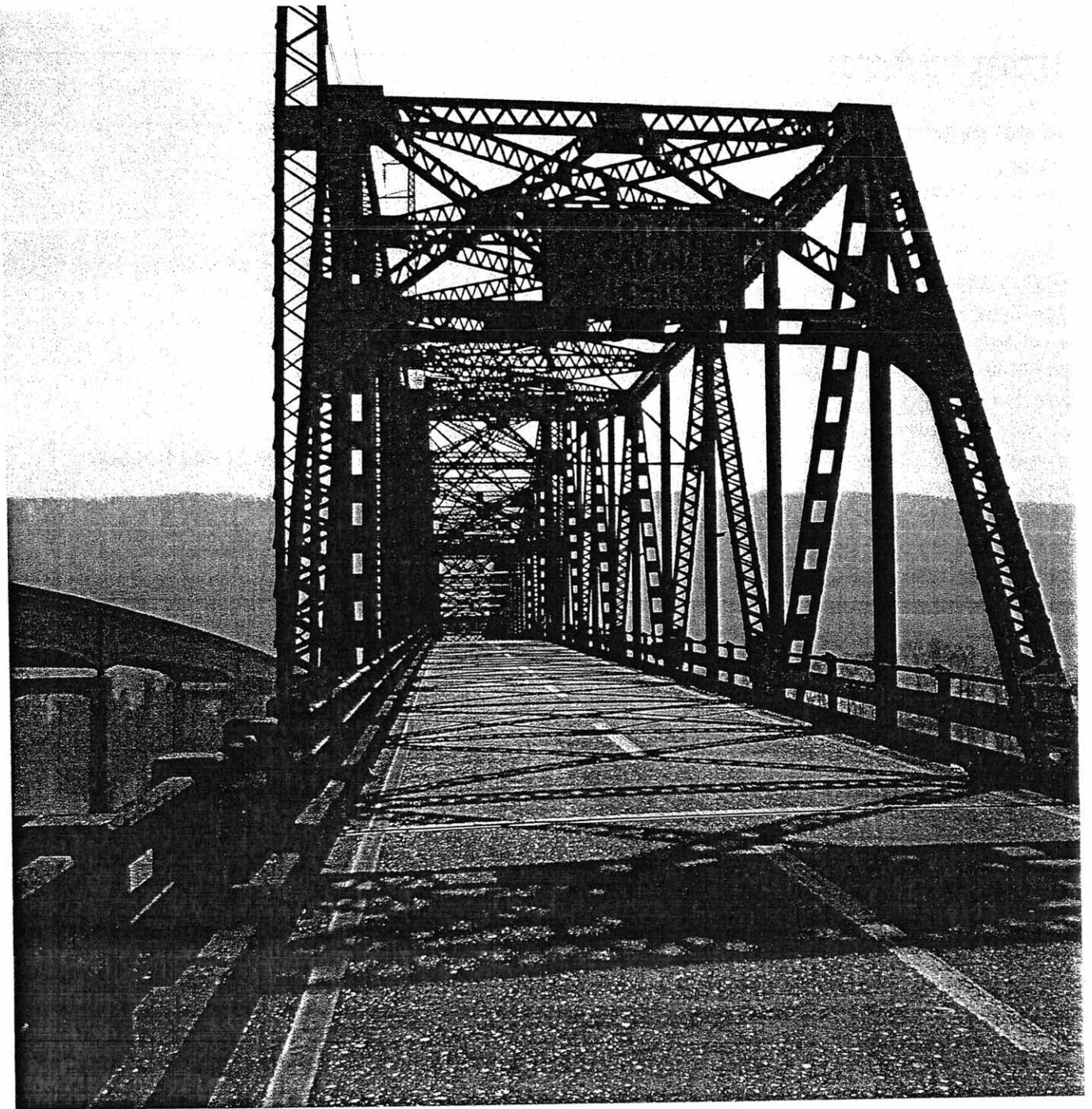
During the Noon hour, the program was dismissed for lunch, and a Highway Department official visited the bridge and watched as "little Miss Sara Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Campbell (and sister of the late Harry Campbell), cut the mythical ribbon that freed the bridge traffic."

In the afternoon, Scottsboro Mayor-elect J. W. Woodall and J. K. Thompson, Sr. made welcome addresses. These were responded to by Jasper C. Austin and L. D. Durham of Sand Mountain. Short addresses were made by Senator I. J. Browder and Representative John O'Neal. The bandstand rang out with music performed by the Comer Mills Band of Sylacauga, Alabama, and the Cumberland Farms Band "from the Colony". The JCS editor stated: "The Pisgah String Band also gave some good selections on the stand during the afternoon." About 3000 people enjoyed free entertainment that night at the Airdome Theatre at Five Points, compliments of Airdome owners Cecil and Robert Word.

After fifty years, the daily traffic on Comer Bridge became so heavy that in the 1980s the Robert E. Jones Bridge was constructed parallel to the Grand Ole Dame to give her some much needed (east bound only) relief. (2007 average daily traffic: 7,750 vehicles). In 2007, the Alabama Department of Transportation classified Comer Bridge as structurally deficient with an overall rating of 7.6 out of 100. The last of the 1930s vintage Grand Ole Dames (on the Tennessee River) was closed, and construction of the first phase of her replacement began in October 2007 by the Scott Bridge Company of Opelika, Alabama.

At this writing the last Grand Ole Dame is providing a safe home for a nest of baby eagles. Your editor once saw the mother eagle feeding her babies. This is not the first year the mother eagle leased this spot rent free, and eagle watchers know that eagles re-use their nests many times. WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the nest when the new bridge opens? Better still, what will happen to the Grand Ole Dame we all love and call B. B. Comer Bridge???? So many people have stated they would like for the bridge to remain in place and be used as a walking bridge much like the Walnut Street Bridge in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

As a fund raising project, the local group Friends Helping Friends commissioned talented, local artist John Warr to paint a picture of the B. B. Comer Bridge. It is a magnificent painting of the Last Grand Ole Dame of the Tennessee River. Prints may be purchased for \$100.00 by calling Glenda Pylant at (256) 683-5800.



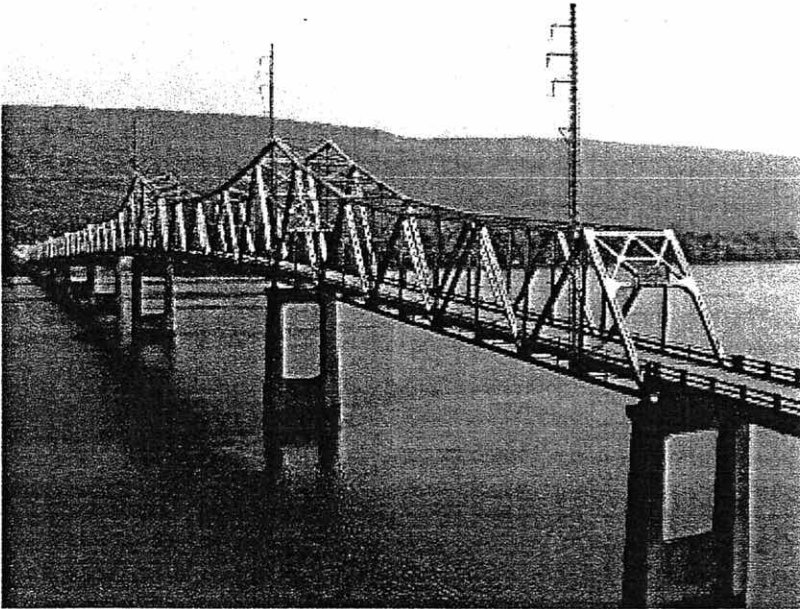
B. B. Comer Bridge



# Scottsboro Bridge

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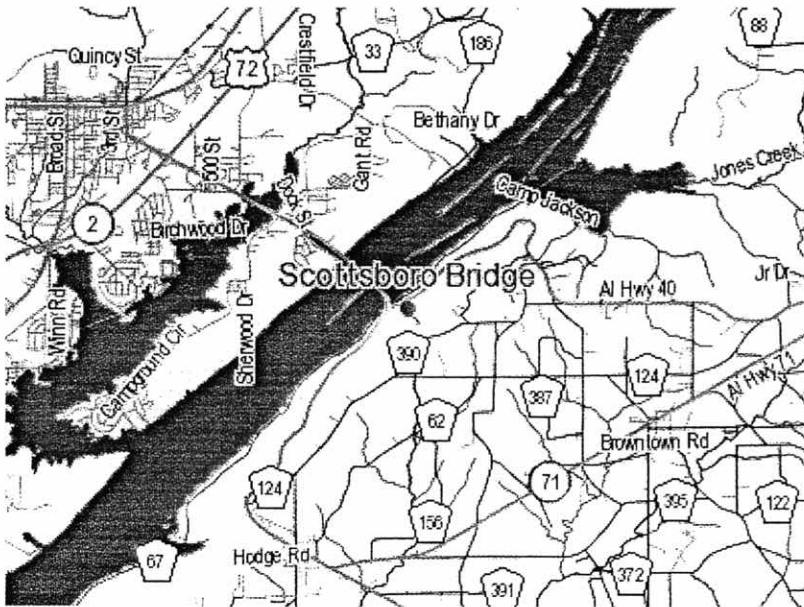
Photo



Overview

Photo taken by Sheila Fossett

## Map



Vicinity map

Map links:

- 
- 
- 

## Facts

### Overview

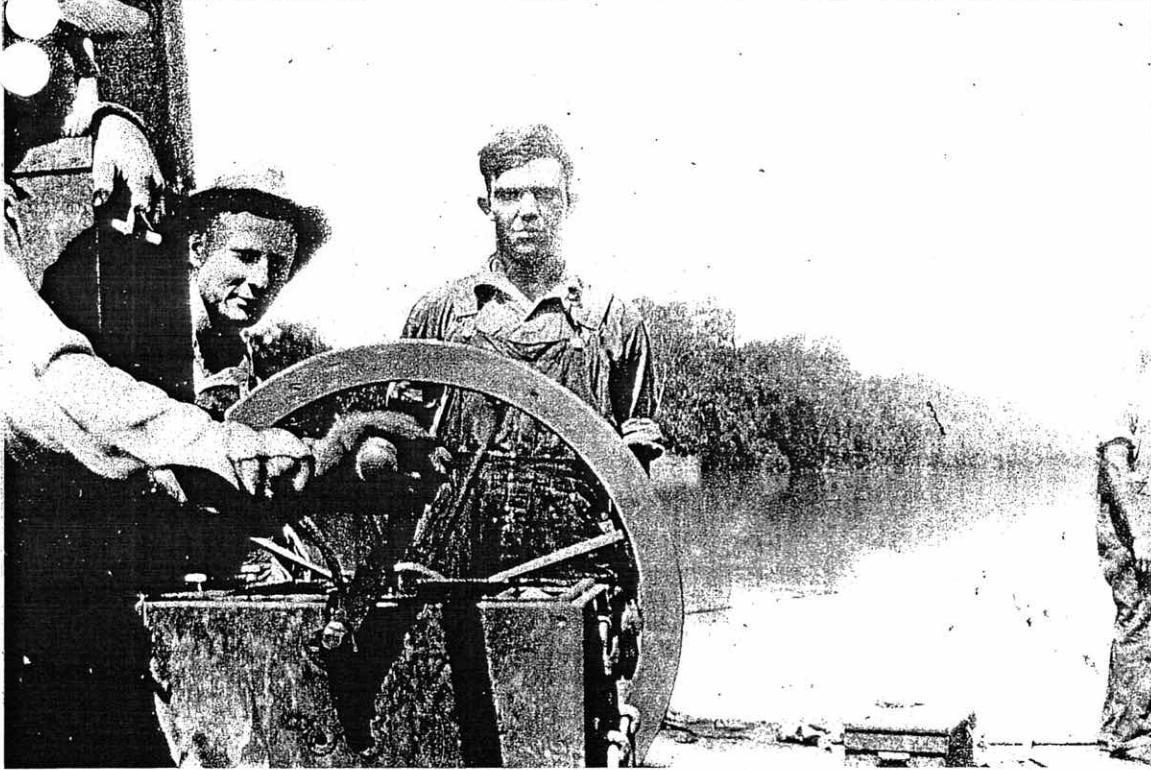
Cantilevered through truss bridge over Tennessee River on AL 35 at Scottsboro

### Location

*Jackson County, Alabama*

### History

Built 1930 (Completed 1930)



These pictures are compliments of JCHA member Mildred Tally McDonald of Flat Rock, Alabama. They were made in 1929 during the construction of B. B. Comer Bridge. Can you identify any of the men?

**SANDHOGS: A BAND OF BROTHERS, YESTERDAY AND TODAY**  
by Ann B. Chambless

Bridges and roads enable pleasure trips, carry us to job sites and grocery stores, and then take us back home to our families. How often do we think about the men who built these transportation conveniences?

Have you ever heard the word "Sandhog"? The word was first used in the 1870s to describe the laborers who burrowed below New York's East River to build the Brooklyn Bridge. Sandhogs also helped build the B. B. Comer Bridge. At least one of them lost his life while working there in 1929.

A modern-day Sandhog stated: "Mother Nature does not like to be upset, and we go down there and blow her up every day. Being a Sandhog is a job that calls for grit and stamina. Those who build things, including bridges and tunnels, have a pride in their work that few high-rise paper pushers can imagine."

For more than 150 years, a mostly unknown band of brothers called Sandhogs have built bridges, dams, railroad tunnels, and subway systems. The Sandhogs still use some of the century-old working methods and "lose an average of a man a mile" in dangerous working conditions.

At least one Sandhog lost his life during the construction of Comer Bridge. (See page 5 for this August 1929 death.) Digging the foundation of the Comer Bridge was the first order of business. A caisson chamber was built so the workers could adapt to the different pressure when traveling under water to dig. If not properly acclimated to the difference in air pressure, the workers would get "the bends". Even the strongest Sandhog could only work a few hours under the river. It took brave men to "suit up" and tackle this hazardous work. There was an old saying, "If it's deeper than a grave, the brave Sandhogs dug it."

Below is a picture of Joseph Wheeler Oliver (grandfather of JCHA member Mildred Talley McDonald of Flat Rock, AL) made in 1929 while he was being "suited up". Can anyone identify the other four men in this picture? The smaller picture shows Mr. Oliver descending into the river.





THE SAND HOGS (by American Poet Berton Braley 1883-1966) from SONGS OF THE WORKADAY WORLD) (not in copyright)

It's fifty inches round the chest, leather lungs are sound,  
heart must stand the air compressed in caissons underground ;  
With pressure hammering his ears. his shovel in his hand.  
He works in several atmospheres and burrows in the sand.  
Beneath the 'lock" He spouls his time.  
He seeks bedrock through silt and slime  
And blithely takes His chances where for us he makes a Thoroughfare  
The job would never have a start without the Draughtsman's "wif"  
The Iron-Worker does his part. The Mason adds a bit;  
They do their work — remember that—  
But also please recall, The Sand Hog certainly is at the bottom of it all  
When he is through right on his head  
May come the crew with stone and steel;  
But till he's done, they wait their day,  
For he's the one who clears the way.  
The Engineer says, "'Go ahead," the Sand Hog wiggles down.  
In tunnels through the river bed, or subways in the town;  
Through quicksand, gravel, rock, and mud, with death itself to dare,  
(From falling rock or sudden flood) He digs a thoroughfare.  
When moisture seeps through chink and crack,  
And all that keeps the water back is air— just air-  
He doesn't shirk. The job is there—  
And that's his work! Because he toils and sweats below,  
In steam and dripping heat,  
The tall steel buildings rise and throw their shadows on the street.  
For tubes in which the millions ride to do their work each day.  
For bridges flung across the tide, the Sand Hog clears the way!  
A hero some would say, perhaps? He's like a slew of other chaps.  
Who only ask their daily pay; Who do their task— And clear the way!

*My Experience with the Alabama State Guard*  
by Dr. Jim M. Kirby (Scottsboro native)

My experience with the military way of life began in 1938 in Scottsboro, Alabama, when my Dad (Clarence B. Kirby) joined the American Legion. When I was 13 years old, the American Legion in Scottsboro formed a chapter of The Sons of The American Legion (SAL). There were about twelve of us at first, averaging from 11 to 14 years of age. Some of the other boys included my older brother, Ben Kirby; Harold Nye; brothers Graydon and Victor Genge; brothers James and Charles David Presley; Rayford Hodges, Jr.; Jack Gayle; and Frank Keown. The old World War I Vets decided we would be their close order drill squad. They taught us close order drill and would take turns drilling us. They would drill us until we were worn out, but it was fun too. I remember one old guy shouting, "Eyes RIGHT! When I say Eyes Right!, I want to hear them eyeballs click." We all had a good time, and it became great fun for us. The men decided we would become a Fife and Drum Corps which we did. We had 10 fifes and 2 snare drums. I bet we looked like that picture "The Spirit of '76" when we marched and played.

We had so many wanting to join us, the adults decided to make us into a drum and bugle corps. We had white pants and shirts, SAL caps, and a black stripe down the outside of the pants legs.

We marched in Governor Chauncey Sparks' 1940 inauguration parade in downtown Montgomery, Alabama. Condon Campbell, Sr. was our first director. Mary (Presley) Cox and Margaret Gayle both played snare drums in the Scottsboro Drum and Bugle Corps. Mary (Presley) Cox has pictures made during that 1940 Montgomery parade. We really thought we were hot stuff, and so did others in our little town so the idea came up to donate our instruments to the high school and form our first high school band. I played in it as did Leon Smith and John Shook. When I went out for football, it conflicted with my band practice, but that was the way it was. I played in the band at other times. I remember that Mary Nell (Sumner) Holder was a majorette in the first Jackson County High School Band (formed in 1939).

The war came along, and the old World War One vets formed the Alabama State Guard. I joined and we wore the old green CCC uniforms, tall leggings, shoes and all. We carried shotguns because no rifles were consigned to us. Some of the guns were single barrel, some double barrel and some pumps. There were several gauges, including 20, 16, and 12 gauge. I made corporal in the state guard and was the Guidon bearer. We were called "Shotgun Willies" by the wags.

In the summer of 1943 we were sent to Dauphin Island in the Gulf of Mexico for summer encampment. We had all kinds of training: gas mask training in tear gas chambers, target practice with real 30.06 Springfields and even Thompson Submachine guns. The training we received really made it a lot better for me when I went in the regular Army. I knew how to whip on a pair of leggings in a short while, how to make up a bed that would bounce a quarter, and how to keep my gun spotless.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Jim Macon Kirby is the son of Clarence Barton and Bertha (Cunningham) Kirby. **Clarence B. Kirby** (1891-1976) was the son of Thomas Walter Kirby (1867-1918) who was the son of **John L. Kirby** (1834-1873) who was the son of Richard Kirby, Jr. (1788-1858) who was the son of Richard Kirby, Sr. (1748-1811).



# JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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The October 2009 meeting will be a bus tour on October 24. The tour is now sold out, and there is a waiting list in case someone has to cancel their paid reservation at the last minute. Program Vice President Kelly Goodowens (tour coordinator), President Jen Stewart, and Board Members John Graham and Ann B. Chambless have driven the entire route the tour will follow and promise the attendees a full day of fun and history. Attendees will meet in Hollywood at 7:30 a.m. and enjoy a continental breakfast before boarding the bus for their first stop in Bridgeport which will be the Bridgeport walking bridge. The bridge pillars are original to the first railroad bridge built to span the Tennessee River and Long Island in the early 1850s.

The group will visit Rocky Springs, Mount Carmel, McMahan's Cove, old Bolivar, Fort Harker, and the original Stevenson railroad water reservoir built about 1854 before stopping for a box lunch at the home of Judge and Mrs. John Graham. In the afternoon the tour will view the Tally House, several sites in Big Coon that include the 1876 Judge David Tate house, and then conclude the tour at the Moody Brick where present owners, Diane and Ron Lee, will serve light refreshments under their driveway arbor. **WHAT FUN!!!!!!** Wish you could all be with us! In keeping with the October 24 bus tour of the upper end of Jackson County, your editor has researched, documented, and compiled an abbreviated history of the men who first settled in the areas of King's Cove, Doran's Cove, Rocky Springs, and old Bolivar. These short biographies and landmark descriptions include where these early settlers lived before they emigrated to Jackson County, Alabama.

2010 annual dues will be due and payable on January 1, 2010. Dues received after October 1 will be credited to your 2010 membership. Members in good standing receive THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES in January, April, July, and October.

Mail your check to JCHA TREASURER, P.O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768 as follows:

Annual Dues (except senior citizens)	\$ 20.00
Senior Citizens	\$ 15.00
Life Membership dues	\$150.00

Please include your 9-digit ZIP CODE WITH your membership renewal. Please send change of address to JCHA at the address cited above.



**EARLY SETTLERS OF KING'S COVE, DORAN'S COVE, AND OLD  
BOLIVAR:  
WHO WERE THEY? WHEN DID THEY ARRIVE AND FROM WHENCE?  
By Ann B. Chambless**

A great deal of the history of King's Cove, Doran's Cove, and Old Bolivar has been written based on traditional stories. History without documentation is little more than legends. Legends open the door for errors in dates, years, names, and generations. This is true for many landmarks, events, and people indigenous to King's Cove, Doran's Cove, and Old Bolivar. Therefore, a current study of the early settlers in these areas is long past due.

*Who were they? When did they arrive and from whence?*

Bureau of Indian Affairs records are a must-read for studying when and by whom King's Cove, Doran's Cove, and Old Bolivar were settled. White men who came into this area before late-1819 were intruders in the Cherokee Nation UNLESS they had obtained a passport .

*NOTE: The 1791 Treaty of Holston between the Cherokees and the Federal Government ceded land in Eastern Tennessee in exchange for President Washington's guarantee that the Cherokee Nation would never again be invaded by white settlers. This treaty forced Americans to obtain passports to enter Cherokee lands and granted the Cherokees the right to evict settlers.*

Passports to travel through, visit, or work in the Cherokee Nation were signed by Return J. Meigs, the Indian Agent to the Cherokees from 1801-1823. The Agency was first located at Southwest Point near Kingston, TN. Then it moved to Hiwassee Garrison near Dayton, TN. Following a dispute over the title to the Garrison land, it was moved to Calhoun, Tennessee.

Some white men who had special skills, such as blacksmiths, were invited onto the land by the tribe. In copying the following passes, I have omitted portions that were repeated on every pass. On those for passage through the Nation, the phrase "they conducting themselves in conformity to the Laws for regulating intercourse with the Indian Tribes & for preserving peace on the frontier" appears. In those passes granting permission to remain in the Cherokee Nation, the phrase "provided there shall be no objections made by the Indians" is used.

Work passports specified the amount of time (usually limited to no more than four months) that a man's "green card" allowed him to remain in the Cherokee Nation. For example:

"James Ore Jun, William Wark, Robert Hugens, William Willson & James Woolsey are permitted to pass into the Cherokee Nation to work at Salt Petre Works . . they may remain in the nation four months. . . 22 Nov 1803"

Joseph Reed has permission to go to Nickajack to make an essay of extracting Salt Petre provided there shall be no objections made by the Indians & he is permitted to take Thomas Cummins with him to assist him in the essay for thirty days. . . November 3, 1801”

“The within mentioned John Wood, Blacksmith, is hereby permitted to go into the Cherokee Nation & pursue the business of his occupation there for the term of three months from the date hereof . . . 22 June 1801”

“Samuel Norwood has permission to live in the Cherokee Nation at the place of John Rogers for the term of six months from the present dates & may pass & repass occasionally to visit his friends during the term above mentioned . . . 27 June 1803”

Copies of all passports and/or permits were retained by Agent R. J. Meigs and remain on file today. These documents can be read via a series of Bureau of Indian Affairs microfilm found in most major libraries throughout the United States.

A list of white settlers below the line in Sequachee (Sequatchie) Valley on Indian Land 22 April 1809 [\* indicates permit]

MAN HOLDING PASSPORT PERMIT

CHEROKEE

* Reuben Rogers	Cropper for Settler Terrapin
* Harris K. Wylly	Cropper for Jno Rogers Senr
* James Haney	hired by Jno Rogers
* Jeremiah Rogers Senr	Hirelings for Tarrepin
* Jno Hamilton	Cropper for 8 Killer
* Jacob Hamelton	Hireling for ditto
* Jeremiah Alexander	Cropper for Salaisger(?) Junr
* Wm. Burke	D° for Jno Watts (Do means ditto)
* John Carrson	Do for Jno Jolley
* John Livingston	D° for Charles Rogers
* Wm. Farmer	Do for Richard Benge
* Andrew Farmer hireling	for D°
* Adam Stinson	Cropper for James Rogers
* Wm. Steward	Do for Ezekiel Harlan
* Thomas Johnson	D°. Tolantuskee
* Robert O Niel hierling for	D°

***No Permits: Andrew McWilliams, Joel Wheeler, Robert Walker, Hercules Jones, Davis Griffith, Hines Griffith, Thomas Woodcock, Robert McGrew, James Hogan, Mr. Bassam, Mr. Bassam, Mr. Bell, Thurmon Shelton, James Robbinson, Mr. Ellis, Randal McDaniel who must be removed.***

***There were other intruders who attempted to settle illegally and had to be removed by the Indian Agent.***

The following are examples of how Cherokee Indian Agent R. J. Meigs dealt with intruders who moved into Cherokee territory without passports:

To Secretary of War  
Highwassee Garrison ,  
9 March 1810

Several families have intruded again on Indian lands. Some have been said to be determined to hold their ground. . . . A small detachment will march on Monday next to remove them. I shall go with them and I do not expect much difficulty. . . . Return J. Meigs.

Feb 10, 1813 Names of intruders on Cherokee lands in Sequichee (Sequatchie) Valley and in the vicinity. David McGee, Mr. Hogan, Wm. Farmer, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Penn, James Haney, Andrew McWilliams, Lewis Allen, Solomon Knight. Mr. Hall, Richard Hudson, Joel Wheeler, Mr. Allison, John Haney, Anthony Sheets.

***The Bureau of Indian Affairs records contain many more examples of how intruders in the Cherokee Nation were dealt with before the Cherokees signed the Treaty of 1819. Since Agent Meigs used military force when necessary to remove those without passports, there were very few whites who actually lived in the area that became Jackson County until the Spring of 1819.***

The Cherokee Convention, concluded in Washington, D. C., February 27, 1819, ceded to the United States lands lying within the Territory of Alabama and the States of Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. This treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 3, 1819, and proclaimed by the President on March 10, 1819. Almost immediately a stream of white settlers who lived in Middle Tennessee (especially Franklin and Warren Counties) poured into what would be become Jackson County. (Jackson County was created on December 13, 1819, one day before Alabama was admitted to the Union.)

The TERRITORIAL PAPERS OF THE United. States, VOLUME XVIII, The Territory of Alabama, pages 613-616, (compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter) contains a Memorial of the inhabitants residing in the Cherokee Country relative to the late order for their removal" ... and ... "2nd Petition To the Honorable the Secretary at War. The following Memorial was signed between late May and July 1819 and is a direct quote from page 613:

"To the Honorable the Secretary at War, Your petitioners viewing the calamitous situation in which many of our citizens are placed, owing to an order recently described by the agent for Indian affairs of the Cherokee Nation ordering all intruders on their lands to remove by the first day of July 1819.



Your petitioners believing that the same indulgence would be extended to them as has been the constant practice to others in similar circumstances, induced them to settle on the lands lately ceded to the United States by the Cherokees on the north side of Tennessee River nor did the order ever appear until late in the month of May of this year, leaving a removal of the citizens impracticable if not impossible. Your petitioners are poor but industrious farmers and to deprive them of their hard earnings in the wilderness and thus destroy their labor, where will your petitioners apply for bread for their starving families; this order enforced will involve at least ONE THOUSAND families in total ruins, nor will the evil end here. Your petitioners must subsist somewhere & thus become unwelcome guests to the frontier counties to buy a little support for their starving children. The Indians are not desirous of having the intruders driven from this land North of Tennessee (River), those being few in numbers, & most of which have taken reservations and are good neighbors, your petitioners therefore knowing the lenity of their government and believing they will take our case into consideration will ever pray: “

There were 237 signatures on this Memorial. A large number of these men were among the first to purchase land in Jackson County when government land was first offered for sale in this county in June 1830. A sampling of names found in the first land plat books and the 1830 Jackson County, Alabama census include ( but are not limited to) men who were among the first settlers of King’s Cove, Doran Cove, Bolivar, Big Coon, and Crow Creek Valley:

Metheldred Bass,	Isham Burks	Absolem Forbush/Forbes	Lewis Cargile
Daniel Cameron	John Looney	Benjamin, Charles, and Thomas Corbitt	
Robert Morris	William Thornton	William, Richard, and Joshua Jenkins	
Patrick Byrd	Thomas Williams	John Matthews	J. Hardwick
Richard Farris	John Johnson	Wilson Allen	Oliver Charles
James Rutherford	Peter Blancett	John Maxwell	Thomas Boas
Joshua Townsend	Israel Blagg	Joseph and Thomas Frost	R. B. Clayton
William Hutton	John Hutton	Joshua Townsend	Robert Parker
Enagey Price*	Kinchen Price	James Gilliland	William Dawson
Edwin Price	John Price	Henry and James Lollar	Joel Wimberly

Several of the above men including Enagey Price\* (who was the son of Anger Price, Sr. who died in Warren Co, TN in 1829), Kinchen Price, Oliver Charles, Peter Blancett, and Absolem Forbush/Forbes were on the 1812 Warren County, TN Tax List. In the early 1820s many other men who are found on the 1812 Warren County Tax List and the 1820 Warren County, TN census followed these 1819 Memorialists to Jackson County, AL.

NOTE: In 1821, John Bengé sold his reservation to Wm Dawson and James Gilliland . When James Gilliland’s estate was settled in 1824, John Bengé was paid a final payment of \$775.00. SOURCE: Jackson County Probate Records 1820-1830, page 60. John Bengé was also paid \$17.50, per page 59 of same record. Based on the notes collected by the estate administrator, it appears that James Gilliland may have sold part of the reservation tract to Lemuel Gilliam and Meredith Price. (Jackson Co, AL Probate Records 1820-1830, p. 62)

Under the Cherokee Treaty of 1817, there were 156 heads of Cherokee families who enlisted for reservations consisting of 640 acres. These reservations were given as life estates and could not be sold by the reservee. The Treaty specified that if the reservee abandoned his reservation, the land reverted to the government.

Dissatisfaction with certain provisions of the 1817 Treaty led to a new treaty on February 27, 1819. The 1819 Treaty provided for Cherokee families deemed able to handle their own affairs, and 39 persons received reservations in fee simple. The fee simple reservations could be sold by the reservee. There were eight reservations granted in fee simple in what was then Jackson County, Alabama. These reservees included John Benge, John Baldrige, Thomas Wilson, Richard Riley James Riley, Margaret Morgan, George Harlan, and Edward Gunter. (These 8 Reservations were surveyed in 1820.)

Alabama never asserted any rights against any of the reservations, and most of them fell into the hands of white individuals, in some cases by purchase, neither party realizing the inability of the Cherokee reservee to sell his life estate reservation.

Since government land was not offered for sale in Jackson County, Alabama, until June 1830, several enterprising white settlers found a way to either purchase or force the Cherokee reservee from his reservation as early as 1819 and 1820.

James Doran signed an agreement with John Wood. William D. Gaines signed a similar agreement with Thomas Jones. William J. Price gained control of the reservations granted to William Jones. William Dawson and James Gilliland purchased John Benge's reservation (one of eight granted in fee simple, so this sale was legitimate.) The land in these four reservations soon became known as King's Cove, Doran's Cove, Rocky Springs, and (old) Bolivar.

**WHO WERE WILLIAM D. GAINES, JAMES DORAN, WILLIAM J. PRICE, WILLIAM DAWSON, JAMES GILLILAND, and DR. LEMUEL GILLIAM?**

**WHERE DID THEY LIVE BEFORE 1819?**

**WILLIAM DABNEY GAINES and KING'S COVE:**

William D. Gaines (1774 - 1858) married Nancy Cloud on January 1, 1797, in Stokes County, NC. By the time of the 1810 Federal census, they were living just across the state line in Patrick County, Virginia. Events in 1811 changed their lives forever.

Wm. D. Gaines' father died on January 30, 1811, and his mother died less than a week later. Their deaths left Wm. D. Gaines a much wealthier man, and about 1812 he moved his family to East Tennessee near his Uncle James Gaines. (Wm. D. Gaines served on a Patrick Co, VA jury in February 1812.) By 1818, W. D.. Gaines was living in Roane County, TN, where his oldest daughter, Frances (Fanny) Gaines, married William M. King on June 20, 1818. King family records reveal the newly weds moved to Alabama with her parents shortly after their marriage.

The 1819 census of the Alabama Territory shows that Wm D. Gaines lived in Madison County, Alabama, in 1819. THE ALABAMA REPPUBLICAN dated January 9, 1819, gave a list of letters remaining in the Huntsville, AL Post Office. Included in this list was a letter for William D. Gaines.

*SOURCE: TERRITORIAL PAPERS of THE UNITED STATES, Volume XVIII, ALABAMA TERRITORY, compiled by Clarence E. Carter, page 518.*

In 1820, William D. Gaines purchased the Thomas Jones reservation in Jackson County, AL. per GRASSROOTS OF AMERICA: A Computerized index to the American State Papers, Land Grants and Claims 1789-1837, Volume 6 (1828-1834 - Public Lands), page 333.:

"The sale from Jones and his wife and children to Wm. D. Gaines appearing by their deed, Mrs. Jones' acknowledgment separate and apart from her husband, according to the laws of Alabama. The consideration paid by Gaines to Jones was, according to the proof, about \$300.00, besides binding himself to maintain and support Jones during his natural life time. The proof further shows, in substance, that Gaines took Jones to live with him as a member of his family until he (Jones) went on a visit to his friends and relations in the southern part of Alabama, where he was taken sick and died.

William M. King, purchased about 500 acres of this tract and built a good dwelling house, outhouses, and a tanyard".

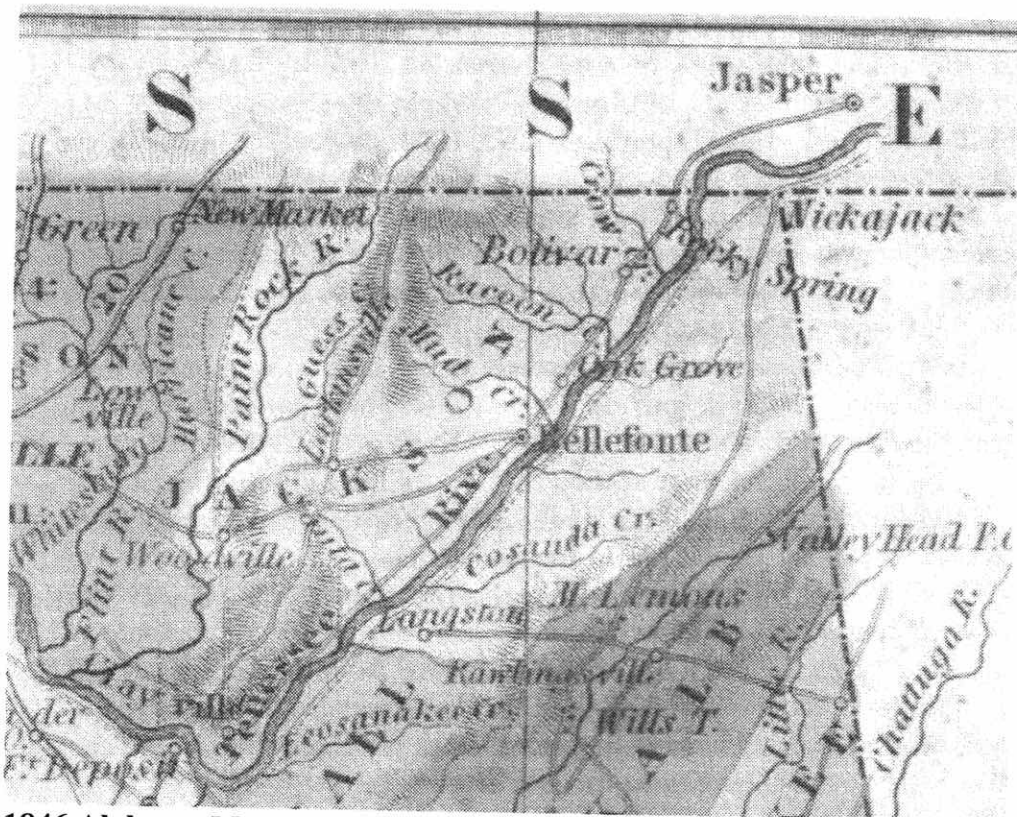
NOTE: Jackson County Deed Book D, pages 21 and 22, record the sale from Wm. D. Gaines to William M. King in 1830. The amount of consideration stated in the deed is \$1,000.00.

William M. King was born November 14, 1800, in Kingston, Tennessee, married Frances Gaines on June 20, 1818, in Roane County, TN, and served as a Lieutenant in the Alabama Militia in Jackson County's First Regiment as early as July 1820. William M. King served as a Justice of the Peace from the early 1830s and served in the Alabama House of Representatives 1835-1838.

William M. King was an elder at Antioch Church at Rocky Springs, according to 1827 church records. He operated a general store in old Bolivar until 1853 when he moved to Missouri where he founded the town of Kingsville.

One might say that, in addition to his time spent in the Alabama Legislature, William M. King's one lasting contribution to Jackson County, Alabama, was in the naming of King's Cove.

NOTE: For a more detailed history of Wm. D. Gaines and Wm. M. King, see the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, Volume 10, No. 3, dated July 1998, for in-depth articles researched, documented, and written by Ann B. Chambless in 1998.



1846 Alabama Map



**JOHN WOOD, a Cherokee, and JAMES DORAN of DORAN'S COVE**

In May 1814 JAMES DORAN lived in Franklin County, Tennessee. He and 48 other men signed a letter to Cherokee Indian Agent Return J. Meigs dated May 7, 1814, State of Tennessee, Franklin County, that began:

"Sir, we the citizenry of Franklin County beg leave to represent that lately a band of Thieves has been discovered who when at their respective places of residence are found to be Interspers'd among the People of Franklin, Warren, and Madison M.T." (M.T. was Madison Territory that became Madison County, Alabama) When John Wood, a Cherokee, received his reservation No. 34 on July 10, 1817, in Boxes Cove (name later changed to Doran's Cove), he had already entered into an agreement to deed the 640 acres to James Doran. The agreement was signed by James Doran and by the "mark" of John Wood. It was witnessed by Thomas Russell, Sr. and Thomas J. Russell. The 640 acre reserve was surveyed on January 18, 1819, but this original document handed down from owner to owner of the James Doran property was not signed. This document states the survey was made "agreeable to his permit from the agent's office dated January 18, 1818."

NOTE: This shows that the surveyor had to have a permit to work in the Cherokee Nation in January 1818.

*Another interesting PERMIT signed by Wm Smith, Acting Assistant Agent, dated January 8, 1818, at the Cherokee Agency, reads as follows:*

*"Captain John Wood, a Cherokee, who hath registered to remain and is entitled to a reservation on the East side of the Mississippi in Boxes Cove is hereby authorized and permitted to hire and employ James Doran, James Jenkins, Thomas Russell, David McDaniel, and John Lane to work on his said reservation. Given under my hand this date above. William Smith, Acting Ast. Agent"* Were they clearing land???

The official Robert Armstrong survey dated Dec 1, 1820, shows that James Doran and Aaron Armstrong were the chain carriers for the 1820 survey.

Most likely James Doran began building a house on this tract around the same time the Wood reservation was first surveyed in 1819. When James Doran sold his former home site in Franklin County, TN, in January 1821, he signed as "James Doran of Jackson County, Alabama".

The original front of the Doran house was made of logs with a rock chimney on either side of the house. The back portion was made of native limestone rock and likely served as the first kitchen and smoke house. There are "X" designed openings at the top of the back side in the stone section that would have allowed smoke to escape. This design is very similar to the stone kitchen in the house built by General James Winchester east of Nashville, TN, in the early 1800s.

NOTE: When your author toured General Winchester's house in the late 1970s, she was told the "X" shaped openings allowed the smoke to escape from that room.

John Wood's tract was granted as a life estate; therefore, he could not legally sell it. In December 1822, John Wood petitioned the U.S. Congress for location of his reservation and requested that "he may be permitted to purchase the same at the minimum price." However, this request was not acted upon by the House.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec 3, 1822, p. 83

In their June 16, 1817 "article of agreement" James Doran stated he would give "Capt. Wood as compensation for said land a sufficient maintenance treating him during his life in the same friendly manner as he has heretofore done since he (Wood) has lived with him." No monetary consideration was mentioned.

James Doran is buried in Doran's Cove Cemetery. The inscription on his marker reads: Major James Doran died October 28, 1840 in the 76<sup>th</sup> year of his age. After the Cherokee Treaty of 1828, many of the Cherokees (still living in this area) voluntarily enrolled as emigrants under the Treaty of 1828. On December 2, 1829, William Wood, John Wood, Charles Wood, Peggy Wilkison & family, and OLD MR. WOOD (who then resided in the Nickajack, Alabama area) voluntarily enrolled to move to Arkansas. (SOURCE: CHEROKEE EMIGRATION ROLLS 1817-1835 transcribed and published by Jack D. Baker)

Most likely OLD MR. WOOD was Captain John Wood who gave his reservation to James Doran in 1817. It is highly likely that Captain John Wood died in Arkansas shortly after 1830. This theory is substantiated by a deed recorded in Jackson County, Alabama Deed Book D, pages 268-269. On April 21, 1832, Charles Wood "of the Cherokee Nation of Indians of Arkansas" attempted to convey the John Wood reservation to Joseph Elliott. The land description in this deed is the exact same description of the 640 acres in the Wood reservation owned by James Doran. Although Elliott never took possession of the Doran tract, the deed does show that Charles Wood was an heir of John Wood who must have died shortly before this deed was made.

THOMAS RUSSELL, WILLIAM RUSSELL, and JAMES RUSSELL lived in Franklin County, TN in 1812 and 1814 (SOURCE: 1812 Franklin County, TN Tax List. and 1814 Letter to R. J. Meigs.) These Russell men followed their Franklin County, TN neighbor, James Doran, to Alabama after Doran settled on the Wood reservation. Thomas Russell, Sr. (James Doran's brother-in-law) was one of the men permitted to help James Doran and John Wood work on the Wood reservation per the 1818 work permit cited on page 8. James Doran deeded land in the reservation tract to two members of the Russell family and to William Jenkins (Thomas Russell, Sr.'s brother-in-law). William Jenkins soon built a house almost identical to the floor plan of James Doran's house. Thomas Russell, Sr. is buried next to James Doran in the Doran's Cove Cemetery.

WILLIAM JONES, WILLIAM J. PRICE, and ROCKY SPRINGS

William James Price (1793-1868) was the son of Richard and Lucy (Estill) Price, Sr., and they were both enumerated on the 1810 Russell County, VA Tax List. They had moved to Warren County, TN in time to appear on the 1812 Warren County, TN Tax List.

William Jones, head of a Cherokee family, was granted a 640-acre reservation for life in 1817 and (unlawfully) sold it to William James Price in 1819. Patty Woodall shared the following information taken from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Record Group 75, entry 229, Reservation Claims 1837-1839, Claim of William Jones No. 1214:

In 1831, Richard Price (Sr.) made a deposition stating the following: "In 1819 Richard Price was present at a trade between William J. Price and a Mr. Clark for an improvement known as the William Jones

reservation which had been left in the possession of Mr. Clark while Jones was on a visit to the southern part of the State. Shortly after the trade took place, William Jones returned and demanded possession of his reservation but could not obtain possession of it from William J. Price. William Jones attempted to build a cabin on another part of the reservation which was unimproved land but was prevented from doing so. But in 1824 William J. Price leased the reservation from William Jones paying Jones a consideration for the same and took possession under him for a limited time or during Jones' natural life. Richard Price further stated that William Jones was living in the State of Alabama."

The Journal of the U. S. House of Representatives, December 24, 1830, page 100, records a petition made by William J. Price stating that "he had purchased a certain William Jones' tract of land reserved to him by a treaty between the U.S. and the Cherokee Indians, and that said Jones removed from said land, whereby the said land became forfeited to the United States; and praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of said land may be granted to him and his assignees, Robert McFarland and Alexander H. Price. This request was sent to the Committee on Public Lands and no action was taken in 1830.

On December 30, 1844, William J. Price again petitioned Congress for title to the Jones reservation. (Reference: Journal of the U.S. House of Representatives, December 30 1844, page 144.)

This petition was passed from the 29<sup>th</sup> Congress to the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> Congress Second Session before it was finally passed on March 3, 1853. (Reference: Journal of the U.S. House of Representatives, March 3, 1853, p. 765)

**IT TOOK WILLIAM J. PRICE 34 years to obtain a clear title to this reservation tract. In the meantime, Wm. J. Price was the original patentee of 317 acres of public land that adjoined the William Jones reservation on its east, north, and west sides.**

William James Price married Malinda Gaines (1797-1868), daughter of William D. Gaines. As stated on page 7, Wm. D. Gaines moved his family from Tennessee to Alabama in 1819 and located in Jackson County after Gaines purchased the Thomas Jones reservation which was north of the William Jones reservation secured by Wm. J. Price in 1819. Most likely Wm. J. Price married Malinda Gaines in 1820 or 1821, as their daughter, Sarah was born in 1822. 10



The 1840 Jackson County census lists William J. Price and his wife as age 40-50. He was born in 1793, so he was 47. She was born in 1797, so she was 43.) There are no children shown in their household in 1840. However, in the 1850 census there is a Malinda Price, age 16, living with Wm. J. and Malinda Price. WHO WAS this Malinda, age 16? The 1850 Jackson County farm census shows Wm. J. Price owned 650 acres of land (250 acres improved and 400 acres unimproved) valued at \$2,000.00 with livestock valued at \$1710.00.

Various U.S. Post Office records show that William J Price was postmaster at Rocky Springs on February 26, 1839, and in 1845, 1851, and 1855.

William J. and Malinda Price made a deed to the Antioch congregation for the Rocky Springs Church and Cemetery in February 1860 per Jackson County, AL Deed Book 79, pages 8 and 9. After their death, William James Hughes (administrator of W. J. Price's estate) discovered that Malinda had not signed the deed; therefore, W. J. and Sarah Hughes made another deed to Rocky Springs Church for the same acreage in 1870.

William James Price's parents were Richard and Lucy (Estill) Price, Sr. In a deposition in support of his brother Anjer Price's application for a Revolutionary War pension, Richard Price, Sr. stated that he and Anjer both married the same day - April 10, 1783, in Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Richard Price, Sr. and his brothers Anjer and Daniel Price are on the 1810 Russell County, VA Tax List. Richard Price, Sr. and his brother Reuben Ryan Price; Meredith Price; Elisha Price; Richard Price, Jr.; Drury and Mary called Polly (Price) Wood; and Nicholas Hughes are on the 1812 Warren County, TN Tax List. Anjer Price had followed them to Warren County, TN by 1818.

Richard Price, Wm. J. Price, and Reuben R. Price bought goods at the estate sale of James Gilliland in 1824. Meredith Price is also mentioned in this document (Jackson County, AL Probate Records, 1826-1830, pages 42, 43, 44, 60, and 62)

Anjer Price (son of Reuben Ryan Price) died in Jackson County, AL, in 1826. Nancy Price, Administratrix (his widow) swore to the inventory of Anjer's estate on March 17, 1826 (Jackson County, AL Probate Records 1826-1830, page 68)

Jane Price, the Administratrix of the estate of Francis Price (his widow) swore to the inventory of Francis' estate on November 10, 1821 (Jackson County, AL Probate Records 1820-1830, page 19.) Francis Price is thought to be another brother of Richard Price, Sr. Could this Francis Price have been the father of John Arlington Price who sold the land to John F. Anderson in 1850 that is the heart of Stevenson??

In 1830, Richard Price, Sr. (age 70-80) was living with his son John E. Price in Jackson Co, AL. At the time of the 1840 census, Richard Price, Sr. was living with his son Richard Price, Jr. in Hamilton Co, TN. At the time of the 1850 census Richard Price, Sr. (age 93) was living with his son, William J. Price. Price family researchers think Richard Price, Sr. died ca. 1853. If he was still living with Wm. J. Price at the time of his death, was he buried in Rocky Springs Cemetery? 11

**HARDY DOYAL and DOYAL'S MILL, forerunner of BOLIVAR**

- 1779 Born in Virginia
- 1802 Married Mary Hart in Virginia
- 1807 Married Elizabeth S. (Betsey) Lamkin in Columbia Co, GA
- 1817 Moved to Stone Fort - then in Franklin Co, TN
- 1819 Petitioned Tennessee Legislature for divorce from Betsey Lamkin Doyal in Franklin Co, TN. Divorce granted in 1819 by State of TN.
- 1820 Moved to Jackson County, AL; built Doyal's Mill
- 1821 Doyal's Mill was one of four voting precincts in Jackson County
- 1824 Hardy Doyal and George Caperton petitioned U.S. Congress for right of pre-emption to purchase lands on which they had erected mills. Petition referred to Public Lands Committee on Feb 9, 1824. Laid on table on Apr 23, 1824
- 1825 Doyal's Mill P. O. was established and Hardy Doyal was postmaster
- 1826 Appointed Justice of Peace and re-appointed JP in 1829
- 1830 On Sept 23, 1830, Hardy Doyal purchased 79.80 acres in the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 1, Range 8 East, Certificate 3040. This acreage joined the north side of the John Benge Reservation (The old stage road now County Road 75 ran across one corner of this property.) His neighbors in Section 33 were Alexander Gilliland, Robert W. Gilliland, and William Dawson.
- 1830 March 8, 1830 (21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Congress, Session I) p. 376, Hardy Doyal made claim out of transactions in Seminole War. Hardy Doyal petitioned again to 21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Congress, Session II, page 291 and page 570.
- 1830 1830 Jackson County, AL census:
- |                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 male under 5: Edward Clark Doyal | 2 females under 5 |
| 1 male 5-10: Joseph Calloway Doyal | 1 female 5-10     |
| 1 male 40-50: Hardy Doyal          | 1 female 20-30    |
- Edward C. Doyal purchased 40 acres in Section 3, T4, R9E on Sep 8, 1854
- 1833 Doyal's Mill P. O. name changed to BOLIVAR. Lemuel Gilliam postmaster.
- 1834 December 30, 1834 edition of the HUNTSVILLE DEMOCRAT carried notice summoning the Administrator of Hardy Doyal's estate to court
- 1840 1840 Jackson County, AL census for Nancy Doyal
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 male under 5    | 2 females 15-20 |
| 1 male 10-15 male | 2 female 20-30  |
| 2 males 30-30     | 1 female 50-60  |
- 12

TIMELINE FOR DR. LEMUEL GILLIAM: EARLY SETTLER OF OLD BOLIVAR  
1790-1791

Dr. Lemuel Gilliam born in North Carolina

1806 Lemuel Gilliam's family lived in Tennessee . John Gilliam was on 1804 Wilson Co, TN Tax List. (A John Gilliam signed August 26, 1806 Petition to form Warren County, TN)

1806 John Gilliam (Lemuel's father) went to Franklin Co, TN, and "put his initials on a tree" and directed John, Jr. and his DeLoach son-in-law to build him a cabin on land he chose.

1806 On April 10, Lemuel Gilliam came with a negro of his father's and lived that summer with his brother John in cabin and made corn crop there.

1807 On 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August, John Gilliam, Sr. made his occupant claim of 200 acres in Franklin Co, TN, and moved to the cabin his son John, Jr. had built and "enjoyed the benefit of the crop made by his son Lemuel" at that place. (*Reports of cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of errors and appeals of Tennessee John Haywood in one volume, p. 136, published by Melville M. Bigelow of the Memphis Bar*)

1807-1811 Lemuel received academic education and studied medicine. WHERE????

1812 Lemuel Gilliam on 1812 Warren Co, TN Tax List

1812-1813 Member of debate society in McMinnville, TN and practiced medicine in McMinnville, TN area. (1840s Memoir of Samuel H. Laughlin of Warren and Rutherford Counties, TN)

1820 Enumerated on 1820 Warren Co, TN census and signed a petition to build a jail in McMinnville, TN (Tennessee Department of Archives & History records)

1822 Lemuel's brother , Thomas Gilliam, appointed Lemuel as Executor of his Last Will and Testament (Franklin County, TN Will Book 1, page 48)

1824 Lemuel Gilliam was living in Doyal's Mill, Alabama, as he purchased two items at estate sale of James Gilliland: a Negro girl Mary for \$300.00 and a stand of curtains for \$10.375. Lemuel Gilliam was estate administrator of James Gilliland, deceased. Lemuel Gilliam was court appointed guardian of William and Jefferson Gilliland per Jackson County Orphans Court (Probate) Records. 1820-1830, pages 42-44 and pages 59-64.

1824 Dr. Lemuel Gilliam married circa 1824. His wife was Sarah Dawson, daughter of William and Judah /Judith Dawson who purchased part of John Benge's Reservation in 1821. William Dawson signed the 1819 Memorial and lived at Doyal's Mill/Bolivar. NOTE: Wm. Dawson owned 213.33 acres "on the head of Benge Creek". This tract sold by John Benge to Wm Dawson . Dawson heirs sold it to David & John Caulfield, June 13, 1839 (Jackson Co Deed Book A, p. 136). All parties lived in Bolivar.

1825 Lemuel's father, John Gilliam, appointed Lemuel and Jacob Turnery as Executors of his Last Will and Testament (Franklin Co, TN Will Book 1, pages 58 and 59)

1826 Appointed by Alabama Legislature as one of 5 commissioners to lay off a town, surveying and selling lots at the permanent seat of justice for the County of Jackson and "cause the public buildings for said county to be erected and caused to be laid out a public square of such dimensions as they may deem proper." The commissioners were also to receive proposals for building a Court House and Jail (in Bellefonte). (Act of the Alabama Legislature approved January 7, 1826)

1830 Dr. Lemuel Gilliam was postmaster at Doyal's Mill 1830 - 1841

1830 Dr. Lemuel Gilliam and David Caulfield were administrators of the estate of James Preston and certified the inventory of Preston's estate on January 30, 1830 (Jackson County Probate Court Records, 1820-1830, page 161)



1830 Lemuel Gilliam lived 2 houses from Hardy Doyal per 1830 Jackson County, AL census for Lemuel Gilliam:  
1 male 5-10  
2 males 20-30  
1 male 30-40 (Lemuel was 39 or 40)  
1 male 40-50  
2 females 15-20  
1 female 30-40 (Sarah Dawson Gilliam who was 34)

1833 Most likely it was Dr. Lemuel Gilliam who changed the name of Doyal's Mill Post Office to Bolivar Post Office (Dr. Gilliam was known to be a well-read man and is likely to have known of Simon Bolivar, hero of Venezuela, and Bolivar's death in 1830.)

1835 Dr. Lemuel Gilliam purchased the West half of the Northwest quarter of fractional Section 32, Township 1, Range 8E in Jackson Co, AL., from Alexander Gilliland of Lincoln Co, TN. Consideration: \$300.00. Deed witnesses were David Caulfield and (Dr.) Hugh Pogue who lived in Bolivar.

1839 LEMUEL GILLIAM, David Caulfield, and Francis Young were appointed by the Jackson County Orphans Court as commissioners to sell some real estate owned by the late William Dawson. These 3 commissioners sold the property at public auction on June 18, 1839, to Thomas Scruggs who was the highest bidder. (Jackson County, AL Deed Book A, pages 475-576)

1840 Lemuel Gilliam lived 2 houses from Dr. Hugh Pogue who was the Surgeon in Caulfield's Company in Florida Indian War. Lemuel Gilliam lived next door to John F. Cowan and 4 houses from George F. Overdeer (known to be a merchant in old Bolivar) and 6 houses from John Gilliam who was age 20-30 in 1840.

1840 census for Lemuel Gilliam:  
1 male 15-20  
3 males 20-30  
1 male 30-40  
1 male 40-50 (Lemuel was 49 or 50)  
1 male 50-60  
1 female 40-50 (Sarah Dawson Gilliam was 44)

1850 and 1860 Lemuel Gilliam was enumerated in 1850 Marion Co, TN census and lived near William D. Gaines, James and Paulina (Gaines) Russell, and Arthur and Lemuel Long. William Gilliam, age 25, and his wife Mary, age 19, and Isham H. Gilliam, age 33, lived near Dr. Lemuel Gilliam. In 1850, Lemuel was 59, born NC, Sarah was 54, born NC. Living with them: Pleasant, age 22, Mary, age 15, and Lemuel, age 10. In the 1860 Marion Co, TN Census Lemuel Gilliam's occupation was Doctor. Only he and his wife Sarah appeared in his household in 1860.

In the 1860s, Matthew Powers Blue of Montgomery, Alabama, wrote a brief history of Jackson County, AL, and a copy of his handwritten, unpublished manuscript was obtained by the writer from the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Mr. Blue stated: "Dr. Lemuel Gilliam, an intelligent and successful physician, was an early settler at Bolivar. He was an honest man of strong and impulsive feelings. To disparage General (Andrew) Jackson or Democracy in his presence was a rather delicate matter."

Mr. Blue's description of Bolivar: "Crow Creek empties into the Tennessee River 4 miles below Bolivar. Bolivar is in the upper part of the county 16 miles north of Bellefonte. It was at one time a flourishing village but at present contains only a few inhabitants. It is declining in the shade of Stevenson, two miles distant from Bolivar." NOTE 1: The writer suspects these were approximate distances.

NOTE 2: Your author and Patty Woodall agree the oldest section of old Bolivar was located in the north half of the Bengé Reservation. 1840s and 1850s vintage maps show Bolivar was located on the only road (at that time) leading from Jasper, Tennessee, to Bellefonte, Alabama, between Widow's Creek and Crow Creek. A Civil War map places Bolivar on the same road a very short distance north of Stevenson, Alabama.