



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

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JANUARY 2013

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, January 27, 2013, 2:00 pm, at the Scottsboro Depot Museum located at the corner of Maple Avenue and Houston Street. Program Vice President Kelly Goodowens invites each of you to be a part of the program by "Showing and Telling" about one of your favorite family treasures or antiques. Jen Stewart will "show and tell" of her family heirloom christening gown. Ann B. Chambless will show her 1846 Mark Barbee Bible and tell how she rescued the Bible from a community college library in Lenoir, North Carolina. YOU are invited to come prepared to "Show and Tell" about your family heirloom or collection. See Page 2 for more information.

SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM NEWS: Open to the public each Friday from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm. Have you seen the latest museum exhibits? IF NOT, you are invited to bring family members and friends for a Friday viewing. Special tours can be arranged on days other than Fridays by calling 256-474-3556 or 256-259-1129 A guided tour also consists of a brief overview of the January 8, 1865, Civil War skirmish at the Scottsboro Depot.

2013 JCHA DUES are now due and payable.

ANNUAL DUES (except Senior Citizens)	\$20.00
Senior Citizens, 65 and older	\$15.00
Life Membership Dues	\$150.00

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

To join the JCHA or pay your 2013 dues, YOU MAY USE THE FORM ON THE LAST PAGE.

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

**JCHA PROGRAM MEETING
JANUARY 27, 2013, 2:00 pm
at Scottsboro Depot Museum:
The January program will be
"Show and Tell". IF you will
be sharing a family heirloom
or item from your antique
collection, please call Kelly
Goodowens, 256-259-1129 to
be placed on the program
agenda.**

**2012 SCOTTSBORO DEPOT
MUSEUM VISITORS:**

After the weekly Friday opening in June 2012, the Scottsboro Depot Museum was visited by 527 individuals from 15 States and 3 people from South Korea. The volunteer docents also provided special tours for the 2012 Leadership Jackson County group and the 2012 Youth Leadership group during the month of November.

**JCHA 2013 ANNUAL OFF THE
BEATEN PATH BUS TOUR:**

The JCHA Executive Board is already making plans for the October 2013 Bus Tour. Details will be announced in the July CHRONICLES and at the July program meeting.

**2013 JCHA DUES are now
due and payable. IF PAID
2013 does not appear on your
mailing label, please send
your dues check to Treasurer,
JCHA, P. O. Box 1494,
Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.
You may use the form on the
bottom of the last page
(page 14) of this issue of the
CHRONICLES. PLEASE
INCLUDE YOUR 9-digit ZIP
CODE for renewals/new
membership.**

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

Your dues allow the association to continue to publish and mail the CHRONICLES to local and out-of-state members.

The JCHA is pleased to have several university libraries and State agencies as paid members.

**DON'T FORGET: The
2014 AHA conference
will be hosted by the
JCHA in Scottsboro.**

Some Misconceptions Regarding the Trail of Tears Corrected

By Patty Woodall

Misconceptions have been propagated thru the years regarding the conditions and treatment of the Cherokees during the time of the Trail of Tears when the Cherokees were forcibly removed from their homes in the East and moved to the West. While some of the statements are accurate, others are not. This article will address situations that are generally unknown.

The biggest inaccurate statement that has been propagated is that one-fourth of the Cherokees died on the way west. On the 1835 Cherokee census were 18,335 people. That number consisted of 16,542 Cherokees, 201 whites who were adopted Cherokee citizens having married a Cherokee and 1,592 black slaves. There were 1,033 deaths on the way west or about 6% of the population. The 1,033 deaths can be broken down into 353 deaths in the holding camps before emigration or 2% of the population and 680 deaths on the way west or 4% of the population.¹ This is a far cry from the one-fourth or 25% death rate that has been inaccurately reported. There were 2,104 Cherokees missing from the detachment rosters or 11% who apparently did not go west and "hid out" in the east.

Let's look at what the Cherokee Treaty of 1835 provided for the Cherokees. It provided funds for payment for improvements made upon the lands and for ferries which was called valuations.² It also provided funds for the Cherokees to subsist for a year after their arrival in the west.³ Further, the treaty provided "that a sufficient number of steamboats and baggage-wagons shall be furnished to remove them comfortably, and so as not to endanger their health, and that a physician well supplied with medicines shall accompany each detachment of emigrants removed by the Government." It also provided that the Cherokees who were able to remove themselves would be paid \$20 per family member and "in lieu of their one year's rations they shall be paid the sum of thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents [per family member] if they prefer it." Further, the treaty provided for spoliations of every kind.⁴

In researching the Alabama Cherokees I have been amazed at the amount of original information available. Just recently new information, found in the National Archives in Washington, DC, became available regarding the Trail of Tears. Men were hired and paid to haul Cherokees to the holding camps along with their baggage or property. The point being that, in all cases, the Cherokees did not leave their homes with just the clothes on their backs nor were they taken at gun point.

On July 22, 1838, a voucher shows that William Haney was paid \$59.00 for hire of two wagons and teams, consisting of four oxen each, and one cart with two oxen to convey the families and property of Samuel and George W. Gunter from their homes at Gunter's Landing to the holding camp at Fort Morrow on June 20 thru 22, 1838.⁵ Few of the vouchers state the name of the Cherokee family being transported. It is unknown if all the Cherokee families were transported along with their property and it is also unknown exactly of what their property consisted.

In a letter from 1st Lt. B. Poole to Lt. Col. William Gates is reported that the greater part of Peter Miller's baggage has "gone on".⁶ Peter Miller and a couple of other families were late leaving and were catching up with the Benge Detachment but his baggage had "gone on" with the detachment. Capt. John Fox Baldrige with 13 in his family was taken to the holding camp near Ross's Landing in Tennessee. While waiting to go West, Col. Lindsay granted indulgence to 70 families or about 400 Cherokees to leave the camps and hunt situations to suit themselves. Some went home. All were informed that they could receive rations. Some went immediately to receive ration and others waited before receiving rations. All were immediately given rations and none went away empty handed.⁷

The John Benge detachment left Fort Payne on September 28, 1838 and arrived in the West on January 11, 1839. Sixty wagon and teams, which consisted of between 555 and 605 horses, mules or oxen at any given time, were hired for 1,200 Cherokees.⁸ A physician, Dr. William P. Rolls, and a translator, A. P. Lowery, for the physician were hired for the detachment.⁹ A grave digger, named Two Thousand, was provided.¹⁰ Subsistence for the 1,200 Cherokees for the duration of the trip was \$19,776. Soap was even provided at a cost of \$456.20. Forage for the horses, mules and oxen amounted to \$24,720. It cost more to feed the animals than the people. Other costs added amounted to a total of \$97,529.20 spent for the entire detachment during the trip.¹¹

In a letter dated September 29, 1838 John Benge wrote to Chief John Ross stating that only 83 tents were available and more were needed. He further stated that Mr. Colborn, the Contractor, had offered to procure the necessary supply of more tents at Huntsville if he were so instructed. He further stated that at least 2/3 of the emigrants were in a destitute condition in need of shoes, clothing and blankets and asked that those items be forwarded to them on the road to Huntsville or funds provided to purchase these items in Huntsville.¹² All of the above indicates that care and concern for the emigrant's welfare and comfort was an uppermost priority.

A letter written by John Page of the Page detachment showed his concern about the emigrants. He stated that it had snowed, rained or hailed nearly every day and was freezing too. The blankets had to be thawed every morning before they could be rolled up. The sick children and adults had to go in the wagons on top of their baggage to prevent them from freezing and the detachment was compelled to have fires along the road where the sick people were taken off the wagon to warm them and dry their blankets before putting them back on the wagons.¹³

A little known fact is that all the Cherokees were paid for their improvements upon the land. Different valuing agents visited the Cherokees in Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama. The valuations ranged from \$10 to \$37,546.75 for Joseph Vann of Hamilton Co, TN. I do not have any valuations for North Carolina. Thirty-five valuations were over \$10,000 in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Ten of those valuations were in Tennessee, 17 were in Georgia and 8 were in Alabama, which included Edward Gunter, Silas Choate, Isabella Choate, John Riley, Joseph Crutchfield, Richard Fields, John Gunter Jr. and the estate of John Gunter Sr.¹⁴ However, this is just a very small percentage of the valuations with most being less than \$1,000. Those items

valued included houses, Negro cabins and outbuildings including chicken houses, cotton and corn fields and pastures, fence rails, fenced lots, fruit trees including apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum trees, wells, mills and ferries.¹⁵

The Spirit aka John Huss's valuation was in Wills Valley [see below].¹⁶ The chimney that is standing in Fort Payne as a historic site is where John Huss's home was located. As you can see from below, his chimney was wooden but at a later period it was replaced with a rock chimney. The foundation of the house has been excavated and found to be the exact size as the dimensions of Huss's house. John Huss was a full Cherokee and his name prior to his conversion to Christianity was The Spirit.

One dwelling house 19 x 18 ft, two story, hughed [hewed] logs, chinked and dobed, lined inside with boards, puncheon floor, board loft, shingled roof, one tight window, two doors, cased and faced, good batten shutters, wooden chimbley [sic], rock back hearth and jambs. \$100.00

One shed room 19 x 10 ft, one story hughed [hewed] logs, puncheon floor, board roof nailed on, lined with boards, one door cased and faced, batten shutters, wooden chimbley, rock back hearth and jambs. \$ 25.00

One house 18 x 16 ft, 1 ½ story hughed [hewed] logs, puncheon floor, board loft, board roof, lined with boards, one board door, shutters, wooden chimbley, rock back hearth and jambs.	\$50.00
One shed room 16 x 12 feet, one story, skelped logs, puncheon floor, board roof, lined with boards, one door, shutters and one window, wooden chimbley, rock back and hearth.	\$ 25.00
One smoke house 14 x 12 ft, skelped logs, board roof, lined with boards, Board shutters, dirt floor.	\$ 18.00
One hen house 10 x 8 ft, ½ story, round poles, board roof, dirt floor	\$ 5.00
Yard enclosure, one acre, good fence	\$ 12.00
One stable 14 x 14 ft, one story, round poles, board roof, troft and rack	\$ 18.00
One stable 20 x 16 ft, 1 ½ story, round logs, board roof, troft and rack	\$ 25.00
One acre horse lot, good fence	\$ 12.00
One garden, ¼ acre, post and rold fence	\$ 10.00
39 apple trees, large and bearing, \$3.00 each	\$117.00
60 peach trees, bearing \$1.00 each	\$ 60.00
1 ½ acre in one field, common fence	\$ 15.00
4 acres in one field, upland, common fence	\$ 32.00
1 ½ acre in one field, upland, common fence	\$ 12.00
4 acres in one field, good fence and land, \$12.00/acre	\$ 48.00
3 acres, cleared good land	\$ 18.00
540 rails, on fence	\$ 5.40
12 ¾ acres in one field, old land, ordinary fence, \$7/acre	\$89.24
6 peach trees, ordinary, old	\$ 3.00
8 acres in one field upland, ordinary fence \$7.00/acre	\$ 56.00
11 peach trees, ordinary, old	\$ 5.00
Total	\$861.14

It was a year and half after arriving in the West before the emigrants began receiving their one year's subsistence provided for in the Treaty of 1835. On June 10, 1840 John Baldridge who had 5 in his family received 155 lbs of bacon and 155 pecks of corn worth \$20.15.¹⁷

On July 10, 1840 John Baldrige received 122 quarts of salt, 122 pecks of corn and 62 lbs of bacon worth \$11.07.¹⁸ On August 10, 1840 John Baldrige received 754 lbs of beef and 305 quarts of salt worth \$65.58.¹⁹

Some spoliation claims were taken at the Wills Town between August 22 and September 13, 1838 and were given before Jesse G. Beeson and George C. Lowrey. These claims covered anything the Cherokees had lost at any point in time. The heirs of Wateah Benge made a claim for 10 acres of cleared land of first quality and some camps on Crow Town Island where Wateah Benge lived in 1818. A white man named Ezekiel King drove her off her improvement and dispossessed her of it. She also had 25 to 100 head of hogs, which the white people killed.²⁰

On April 20, 1838 Sally Lowrey of Nickajack filed a spoliation claim with the First Board of Commissioners for a horse worth \$80 that was stolen in 1821 by a white man named Underwood.²¹ Prior to the Benge detachment leaving Widow Sally, Trunk, Skiauka among others filed spoliations that were rendered in by Edward Gunter.²² On March 28, 1842 Peggy Mink made claim for property abandoned on Thompson's Creek south of Gunter's Landing at Creek Path, Alabama.²³

Various groups of Cherokees left the East at various times after the Treaty of 1835 emigrating to the West. In the first quarter of 1837 these people went west but not necessarily in the same group. John Gunter Jr. with 7 in his family was paid \$140 for transportation and \$233.31 for subsistence. Larkin Beavert with 5 in his family was paid \$100 for transportation and \$166.66 for subsistence. Benjamin Merrill with 14 in his family was paid \$280 for transportation and \$466.62 for subsistence.²⁴

The valuations, spoliation claims, transportation and subsistence were partially paid in the East with the remainder being paid in the West. However, if a Cherokee owed anyone monies, it was deducted from the amount received in the East.¹ So in many cases the Cherokees had money to spend on the way West should they have needed it.

The horror of the Removal was being forcefully removed from your home regardless of how you were treated.

- 1 Clark, Jerry. Archivist for the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., private paper unpublished. Note: there are several different sources for the statistics of deaths during the Trail of Tears time period. All are in the same general numerical range as the ones stated here varying only slightly.
- 2 Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p.443, Article 9.
- 3 Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p.443, Article 8.
- 4 Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p.443, Article 8.
- 5 Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p.443, Article 8.
- 6 Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p.444, Article 10.
- 7 Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of Treasury. National Archives and Records Center, College Park, Maryland, Record Group 217 Entry 712 Indian Accounts, Voucher 154, Sub-voucher 24, Sub-sub-voucher 15.
- 8 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Microfilm M-1475, Roll 2 frames 370-371.
- 9 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Microfilm M-1475, Roll 2, Frames 0123-0127. Letter from John S. Young to General N. Smith, Superintendent Cherokee Emigration dated August 19, 1838 at Ross's Landing.
- 10 John Ross Papers, Folder #528 (5126.887), The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art (a/k/a Gilcrease Museum), Tulsa OK.
- 11 John Ross Papers, Folder #912 (4026.708.3), The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art (a/k/a Gilcrease Museum), Tulsa OK.
- 12 John Ross Papers, Folder #912 (4026.708.3), The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art (a/k/a Gilcrease Museum), Tulsa OK.
- 13 John Ross Papers, Folder #719 (4026.1177), The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art (a/k/a Gilcrease Museum), Tulsa OK.
- 14 John Ross Papers, Folder #449 (4026.659), The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art (a/k/a Gilcrease Museum), Tulsa OK.
- 15 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75, Entry 201 Letters Received by the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence from Army Officers, Disbursing Officers, Indian Agents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Individual Indians, Reel 5, Frame 0142.
- 16 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75, Entry 247 Register of Payments.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group Entry 224 Property Valuations, McGee and Nixon Valuations, Vol. 25 Rice and McCoy Valuations and Rawlings and Massey Valuations, Vol. 26 Moore and Ricketts Valuations, Vol. 91 Rice and McCoy Valuations, Shaw and McMillan Valuations.
- 18 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group Entry 224 Property Valuations, Vol. 25 Rawlings and Massey Valuations, #9.
- 19 Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75, Entry 247 Register of Payments.

- 20Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of Treasury. National Archives and Records Center, College Park, Maryland, Record Group 217 Entry 525 Indian Accounts, Box 379 Acct 6432 FGHIJ-2 #487.
- 21Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of Treasury. National Archives and Records Center, College Park, Maryland, Record Group 217 Entry 525 Indian Accounts, Box 379 Acct 6432 FGHIJ-2 #218.
- 22Indian Pioneer Papers, Western History Collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK. Volume 105, Grant Foreman Interview #1425, claim #3 Anna Benge, Rebecca Benge, Nancy Benge, Richard Benge & Patsy, heirs of Wateah.
- 23Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75 Entry 231 First Board Spoliation Papers, #610.
- 24Tennessee Cherokee Collection. Tennessee State Library and Archives Manuscript Collection #1787, Box 4, Folders 6. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm Collection 815, Reel 1.
- 25Tennessee Cherokee Collection. Tennessee State Library and Archives Manuscript Collection #1787, Box 12, Folders 1-7. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm Collection 815, Reel 1. Tahlequah District Claims, Loose claim #195.
- 26Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75 Microfilm M-574 Roll 32 Special File 154 Transportation and Subsistence, frame 0067.
- 27Bureau of Indian Affairs. National Archives and Records Center, Washington, D.C., Record Group 75, Entry 247 Register of Payments.
- An 1820 Claim to Congress: Alabama Territory : 16TH CONGRESS NO. 537. 2d SESSION. CATTLE ILLEGALLY SEIZED AND SOLD. COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1820.
- Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John McCartney, of the State of Alabama, reported:

That the petitioner represents that, in the year 1817, he resided in Madison county, of the then Territory of Alabama; that his cattle would frequently, and unavoidably, run off to range upon the Indian lands; that, during this time, Lieutenant Houston, of the army of the United States, was ordered to remove intruders from the Indian lands, and to take all their stock; that, under this order, he forcibly took and carried from the lands aforesaid eighteen head of the petitioner's cattle, whereby he has sustained considerable loss, and for which he asks Congress to make him compensation.

It appears, by information the committee have received from the War Department, that General Jackson, at the time aforesaid, was ordered to cause to be removed, by military force, all persons who should be found upon the Indian lands, and to destroy their houses and improvements. In executing this order, General Jackson gave directions to Lieutenant Houston to destroy not only their houses and improvements, but also to seize their stock, and deliver it over into the hands of the marshal. Pursuant to order, Lieutenant Houston delivered to the agent of John Childers, marshal for the district of West Tennessee, fifty-one head of cattle and one horse creature, which were advertised and sold according to the laws and customs of that State. Other cattle, besides these, were subsequently taken, but the marshal refused to receive them. There is no evidence in the Treasury Department that any money arising from the sale has been paid to the United States.

Such were the proceedings under the order from the War Department to remove intruders from the Indian lands; the order extended only to the destruction of their houses and improvements, not to the confiscation of their property. The committee are of opinion that, if General Jackson exceeded the order, when he caused to be seized and delivered over to the civil authority the stock which belonged to intruders, he would, according to the laws and usages of Government, be personally and individually responsible for any invasion of private rights committed without authority. The following resolution is therefore submitted:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Sir: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 11, 1820.

Enclosed you will receive the petition of John McCartney, and the papers which were transmitted with it.

It does not appear that any payment has been made to the Treasury of the United States on account of the money arising from the sale of cattle or other property of those who have intruded upon the public lands or Indian hunting grounds.

There is no evidence in the possession of this Department which has any relation to the case of the petitioner.

I remain, your most obedient servant, Honorable LEWIS WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee of Claims p.10

SOME FIRSTS FOR SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA
compiled by Ann B. Chambless

The first people to purchase/own land in what is now the heart of downtown Scottsboro, Alabama, were:

Joseph P. Frazier - 1831

John Cock Eddes - 1833 & 1835 (sold his land to Robert T. Scott, and Eddes moved to Texas before 1850 census. Robert T. Scott moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro circa 1850.)

Robert Bynum - 1836

William Gullatt - 1836

Robert Skelton - 1836

Sintha Skelton - 1837

William Skelton - 1838

William McBroom - 1840

James T. Skelton - 1852

Robert T. Scott - 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856

The U.S. Post Office established a post office at Scott's Mill on May 10, 1854, and James M. Parks (one of Robert T. Scott's sons-in-law) served as the first postmaster.

First railroad through Scottsboro was the Memphis & Charleston Railway when tracks were completed from Stevenson to Memphis 1856-1857.

First railway depot in Scottsboro was opened in 1861 and provided both passenger and freight service until January 1892. Depot was Scottsboro's first brick building. Between 1857 and 1861, Scottsboro was served by a wooden platform. The Scottsboro water tank was located 2 miles west of the depot on Old Larkinsville Road, and water was piped from Shelton Cave to the water tank.

Scottsboro's founder and first city planner, Robert T. Scott, Sr., died in June 1863. He is buried in the Scott family cemetery near the intersection of Alabama Highway 35 and U.S. Highway 72.

SOME FIRSTS FOR SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA

(Continued)

The first business street in Scottsboro was first called Main Street (now Maple Avenue) and then Front Street.

NOTE: Present-day Mary Hunter Street was Railroad Avenue and present-day Houston Street was Railroad Street.)

Scottsboro citizens met some of their first Yankees when a large portion of General John A. Logan's Union Army 15th Corps encamped in Scottsboro between December 30, 1863 and May 1, 1864.

The Scottsboro depot was the site of its first (and only) Civil War skirmish on January 8, 1865, during a battle between General Hylan B. Lyon's CSA troops and the 101st Colored Infantry (Union) troops who were guarding the Scottsboro Depot.

Scottsboro was first incorporated on December 29, 1868. The governor appointed Alexander Snodgrass as Scottsboro's first mayor. Scottsboro's first city limits were set as one-half mile radius from the Scottsboro Depot. The incorporation act was amended on January 20, 1870.

NOTE: Robert T. Scott, Jr. (son of founder Robert T. Scott, Sr.) was the first elected mayor of Scottsboro. He served until 1872 when John W. Parks was elected mayor. M. P. Brown was elected in 1874, and Abner Rosson was elected in 1876. J. D. Snodgrass was the 9th mayor of Scottsboro and served the longest time - 42 years.

Jackson County's court records were moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro in November 1868. James M. Rosson was paid \$10.00 for his services in moving the county records.

Between November 1868 and 1870, Jackson County Circuit Court was held in a building on Main Street/Front Street owned by T. J. Wood. This building was also the home of the first church and school in Scottsboro.

SOME FIRSTS FOR SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA

Continued

In 1868, Probate Judge David Tate rented the first brick residence built in Scottsboro from M. V. Conley and moved the probate records to the Conley house on what is now Mary Hunter Street.

Scottsboro's first newspaper was printed in 1868, and Alexander Snodgrass was the editor. It was first called the JACKSON COUNTY HERALD.

W. H. Payne's Drug Store was opened in 1868 on what was then called Railroad Avenue (now Mary Hunter Street). Jacob Widner owned the first bakery/confectionery shop in Scottsboro, and Hugh Bynum owned the first bowling alley and billiard tables. Both businesses were located on Front/Main St.

Scottsboro got its first telegraph office in 1872, and its first telephone exchange in 1889.

The first two buildings on the court house square were built in 1875. The very first was the Brown building.

The Scott Male and Female Institute was organized in 1870 and was located north of the M&CRR near the foot of Tater Knob.

Scottsboro's first major fire was in 1881.

Between 1856 and 1886, the three roads entering and exiting Scottsboro included Tupelo Pike and its extension of what is now Maple Avenue; the road leading from Larkinsville to present day Houston Street, thus the route to the Scottsboro depot; and the Roseberry Creek Road otherwise known as the Guntersville Road. NOTE: In the early days there was no Willow Street or Garland Ferry Road. The route from Bellefonte was via Hollywood to present-day Pikeville Store and then down Tupelo Pike to the railroad track where the street followed the track to the depot.

BOOKS FOR SALE

NEW: THEY WOULDN'T LET US WIN: JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, VETERANS RELIVE THE VIETNAM WAR, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the Jackson County Historical Association, is now available in hardback (\$25.95) or paperback (\$15.95). Dr. Dykes did in-depth interviews with fifteen Vietnam veterans from Jackson County who graphically describe the extraordinarily difficult experiences they endured during their tour of duty. This is Dr. Dykes' fourth book in a series on the history of Jackson County. It is dedicated "to every soldier who served in the Vietnam War".

The book can be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum, the Scottsboro Public Library, or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center. If ordering by mail, add \$3.00 to the price of each book to cover postage and handling. Make your check to the JCHA (for either \$28.95 or \$18.95) and mail to JCHA VIETNAM BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

BUILDING BRIDGES AND ROADS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT: HISTORY OF COMPANY B FROM SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, DURING THE FORGOTTEN WAR by Dr. Ronald H. Dykes is divided into five sections. The first is a brief history of the Korean Conflict. The second section is a history of Company B which was a part of the 151st Combat Engineers Battalion. The third section includes Dr. Dykes' interviews with 13 members of Company B. The fourth section consists of 18 half-page pictures taken by Jake Word, the battalion photographer during the later part of his tour in Korea.

If ordering by mail, make your check in the amount of \$25.50 payable to JCHA and mail to JCHA KOREAN BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. The book can also be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum or the Heritage Center in Scottsboro for \$22.50.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA, is now priced at \$10.00 per hardback copy. The price by mail is \$14.00. Make check payable to JCHA HISTORY BOOK and mail to JCHA History Book, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

RENEW JCHA MEMBERSHIP - JANUARY 1

Membership Dues - New or Renewal

Annual Dues - \$20.00 SENIOR CITIZENS (65 or older) - \$15.00

Life Membership - \$150.00

Mail check to JCHA, P. O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768

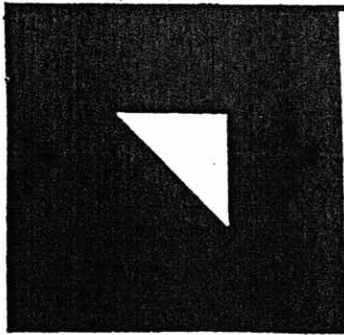
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ADDRESS-----

CITY-----**STATE**-----**ZIP CODE**-----

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VOLUME NO. 25, NO. 2

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APRIL 2013

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, April 28, 2013, 2:00 pm, at the Scottsboro Depot Museum located at the corner of Maple Avenue and North Houston Street. Program Vice President Kelly Goodowens will introduce the seven-member cast of the premier performance of AN APRIL 1864 DAY IN SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA. Feel free to invite a friend to join us as we step back 149 years in the bustling village of Scottsboro.

SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM NEWS: The depot museum now has a large, graded and graveled parking lot on the north side of Maple Avenue, diagonally across from the depot. The JCHA gratefully acknowledges the long-term lease of this lot by the E.R. Hembree heirs, the assistance of Attorney Jack Livingston, and the lot preparation work by Scottsboro Mayor Melton Potter and Street Superintendent Ronnie Dolberry and his able crew. There will be signs directing you to the new parking area.

2013 JCHA DUES are now due and payable.

ANNUAL DUES (except Senior Citizens)	\$20.00
Senior Citizens (65 and older)	\$15.00
Life Membership Dues	\$150.00

Members in good standing receive the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES in January, April, July, and October. Your dues help support the publication and mailing of the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES.

IF PAID 2013 DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR MAILING LABEL, PLEASE FORWARD YOUR 2013 DUES TO JCHA TREASURER, P. O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768.

To join the JCHA or pay your 2013 dues, YOU MAY USE THE FORM ON THE LAST PAGE (page 14). Please include your 9-digit zip code.

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Extracts From Official War Records - CIVIL WAR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING the 4th ALABAMA and Russell's Brigade:Sept 19 and 20, 1863. (659) In skirmish near Larkinsville, AL, Sept 25th. (688) Mentioned by Gen. George Crook (Union) in report of operations during Oct. (693) In report of Col. Abram O. Miller, fights of October 3d, near McMinnville.

No. 55--(255) Mentioned by J. L. Abernathy (Union), in Trenton, August 31, 1863. (332) By Robert B. Mitchell (Union) as in Martin's division, on road to Trenton, September 3d. (449) By James S. Negley (Union) as near Lafayette, September 8th.

No. 53--(500) In Col. A. A. Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863. (545) Scouts ordered to rejoin their commands, August 24th. (632) Mentioned in General Hindman's general orders, September 10th.

No. 54--(445) Mentioned by Col. Wm. J. Palmer (Union), Flat Gap, Dec 23, 1863.

No. 56--(891) Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, forces in east TN, Dec 31, 1863.

No. 58--(642) Same assignment under General Long. street, January 31, 1864.

No. 59--(283) Col. Jos. S. Gage (Union), Cottonville, AL, says: "The 4th regiment, Alabama cavalry, 900 men strong, arrived at Warrenton on the night of Apr 5, 1864, a part of Wheeler's command from Blue Hills." (870) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, Apr 30, 1864.

No. 73--(819) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864. (822) In front of enemy, Noonday Creek, Ga., June 21st.

No. 74--(642) In Morgan's Brig, Martin's Div, Army of TN, Atlanta campaign.

No. 75--(756) Mentioned by Gen. G. J. Pillow, June 2, 1864.

No. 78--(718) Gen. S. W. Melton says: "The four Alabama companies in McDonald's battalion hereby transferred to Russell's Alabama regiment." (856) In Allen's brigade, Martin's Div, army of Tennessee, Gen. Hood, September 20, 1864.

No. 93--(574, 609, 640) Mentioned by Federal officers: "Near Waterloo, Ala., January 4, 1865"; "Russell has 700 or 800 men," December 8, 1864. (775, 776) Report of Col. A. A. Russell of operations, October 26, 1864, to January 17, 1865, says: "After the evacuation of Decatur, my command pursued the retreating enemy from Huntsville to within fourteen miles of Stevenson (distance, forty-five miles), capturing about 450 negroes and 250 wagons, 1 train of cars and engine. My loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded." (1245) General Hood orders Russell's regiment to join Roddey's force and assist in the work of destroying the railroad from Decatur to Huntsville and thence to Stevenson, November 25, 1864.

1865. (796) General Chalmers' orders, Fourth and Seventh consolidated, Jan 19th.

No. 103--(46) In skirmish near Gurley's Tank, February 16, 1865. (931) By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, near Buena Vista, January 24th: "Captain Alexander, Fourth Alabama cavalry, will report with his command to Colonel Wheeler, commanding First Tennessee cavalry, at Columbus, or wherever he may be." (997) General Forrest ordered Colonel A. A. Russell to camp near Columbus.

(1031) Ordered to Montevallo, March, 1865.

4TH (RUSSELL'S) ALABAMA CAVALRY

Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in December, 1862, by the union of General Forrest's original battalion with six companies of the Fourth Alabama battalion and the Russell Rangers, or Fifteenth battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was in the attack on Fort Donelson and was attached, consecutively, to Russell's and Morgan's brigades, serving in the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee. It was warmly engaged at Chickamauga, and bore a full share in the operations of Longstreet's campaign in East Tennessee. It took a brilliant part in the Sequatchie Raid with four other Alabama regiments of cavalry; was in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. When Hood moved into Tennessee, the Fourth was employed for some time in the Tennessee Valley. After the Battle of Nashville it was assigned to Forrest's Corps. They were the last Confederate troops to surrender (surrendered at Gainesville, AL, on May 4, 1865.) Col. A. A. Russell was twice wounded; he was early placed in command of a brigade, and the regiment was for a long time under command of Lieut.-Col. Jos. M. Hambrick who was wounded at Calhoun, Ga.; Capt. Thomas W. Hampton was killed at Mossy Creek; Capt. Oliver B. Gaston was captured, and died in prison; Capts. Henry F. Smith, W. C. Bacot, Flavius J. Graham and David Davidson were wounded.

Roster

Aday, W. E. Co. F, A Private
Adkens, Charles W. Co. G Private
Adkerson, A. G. Co. C Private
Akridge, W. R. Co. B 2LT
Allen, F. M. Co. I Private
Allen, Newell Co. I Private
Allen, William Co. I Private
Allen, William H. Co. D, A Private
Anderson, Joseph R. Co. I Private
Anderson, Shade Co. E Private
Anderson, S. J. Co. C Private
Anderson, William Co. I Private
Andrews, T. B. Co. A Private
Angle, Joe Co. A _____
Angle, John Co. A _____
Ardis, John Co. H Private
Armstrong, J. A. Co. F Private
Armstrong, Lorenzo Co. I Private
Ashburn, D. C. B. Co. D Private
Ashley, J. R. Co. B Private
Atchley, James J. Co. G Private
Atchley, John A. Co. G Private
Atchley, John H. Co. G Private
Atkins, C. W. NCS QM Sgt
Austill, David Co. C Private
Austin, D. C. Co. E Private © Corporal
Austin, James R. Co. H Private
Austin, S. B. Co. E Private
Bacot, W. C. Co. A Private
Bailes, Benjamin E. Co. C
Sergeant © Private
Bailes, T. A. Co. C Private
Bailes, W. H. Co. C 1LT
Bailey, Eleazar Co. G Private
Bailey, James Co. B Private
Bailey, J. D. Co. F Private
Bailey, J. M. Co. F Private
Bailey, Thomas Co. I Private
Bain, I. Y. Co. H Private
Bain, M. M. Co. H Private

Bain, M. V. Co. H Private
Bain, Polk Co. H Private
Baker, A. I. Co. G Sergeant
Baker, A. W. Co. K Private
Baker, G. W. Co. E 1Sgt
Baker, I. C. Co. E Private
Baldrige, William A. Co. G Private
Baldwin, Peter T. Co. I Private
Balinger, Thomas M. Co. D Private
Barclay, A. F. Co. I Private
Barham, William T. Co. I 3L
Barrier, F. M. Co. E, Blacksmith
Barley, Joseph W. Co. K Private
Barnard, Francis M. Co. I Private
Baron, Noel M. Co. G, B
Corporal©Sergeant
Barren, William Co. K Private
Bassett, W. D. Co. F Private
Baugh, John F. Co. I Private
Baxter, Alford Co. C Private
Baxter, Stephen B. Co. G Private
Baxter, William B. Co. G Private
Beadles, Benjamin Co. G Private
Beard, Arthur H. Co. I, 1LT
Beard, C. D. Co. A Private
Beard, James Co. C Private
Beard, William Co. A Sergeant
Beavers, A. I. Co. K Private
Bell, C. Co. K Private
Bell, C. A. Co. K Private
Belle, William Co. K Private
Beller, Peter M. Co. K Private
Bennett, F.M. Co. C _____
Benson, I. S. Co. H Private
Benson, Solomon Co. G Private
Bernard, William Co. I Private
Berry, George W. Co. I Private
Berry, Isaac M. Co. I Private
Berry, John M. Co. G Private
Bevel, James B. Co. G Private
Binford, John H. Co. F, A Corporal
Binford, Peter L. Co. I, F Private 4

Birdsong, Thomas L. Co. G, Sergeant
Bishop, Atison, L. Co. H, Pvt, Cpl
Bishop, Harris G. Co. ___ 2LT
Bishop, Steven N. Co. C Private
Blackwell, J. E. Co. E Private
Blakely, Samuel L. Co. D Private
Blankenship, Thomas Co. D Private
Blankship, Hezekiah Co. D Sergeant,
Blaringame, Howard Co. E Private
Boggus, Thomas B. Co. I Private
Bohanan, James V. Co. G Private
Bohannon, Ozah Co. G Private
Bolton, Richard Co. I Private©Corporal
Boozar, D. B. Co. B Private
Borrow, J. P. Co. E Private
Boshart, Christopher C. Co. G Private
Boshart, William B. Co. G Private
Bowling, William Co. I Private
Boyd, I. Co. G Private
Bradford, J. C. Co. B Private
Bradshaw, P. M. Co. H Private
Bragg, Benjamin Co. K Private
Bragg, Jeff Co. K Private
Bragg, James Co. C Private
Bragg, Joseph Co. C Private
Bragg, W. N. Co. K Private
Brandon, J. C. Co. C Private
Brandon, Richard Co. G Private
Branum, W. R. Co. F Private
Brasier, James T. Co. D Private
Brazille, Renny P. Co. ___ Private
Brazelton, A. C. Co. F Private
Briant, Asbery Co. ___ Private
Briant, Thomas F. Co. ___ Private
Bridges, James D. Co. E Private
Bridges, W. M. Co. E Private
Bright, Ruben C. Co. I Private
Brindley, J. P. Co. B Private©2LT
Brisco, James M. Co. ___ Private
Brisco, John N. Co. D Private

Britt, K. G. Co. K Private
Bronaugh, J. F. Co. F Private
Brooks, C. H. Co. K Private
Brooks, E. H. Co. K Private
Brooks, S. Co. A Private
Brou, H. G. Co. E Corporal
Browder, William Co. B Private
Brown, George Co. C Private
Brown, James Co. A Private
Brown, James D. Co. I Corporal
Brown, Jessey E. Co. C Private
Brown, John Co. D Private
Brown, John L. Co. G 1LT
Browning, John I. Co. I Private
Browning, S. W. Co. F Private
Browning, William S. Co. I 3LT
Broyles, I. Empsil Co. K Private
Bryant, A. Co. I Private
Bryant, T. F. Co. I Private
Bunn, Henry Co. G Private
Burdine, John M. Co. C Private
Burger, Thomas B. Co. B Private
Burns, James Co. ___ Private
Burns, John M. Co. I Private
Burns, William P. Co. I Private
Burns, Win Co. D Private
Burrow, J. H. Co. F Private
Burson, I. B. Co. A Private
Burson, W. A. Co. A 2LT
Burton, Thomas Co. F Private
Burton, T. O. Co. C, B Private
Busbin, P. J. Co. B Private
Brisby, Derall Co. G Private
Bush, William H. Co. D Private
Bush, William H. C. Co. D Private
Butcher, Robert M. Co. D Private
Butler, George W. Co. G 3LT©2LT
Butler, James E. Co. C Private
Butler, William I. Co. H Private
Butler, John Co. G Private
Bynum, Rob. H. Co. G Private
Byrne, W. P. Co. K Private

Cameron, Hugh Co. E Bugler
Cameron, W. J. Co. E Blacksmith
Campbell, C. Co. A _____
Campbell, James B. Co. C, K Private
Campbell, Thomas J. Co. D 1Sgt
Campbell, Tilmon H. Co. D Private
Campbell, Wesley M. Co. C
Corporal, Sergeant
Campbell, William M. Co. G Private
Camron, Marado B. Co. G Private
Carnes, T. R. Co. H Private, Corporal
Carnes, William D. Co. H Sergeant
Carr, William P. Co. F Private
Carter, A. Co. A Private
Carter, Jefferson Co. A 4Sgt©1LT
Carter, Thomas M. Co. ___ Private
Cates, M. M. Co. B Private
Catter, Allison Co. I Private
Certain, Smith Co. F Private
Chambliss, Henry Co. H Private
Chambliss, Joel Co. H _____
Chandler, Francis M. Co. G, Pvt, Cpl
Chandler, Ignatius M, Co. H Private
Chapple, R. F. Co. A Private
Cheatham, James M. Co. I Private
Chessuer, James Co. I Private
Childers, James Co. I Corporal
Christian, H. F. Co. F, F & S 2LT©Major
Christian, I. M. F & S Adjustant
Christian, J. B. Co. F, A Corporal,
Christian, w. C. Co. F Private
Chum, W. R. Co. D Private
Clark, C. P. Co. C Private
Clark, D. C. Co. C Private
Clark, George W. Co. C Private
Clark, John Co. G Private
Clark, S. P. Co. C Private
Clock, Andrew Co. E Private
Cobb, W. R. W. Jr. Co. C Private
Cochran, William A. Co. C, D Private
Colbert, D. C. Co. I Private
Coleman, John C. Co. G Sergeant

Coles, Isaac W. Co. C Private
 Collier, Joseph P. Co. C Private
 Collier, Charles H. Co. C Private
 Collier, J. G. Co. C Private
 Collins, George B. Co. D Private
 Collins, Jessee Co. D Private
 Collins, John Co. K Private
 Collins, Peyton M. Co. D Private
 Colston, William Co. A Private
 Conally, B. B. Co. K Private
 Conally, F. W. Co. K Private
 Cone, F. Co. A Private
 Cook, George W. Co. I Corporal, Private
 Cook, William V. Co. I Private
 Cooper, J. K. P. Co. G Private
 Cooper, Rolan Co. D Private
 Corbin, Amanuel Co. H Private
 Cotnam, T. S. Co. E Private
 Cotton, F. E. Co. C Private
 Cotton, J. B. Co. C, B Private, Corporal
 Cotton, Judson Co. I Private
 Cotton, Richard Co. I Private
 Cotton, William Co. A Private
 Cotton, William Co. I Private
 Couch, Francis M. Co. I Private
 Couch, William C. Co. I Private
 Coulson, L. C. Co. C Private
 Cowan, J. A. Co. B Private
 Cowan, James Co. H Private
 Cowan, J. R. Co. F Private
 Cowan, T. W. Co. B Private
 Cowin, William Co. H Private
 Cox, A. B. Co. H _____
 Cox, James E. Co. ___ Private
 Cox, James M. Co. H 2LT
 Coyle, W. J. Co. K Private
 Cozby, C. Co. H Private
 Cozby, William Co. H Private
 Crawford, John R. Co. E Private
 Crier, Joseph Co. D Private
 Crutcher, J. E. H. Co. K Private
 Crutcher, John E. Co. I Private

Cudd, John N. Co. D Private
 Culver, J. N. Co. H Private
 Cunningham, Harry Co. G Private
 Cunningham, Joel Co. C Corporal, 1Sgt
 Cunningham, William Co. B Sergeant
 Curtis, William C. Co. K Private
 Daniel, J. H. Co. B Private
 Daniel, J. M. Co. B Private
 Darnaby, J. Co. K Private
 Darnaby, Daniel E. Co. K Sergeant,
 Darrick, W. M. Co. K Private
 Davidson, D. Co. H Captain
 Davidson, John Co. ___ Private
 Davidson, William Co. K Private
 Davis, A. C. Co. K Private
 Davis, A. J. Co. A Private
 Davis, Gilbert Co. G Private
 Davis, John B. Co. G Private
 Davis, Thomas C. Co. B Private
 Davis, Thomas S. Co. B Private
 Day, Jackson Co. I Private
 Dean, James Co. I Private
 Dean, John T. Co. B Private
 Dean, M. H. Co. B Private
 Dean, Robert S. Co. B Private
 Dean, Theophalus Co. I Private
 Dejornett, E. B. Co. B Private
 Dennis, G. W. Co. K Private
 Derrick, David A. Co. G Private
 Derrick, Nathan H. Co. G Private
 Derrick, William W. Co. G Private
 Dew, John J. Co. I, F, A Private
 Dickey, Charles C. Co. G Private
 Dickey, William G. Co. G Private
 Dickson, Graham Co. D 1LT
 Dillard, Huey C. Co. D Private
 Dillard, J. Q. Co. F Corporal
 Dodson, William Co. E Private
 Donegan, W. H. Co. F, F & S, Sgt Major
 Dorr, James Co. E Private
 Doss, John Co. H Private
 Douglass, E. F. Co. K Private

Douglass, George Co. C Private
Douglass, G. W. Co. F Private
Douglass, J. A. Co. B Private
Douglass, J. B. Co. B Private
Douglass, J. H. Co. F Private
Douglass, Murphy Co. F Private
Douglass, W. H. Co. F Private
Douglass, W. N. Co. K Sergeant
Drake, James Co. K Private
Drake, J. C. Co. F Private
Drake, P. M. Co. K Private
Drake, T. A. Co. F Private
Drake, W. N. Co. K Private
Drake, W. P. Co. K Private
Drake, William W. Co. K Private
Dudley, Baxter Co. G Private
Duer, W. T. Co. F Private
Dukes, Charles E. Co. A Private
Dukes, J. H. Co. B Private
Dulaney, John Co. G Private
Dulin, Guy A. Co. H Farrier
Dumer, Joseph Co. I Private
Dun, John Co. I Private
Dunagin, Steven Co. ___ Captain
Dunlap, Thomas J. Co. D 3LT
Dunlap, R. W. Co. D Private
Dunn, Daniel Co. ___ Private
Dunn, Daniel Co. I Private
Dunn, Jesse J. Co. D Private
Dunn, John W. Co. D Private
Dunn, J. R. Co. D Private
Dunn, Louis Co. I Private
Dunn, Peter B. Co. D Private
Dunn, T. B. Co. D Private
Dunn, W. I. Co. A Private
Dunn, William F. Co. D Private
Dunn, William L. Co. I Private
Duran, James Co. H Blacksmith
Duran, Joseph E. Co. I Private
Duran, P. M. Co. H Private, Corporal
Duran, S. H. Co. H Private
Durham, John Co. ___ Private 7

Duvall, Benjamin F. Co. I Private
Duvall, John L. Co. I Private
Easley, John L. Co. H 1LT
Easley, William Co. H, B Private
Echols, Elijah Co. I Private
Echols, J. H. Co. F 1Sgt©Bvt 2LT
Edward, Arbony Co. E Private
Eeds/Eads, C. R. Co. ___ Private
Eeds/Eads, Reuben C. Co. ___ Sergeant
Eldridge, W. B. Co. F Private
Ellett, J. F. Co. F Private
Ellett, J. W. Co. C Private
Ellis, I. Co. K Private
Ellis, James Co. G Private
Ellis, Joseph Co. K Private
Ellis, W. A. Co. G Private
Enis, James W. Co. D Private
Erskine, F. F. F & S ACS
Erskine, William Co. A Private
Ervin, Benjamin F. Co. I Private
Erwin, Wiley W. Co. C Private
Evans, James E. Co. I Private
Evans, John M. Co. I, G, E Private
Evans, Thomas J. Co. G Private
Fackler, C. W. Co. K Private
Fagg, _____ Co. E Private
Fanning, J. A. Co. B Private
Fanning, J. W. Co. C Private
Fanninc, M. L. Co. C Private
Fant, Pinkney B. Co. I Private
Feemster, A. B. Co. H Wagoner, Private
Feemster, John Co. H Wagoner,
Corporal
Feemster, John O. Co. D Private
Feemster, William M. Co. D Private
Fennell, James William Co. I Captain
Fennell, Thomas M. Co. I, D 2LT©1LT
Fields, Isaac Co. I Sergeant, Private
Fields, James M. Co. I Private
Finney, Preston T. Co. I Private
Fletcher, B. M. Co. H Private
Fletcher, William J. Co. G Private

Fletcher, William J. Co. G Private
 Flippin, James Co. F Private
 Flowers, I. W. Co. G Private
 Ford, G. H. Co. F Private
 Ford, William Co. C Corporal, Private
 Ford, Zachariah Co. K Private
 Forest, I. W. Co. H Private
 Fowler, J. W. Co. C Private
 Franks, J. W. Co. F Private
 Free, Jasper Co. I Private
 French, James A. Co. I Private
 Furgerson, Joseph B. Co. I Private
 Galloway, Hugh B. Co. D Private
 Gambol, J. E. Co. B Private
 Gambol, J. F. Co. B Private
 Gant, Jasper N. Co. G Private, 3Corp
 Garmony, G. W. Co. B Private
 Garner, Joseph Co. K Private
 Garrett, C. L. Co. F Private
 Garrett, Sim Co. H Private
 Gassaway, T. F. Co. K Private
 Gaston, O. B. Co. F Captain
 Geron, Alfred Co. I Private
 Ghormley, James A. Co. K Private
 Ghormley, T. M. Co. K Private
 Gibson, James M. Co. B Sergeant,
 Gibson, John A. Co. C 2LT©1LT
 Giddens, John C. Co. C Private
 Gilbreth, Joseph Co. G Private
 Gill, Gemnart B. Co. C Private
 Gillespie, H. A. Co. B 1LT©Captain
 Gilliland, J. E. Co. E Private
 Gillreath, James Co. I Private
 Gin, William Co. E Private
 Given, F. T. Co. F, C Private
 Glass, W. Bayley Co. I 5Sgt©Private
 Glenn, C. S. Co. C Private
 Glenn, Samuel Co. C Private
 Glenn, W. D. Co. B Private
 Glenn, William Co. C Private
 Golden, James T. Co. C Private
 Gomley, J. Co. K Private

Gooch, John C. Co. I Private
 Goodwin, William Co. H Private
 Gowin, J. S. Co. H _____
 Goowin, William Co. H _____
 Gore, John T. Co. I Private
 Gormley, W. M. Co. I 1Sgt
 Gormly, James A. Co. I 4Corporal
 Graham, F. J. Co. E Captain
 Graham, Mike Co. E Private
 Graham, W. T. Co. E Private
 Grant, J. Co. B Private
 Grant, James M. Co. K Private
 Grant, J. W. Co. A Private
 Grantland, J. W. Co. K 4Corp©Private
 Gray, Elisha B. Co. D Private
 Grayham, Dickson Co. D 1LT
 Grayson, N. B. Co. F Private
 Green, Alex. H. Co. A Private
 Green, Fleming Co. K Private
 Griffin, Hardee Co. B Private
 Griffin, J. S. Co. B Private©2Corporal
 Griffin, P. G. Co. E 1Sgt
 Griffin, Redin H. Co. B Private
 Griffy, Alford Co. ___ Private
 Grimes, C. L. Co. A Private
 Grimes, William Co. A Private
 Grizzle, M. D. Co. C Private
 Grooms, James M. Co. F Private
 Grubbs, Edwin Co. D Private
 Grubbs, Washington Co. D Private
 Gullatt, J. P. Co. C Private
 Gurley, Frank B. Co. C Captain
 Gurley, Thomas P. Co. C 2BvtLT©2LT
 Gwauthoney, John Co. K Private
 Haddox, W. S. Co. A Private©1Corporal
 Halcomb, Wesley Co. ___ Private
 Halden, W. Co. K Private
 Hale, John S. Co. D Private©3Corporal
 Hale, Lemuel Co. D Private
 Hale, Lewis Co. B 3Corp©2Corp
 Hale, William J. Co. D Private
 Haley, P. H. Co. E Private

Hall, Enoch Co. I Private
 Hall, Harman G. Co. E Private
 Hall, James W. Co. K Private
 Hall, Thomas Co. E Private
 Hall, W. T. Co. A Private
 Hamblet, R. L. Co. K Private
 Hamblin, J. R. Co. K Private
 Hambrick, J. M. Co. K LT©Lt Colonel
 Hambrick, Jos. M. Co. K Private
 Hambrick, William Co. K Private
 Hamilton, J. P. Co. K Private
 Hampton, R. C. Co. B Sgt©3Sgt
 Hampton, Thomas W. Co. B Captain
 Hancock, H. E. Co. K Private
 Harden, B. L. Co. K Private
 Harper, Allen Co. I Private
 Harper, J. A. Co. H 2Corp
 Harper, John Co. H _____
 Harris, Craven D. Co. ___ Private
 Harris, Madison H. Co. ___ Private
 Harrison, John Co. I Private
 Hartin, Thomas Co. B Private
 Hatfield, _____ Co. E Private
 Hauk, John Co. E 3Corp©3Sgt
 Hawk, Joseph E. Co. G 4Corporal
 Hawkins, G. M. Co. _____
 Hawkins, N. W. Co. F Farrier
 Hayes, John R. Co. C Private
 Haynes, S. O. Co. C Private
 Hembre, B. F. Co. E Private
 Hembre, I. N. Co. E Private, 3Corp
 Hembry, James F. Co. H Corporal,
 Henderson, John Co. E Private
 Henderson, John Co. I Private
 Henderson, Wesley Co. I Private
 Henderson, William Co. E Private
 Hendon, Andrew J. Co. B
 Blacksmith©Private
 Hendon, John T. Co. D Private
 Hensley, Harvie Co. I Private
 Henson, Frank W. Co. I Private
 Herren, James M. Co. H Private

Herron, George M. Co. I Private
 Herron, Thomas B. Co. I Private
 Hewlett, John Co. C Private
 Hewlett, Thomas Co. C Private
 Hicks, Jessee Co. A Private
 Hicks, I. S. Co. A Private
 Hicks, J. W. Co. A Private
 Hicks, Willis Co. A Private
 Higginbotham, R. M. Co. C Private
 Higgins, J. H. Co. H Private
 Higgins, William Co. F Private
 Hill, B. Co. K Private
 Hill, G. W. Co. C Private
 Hill, H. W. Co. F Private
 Hill, J. T. Co. G Private
 Hill, J. W. Co. G Private
 Hill, W. C. Co. B Private
 Hill, W. H. Co. F _____
 Hill, William Co. K Private
 Hill, W. R. Co. F Private
 Hillian, James B. Co. G Private
 Hillian, James W. Co. G Private
 Hilliard, J. M. Co. F Private
 Hinds, S. A. Co. A 2Sgt
 Hinds, S. A. Co. F Private
 Hinds, S. A. Co. E Sergeant
 Hines, R. W. Co. A Private
 Hodges, Thomas Co. I Private
 Holcomb, D. G. Co. H, B Sergeant,
 Holden, William Co. K Private
 Holly, Asa B. Co. G Private
 Holmes, Nathan H. Co. D Private
 Homes, Francis D. Co. ___ 1LT
 Hope, William Co. I Private
 Hopkins, T. B. Co. C Private
 Hopper, James M. Co. B Private
 Hornbeak, W. R. Co. E Private
 Horner, J. B. Co. K Private
 Hosch, John W. Co. F Private
 Hosch, W. J. Co. F Private
 Houston, A. T. Co. C Private
 Houston, H. J. Co. C Private

Houston, W. P. Co. C Private
 Howard, James P. Co. G Private
 Howard, William C. Co. G Private
 Howk, James Co. G Private
 Hoyle, Isaac J. Co. D Private
 Hoyle, Thomas J. Co. I Private
 Humphrey, G. W. Co. F Private
 Humphrey, James A. Co. K Private
 Humphrey, James T. Co. d 3 Corporal
 Humphrey, Wiley W. Co. F 5Sgt
 Hunt, Andrew J. Co. H Private
 Hutchens, James M. Co. D Wagoner,
 Hyatt, Hohn Co. H 3 Corporal
 Isbell, G. W. Co. K Private
 Isbell, W. Co. K Private
 Ivy, M. Co. G Private
 Jacks, W. P. Co. K Private
 Jackson, I. M. Co. H, LAQM Sergeant
 Jackson, Leroy Co. K Private
 Jackson, William Co. H Private
 Jamar, George Co. K Private
 Jamar, William Co. K Private
 James, J. B. Co. E Private
 James, J. H. Co. A, F Private
 James, M. P. Co. E Sergeant, Private
 James, William J. Co. G Private
 James, W. L. Co. E Private, Corporal
 Jatton, Robert Co. D Private
 Jenkins, John M. Co. E Farrier
 Jennings, Elisha A. Co. _____
 Jennings, William P. Co. I Corporal
 Jester, James A. Co. I Private
 Johnagan, Sam Co. I Corporal
 Johnson, _____ Co. I Private
 Johnson, A. B. Co. H Private
 Johnson, A. C. Co. K Private
 Johnson, Alvin Co. D Private
 Johnson, C. H. Co. G Private
 Johnson, Drury Co. D Private
 Johnson, H. T. Co. A Sergeant
 Johnson, James L. Co. D Private
 Johnson, John R. Co. I Private

Johnson, Joseph B. Co. D Private
 Johnson, J. V. Co. D Private
 Johnson, Montgomery Co. G Private
 Johnson, Rob. M. Co. H Private
 Johnson, Sam Co. G Private
 Johnson, William J. Co. I Private
 Johnson, William M. C. Co. I Private
 Johnson, William P. H. Co. I Private
 Johnson, William T. Co. I Private
 Johnston, H. Co. A Private
 Jones, B. Co. K Private
 Jones, B. C. Co. E Private
 Jones, J. C. Co. E Private
 Jones, John Co. E Private
 Jones, Morgan Co. K Private
 Jones, W. B. Co. K Private
 Jones, William B. Co. E, A Private
 Jordan, Fleming Co. C Private
 Jordan, William Co. C Private
 Jourden, J. Jr. Co. A Private
 Jourden, James Sr. Co. A Private
 Joyner, G. W. Co. E Private
 Julian, James L. Co. D Private
 Keck, G. P. Co. C Private
 Keeton, John W. Co. I Private
 Kelley, J. L. P. Co. C 1Sgt
 Kelly, Daniel Co. I Private
 Kelly, F. J. Co. C Private
 Kelly, J. B. Co. K Private
 Kelly, J. E. Co. B Private
 Kelly, J. H. Co. K Private
 Kelly, Josiah Co. B Private
 Kelly, J. W. Co. K Private
 Kelly, J. W. P. Co. K Private
 Kelly, Lafayette Co. B Private
 Kelly, Robert Co. I Private
 Kelly, Thomas B. Co. D Private
 Kelly, W. J. Co. K Private
 Kelly, W. S. Co. B Private
 Kelsaw, James Co. E Private, Corporal
 Kennedy, W. J. Co. E Private
(TO BE CONTINUED in JULY 2013)

DATE: April 11 1884, Huntsville Advocate published in Huntsville, Alabama, Page 1, Column 4:

Captain William H. Robinson, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Alabama District against Joe Wheeler, committed suicide at Scottsboro, Ala., a few days ago, by sticking a pen-knife in his heart. He had just returned from an electioneering tour, and it is supposed the excitement affected his mind.

Page 3, Column 3: Thomas J. Gross and Wm. Kirby, of Jackson County, made the Advocate a pleasant visit last week. They had been to Decatur with a raft of saw logs and were on their way home. They are wide awake on the subject of improvement of the public roads, and expressed themselves as pleased with the suggestions made in the Advocate in favor of macadamized roads. Mr. Gross is authorized to act as agent of the Advocate and to receipt for money paid by subscribers.

Date: June 6 1884, Huntsville Advocate, Page 3, Column 5:

We had the pleasure during this week of visiting Scottsboro, and of seeing somewhat of the good old county of Jackson and its intelligent, honest and hospitable people. We found the crops of corn and cotton backward, but clean. The wheat was not looking well, and every character of vegetation was wanting rain, (which has come at last). We found Scottsboro improving slowly. Quite a number of pretty residences have been built and also a number of good business houses erected on the Courthouse Square. The Hotel has been enlarged and is kept by Mr. John Harris, who knows how to keep Hotel. We visited the Spoke and Single Tree Factory, managed by G. W. Swartz, who is one of the public spirited, energetic, and progressive men of North Alabama. We also met Messrs. C. W. Hunt and S. H. Glover, the Independent candidates for the Legislature, also G. W. Garland Independent candidate for Tax Collector, and David I. Durham, Independent candidate for Assessor. We also met the able and distinguished Editor of the Herald, Alex. Snodgrass, who, from the sign of frost upon his head and the weakness in his back, shows that he is keeping pace in wearing away, with the democratic party. Armstrong of the Citizen was looking well, but a little careworn, sort of as if he wished he was a free man and could vote for Dicus and those other Independent fellows. Then we saw friend (W. H.) Payne, the Druggist, and several others who we will refer to when we have more space. Jackson is a great county.

Date: July 22, 1915, The Huntsville Daily Times, Pages 5, 6

AMBRESTER BROS. ACTIVE FOR GOOD ROADS PROGRESS

PISGAH, Ala., July 22, 1915 – This part of the great Sand Mountain has made wonderful strides in the matter of good roads development. This in a great measure is due to the activity of such live wires as Ambrester Bros., the progressive merchants, who carry a full line of general merchandise and also operate a handsome plantation. As boosters for the Dade County, Georgia, connecting link, Ambrester Bros. are great boosters and are helping to put Pisgah on the map.

CALLAHAN BROS. WORKING FOR HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

PISGAH, Ala., July 22, 1915 – Appreciating the splendid opportunities for greater business activities to come from better roads in this territory, Callahan Bros., progressive young merchants here, are active boosters for a proper connecting up of south river points with the Dixie Highway through Jackson County. These young men carry a good line of general merchandise and contemplate erecting a new store in the fall.

(Special to The Daily Times) HOLLYWOOD, Ala., July 17, 1915 – The people of this section are rejoiced that Jackson County has won its portion of the Dixie Highway from Huntsville and joins actively with its promoters to make it the greatest success possible. Beginning up there at Fackler and coming this way via W. J. Williams' farm, a magnificent and enthusiastic attention follows the Old Stage Road between Stevenson and Scottsboro. The chert is along this route for the improvement. The ridges are not bad ones, and small cost will get the route in shape. Also a blessing is appreciated from the fact that the present Tupelo Pike will be finished up in time, and the tourists can elect to go either route or go and come back the other. Along the Old Stage Road are such active boosters as C. M. Huntoon, A. L. Starkey, J. W. Holder, L. A. Darwin, L. W. Gamble, S. S. Puryear, F. M. Grider, J. H. Pitman, W. H. McKee, Dr. R. E. Smith, and others.

Also active boosters for the proposition and the connecting up of the Tupelo pike are such good friends as J. D. Presley, Len Bailey, and J. P. Hewlett there in Scottsboro, all of whom join with the enthusiastic and co-operative business and professional men of Scottsboro mentioned in The Daily Times last Sunday. It is now three cheers for the Dixie Highway Boosters' progressive ideas and friendship for the cause of religion, education, and good roads.

POWELL'S STORE, Ala., July 22 – So enthusiastic are the good people who are favorably impressed with the idea and hope of having a direct line connection from Ft. Payne via Section to the Dixie Highway at Scottsboro, that Col. D. W. Powell, the progressive merchant here, has guaranteed raising \$1,000 from the Jackson County line to where the road joins with the pike northwest of Ft. Payne. This is fine and the people all along the line are charmed with the news of the announcement.

SECTION FERRY, Ala., July 22, 1915 – To be sure a road connecting up Scottsboro's Dixie Highway with south river points is the very thing, declared B. R. Ashmore, who with his two manly little sons, Walter and Morrison Ashmore, operate the ferry across the Tennessee river here. The young sons know the great river just like old seamen and know their business thoroughly. Mr. Ashmore is keenly anxious to see the mountain road from the bank of the river up to Section put in condition so the people can go up and down it. To start the ball rolling he is actively in sympathy with the proposition to have the August good roads days observed next month. It means a new day for Sand Mountain when the Section Ferry mountain road is repaired and built up to a standard condition. It can be done at little expense, says Mr. Ashmore if the people will just unite and go to work. The officials later on will extend such help as they can.

MR. BRYANT TRAVELS ROADS AND HE KNOWS NEED OF WORK

SECTION, Ala., July 22, 1915 – T. J. Bryant, proprietor of Raughleigh's (sic) wagon carrying remedies by that name, extracts, spices, stock and poultry preparations, being familiar with the roads on Sand Mountain is a great booster for the August Good Roads, which he hopes to see generally observed over here for real work on the 13th and 14th of next month, and on Sunday, August 15th. He wants every minister on Sand Mountain to speak a word for good roads. With reference to the highway from Scottsboro to Ft. Payne via Section, Mr. Bryant is in hearty accord.

H. H. HOLCOMB BIG ROAD BOOSTER AT PLEASANT HILL: The Sand Mountain section of Alabama is noted for its wholesome and pure fresh air, delightful people, and progressive business men. Among them is H. H. Holcomb, the popular merchant at this place. Mr. Holcomb is a hustler, enjoys a good business, and is doing his part to bring this part of Sand Mountain up to its full maximum of development. Associated with Holcomb is his charming sister, Mrs. G. M. Odels, who is a business genius. In connection with the store, Mr. Holcomb operates a farm, and above all else he is a big booster for the Dade County, Georgia, highway connection up through this part of the country. Holcomb's store is directly in front of Pleasant Hill school house and is conveniently located for the trade.

SUBLETT'S FERRY, Ala., July 22, 1915 – The Tennessee River has many ferries, but none of them are more up to date than is the one here owned and operated by J. B. Patterson, who also conducts a successful grocery at this place. Mr. Patterson is a progressive young business man and is a boomer for south river highway connection with the main trunk line road thru Jackson County. The Sublett's Ferry is one of the oldest in Jackson County and is popularly used because of its safety and its prompt service. Mr. Patterson is reasonable in his charges and polite when it comes to accommodating the traveling and trading public.

**Date: July 22, 1915, The Huntsville Daily Times, Page 6, Column 4:
Jackson County Has Another Bad Killing (Special to The Huntsville Daily Times)
Garland's Ferry, Ala., July 22, 1915 – James Terry, manager of the ferry at this
place, is in jail at Scottsboro charged with murder, and William Matthews, a
neighbor, was buried yesterday afternoon as the result of a horrible killing affair
enacted on the north bank of the river. An old grudge of several years standing is
said to have been the cause of the trouble. Both Terry and Matthews were
farmers and well thought of by their friends and both have families.**

**ROSALIE MADE FAMOUS BY COL. N. A. MOORE (Special to The Daily Times)
ROSALIE, Ala., July 22, 1915 – No section of Alabama is more enthusiastic for
good roads than is this delightful community, made famous by its magnificent and
splendid merchant, Col. N. A. Moore, and his charming good wife. On the main
highway to Chattanooga, "Uncle Newt" as Mr. Moore is familiarly called by his
friends, is moving heaven and earth as it were for the building of the Dade County,
Georgia, highway connecting up with the Scottsboro and Trenton pike leading
through Rosalie, Pleasant Hill, Pisgah, Subletts, and on to Scottsboro. Another
important link in this route is Flat Rock, east of here and through which the main
line must pass. Besides conducting a large store here, a magnificent farm, and
attending to other interests, Mr. Moore enjoys the enviable distinction of owning
some of the finest race horses in this whole territory. Fact is Mr. Moore has made
this section famous as a live stock center. He has his own race track and enjoys
a wide reputation as a breeder of fine horses. As a booster for good roads, Col.
Moore has no superior.**

**NOTE BY EDITOR CHAMBLESS: The Dixie Highway is significant nationally as the
first highway to link the rural American South to the urban North. This interstate
highway construction occurred 1915 - 1926 and is associated with the
modernization of the American South, as well as the general growth in U.S.
transportation and automobile tourism in the first half of the twentieth century.
From 1915 to 1927 (when the Dixie Highway Association disbanded) nearly four
thousand miles of roads along the designated route of the Dixie were upgraded.
Gravel and poor quality asphalt roads were changed to paved brick or concrete,
with improvements paid for by the local community or by state funding.
Contributions by the owners of businesses along the route, such as hotels,
restaurants, and automotive supply stores also formed part of the funding for
highway construction. Some Federal subsidies were provided as well. The
Association's magazine, titled *Dixie Highway*, kept track of improvements in a
series of state (and county and municipality) reports, and also published feature
articles on the benefits of automobile tourism and the great pleasures to be
experienced by traveling (usually focusing on Northerners going south). By the
mid-1920s, federal and state governments were funding almost all interstate
highway improvement and maintenance, so local commercial expenditures could
concentrate on roadside business rather than the road itself.**

BOOKS FOR SALE

NEW: THEY WOULDN'T LET US WIN: JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, VETERANS RELIVE THE VIETNAM WAR, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the Jackson County Historical Association, is now available in hardback (\$25.95) or paperback (\$15.95). Dr. Dykes did in-depth interviews with fifteen Vietnam veterans from Jackson County who graphically describe the extraordinarily difficult experiences they endured during their tour of duty. This is Dr. Dykes' fourth book in a series on the history of Jackson County. It is dedicated "to every soldier who served in the Vietnam War".

The book can be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum, the Scottsboro Public Library, or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center. If ordering by mail, add \$3.00 to the price of each book to cover postage and handling. Make your check to the JCHA (for either \$28.95 or \$18.95) and mail to JCHA VIETNAM BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

BUILDING BRIDGES AND ROADS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT: HISTORY OF COMPANY B FROM SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, DURING THE FORGOTTEN WAR by Dr. Ronald H. Dykes is divided into five sections. The first is a brief history of the Korean Conflict. The second section is a history of Company B which was a part of the 151st Combat Engineers Battalion. The third section includes Dr. Dykes' interviews with 13 members of Company B. The fourth section consists of 18 half-page pictures taken by Jake Word, the battalion photographer during the later part of his tour in Korea.

If ordering by mail, make your check in the amount of \$25.50 payable to JCHA and mail to JCHA KOREAN BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. The book can also be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum or the Heritage Center in Scottsboro for \$22.50.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA, is now priced at \$10.00 per hardback copy. The price by mail is \$14.00. Make check payable to JCHA HISTORY BOOK and mail to JCHA History Book, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 25, NO. 3 ISSN-1071-2348 JULY 2013

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, July 28, 2013, 2:00 pm, at the Scottsboro Depot Museum located at the corner of Maple Avenue and North Houston Street. JCHA Vice-President Kelly Goodowens is pleased to announce that Olivia Baxter Cox of Fort Payne, Alabama, will be the guest speaker. For a number of years, Ms. Cox has worked tirelessly with DeKalb Landmarks in preserving historic sites and structures in Fort Payne and DeKalb County. She will give a brief overview of significant DeKalb County landmarks that will be visited by JCHA members during their annual "Off the Beaten Path Bus Tour" on October 26, 2013.

Kelly Goodowens will also address the DeKalb County route to be toured in October. Reservations for the 2013 JCHA bus tour will be accepted at the July 28 meeting. As in the past, the tour is open to the first 54 JCHA members who pay for their \$25.00 bus ticket. Treasurer Susan Fisher will begin accepting paid reservations on July 28. Get in line early, as you will not want to miss the beautiful autumn colors in Mentone, DeSoto State Park, Winston Place, and other DeKalb County scenic areas.

IF PAID 2013 DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR MAILING LABEL, PLEASE FORWARD YOUR 2013 DUES TO JCHA TREASURER, P. O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768. Your dues help support the publication and mailing of the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES. Members in good standing receive the CHRONICLES in January,

April, July, and October.

ANNUAL DUES (except Senior Citizens) \$20.00

Senior Citizens (65 and older) \$15.00

Life Membership Dues \$150.00

To join the JCHA or pay your dues, YOU MAY USE THE FORM ON LAST PAGE.

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Alabama 35769 Email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

SURVEY TO CITE THE SEVEN WONDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

An unofficial survey was recently conducted via internet resources to cite the Seven Wonders of Jackson County. Many of those who responded are members of the Jackson County Historical Association, and that fact lends credence to their vote(s). The nomination criteria stated the vote should be based on either natural beauty or historically significant sites that should be introduced to children and young adults.

As a matter of interest, the Walls of Jericho received the most votes. Since 25 sites/landmarks were nominated, only those areas that received three or more votes made the final cut. To stay within the magic number of seven, I used a grouping format to cover caves, museums, and panoramic vistas.

The final survey tally of the Seven Wonders of Jackson County:

- 1. The Walls of Jericho**
- 2. Pisgah Gorge**
- 3. Russell Cave, Salt Petre Cave, the Neverhole Sink, and Cathedral Caverns**
- 4. Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Scottsboro Depot Museums and the Skyline Farms Rock Store Museum**
- 5. Any panoramic view of the valley and the Tennessee River from the brow of Sand Mountain (including the Pinnacle)**
- 6. The Jackson County Courthouse Square**
- 7. Old Bellefonte and Bellefonte Cemetery**

Note: Bucks Pocket and Bridgeport's Battery Hill barely failed to make the cut.

The Jackson County Historical Association's first four annual "Off the Beaten Path" bus tours included all of the above sites which could be reached by bus stops that involved limited walking. The current challenge is to find ways to introduce school-age children to the county's natural beauty and the landmarks that have shaped our county's culture. I challenge each of YOU to do your part! If you can not visit these sites in person, please resolve to share ALL the wonders of Jackson County with the younger generations in your families.

TOBIAS WILSON IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

By John Tally

Native of Jackson County

Who knew there was a Civil War novel set in Jackson County, Alabama? *Tobias Wilson: A Tale of the Great Rebellion*, still available in reprint or for free online, was published by Jeremiah Clemens (1814-1865), a native of Huntsville, Alabama, in the year of his death, 1865. The novel is set not in Madison County, Clemens' home, but almost entirely in Jackson County, especially in the upper reaches of Paint Rock Valley. The free online version is at http://books.google.com/books/about/Tobias_Wilson.html?id=xZQgAAAAMAAJ. The opening sentence of *Tobias Wilson* (hereafter, *TW*) begins: " In the wild and mountainous region of North Alabama, near the sources of the Paint Rock River . . ." As people in Jackson County are well aware, there are several sources of the Paint Rock River, and the reader may have to guess about exact locations described in the book, but many place-names will be familiar to present day Jackson County folk—Hurricane Creek, Bellefonte, Mud Creek, Stevenson, and Bridgeport— as the action moves eastward from Paint Rock Valley during the build-up to the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain and the many skirmishes fought over control of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad running alongside the Tennessee River of north Alabama.

As the subtitle –A Tale of the Great Rebellion—suggests, Clemens was not sympathetic with the Confederate cause. The main concern of the novel is the conflict in Jackson County between those who were loyal to the Union and those who fought against it. Clemens surely knew what he was writing about, because he himself had been on both sides. Having been a vocal secessionist at one time in his life and a staunch Union man at another, Clemens may be better qualified than most to tell us how the opposing sides dealt with their neighbors during the Civil War.

Jeremiah Clemens was an ambitious politician, a lawyer, a soldier, and a capable novelist. He was a cousin of Samuel Clemens, known to the world as Mark Twain, and they had some things in common. Both men wrote novels about a character named Wilson: *Tobias Wilson* by Jeremiah Clemens and *Puddn'head Wilson* by Mark Twain. Both were involved in the Civil War, both started out on the side of the Confederacy, and both wrote about the great conflict, about an economic system based on slavery, and about the moral and social issues confronting Americans in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Despite these similarities, looking for Mark Twain (1835-1910) in the writing of Jeremiah Clemens is not likely to succeed. Jeremiah's writing style seems closer to that of his slightly older contemporary, William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) of South Carolina than to Mark Twain, but Twain was after all a genius. To be compared with a novelist like Simms instead of Twain is about as much as any American writer of that day could hope to expect.

As a novel, *Tobias Wilson* leaves the reader searching for an ending. The reader is disappointed when the story ends abruptly before the war's end with all the main characters left about where they started, still involved in the same struggle described at the beginning of the book. But since we know that Clemens died the same year the war ended, it may be that Clemens was simply unable to take the book any further than he did.

Long before he became a writer, Clemens was involved in Alabama politics. As a politician, Jeremiah Clemens seems to have let his ambition determine his politics. He went to the Alabama Senate in 1849 and became "one of the most extreme southern spokesmen," but before long he was on the Unionist slate. He went to the Secession Convention as a cooperationist, but "when he discovered that immediate secession held a majority, he voted for the Ordinance of Secession." In 1862 he joined the Federal forces. As one might expect of a politician known for changing positions, Clemens was said to be extremely ambitious and a little unsteady. A contemporary said: "Intellect and education sufficient to fit him for any station Mr. Clemens has—but he must sedulously cultivate a spirit of patience and curb his ardent—yea! fiery temperament." Before setting out on a career in politics, Clemens served in the U.S. Army in the Mexican War and held the rank of lieutenant colonel. When the Civil War started, Clemens became a general in the Confederate Army, in keeping with his reputation as "one of the most extreme southern spokesmen," but he resigned in 1862. Scholars disagree about whether Clemens actually served in the Union Army, but after 1862 Clemens remained loyal to the Union cause. Throughout the book, Clemens tells us how much he detests General "Fighting Joe" Wheeler. He refers, for example, to "the lawless bands under Wheeler's command, (*TW* 130) or to the "popinjay general, Joe Wheeler," (*TW* 175) or to the scourge of "strolling bands of Wheeler's cavalry, to rob and murder all the known Unionists . . ."

As to Wheeler's meteoric rise to high rank in the Confederate Army, Clemens says Wheeler achieved rank "[w]ithout exhibiting any military capacity, or giving evidence even of that personal courage so common in this country . . ." (*TW* 303) For a man as ambitious as Clemens, it must have seemed wrong for such a young person to achieve such high but, as he saw it, undeserved, rank. After all, Wheeler's promotion to the rank of Major General at the age of 26 has never been matched in America; he was not only the youngest, but, at about 5'5" probably the shortest general in U.S. history.

As Wheeler outlived Clemens by many years, Clemens could not have known that Wheeler (1836-1906) would live to be the only man to command a corps in both the Confederate and United States armies or that Wheeler led the first large overseas military engagement in the history of the U.S. Army at Las Guásimas in Cuba in 1898, leading up to the battle of San Juan Hill.

TOBIAS WILSON IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA by John Tally (Continued)

There are a number of conflicting accounts of the words chosen by Wheeler in exhorting his men during the battle, but it was widely reported that Wheeler shouted something about the “Yankees” being on the run when he should have said “Spaniards.” Wheeler again served in the U.S. Army in the Philippine Insurrection in 1900, and the record of history does not support Clemens’ assessment that Wheeler was lacking in “military capacity.”

What would have bothered a man as ambitious as Clemens even more about “Fighting Joe,” if Clemens had lived to see it, was that Wheeler served seven terms and part of another in the U. S. Congress. He is one of the few Confederate officers buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Wheeler’s service in Congress points to another Jackson County connection. In 1900, after General Wheeler announced that he would not seek another term in Congress, Scottsboro lawyer and Jackson County native Jesse Brown entered the race. Brown had served in the Confederate Army after enlisting at age 16, serving first in the 1st Arkansas Infantry with his older brother and later in the 4th Alabama Cavalry, Company C, commanded by Col. Frank B Gurley. He lost a leg at Kennesaw Mountain near Atlanta. Jesse Brown’s sister Mary married Col. John Snodgrass, another Confederate veteran and Jackson County native.

After the war, Brown studied literature at Georgetown, Kentucky and later studied law at Lebanon University (later Cumberland School of Law in Lebanon, Tennessee.)

In 1872 he was elected to the Alabama legislature and in 1875 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that wrote the Constitution of 1875, the so-called “Redeemer” Constitution. In an open letter to the people of Jackson County supporting his 1900 congressional race, Brown emphasized that he had been “born and reared in good old Jackson County” and had “never resided anywhere else.” He mentioned his war record and his wound received on June 22, 1864 “at the battle of Noonday Creek, to the right of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga, by a Minnie-ball through the joint of the right knee.”

Brown has yet another connection to Clemens—his service in the 4th Alabama Cavalry. This was Russell’s regiment (there was another regiment called the 4th Alabama, Roddy’s) that operated in the Tennessee Valley after Hood moved into Tennessee. Although Clemens does not identify particular cavalry units operating in Jackson County—he tends to group them all under the expression “Wheeler’s cavalry”—historians tell us that the 4th Alabama was involved for long periods in the Tennessee Valley. Wheeler himself was not significantly involved in cavalry operations in the Tennessee Valley, but Clemens can be excused for referring to any cavalry outfit as “Wheeler’s cavalry,” such was Wheeler’s fame as a cavalry commander by the end of the war.

It is likely that when Clemens refers to “Wheeler’s cavalry,” he means the 4th Alabama and Jesse Brown; not “Fighting Joe.”

Even though *Tobias Wilson* has rightly been assigned to the back shelves of our library of 19th century American novels, the book gives us a valuable picture of how it was for people in Jackson County during the war, and it brings home a grim truth--it was a disaster for all concerned. Subsistence farmers in Paint Rock Valley and elsewhere had no slaves, no plantations and very little stake in the outcome of the dispute over slavery. Many were opposed to secession, quite a few remained loyal to the Union, and yet they all suffered, just like those loyal to the Confederacy. Clemens tells us that there were long periods in Jackson County when Union cavalry would pass through one day and Confederate cavalry would pass through the same place shortly thereafter; thus, no matter where one’s loyalty lay, danger was never far away.

Clemens also gives us a convincing account of how North Alabama small farmers, who had little stake in the slavery issue, came to be involved in large numbers in the Confederate Army.

Of course one reason was that there was conscription in the Confederate Army, and young men were carried away to the army by force. But Clemens goes further, pointing out how it was that these men came to be loyal Confederate soldiers:

Originally they may have had some faint notions of obtaining an honorable fame by fighting for their country. They may have been deceived by ambitious leaders, and taught to believe that they were called upon by wrong and oppression to take up arms for the protection of themselves and the security of the liberty of their children. They may have believed, for no pains had been spared to make them believe, that the South had been invaded without cause, and unless they resisted manfully, they would become the serfs and bondsmen of the North . . . TW206-07

After giving us this somewhat sympathetic account of the motives of the Confederates, he gives us his idea of what it was like for those who supported the Union:

To the loyal men of Jackson County, [“loyal” meaning loyal to the Union] theirs was a terrible visitation, and they soon became familiar with horrors to which they had heretofore been comparative strangers. TW 207

We get a few glimpses in the book of what Clemens knew that we might not know today. He provides a recipe for cooking chicken in a skillet, not fried chicken either, but nonetheless chicken “as delicious as any that was ever served up on the table of the Queen of England.” (TW 160) He quotes a stanza from “The Spirit of the Snow” by the long-forgotten Irishman Denis Florence MacCarthy, (TW 102) he includes one line of Byron (TW 132) and several lines of obscure poetry that are no loss to the world’s treasure of great literature. 6

It's easy to say that this Clemens was no Twain, but Jeremiah Clemens gives us an admiring description of black people in America, one that might fit Jim in *Huckleberry Finn*.

"In all the trials and temptations to which they have been subjected, in all the daily and hourly opportunities which have been presented to them of imbruing their hands in the blood of their masters, with comparatively little risk of detection, they have gone on in the performance of their allotted tasks, from generation to generation, with a meekness and docility, a degree of kindly regard for their owners, an absolute horror of violence, and a patient submission to treatment, which was, in many cases, the reverse of humane, that has never been approached by any other tribe or variety of the human species. Revenge and destructiveness are foreign to the head and the heart of the black man, at least as he exhibits himself on the North American continent." (TW 185)



CLEMENS, Jeremiah, a Senator from Alabama; born in Huntsville, Ala., December 28, 1814; attended La Grange College and was graduated from the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in 1833; studied law at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1834 and practiced in Huntsville; appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Alabama in 1838; member, State house of representatives 1839-1841; raised a company of riflemen in 1842 and served in the Texas War of Independence; member, State house of representatives 1843-1844; served in the United States Army during the Mexican War, attained the rank of lieutenant colonel; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1848 to the Thirty-first Congress; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dixon H. Lewis and served from November 30, 1849, to March 3, 1853; novelist; moved to Memphis, Tenn., in 1858 and became editor of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer in 1859; returned to Alabama; delegate to the convention in 1861 in which Alabama voted to secede from the Union; held office under the Confederacy, but became a strong Union supporter in 1864; died in Huntsville, Madison County, Ala., May 21, 1865; interment in Maple Hill Cemetery.

**4th (RUSSELL'S) ALABAMA CAVALRY
(Continued from April 2013 CHRONICLES)
ROSTER**

**Kennard, George W. Co. I Sergeant
Kennard, John M. Co. I Private
Kennedy, Joseph Co. I Private
Kennemore, Annamis Co. G Private
Kerr, M. E. Co. G Private
Kiker, Newton P. Co. ___ Private
Kile, John W. Co. G Private
Killingsworth, Sampson Co. G Private
King, Alexander L. Co. D Private
King, Barnabas L. Co. H Private
King, James Co. H Sergeant
King, George W. Co. I Private
King, Thomas B. Co. K 1LT
Kirby, James P. Co. G Private
Kirby, Miller Co. G Private
Kirby, Richard L. Co. G Private
Kirkpatrick, R. F. Co. E Private
Kitchens, Rufus Co. I Private
Knowles, J. Co. A Sergeant, Private
Kyle, Albert J. Co. D Private
Lackey, R. W. Co. H Private
Lackey, William Co. H Private
Lacy, Theo Co. A Corporal
Lafarlette, Albert Co. I Private
Lambert, W. H. Co. E Private
Lambrecht, J. G. Co. A Private
Landers, Thomas Co. B Private
Landford, James E. Co. K Private
Landman, James Co. K Private
Landman, J. H. Co. K Private
Landman, J. W. Co. K Private
Landman, R. S. Co. K Private
Lang, James L. Co. I Private
Lang, Robert L. Co. I Private
Larkin, J. H. Co. E Private
Larue, Abram Co. I Private
Laughlin, J. B. Co. F Private
Laughlin, J. B. Co. I Private
Law, Francis M. Co. G Private
Law, Isham W. Co. G 2LT
Law, James R. Co. G Sergeant
Law, William Co. G Private
Lawson, M. L. Co. E Sergeant
Laxson, B. F. Co. K 2LT©LT**

**Lay, William R. Co. H Private
Lee, John M. Co. D Private
Leek, J. C. Co. B Private
Leek, Newton Co. B Private
Leftwick, J. C. Co. K Private
Leplieu, Joseph P. Co. I Private
Lewis, C. H. Co. B Private
Lewis, James P. Co. K Sergeant
Lewis, Joseph Co. B Private
Lewis, W. J. S. Co. A Private
Ligon, John M. Co. ___ Private
Lilly, G. G. Co. E Private
Linam, M. B. Co. A Private
Linam, S. J. Co. A _____
Lindsey, J. Co. A Private
Ling, J. H. Co. G Private
Linn, Losson M. Co. D Private
Logens, A. J. Co. D Private
Loggins, William J. Co. D Private
Love, James B. Co. D Private
Love, Thomas H. Co. D Private
Lovelady, Amos V. Co. D Sergeant
Lovelady, Sewiere C. Co. D Private
Lovelady, Simeon P. Co. D Private
Loveless, G. B. Co. H Private
Lowe, Andrew J. Co. B Sergeant
Lucas, J. D. Co. G Private
Lusk, T. B. Co. H Private
Lyles, William Co. H Private
Lynn, L. M. Co. D Private
Lyon, O. M. Co. G Private
Mackey, L. J. Co. B Private
Maddaux, J. W. Co. B Private
Mahan, E. C. Co. H Private
Malone, J. N. Co. K Private
Malone, Lewis Co. K Private
Manning, William T. Co. G Private
Maples, James Co. G Private
Maples, W. J. Co. C Private
Marion, Nathan Co. D Blacksmith, Private
Maroni, John A. Co. I Private
Marshall, J. F. Co. B Private
Martin, L. B. Co. G Private
Martin, L. C. Co. B Private
Mason, A. W. Co. A Private
Mason, James M. Co. B Private
Mason, J. W. Co. C Private
Mason, William H. Co. B Sergeant**

Mastin, William Co. A Private
Matheny, J. N. Co. C Private
Mathews, A. B. Co. A Private
Mathews, James Co. G Private
Matthews, W. B. Co. A Private
Maxwell, C. L. Co. A Private
Maxwell, John W. Co. D Private
Maxwell, R. Y. Co. A Private
Mayhew, Henry C. Co. C Private
Mayhew, Theodore Co. C Corporal,
Mayo, William Co. H Private
Mays, Call Co. I Private
Mays, John Co. I Private
McAlroy, Allen Co. K Private
McNrier, T. J. Co. E Private
McCain, Peter E. Co. I Private, Sergeant
McCall, Alfred Co. D Private
McCall, James Co. A Corporal
McCall, John F. Co. D Private
McCalley, Thomas Co. F Private
McCarley, David G. Co. D Private
McCarley, David M. Co. D Private
McCarley, Lawson M. Co. D Private
McCay, John Co. I Private
McCammy, John Co. A Private
McClammy, William Co. A Private
McClanney, H. W. Co. B Private
McClung, F. A. Co. C, B Private
McCluskey, David H. Co. B Private
McCluskey, Ezekiel D. Co. B Private
McCluskey, James B. Co. B Private
McCollum, J. E. Co. B Private
McCravey, L. W. Co. F Private
McCravey, W. F. Co. F Private
McCrea, ____ Co. I Private
McCrea, Duncan F. Co. I Private
McCutchens, McCliel Co. I Private
McDougle, J. W. Co. C Private
McDow, J. C. Co. B Private
McElwain, Thomas Co. B Private
McEntire, J. F. Co. H Private
McFarlane, William W. Co. G Private
McGaha, G. W. Co. I, A QM Sergeant
McGee, Melby Co. D Private
McGluthery, David Co. D Private
McKinlin, Calvin Co. G Private
McKinney, John Co. I Private
McKinny, Henry H. Co. G , 1Sgt

McKinny, S. W. Co. A Private
McKinny, Thomas A. Co. ___ Private
McKinzie, F. M. Co. A Private
McMahan, John M. Co. E Sergeant,
McMahan, S. H. Co. E 3LT@2LT
McMahan, T. E. Co. E 1LT
McMahan, W. J. Co. E Private
McMinn, William H. Co. I Private
McWilliams, John M. Co. H Private
Mead, John H. Co. ___ Private
Medlin, Richard Co. C Private
Middleton, John B. Co. G Private
Middleton, J. S. Co. A Private
Midleton, John R. Co. E Private
Milican, Jehu Co. D Private
Miller, J. J. Co. C Private
Miller, Joel Co. C Private
Miller, J. W. Co. F Private
Miller, Robert D. Co. H Private
Miller, Sam Co. H Private
Miller, W. C. Co. C Private
Mims, R. S. Co. A Private
Mitchel, D. F. Co. E Private
Mitchel, K. F. Co. E Private
Mitchel, M. G. Co. H Private
Mitchell, William H. Co. I Sergeant
Mock, T. R. Co. C Private
Monroe, James Co. K, F Private
Moody, John J. Co. G Private
Moody, William H. Co. G Private
Moon, James H. Co. I Private
Moon, James L. Co. D Private
Moony, Franklin M. Co. ___ Private
Moore, David M. Co. D Private
Moore, Isaac Co. H Private
Moore, James A. Co. ___ Bugler
Moore, J. H. Co. H Private
Moore, Thomas C. Co. ___ Private
Moore, Willis Co. K Corporal
Morris, G. A. Co. K Private
Morris, William P. Co. C Private
Morrow, George W. Co. I Private
Morrow, Henry S. Co. D Bugler
Morrow, James A. Co. D Private
Morrow, James F. Co. K Private
Morrow, James W. Co. I Private
Morrow, O. H. Co. H Private
Morton, David S. Co. F Private

Mosley, S. S. Co. A Sergeant
 Murphy, Jeremiah Co. F 2LT
 Murry, P. T. Co. G Private
 Nash, A. S. Co. G Private
 Neely, John H. Co. I Private
 Nelson, William Co. D Farrier
 Newman, John F. Co. F Sergeant
 Newman, W. P. Co. F Private
 Nickls, B. F. Co. F Blacksmith
 Nimmo, W. H. Co. C Private
 Nixon, A. I. Co. H Private
 Mobles, Reuben Co. I Private, Sergeant
 Nobles, Richard Co. I Private
 Nobles, Thomas Co. I Private
 Nobles, Thomas B. Co. I Private
 Nobles, William Co. I Private
 Northcut, E. E Co. A, F Private
 Northcut, G. W. Co. A Private
 Norvill, G. B. Co. F Private
 Nowlin, A. G. Co. K Private
 Nuckolls, G. S. Co. B Private
 Olford, John Co. I Corporal
 Ollinger, G. W. Co. K Private
 O'Neal, G. W. Co. C Private
 Oneal, James T. Co. I Ordnance Sergeant
 Osborn, L. W. Co. E Private
 Osborn, W. S. Co. E 5Sgt
 Owen, Thomas Co. F 2Sgt
 Owen, Thomas J. Co. K, H Private
 Owen, W. C. Co. E Private
 Ozment, Thomas J. Co. G Private
 Parker, F. D. Co. E Private
 Parker, John H. Co. E Private
 Parker, Robert L. Co. I Private
 Parks, Lorenzo D. Co. G Private
 Patillo, G. W. Co. K Private
 Patrick, John Co. A Private
 Patrick, M. L. Co. A Private
 Patrick, W. H. Co. A 3Corp
 Patterson, David N. Co. D Private
 Pateson, David Co. I Private
 Patteson, Thomas M. Co. I Captain
 Payne, A. P. Co. B Private
 Payne, James Co. E Private
 Peak, Richard Co. E Private
 Pearce, T. B. Co. G Private
 Peebles, Pat. B. Co. F 3Corp, Corporal
 Peevy, Dial Co. F Private, Bugler

Penington, J. N. Co. E Private
 Perkins, Joseph Co. I Private
 Persell, J. J. Co. B Private
 Perry, Holeman Co. E Private
 Peters, James Co. G Private
 Pettus, William A. Co. F Private
 Petty, J. W. Co. K Private
 Petty, R. A. Co. K Private
 Petty, W. L. Co. G Private
 Phendergrass, Caleb J. Co. G 1 Corp
 Phillipps, G. D. Co. I Private
 Phillipps, J. L. Co. I Private
 Phillips, Samuel Co. G Private
 Phillips, Seebe Co. G Private
 Pickard, P. J. Co. F Private
 Pickard, W. G. Co. F Private
 Pickens, James C. Co. D Private
 Pickett, W. H. Co. C Private
 Pike, G. W. Co. F Private
 Pinkerton, William H. Co. I Private
 Pinkston, D. K. Co. G Private
 Pitts, John P. Co. K Sergeant, 3Sgt
 Plemmons, John C. Co. H Private
 Pool, Andrew W. Co. I Private
 Pool, James H. Co. I Private
 Pool, John C. Co. I Private
 Pool, William T. Co. I Private
 Popejoy, James Co. K Private
 Posey, J. W. Co. K Private
 Potts, J. R. Co. C _____
 Powers, J. N. Co. C Private
 Preuit, William F. Co. D Private
 Preuitt, James M. Co. D Private
 Price, A. J. Co. E Private
 Price, T. B. Co. E Private
 Pritchett, Charles Co. I Private
 Pritchett, John W. Co. I Private
 Pritchett, Moses Co. I Private
 Proctor, F. M. Co. I Private, 3Sgt
 Proctor, J. W. Co. C Private
 Proctor, S. D. Co. C Private
 Proctor, William Co. G Private
 Provence, James K. Co. G Private
 Province, Albert Co. F Private
 Province, J. M. Co. C Private
 Province, R. M. Co. C Private
 Pruet, Edward Co. B Private
 Pruitt, V. Green Co. C 5Sgt, Private

Ptomy, J. W. Co. A Sergeant, 5Sgt
 Purcell, W. Q. Co. A Private
 Putman, D. T. Co. C Private
 Putnam, James Co. D Private
 Qualls, William J. Co. D Private
 Ragland, E. B. Co. F Private
 Ragland, E. M. Co. F Private
 Ragland, J. D. Co. F Private
 Ragsdale, Ed W. Co. I, H Private
 Ramsey, John Co. I Corporal, Private
 Reagan, Sam Co. I Private
 Reed, Robert M. Co. D Private
 Reed, Ruffis R. Co. ___ Private
 Reedy, J. H. Co. F Private
 Reedy, Logan Co. F, A Private
 Reeves, George W. Co. I Corporal
 Reeves, Simeon E. Co. D Private
 Renfro, I. P. Co. F Private
 Renfrow, John W. Co. D Sergeant
 Richardson, J. R. Co. A Private
 Rickets, John Co. I, H Private
 Riddick, T. J. Co. B Private
 Riddles, Isham G. Co. I Private
 Ridge, F. M. Co. E Private
 Ridge, J. W. Co. E Private
 Ridgway, J. J. Co. A Private
 Riggle, J. M. Co. E Private
 Rison, _____ Co. L 1LT
 Rivers, A. E. Co. A Private
 Roach, G. H. Co. G Private
 Roach, T. A. B. Co. G Private
 Roan, Newton Co. D Private
 Roberts, Rufus G. Co. I, Corporal
 Roberts, William R. Co. I Private
 Robertson, G. M. Co. C Private
 Robertson, Samuel L. Co. F Sergeant
 Robertson, T. P. Co. C Private
 Robertson, W. N. Co. F Private
 Robinson, C. A. Co. C Cpl, Sgt
 Robinson, E. D. Co. H Private
 Robinson, John H. Co. H 1Sgt
 Roden, Felix M. Co. G Private
 Roden, Lee Co. G 1Sgt, Private
 Rodgers, Joseph R. Co. I Private
 Rodgers, J. W. Co. K Private
 Rodgers, William Co. I Private
 Rogers, G. D. Co. C Private
 Rogers, Jesse W. Co. D Private

Rogers, James Co. F Private
 Romans, Silas J. Co. G Private
 Romans, William Co. G Private
 Romines, Calvin Co. D Private
 Roper, Hardee Co. I Private
 Rossel, J. C. Co. E Private
 Russell, J. L. D. Co. E Private
 Rountree, H. S. Co. K 1Sgt
 Rountree, S. L. Co. C, K Private
 Rowe, William G. Co. K Private
 Rowell, W. S. Co. A Private
 Russell, A. A. F & S Colonel
 Russell, A. G. Co. H Private
 Russell, Henry C. Co. H Private
 Russell, Samuel H. Co. I, Sergeant
 Russell, William C. Co. G Private
 Russey, C. C. Co. K Corporal
 Rutherford, J. H. Co. F Private, 1Sgt
 Salter, J. F. Co. A Private
 Sampson, William Co. H 4Corporal
 Sanders, W. W. Co. B Private
 Sandford, F. M. Co. C Private
 Sandford, J. B. Co. C Private
 Sandford, Samuel W. Co. K Private
 Saxon, A. M. Co. C 3Sgt, Private
 Schlack, C. H. Co. F Bugler, Private
 Scott, H. P. Co. F Private
 Scott, James B. Co. G Private
 Scott, R. T. Jr. Co. C Private
 Scott, Walter Co. G Private
 Scruggs, B. Pope Co. C, B Private
 Scruggs, Thomas Co. I, L Private
 Seat, _____ Co. L 2LT
 Selby, James O. Co. E Private
 Selby, Samuel Co. E Private
 Selby, T. J. Co. E Private
 Selby, W. D. Co. E Private
 Sharp, A. J. Co. D Private
 Sharp, John M. Co. D Private
 Sharp, Samuel F. Co. D Private
 Sharp, Samuel J. Co. D Private
 Sharp, Simon P. Co. D Private
 Shaver, Lewis M. Co. D Private
 Sherril, Wyly B. Co. D Private
 Shelton, W. T. Co. B Private
 Shields, Wm. Co. ___ Private
 Shobcart, A. P. Co. E Private
 Shook, James P. Co. E Private

Shook, J. N. Co. E Private
 Shook, J. W. Co. E, A Private
 Shook, R. D. Co. E Private
 Shores, Henry C. Co. I Private
 Sibley, Felix Co. K Private
 Simes, S. Co. G _____
 Simmons, Robert Co. _____
 Simms, John J. Co. G Private
 Simms, N. A. Co. B Private
 Simms, Thomas Co. G Private
 Simms, William Co. G Private
 Simpson, P. G. Co. H Private
 Sims, John Co. E Private
 Sims, Martin Co. E 4Corp@5Sgt
 Sisk, Albert Co. E Private
 Skidmore, John P. Co. D 4Sgt
 Skidmore, Nathaniel G. Co. D Private
 Skidmore, R. A. Co. D Private
 Skidmore, Richard M. Co. D Private
 Skidmore, William T. Co. D 2LT
 Skipworth, William P. Co. K Private
 Smallwood, John B. Co. D Private
 Smallwood, Thomas Co. D Private
 Smelser, Albert C. Co. G Private
 Smelser, James Co. G Private
 Smelser, John Co. G Private
 Smith, _____ Co. I Private
 Smith, Anderson Co. H 2Sgt
 Smith, Armistead L. Co. D Private
 Smith, C. E. Co. F Private
 Smith, G. M. Co. G Private
 Smith, Henry Co. G Private
 Smith, Henry F. Co. G Captain
 Smith, James L. Co. I 1LT@Captain
 Smith, Jessee Co. A Private
 Smith, John Co. D Private
 Smith, John S. Co. A Private
 Smith, John S. Co. A _____
 Smith, John W. Co. D Private
 Smith, N. R. Co. A Private
 Smith, Q. F. Co. H _____
 Smith, Seborn Co. E Private
 Smith, T. H. Co. A Private
 Smith, Thomas Co. I Private
 Smith, William Co. G Private
 Smith, William A. Co. D Private
 Smith, Zadoc D. Co. _____
 Smithers, Harram L. Co. K Private

Smithers, O. P. Co. K Private
 Smock, R. F. Co. C Private
 Snead, Isaac J. Co. B Private
 Snead, John A. Co. ___ 1Sgt
 Snowden, William Co. A Private
 Solcer, Samuel Co. E Private
 Sorter, Edward Co. _____
 Spain, A. A. Co. K Private
 Spain, A. F. Co. K Private
 Speak, Denis B. Co. D Private
 Speak, Henry C. Co. D, F & S SgtMaj
 Speak, James T. Co. D Private
 Spears, Heseekiah Co. I Private
 Spelse, William K. Co. C 2Sgt, Private
 Spiegle, Thomas Co. I Private
 Spotswood, P. W. Co. F Private
 Springer, James W. Co. K Private
 Staples, David Co. E, A Private
 Starkey, G. M. D. Co. C Private
 Starkey, Jesse Co. G Private
 Starkey, William Co. C Private
 St. Clair, P. P. Co. C Private
 Steger, D. F. Co. B Private
 Steger, J. C. W. F & S Asst. Surgeon
 Steger, J. P. Co. B Private
 Stephens, Harrod Co. I Private
 Stephenson, William Co. G Private
 Stevenson, Bart Co. G Private
 Steward, Thomas F. Co. G Private
 Stimpson, E. W. Co. B Private
 Street, W. J. Co. C Private, 4Corp
 Strong, C. W. Co. C _____
 Strong, George F. Co. K Private
 Stuart, William D. Co. D Private
 Sturdavant, Charles Co. K Private
 Sublet, William S. Co. G Private
 Sullivan, Moses B. Co. B Private
 Sutton, W. L. Co. D Private
 Swafford, William W. Co. G Private
 Swearingin, William Co. H Private
 Sweeden, Thomas Co. D Wagoner, Private
 Swiles, _____ Co. I Private
 Swonford, Ezekiel Co. E Private
 Swords, Benj. A. Co. _____
 Swords, James B. Co. I 4Sgt, Private
 Swords, Shelton Co. I _____
 Swords, Thomas F. Co. I Private
 Tanner, T. J. Co. K Private

Tapscott, Robert H. Co. D Private
Tarrance, M. J. Co. G Private
Tate, H. A. Co. F Private
Tate, Jefferson Co. G Private
Tate, Samuel L. Co. D Corporal
Taylor, C. C. R. Co. E 2LT
Taylor, F. M. F & S Major
Taylor, J. J. Co. F Private
Taylor, J. M. Co. C Private
Taylor, John W. Co. I Sergeant, Private
Taylor, T. A. H. Co. E Private
Taylor, William H. Co. D Captain
Taylor, W. T. Co. F Private
Terry, George A. Co. D Private
Tharp, James C. Co. D Private
Thomas, George H. Co. I Private
Thomas, Henry Co. I Private
Thomas, James M. Co. G Private
Thomas, William C. Co. I Private
Thompson, E. B. Co. K Private
Thompson, Fowler Co. C , Sergeant
Thompson, M. Co. E Private
Thompson, William J. Co. K Private
Thornburg, John Co. I Private
Thornton, ____ Co. B LT
Thorp, J. C. Co. C Private, 2LT
Thurber, Ferdinand H. Co. F Private
Tiller, Aaron L. Co. C Private
Tipton, C. J. Co. K Private
Tipton, E. Benjamin Co. C Private
Tipton, John Co. K Private
Tipton, Lafayette Co. C Private
Tobbert, George C. Co. ____ Private
Tolbert, Henry L. Co. ____ Private
Toney, J. M. Co. F Private
Toon, William H. Co. G Private
Trimmer, James Co. H Private
Tripp, J. W. Co. B Private
True, J. W. Co. E Private, Sergeant
Turner, James H. Co. I Private
Turner, J. C. Co. F Private
Turner, Lewis Co. G Private
Turner, W. W. Co. A Private
Tyler, Hick Co. I Private
Tyler, Pleasant Co. A Private
Upshaw, Adkins Co. E Private
Van Cleave, Thomas Co. ____ Private
Vancleave, William Co. ____ Private

Vany, C. M. Co. D Private
Vaught, Hiram W. Co. G Private
Vaught, James L. Co. G Private
Vaught, William Co. G Private
Vaun, W. L. Co. D Private
Venable, Jasper Co. I Private
Venerable, Thomas M. Co. D Private
Vinzant, Wyley Co. D Private
Wade, Milton T. Co. ____
Wagnon, M. H. Co. B Private
Wagoner, Elijah Co. ____ Private
Wakefield, James Co. K Corporal
Wakefield, J. M. Co. K Private
Wakefield, M. L. Co. K Private
Walker, B. F. Co. F Private
Walker, James L. Co. D Private
Walker, James M. Co. K Sergeant
Walker, James R. Co. ____ Sergeant
Walker, John W. Co. K Private
Walker, J. T. Co. E Corporal, Sergeant
Walker, R. M. Co. F Private
Walker, Thomas Co. I Private
Walker, William Co. E Private
Walker, William H. Co. I Private
Wall, J. A. Co. F Private
Wall, William Co. F Private
Wallace, M. C. Co. ____
Wallace, R. M. Co. E Private
Walls, Berry Co. I Private
Walls, Daniel Co. I Sergeant
Ware, William R. Co. F Private
Warnach, A. Co. G Private
Warren, J. E. Co. A Private, Corporal
Washington, J. L. Co. E Private
Watkins, I. Co. K Private
Watson, D. R. Co. B Private
Watson, T. A. Co. B Private, Sergeant
Weatherly, Jas. W. Co. H Sergeant
Weatherly, P. D. Co. I 2LT, 1LT
Weaver, G. A. Co. K Private
Weaver, John B. Co. C Private
Weaver, John H. Co. F Private
Webb, Meredith W. Cpl, Sgt.
Webster, Ed. A Co. I Private
Wedgeworth, Asbery B. Corporal
Wedgeworth, John Co. ____ Private
Wedgeworth, Thomas Co. ____ Private

Wellborn, George W. Co. G Private
Wellborn, James L. Co. G Private
Wellborn, William S. Co. G, B, Cpl
Wells, George W. Co. C Private
Wells, Obediah S. Co. H Private
West, Joseph Co. D Private
Whalen, Napoleon B. Co. D Private
Wheeler, James T. Co. D Corporal
Wheelis, James Co. I, F Private
Whiliker, N. Co. G Private
White, J. C. Co. K Private
White, Larkin S. Co. F Private
White, Mike Co. F Private
Whitlock, James Co. G Private
Whitman, D. E. Co. K Private
Whitman, Henry Co. K Private
Whitman, James P. Co. D Cpl, Sgt
Whitman, T. W. Co. K Private
Whitman, W. R. Co. K Captain
Whitmire, C. H. Co. B Corporal
Whitson, Joseph Co. B Private
Widener, William G. Co. I Private
Wiggins, E. C. Co. A Private
Wilbanks, L. P. Co. E Private
Wilbanks, W. R. S. Co. E Private
Williams, Blaxtor R. Co. I Sergeant,
Williams, E. L. Co. B Private
Williams, George W. Co. E Private
Williams, Hardee G. Co. I Private
Williams, James Co. I Private
Williams, James R. Co. I Private
Williams, J. S. Co. E Private
Williams, Preston Co. A Private
Williams, R. J. Co. F Private
Williams, Thomas H. Co. I Private
Williamson, Charles S. Co. D Private
Williamson, John T. Co. D Private
Williamson, Nickleson C. Co. H Private
Wilson, A. J. Co. C Private
Wilson, George Co. A Private
Wilson, J. W. Co. C Private
Wilson, LeRoy Co. A Private
Wilson, T. J. Co. C Private
Winchester, Richard Co. I Private
Winton, Horatio D. Co. D Private
Winton, William C. Co. D Private
Wood, Benjamin F. Co. B Private
Wood, David H. Co. ___ Sergeant

Wood, D. M. Co. B Private
Wood, George W. Co. B Corporal
Wood, Joseph Co. B Private
Wood, T. B. Co. B Private
Wood, Thomas A. Co. ___ 3LT
Woodall, Salanthiel Co. G Private
Woodall, William Co. H Private
Woodall, W. P. Co. F Private
Woosly, B.M. Co. E Private
Word, Pressley C. Co. G Private
Word, Thomas Co. I Private
Worsham, Felix Co. F Private
Wright, A. T. Co. A Corporal
Wright, Christopher Co. D Private
Wright, E. P. Co. A Corporal
Wright, I. H. Co. H Private
Wright, James W. Co. G Private
Wright, Jephtha Co. A Private
Wright, J. H. Co. A 2LT@LT
Wright, J. K. P. Co. C Corporal
Wright, Joseph A. Co. A Private
Wright, William B. Co. D Pvt, Sgt
Wright, W. S. Co. A Private
Wright, Zacharia J. Co. G Private
Wyeth, John A. Co. I Private
Yrargin, J. W. Co. H Private
Yratman, R. P. Co. F Private
Young, I. E. Co. H Private
Young, Jessey Co. D Private
Young, John E. Co. H Private
Young, Milton Co. F Private

BOOKS FOR SALE

NEW: THEY WOULDN'T LET US WIN: JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, VETERANS RELIVE THE VIETNAM WAR, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the Jackson County Historical Association, is now available in hardback (\$25.95) or paperback (\$15.95). Dr. Dykes did in-depth interviews with fifteen Vietnam veterans from Jackson County who graphically describe the extraordinarily difficult experiences they endured during their tour of duty. This is Dr. Dykes' fourth book in a series on the history of Jackson County. It is dedicated "to every soldier who served in the Vietnam War".

The book can be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum, the Scottsboro Public Library, or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center. If ordering by mail, add \$3.00 to the price of each book to cover postage and handling. Make your check to the JCHA (for either \$28.95 or \$18.95) and mail to JCHA VIETNAM BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

BUILDING BRIDGES AND ROADS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT: HISTORY OF COMPANY B FROM SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, DURING THE FORGOTTEN WAR by Dr. Ronald H. Dykes is divided into five sections. The first is a brief history of the Korean Conflict. The second section is a history of Company B which was a part of the 151st Combat Engineers Battalion. The third section includes Dr. Dykes' interviews with 13 members of Company B. The fourth section consists of 18 half-page pictures taken by Jake Word, the battalion photographer during the later part of his tour in Korea.

If ordering by mail, make your check in the amount of \$25.50 payable to JCHA and mail to JCHA KOREAN BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. The book can also be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum or the Heritage Center in Scottsboro for \$22.50.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA, is now priced at \$10.00 per hardback copy. The price by mail is \$14.00. Make check payable to JCHA HISTORY BOOK and mail to JCHA History Book, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

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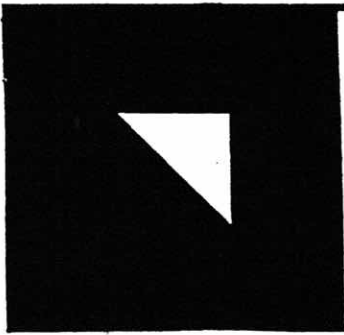
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JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 25, NO. 4

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GET A TASTE OF HISTORY on OCTOBER 26, 2013, during the Jackson County Historical Association's fifth annual Off the Beaten Path Bus Tour. This year JCHA members are invited to enjoy the colors of Autumn in Fort Payne, DeSoto State Park, Mentone, and Valley Head. DeKalb County isn't just a pretty place to visit, it has history closely connected to Jackson County. The bus tour committee will be assisted by Olivia Baxter Cox, a Fort Payne native. She will introduce our group to landmarks associated with the Cherokee Nation that have been preserved by DeKalb Landmarks members. The group will visit the Fort Payne Depot Museum and Fort Payne Opera House as well as Winston Place in Valley Head and Howard's Chapel in Mentone and drive the scenic highway through DeSoto State Park. At the time of this writing, only 8 bus seats are unsold. To purchase your \$25.00 ticket (includes a buffet lunch), contact JCHA treasurer, Susan Fisher, at 256-575-0784.

THIS ISSUE WILL SERVE AS A REMINDER THAT JCHA ANNUAL DUES WILL BE DUE AND PAYABLE ON JANUARY 1. Please forward your 2014 dues to JCHA TREASURER, P. O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768. Your dues help support the publication and mailing of the JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES received by members in good standing in January, April, July, and October.

**ANNUAL DUES (except Senior Citizens) - \$20.00
Senior Citizens - \$15.00
Life Membership Due - \$150.00**

To join the JCHA or renew your membership, YOU MAY USE THE FORM ON LAST PAGE. Please include your 9 digit zip code in your address.

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

**NEWS ALERT FOR JCHA
MEMBERS GOING ON
ANNUAL BUS TOUR
OCTOBER 26, 2013**

We will park our cars in the very back row of parking behind Randalls Chapel United Methodist Church located at the intersection of Veterans Drive (Hwy 35) and Crawford Road. This means the last row that faces north behind the back of the church. IF you fail to park in the back row, you will be asked to move your vehicle before we leave the parking lot. You will not be able to board the bus until 8:15 am. PLEASE REMEMBER that the first two rows of seats on the bus (behind the driver) will be reserved for bus tour committee members and their spouses. This is to assist the committee in performing their special duties for the day. There will be restroom facilities on the bus as well as in one of the buildings to be toured on our first stop in downtown Fort Payne. We will enjoy a buffet lunch around 12 Noon, and restroom facilities will be available at the restaurant. Plans are to return to Randalls Chapel parking lot between 3:30 and 3:45 pm.

**CLAY CEMETERY ADDED TO
THE ALABAMA HISTORIC
CEMETERY REGISTER**

Lee Ann Wofford, Alabama Cemetery Preservation Coordinator, is pleased to announce the Clay Cemetery in Princeton has been added to the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register.

The Register is a prestigious listing of historic cemeteries in Alabama. The Alabama Historical Commission considers historic cemeteries particularly worthy of preservation and appreciation, and therefore deserving recognition. Listing on the register is an honorary designation.

There are now 5 cemeteries in Jackson County listed in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register which features 629 cemeteries statewide.

WOULD YOU CONSIDER HELPING GET THE CEMETERY IN YOUR LOCAL AREA ADDED TO THE REGISTER? IF SO, please contact Ann B. Chambless for the necessary forms required by the Alabama Historical Commission.

SEQUOYAH

by Ann B. Chambless

There are almost as many legends about the life of Sequoyah as there are characters in the Cherokee syllabary. In spite of being called the Cadmus of the Cherokee Nation, Sequoyah left very few literal footprints to trace his productive course across the face of Cherokee and American history. For this reason, the internet and books are teeming with Sequoyah legends and myths.

Who was this man we know today as Sequoyah? There are still disputes about Sequoyah's ancestry. Most historians agree his mother (Wurteh) was the daughter of a Paint Clan chief. However, her name has been spelled several different ways. Some writers have said Sequoyah was the son of a white trader, Nathaniel Gist. Currently, Sequoyah's descendants dispute this claim, and some of them allege his father was Redhorse, the scribe of the village of Redhorse located in Rutherford County, NC. The story of Sequoyah (and the Cherokee) is told in a multimedia presentation at the Sequoyah Birthplace Museum in Venore, Tennessee, on Lake Tellico not far from the alleged birth place in the Cherokee village of Tuskegee. His date of birth is unknown and given as some time between 1760 and 1776, with 1775 or 1776 being the most generally accepted. Sequoyah's Cherokee name was Sikwo-yi or Sogwilli. There are some who say his name was Cherokee for "pig's foot". Another source said it translates to horse. Another source says there is no translation for Sequoyah in the Cherokee language and that the name Sequoyah was given to the man by white missionaries. One source recorded that the name George Guess was given to him by a white captive. In 1813, George Guess enlisted at Turkeytown (Alabama) as a private in Captain John McLemore's Company of Cherokee Warriors (in the Cherokee Regiment commanded by Colonel Gideon Morgan, Jr.) who fought bravely at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

The time Sequoyah left Tennessee is disputed as is his first place of residence after he moved south. Georgia sources claim he first lived in northwest Georgia and then moved to Willstown in what became DeKalb County, Alabama.

The number and names of Sequoyah's wives are also debated. Some sources say he married Sallie Benge and lived with her at Willstown. Other sources say he married Sally Waters. Others attribute even another wife. Emmett Starr recorded seven Guess children by Sallie and U-ti-yu. 3

Because there are so few recorded personal conversations with Sequoyah, the legends continue to this day. Historians depend on the writings of three people who wrote about their interviews with Sequoyah between 1828 and 1835:

- 1. In April 1828, Jeremiah Everts, the corresponding secretary for the MISSIONARY HERALD, gave his impressions of Sequoyah that portrayed him as an engaging person with a keen insight into the needs of the Cherokees.**
- 2. The Niles Register of September 5, 1829, recorded a lengthy resume of a speech made by Samuel Lorenzo Knapp, a noted lecturer on literary subjects. Knapp gave a complete account of Sequoyah's explanation of how he conceived and developed the Cherokee syllabary. However, Knapp did not give even one direct quotation, since the interview was carried on through the services of an interpreter.**
- 3. John Howard Payne, an American playwright and poet, became interested in Sequoyah. In 1835, he had Sequoyah dictate to him (again through an interpreter).**

NOTE by ABC: The John Howard Payne Papers, Volume II, can be found in the Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois. Patty Woodall graciously shared her copy of the Payne papers with this writer. The document begins:

"The following life of George Gist was read and translated to me in the cabin of the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation one evening during the session of the Council, October 1835. The room was full of Indians who listened with great attention. Many who knew facts detailed in the narrative confirmed them as the interpreter proceeded. The translation was conveyed in turn by several who understood English; sometimes the exact interpretation would be discussed, and sometimes one would explain a sentence for which another could not find words. It was written by Major Lowery, second Principal Chief, who was present, assisting in the translation. Gist's brother-in-law was there, also, and some persons who are named in the biography. I have a copy in the original Cherokee, written out by JOHN HUSS, a native preacher. It may be well to premier that the Cherokee name of Gist is See-quoy-yah; and that his father was Col. Gist of Virginia. Major Lowery is a near relation of Gist."

In 1938, Grant Foreman, known as the dean of American Indian historians, wrote a biography of Sequoyah, and it was published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Grant Foreman's SEQUOYAH is volume 16 in THE CIVILIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES. Page 20 of Mr. Foreman's book contains a reference to SAUTA that is pertinent to Jackson County, Alabama, history:

"Sequoyah was led to think on the subject of writing the Cherokee language by a conversation which took place at the CHEROKEE TOWN OF SAUTA. Some young men were remarking on the wonderful and superior talents of the white people. One of the company said that white men could put a talk on a piece of paper and send it any distance, and it would be perfectly understood by those who would receive it.

All admitted that this was indeed an art far beyond the reach of the Indian, and they were utterly at a loss to conceive in what way it was done. Sequoyah, after listening awhile in silence to the conversation, observed, 'you are all fools; why this is very easy; I can do it myself'. And taking up a flat stone which lay near him, he began making words on it with a pen. After a few minutes he told them what he had written by making a mark for each word.

This produced a laugh and the conversation on that subject ended. This was enough, however, to start the inventive Sequoyah to serious speculation on the subject.

He had to contend with the prejudices of the Cherokees who tried to convince him that God had made a great distinction between the white and the red man by relating to him the following tradition: In the beginning God created the Indian, the red or genuine man, and the white man. *The Indian was the elder and in his hands the Creator placed a book. In the hands of the other, he placed a bow and arrow, with a command that they should both make good use of them. The Indian was very slow in receiving the book and appeared so indifferent about it that the white man came and stole it from him when his attention was directed another way. He was then compelled to take the bow and arrow, and gain his subsistence by pursuing the chase. He had thus forfeited the book which his Creator had placed in his hand and which now of right belonged to his white brother.*

The narrative of this story, however, was not sufficient to convince Sequoyah and to divert him from his great purpose. After the conversation at SAUTA, he went home, procured materials, and in earnest began to paint the Cherokee language on paper.”

Samuel Lorenzo Knapp also described Sequoyah's efforts:

“He at length hit upon the idea of dividing the words into parts or syllables. He found to his great satisfaction that the same characters would apply in different words, and the number would be comparatively few.....In this way he soon discovered all the syllables in the language.....By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labors, he reduced them at last to 86, the number he now uses.”

NOTE: *Sequoyah later dropped 1 of the characters, and most writers now show a Cherokee syllabary of 85 characters.*

After completing his system, he found much difficulty in persuading the people to learn it. Nor could he succeed until he went to the Cherokees in Arkansas Territory and taught a few persons there, one of whom wrote a letter to some of his friends in the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi and sent it by Mr. Guess, who read it to the people on his return.”

The lecture of Samuel Lorenzo Knapp incorporated the substance of a long article about Sequoyah that appeared in the CHEROKEE PHOENIX in August 1828, while he and his alphabet were live subjects of inquiry and discussion by Sequoyah's contemporaries, and the quotations in the last three paragraphs above are taken by Grant Foreman from that paper now seen in THE BRITISH MUSEUM in London, England.

In 1824, the General Cherokee Council voted to give Sequoyah a medal. In October 1825, the National Council established a printing office and official Cherokee newspaper (The Cherokee Phoenix) that was set in type using Sequoyah's syllabary. The medal was finally presented to him in 1832. On January 12, 1832, John Ross wrote a letter (with heading of Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation) addressed to “Mr. George Gist, my friend”.

John Ross stated the Council had hoped to present the medal to Sequoyah when he returned to his native land “FROM WHERE YOU NOW DWELL”. John Ross stated: “The beginning, the progress, and the final completion of the grand scheme is full of evidence that the efforts of all the powers of a man of more than ordinary genius were put in action. The present generation have already experienced the great benefits of your incomparable system. The old and the young find no difficulty in learning to read and write in their native language and to correspond with their distant friends with the same facility as the whites do.”

Sequoyah made a trip to Washington, D.C. in 1828 to negotiate terms for Cherokee removal from Arkansas to Oklahoma. He moved to Oklahoma in 1829, but died in what is now Texas in 1843.

**WHAT DO CHEROKEE RECORDS REVEAL ABOUT SAUTA in
JACKSON COUNTY AND SAUTA'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS?**

by Ann B. Chambless

The earliest mention of Sauta/Sawta/Sautey in Cherokee records is found in the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell between the Confederation Congress and the Cherokee Indians. Among the 37 Cherokees who signed this treaty was the name: NECATEE of SAWTA (all Cherokees signed by their marks).

SOURCE: Treaty of Hopewell dated November 28, 1785

Proof there was another Council meeting in SAUTA before 1806 can be found in the Special Collections Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville: On November 25, 1806, the (Cherokee) Council of Chiefs met at Lookout Mountain Town. During that meeting, the Glass reminded those present: "You remember at our COUNCIL at SAUTEY we spoke to you respecting John Riley's ferry (and) that him and Robert King (father of William King who founded Kings Cove in Jackson County) recommended to us to get pay for (their) ferries. What is the reason that Robert King will cross travelers by force? You will consider the benefit of the Cherokees and stop Robert King's flat landing. If there is any benefit to be got, we ought to have it of our own land."

SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs Records of Cherokee Indian Agent Return J. Meigs:

July 7, 1804, John McNary's wife and Mr. Riley's family received a large (spinning) wheel that were delivered to Sauta.

October 25, 1804, R. J. Meigs delivered numerous items to the Town of Sauta that included 3 large (spinning) wheels and cards for carding cotton. At this same time, spinning wheels and cards were also delivered to Creek Path by R. J. Meigs.

July 5, 1806, R. J. Meigs was paid \$24.00 for journey to SAUTA.

July 25, 1806, R. J. Meigs delivered small spinning wheel to SAUTA TOWN.

SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs Records of Cherokee Agent R. J. Meigs:

According to Meigs' 1809 census/survey of items: In 1809, there were 12,395 Cherokees, 583 black slaves, 94 (Cherokee) students, 5 schools, 429 looms, 1572 spinning wheels, 3 saw mills, 1 powder mill, 2 tan-yards, 13 grist mills, 62 blacksmith shops, 9 stores, 30 wagons, 567 ploughs, 6519 horses, 19,165 cattle, 19,778 swine, 1037 sheep, and 430 goats. 7

WHAT DO CHEROKEE RECORDS REVEAL ABOUT SAUTA by Ann B. Chambless (con't)

On December 23, 1814, Richard Riley and his father-in-law, Arch/Archy Campbell, wrote from SAUTA to advise Indian Agent Return J. Meigs of the encroachment of whites on the Cherokee lands. Richard Riley stated:

"I this day arrived home from Madison County. I was requested by a number of respectable men of that county to acquaint you of the intruders of the white people on that quarter, also on the frontier of Tennessee on OUR LANDS belonging to the Cherokees. They are building houses and driving large numbers of stock of all descriptions over into the range. The inhabitants of Madison also state that the intruders are of bad character. The citizens of Madison only beg orders from you and they will raise men and burn their houses and drive off all their stock that may be on the Cherokee lands. Included is Capt. Kennedy's letter to me which I refer to you for further particulars. Yours with esteem, RICHARD RILEY"

Archy Campbell's letter of same date was written from SAUTA and stated:
"Brother, we have always understood and heard that the government of the United States are bound to protect by treaty the people of the Cherokee Nation, and we look up to the government for that protection. Brother, now all our frontiers is intruded on by the people of the United States by settling on our land and by driving numerous stock of cattle to eat up all our range. When our corn is gone our stock must die. Brother, you know or have heard that our range is eat out on the south side of the Tennessee. The only corn now left is from the mouth of Battle Creek down the Tennessee River to the mouth of Flint (River). Brother, that whole (range) boundary is now full of the white people's cattle by good definition up to 5,000 head of cattle, besides a great number of horses. We hope you will lend an open ear to our complaints. As you are our agent, we look to you for justice. We beg that you will lose no time in putting the law in force against those people that has filled our country full of their stock. They are still buying cattle on Elk River to drive to our range. We have been advised to drive their cattle off to the army but we will not do it. We refer that to you. We hope you will send the Rangers and drive off their cattle. If some of their cattle were driven off perhaps the rest of the stock herders would take the alarm and drive off their stock themselves. If any time is delayed in driving the cattle off, they will eat out the whole country this winter. The winter is nearly half gone (letter written on December 23). The sooner they are removed the better. We have give you a small sketch how we are imposed upon by our friends the white people. The particulars we refer you to Samuel Riley. We remain your friends and brothers. Signed by: The Mink (his mark), The Parch Corn Flour (his mark), and Arch Campbell (his mark)

NOTE: This letter most likely was physically penned by Richard Riley

WHAT DO CHEROKEE RECORDS REVEAL ABOUT SAUTA by Ann B. Chambless (Con't)

**SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs Records of Return J. Meigs
May 25, 1814, Samuel Riley sold \$831.25 worth of corn to the Indian
Agency "for use by the Cherokees at Sauta."**

**On August 1, 1814, Isaac Keys was paid \$32.18 by Samuel Riley for taking
the Pathkiller's corn boat from Southwest Point "down to SAWTEY".
February 10, 1816, letter with return address of SAUTA, Cherokee Nation
was written to Return J. Meigs by Richard Riley who stated he was writing
"to communicate to you the situation that Gen. Coffey, appointed to run the
line between the Creeks, whites, and Cherokees, has called upon the
Cherokee Nation to consult and determine where he should run the line
that is in dispute between us (the Cherokees) and the Creeks. He insists
very strongly that the line should strike the Tennessee (River) at Deposit or
Ditto's Landing taking a part of our country that the Creeks haven't laid any
(illegible) claim to whatever. I see clearly that the white people of this
part of the country are not disposed to do justice towards us. All
confidence is placed in you to adjust our claims with the general
Government. There is hundreds of white people moving over onto our
country and driving numerous heads of stock and destroying our range.
Please put this President in mind of our treaty between us and the U.S. Our
country is already run over by hoards of bandits. If the Government does
not protect us, we shall all be turned out and have nothing more. I remain
your friend, Richard Riley"**

**SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs Cherokee Records of Return J. Meigs
In 1817, Richard Riley of SAUTA was paid \$94.00 for corn by Meigs..
December 17, 1817, Return J. Meigs authorized \$500.0 for the purpose of
bearing the expense of the Cherokee Deputation on their return from
Washington, D. C. In December 1817, Governor Joseph McMinn who was in
Nashville at the time, wrote a letter to the Secretary of War and mentioned
"Richard Riley's delegation has passed" Nashville. Since Gov. McMinn
called this group delegations led by Cherokee Chiefs, his letter implies that
Richard Riley was one of the Cherokee Chiefs.
November 21, 1818, in a letter from Cherokee Chiefs to Governor McMinn,
Richard Riley of SAUTA was one of 13 names that also included John Ross,
Thomas Foreman, Cabin Smith, Hair, Roman Nose, Currokee Dick, Kee-le-
chee-lee, George Saunders, John Baldrige, George Lowery, Rabbit Sleep,
and James Brown. Most likely, John Baldrige represented Crow Town, and
James Brown represented Creek Path.**

Aug 12, 1818, Richard Riley wrote from SAUTA, Cherokee Nation to Meigs: "Agreeable to your request I have made all the inquiries I could respecting the Cherokee warriors who fell in the late Creek War. I can hear of only two in this part of the Nation, viz, The Black Bird of SAUTA who died of a wound he received at the Battle of Talledega shortly after he got home. He left a widow and two children, one of his children has since died. The name of his widow is Kayawha. His son living, is Tecunnuskoskee or Joe. The other warrior was Cunneto of Creek Path who also died of his wound and left a widow and one child, a son. The widow's name is Nanny and the child's name is Curo we Squ way or Curlew.

NOTE by ABC: *There was a Nancy Cunneto who voluntarily emigrated from Gunter's Landing to Arkansas Territory in 1818. Most likely, she was the same Nanny stated above as the widow of Cunneto of Creek Path.*

The intruders now in this quarter appear hostile toward the Nation. I wish there could be some troops ordered out to drive them off. If they should not I am fearful something serious may take place between them and the natives in our quarter. I hope you will take our situation into consideration and afford us that relief we have always been entitled to from Government. I am respectfully, Richard Riley"

In a November 21, 1818, letter from Cherokee Chiefs to Governor McMinn, Richard Riley's name was one of 13 names appearing as Committee names. In addition to Richard Riley of SAUTA, the names included John Ross, Thomas Foreman, Cabin Smith, Hair, Roman Nose, Currokee Dick, Kee-le-chee-lee, George Saunders, John Baldrige, George Lowery, Rabbit Sleep, and James Brown.

March 17, 1819, four Cherokee men wrote from SAUTA TOWN to tell Meigs "There are 38 families assembled here who came to this place (Sauta) for the purpose of migrating westward. Their situation is truly alarming. They are entirely destitute of provisions to subsist on and unless we have aid and comfort extended toward us by the Government we must perish. You know doubt know the cause of our situation at present. We depended on getting boats to descend the river this Spring. In consequence of there not being boats enough we were compelled to remain here until next Winter.....If you should conclude to furnish us corn for our support, Richard Riley has about 400 bushels which he will let us have by your order. His price is one dollar per bushel. That is as low as corn can be got for here. Signed: (by their marks) Turtle Fields, Archy Campbell, Aron Price, and The Mink.

Under the 1819 Cherokee Treaty, Richard Riley chose to retain his home and was granted 640 acres (in fee simple) on Coosada Island in the Tennessee River. Today this island is known as Goose Pond Island. The 1820 survey by Robert Armstrong shows Richard Riley's southwest boundary beginning near the mouth of Sauta Creek and crossing a bend in the creek as the line continued north. The southern line was parallel with the Tennessee River. The survey map shows that Richard Riley's house was a short distance from Sauta Creek and the river. Since Richard Riley's correspondence always carried the heading of Sauta or Sauta Town, logic would indicate his house was located near the village of Sauta. It also seems logical to assume that Sauta Town was located on Sauta Creek and took its name from the creek. The 1818 Melish (Alabama) map shows Coosada Village and Island on the Tennessee River some distance south of Crow Town. The 1822 Fielding Lucas map shows Coosada Village and Island at the mouth of Sauta Creek. After the Treaty of 1819, the Cherokees (who did not voluntarily emigrate westward) moved to the south side of the river, and a map made in the late 1820s placed Coosada Village on the south side of the Tennessee River in the area of present-day Langston. The same is true for Crow Town which appears on the south side of the river (near the east end of John Snodgrass Bridge) after the Treaty of 1819.

Crow Town and Sauta encompassed large areas that extended for miles. Cherokee documents indicate the Nation's land that became Jackson County in 1819 was comprised of 3 areas (similar to present-day precincts), i.e., Nickajack, Crow Town, and Sauta Town. More than once in Richard Riley's correspondence, he referred to Sauta as "our quarter(s)". The names of these areas is also borne out by names and locations (addresses) on emigration rolls for those in Jackson County. Good examples include: John Shoemake's reservation was located near present-day Bass, and his family emigrated from Crow Town. John Woods who gave his reservation to James Doran and John Woods' sons' emigration address was Nickajack. John McNary and family lived on their reservation located near the west end of B. B. Comer Bridge, and they emigrated from Sauta.

There is much to be learned from studying the Bureau of Indian Affairs Records. The examples presented in this essay were chosen to show that the Cherokee village of Sauta was not at Sauta Cave nor was it located at the site of the white man's Sauta (near Birdsong Spring) that became the first permanent seat of justice for Jackson County, Alabama.

An 1814 letter written by Franklin County, Tennessee, residents to Indian Agent Return J. Meigs. Notice the number of men's names who later moved to Jackson County, Alabama:

A Letter to Return J. Meigs, 1814

State of Tennessee, Franklin County }

May the 7th 1814

Colo. Return J. Meiggs

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 Warran & Madison M.T.[†] Counties and a considerable proportion of Them Residing on the Indian Land who have founded places of Deposit for Stolen goods. It has been Clearly discovered by the confession of some of the parties and by a great Quantity of Stolen goods being found on the Indian Land that theft & There only they make their places of Deposite. By means of which their business is Very much facilitated. there has been found of the Stolen goods 12 Horse Loads. the number of thieves is Said to Exceed one hundred all Connected by the Usual ties that bind such Characters -- as our Country Is Very much Infested and Our property Very Unsafe by Reason of these Nefarious Characters We beg that you will Interfere and Use Such means or procure Such force as you may think necessary to Remomove all persons who Contrary to Law has Settled on the Cherokee Land which we believe will be one of the most Effective means to remove those pests by which our Country is Infested The Citizens of this County If Authorised will Engage to Drive them off and not Suffer them to return; those on on the frontiers or adjacent thereto of this County & that of Madison M.T.

/s/

Wallis Estile

Richard Callaway

Leod Tarrant [Leonard Tarrant?]

John W. Holder

Jones Young

John Shankle

James Drake

Archd Woods

John Smith

John Turner

Hugh Caperton

James Doran

John Denson

Saml. Berry

Abram Horton

Wm Caperton

Wm Demnal

GB Miller

Saml Handly

John Barnett

James Cox

James Lewis

John Bell

David Bell

Wm Wood

Wm Cowen

R Crable

Jono Spyker [Jonathan Spyker?]

Wm Reynolds

Jas. Estile [Estill]

A J Achlen

B W McWhorter

Temple Pastor

John Russell

James L. McWhorter

Wm Mclain

Benjamin Wear

Henry N. Neeley

Hezekiah Farris

Robert Larkin

Pleasant H. Bean

Benjn Thompson

John Farris

William Russell

John Cowan

Temple Sargon

William Russell

George Russell

Robert Cowan

Note: M.T. = Mississippi Territory.

WILLSTOWN in CHEROKEE TERRITORY THAT BECAME DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA

A brief history of Willstown is in order, since many of its landmarks will be visited by JCHA members during the October 26, 2013, bus tour of Fort Payne and DeKalb County, Alabama.

Register No. 11 of the Cherokee Collection in the Tennessee State Library and Archives states that in 1795 there were 43 Cherokee villages in the Cherokee Nation and 2500 "fighting men". Willstown was one of these 43 villages.

When Return J. Meigs came to Tennessee in 1801 to serve as Agent to the Cherokees, one of his first deliveries was to "the chiefs at Willstown".

Our Fort Payne tour guide, Olivia Baxter Cox, will share the historical account of the transition of Willstown to Fort Payne, as we visit the cabin site of the log house built by the Spirit/John Huss in 1825. The cabin site is a part of local property seized by the U.S. military for a removal fort (stockade) and called Cantonment Payne in 1837. The majority of Cherokees who were forced by the military to leave their homes in Alabama in 1838 left from Fort Payne.

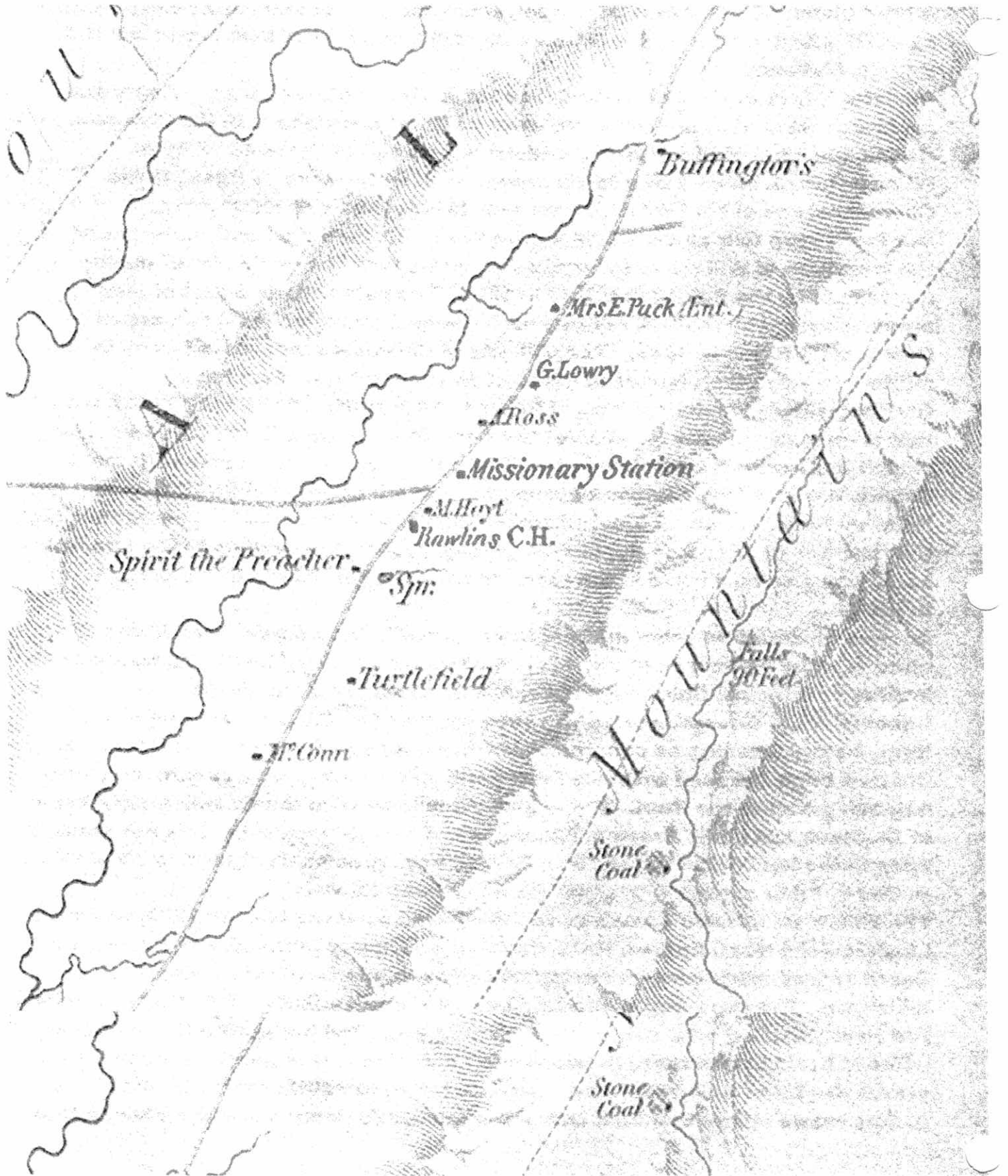
Our tour will also include a Trail of Tears Exhibit entitled THIS WAS THEIR HOME that is on loan from the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in North Carolina. The exhibit is a partnership between the City of Fort Payne, Landmarks of DeKalb County, the Fort Payne Depot Museum, the DeKalb County Public Library, and the National Park Service. A local Cherokee exhibit with informative panels showing the time-line of Cherokee population growth in this area, leading to the removal here, can also be viewed in the recently restored Fort Payne Iron and Coal Building.

Another landmark of great interest to be toured is the Andrew Ross House built circa 1821 by Andrew Ross and his wife Susannah Lowery Ross. Andrew was the brother of Principal Chief John Ross, and Susannah was the daughter of Assistant Principal Chief George Lowery. An 1834 valuation of the property describes the large 2-story dwelling as constructed of hewn logs with a shingled roof, plank floors, a brick chimney with two fireplaces, and a 2-story high banistered piazza extending across the front. This log house is located in the Georgian style home of Dr. Steve and Linda Brewer. Since this is a private residence, it is not normally open to the public, but Dr. and Mrs. Brewer have graciously agreed to allow Olivia B. Cox to bring our bus tour group for an October 26 visit.

The Willstown Mission Cemetery will be viewed from the bus. In 1823, Cherokee Leaders John Ross, Andrew Ross, and George Lowery persuaded the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to open a mission/school in Willstown. The cemetery contains 50 or more graves that include that of the Rev. Ard Hoyt (teacher) who died in 1828. Other identified graves are those of eight white settlers buried there between 1841 and 1898. It is possible the unidentified graves are those of 41 Cherokee who, according to military records, died in camp at Fort Payne before the John Benge Detachment's departure in October of 1838.

John LaTourette Map

Publication Date 1837



BOOKS FOR SALE

NEW: THEY WOULDN'T LET US WIN: JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, VETERANS RELIVE THE VIETNAM WAR, published jointly by the author, Dr. Ronald H. Dykes, and the Jackson County Historical Association, is now available in hardback (\$25.95) or paperback (\$15.95). Dr. Dykes did in-depth interviews with fifteen Vietnam veterans from Jackson County who graphically describe the extraordinarily difficult experiences they endured during their tour of duty. This is Dr. Dykes' fourth book in a series on the history of Jackson County. It is dedicated "to every soldier who served in the Vietnam War".

The book can be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum, the Scottsboro Public Library, or the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center. If ordering by mail, add \$3.00 to the price of each book to cover postage and handling. Make your check to the JCHA (for either \$28.95 or \$18.95) and mail to JCHA VIETNAM BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

BUILDING BRIDGES AND ROADS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT: HISTORY OF COMPANY B FROM SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, DURING THE FORGOTTEN WAR by Dr. Ronald H. Dykes is divided into five sections. The first is a brief history of the Korean Conflict. The second section is a history of Company B which was a part of the 151st Combat Engineers Battalion. The third section includes Dr. Dykes' interviews with 13 members of Company B. The fourth section consists of 18 half-page pictures taken by Jake Word, the battalion photographer during the later part of his tour in Korea.

If ordering by mail, make your check in the amount of \$25.50 payable to JCHA and mail to JCHA KOREAN BOOK, JCHA, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768. The book can also be picked up at the Scottsboro Depot Museum or the Heritage Center in Scottsboro for \$22.50.

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by John R. Kennamer, 1935 edition, republished by the JCHA, is now priced at \$10.00 per hardback copy. The price by mail is \$14.00. Make check payable to JCHA HISTORY BOOK and mail to JCHA History Book, P.O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

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