

JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 26, NO. 1

ISSN-1071-2348

JANUARY 2014

What does the Tennessee River mean to YOU? How has it affected your life and that of your ancestors? What changes came about as the result of the taming of the River by TVA? IF you enjoy and appreciate the Tennessee River, you will want to mark your calendar for Sunday, January 26, 2014, 2:00 pm.

Kelly Goodowens, JCHA Program Vice President, is pleased to announce that JCHA member David Bradford will be the speaker on January 26 at the Scottsboro Depot Museum located at the corner of North Houston Street and Maple Avenue. Dr. David Bradford, a native of Jackson County, is the son of the late Bill and Bettye Bradford. Professionally, David has worked for IBM for more than 30 years. Beginning in his teenage years, David has continuously played an active role in historic preservation. You will not want to miss the word pictures Dr. David Bradford will paint as he unfolds the history of the Tennessee River and its partner, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Sunday, January 26, 2:00 pm, at the Scottsboro Depot Museum.

JCHA ANNUAL DUES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE AS OF JANUARY 1.

Please forward your dues to JCHA TREASURER, P. O. BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, AL 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 (65 and older) - \$15.00

Life Membership Dues \$150.00

To join the JCHA or to renew your membership, YOU MAY USE THE FORM ON LAST PAGE (page 14). 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**

2013 JCHA/SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM ROLL OF HONOR

In 2013, the following people qualified for the Scottsboro Depot Museum Roll of Honor. Some donated money; others donated their time and expertise. Some donated or loaned artifacts to enhance the exhibits on display at the depot museum.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Jen Stewart | Tim Berry |
| Kelly Goodowens | Sandra Patton |
| Susan Fisher | Lee Sentell |
| Reid Henshaw | Betty and Tom |
| Ann B. Chambless | Budlong |
| John H. Graham | Britt Meeks |
| Annette Bradford | Mark Scott |
| David Bradford | Skelton |
| Patrick Stewart | Bill & John Tally |
| David Rains | Charles D. Cook |
| Doug Graden | Nora Inglis |
| Patricia | Aaron Kilgore |
| Schwichtenberg | Will Parks |
| Sandra Burney | Matthew Hodges |
| S. L. Burney | Melton Potter |
| Caroline L. Minor | Margaret Bellomy |
| Paul D. Machen | Byron Green |
| Celia Walker | Sheila Washington |
| Lee Ann and Tom | William Jones |
| Hodges | Ricky Jones |
| Candy Gullatt | James Blackburn |
| Bothan | Ralph Mackey |
| Janice H. Bragg | Gene Greer |

GUNTERSVILLE DAM GATES CLOSED AND LAKE FORMED 75 YEARS AGO

Seventy-five years ago, on January 16, 1939, the gates of Guntersville Dam were closed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). In less than two weeks, the Guntersville Reservoir level was high enough to resume navigation

through the dam's locks. Notice of the upcoming closing of the gates was announced in the JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL the week of January 9, 1939. The news article stated that "as a result of favorable working conditions and a smoothly operating construction program, the closing of the gates of the dam was effected six weeks earlier than scheduled. The placing of concrete in the upper miter sill of the lock was the last construction operation prior to the lowering of the 40-foot square gates. The lock has a maximum lift of 45 feet. Since December 15 (1938), when this concrete work began, the river has been closed to navigation."

The article further stated "At normal elevation Guntersville reservoir will cover approximately 66,000 acres, of which some 12,000 was formerly river bed. It will impound a total of 951,400 acre-feet of water, including 393,300 acre-feet of controlled storage that may be available for flood control. Lying between portions of the Appalachian Plateau, the new lake will provide unusual scenic attractions. It is expected that the first power generating unit will be in service by October 1, 1939. The second unit two months later and a third unit in another two months will all be in use. Each of these turbines has the capacity of 34,000 horsepower, and space is provided for a fourth."

NOTE BY EDITOR: IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT DR. DAVID BRADFORD WILL DISCUSS TVA'S IMPACT ON JACKSON COUNTY AT THE JCHA PROGRAM MEETING ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 2014, almost exactly 75 years to the day that the reservoir was filled and ready for navigation.

LIFE ON THE TENNESSEE: JACKSON COUNTY FLOURISHED DURING STEAMBOAT ERA
by Dr. David Campbell

It was considered the pride of the Tennessee River Navigation Company and THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES announced the news in December 1910. The steamboat JOHN A. PATTEN, 300-ton capacity, built for freight haul with first-class passenger accommodations, had burned to the water line while docked at Bridgeport, Alabama.

This was the same JOHN A. PATTEN which only a few years before had triumphed in what is perhaps the most famous boat race in Tennessee River history. The PATTEN's rival was a powerful towboat named the PARKER. It was a race that symbolized the old versus the new on the river. The PATTEN, a graceful, elegantly crafted vessel from the past and the PARKER, a practical snub-nosed towboat. The boats raced downriver from Chattanooga, with the PARKER moving ahead at Williams Island. At this point, according to historian Donald Davidson, the PARKER's engineer, Jess Allison, stood at the door of the engine room and gestured tauntingly with a rope, offering a tow to the PATTEN. But then river lore has it, the PARKER's engine blew, propelling Allison from the engine room and into the water, where he was plucked unceremoniously by crew members. The PATTEN sailed on to victory, only to be destroyed at Bridgeport by a coal tar caused fire.

By this time, the glory days of the great steamboats were numbered. They would continue to ply the rivers, but their era was coming to an end.

Jackson County was very much a part of the steamboat days on the Tennessee River. Safford Burney's TABLE OF LANDINGS lists no less than twenty-one riverboat landings in Jackson County in 1879. They were: Bridgeport, Big Oak, Ridley's Ferry, Cos's Mound, Caperton's Ferry, Rudder's Landing, McCoys, Coffeys, Bellefonte, Sublett's Ferry, Hitches Ferry, Martin's Landing, Cheney's Landing, Pierces, Gossett's Ferry, Finney's Landing, Larkin's Landing, Cobbitts, Gross, and Cowley.

There is even more of a local connection that involves the boats stopping at Jackson County landings. Operators of the Langston Gin obtained a brass whistle off one of these steamboats and used the whistle to let local farmers know they would be ginning that day. The steam whistle would blow at 4:00 in the morning on those days and blast the community awake. Much later, the whistle was used by Word Lumber Company at its sawmill operation in Scottsboro. The whistle would be blown three times: to signal the beginning of the work day, to signal lunch time, and at the end of the work day. Although many may not have known it, Scottsboro residents for years had as a part of their lives the distinct sound of an old steamboat whistle.

Jackson Countians even got into the act and built boats themselves, although not steamboats. The VIRGINIA MAXINE, the FLORA MAE, and the BETTY CLYDE were all 5-12 ton boats listed in government records as having been built at Section, Alabama. Section? Obviously an unlikely place for a large boat to be built. Some questioning of Section residents led to answers, however. The boats were actually built along the river, down the mountain from Section. They were built at Gossett's Landing by J. T. Stringer, a master carpenter who operated a sawmill at the foot of the mountain. The boats were owned by the Rudder brothers, Sam and Will, and named for family members. Two daughters lived in the Section area in 1987: Betty Clyde (Rudder) Smith and Virginia (Rudder) Green. Both clearly remembered the boats.

The boats were used by the Rudder brothers to haul corn to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the Fall, the brothers would buy corn from farmers at the landings along the river, shell the corn with a corn sheller on board, and carry the shelled corn to Chattanooga as well as corn sold in Jackson County.

These boats were operated by gasoline motors and, therefore, were not steamboats. However, their trade was much the same as the steamboats that were operating at the time.

Corn was raised all along the river bottoms throughout the valley. Scottsboro resident Bob Ashmore remembered that landowners often would rent their offshore land. Farmers would deposit the landowner's share in elevated cribs beside the river for later shipment to Chattanooga. So much corn was raised this way that soil erosion began to take place and sand bars began to form in the river.

Reportedly, the first steamboat to navigate the entire length of the Tennessee River was the ATLAS. In 1828, it left from Cincinnati on the Ohio River. A prize of \$640.00 was presented to the captain of the ATLAS by the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, when the ATLAS reached that city in March 1828, approximately two and one-half months after it had begun its trip.

In time, Chattanooga became a main steamboat landing due to the city's railroad connections. From Chattanooga, steamboat companies operated runs upriver to Knoxville, Tennessee, and downriver to Decatur, Alabama.

Life on the Tennessee River during the steamboat era was exciting and sometimes dangerous. Navigating the south run was no easy task and steamboat equipment was not always reliable. Two of the most treacherous points on the river were at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and at the point called "The Suck" south of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Since Muscle Shoals was so hard to navigate, most steamboats from Chattanooga ended their run at Decatur, at the head of the Shoals. Other steamboats would cover the Florence, Alabama, to Ohio River run.

Steam boating season usually was from November to June. During the summer, the lack of rain made travel impossible. Mrs. Betty Clyde Smith remembered being able to wade across the Tennessee River one summer as a child.

Perhaps the strangest weather phenomenon was in the winter of 1871-72, when much of the river channel froze. Steamboats sometimes broke the ice with their paddle wheels by running backward. On another occasion in 1867, rains swelled the river one winter so much that the river rose 70 feet in "The Suck" gorge. One steamboat captain was talked into making the south run during this great flood. The captain was Woods Wilson, and his boat was the CHEROKEE. Passengers at Chattanooga were desperate to get to Decatur and persuaded Wilson to take them. Wilson later reported that everything that would float was going down river – logs, small boats, whole hay stacks, barns, houses, and flatboats with refugees. The CHEROKEE made the 60-mile trip to Bridgeport in less than two hours, a record time. Later, Wilson safely delivered the passengers to Decatur.

As early as 1863, steamer supply boats were built by the Union Army at Bridgeport, Alabama, including the Chickamauga, Kingston, Bridgeport, Missionary, Wauhatchie, Resaca, and Stone River. Also, the gunboats General Burnside, General Thomas, General Grant, and General Sherman were built at Bridgeport, a town that obviously played a key supporting role during the Civil War.

The steamboat era came slowly to an end as rail and road travel in the Valley grew. As for passengers, few had the time or inclination to take the slow, leisurely trips to their destinations. The steamboats no longer had a place in fast-paced, modern America.

The Tennessee River remains important to Jackson County and the Valley economically, as it did in years past. It is still fun to occasionally experience a two-hour tour and dinner aboard a commercial steamboat such as the Southern Belle. Those who recall the star-status and commanding presence of the steamboat pilot and officers can envision the wonder, intrigue, and romance of the steamboat era that took early travelers to another world that was somehow far removed from their daily lives.

NOTE BY CHRONICLES EDITOR ANN B. CHAMBLESS: The above material is a combination of two historical essays written by Dr. David Campbell and published in the April and July 1987 editions of THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, Volume II, Numbers Two and Three.

Source: List of Pensioners on the Roll January 1, 1883: Giving the Name of Each Pensioner, the Cause for which Pensioned, the Post Office Address, The Rate of Pension per Month, and the Date of Original Allowance, by United States Pension Bureau, Washington Printing Office, 1883. NOTES under names added by Ann B. Chambless via census, military records, and cemetery research.

15,732 - HEMBREE, MARY, Bridgeport, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Jan 1879

Widow of Benjamin Hembree who is buried in Harris Cemetery. He served in Cpt. John Underwood's Co, E. Tenn Militia, Dec 23, 1814-June 1, 1815

27,810 - LADD, MARY ANN, Bridgeport, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Nov 1879

7,034 - MILLER, SARAH, Estill's Fork, Widow 1812, \$8.00, June 1878

13,142 - MARTIN, MARY, Francisco, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Dec 1878

6,922 - CHATTIN, EDWARD R., Kirby's Creek, chronic diarrhea, \$4.00, ----- Served in Mexican-American war in 1846. Died June 23, 1898, buried Section Bluff Cemetery.

29,365 - CHISENHALL, JANE, Kirby's Creek, widow 1812, \$8.00, May 1880

Mary Jane Woods married Delaney Chisenhall on Aug 13, 1816, Orange Co, NC. He served in the 5th Regiment (Atkinson's Co), NC Militia and is buried in the Durham/Chisenhall Cemetery near Section.

27,633 - FANNING, JANE, Larkin's Fork, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Nov 1879

21,835 - REED, THOMAS, Larkin's Fork, Survivor 1812, \$8.00, Nov 1877

In the 1880 census, Thomas Reed was age 92. Thomas Reed served in Capt. Sutton's Co, Tennessee Militia.

1,484 - FLIPPO, SUSANNA, Larkinsville, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Dec 1868. Widow of Henry Flippo.

26,114 - GARLAND, REBECCA, Maynard's Cove, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Aug 1879

Widow of William Garland who died on Feb 13, 1861. Rebecca Hudson married Wm. Garland on Nov 25, 1834, in Carter Co, TN. He served in Solomon Hendrick's Co, E. Tenn Militia from Nov 1814 - May 24, 1815.

31,218 - BRANDON, MARY, Park's Store, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Feb 1881

Mary Wright married Carter Brandon on July 12, 1821, in Lawrence Co, AL. He served in Capt. Walker's Co, 39th U.S. Infantry in War of 1812. He died June 2, 1861, in Jackson Co, AL.

30,475 - STARKEY, NANCY N., Pisgah, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Sept 1880

Widow of Jesse L. Starkey who served in Capt. Mann's Co., Georgia Militia, War of 1812.

27,985 - HALL, LETHA, Princeton, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Nov 1879

Widow of James Hall (1787-1870) who is buried in the Prince Cemetery in Estillfork.

131,746 - WALSH, JOHN M., Scottsboro, dis. of abdominal viscera, \$4.00, Jan 1875

150,961 - SANDERS, HENRY A., Scottsboro, g s w r shouder, \$6.00, Feb 1878

Henry was born in 1840 and was son of Joseph and Deborah Sanders. Henry served in Co. G, 18th Alabama

131,640 - SANDERS, JOHN G., Scottsboro, g s w r shoulder, \$6.00, June 1875

John G. born 1845 (brother of Henry A. Sanders) died Aug 17, 1919 in Inola, Oklahoma. Served 4th Ohio Cavalry in Civil War.

2,190 - KIRBY, ANDREW J., Scottsboro, inj wrist & fracture leg, \$12.00, ---Dr. Andrew Kirby (son of Joseph and Eliza Freeman Kirby) was born in 1815 in Tennessee, died Dec. 3, 1895, buried in the old Kirby Cemetery behind Scottsboro Country Club. He married Jane Gossett and served in the Indian Wars.

24,365 - HARPER, MARTHA, Scottsboro, Widow 1812, \$8.00, May 1879
Widow of John P. Harper who served in Capt. William Crawford's Co., Mississippi Militia, War of 1812.

31,570 - GIBBS, FRANCES, Scottsboro, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Apr 1881

24,248 - KIRBY, LETITIA, Scottsboro, Widow 1812, \$8.00, May 1879
On May 25, 1853, Letitia Guffey married Clinton Kirby who was born Apr 17, 1792 in NC and died Apr 17, 1876. Clinton Kirby is buried in old Kirby Cemetery. He served in Col. Samuel Weir's Regiment, Tenn. Militia.

15,080 - HILL, MARTHA, Scottsboro, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Jan 1879

31,810 - FLOWERS, SARAH B., Scottsboro, Widow 1812, June 1881
Widow of Charles W. Flowers, b. June 7, 1794 in VA, died Mar 27, 1855 and buried in Chisenhall Cemetery, Jackson Co, AL. He served in Capt. John Morgan's Co, VA Militia, War of 1812. Married Sarah Watkins on May 24, 1834, in Jefferson Co, TN.

837 - MORRIS, MARY, Scottsboro, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Oct 1871
Widow of Samuel Morris who enlisted Oct 6, 1814 and served in Capt. Wm. Johnson's Co, SC Militia, War of 1812. Samuel Morris died Feb 21, 1852, Bedford Co, TN. Mary Morris died 1884 at home of William Potter.

177,990 - HILL, RACHEL, Scottsboro, mother, \$8.00, June 1877

217,637 - ANDERSON, ANDREW M., Stevenson, g s w l shoulder, \$2.00, Sept 1882

140,280 - WEAVER, WILLIAM H., Stevenson, g s w r leg, \$2.00, Aug 1876

7,398 - WILSON, MARTHA N., Stevenson, widow and one child, \$10.00, Oct 1876
Widow of John W. Wilson, born 1826, who was enumerated as a carpenter in Stevenson, AL, on 1860 census.

111,469 - CRAZE, JANE, Stevenson, widow, \$8.00 Apr 1868
Widow of John Craze (1822-1863) who served in C1, Alabama Cavalry and is buried in Craze Bend Cemetery.

17,361 - CAMERON, ELIZABETH, Stevenson, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Feb 1879
Widow of Daniel Cameron who served in Capt. John Kennedy's Co., Tenn. Militia, from October 20, 1813 until Dec 28, 1813. Daniel Cameron died on Nov 1, 1846, in Jackson Co, AL.

----- HOUSE, MALINDA, Stevenson, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Mar 1879
Widow of Littleberry House, born 1791 in SC, who served in 1st Regt (Harris'), Georgia Militia.

14,073 - CHANDLER, ELIZABETH, Stevenson, mother, \$8.00, Feb 1864

16,168 - MATLOCK, ZACHARIAH, Stevenson, Survivor 1812, \$8.00, Apr 1872
Served in Capt. Moses Thompson's Co, Tenn Militia, War of 1812. Zachariah was born Dec 17, 1791 in NC and died Nov 27, 1879 and is buried in Allison Cemetery in Jackson Co, AL.

14,886 - WORTZ, JEMIMA A., Woodville, Widow 1812, \$8.00, Jan 1879

MEMBERS OF JACKSON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1938

The late Beulah Chambless Shelton was a charter member of the JCHA and a member of the Jackson County High School class of 1938. Her daughter, Sandra Shelton Burney, recently donated Beulah Shelton's high school scrap book that contains 60 engraved cards of the members of the Class of 1938 to the Scottsboro Depot Museum. It should be noted that students who lived in areas that included Aspel, Limrock, Larkinsville, Temperance Hill, Tupelo, Hollywood, Section, Macedonia, Dutton, and Langston were bussed to Jackson County High School in Scottsboro for more than 50 years.

The cards found in Mrs. Shelton's album include those of:

- 1. Buelah Chambless (married Leon Shelton)**
- 2. Juanita Sanders**
- 3. Victor Patrick Genge, Jr.**
- 4. Robert Carl Davis, Jr.**
- 5. Opal Benson**
- 6. Laura Elizabeth Smith**
- 7. Sue Downey**
- 8. Louise Gentle**
- 9. Gordon Harris, Jr.**
- 10. Billy Parks**
- 11. Doris Louise Rice**
- 12. Edith Jane McKelvy**
- 13. Wallace Hancock**
- 14. Robert Erwin Carter**
- 15. Atha Virginia Kennamer (married Jay Cordell)**
- 16. Leverne Justice**
- 17. Clifford Morris**
- 18. Charles R. Hunter**
- 19. Grace Payne (married Alvis Wales)**
- 20. Juanita Reed**
- 21. Fay Dilbeck**
- 22. Mary Evelyn Campbell**
- 23. T. M. Green**
- 24. Roy McClendon (married Mary Ruth Tiffin)**
- 25. Eva Mae Green**
- 26. Bobbie Womack**
- 27. Marjorie Proctor**

MEMBERS OF JACKSON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1938 (Continued)

- 28. Louise Clemons**
- 29. John Will Matthews (brother of Leola, Eunice, & Hazel)**
- 30. Dea Thomas**
- 31. Kathryn Carter**
- 32. Mary Stanley Bridges (married J. S. McGriff)**
- 33. Elizabeth Patrick (sister of Richard Patrick, Jr.)**
- 34. Elliotte O'Neal Payne**
- 35. Glen Phillips**
- 36. Floye Elizabeth Gant (married Barnes)**
- 37. Inez Lindsay**
- 38. Ruth Airheart (sister of Gene Airheart)**
- 39. Walter C. Webb, Jr.**
- 40. Charles Martin Petty**
- 41. Earlean Swaim**
- 42. Ruth Katherine Hayes**
- 43. Hazel Hall**
- 44. Ida Belle Varnell**
- 45. Harrell Wilson**
- 46. James B. Perry, Jr.**
- 47. Doris Louise Rice**
- 48. Bertie Clyde Russell**
- 49. Margaret Cotten**
- 50. J. B. Vinson, Jr.**
- 51. Alice L. Thomas (married Dilbeck)**
- 52. Charles R. Bradford (married Ruth Moody)**
- 53. Katherine Rice**
- 54. Kathryn Thomas (sister of Buron and JoAnn Thomas Elkins)**
- 55. Jim B. Thomas (brother of Elizabeth Thomas Selby)**
- 56. L. D. Harris**
- 57. Virginia Jane Stockton**
- 58. Louise Bryant**
- 59. James Boyd Presley, Jr. (brother of Mary Presley Cox)**
- 60. D. I. Durham**
- 61. Lloyd Money (no card but a member of this class)**
- 62. Fate McClendon (no card but a member of this class)**

The Class of 1938's senior play was entitled "Aunt Tillie Goes to Town" and was presented at the City School Auditorium on May 23 1938. Grace Payne Wales portrayed the role of Tillie. Other class actors included Mary E. Campbell, Laura Smith, Juanita Reed, Ruth Hayes, R. C. Davis, Elliotte Payne, Fate McClendon, Lloyd Money, Ruth Airheart, and Sue Downey.

THE JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION 1938-1939 DIRECTORY

In 1938, L. W. Jordan was Jackson County's Superintendent of Education. Serving on his Board were O. E. Harper, Section; W. H. Butler, Scottsboro; G. H. Caperton, Stevenson; L. S. Brewster, Hollywood; Felix Trice, Princeton. Mattie Lou Stockton - Secretary; Adele Rivers was the Attendance Supervisor. Elementary teachers and their schools were as follows:

Amanda Allison - Long Island	E. A. Johnson - Larkinsville
Annie Ruth Austin - Flat Rock	Mildred Johnson - Island Creek
Pixie Alspaugh - Scottsboro City	Elizabeth Jones - Stevenson
H. F. Ayers - Rosalie	Hassie Jones - Langston
Lois Ballew - Bryant	Mary Jones - Stevenson
Lilah Beason - Skyline	Bessie Keller - Bethany
Ruth Berzett - Woods Cove	Mrs. H. A. Kelly - Bridgeport
Mertie Bohannn - Callahan	Mrs. Gaston Kent - Scottsboro City
Leonard Bohannon - Callahan	Bertie Kennamer - Princeton
Mrs. A. H. Borden - Kyles No. 2	Beulah Kennamer - Limrock
Lucille Bostick - Francisco	Elah Kennamer - Guess Creek
Mrs. G. P. Bouldin - Scottsboro City	Mrs. C.H. Kirkpatrick - Princeton
Ruth Bowen -McCoy's Grove	Lillie Kuykendall - Coffey
Margie Bowie - McCutchen	Abbie Laney - Chalybeate Springs
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Bramblett-Central	Martha Leming - Woodville
Rebecca Austin - Long Island	Allie Mae Loyd - King's Cove
Nannie Brewer - McCutchen	Edna and Sallie Lyda - Edgefield
Mrs. Sammie Brown - Fairfield	Charles Kennamer - Hambrick
Olive Britt - Hollywood	Lucille McConnell - Mt. Olive
Pauline Bryant - Hollywood	Berith McCoy - Shooks
Stella Bryant - Cross Roads	Eloise McGuffey - Woodville
Cecil Butler - Winger	Sadie McGuffey - Hollywood
Nola Callahan - Pisgah	Vivian McGuffey - Fackler
Thelbert Callahan - Freedom	Geraldine McMahan - Stevenson
Octavia Campbell - Langston	Aline Mason - Bridgeport
Zula Carter - Section	C. E. Matthews - Stevenson
Mrs. C. R. Chambers - Dutton	Hazel Matthews - Hollywood
Temple Clemens - Scottsboro City	Ollie Ruth Matthews - Limrock
Opal Coffey - Rash	Belle Dicus - Temperance Hill
Gladys Crabtree - New Hope	Louise Elder - Christian Home
Ida Dean - Kyles No 1	Katherine Elliott - Stevenson
Mrs. W. G. Dean - Salem	Mrs. R. L. Emmett - Long Island
Iva Hughes - Pisgah	Iris Evans - Skyline
J. H. Jarnigan - Pikeville	Norma Evans - New Hope
Mrs. J. H. Jarnigan - Shooks	Elizabeth Fennell - Macedonia
Arnold Johnson - Jones	Janie Fennell - Larkinsville

Beatrice Finney – Stevenson
Mrs. Esley Flannagan – Paint Rock
Chalma Fossett – Pierceton
Elizabeth Garren – Rosalie
William Garner – Gray's Chapel
Ella Glover – Concord
Essie Goad – Macedonia
Sara Graham- Stevenson
Mrs. Hugh Green – Larkinsville
Jewel Griffith – Sublett
Mabel Hackworth – Bridgeport
Mildred Hackworth – Woodville
Madge Hall – Boxes Cove
Rebecca Harrington – Pikeville
Annie Helms – Nat
Pauline Henson – Bridgeport
Curtis Hicks – Langston
Dennis Hicks – Hales Cove
Inez Hicks – Pisgah
Moline Hicks – Deans Chapel
Ronald Hicks – Coffey
A. S. Hill – Bridgeport
J. F. Hodges – Scottsboro City
Mrs. Emmett Holder – Carns
Mrs. Kenneth Holder – Rorex
Stella Holder – Wannville
Loraine Matthews – Union Hill
Pauline Matthews – Carns
Mrs. Jerry Maples – Woodville
Mary Michaels – Princeton
Edith Money – Scottsboro City
Ida Moody – Scottsboro City
Alma Moore – Flat Rock
Martha Moore – Nila
Cora Morris – Bridgeport
Inez Nelson – Tupelo
Lela Nichols – Section
Mrs. Almon Nichols – Cross Roads
Iris O'Brien – Scottsboro City
Naomi Oliver – Skyline
Lala Outlaw – Patterson

J. V. Outlaw – Patterson
Lucille O'Shields – Paint Rock
Bernice Page – Trenton
Elberta Page – Bridgeport
Wendell Page – Scottsboro City
Elizabeth Parks – Scottsboro City
Fannie Patrick – Scottsboro City
Gussie Peacock – Bridgeport
Lousie Phillips – Section
Mrs. Bob Powell – Dutton
Mildred Presley – Overlook
Kathleen Prince – Bridgeport
Mrs. Joe Raines – Fabius
Vivian Rainey – Princeton
Flossie Reagan – Bridgeport
Esta Reed – Skyline
Catherine Reed – Princeton
Faye Ridley – Rash
Mrs W H. Robinson-Temperance Hill
Allie Roden – Webster
Jannie Rogers – Bridgeport
Thurma Rogers – Shrader
Mrs. Marvin Rudder – Stevenson
Crena Russell – Bellview
Vivian Sandford – Macedonia
Pearl Sentell – Rash
Troy Sewell – Pisgah
Mrs. Lon Shelton – Pleasant Grove
Nola Simmons – Tupelo
Eva Sisk – Fackler
J. A. Sizemore – Shrader
Annie Smith – Mt. Olive
Louise Smith – Pisgah
Jewell Smith – Rosalie
Ophelia Smith – Scottsboro City
Ruby Lee Smith – Skyline
Sue Outlaw Smith – Dutton
Mrs. W. D. Smith – Paint Rock
Lon Shelton – Mt. Carmel
Esta Tate Rudder – Walnut Grove
Scott Russell – Bridgeport

ELEMENTARY:

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Southerland - Davistown
 Audrey Spears - Section
 Vera Staton - Davistown
 Tossie Staton - Macedonia
 Kate Steel - Crescent Hill
 Beryl Stockton - Scottsboro City
 Gertrude Stockton - Temperance Hill
 Ewing Story - Trenton
 Agee Strickland - Chalybeate Springs
 Alta Stringer - Hodge
 Mrs. Homer Stringer - Rosalie
 Mary Lee Stubbs - Scottsboro City
 Mrs. Bennie L. Summers - Pleasant Grove
 Maude Thomas - Scottsboro City
 Mrs. Winslow Thomas - Deans Chapel
 Thelma Thornbury - Poplar Springs
 Mary Sue Toney - Princeton
 Nelson Varnell - Sulphur Springs
 Mrs. A. N. Varnell - Sulphur Springs
 Ola Vaught - Skyline
 Bernice Wallace - Scottsboro City
 Ada Wallace - Union Hill
 Virginia Walsh - River Hill
 Virginia West - Skyline
 Lela Mae Whitaker - Paint Rock
 Katherine Wicks - Sublett
 L. C. Williams - Hodge
 Mrs. L. C. Williams - Hodge
 Thelma Williams - Pisgah
 Eliza Mae Woodall - Bryant
 Omega Woodall - Freedom
 Ruby Woodfin - Sublett
 Annie Mae Woosley - Limrock
 Charlsie Young - Hytop
 Bess Young - Rocky Springs
 Lucy Walker - Mt Carmel
 Mrs. Hula Starkey - New Herman

JUNIOR HIGH:

J. B. Armstrong - Bryant
 A. F. Bass - Skyline
 Charles Black - Dutton
 Virgil Breland - Hollywood
 T. O. Butler - Section
 David Cargile - Hollywood
 Elmer Carter - Skyline
 Bessie Crow - Skyline
 W. G. Dean - Macedonia
 R. L. Hall - Princeton
 J. R. Hargiss - Flat Rock
 Delbert Hicks - Deans Chapel
 J. R. Kennamer, Jr. - Limrock

JUNIOR HIGH:

Horace Maples - Limrock
 Mrs. R. M. Martin - Princeton
 Almon Nichols - Macedonia
 H. J. Rudder - Long Island
 Sarah Rudder - Paint Rock
 Era Ryan - Section
 A. W. Sewell - Mt. Olive
 W. D. Smith - Paint Rock
 Homer Stringer - Rosalie
 Talton Thomas - Skyline
 P. L. White - Dutton

SENIOR HIGH:

Mabel Bailey - JCHS
 A. H. Borden - JCHS
 Frances Hayes - JCHS
 Ruth Hill - JCHS
 Mary Jane Hodges - JCHS
 Myrtle Holland - JCHS
 Christine Jones - JCHS
 Antionette Lovejoy - JCHS
 Della McCrary - JCHS
 Ernestine Mann - JCHS
 C. P. Nelsn - JCHS
 W. G. O'Brien - JCHS
 H. E. Phillips - JCHS
 Coburn Thomas - JCHS
 Sara Betty Turner - JCHS
 R. L. Wedgeworth - JCHS
 Maude Bogart - Stevenson
 Loyce Holder and A. C. Curray - Stevenson
 Graydon Jones - Stevenson
 Mattie Pittman - Stevenson
 Bessie Sanders - Stevenson
 J. A. Battle and Martha Browning - Bridgeport
 Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Gonce - Bridgeport
 Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Hall - Bridgeport
 Maurine Hughes - Bridgeport
 Jewell Tanner - Bridgeport
 Q. K. Carter - Paint Rock Valley
 Armine Hayes Hambrick - Paint Rock Valley
 G. W. Holley and Charles Hallman - Pisgah
 Frances Martin - Pisgah
 Floye Overby - Pisgah
 William Sloan - Pisgah
 J. H. Wheeler - Pisgah
 Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Jones - Woodville
 Cora Michaels and Roy McKelvy - Woodville
 Harold Phillips, Sr. - Woodville
 E. G. Thomas and W. B. Wheeler - Dutton
 R. W. Martin - Princeton
 Jessie Vann Steenewyk - Pisgah

UNION TROOPS SPEND WINTER OF 1863-1864 RESPITE ENCAMPED IN SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA

Source: WARSAW DAILY TIMES dated September 5, 1903, written by Reub Williams, Union Veteran
yesteryear.clunette.com/warmemories090503.html

Since beginning these sketches the first week in last January I have been more than pleased over the compliments they have received from surviving soldiers, of not only my own, but of many other regiments as well, and of citizens, generally, who although not in the service had often very arduous duties to perform here at home, in helping to sustain the cause of the Union, and to "hold up the hands" of the great and good Lincoln. Some of these kindly and complimentary letters-some, too, from members of regiments other than those of the good "old Hoosier State," and even some of them from ex-Confederates, commending the spirit in which they allude to the soldiers and officers who fought on the opposite side from the writer. I have two or three such letters, each of which refers to the truthfulness contained in the sketches whenever they speak of the Confederate side, and one of them especially referred to the comments made concerning the wearing out of railway facilities; the breaking down of cars which could not be rebuilt, and the tearing up and twisting of the many miles of railway rails that were destroyed in that way, and which could not in any possible way be replaced by the South. Let any one reflect for a moment, and ask himself the question, "What if the railroads in the North had been thus destroyed, with no way in which to restore them? Would not the difficulties of the North have been immeasurably increased?" However, I only want to say that I have in many instances been delighted at the numerous compliments my "War Memories" have received from friends and from former enemies, and if I can interest the readers of "The Indianian" once a week to some degree. I have accomplished all that I set out to do-that, and to relate some incidents of soldier life; tell a story here and there; rescue an anecdote or some happening that never has and very likely never will be seen in any history of the war, and make some of them pleasant reading for the young of today-as some school teacher informed me that these sketches are doing-I shall be glad that I undertook their publication.

The First division of the Fifteenth corps and the First brigade, to which the Twelfth belonged, went into camp at Scottsboro-a mere village about twenty miles west of Stevenson and previous to the war only a water station on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. The regiment was given a ***piece of ground, sloping up the south side of quite a mountain, but literally covered with stone*** from the size of a baseball up to one about the size of a Posey county watermelon. The lay of the ground could not have been bettered for a ideal camp, but for this vast overlay of stone. However, every man in the Twelfth went to work and after hauling away the stone with the regimental wagons, the ground was cleared and the men then proceeded to build a regulation camp, that I undertake to say was never excelled, if indeed it was equaled, by any other during the war. The amount of stone carried away can be partially estimated when I state that sixteen hundred wagon loads of the stone referred to were hauled to their destination, a quarter of a mile away, and dumped into a ravine in the side of the mountain. All the members of the regiment entered into the spirit of camp-construction with so much vigor that every one of them took pride in the building and the ornamentation of a place which they were to occupy as winter quarters. The grounds were laid off with tape lines precisely as laid down in the plat given in the tactics. At that time the regiment had the "wedge" or "a" shaped tents, one of the showiest of all the tents issued during the war when the correct plan was followed in setting them up.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTTSBORO CAMP at the foot of TATER KNOB

The ground on which the rows of company tents were located had a

considerable slope and therefore gave an excellent chance for drainage. For the benefit of those readers who have come upon the stage of action since the war and those who have never seen a camp of soldiers, let me inform them that during the civil war, a regiment was composed of ten companies. The tents are pitched in a row for each company. This forms a street and in this particular camp a covered ditch was dug from the head of the company down the slope. At the upper end an empty barrel with both heads knocked out was set in the ground and into this everything that accumulated in company quarters was cast, and of course carried away by water and the steepness of the descent. In each company the men built an arch at the head of the company composed of evergreens and from the center of each arch depended the letter of the company constructed out of old telegraph wire, and this covered with cedar sprigs. Every morning the whole camp was "policed" and the "company street" swept with brooms made of the same useful material every day, and never during the war did I see neater, cleaner, or handsomer company quarters. The tents of the captains of the companies were in the rear of and above the arch referred to and in the center of the head of the streets. On each side of the captains' tents were those of the lieutenants; and in the rear of this line quite a good distance from it, too, came the regimental headquarter tents, all in a row and consisting of those of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, surgeon and assistant surgeon; quartermaster and chaplain, to which could be added those of the non-commissioned officers, the sergeant-major, quartermaster and commissary sergeants. In front of the tent of the Colonel the men built a similar arch, through the center of which a tall pole was raised from which floated a garrison flag. The numeral "12" was supported from the center of this arch in the same manner as the letters of the companies, and as all the arches were handsomely covered with tufts of evergreen, they were skillfully constructed and very beautiful. In front of regimental headquarters, the boys constructed a sanded floor about twelve foot in width and this was covered with evergreen boughs the entire length-about a hundred feet-the boughs being laid on cross-pieces supported by posts the whole length being latticed in by splitting long lath from the dead cedar trees to be found on the side of the mountain.

In addition to the beautiful camp the men erected a round-log guard house, a similar hut for commissary and quartermasters' stores, and greatest of all, they built a large, round-log chapel in which the chaplain held religious services at regular periods,

and prayer meetings every Thursday night. These meetings were well attended, too, as the Rev. M. D. Gage, as chaplain, possessed the unbounded love and esteem of every member of the regiment whether religiously inclined or not, and I feel sure that when the chaplain comes to read this **description of the**

Scottsboro encampment as well as Rev. A. C. McCarter, who lives just west of Warsaw, that

it will carry their minds back to **the winter of 1863-4 in Northern Alabama**, and bring with it the pleasant remembrance of quite a spiritual religious revival held in the chapel referred to. I feel that I am not wasting time and space in describing this very handsome, comfortable, healthful and convenient camp, for the reason that there are many readers of these sketches who never saw one, and besides this particular camp attracted the attention of so many visitors-even soldiers of other regiments six or eight miles distant coming to pay it a sight-seeing visit, and I well remember that Theodore R. Davis, the artist correspondent of Harper's Weekly was sent clear from Huntsville by that firm to sketch a picture of the camp for publication in that illustrated journal and which appeared in its pages about a month later, so that as that particular camp of the Twelfth was a showplace, even in the army, it is well to speak of it in these sketches.

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

Please provide:

NAME-----

ADDRESS-----

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



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 26, NO. 2

APRIL 2014

The Jackson County Historical Association will meet Sunday, April 27, 2014, at 2:00 pm, at McGuffey's Store in Fackler, Alabama. Several years ago, this historic landmark was donated to the Fackler community. JCHA members and Fackler residents Betty and Bill Knight, who have labored long and tirelessly in refurbishing McGuffey's Store, will host the April meeting. Other Fackler residents who have assisted the Knights will also be present to welcome JCHA members. Betty Knight will share the initial enormity of the restoration task and the hurdles they faced as the work progressed. Those in attendance will be able to tour both floors of the building. This meeting is open to the public, and you are invited to bring a guest. Please wear comfortable shoes, as there may not be enough chairs to seat everyone at the meeting.

A history of Fackler and a brief sketch of its early residents, including the James Madison McGuffey family, can be found on pages 4 -7 of this issue of the CHRONICLES.

2014 JCHA ANNUAL DUES WERE DUE AND PAYABLE ON JANUARY 1, 2014. IF PAID 2014 DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR MAILING LABEL, 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 (65 and older) - \$15.00

Life Membership Dues - \$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 35769-3745 email: rabc123@scottsboro.org

ALABAMA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 2014 SPRING CONFERENCE in SCOTTSBORO

The Jackson County Historical Association will host the Alabama Historical Association (AHA) Spring Conference in Scottsboro April 10-12, 2014. Traditionally the AHA annual conferences are held in Alabama's larger cities. The JCHA is grateful that AHA President Gayle Thomas chose Scottsboro and Jackson County even though area is a six hour drive from her home in Abbeville in Henry County.

Mrs. Thomas has visited Scottsboro several times and stated she is anxious for AHA members throughout the State to experience Jackson County's natural beauty and many historic landmarks.

To attend the AHA Conference in April, one must be a dues paying member of the Alabama Historical Association who has paid the per-registration fee which covers meals and all programs during the three-day conference. The AHA has made one exception: JCHA members (who are not also members of the AHA) may attend the Friday and Saturday morning programs that will be held in the Page Administration Building and the Friday and Saturday afternoon tours arranged by the JCHA.

One of the Saturday morning speakers will be our own Dr. David Campbell who will present a paper entitled "Skyline Farms: The Story of a New Deal Settlement Project". Dr. Campbell's paper should be especially interesting to those who tour the Skyline Farms Rock Store Museum during the Friday afternoon tour. Other sites to be toured on Friday include the pre-Civil War home of Lewis Robinson, the Scottsboro Boys Museum and Cultural Center, and the Scottsboro Depot Museum. Landmarks included in the Thursday afternoon tour include the Cowan House (home of Judge and Mrs. John H. Graham), Fort Harker, the Stevenson Depot Museum, and Russell Cave. The Thursday night reception and tour for AHA members will be held at the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center. JCHA members David and Annette Bradford and Ann Chambless will lead Thursday night post-reception walking tours from the Heritage Center to College Avenue and the adjoining block of Scott Street. During the walking tour, the nave of St. Luke's Episcopal Church will be open, and Music Director Carolyn Davis will be playing the organ. The tours will conclude with a tour of the home of David and Leslie Latham on Scott Street. The JCHA has ordered a historic marker to be placed near the Lathams' home to honor the late U.S. Congressman Robert E. (Bob) Jones since he was born in this house.

Officers' Messages in First CHRONICLES after OCTOBER 1974 ORGANIZATION of the JCHA

PRESIDENT ANN B. CHAMBLESS: Those who have no pride in the past or no hope for the future seldom keep good records, The past 156 years (written in January 1975) in Jackson County have certainly given us much to be proud of - individually and collectively. Knowledge of the past inevitably leads to a deeper appreciation of our heritage and to a sense of responsibility to those who will come after us. So little of Jackson County's history has been recorded for posterity. No group ever faced a greater challenge. At first, the task may appear monumental. If we join hands for small steps during our first year, we can build the foundation for future growth in every direction. Let's all have fun together and really enjoy history as a hobby. I feel safe in predicting visible results from such a group in action.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WALTER HAMMER: Jackson County is not just a geographical location or a soil survey. It is similar to a personality because it has a past, present, and, we trust, a future. It can be loved, despised, mistreated, or cherished. It can be abandoned, cleaned, spot-lighted, and displayed. It can blush, sorrow, and radiate with pride. Jackson County is what we, its citizens, want it to be. It is my hope that the Jackson County Historical Association will strive to capture the heartbeat of this County, preserve and transplant it into the hearts of its citizens both present and future. What better time than during our Bicentennial celebration to begin such an undertaking!

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT HAZEL MATTHEWS: Sixty prospective members attended our organizational meeting in October 1974, and 25 amateur historians were interested enough to support a necessary strictly business meeting required to adopt bylaws and chart the course of our Association in December. I urge you to be first in line to pay your dues at our meeting on January 26, 1975.

TREASURER JIM EIFORD: Guess who was the first person to pay their JCHA dues? Miss Daisy Caldwell. This will come as no surprise to those who know Miss Daisy. She has devoted a lifetime to promoting an interest in the history of Jackson County, and it behooves us all to follow her example - not only by paying our annual dues but by sharing our time and knowledge as well.

SECRETARY ALICE RUTH PAGE: The duties of the Secretary, as stated in our Bylaws, is to take minutes of all meetings and to preserve the records of the organization. As secretary, I look forward to maintaining the records and conducting the correspondence of the Association. I pledge to perform the duties of the Secretary to the best of my ability. I am very anxious to learn where YOUR greatest interest lies in the history of Jackson County.

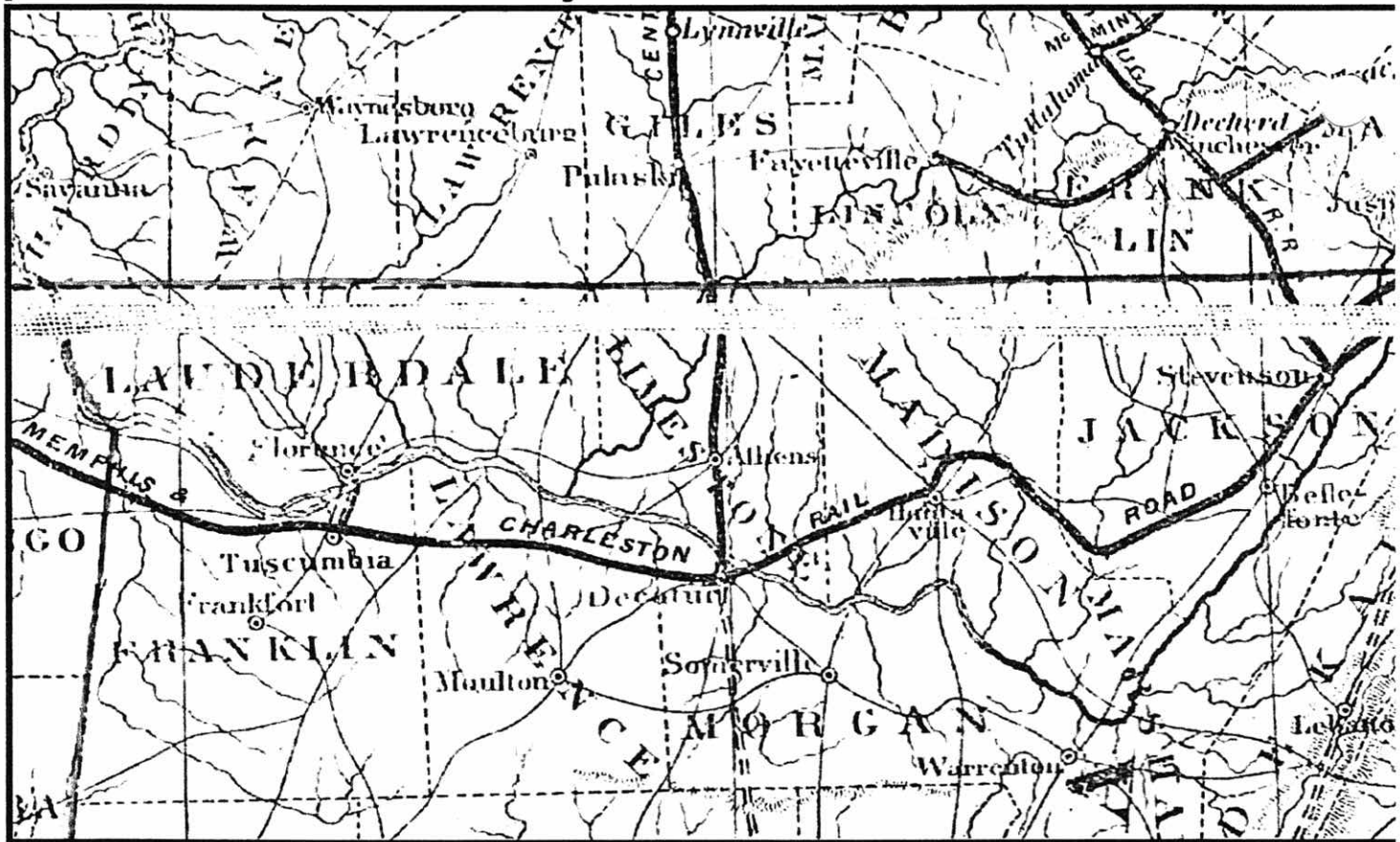
DIRECTOR CHRISTINE SUMNER: I hope ALL will concentrate on DOCUMENTATION. If our material is not documented, then say it has not been documented so that it will not be misconstrued as fact. This, to me, is one of the biggest mistakes made by amateurs in doing research: taking someone's word for a fact rather than digging deeper to the source. If your information is taken from an interview, then say it was told to you by "Mr. John Doe on _____ at his home, etc." I feel that our work will be in vain if we fail to document the material we collect. I know how much can be accomplished by an organized group. There is much to be done, but let's have fun as we learn and document together.

NOTE by EDITOR: The first program meeting was held on January 26, 1975, at Scottsboro City Hall with James Record (at that time Chairman of the Madison County Commission and Chairman of the Madison County Bicentennial Committee) as the program speaker.

WHY FACKLER?
by Ann B. Chambless

In 1856, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company completed their tracks from Memphis, Tennessee to Stevenson, Alabama, a distance of 272 miles. To generate the steam that powered their rolling stock, large elevated tanks were constructed to transfer water to the locomotive tender via a large spout. Using an automatic refill mechanism, the tanks were usually refilled from local natural springs, lakes, or rivers. The distance between the water tanks was normally every eight to ten miles. Within that parameter, the site was chosen based on the availability of a year-round water source. Wood was also a staple at many of the water tank locations. If the tank site did not coincide with a previously established village or town, the water/wood stops were nothing more than the tank and a wooden platform.

In 1856, this was most likely the case for what became Fackler. The Memphis and Charleston reports show Fackler as being a freight stop for the first time in 1887, so Fackler's Station probably had only a cotton platform and a water tank for 30 years.



1862 Map online at Library of Congress

Proof that Fackler was a point on the M&CCRR in 1863 is found in the Regimental History of the 90th Illinois Infantry that was a part of General John A. Logan's Union Army Fifteenth Corps:

Source: (<http://civilwar.illinoisgenweb.r/index.html>)

“From Chattanooga we headed to Scottsboro, Alabama, and finally went into camp at Fackler, a station on the railroad between Stevenson and Scottsboro.”

Fackler is located in Section 17, Township 3, Range 7 East. Those living in and around Fackler vote in Beat 6. The 1870 Federal census is the first time Beat 6 was called Fackler's Station.

Why Fackler? To answer this question, one must study the family and land holdings of John Jacob Fackler (1801-1874) of Huntsville, Alabama. The John J. Fackler family was an affluent family whose neighbors included well known 19th century Huntsville families such as Leroy Pope Walker; the family of well-known Huntsville artist Howard Weeden; and Daniel Turner, John J. Fackler's wealthy brother-in-law. Fackler Street two blocks west of Huntsville Hospital was named for John J. Fackler. He and his wife were the parents of four daughters and three sons.

In the 1850 Madison County, Alabama census, John J. Fackler's real estate was valued at \$10,000.00, and his occupation was Commission Merchant. This means he bought and sold goods for the plantation owners he represented. John J. Fackler had family ties to Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, important markets for Huntsville cotton. His son, Calvin Morgan Fackler, was a real estate developer and Alderman in Memphis, Tennessee, in the decade of the 1850s.

In the 1860 census, John J. Fackler's real estate was valued at \$14,000.00, and his personal estate was valued at \$150,000.00. This would have included his slaves and the inventory in his store. (The 1860 Slave Schedule shows 18 slaves also lived on his property.) By 1860, John J. Fackler had purchased what is now known as the Clarke-Dorning House located at 518 Adams Street in Huntsville's Twickenham Historic District. Mr. and Mrs. Fackler embellished the house's principal rooms with bold, handsome wall and ceiling ornaments, and their family was extremely hospitable. Their home (comprised of 19 rooms) was the setting for lavish balls, masquerades, and other entertainment complete with string orchestra and perfumed with flowers from the Facklers' terraced gardens. Traces of the garden, reputedly laid out by an English gardener, survived into the 1960s.

An 1854 Huntsville newspaper reported the July 5 marriage of John Jacob Fackler's son, John T. Fackler "of New Orleans", to Miss Jane Clemons Reed, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Danville, Kentucky. John T. and Jane (Reed) Fackler were enumerated in his father's household in 1860, and John T.'s occupation was recorded as lumber dealer.

John Jacob Fackler's real estate holdings also included the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 3, Range 7 East in Jackson County, Alabama. This 80.04 acreage is located about a half mile south of present-day Fackler. John J. Fackler obviously recognized the cotton and lumber market niche in this area. He was an entrepreneur, and the M&CRR opened new venues for John J. Fackler to introduce a more convenient mode of transportation, via the iron rail, to farmers in rural areas. Mr. Fackler was a large shareholder in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and had the means to influence the railroad to build a water tank and cotton platform in the vicinity of his property in Jackson County. John J. Fackler's vision and political clout lead this writer to believe his influence resulted in the naming of Fackler's Station.

John T. and Jane (Reed) Fackler were also enumerated in the 1860 Jackson County, Alabama census. Between 1854 and 1860, John T. and Jane (Reed) Fackler must have spent some time in Jackson County, as their 1860 Jackson County neighbors were landowners in the Fackler area.

Jane (Reed) Fackler was enumerated a third time in the 1860 census of Boyle County, Kentucky. Her parents, Thomas and Isabella (Clemons) Reed both died in 1861, and it is possible she was called to their home in Danville, Kentucky, in the latter part of 1860. After the death of her parents, Jane and John T. Fackler lived in Boyle County, Kentucky, for the remainder of their lives. John T. Fackler died in Danville, Kentucky, in 1910, and Jane died there in 1911.

The Roach family most likely opened the first store in the Fackler area, as the 1870 census shows that Milton Roach, son of Charles Lewis Roach, was a store clerk. In the 1880 census of Beat 8, Jonas B. Campbell's occupation was clerk in store.

The 1900 census of Beat 8 provides the first record found by this writer of a depot agent for Fackler. In 1900, Sidney Johnson Nethery's occupation was recorded as (Fackler) depot agent. The 1900 census also recorded the occupation of Joe McCrary and Wallace E. Holder as "salesmen in dry goods store." Nethery, McCrary, and Holder were recorded as boarders in the household of Jonas Benjamin Campbell and his first wife.

EARLY FEDERAL CENSUS NOTES FOR STUDY OF FACKLER HISTORY

In the 1900 census of Fackler, John R. and Mary J. Field (Kentucky natives who later operated a hotel in Fackler) lived next door to Ben Waddle (also born in KY) who worked at a stave mill. Other neighbors were Jonas B. and (his first wife) Catherine Dorthula Campbell and their children as well as their boarders, Joe McCrary, Wallace E. Holder, and Sidney Nethery.

In the 1910 census of Fackler, John R. and Mary J. Field had four boarders in their hotel: Joseph L. McCrary, retail merchant; George B. McKenzie, school teacher; Leon Giles; and Dr. J. H. Sentell, medical doctor. In 1910, Jonas B. Campbell's occupation was recorded as "U.S. Deputy Collector of Revenue".

In 1920, others who lived in Fackler were:

Charles William Hayes, age 40, retail merchant

Miles R. Morris, age 30, born GA, retail merchant

Matthew Hammond, age 40, born GA, retail merchant

Charles A. Wilson, Sr., retail merchant

James M. McGuffey, age 55, born GA, retail merchant

Samuel and Della McCrary. Samuel McCrary was age 26, and his occupation was recorded as Postmaster and Druggist

John Canterbury, age 48, born AL, was Fackler Depot Agent, and his son, Louie Canterbury, age 22, also worked at the depot.

In the 1930 census, these men were part of the Fackler business district:

John Canterbury, Railroad Agent

Jimmie L. Ballew, public school teacher (boarded with George Bryant)

William M. Moore, Methodist Church clergyman

Dowell McCrary, physician

George F. ?Caris, saw mill (could not tell if this was Caris or Davis)

Charles A. Wilson, Sr., merchant, retail groceries

James M. McGuffey, retail merchant, general store

James Madison McGuffey moved from Georgia to DeKalb County, Alabama, between 1870 and 1880. He moved to Fackler between 1900 and 1910 and opened McGuffey's Store. James M. McGuffey was born April 26, 1854 in DeKalb County, GA, and married Margery Ann Mitchell. Their children were: Charles Dawson McGuffey; William Earl McGuffey; Truman Walter McGuffey (died young); William Edward McGuffey; Genora (died young); James M. McGuffey, Jr. (died young); Winnie Davis McGuffey; and Robert L. (Bob) McGuffey. James M. McGuffey died Sept 19, 1934, in Fackler. 7

Eight (8) CORRECTIONS (that can be documented) to Previously Published Legends/Myths Regarding Scottsboro/Jackson County History

by Ann B. Chambless

Recently, while working on behalf of the JCHA to procure a historic marker for the Robert T. and Elizabeth Ann (Parsons) Scott Cemetery, I became embroiled in a time consuming debate with the person who had to approve the marker wording at the State level. In the beginning, he did not want to accept my word over that published several years ago in Jerry Gist's THE STORY OF SCOTTSBORO. After being furnished three primary sources for proof of an updated version of three facets of Scottsboro's early history, Lee Sentell, Director of the Alabama Department of Tourism, finally approved the wording I originally submitted for the marker. This experience and the first-hand knowledge that other 20th century Jackson County myths and legends have been perpetuated through more than one publication, led me to write the following with the hope that other 21st century writers will take note and cease to perpetuate the previously printed myths and legends:

- 1. Sequoyah did NOT present his Cherokee syllabary in or near Sauta in Jackson County, Alabama. The factual history that connects Sequoyah to Sauta is found in Grant Foreman's volume 16 in THE CIVILIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES, page 20: "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 for a while 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. 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 begin serious speculation on the subject. After the conversation at Sauta, he went home (to Willstown in what became DeKalb County, AL), procured materials, and in earnest began to paint the Cherokee language on paper." NOTE: Also, see Samuel Lorenzo Knapp's long article about Sequoyah that appeared in the CHEROKEE PHOENIX in August 1828 and JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, Vol. 25, No. 4 (8)**

Eight (8) CORRECTIONS (that can be documented) to Previously Published Legends/Myths Regarding Scottsboro/Jackson County History (Continued)

2. Robert T. Scott, Sr. was born in Granville County, North Carolina (not Greensville County, Virginia). At the time of the 1850 and 1860 censuses, HE told the census enumerator he was born in North Carolina. In the 1880 census, his children told the census enumerator their father was born in North Carolina. There are NO extant property records in Greensville County, Virginia, to show that William and Jane Scott (parents of Robert T. Scott, Sr.) were ever in Greensville County, Virginia. However, several records show that Robert T. Scott's father (William Scott, Sr.) did own property in Granville County, South Carolina.

3. Scott's Mill/Scottsborough/Scottsboro?

One of Robert T. Scott, Sr.'s sons-in-law, James M. Parks, was appointed Scott's Mill postmaster in 1854. In 1858, the name was changed to Scottsboro. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co. minutes show the town's name as Scottsboro as early as 1858. The 1860 Federal census recorded the name of the town as SCOTTSBORO. In 1860, Robert T. Scott, Jr. and 18 of his village neighbors signed a petition requesting that SCOTTSBORO be incorporated. These men included all the male heads of the households enumerated in the 1860 census. NOTE: A copy of this document is in the writer's files. All the references to Scottsboro in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's minutes refer to the town as SCOTTSBORO as do the references in the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION that refer to Civil War encampments/skirmish in this area. NOTE: To date, I have not found one single resource that refers to Scottsboro as Sage Town.

4. The little brick building that is now on the grounds of the Scottsboro-Jackson County Heritage Center was NOT the temporary courthouse when the records were first moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro in 1868. This brick building was rented from its owners, M. V. and Nancy Conley, by Probate Judge David Tate who used it as a repository for the probate court records. When one considers a logical view of this small building, then one realizes it was much too small to serve as "the Courthouse" even on a temporary basis.

NOTE: According to Jackson Co. Commissioners' minutes, Circuit Court was held in a building on Main Street (now Maple Avenue), owned by T. J. Wood, that had served as Scottsboro's first school building, and a temporary building was erected on Laurel Street to house the Circuit Court offices and records until the courthouse in Scottsboro was completed in 1870.

Eight (8) CORRECTIONS (that can be documented) to Previously Published Legends/Myths Regarding Scottsboro/Jackson County History (Continued)

- 5. The story that the Bellefonte citizens objected to the M&CRR laying its tracks through their town is myth/legend apparently began when a group of high school students wrote a history of Jackson County in 1916. To date, this author has found nothing to support this myth/legend. In fact, M&CRR resources discount this theory. It appears that Robert T. Scott had more to do with the route of the railroad than any other person or persons in Jackson County. Not only was he Jackson County's largest shareholder of M&CRR stock, he also possessed innate personal qualities that helped determine the route. Robert T. Scott, Sr.'s foresight, land holdings, and political savvy were also strong factors in the route chosen by the M&CRR. Once he influenced the M&CRR to traverse his property, the company began to seek the most direct northern route from Scottsboro to Stevenson. They looked for land that would make the most stable roadbed and with the least number of creeks and swampy areas to cross. This in itself would have eliminated Bellefonte, as the area around Bellefonte was prone to flooding until Gunter's Dam was constructed in 1939. Also, one must consider the fact that to include old Bellefonte as a station point would have required a lengthy detour from the optimum straight, direct route to Stevenson. IF the railroad had gone through Bellefonte, the tracks would have necessarily veered sharply due east before entering the Hollywood area and then almost immediately the tracks would have required another sharp veer northwest from Bellefonte to travel north to Stevenson. Such a "V-shaped" detour would have added an unnecessary construction expense, especially when one considered the swampy terrain around Bellefonte. After studying early Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company minutes and their stated cost of purchasing materials and laying the tracks (plus the limited amount of M&CRR's funds at that time), this writer is convinced it was Robert T. Scott, Sr. and NOT the citizens of Bellefonte who determined the route of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Early M&CRR records show the first depot at the site now known as Hollywood was called Bellefonte Station. Extant documents show that Daniel Martin's son operated a "hack" from Bellefonte Station to the town of Bellefonte.**

Eight (8) Corrections (that can be documented) to previously published Legends/Myths Regarding Jackson County, Alabama History (Continued)

- 6. Since the legend that a house in old Bellefonte that survived 150 years has been perpetuated in many different ways, the legend/myth is difficult to dispel.**

This writer received her first history lesson regarding this house from the late Mrs. Lee Hancock who was the great-granddaughter of Daniel Martin. Mrs. Hancock said "Yes, Daniel Martin owned an Inn in Bellefonte, but it was not located in the house in question." She said the Daniel Martin Inn was located on the Bellefonte town square, and a check of early Jackson County deed records proved her statement to be correct. According to old Bellefonte deeds, Daniel Martin's Inn was located on Lot 17 on the west side of the Bellefonte town square. The house in question was located on Lot 93 which was two blocks east of the Martin Inn lot. Lot 93 was purchased by D. Martin in 1845 per Jackson County Deed Book B, pages 248-249.

One factor that added to the legend is the 1845 date that was etched in the chimney of the original house. However, Mrs. Hancock explained that the original house was destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War. She stated her grandparents built a second house around the chimney shortly after 1865.

NOTE: *Extant letters written by Daniel Martin during the Federal troop encampments at Bellefonte during the Civil War record that he and his son moved from Bellefonte to their farm property in the area now known as Martintown (named for Daniel Martin's family.)*

When the house in question was torn down, recently, Bridgeport historian Dennis Lambert carefully examined the soil underneath the old house. He found that the soil under the house was black due to the residue of ashes caused by a fire. This is another confirmation that the original house burned and that a replacement was built around the existing chimney.

Letters, diaries, and memoirs of Union soldiers tell how Bellefonte buildings were torn down and the lumber was used to build camp fires. The Southern Claims Commission records offer further proof of the war-time destruction in Bellefonte as a result of Union troop occupation between 1863 and 1865. The affidavits found in the claims of (pre-Civil War) Bellefonte residents Wm. L. Shelton and Jane Carter, the W.R.W. Cobb estate, and the Bellefonte Methodist Church claim are graphic examples of the losses suffered by Bellefonte residents. *NOTE: For additional information about the Civil War devastation in Bellefonte, see JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES, Vol. 17, No. 2, dated April 2005, pages 3-13.*

**EIGHT (8) Corrections (that can be documented) to Previously Published
Legends/Myths Regarding Scottsboro/Jackson County History (Continued)**

7. The legend/myth that business houses were not built around the Courthouse public square until after the 1881 fire in the original business district of Scottsboro (buildings on what was still called Main Street in 1881 but is now Maple Avenue) can be quickly disproved by reading the following announcements in pre-1881 Scottsboro newspapers:

(a) December 1870 SCOTTSBORO INDUSTRIAL HERALD: M. P. Brown and John W. Parks are commencing a large brick building on the square on the corner lot purchased by Judge Brown. This was lot No. 1 located at the corner of Laurel and Market Street.

IBID, January 12, 1871: Work on Judge Brown's new building is progressing. (This was first business house built on the square.)

IBID, January 19, 1871: The wall of the new brick building to be occupied by Brown, Parks, and Starnes is nearly completed.

SCOTTSBORO INDUSTRIAL HERALD, April 20, 1871: In a stroll around town this week, our attention was called to the new Saloon and Billiard Room just started by T. L. Matthews and N. M. Barron on the Public Square. Everything indicates good style and a fair stock of goods in their line. Anyone desiring a genuine glass of ale can find it there.

THE ALABAMA HERALD, January 18, 1872: Ad: The Rink! The Rink over the store of S. B. Kirby and Co. will open on Mondays and Fridays at 7 and close at 10 pm. There will be two evenings also during the week set apart for young ladies to practice alone. It is the purpose of the proprietors to adopt rules and regulations that will secure good order and decorum at all times, and all parties engaged in skating or present as spectators will be required to comply with these rules most rigidly.

THE ALABAMA HERALD, June 20, 1872: Tom Matthews is having a large two-story (turned out to be a one-story) frame business house erected joining the store of S. B. Kirby & Co. on the public square by the Messrs. Hodge and Thomas Warren.

THE ALABAMA HERALD, January 10, 1878: J. T. Skelton, who has been merchandising in Scottsboro longer than anyone else and has become fully acquainted with the needs of our people and the prices they can afford to pay, has enlarged and much improved his business ON THE SQUARE.

THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, January 9, 1879: The business house of the Garland brothers on the Square is approaching completion. On March 28, 1879, Hugh B. Garland advertised his grocery on the Square, and W. D. Parks advertised his business that was in building next door to M.P. Brown. On January 24, 1879, the paper announced work on the new residence of Wm. G. Stuart was progressing finely. (More recently known as the Lizzie B. Eyster House now owned by Mrs. Reba Casteel). This also disproves the myth that this house was moved from Martintown by W.G. Stuart. (12)

**Eight (8) Corrections (that can be documented) to Previously Published
Legends/Myths Regarding Scottsboro/Jackson County History (Continued)**

THE FELLOW CITIZEN, October 19, 1877: George F. Scruggs advertised his dry goods business located on the northwest corner of the public square.

THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, December 20, 1878: Hugh and Tad Garland are making preparation to build a house on the Square in which they propose keeping a saloon. The **ALABAMA HERALD**, dated January 9, 1879, reported that the business house of the Garland Brothers on the Square was approaching completion.

THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN, December 24, 1880: Dr. Rufe Payne will open a drug store in his brick house on the square about the first of January. (Building later owned by the late Harry Campbell). On February 17, 1881, the paper reported "Dr. Rufe Payne has been generally complimented on the handsome appearance of his drug store. **NOTE:** This was NOT the same drug store owned by W. H. Payne who was a brother of Dr. Rufe Payne. The W. H. Payne Drug Store did not move to the square until until February 1891.

8. The story that Col. John Snodgrass and his wife built the house remembered today as the Morgan House on South Street before or during the Civil War is truly a myth/legend that can be disproved by a land deed and newspaper accounts of the construction of this house.

Jackson County Deed records show that the Snodgrass-Morgan House lot on South Street in Scottsboro was purchased by John and Mary Jane Snodgrass from John Whitfield AFTER the Civil War. Proof of the 1868 date the house was built can be found in the **JACKSON COUNTY HERALD**. Editor Alexander Snodgrass made several announcements in 1868 regarding the progress being made by Col. John Snodgrass in the construction of his new home. Of recent date, one of the foremost Snodgrass and Caldwell family researchers stated: "John Snodgrass enlisted in the CSA in May 1861. He managed a short visit in Scottsboro in 1862 and married Mary Jane (Mollie) Brown on October 13, 1862. Col. John Snodgrass' Aunt Martha Jane Snodgrass married Hamlin Caldwell who was a native of New Hampshire. During the Civil War, Hamlin Caldwell temporarily moved his family to a Northern state. The young wife of Col. Snodgrass lived in Bellefonte in the Caldwell house after the Caldwells vacated it; and, most likely, their first child, Thomas B. Snodgrass, was born in the Caldwell house in 1863. The Caldwell house was very near the home of Col. John Snodgrass' parents, and it is only logical that Col. John would have wanted his wife and child near his parents while he was away during the Civil War."

NOTE BY ABC: IT BEHOOVES THOSE WHO PROVIDE BOTH WRITTEN AND ORAL HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS TO DOCUMENT THEIR STORIES. HISTORY WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION IS MERELY MYTH.

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

Please provide:

NAME-----

ADDRESS-----

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



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 26, NO. 3

ISSN-1071-2348

JULY 2014

JCHA JULY 2014 ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY 20: DEDICATION OF HISTORIC MARKER FOR JONES HOUSE - 2:00 pm:

For the past 105 years the Jones House, located at 414 South Scott Street in Scottsboro, has been the home of many who have contributed much to the city and county. On Sunday, July 20, 2:00 pm, a historic marker will be dedicated to preserve the history of the house and to honor the lifelong accomplishments of the late Robert E. (Bob) Jones, Sr. who was born in this house.

U. S. Congressman Bob Jones devoted forty years of service to improving the lives of all who lived in Jackson County. To quote Charles Dickens, "It was the best of times" for Jackson County and North Alabama during his tenure in Congress. The legislation he sponsored and supported produced economic and social changes for ALL his constituents, not just a select few. Working for national and local improvements was the theme of his career. His verbal greeting always began with "What have YOU done for your country today?"

Please join his son, Robert E. (Rob) Jones, Jr., and his nephew, the Hon. John David Snodgrass, as they unveil the Jones House historic marker on Scott Street and pay tribute to their father and uncle on Sunday, July 20, 2014, 2:00 pm. Those attending should park in either of St. Luke's parking areas that are just north of the Jones House, as parking is not allowed in the 400 block of South Scott Street. Light refreshments will be served on the Jones House veranda.

JULY 27: JCHA PROGRAM MEETING AT SCOTTSBORO DEPOT MUSEUM - 2:00 pm

Kelly Goodowens, JCHA Program Chairman, is pleased to announce that Blake Wilhelm, Northeast Alabama Community College Learning Resources Center Archivist, will be the July 27 program speaker. Mr. Wilhelm and LRC Director Dr. Julia Everett recently sponsored NACC's grand opening of the Archives and Special Collections Division of the Cecil B. Word Learning Resources Center. The archives and special collections room houses numerous books and equipment useful to researchers. Many of the books from the personal collection of the late Gail Tate King, an accomplished archaeologist whose specialty was Native Americans, particularly the Cherokees and their Trail of Tears, is now a vital part of the archives. On July 27, Mr. Wilhelm will address the goals and needs of the special collections division and relay how Jackson County Historical Association members can add to this valuable local resource center.

OCTOBER 25, 2014 – JCHA ANNUAL OFF THE BEATEN PATH BUS TOUR:

The JCHA's "Off the Beaten Path Annual Bus Tour" will be announced at the July 27 program meeting. This year, the JCHA bus tour will take members to Tuscumbia, Alabama, on October 25. Sites to be toured include the Alabama Music Hall of Fame, the Tuscumbia Railroad Depot Museum, and Ivy Green, the childhood home of Helen Keller. The \$30.00 per person bus ticket includes admission to the sites visited and lunch. For the past five years the JCHA annual tours have all been quick "sell-outs", so make your plans to RESERVE and PAY FOR YOUR BUS TICKET on Sunday, July 27.

Reservations are limited to dues-paying JCHA members, and tickets will be reserved on a first-paid basis.

TO JOIN OR RENEW MEMBERSHIP IN THE JCHA, PLEASE USE THE FORM AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 14 OF YOUR CHRONICLES. IF "PAID 2014" DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR CURRENT MAILING LABEL, PLEASE SEND YOUR DUES FOR RENEWAL TO JCHA TREASURER, POST OFFICE BOX 1494, SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA 35768.

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

**1937-1940 SCRAPBOOK kept by Mrs. B. S. Jackson of Buena Vista Lodge
by Ann B. Chambless**

Recently your editor purchased a vintage scrapbook kept by Mrs. B. S. Jackson who owned the Buena Vista Lodge located on the brow of Sand Mountain in the west edge of Section, Alabama. Mrs. Jackson's scrapbook is filled with newspaper clippings that recorded events, parties, and dances that she hosted at her Lodge.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Joyce Money Kennamer remembers the Buena Vista Lodge being on a brow lot where a rock house is now located.

A newspaper clipping dated November 1937 heralded the opening of Buena Vista Lodge with the headline: "Prominent Alabama Woman Leases Scottsboro House" "Mrs. B. S. Jackson has leased the Hotel Scottsboro, Scottsboro, Alabama, for a period of five years. Mrs. Jackson is one of the best known hotel operators in Alabama. She has operated the Colonial Inn in Birmingham for the past six years. She has also managed the Fayette Hotel at Fayette, Alabama, and the Jackson Hotel at Jasper. Many improvement are to be instituted at the Scottsboro Hotel."

A June 1938 news clipping with title OPENING OF BUENA VISTA LODGE, reads as follows: "Beautiful Buena Vista Lodge, Section Gap, will be opened to the public Thursday night, June 2nd (1938). Delicious chicken dinner will be served from 6:00 to 8:00 pm, by reservation only. Price \$1.00 per person. Buena Vista is one of Jackson County's most beautiful places and will cater to only the highest class of clientele, serving dinners twice a week and catering to high-class parties of all kinds. All young people and parties will be chaperoned by Mrs. Jackson personally and parents may be assured that any young people attending the dinners or parties at Buena Vista will be well taken care of."

"Mrs. B. S. Jackson, proprietor of the Hotel Scottsboro, has opened the newly constructed Buena Vista Lodge atop Sand Mountain eight miles from Scottsboro. The lodge is to be run as a country club catering to a high class of clientele. The lodge is elaborately furnished and overlooks the Tennessee River and various lakes." "Buena Vista Lodge was the scene of a dinner party Monday night on the large front dining plaza over looking the Tennessee River, lakes, and mountains when the Rhododendron Club of Pisgah and Dutton was entertained by Misses Ella and Daisy Beeson. In addition to the two hostesses, dinner was served to Jewell Griffith, Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, Mrs. Julian Stringer, Mrs. Pearl Miles, Mrs. Lyle Mountain, Eleanor Holly, Mrs. W. Arnold of Pisgah and Mrs. C. R. Chambers, Mrs. Jack McCord, and Mrs. Hulon Spears of Dutton. "

Another newspaper clipping (undated) reads as follows: "Last Friday night the installation of the new officers of the Scottsboro Civitan was held at beautiful new Buena Vista Lodge on the brow of Sand Mountain overlooking Scottsboro and the Tennessee Valley. New officers: H. O. Weeks, president; Jewell Hall, vice-president; and P. W. Campbell, secretary-treasurer. "

1937-1940 SCRAPBOOK kept by Mrs. B. S. Jackson of Buena Vista Lodge located on the brow of the mountain in the west edge of Section, Alabama, overlooking the Tennessee River. Newspaper clippings from scrapbook: Miss Louise Thompson entertained Friday night for her bridge club at Buena Vista Lodge. A delightful dinner was served. The following were present: Misses Cordye Brewster, Joel and Ruby Wimberly, Mabel Freeman, Mrs. Rosa Pearl McClendon, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, and Mrs. Fannie Word. Buena Vista Lodge was the scene of a beautiful dance last Saturday night when Mrs. Dayton Benham gave a dance honoring the newly weds, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jacobs and her niece, Miss Geneva Jacobs of Monteagle, TN, whose marriage to Earl Smith of Birmingham will take place in July. One of the most enjoyable affairs of the summer was given last Thursday at Buena Vista Lodge when Benham Underwear Mill gave a farewell picnic and shower and dance for Miss Frances Geren.

Miss Leome Conner was hostess to the Junior Book Club on Thursday night at Buena Vista Lodge which was beautifully decorated for the occasion in dahlias and chrysanthemums. Roll call was answered with names of famous educators, and the program on "Education" was given by Mrs. Boyd Turner and Miss Adele Rivers with Mrs. Jewell Hall in charge. Mrs. J. F. Hodges received a lovely blooming plant as prize in a contest.

One of the most beautiful parties of the season was given Thursday, Miss Jessie Bynum and Mrs. Lizzie Blythe were hostesses at the home of Miss Bynum to the United Daughters of the Confederacy Friday afternoon. Union and Confederate flags were spread side by side for decoration. Miss Mary Cotton, president, read an article about Mrs. Harrington, nationally known UDC lecturer. Plans were made for a dinner and tea in cooperation with the DAR and BPW Clubs of which she is a member. Coburn Thomas, head of history and economics in the high school here, gave a review of his recently written "History of Jackson County."

Clipping dated Feb 13, 1940: A Delta Kappa Gamma chapter was organized here Saturday.....Officers elected: president, Miss Adele Rivers; first vice-president, Mrs. Fannie Sue Jones of Woodville; second vice-president, Mrs. McMahan of Stevenson; recording secretary, Mrs. Elberta Page of Bridgeport; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Sue Toney of Princeton; treasurer, Mrs. Della McCrary; and parliamentarian, Miss Ida Moody.

The recently chartered Lions Club met July 27th, and the following were elected officers: Robert Word, President; Wm. J. Gibson, 1st Vice-president; Paul Conley, 2nd VP; L. L. Boyd, 3rd VP; Hoyt Bramlett, Sec'y & Treasurer; J. D. McCutchen, Lion Tamer; John McCutchen, Tail Twister; Dr. S. P. Hall and John T. Reid, members of the Board of Directors.

CIVIL WAR SKIRMISHES/EXPEDITIONS IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
compiled by Ann B. Chambless

In keeping with the multi-year Sesquicentennial Commemoration of Civil War events that took place 150 years ago (1861-1865), it seems fitting to recognize and remember those that occurred in Jackson County and some surrounding areas.

Unless otherwise noted, all information included here, beginning in 1862, was gleaned from THE WAR OF THE REBELLION: A COMPILATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES prepared by the late Lt. Col. Robert N. Scott, Third U. S. Artillery, and published under the direction of The Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, by the Government Printing Office in 1890. There are 132 volumes in this compilation, and they were republished by the National Historical Society in 1972. For the sake of brevity, these volumes are referred to as The ORs.

On January 5, 1861, Forts Morgan and Gaines were seized by State Troops. On January 11, 1861, the State of Alabama adopted the Secession Ordinance at Montgomery.

On April 11, 1862, Huntsville was occupied by Union troops (commanded by Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell) from Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. On April 15, 1862, Decatur, Alabama was occupied by the Illinois 24th Infantry, and Tusculumbia, Alabama was occupied by the Illinois 19th Infantry.

In April 1862, Union troops also came to Jackson County, Alabama. The following comprise the major skirmishes, expeditions, and some of the encampments in Jackson County from April 1862 through March 1865. The author will include descriptions of a select number of skirmishes and expeditions taken directly from the Official Records (ORs):

1862:

April 23 – Skirmish at Bridgeport – Ohio 4th Cavalry

April 27- Skirmish at Bridgeport – Ohio 3rd Cavalry

April 28 – Skirmish at Bolivar – Ohio 4th Cavalry

April 28 – Skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge – Wisconsin 10th Infantry (7 killed)

April 29 – Action at west railroad bridge in Bridgeport – Indiana 42nd Infantry, Ohio 4th Cavalry and 10th Infantry

May 1 – Skirmish at Bridgeport – Ohio 18th Infantry

July 27-30 – Expedition from Woodville to Guntersville

July 28 – Skirmish in Stevenson – Ohio 4th Cavalry

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

July 28 – Skirmishes at Guntersville and Law's Landings – KY 15th Infantry, Michigan Battery 1st Light Artillery, and Ohio 3rd Cavalry Battalion

August 4 – Affair near Woodville – Ohio 3rd Cavalry (picket attack)

August 5-7 – Recon. from Woodville to Guntersville – Ohio 3rd Cavalry

August 19-20 – Scout from Woodville to Guntersville – Ohio 3rd Cavalry

August 27 – Skirmish at Bridgeport – involving Ohio 4th Cavalry and 33rd Infantry (1 Union soldier killed) and some of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's CSA troops

August 30 – Skirmish near Larkinsville (no reports)

August 31 – Skirmish at Stevenson (Confederate reports)

1863:

July 18-22 – Expedition to Huntsville by Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky troops

July 28 – Skirmish near Bridgeport (no reports)

August ____ - Reconnaissance from Stevenson to Cross Island, mouth of Crow Creek – Pennsylvania 15th Cavalry

August 24 – Skirmish at Gunter's Landing near Fort Deposit

August 29 – Skirmish near Bridgeport (no reports)

August 28-31 – Reconnaissance - Stevenson to Trenton, GA – Ohio 1st Cav

August 29 – Skirmish at Caperton's Ferry – Illinois, Kansas, and Wisconsin troops with CSA guerillas and the crossing of pontoon bridge at the ferry

September 7 – Skirmish in Stevenson – Pennsylvania 9th Cavalry

September 26 – Action at Hunt's Mill between Larkinsville and Scottsboro - First Tennessee and Alabama Independent Vidette Cavalry and Brig. Gen. Phillip D. Roddey's CSA scouts

October 20 – Reconnaissance from Bridgeport to Trenton, GA – 82nd Illinois Infantry and 45th and 143rd Infantry

October 20-29 – Operations on Memphis & Charleston Railroad

November 20 – Skirmish at Paint Rock – Ohio 46th Infantry

December 26 – May 1, 1864 - Union Encampment in Scottsboro

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, on December 7, 1863, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan assumed command of the Fifteenth Army Corps that included four Divisions. Each Division had three Brigades and three artillery batteries.

Maj. Gen. Logan's first Alabama headquarters were in Scottsboro. On December 17, 1863, Asst. Adj.-Gen. R. M. Sawyer issued Special Order No. 23 placing Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, in charge of selecting camps for Logan's four Divisions, with a view to an easy collection of forage and provisions.

(ORs, Series I, Volume 31, Part III, page 432.)

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

On December 27, 1863, Logan wrote from his Scottsboro headquarters: "There is no forage in this country between Stevenson and this place. Our trains are scattered all along the road, and without forage. I hope soon to have some forage, and will act and work with energy possible." (ORs, Series I, Vol 31, Part III, p. 511)

On December 28, 1863, Logan wrote from Scottsboro: "We are pushing slowly along the road westward, the roads being almost impassable. But small quantities of forage and stock remain in the country, and the little there is cannot be reached without great difficulty on account of the bad roads and weakness of the mules. The Pioneer Corps are all at work corduroying and repairing bridges and will be kept hard at it. My command is in excellent spirits and a large number enlist in the veteran corps, and I will, of course, lose force by the furloughing of 25 per cent.....The enemy can not do much toward annoying us on this side of the river, and we are provided with the means of crossing whenever we wish....." (IBID, p. 521)

On December 31, 1863, Logan wrote from Scottsboro: "I have just returned from Paint Rock River on horseback; find roads very bad. Will move forward Gen. John E. Smith's division to Huntsville, as soon as it is possible to get transportation through the Flint River and Paint Rock swamps. Am having wagon road repaired as rapidly as possible. The roads from Woodville to Gunter's Ferry are at present impassable....." (IBID, p. 543)

SOURCE: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, Part I, pages 127-128: February 6, 1864, John A. Logan wrote to his commanding officer from his headquarters in Scottsboro regarding the January 25 - February 5, 1864, expedition from Scottsboro toward Rome, Georgia, under the command of General Morgan L. Smith, who commanded Logan's Second Division at Bellefonte as follows: "Last night my troops returned to the river, having gone in the direction of Rome as far as they could on account of forage, etc. They captured odd prisoners, destroyed all the niter works at Rawlingsville (in DeKalb County.).....I leave for Huntsville this morning and will push the work on the road between Huntsville and Decatur as rapidly as possible. A great many Alabamians in this country desire to enlist in the Alabama Regiment. They have shown themselves very useful men. If I had the authority I could fill the regiment and use them to a good purpose. They are the best scouts I ever saw, and know the country well clear to Montgomery....."

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

SOURCE: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, Part I, pages 128-129: Report of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith written from Larkin's Landing on February 5, 1864:

"In obedience to orders from General Logan, the 8th Missouri Volunteers took the pontoon-boats out of Mud Creek, thence down the Tennessee (River) to Larkin's Landing, where, under the superintendence of Captain Jenney of General Sherman's staff, the Pioneers of my own and General Hugh Ewing's Division, constructed a bridge.

Upon the arrival of the boats at 8 pm on the 26th, I immediately ferried over six regiments of my division to endeavor by a rapid movement to capture some of the pickets operating in the valley of the Tennessee, arresting conscripts, and intercepting deserters about Dalton, GA.

Two regiments moved down river to surround a camp between Sauta and Town Creeks. One proceeded to Gourd Neck in the mountains, and the third, which I accompanied, made a forced march to Smith's Gap, in Sand Mountain, about 12 miles from the Landing, to intercept any fugitives from the valley. These gaps were occupied by 2 am, and the combined movements resulted in the capture of 1 lieutenant, 8 privates, and several guerrillas. Many shots were exchanged during the night and some horses killed and captured. We returned to the Landing next day and completed the bridge.....This expedition also enabled men to come out of the fastnesses of Sand Mountain who had been secreted a great part of the time for two years, several of whom have since raised companies for the 1st Alabama Vidette Cavalry, and some have enlisted in infantry regiments. One man, McCurdy, immediately after our second advance, mustered his company with a pencil on brown paper, christened it, assumed command, ordered an advance into Sand Mountain, and actually made captures of rebel home guards in the same hiding places they had themselves just vacated. These loyal Alabamians are invaluable and exceed in number and are equal in zeal to anything we discovered in East Tennessee."

SOURCE: MARCHING THROUGH DIXIE: A HISTORY OF THE 80TH OHIO VOL. INF., Chapter 3: Colonel Green B. Raum once again commanded the Second Brigade. Here at Larkinsville, the 80th Ohio took up its old duties of guarding the railroad. General Sherman was massing his forces at Chattanooga for a push into Georgia to engage the Confederate Army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, General Bragg having been relieved shortly after his defeats at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The railroad guarded by the 80th Ohio was extremely busy, as cars carrying troops and supplies for Sherman's men continuously moved past. During the encampment at Larkinsville a number of the officers sent for their wives who visited them in camp and remained several weeks.

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

As of December 31, 1863, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's 15th Army Corps were:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS – Scottsboro – 75 aggregate present

FIRST DIVISION – Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus – Woodville 4,653 present

Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus wrote from CAMP PROCLAMATION (ORs, Series I, Vol. 31, Part III, p. 543)

SECOND DIVISION - Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith – Bellefonte 4,895 present

THIRD DIVISION – Brig. Gen. John E. Smith – Larkinsville (Smith was later transferred to Huntsville, Alabama, and Col. Green B. Raum became commander at Larkinsville) – 4,505 present

FOURTH DIVISION – Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing – Scottsboro - 5,969 present

All four Divisions had 3 Brigades and 3 Artillery Batteries. At the end of December 1863, there were 20,097 Union soldiers stationed between Bellefonte and Woodville. This number was in addition to the Union soldiers stationed at

Bridgeport and Stevenson, Alabama. (Series 1, Vol. 34, Part III, page 564.)

January 23, 1864 – Affair at Woodville – S.1, Vol. 32, Part 1, p. 115-116, ORs:

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods: “On Saturday night, the 23 instant, a party of rebels, about 60 in number, made a descent upon the corral of unserviceable animals and drove them off, besides taking 17 citizen teamsters. The corral is situated by the side of the railroad, about 3 miles east of Woodville and within 400 yards of the railroad guard.”

January 23-29, 1864 – Operations in North Alabama – Illinois 92nd and 98th Mounted Infantry and 72nd Indiana Mounted Infantry

January 25-February 5 – Expedition from Scottsboro toward Rome, GA - 1st Alabama Cavalry, Illinois 1st Light Artillery, Iowa 25th Infantry, Michigan 15th Infantry, Missouri 3rd, 6th, 12th, 17th, and 32nd Infantry, and Ohio 5th Cavalry and 47th and 54th Infantry

February 14 – Affair at Larkinsville – 1st Tennessee & Alabama Vidette Cav. SOURCE: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, Part I, pages 393-394: February 14, 1864 – Affair near Larkinsville. Report of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith: “Sir: Two privates of Eleventh Texas Cavalry were captured on Sand Mountain about midnight night before last by two of Capt. (Ephraim) Latham's men with inclosed dispatch. I saw General Grant in Nashville. He said he had just sent you authority to muster the Alabamians and that he was at a great loss to get at the designs of the rebels in your front. About 10 am yesterday, two of Capt. Latham's company were attacked by about 15 bushrangers about 8 miles northwest from here, and one of them captured. I immediately sent 40 mule-cavalry to arrest five of the best 'secesh' in the vicinity of the attack and five more from the vicinity of the robbery of a Union man's house, two miles farther on. This is probably some or all of the same party that stole General Woods' mules (at Woodville). I am expecting the party back, when I will report and await orders.”

March 2-3 – Expedition from Larkin's Landing by Latham's Vidette Cavalry, Illinois 55th Infantry, Michigan 15th Infantry, and Missouri 8th Infantry

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

1864:

March 2 – Skirmish at Guntersville – Michigan 15th Infantry

March 14 – Skirmish at Claysville – Iowa 4th Infantry and Missouri 29th Inf.

March 28 – Scouts to Caperton's Ferry

March 29 – Skirmish at Caperton's Ferry – Ohio 66th Infantry March 30 – Scouts from Woodville (no details)

March 30-April 2 – Scouts from Bridgeport to Caperton's Ferry

March 31 – Correspondence from Headquarters U. S. Forces, Stevenson, Alabama, by Colonel David Ireland, Commanding Post: “In reply to your communication of this date calling for a more explicit report of the wound of two officers and the capture of three men of my command on the 29th instant, I have the honor to submit the following: A detachment of four companies from the 66th Regiment Ohio Volunteers are stationed at Caperton's Ferry, on the Tennessee River about 4 miles distant from this post, at which point refugees from the South are continually crossing. About 1 pm yesterday, as Capt. Morgan and Lt. Organ, with 4 men, were on the south bank of the river assisting a refugee to ferry himself and his household goods over the river, they were fired upon by a party of mounted guerrillas, number about 20, who demanded their surrender. The two officers threw themselves into the bottom of the boat and pushed it into the stream, when they were again fired upon, Capt. Morgan being severely wounded in the thigh and Lt. Organ slightly in the hand. They drifted out into the stream and escaped to the opposite bank of the river. The 4 men were a short distance above where the boat was lying, and were unable to reach it. Three of them were captured, one effecting his escape by hiding under the river bank, where he was found by a force of our men who were immediately thrown over the river. Capt. Dye, 66th Ohio Volunteers, immediately crossed with 40 men and pursued the rebels for 3 or 4 miles but was unable to come up with them.

The band of guerrillas was commanded by Capt. Sam Norwood, who is well known in these parts as a bushwhacker. In addition to the 3 Federal soldiers, they captured the refugee whom our men were assisting to cross and a man by the name of Barnes who had made himself obnoxious to them by frequently bringing information to the Union troops stationed at the ferry. No permission was given for Capt. Morgan to cross the river, but it is usual to render all possible assistance to deserters and refugees desiring to escape from the rebel lines.”

SOURCE: ORs, Series 1, Vol. 32, Part I, pages 651-652

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

April 2, 1864 Report – Scout from Bridgeport to Caperton's Ferry and vicinity – Report of Col. Charles Candy, 66th Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Div, Twelfth Army Corps, stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama: “I proceeded down the south bank of the Tennessee to the mouth of Island Creek; encamped for the night. The morning of the 1st proceeded up the north bank of that creek and crossed about 1.5 miles above Phillips' Mill, down the south bank of the creek to the river, and thence down the river to Caperton's Ferry.....From Caperton's Ferry took the mountain road to Winston's as far as Cash's Mill, near Raccoon Creek; encamped for the night. This morning (the 2nd) moved at 6:45 am, taking the mountain road (Long's) in a northerly direction to the crossing of Island Creek above Phillips' Mill. Returned the same road I had marched, nothing transpiring worth mentioning or of interest. At Caperton' house, I picked up 2 men who could give no account of themselves. Finding they had never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, I deemed it right to bring them to this post. I also brought to this post a man by the name of Shumake who had quite a sum of money (some \$80) in his possession. His mother (Mrs. Shumake) has been in the habit of drawing rations from the Government (in Stevenson). In her house I found about 80 bushels of corn, 20 of wheat, 3 barrels of flour, 10 bushels of rye, and some 200 pounds of bacon. With the prisoner I brought a horse, saddle, and bridle for him to ride, the property of his mother. I also picked up two other horses and turned them over to the provost-marshal with the prisoner; also the money of Shumake.”

April 8, 1864 – Skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge – Indiana 73rd Infantry (1 killed)

SOURCE: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, Part I, p. 658: Report of Lt. Col. Alfred B. Wade, 73rd Indiana Infantry, from Headquarters in Larkinsville on April 11, 1864: I have the honor to report that a squad of 15 men from Company D of this regiment, under command of Corpl. William H. H. Reed, met the enemy (supposed to be at least 40) near Paint Rock bridge on the 8th instant. Although surprised and driven back after a short contest, yet the corporal brought his men into camp in perfect order with a loss, however, of one man killed and one severely wounded. The loss of enemy is unknown but reported by the men and a citizen negro to vary from two to four killed and three wounded.

NOTE by ABC: Most likely, the CSA troops were those of Capt. Lemuel Mead or Capt. Henry Smith.

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

1864:

April 11 – Scouts from Stevenson to Caperton's Ferry – NY 60th Infantry

SOURCE: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, Part I, page 659-660, contains report of Maj. Lewis R. Stegman, 102 New York Infantry, telling of detachment of 60 men arresting Hugh and Adam Caperton and attempting to arrest John E. Caperton (but he had gone to the top of the mountain before they arrived.) They proceeded to the home of a Mr. Marshall, "a citizen desirous of taking the oath". They then proceeded to the residence of Sam Norwood, finding he had long since vacated "removing to some inner county, his present place of residence." They arrested the man who was present at the Norwood residence, a person named John Loweree. The report included the rumor that 1,500 of (CSA) Morgan's men were congregated in the mountains. Maj. Stegman ended his report by stating "Numerous individuals in the valley and on the mountain are desirous of taking the oath of allegiance. The roads are in execrable condition, miry and rocky."

April 12-16 – Reconnaissance from Bridgeport down Tenn. River to Triana

Source: ORs, Series I, Vol. 32, pages 663-668, Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U.S. Commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, submitted a long report of the results of an expedition that "steamed down the Tennessee River" from Bridgeport to Triana, a distance of about 110 miles. He had 800 men with an "ample supply of ammunition and ten days' rations" He stated they passed by Island and Widow's Creek, Caperton's Ferry, Coon and Mud Creeks, Bellefonte Island, and Riley's Creek (now known as Jones Creek). They halted at Larkin's Landing for the night and then passed by Buck's Island and Gunter's Landing. They "captured a mail and five boats, one of which was a large ferry boat which had been taken from Roman's Ferry, 6 miles below Larkin's Ferry, to Guntersville to cross the party under Capt. Henry Smith (CSA). The troops here and in the vicinity consisted principally of Captains Smith, Buck May, Peter Whitecotton, Peter Dillard, and Lemuel Mead – in all, about 250 to 300 men." Upon their return trip, a party was sent ashore at Bellefonte where the 100th Indiana was stationed. They took prisoners in the Bellefonte area "with arms": J. H. Cunningham, Marcus Lafayette Swann, G. J. Bain, and J(ames) M. Gullatt." He also reported that "Upon the expedition we destroyed 47 boats and had 3 men injured."

CIVIL WAR BATTLES/SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA (Continued)

1864:

May 18, 1864 – Correspondence from Col. Green B. Raum in Larkinsville to Lt. C. L. White, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen. In Huntsville: “No train tonight. I have written you requesting that 10 pieces of artillery be procured from Nashville to defend the bridges and this point. No horses needed. There are 100 extra guns at Nashville.” SOURCE: OR, Series I, Vol. 38, Part IV, page 246. IBID, page 246: Correspondence from C. L. White to Col. C. R. Wever, Comdg. 17th Iowa Infantry: “Colonel: You will embark your troops on cars, and as soon as practicable return to Larkinsville, AL, reporting to Col. Green B. Raum, commanding the Second Brigade.”

Page 51 of Series I, Vol. 38, Part IV: Col. Green B. Raum reported to Gen. John E. Smith in Huntsville: “Peter Whitecotton with an unknown force, perhaps 100 men, is on our side of the river. I propose to attack him tomorrow, unless Gen. Smith disapproves. I propose sending Col. Wever with 175 men via Larkin's Landing to Guntersville and Col. Happel from Woodville with 175 men to Guntersville. Can you send 50 cavalry by tonight's train to report to Col. Happel? “ IBID, p. 52: Brig. Gen. John E. Smith to Col. Green B. Raum. Colonel: Do you patrol between stations on your line? Your dispatch received. All right provided you do not leave your line exposed. I cannot send you the cavalry.”

June 1 – August 30 – Operations in North Alabama – Indiana 73rd Infantry, Michigan 18th Inf., Ohio 9th Cavalry and 106th Inf. and Wisconsin 13th Infantry

July ___ - Skirmish on Sand Mountain – Tennessee 4th Cavalry

July 30 – Skirmish at Paint Rock Station – Indiana 12th Cavalry

October 1 – Skirmish in Huntsville – Indiana 11th, 12th, and 13th Cavalry

October 18 – Skirmish in Huntsville – Indiana 12th Cavalry

November 19 – Skirmish at Duckett's Plantation in Paint Rock Valley – Michigan 4th Infantry

December 7 – Skirmish near Paint Rock Bridge – IND, PENN, and TN troops

1865:

January 8 – Skirmish at Scottsboro Depot between CSA Gen. Hylan B. Lyons' troops and Union 101st and 110th Colored Infantry who were guarding the depot and railroad in Scottsboro

February 3-4 – Skirmish at Ladd's House in Hog Jaw Valley near Bridgeport

February 16 – Skirmish near Gurley's Tank – Indiana 73rd Infantry

March 10 – Skirmish near Boyd's Station (Limrock) – 101st Colored Infantry

March 15 – Skirmishes at Boyd's Station and Steven's Gap (Limrock) -

Union 101st Colored Infantry

TRANSCRIPT FROM PHONOGRAPHIC NOTES OF THE BUELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 25, 1863. HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Camp near Murfreesborough, —, 1863. Maj. R. SKINNER, Judge-Advocate: MAJOR: In reply to the questions propounded in yours of the 5th instant I have the honor to state:

1. My name is James St. Clair Morton; a captain of engineers. Was on duty with Army of the Ohio last summer as chief engineer from date of June 9.

2. On June 11, being ordered by General Buell to provide for the crossing of his army over the Tennessee River, I went to Pittsburg Landing and Eastport, where I procured two suitable barges and a steamboat, of which, together with the floors, rafters, and joists of store-houses in Florence, I made a steam-ferry bridge at the last-named place. I got the tools, spikes, nails, cordage, &c., from Pittsburg Landing. The bridge was capable of carrying across at a time about fifty loaded wagons; each trip took two hours. The army began to cross about the 25th. This was the best that could have been done, as the pontoons were, when inspected by me June 13, found unfit for use.

About July 6 I drew up plans and specifications for pontoon bridge across Tennessee River near Bridgeport. (I believe one was made accordingly.)

On July 9 General Buell ordered me to build stockades at the bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Elk River and Stevenson. By July 25 I had laid out and put in course of construction by the labor of troops fourteen such works, as per following table:

Designation of works. Size inside of square or length of development in yards. Number of garrison. Station on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Stockade A. 16 yards square One company 1 mile below Anderson.

Stockade B do do Bass. Stockade C do do 1½ miles below Bass.

Stockade D do do 2 miles below Bass. Stockade E do do. 2½ miles below Bass.

Stockade 1 do do Anderson.

Stockade 2 do do 4 7/8 miles above Anderson.

Stockade 3 8 yards square Half company 5 miles above Anderson.

Stockade 4 16 yards square One company 8½ miles above Anderson.

Stockade 5 24 yards square Two to three companies Tantalou.

Stockade 6 16 yards square One company Cowan.

Stockade 7 do do Do

Redoubt 1 95 yards developed Two to three companies Elk River.

Redoubt 2 97 yards developed do Do.

Stockade 8.(*). 16 yards developed One company Duck River, South Fork.

Stockade 9.(*). do do Duck River, North Fork.

Designation of works. Size inside of square or length of development in yards. Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad.

Bridge Defense 1 One company Flint River.

Bridge Defense 2 Viaduct.

Bridge Defense 4 do Paint Rock.

Depot Defense 5 do Larkinsville.

Stockade 10 do Near Bellefont.

Stevenson Redoubt No. 3 50 yards square, seven companies, four guns. Stevenson.

Stockade 11 1 6 yards square, one company Do.

Depot Defense 6 Two companies Do.

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

Please provide:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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



JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES

VOLUME NO. 26, NO. 4

ISSN-1071-2348

OCTOBER 2014

OCTOBER 25 ANNUAL JCHA OFF THE BEATEN PATH BUS TOUR:

On October 25, the tour bus will leave from the back parking lot of of Randall's Chapel United Methodist Church at 8:30 am and will return to the church parking lot around 5:00 pm.

The first stop in Tuscumbia will be the Alabama Music Hall of Fame. As you walk the hallowed halls, you will discover the stories behind the songs from Alabama's most loved music legends. Here you can climb aboard the group Alabama's tour bus, see Elvis Presley's original RCA recording contract, view Webb Pierce's celebrated convertible decorated with hundreds of silver dollars, see the photographs and life-like wax figures dressed in their own vintage clothing along with artifacts that defined each star. You will be transported back to the era of World War II when you stand before the original trumpet of Erskine Hawkins whose songs "Tuxedo Junction", "After Hours", and "Tippin' In" made him famous. You will find such greats as Nat King Cole, Hank Williams, Tammy Wynette, Percy Sledge, Sam Phillips, the Temptations, Lionel Richie, Emmylou Harris, Tommy Shaw, Wilson Pickett, W. C. Handy, and many gospel music greats. Dozens of chart-topping hits were penned by Alabamians. Pick your favorite and play it on the Hall of Fame's classic Wurlitzer Juke Box. Through interactive displays, you will experience the songs you remember in a way you will never forget as you discover the stories behind the music from your favorite Alabama legends.

After lunch at a unique restaurant, the group will tour Ivy Green and the 1888 Tuscumbia Railroad Depot that is now a museum. Here you will experience the beauty of historic preservation and hear awe-inspiring stories that make Alabama history come alive.

A driving tour will include several of Tuscumbia's more than 100 antebellum homes and buildings and Spring Park that features a carved statue of Chief Tuscumbia, two petrified trees, and the world's largest man-made stone waterfall. The afternoon finale will include driving by the First Presbyterian Church of Tuscumbia, organized on April 13, 1824. The church building was erected in 1827 and stands today as one of the oldest Presbyterian sanctuaries in continuous use in Alabama.

The first checks received by the JCHA to fill the remaining seats will reserve your bus ticket. Don't get left behind. Mail your check today in the amount of \$30.00 to JCHA Bus Tour, P. O. Box 1494, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

by JCHA Member Judy Hubbard Arnold whose father served in the CCC

Did you know that the rock cabins at Monte Sano were built by the CCC? Can you point out work accomplished by the CCC in Jackson County? Franklin D. Roosevelt won the 1932 presidential election by an overwhelming majority of votes and found himself to be the leader of a country in depression, lacking both spirit and money. He had a plan to recruit thousands of young men, enroll them in a peacetime army, and send them into battle against destruction and erosion of our natural resources. Congress got behind President Roosevelt and in March 1933 enacted the Emergency Conservation Work Act, whose purpose was to relieve the poverty of many families and also replenish and protect the nation's natural resources. A succeeding Act in 1937 changed the title of the original project to Civilian Conservation Corps, and the work continued.

An enrollee into the CCC was paid thirty dollars per month, twenty-five of which would be sent back to his family. He had to be single, unemployed, and between the ages of 18 and 25. The War Department, in cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Labor administered the program and provided the needs of the men. Immediate needs included food, clothing, education, shelter, transportation, and religious services. The earliest enrollees wore surplus uniforms from World War 1. The CCC boys worked 40 hours a week and had their evenings and weekends free. Each camp had a recreation building, education building, and infirmary. The men lived in barracks (40 men) and ate in a mess hall.

Every state in the Union, as well as the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, had one or more camps. Some camps were permanent and some camps were temporary. The number of camps in each state varied, depending on the work to be done and the number of enrollees from that state. Many men from the eastern United States were sent to western states, giving them their first opportunity for travel. 4,500 different camps operated during the life of the program, averaging 1,643 at any given time. There were up to 300 different approved work projects, but they all fell into ten general classifications, as follows: structural improvement, transportation, erosion control, flood control, forest culture, forest protection, landscape and recreation, range for grazing, wildlife, and miscellaneous (emergency work in floods and blizzards, surveys, mosquito control).

The Civilian Conservation Corps developed more than 800 state parks, including Monte Sano, Cheaha, and Gulf State here in Alabama. They built miles of roads, restored historic structures, installed miles of water supply lines, built bridges, fire towers, lodges and museums. They were the nation's first large-scale reforestation program, planting trees where timber had been harvested and building the roads they needed to accomplish this work. Millions of trees were planted by the CCC. A large number of trees were planted in Jackson County, Alabama.

While building the country, the CCC was building a generation of fine young Americans. The program brought families out of poverty, and provided the recruits with work skills and a work ethic. The "boys" learned how to accept responsibility, to be disciplined and punctual, and to take orders. They learned to appreciate their surroundings and to take care of their natural resources. The enrollee often became the breadwinner for his family, giving him great pride and self-esteem. The Civilian Conservation Corps was disbanded in 1942, and the CCC boys were now men who were ready, mentally and physically, to enter the Second World War. They were accustomed to work, getting along with other men in close quarters, and responsibility. Some had been leaders and squad leaders and used to being in charge of other men. Most knew how to discipline themselves and how to exert their influence to maintain discipline. The United States was able to build an army quickly around the CCC "boys". Those who didn't become soldiers were better prepared to join a workforce that was reliable, competent, and an asset to society. After living through "Hoover Days" the CCC enrollees were successful products of an experiment in living that restored their confidence in their country."

EDITORS'S NOTE: The CCC camp building in Scottsboro/ was on Parks Avenue. In the late 1940s, the building was converted to serve as Scottsboro's recreation building. Many youth activities were held here. 2

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY, JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Jackson County Historical Association was organized October 26, 1974. Annual membership dues are \$20.00, except for those 65 and older whose dues are \$15.00. Life Membership is \$150.00. Members in good standing receive THE JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES in January, April, July, and October. Our Association has published THE CHRONICLES quarterly since January 1975. This October issue is the 156th edition!! Ann B. Chambless has served as CHRONICLES editor and publisher for 38 of the 40 years.

JCHA program meetings are held the last Sunday in the months of January, April, and July, and our programs are open to the public. For the past four years, on the last Saturday in October, the JCHA has provided the membership with a bus tour of all four quadrants of Jackson County and a tour of neighboring DeKalb County landmarks.

The Board of Directors try to keep Association projects and activities visible to the public via local newspapers, FaceBook, and the Scottsboro Depot Museum website.

The JCHA is grateful for the support of Scottsboro's Mayor and City Council.

JCHA members reclaimed and inventoried the old Bellefonte Cemetery and worked to get this cemetery listed in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register.

When the JCHA members who lived in Stevenson began working to save and refurbish the Stevenson Railroad Depot, the JCHA furnished manpower and gave the museum board \$15,000.00 for depot improvements.

In 1981, JCHA members convinced the City of Scottsboro to purchase the Brown-Proctor House (built in 1881) for use as a museum house. JCHA members provided the leadership for the restoration of the house which had been vacant for 7 years. Today the Brown-Proctor House is the home of the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center. The house is open Monday-Friday from 11:00 am until 4:00 pm.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOC. (Continued)

The JCHA worked with Scottsboro's mayor to save the Scottsboro Freight Depot when Norfolk-Southern announced they were going to raze the building. After Norfolk-Southern deeded the building to the City of Scottsboro, the building was given to the JCHA. The mayor told JCHA members we could have the building for our headquarters, but the JCHA had to fund the restoration and preservation of the building, and WE DID. Since Norfolk-Southern had not done any kind of building repairs or maintenance in a number of years, the building needed refurbishing from top to bottom. JCHA members restored the building to the 1860-1880 time period when the depot was the center of all activity in Scottsboro. John Neely served as the first restoration chairman; Kelly Goodowens assumed that role in 2007 and continues to lead in the depot's preservation. Local citizens have been very generous in helping the JCHA fill the depot museum with railroad artifacts and other exhibits that help tell the history of Scottsboro and Jackson County. The Scottsboro Depot Museum is open each Friday from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm and on other days by appointment. JCHA members serve as docents and give tours of the depot museum. Members David and Annette Bradford developed/maintain our website:www.scottsborodepotmuseum.com

The Jackson County Historical Association received the Alabama Historical Association's James Ray Kuykendall Award for the State's outstanding local historical association in Alabama in 2004.

JCHA members Barry Pickett and Ralph Mackey prepared a county-wide cemetery inventory that has been shared with libraries and via the internet.

JCHA members have written and produced three historical dramas that emphasized three time periods in our local history and culture. JCHA members provide programs for local civic organizations as requested.

The JCHA served as the supporting organization and umbrella for the Paint Rock Valley History Project coordinated by JCHA member Judy Prince.

At the request of a JCHA member, the late David Loyd, the founding president of the JCHA consulted with Bridgeport citizens and helped them develop a plan for establishing the Bridgeport Area Historical Association. 4

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOC. (Continued)

The JCHA and JCHA member Dr. Ronald Dykes have partnered in publishing four of Dr. Dykes' books: "Growing Up Hard in Jackson County", "Fighting the Just War", "They Wouldn't Let Us Win", and "Building Bridges and Roads in the Korean Conflict".

JCHA members republished the 1975-1992 JACKSON COUNTY CHRONICLES that included an index for the first 13 years of these quarterly publications. JCHA member Cindy Swagler is presently indexing the 1993-2014 editions. JCHA member Lewis Robinson served as design architect for the Scottsboro Depot Museum preservation and restoration.

JCHA continues to procure historic markers to identify and recognize Jackson County landmarks and events. There are presently 19 markers in place. These historic markers include: Bridgeport – Trail of Tears; Historic Downtown Bridgeport; Fort Harker in Stevenson; Stevenson Depot and Hotel; Union Army Headquarters at Little Brick in Stevenson; Crow Town; Bellefonte Cemetery and the Town of Bellefonte; Skyline School; History of Skyline Farms; Decatur County; History of Paint Rock and Arrest of Scottsboro Boys in Paint Rock; Andrew Jackson plaque on statue on courthouse grounds; Scottsboro Railroad Depot; Union Encampment in Scottsboro; College Hill Historic District; Robert T. Scott on Courthouse lawn; Jackson County Courthouse and Scottsboro Boys; and plaque on wall at Rocky Springs Church, the Robert T. Scot Family Cemetery, and the Jones House (birthplace of the late U.S. Congressman Robert E. (Bob) Jones in Scottsboro. The Averyville marker is ready to be dedicated in Stevenson. In addition to the above markers, the towns of Langston, Section, and Dutton received historic markers during the Alabama Tourism Department's "The Year of the Small Town." All of the above make a total of 23 historic markers.

The JCHA provided some financial assistance and manpower to Fackler citizens for restoration of the McGuffey's Store as a community center. The JCHA hosted the Alabama Historical Association 2014 Spring Conference in Scottsboro and Jackson County in April 2014. Members of the JCHA Board of Directors served as the local planning committee. JCHA members developed a photo-poster collection of 27 Jackson County landmarks by using old photographs that date from 1870 to early 1940s. The first exhibit of these posters was during the April AHA Conference.

HAPPY 40TH BIRTHDAY, JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION!

LONG MAY YOU STRIVE TO MAKE THE PAST WORK FOR THE FUTURE! 5

**JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION MINUTES 1927-1928 EXCERPTS
EDITED by ANN B. CHAMBLESS**

When the Jackson County Board of Education met in the office of the county superintendent on October 21, 1927, the members present were: M. L. Wann, president; G. H. Caperton, E. H. Caldwell, L. H. Hughes, and G. J. Hodges.

The first item of business was to re-establish a school in Jeffrey's Cove for the year 1927-1928. Trustees appointed were: Andy J. Partin, T. W. Wilkerson, and C. M. Phillips.

Mr. Cap Sisk requested a change in route for transportation of students from the Randall's Chapel district so as to go by the home of Mr. Cap Sisk (who lived on present-day Crawford Road.)

Mr. Searcy from Long Island convinced the Board to visit his district in regard to building a school house there.

Mr. Parker and other citizens from Chalybeate Springs, Webster, and Dutton convinced the Board to purchase a truck suitable for transportation of high school children living in their districts who attended Pisgah High School.

A motion was made to employ Henry Parker to drive the truck and care for same at a salary of \$30.00 per month.

A committee from Larkin requested a truck for the high school children on Larkin and Estill's Creeks to provide transportation to Princeton. Mr. John R. Robertson was to be employed at a salary of \$85.00 per month for the remaining of that school year. NOTE: Mr. Robertson furnished his truck.

A committee from Larkinsville asked the board to provide funds for transportation for Junior I and Junior II children who were attending the Jackson County High School in Scottsboro. It was moved that the driver must not refuse a high school child until a load of 27 be reached.

A discussion was held regarding transportation of the children from Aspel, Limrock, and Larkinsville, and Mr. Hughes made a motion that a truck be purchased and equipped for said transportation.

The Board moved to spend \$2400.00 to finish improvements on the Scottsboro City School (grades 1 through 6).

An application to build a Rosenwald school for colored children in Bridgeport was accepted; the Board decided to request \$900.00 state aid for the project as soon as the local people made available sufficient funds to match the state aid and a deed to land was made available.

JACKSON COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION MINUTES 1927-1928 EXCERPTS (Continued)

On February 24, 1928, Board members present were: M. L. Wann, Chairman; G. J. Hodges; L. H. Hughes; and E. H. Caldwell.

Mr. Mack Tate came before the Board in the interest of his daughter's salary for the summer of 1927. It was moved that Miss Tate be paid an additional \$30.00 to what she had already been paid (previous amount paid was not stated in the minutes).

Mr. Bob Glover was appointed trustee for the Harris Chapel school district. Based on his expressed concern, Mr. Emory Bramblett was assured it was not the intention of the Board to do anything that would interfere with the growth of the Dutton school and that no transportation would be furnished to students from Dutton to attend any other school if the grades could be taught in Dutton.

Mr. Griffith and Mr. Kuykendall requested a slight change in the truck route to benefit the majority of students attending school in Pisgah.

A building program was approved as follows: Long Island, District 1, three rooms; Bryant, District 2, three rooms; McCutchens, District 59, 2 rooms; Poplar Springs, District 112, two rooms; Pleasant Grove, District 38, three rooms.

The Board voted that sufficient funds be appropriated from the three mill district tax to match the state aid for repairing and painting the Paint Rock School.

The county superintendent explained that it was impossible for the Francisco School to get state aid due to the inability to obtain a deed to the State of Alabama meeting the requirements. It was shown that an adjoining Tennessee County (Franklin) had helped erect the building and equipped it with desks. The Board approved funds to paint the building.

On September 28, 1928, all members of the Board were present.

Mr. E. G. Thomas, Coffey School principal, and Mr. C. F. Dilbeck, trustee, presented the Board with a petition for a change in the salary schedule as it applied to second grade (certificate) teachers holding principal's place in three-teacher schools. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion, and it was decided that no change would be made unless the additional amount was paid from the three-mill tax funds.

The Board appointed Will Freeman, Ben Cisco, and Lee Whitehead as trustees of Wood's Cove School, District 55.

H. H. Griffin and H. A. Staten were appointed trustees in District 99.

On September 28, 1928, the Board appointed the following trustees: Pikeville, District 52, S. B. Winninger, Jr. The Board declined to accept the resignation of S. P. Hunter and Raymond Bradford for this district. Langston colored school, Brown Baker, Charlie Poe, and Jesse Evans. Stevenson colored school, C. M. Rudder, C. E. Berry, and H. W. Young. H. G. Jacobs was elected treasurer of the public school funds for one year, beginning October 1, 1928.

A petition from the Temperance Hill district was presented asking that the 9th grade be taught in their school. After due consideration, the Board decided against this request.

Due to the heavy workload required of office assistant for the county superintendent, Miss Kate Chandler was to be paid \$100.00 per month as office assistant and "she was to give full time to the work."

On November 29, 1928, Board members present were: G. H. Caperton, L. H. Hughes, E. H. Caldwell, G. J. Hodges, and Ben Hill. Mr. Hill, the new member, was elected to fill the vacancy due to expiration of M. L. Wann's term. Mr. Caperton was elected president and E. H. Caldwell, v.president. Regarding the transportation of students in the Long Island district, it was agreed that the truck start at the lower end of the district and take on children until the truck had a reasonable load and take the first load to the school; then make a trip over the route to George Gilliam's house, taking on children of the district that lived across the ridge from the school house. The truck driver was allowed an extra \$5.00 per month for the extra trip. W. O. Proctor was elected driver to replace Mr. Robertson for the Carns and Fackler school truck.

The following trustees were appointed:

T. M. Clemens, Charley Steeley, and John Green, District 59; Winston Smith, District 91; W. L. Rorex, District 36; Fred Tidwell, District 85; and J. W. Murphree and F. H. Henderson for District 99.

The Big Coon driver was to go to Oak Grove school and take high school students in that area to Stevenson High School.

A committee of J. H. Wheeler, E. H. Caldwell, and G. J. Hodges was appointed to select a site for a school building in the McCutchen school district and to take option on the land. (Note: About this time the county purchased the church-owned House of Happiness school buildings.)

The matter of libraries was presented to the Board by the Superintendent. \$500.00 was appropriated for libraries in the county schools.

FERRIES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

by Ann B. Chambless

The Tennessee River provided the first “boulevard of dreams” for early 19th century settlers in Jackson County. Providing river front of at least 60 miles, the Tennessee River flows the entire length of the county and separates Sand Mountain from the valley land in Jackson County.

During the county's early settlement, bridges were seldom built across fordable streams. B. B. Comer Bridge was the first bridge across the Tennessee River, and it was opened in 1930. The second was the John Snodgrass Bridge east of Stevenson that was completed in 1960.

Ferries quickly became an integral and important asset in the economic, social, civil, religious, and cultural development of Jackson County. After Alabama became a State in 1819, numerous legislative acts were passed to clarify the legal status of ferries. Early action by the courts clearly established the responsibilities of the ferryman to the public to exercise care to protect the lives and property of their patrons.

An 1827 Act of the Alabama Legislature stated an application to establish a ferry was to be made to the county commission of revenue and roads. The ferryman was required to give legal security in the amount of \$1,000.00 in guarantee of his performance of all his legal obligations stated in his license. He was bound to keep a significant number of boats for ferriage at all times. He was to maintain proper slope of the river banks at site of his ferry and his ferry rates were to be posted. The ferriage rates were determined by the county government. The ferryman was liable for undue delay in serving travelers.

The ferryman was forbidden to own land on both sides of the river, if the public interest was prejudiced. No ferries were to operate within two miles of another, unless the ferries were near a town. In the early days, many ferry boats were poled from bank to bank or steered by long sweeps. The force of the current was used for motive power and required skill, strength, and knowledge of the river. Later some cable ferries were powered by horse and windlass. These gradually were replaced by motor driven ferries.

The first documented ferry in Jackson County was owned by Andrew Ross who was half Cherokee and lived in Willstown in what became DeKalb County on January 9, 1836. The exact date Andrew Ross established this ferry is unknown, but Bureau of Indian Affairs records prove this ferry was established before the December 29, 1835, Cherokee Treaty of New Echota ceded the land south of the river (in Jackson County) to the government. 9

According to Bureau of Indian Affairs records, the Ross Ferry was opposite Bellefonte, then the county seat of Jackson County. An 1834 Federal government property evaluation for Andrew Ross' improvement at his ferry site recorded:

1 cabin, 16×16, round logs, board roof and puncheon floor, wood chimney with stone back, and one door worth \$20.00

1 other house 16×16, round logs, finished as above - \$20.00

1 FERRY BANK and LARGE FERRY BOAT, 40 by 10 feet, strong, good chain and good oars worth \$50.00

30 acres rich river bottom land at the Ferry at \$8.00 per acre - \$240.00

1 horse lot - \$5.00

TOTAL EVALUATION - \$335.00

It appears that Samuel Gay (who had moved to Bellefonte in 1828 from Blount County, Tennessee) purchased the ferry boat and assumed operation of the ferry after the federal government evaluated Ross' site improvements. Therefore, Ross' Ferry became Gay's Ferry. The ferry operated between the northern section of what is known today as Jones Cove and Bellefonte Landing. As soon as the government survey was completed and land was offered for sale in 1842 on the south side of the Tennessee River, Samuel Gay purchased 220 acres that included his ferry site in Jones Cove.

On December 23, 1836, Alabama Legislative Act 167 authorized Samuel Gay to build a turnpike road across Sand Mountain. Section 1 of this Act reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, that Samuel Gay, be, and he is hereby authorized to open and turnpike a road to commence at the ferry of said Gay on the Tennessee River, in the county of Jackson and to pass over the Raccoon Mountain, to the foot of said mountain at the place known as the widow Koons (Coons), at the eastern foot of said mountain.

NOTE BY ABC: Raccoon Mountain is now known as Sand Mountain.

Samuel Gay's turnpike ascended the mountain to Georgetown and then was routed through what became Pisgah and Henagar. The widow of Joseph Riley Coons lived at Smith Gap. This area now is adjacent to Alabama Highway 11 in DeKalb County.

At the time of the 1850 census, Jesse Starkey's occupation was ferryman, and he lived next door to Samuel Gay and had married Samuel Gay's daughter. After Samuel Gay's death, the ferry was purchased by Abraham Sublett, Jr. and became known as SUBLETT'S FERRY.

FERRIES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

(Continued)

At the time of the 1850 Jackson County, Alabama, census the following six men stated their occupation was ferryman:

- 1. Ellison Goff, age 22. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Maxwell) Goff, lived near Bayless Ladd who owned land in Hogjaw Valley east of Bridgeport near Long Island. Their location points to Ellison Goff being the ferryman at Reese's Ferry at the southern tip of Long Island.**
- 2. John O'Neal, age 27. He and his wife, Margaret (Cameron) O'Neal (daughter of William C. Cameron), lived near John Cameron, Archibald Thompson, and Elisha Ridley who owned land between the southern tip of Long Island and Island Creek. Their location points to John O'Neal being the ferryman at Cameron's Ferry that was later called Ridley's Ferry and then Island Creek Ferry. A map showing Union Army's movement around Chattanooga dated January 4, 1864, to accompany the report of Maj. Gen. Grant's U.S. Army; ORs, Series 1, Vol. XXX1, Part 2, page 24, shows Cameron's Ferry at the mouth of Island Creek and due east of old Bolivar.**
- 3. Ansaem (sic) Jones, age 23. He and his wife Elizabeth lived next door to Jacob Lawler. It is possible that he was ferryman at Cox's Ferry that was located about half way between Cameron's Ferry and Caperton's Ferry. NOTE by ABC: The ORs' map referenced above shows Cox's Ferry due east of Stevenson. It was later also called Rudder's Ferry.**
- 4. Joseph L. Clark, age 45. Clark and his wife Elizabeth lived near George W. and America Caperton and John E. Caperton. This location points to Joseph L. Clark being the ferryman at Caperton's Ferry in 1850.**
- 5. Jesse Starkey, age 25, who married Margaret Ann Gay, daughter of Samuel Gay. Jesse and Margaret Ann Starkey lived next door to Samuel Gay, and surely must have been the ferryman at Gay's Ferry that operated between Jones Cove and Bellefonte Landing.**
- 6. James McKinney, age 33.**

NOTE BY ABC: Your editor did not find enough information on James McKinney to suggest his location, However, he could have been at Larkin's Landing Ferry. A report found in Alabama Department of Archives and History records stated there were 6 ferry sites in Jackson County in 1865:

- 1. Bridgeport (most likely Reese's Ferry)**
- 2. Bolivar (most likely Cameron's/Ridley's Ferry)**
- 3. Oak Grove (most likely Caperton's Ferry)**
- 4. Oak Grove (second listing) (most likely Bolton's Ferry, later called Coffey's Ferry)**
- 5. Bellefonte (Sublett's Ferry that was originally Gay's Ferry)**
- 6. Langston (most likely Larkin's Ferry)**

FERRIES IN JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

(Continued)

On August 21, 1863, this message from George Burroughs (stationed in Stevenson, Alabama) was sent to Col C. Goddard of the Union Army: "Cox's Ferry, 2 miles above Caperton's is similar to Caperton's except its north bank has more timber; the approach is bad and loading on south side inferior. " Union Army map shows a road from Bolivar led to Cox's Ferry. The ORs document the pontoon bridge that General W. S. Rosecrans' built to cross the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry in August 1863. From old maps(and other sources), the following ferries operated in Jackson County between 1900 and 1930:

Reese's Ferry (later changed to Bridgeport Ferry)

Island Creek Ferry (at mouth of Island Creek south of Long Island)

Caperton's Ferry (near present-day John Snodgrass Bridge/Hwy117)

Coffey's Ferry (in same general area as an earlier Bolton's Ferry)

White's Ferry (located near St. Clair's Mill near Mud Creek)

Starkey/Sublett's Ferry (described in detail on page 10)

Hale's Ferry (operated between Snodgrass Landing and Jones Cove)

McGuinn's Ferry (most likely later became Garland's Ferry)

Section Ferry (from present day Sportsman's Landing to Section, AL)

Caldwell Ferry (Goose Pond Island near Revere Landing)

Larkin's Ferry (lower end of Goose Pond Island to Langston)

Staples' Ferry (near mouth of Mink Creek)

A 1935 Agricultural and Industrial map of Jackson County shows the site of the following: Reese's Ferry, Caperton's Ferry, Coffey's Ferry, Sublett's Ferry, Hale's Ferry, Garland's Ferry, Section Ferry, and Larkin's Ferry.

The 1940 Alabama Highway map included: Reese's Ferry, Island Creek Ferry, Caperton's Ferry, Sublett's Ferry, Hale's Ferry, and Larkin's Ferry.

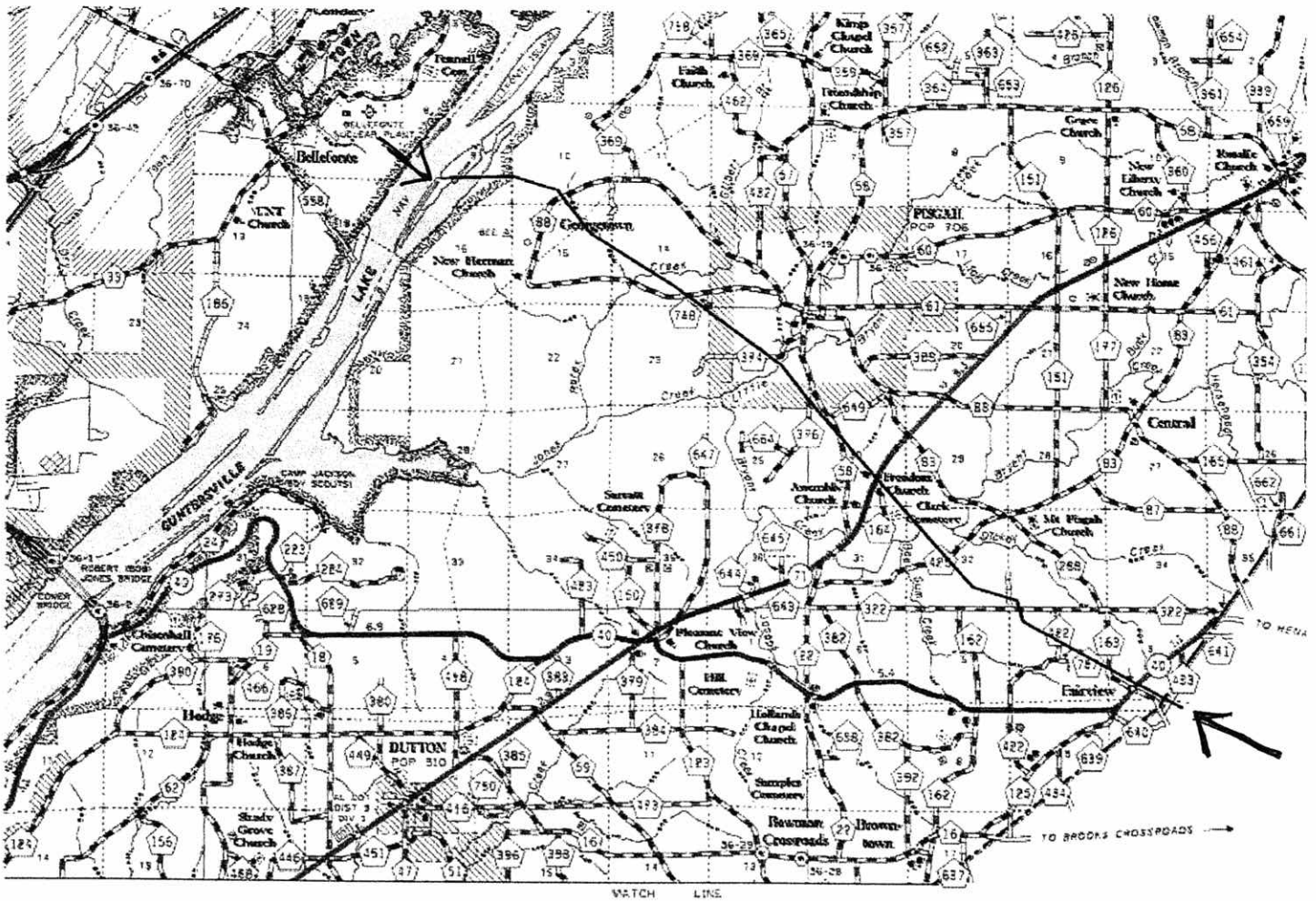
The difference in the 1935 and 1940 list is the 1940 list included Island Creek Ferry and omitted Garland's Ferry and Section Ferry. After the B. B. Comer Bridge was opened in 1930, the use of Garland's Ferry and Section Ferry declined, and they were discontinued.

The Bridgeport Ferry was the last ferry to operate in Jackson County.

After the ferry was decommissioned in 1994 or 1995, the Jackson County Commissioners donated the ferry boat to farmers in the Long Island area.

To view topographic map crossing features in Jackson County, Google www.topozone.com/states/Alabama.asp?county=Jackson&feature=crossing

It is prudent to remember that some of the ferries listed on this website replaced earlier ferries near the same location. By observing the close proximity of the coordinates, one can determine the areas where more than one ferry existed during different time periods.



**SAMUEL GAY'S 1836 TURNPIKE ROAD FROM GAY'S FERRY IN JONES COVE
ACROSS SAND MOUNTAIN**

Circa 1940 Photo
of Samuel Gay's
1836 Turnpike
Road from
Gay's Ferry
to what became
Georgetown and
Pisgah



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

Please provide:

NAME-----

ADDRESS-----

CITY-----STATE----- ZIP CODE_____