

*A Brief History
of Scottsboro and
Jackson County, Alabama*



Scottsboro High School

*A Brief History
of Scottsboro and
Jackson County, Alabama*

*Limited Edition
1828 - 2009*

Sponsored by: Scottsboro High School Class of 1958

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Acknowledgement

It is my honor and pleasure to acknowledge the authors and contributors of *"A Brief History of Scottsboro and Jackson County, Alabama"*. This booklet is a great resource for everyone to treasure for years to come. It is important for all of us to know the when, who, what, and how our great city has developed over the years.

I want to thank the Scottsboro High School Class of 1958 for making this booklet available to our senior class. Their vision and initiative in sponsoring this booklet is priceless. It took numerous hours and resources to write a book about the city of Scottsboro and Jackson County.

On behalf of Scottsboro High School graduating class, I want to give my gratitude to the committee who compiled this information. The committee consisted of Jerry Cunningham, chairman, Mark Scott Shelton, Wendell Page, Ann Chambless, Ann Gant Leroy and Irene Gist, Jerry Varnedoe, secretary.

I hope you will read and cherish this booklet for years to come. The older you get the more you will appreciate the heritage of our great city. Scottsboro truly is someplace special!

Sincerely,
Dale Hancock
Principal
Scottsboro High School

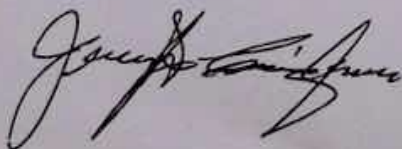
A Special Message to the Graduating Seniors

The Scottsboro High School Class of 1958 would like to give you this "Brief History of Scottsboro and Jackson County, Alabama". As a class, we were interested to learn something about Robert T. Scott, the founder of Scottsboro, and some of the history of Scottsboro at our class Reunion in 2003; yet, we were dismayed to receive this information so late in our lives. We thought it would have been great to learn this in high school, as a graduating senior.

This is information that you, as seniors, will remember about Scottsboro - something to be proud of and give you "roots" for the rest of your lives! Maybe this brief history will be one of the determining factors which will help you decide where to live after graduation, marry and raise your family. We sincerely hope you will treasure this booklet, just as much as you treasure your diploma. Please keep both of these priceless treasures safe and secure, to appreciate and enjoy them throughout your lives.

I frequently remind my class in a yearly newsletter to always remember three things, remember who you are, where you are from and your "roots". As a reminder, always be positive, happy, and proud to be an American. "GOOD LUCK".

Jerry A. Cunningham
Class of '58

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jerry A. Cunningham", written in a cursive style.

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A Brief History of Scottsboro and Jackson County, Alabama



Sequoyah

The Cherokees were the strongest and largest Indian tribe in Northeast Alabama. For a number of years the Chickasaws occupied Northeast Alabama and part of Madison County. The Creeks were the predominant tribe in the southern half of the state. In the late 1700's the Creeks and the Chickamaugas (from the North) attempted to invade Cherokee territory in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, but the Cherokees maintained their supremacy. By 1800, there were three main Cherokee villages located in what became Jackson County. Long Island Town was located on Long Island east of present-day Bridgeport. Crow Town was located near the confluence of Crow Creek and the Tennessee River in the southern edge of present-day Stevenson. Sauta Town (sometimes called Sauta Village) was located on Goose Pond Island on the southern perimeter of present-day Scottsboro. The Cherokees were light coffee colored and large in stature. They were not warlike in nature, but they were excellent fighters.

Sequoyah was a famous Cherokee Indian who developed the Cherokee alphabet. Sequoyah was born as a half-breed around 1760, in a village near Fort Loudon, Tennessee. He moved to Willstown or Old Lebanon which later became DeKalb County in 1818. He then returned to Willstown and began to teach the Cherokee alphabet to his fellow Cherokees in North Alabama, Georgia, and the eastern part of Tennessee. The alphabet allowed the Cherokees to publish their own newspapers, the first being the CHEROKEE PHOENIX and a later paper called the CHEROKEE ADVOCATE. Sequoyah's alphabet was taught in Cherokee schools.

Sequoyah died in August, 1843 and is buried in an unmarked grave in territory which was then claimed by Mexico and the United States. Many memorials have been dedicated to Sequoyah. One of the first honors after his death was the naming of the giant redwood trees of California for him - giving them the name "sequoia".



Early Development of Scottsboro

Scottsboro's history runs deep, reaching into the lives of men and women who blended the old with the new. One hundred fifty years ago, Robert Thomas Scott purchased the heart of present-day downtown Scottsboro. In its genesis, the name Sage Town was descriptive of the area. With the 1855 advent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the village name changed to Scott's Station.

Born a promoter and city planner, Robert T. Scott developed a town plat and sold lots along the railroad. Even before the brick depot was finished in 1861, business houses began to appear on Main Street which is now Maple Avenue, as well as on the south side of the railroad. The application for the first post office was in the name of Scott's Mill. (The town was incorporated under the name of SCOTTSBORO on December 29, 1858).

Using his seasoned political skills, Robert T. Scott began to lobby the county commissioners to move the county seat from Bellefonte to Scottsboro. The Civil War and Scott's untimely death in 1863, at the hands of Federal troops, did not deter his family from pursuing Scott's dream after the War.

As Administratrix of her late husband's estate, Elizabeth Ann Scott followed Scott's wishes. In an act of generosity, the Scott heirs gave the county lots for a public square on which to erect a court house. John Whitefield also donated lots from acreage he had previously purchased from Robert T. and Elizabeth Ann Scott. Auction of lots from these two sizable land donations provided both land and money necessary to build the court house. County records were moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro in November, 1868, thus assuring the growth and development of Scottsboro as the legal and market center of Jackson County.

Scottsboro's second Act of Incorporation in January, 1869 set the city limits as a half-mile radius from the freight depot. After its completion in 1871, the court house became the center of the one-half mile city limit radius. The initial business district in Scottsboro was located on either side of the railroad track. The very first business houses were built on Main Street (present day Maple Avenue). Main street was intersected by Railroad Avenue which was later named Houston Street. When the two blocks of Main Street were filled with store fronts, the store owners and professionals began building parallel to the south side of the railroad on present-day Mary Hunter Avenue. In 1881, a fire destroyed many of the business houses on the railroad. One by one, these businesses began to move to the present-day court house public square.

Robert Thomas Scott, Founder of Scottsboro



Robert Thomas Scott

Robert T. Scott was born in 1789, at Greenville County, Virginia. He later moved to Madison County where he got involved in politics. Scott left Madison County for Jackson County in 1834, realizing the business possibilities in Bellefonte, the county seat of Jackson County at the time. Robert Scott enjoyed an outstanding political career serving the people of Jackson County eight times in the Alabama legislature.

After Scott moved to Scottsboro, he built a home on Backbone Ridge which he called "White Cottage". He was too old to serve in the Confederate forces, but he was active during the Civil War. One day, Scott returned from Scottsboro to find federal troops looting and ransacking his home, and setting it on fire. When he confronted the Yankee soldiers and complained, he was forced to pull a Union Officer's wagon to Scottsboro. Robert T. Scott died shortly after this incident on June 18, 1863, from heat exhaustion. He was buried in the family cemetery on his beloved Backbone Ridge within a stone's throw from where once stood his beautiful "White Cottage". Many of Robert T. Scott's descendants continue to live in Scottsboro as Bynum and Skelton families.

The Civil War Years (1861-1865)

Scottsboro, fortunately, was spared the ravages of the Civil War. It was just a small town, and was of no strategic value to either side. Nevertheless, the people suffered as Yankee soldiers plundered, looted, burned homes, and rape the women. The Confederate government used Saltpeter Cave during the War to make gunpowder for the Confederate forces. Federal troops under the command of General Mitchell later destroyed the saltpeter works at Saltpeter Cave, thus, denying the Confederacy the ability to make gunpowder. It is reported that captured Confederate soldiers were forced to haul equipment from the cave to Guntersville with mules and wagons. While enroute some of the Confederate soldiers unhooked their mules, and returned to their families in Kennamer's Cove near Woodville, Alabama. When regulators came looking for them, they hid out in Cathedral Caverns.

Stevenson and Bridgeport were classified strategically valuable to both the Confederacy and the Union Forces. In the latter part of the war, Federal troops captured, and held both Stevenson and Bridgeport, so they could deny the Confederate Forces use of the railroads in Stevenson, and the bridge over the Tennessee River in Bridgeport to supply its Forces. The Civil War ended in 1865.



Dates and Major Points of Interest in Scottsboro and Jackson County

1828 - Bellefonte (located east of Hollywood) was selected as Jackson County's first permanent county seat. A two-story brick court house was built there. The Civil War exacted a heavy toll on Bellefonte. Union Forces burned the Court House, and the town never recovered. Today, the Bellefonte Cemetery is the only vestige of the bustling river port town.

1855 - Post Office built at Sage Town (Scottsboro).

1856 - Railroad completed from Huntsville to Stevenson.

1860 - Scottsboro Depot built (currently being renovated as a museum by the Jackson County Historical Association).

1861 - Civil War began.

1863 - Scott Cemetery established on Backbone Ridge.

1865 - Civil War ended.

1868 - First incorporation of Scottsboro. County seat was moved from Bellefonte to Scottsboro.

1870 - First building built on the square. First school opened. Scottsboro, as the County seat, has always been a rich center of education in the county. It started with the Scott Male and Female Institute.

1875 - Cedar Hill Cemetery established in Scottsboro. Jasper Jones was thought to be the first person to be buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. However, the mourners at the burial of Mr. Jones were startled by seeing a little grave just to the right of Jones's grave where a small six-weeks old infant was buried. "Never before in the history of our town has there been two bodies consigned to Mother Earth on the same day." Jasper Jones was one of the first to start recruiting men in the Bridgeport area to fight in the Civil War. After the war, Jones moved to Scottsboro where he was in a private law practice. Jasper Jones was the first person from Jackson County to graduate from the University of Alabama. Today there is an average of 100 burials a year at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

1879 - Coal mining in Jackson County - Beginning in 1879, the Belmont Coal Mines, in the Cumberland Mountains north of Limrock, Alabama were operated by John B. Walter, and Eugene Gordon. The coal from the mines was purchased by the Memphis and Charleston (Southern) Railroad. When the mines were sold in 1881, the M. & C. Railroad purchased coal from the mines in the Stevenson area. During the absence of organized mining companies, the land owners reclaimed mineral leases. Some owners operated 'wheelbarrow coal mines' for their use.

Beginning in 1912, the Pierce Brothers from Syracuse, New York, moved their small mining operation from Bridgeport, AL., to Limrock, AL. They obtained the mineral leases and opened the Belmont Mines with the name Belmont Coal and Lumber Company. Several miles of narrow gauge railroads were built to connect to the newly opened Fork Mountain Mines. With portable sawmills, millions of board feet of firstgrowth hickory, cherry, walnut and oak lumber went with coal to the many industries along the M. & C. Railroad. In 1919, the Pierce Brothers assigned their property to a real estate agent and moved to Fort Pierce, Florida.

At the time the Gordon Brothers were operating the Belmont Mines, several business men in the Stevenson area organized the Eureka Coal Company. This coal was good for making coke. Most of this coal was moved to the steel mills in the Chattanooga Valley by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Talley mines provided coal for local needs.

In 1908, Hunter and H. W. Smith bought land with seams of coal on Keel Mountain near Paint Rock, AL. They organized the Hunter Coal and Lime Company. An incline railroad and side track from the Southern Railroad were built. The Smith Brothers were successful in both coal mining and making lime. They soon learned that operation of the lime plant was more profitable than mining coal. Later, the coal mines were leased to Milton Popejoy. He delivered coal to individuals, churches, and schools by wagons and trucks. During the 1960's the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) strip-mining the coal resources in the Fabius area of Sand Mountain. The coal was conveyed to the Widow's Creek Steam Plant by conveyer belt and barge.

1881 - Scottsboro had three churches - Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal. "The bell frequently rang simultaneously which gives the place a METROPOLITAN APPEARANCE" (old newspaper).

Scottsboro fire destroys businesses north and south of the Railroad at the Depot. One by one, these businesses began to move to the present-day Court house public square.

1882 - Street leading from the depot to the Harris House (the Heritage Center) is lined with a row of brilliant lamps "which give our little town quite the air of a city".

1883 - The Scott Academy incorporated the Scott Male and Female Institute.

1883 - THE SCOTTSBORO CITIZEN: Scottsboro needs a first class school, an artesian well on the square, city hall, a tin-shop, a tailor, and more money.

1889 - Scottsboro College and Normal School opened. Later the name changed to Tri-State Normal University (Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee).

1889 - "More building going on in Scottsboro than any time in it's history. Houses are an ornament in the town".

1901 - The Baptist Institute purchased the Tri-State Institute.

1902 - First Monday in Scottsboro began. It developed as court met twice a year. While the men were in court attending trials, the women sold vegetables and eggs on the square. First Monday later, continued each month where men would trade and barter pigs, calves, chickens, dogs, knives, guns, pocket watches, ect..

1908 - Telephones come to Scottsboro. Two telephone systems are in operation; the Southern Bell, and an independent system under local management.

1908 - The Jackson County High School was established, and later renamed Scottsboro High School.

1909 - City streets were cherted around the Courthouse Square. Three miles of sewage lines were laid. The city water system with a gravity-reservoir was built in the north edge of the city.

1912 - Construction of replacement Courthouse to include the Seth Thomas Clock.

1915 - Electricity comes to Scottsboro.

1916 - Gazebo built by Sheriff Dave Austin. Later used as concert stage and for speakers.

1923 - Claude Spivey built Spivey Hosiery Mill for the manufacture of full fashion and seamless hosiery. In 1926, Spivey Hosiery Mill Band started with as many as 26 musicians.

1928 - B.B. Comer Bridge was built, and was better known as the "Comer Bridge". When the bridge was officially opened, it was named after former Alabama Governor Braxton Bragg Comer. It was one of 15 memorial toll bridges built by the Alabama Bridge Company between 1929 and 1931. It is the only one still in use today. It is currently being replaced by a new bridge.

1929 - GREAT DEPRESSION

1930 - The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was started during the Great Depression of the 1930s. President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to create this agency to build dams, control floods, generate electric power, help conserve soil and forests, and make it possible for large barges to travel along the entire Tennessee River. TVA brought low-cost electricity to millions of rural people in several states. For the first time many families could have electric lights, radios, refrigerators, and electric stoves. TVA agents taught farmers new ways to fertilize, plant, and conserve their land. Dams stopped the floods. Many industries came to north Alabama because of low-cost electric power. This is the main reason why Huntsville, AL, was selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as the site of the Marshall Space Flight Center.

In the early years, the Tennessee River provided Jackson county's earliest settlers with transportation. Over the years the Tennessee River has been the historic lifeline of the community. Since TVA impounded the Tennessee River when nearby Gunterville Dam was built in 1939, outdoor recreation has consistently played a role in the development of Scottsboro's activities. Today the city and county governments continue to provide parks, marinas, boat landings, lodging, a golf course, and privately owned restaurants.

1933 - All banks were closed by a presidential moratorium. On September 7, 1933, Jacobs Bank (currently Regions Bank) re-opened with new capital of \$25,000 and \$5,000 surplus.

Spivey's Hosiery Mill bankrupt but re-opened as Tennessee Valley Manufacturing Company and rehired 200 employees. Made hosiery, rugs, and paper boxes.

1937 - Volunteer Fire Department was established. In 1948 two full-time positions were created, one being the Fire Chief. Now, all the firemen are full-time. In the past, when the fire alarm sounded, the fire truck would go around the Courthouse Square, and volunteer fireman would jump on the fire truck to go to the site of the fire.

1955 - Jackson County Hospital opened, licensed for 35 hospital beds.

1956 - Tornado hit Scottsboro. It occurred during the night, and caused extensive damage to all parts of Scottsboro and surrounding areas. No one was killed.

1958 - Jackson County High School re-named Scottsboro High School.

1968 - By federal order, all city schools were integrated with no problems. The Principal and the teachers from Carver School, a black school, were placed in the Scottsboro public schools.

1973 - John T. Reid Parkway opened to alleviate traffic in Scottsboro and provide direct route on Highway #72 to Huntsville, and to Chattanooga.

2000 - A new Scottsboro High School opened. The school houses grades 9-12. Currently there are 750 students enrolled. The High School offers a variety of courses of advanced placements to college, as well as career and technical courses.

2003 - While volunteers were sorting old Jackson County probate records, preparing them to be placed on microfilm by the Mormons, Ralph Mackey found a voucher, handwritten and signed by President Abraham Lincoln. It was in the file of Williamson Robert Winfield Cobb of Jackson County who had served with President Lincoln in Washington when both were congressmen Cobb returned home when Alabama seceded from the Union in 1861. The voucher, dated January 4, 1863 reads as follows:

"To any United States Depository; Pay on demand to W.R. W. Cobb, Esq., the sum of \$5000, five thousand and 00/100, for patriotic services to the United States of America as Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama".

Cobb never served in the office nor redeemed the voucher, as he was seeking a position in the Confederate Congress at the time. Discovery (and subsequent validation) of the document provided proof to Lincoln historians that W.R. W. Cobb had been offered the position.

2005 - Jackson County Hospital was renamed Highlands Medical Center, licensed for 170 hospital beds.

2007 - New City Hall opened.

2009 - Gravity Wave, sometimes referred to as an inland hurricane, hit Scottsboro in the predawn hours on April 13th. The winds lasted approximately 4 hours with the wind approaching 90 miles per hour, and sustained winds at 65 miles per hour. There was extensive damage to both the City Park, and Jackson County Park. Numerous homes were damaged, tree uprooted and knocked over, electrical lines, television cables, and telephone lines were destroyed, as well as a number of water lines. Damage was estimated to run into the millions of dollars. Luckily, no one was killed.



Blowing Cave is located 7 miles west of Scottsboro just off Highway 72. It was a "honky-tonk" place in front of the cave to take advantage of the cool air. Now the cave provides a habitat for a special species of the gray bat protected by the Federal government.

Salt Peter Cave, used during the Civil War, is located above the Blowing Cave on the Mountain.



This is a pre-Civil War chestnut log cabin, one of the oldest in Alabama. Shown is Steve Williams, Jackson County forester who currently lives in the cabin.

The cabin was built by the Matthews family. Rumor has it that a "moonshine still" was located at the spring, which provided water for the cabin. Men could buy a cup of "moonshine" and chase it with spring water. Rooster fights were sometimes held there. Union officers occupied the cabin when Federal forces took over Salt Peter Cave during the Civil War.



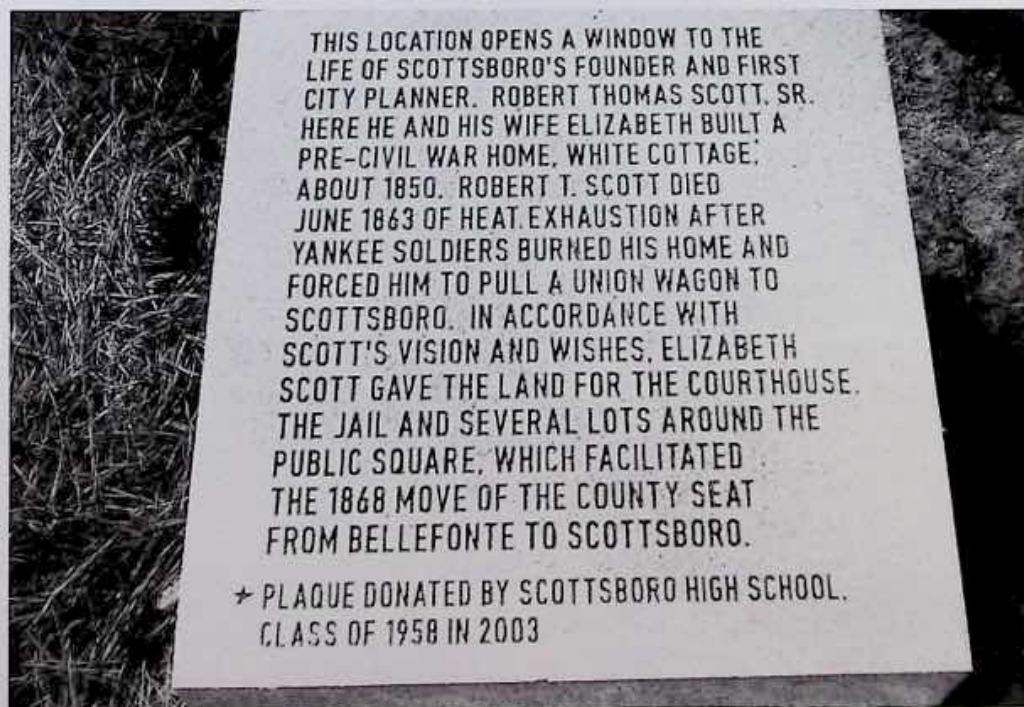
Alabama welcome marker
Hwy 72 at Alabama - Tennessee State Line



The Gazebo located on the courthouse square

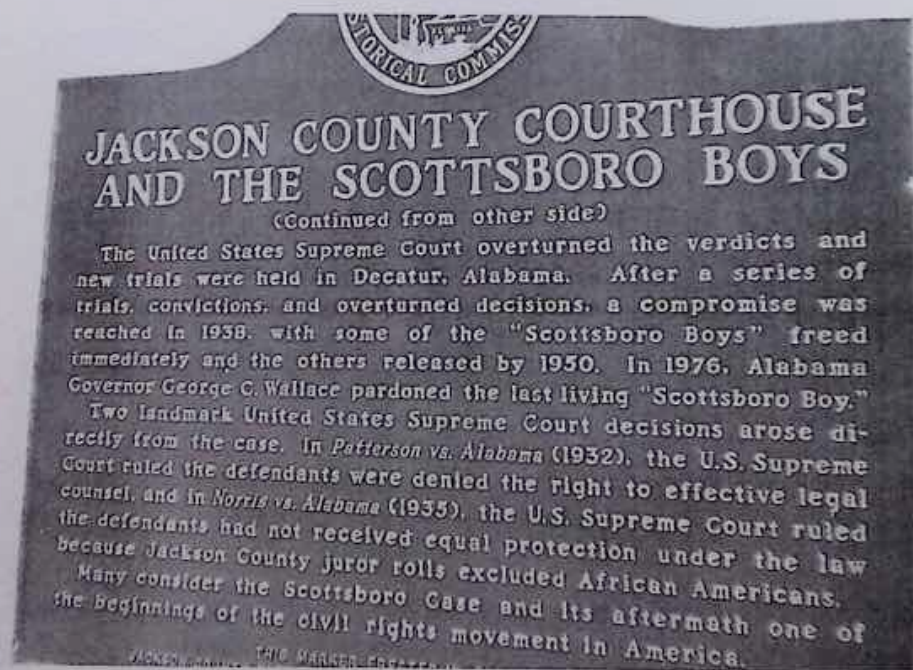


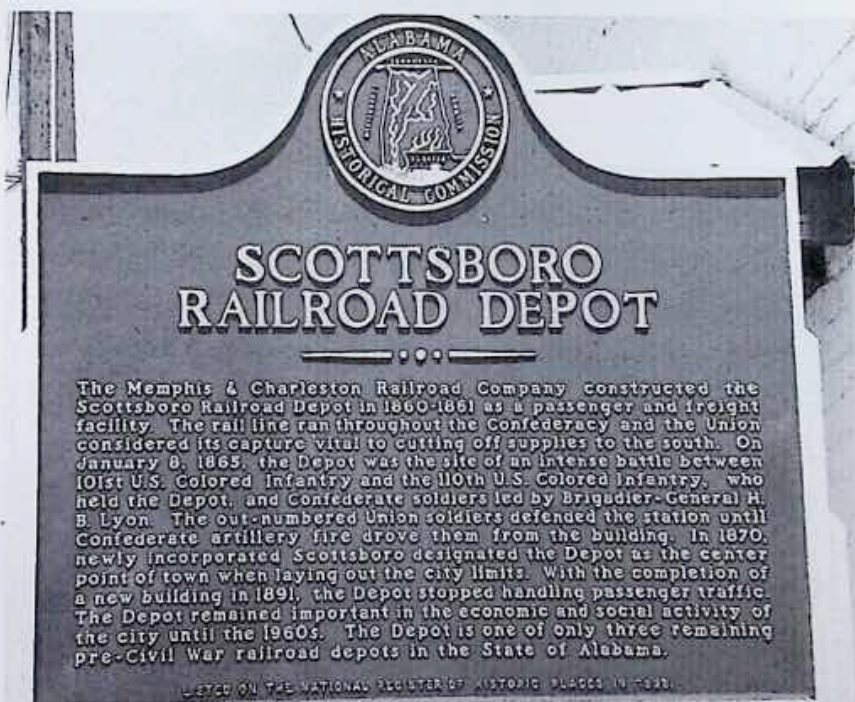
Scott Family Cemetery Marker



Plaque donated by Scottsboro High School Class of 1958 in 2003, which briefly depicts the life of Robert T. Scott, founder of Scottsboro.

Jackson County Courthouse and The Scottsboro Boys







Buses loading men at the courthouse square to go WWII



As World War II approached, Jackson County once again prepared to send her young men to die that we the future generation might enjoy the blessings of this great region.



Payne's Drug Store
A landmark in Scottsboro

WHITE CITY THEATER

High Class Moving Pictures Day and Night

AFTERNOON SHOW
2:00

Electric Fans • Comfortable Seats
Admission 5 and 10 cents.

NIGHT SHOWS
7:30-8:30

We Show Only The Best Pictures That Can Be Secured—a good clean entertainment for young and old. Comedies, Love Stories, Instructive Scenery, Daring Acts, and many other subjects which make motion pictures the leading entertainment throughout the United States, are shown at the White City Theater daily. The admission is so small and the time so big if you come once you will come back often to this theater.

About September 15, we will move into our

Magnificent New Fireproof Opera House

Now nearing completion on Main Street. This new theater will be one of the handsomest and most conveniently arranged show houses in the South. It has a tremendous seating capacity and the best ventilating system will keep fresh, cool breezes circulating through the house all the time. We also have a stage and expect to put on some good vaudeville and other attractions during the winter season.

When You Come To Town, Day Or Night, Don't Fail To See The Movies.

E. C. Snodgrass, Prop. **White City Theater** Scottsboro, Alabama.

This new opera house that was nearing completion on Main Street was the building now occupied by Word Furniture Co. This ad appeared in a 1914 edition of the Progressive Age.

J. W. OWENS' SPECIALS!

For FRIDAY, MARCH 31st and SATURDAY, APRIL 1st

Dressed Hens — Kansas City Beef — Fresh Vegetables

Fresh Home Ground Sausage, per lb. 7¹/₂^c (Friday and Saturday)	Pork Steak, lb. 15c
Swift's Premium Hams  Sliced, per lb. 19^c	Pork Chops, lb. 15c
Best Salt Meat, lb. 8c	Beef Steak, best cuts, lb. 15c
Sliced Bacon, lb. 15c	Bologna and Weiners lb. 15c
4-lbs. Pure Lard 27c	Boiled Ham, lb. 30c
2-lbs. Beef Stew 15c	Baked Ham, lb. 35c
Ground Beef, lb. 10c	Picnic Ham, lb. 12 ¹ / ₂ c
Beef Roast, lb. 12 ¹ / ₂ c	Bacon Squares, lb. 12 ¹ / ₂ c
Pork Roast, lb. 12 ¹ / ₂ c	Rice, package 5c
	Selox, package 5c
	Kraut, can 5c
	Hominy, can 5c
	Pork & Beans, can 5c
	Corn, can 5c
	Tomatoes, can 5c
	Spaghetti, 10 oz. can 6c
	Milk, 2 can for 5c
	Fresh Cucumber Pickle 18c
	Jumbo Peanut Butter 2-lbs. for 25c
	Pimento Relish, lb. 18c
	Good Ground Coffee, lb. 15c
	12 ozs. Chili Sauce 22c
	Dried Apples and Peaches, per lb. 10c

Country Cured Hams

1968 budget conscious Jackson County housewives take notice. This is a grocery ad taken from the 1932 Progressive Age. Note the price of beef roast, pork chops, and bacon.

A GENERAL CHEVROLET MOTORS VALUE

Now you can
buy a

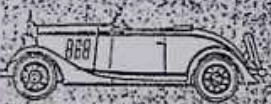
CHEVROLET

SIX-CYLINDER CLOSED CAR

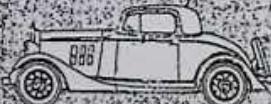
for as little as

\$445

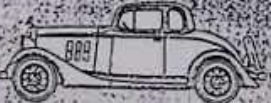
All prices C. & F. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy C. & F. terms.



The Chevrolet Master Six Sport Roadster
'485



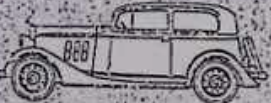
The Chevrolet Master Six Sport Coupe
'535



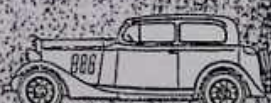
The Chevrolet Master Six Coupe
'495



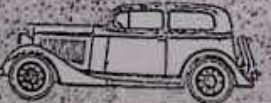
The Chevrolet Master Six Sedan
'565



The Chevrolet Master Six Coach
'515



The Chevrolet Master Six Town Sedan
'545



The Chevrolet Standard Six Coach
'455



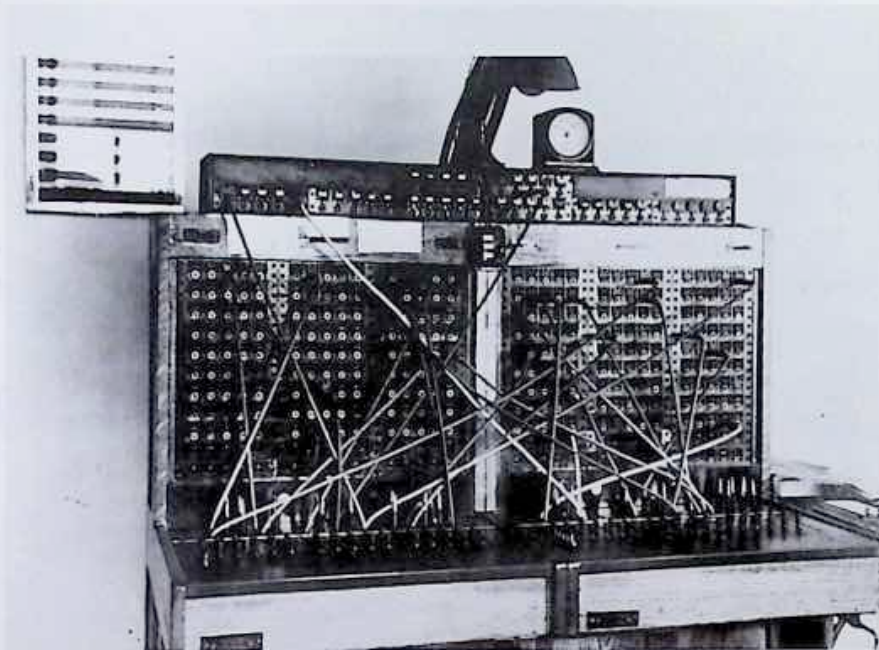
The Chevrolet Standard Six Coupe
'445



The Chevrolet Standard Six Coupe
with rumble seat
'475

ILLUSTRATED ABOVE — THE CHEVROLET MASTER SIX

Word Motor Company ad for the 1933 Jackson County Sentinel. Mr. Harbin states that during this year, you could purchase a Ford for only \$444.95.



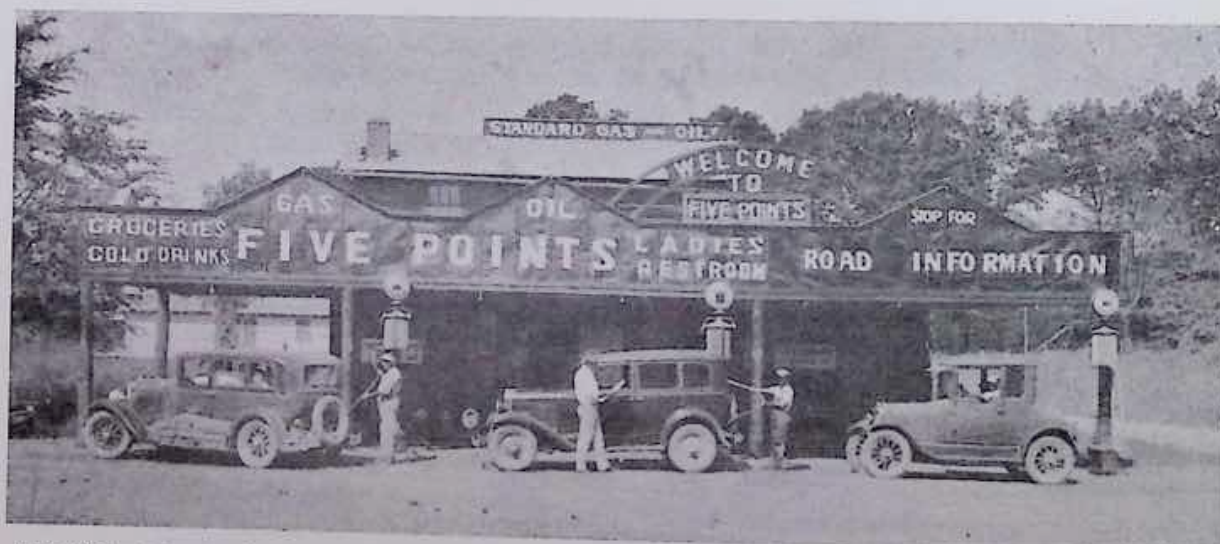
First telephone swithboard in Scottsboro



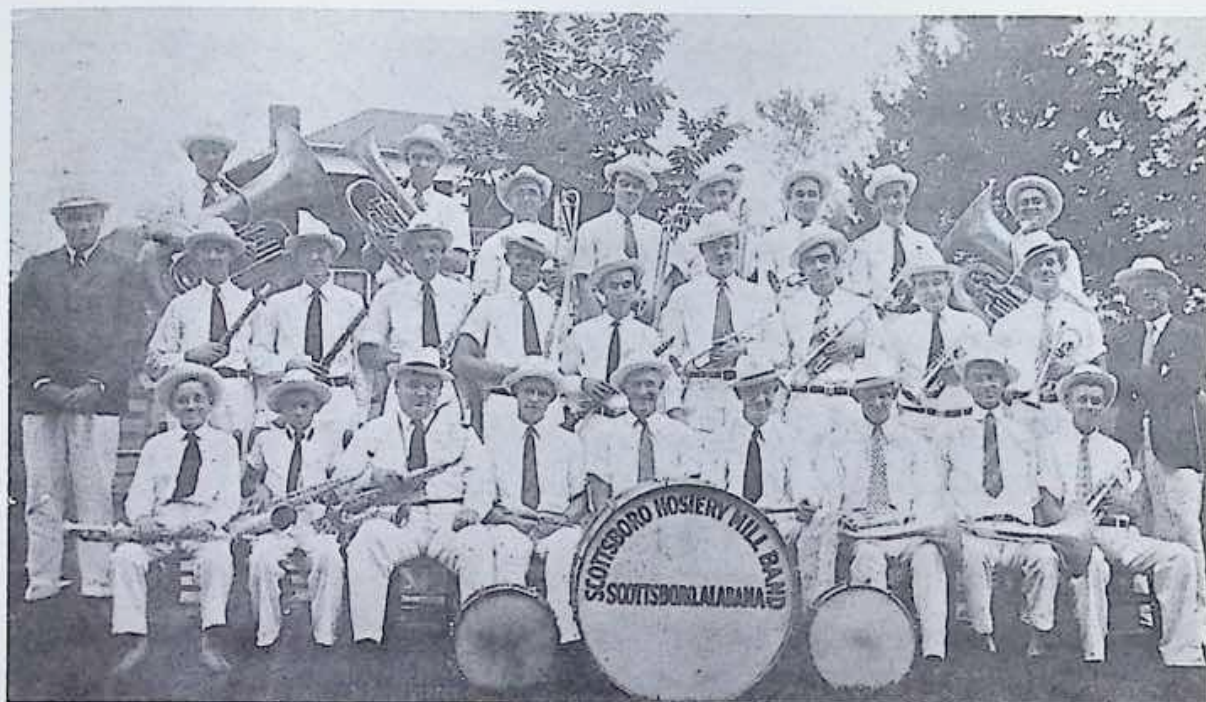
Jackson County High School until 1957
Renamed Scottsboro High School in 1958



The original Jackson County Hospital



This 1927 station stands where the present 5 Point Station stands. Road on the right of the station would be today's highway 72. At this time the main highway went down Laurel Street.



Spivey Hosiery Mill Band



First Monday in Scottsboro



Volunteer Fire Department



A well on the northeast corner of the square used for drinking water and watering stock



The B-17, (flying fortress) used in WWII was named "Jackson County Alabama". The county who could sell the most war bonds could get a plane named after the county.

The White House, Washington, D.C. Jan. 7, 1863

To His Excellency, Secretary of the Treasury;
 Pay on demand to W. R. W. Cobb, Esq. the sum of \$500.00,
 five hundred and 00/100 for patriotic services to the
 United States of America as Provisional Governor of the
 State of Alabama.

Abraham Lincoln

"Front"

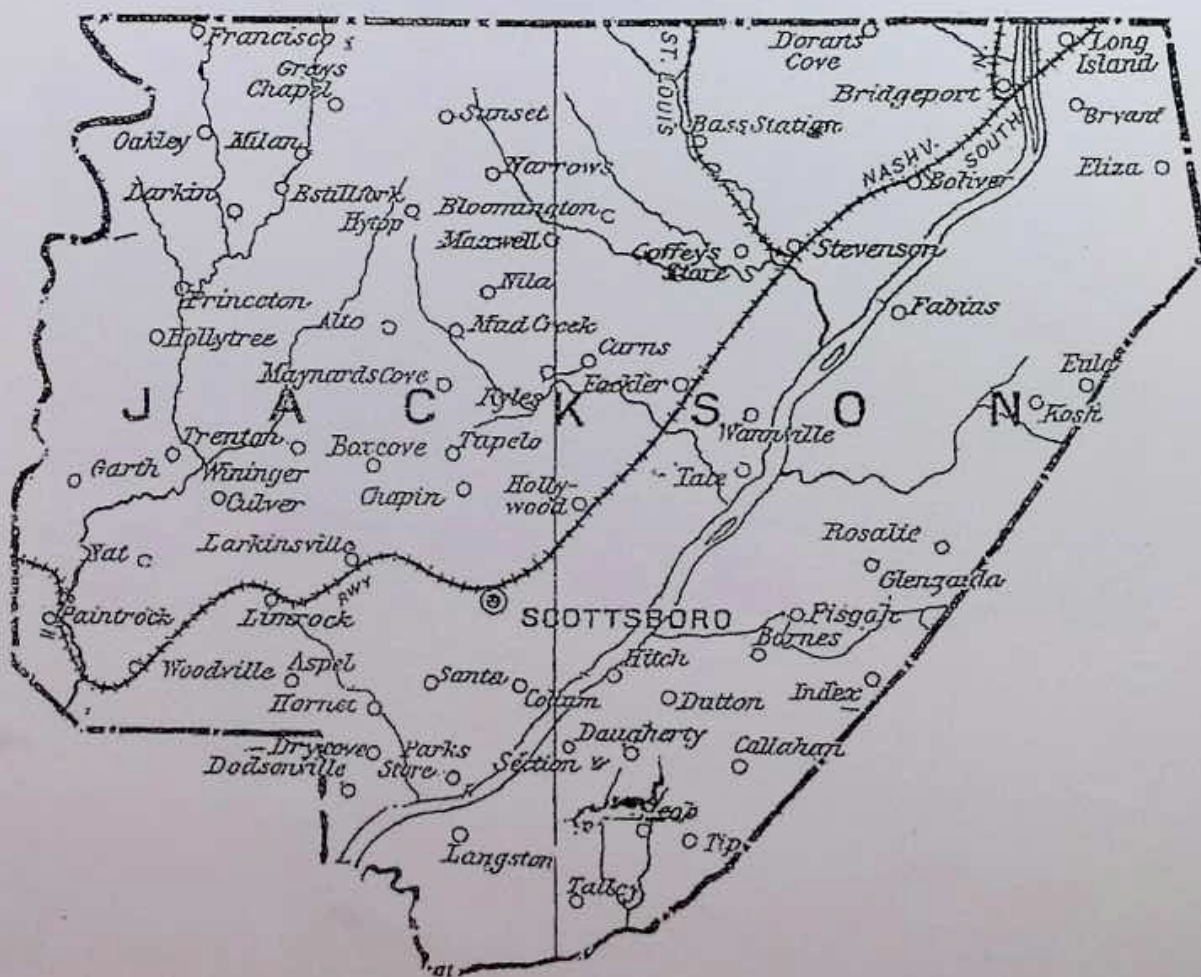
Check signed by Abraham Lincoln



Scottsboro City Hall



Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center



Jackson County map 1908.
This rare map of Jackson County contains the names of many lost towns and communities.

Monuments dedicated to the men who died while serving their county
in WWI, WWII, Korean, and Vietnam on the courthouse square.



WORLD WAR I

BOBO, CARL W.	KYLE, THOMAS C.
BOYD, DUKE	LEWIS, JAMES S.
BROWN, HERBERT H.	LOCKERD, FRANK
CAMPBELL, ROY E.	MCCLLOUD, LUCIAN
CARSON, JAMES F.	MILLER, SHERMAN
CHILDRESS, JONES A.	MILLICAN, WILLIAM S.
CHOAT, VINCE R.	PARIS, ALBERT H.
CLOUD, GUS J.	PATTERSON, SAM W.
COFFEY, LEWIS	PENNINGTON, LEE R.
CORNELISON, FRED	PORTER, ROBERT
CULPEPPER, WILLIAM O.	RIDLEY, GEORGE F.
DAVIS, OLLIE	SHARP, RICHARD A.
DIAL, FRANK	SIMMONS, ROBERT P.
FOSTER, JOHN G.	SOUTHARD, WILLIAM L.
GIFFORD, THOMAS J.	STEELEY, HARRY H.
GOLDEN, MILBURN	VANCE, HENRY D.
GRIDER, ROY URICK	VANDIVER, HARVEY R.
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References

- (1). Wendell Page
- (2). Mark Scott Skelton
- (3). Ann Chambless
- (4). Leroy and Irene Gist
- (5). Ann Gant
- (6). Jerry Varnedoe
- (7). Jerry Cunningham
- (8). Jerry Gist, who wrote "The Story of Scottsboro, Alabama".
- (9). Steve Williams
- (10). Walt Hammer, who wrote, "A Pictorial Walk Thru Ol' High Jackson".

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Jerry Varnedoe, Secretary

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