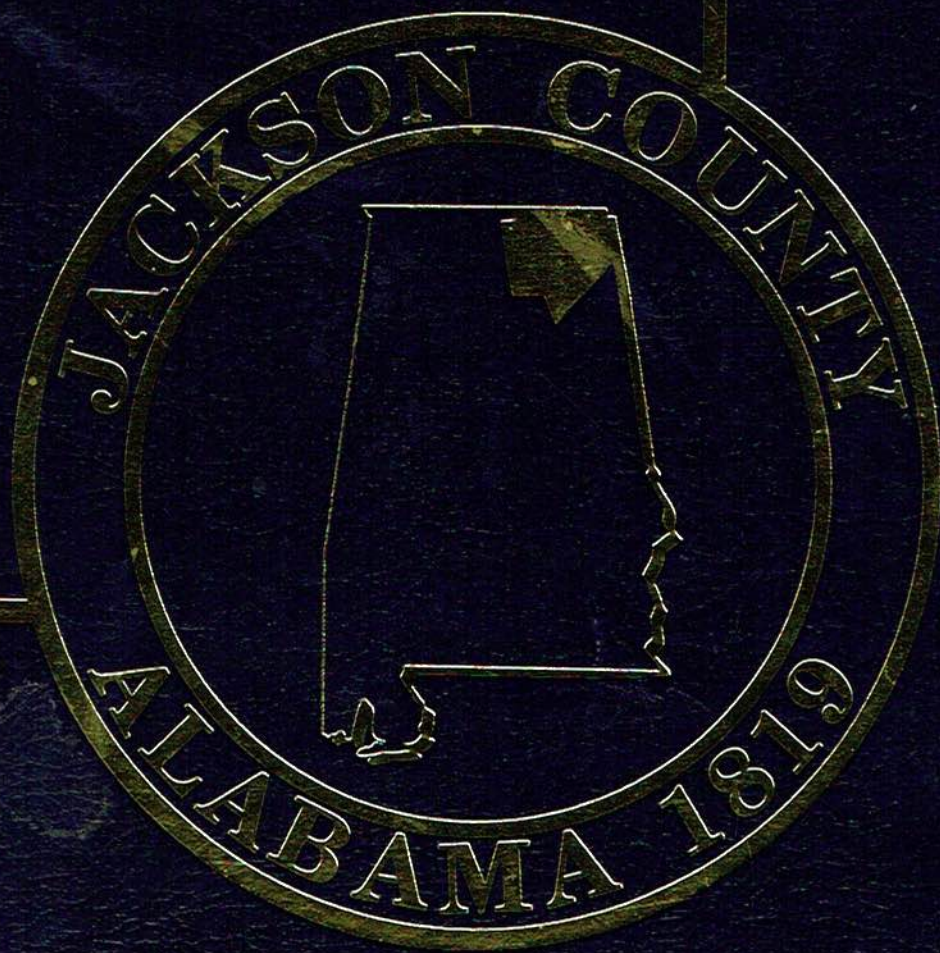
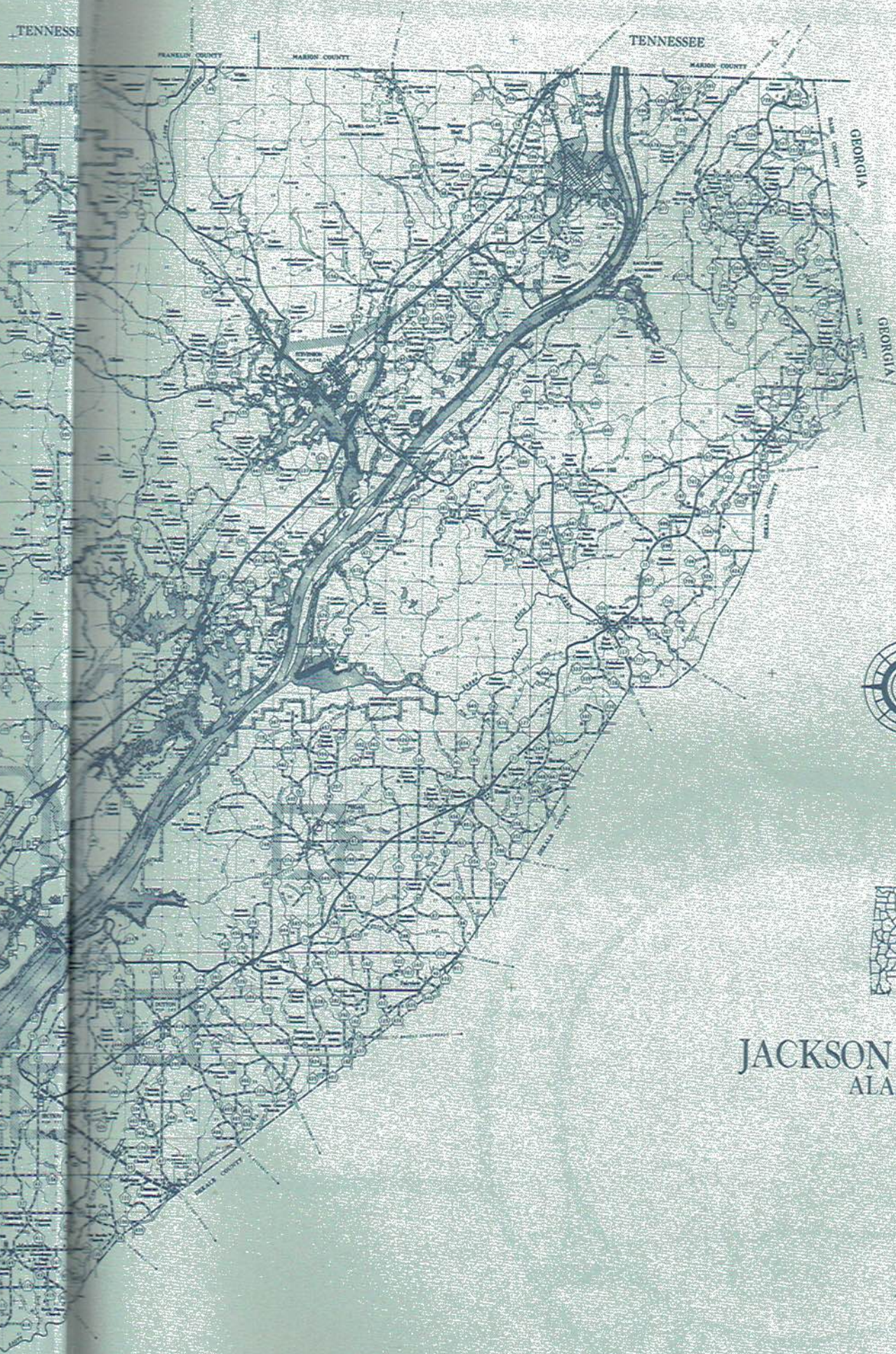


The Heritage of
Jackson
County, Alabama







JACKSON COUNTY
ALABAMA

**The Heritage of
Jackson
County, Alabama**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
OFFICERS AND PARTICIPANTS	iii
INTRODUCTION.....	iv
TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES	1
SIGHTS, SCENES, AND MEMORIES	13
SPIRITUAL HERITAGE	27
SCHOOLS	46
FAMILIES.....	63
TRIBUTES, MEMORIALS, AND BUSINESS HISTORIES ...	382
INDEX	394

Published by:
Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 67
Clanton, AL 35046
1-800-568-1611

Printed by:
Walsworth Publishing Company, Inc.

© 1998
Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc.
County Heritage, Inc.,
and
The Jackson County Heritage Book Committee

LC #98-70283
ISBN 1-891647-01-6

Second Printing

OFFICERS AND PARTICIPANTS

The Jackson County Heritage Book Committee:

Chairman: David Pierce
 Family History Chairpersons: Gary and Joyce Hammons
 Topical Chairpersons: Walter Proctor
 Jan and Ralph Mackey
 Bookkeeper / Treasurer: Mary Wallingsford

Members and participants:

Bob Dean
 Louise Dean
 Gary Hammons
 Joyce Hammons
 Brad Howland
 Glenda Hodges
 Joyce Kennamer
 Jan Mackey & Ralph Mackey
 Carlus Page
 David Pierce
 Walter Proctor
 Addie Ruth Smart
 Mary Wallingsford
 Sara Williamson
 William Williamson



Front: Mary (Sis) Wallingsford, Carlus Page. Back: Gary Hammons, Joyce Hammons, David Pierce.



L-R Glenda "Bit" Hodges, Mary "Sis" Wallingsford, Walter Proctor



Front: l-r Ralph Mackey, Jan Mackey, David Pierce. Back: l-r Joyce Kennamer, Joyce Hammons, Mary (Sis) Wallingsford, (standing) Sara Williamson.



left to right Front: Mary (Sis) Wallingsford, Carlus Page. 2-row: Joyce Hammons, Addie Smart, David Pierce, Sara Williamson, Jan Mackey. Back: Gary Hammons, Brad Howland, William Williamson, Ralph Mackey.



Jan Mackey and David Pierce. - David's ?? Birthday.

INTRODUCTION

As I reflect on the comments of the many people that I have had the pleasure of coming in contact with, who traveled from all over the country to come to Jackson County in order to research their past heritage, the one comment I have heard most often is, "Why in the world did my family ever leave this paradise?" Why indeed!

Jackson County has been called "Little Switzerland", due to the many mountains. You see a mountain in every direction you look, whether a small hill or one of the larger mountains such as Cumberland or Sand Mountain. Then, as you are driving down Sand Mountain into the valley overlooking the Tennessee River, you are totally in awe of the splendor and magnificence of the view before you. On pure beauty, no other place in Alabama compares. The many coves hidden before the mountains are laden with trees and streams and filled with peaceful serenity. There are hundreds of caves, a spelunkers delight, which were used by Native Americans for several generations. The rivers and creeks are teeming with fish, while the deer and turkey are abundant in the woods, surely a sportsman's paradise. The towns are small, mostly quiet, whose people are neighborly and will still wave as you drive down the street. Most people who had to move north years before to find work, return "home" after they retire. And the native folks that complete their life's work here, choose to stay here rather than move elsewhere.

The heritage of the people of Jackson County is one worthy of writing. Most of our ancestors came to this area looking for land to farm, a place to lay their roots, a place to call "home". We, the members of the Jackson County Heritage Committee, are humbled and honored to be a part of something so great and important. To be able to preserve the history of this great county and her people is a task that is truly immense and enormous, and time and space prevent the telling of the complete story of this county. However, the family histories and the community, church and organizations sent in by the people who had a story to tell, whether 100% accurate or tales told as facts down through the years, we appreciate them all. We could not or would not have a book without your input. We sincerely thank everyone who took the time and effort to record and send in their stories.

We would like to thank Anita Bynum and Carmen Wann of the Daily Sentinel, Larry Glass of the North Jackson Progress and David Brewer of the Huntsville Times for their publicity which helped tremendously in getting the word out about our project. Thanks also to Irene and Leroy Gist for the use of many photographs for several articles located within these covers. Thanks to Stanley Jones, whose ideas and enthusiasm sustained us, to Carlus and Wendell Page, Ann Chambless, and Christine Paradise Sumner, who are the true historians of Jackson County. Thanks also to John Kennamer, Jerry Gist and Eliza Woodall, whose previous histories of Jackson County, Scottsboro and Stevenson respectively, were tremendously helpful. To the Scottsboro/Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, Rick Roden, Judi Weaver, and Margaret Daye, thank you for the use of the building for our meetings and putting up with us. To David Bice and Don Mills, we thank you for coming to Jackson County to help us get this project going and also for believing that our small committee could indeed "do a book".

I personally would like to thank Mary "Sis" Wallingsford, for the tremendous amount of time she put in on the phone, mailing letters, keeping up with the book sales and in helping so many people write their stories. Thanks to Gary and Joyce Hammons, whose tireless efforts in proof-reading and organizing the articles and in the writing much of the community and topical histories, without whom the book would not exist. Thank you also to Ralph and Jan Mackey, who wrote about and for so many, and who helped sell this book, and Bill Williamson, whose efforts were so very instrumental in covering the communities and families on Sand Mountain. Thanks to the rest of the committee, Walter Proctor, Addie Ruth Smart, Carlus Page, Joyce Kennamer, Archie Stewart, Mayor Glenda Hodges, Robert Dean and Brad Howland for their assistance and contributions. To my wife, Margaret, and my family, I thank you for putting up with the late hours, the phone calls, the meetings and for giving me the time and space I needed to contribute to this wonderful project. If I left out anyone, I sincerely apologize.

This book is the culmination of the efforts of so many, who share a common bond, and that is the love of Jackson County and her people. We hope you enjoy it.

Sincerely,
David Pierce, Chairman, Jackson County Heritage Book Committee.

The committee members wish to express our heart-felt thanks to our chairman, David Pierce. As chairman, he has gone far beyond his duties. The past few months we have used his office as a mail room, a drop off station for stories, a proofing room, phone headquarters, and just about anything else we needed. Not once, has he complained.

You have heard it said, "behind every good man, there is a good woman", that is certainly true in David's case. His wife Margaret has given up much of her time with David in order for the group to get together and work on our book. We appreciate you, Margaret and your children as well, for sharing David with us. You all have helped make our project a success.

To Candy McCarver; you are a gem. I can think of no other receptionist who would have been so kind and generous with your time. You have been so nice, helpful, and wonderful to all of us. David could not have chosen a better person for your job. Thanks for all your typing, listening to us and every effort you made toward our successful book, "The Heritage of Jackson County".

Mary Wallingsford

DISCLAIMER

While attempting to publish an accurate and actual account of the people and history of Jackson County, there may be misplaced dates, misspelled names, and other similar errors. We apologize for any such problems and have done our best to avoid them. The content of this book was based on material submitted and certain judgments by the committee. Should you have any questions concerning the content of any family or topical story, please contact the author submitting the story, who alone is responsible for its content. Family stories containing more than 500 words were either submitted by an author having a pioneer ancestor in the county, or the author purchased the additional space.

The Jackson County Heritage Book Committee

TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES

Bellefonte

Bellefonte, a town that no longer exists, was located just northeast of Scottsboro. Named for a spring which became the town's water supply, Bellefonte was the first town incorporated (December 15, 1821) in Jackson County. It was originally comprised of 60 acres and was surveyed by Stephen Carter and George Higgins, who gave land for the use of the town as the county seat. More land was sold by Carter and Higgins after they purchased a 640 acre Cherokee reservation from James Riley, a Cherokee Indian. This was divided into lots and tracts, then sold and Bellefonte grew rapidly. Bellefonte was selected as county seat after much division over which town should be awarded that honor.

Some of the early residents of Bellefonte included Carter and Higgins, William Hunt, Moses Jones, Carter Harris, Colonial White, the Snodgrass', James Russell, the Ambresters, Wilburns, Rectors, Lancasters, Norwoods, and early merchants, Alvah Finley, John B. Talley, J.L. Carter, William Austin, C.B. Roundtree, J.C. Maddox, James Hawk, a blacksmith, the Robinsons who had a drug store and Jim Frost, a cabinet maker.

The town had a square surrounded by stores, the courthouse which was finished in 1828, and a jail. There was a Methodist church built in 1839 and a Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1859. A two-story Masonic Lodge was erected in the early 1850's with the bottom floor used as a school. The first school, called the Academy, was a long one-room frame building.

Because it was the county seat, many prominent lawyers settled in Bellefonte. Leroy Pope Walker, later Secretary of War for Jefferson Davis, Patrick Rayland, who became Secretary of State in Alabama, Henry Clay Bradford, John and "Billie" Norwood, John and Hugh Parks and Edward Wallace were all lawyers who practiced in Bellefonte. Other notable people included, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Daniel Martin, George and Hamlin Caldwell and Robert T. Scott. Williamson R.W. Cobb served in the United States House of Representatives from 1847-1861. Daniel Martin was a very prosperous tailor and ran the biggest inn and tavern in Bellefonte. He also ran a stage line and owned several plantations. George Caldwell came from Ohio in 1837 and was a merchant. His son, Hamlin and his children became prosperous landowners in Bellefonte, Scottsboro, and later in Tyler, Texas. Robert T. Scott arrived in Bellefonte in 1834. He bought a farm and a hotel-tavern, and became very prominent. He served eight terms in the Alabama legislature and also practiced law. Scott later left Bellefonte in the early 1850's and helped found Scottsboro. It was mostly through his efforts that the county seat was moved to Scottsboro in 1868 even though he died in 1863.

The decline and death of Bellefonte was due to the citizens not wanting the Memphis-Charleston Railroad to come through their town. They thought the railroad would hurt their river trade, therefore the railroad went through Samples (later Hollywood) instead. This, along with the Civil War, resulted in a rapid decline of Bellefonte and a huge growth at Scottsboro. The 500 people in Bellefonte in 1850 had dwindled to under 75 by 1870, and the public square was bought in 1874 by Hamlin Caldwell for \$80.00.

Thus is the saga of Bellefonte. It's legacy lives on with the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant. The nuclear-power plant was supposed to bring Bellefonte back to life. It did for a short time, but like the town, the bustling activity has quit and Bellefonte is empty again.

Submitted by: The Jackson County Heritage Book Committee
Sources: *The Story of Scottsboro* by Jerry Gist, 1968; *The History of Jackson County*, by John Robert Kennamer, Sr., 1935; "Dead Towns in Jackson County", by Ann B. Chambless; "Old Bellefonte Studied", Daily Sentinel, June 9, 1974.

Birdsong Spring

Birdsong Spring is located in Sauta Bottom, at the foot of July Mountain, in Jackson County, Alabama. According to legend the property was an original grant to John H. Birdsong in 1820. One legend says Andrew Jackson signed a peace treaty with the Cherokee's at the spring, another says Sequoyah gave the alphabet to the Cherokee nation at the spring.

This spring is an ever-flowing spring. It supplied water up the mountain to the once prosperous House of Happiness. A bucket descended 200 feet on a pulley and wires from the porch of the house.

There was a time when all day singing with dinner on the ground was held at the spring. Today the spring is still used. In the summertime the spring is used to place watermelons in to keep them cold.

Submitted by: Book Committee

Sources: *Book on House Of Happiness* written by Campbell Long. Personal knowledge



Birdsong Spring

Boxes Cove

The first cove East of Larkinsville, between the railroad and the mountain on the North, is "Boxes Cove".

The Cove is about four miles long. It gets its name from three brothers ... Ed, James, and Allen Box.

John Harper settled in the head of the cove. He died at the beginning of the Civil War. He and his wife are buried near their home-site.

The main Cemetery is near the center of the cove, at the church and school house. There has not been a school there for many years.

Early settlers in Boxes Cove were: Joe Wood, Joe Fish, W.C. Manning, A.J. Harper, William Mason, Jim Wood, Frank Shelton, and J. Press Dodson. *Submitted by: The Book Committee*
Sources: Public Records

Bridgeport

Bridgeport is located in the northeast corner of Jackson County, on the west bank of the Tennessee River. Originally called Jonesville, the name was changed to Bridgeport in 1854, because of the Memphis-Charleston railroad bridge crossing the river and the value of the town as a port. Bridgeport was a very strategic base for the Union Army during the Civil War. It was used as a river and rail supply base for the Federal Army in Chattanooga. The Confederate Army began in 1863 the construction of fortifications on Battery Hill, named for the battery of cannons, overlooking the Tennessee River. There were several battles in and around Battle of Bridgeport civil war re-enactment that has become a yearly event.

The town of Bridgeport enjoyed tremendous prosperity in the 1880's. Several wealthy northern families, including that of Frank J. Kilpatrick of New York, moved there to establish industries and businesses. Because of the abundance of raw materials and the cheap transportation afforded by the river and rail lines, Bridgeport experienced a great boom. Huge houses and hotels such as Frank Kilpatrick's Battery Heights Hotel and the Hudson Hotel sprang up. Impressive buildings such as the Witcher and Aldhous Building, which had a bank, bowling alley, apartments, offices and Masonic Hall located within were built. Kilpatrick commissioned very large and wonderfully designed homes by Stanford White, the man who designed the old Madison Square Gardens and Metropolitan Opera Buildings in New York. Many of these houses are still standing and are wonderful showcases of the



Bridgeport Railway Station built in 1917

beauty on Battery Hill. Bridgeport was incorporated on February 18, 1891 with Frank Kilpatrick elected as its first mayor. The Great Panic of 1893-94 stopped the growth of Bridgeport and many of the wealthy northern men left and the town had to look elsewhere for new industrial growth.

Some of the early families included the McFarlane, Loyd, Gunter, Gaines, King, Hembree, Glover, Jones, Cloud, Price, Scruggs, Williams, Hughes, Johnson, Thomas, Woody, Alley, and Witt families. Many of their descendants are still living in Bridgeport.

Today, Bridgeport has just over 3,000 people. The industries there include Beaulieu Nylons, Tennessee Alloys, Jacob's Manufacturing, North Jackson Apparel and U.S. Stove. By 1998, U.S. Gypsum, which will initially employ about 180 will begin producing sheetrock. The present mayor is Ray Janney, and the city council includes Harold Dawson, Pete Foster, David Hughes, Lewis Payne and Kenneth Storey. *Submitted by: Jackson County Heritage Book Committee*

Sources: *History of Jackson County* by Kenamer; *Jackson County Advertiser* articles by Madge Willbanks, 1973; *The Daily Sentinel Newcomer's Guide*, July 27, 1997.

Browntown

On Jackson Co. 16 from Bowman's Cross Roads to past the point where it merges with Dekalb Co. 122 at the county line, lies the area known for almost a century as Browntown. While many families such as the Bethunes, Bates, Baxters, Bowmans, Mitchells, Elliotts, Freemans, Grimms, Halls, Harcrows, Ragsdales, Kesslers, Strawns, Whites, Wilsons, and others; have played important roles in the settlement and development of this farming community, the Browns and their descendants seem to have comprised a significant portion of its populace throughout its history. Although it takes its name from

Rev. Jesse Jermany Brown who settled there about 1900, his eldest son, James W. (Jim) Brown was actually the first Brown settler in the area about 1896. At a time when the area was still virtually a wilderness filled with lush virgin forests on slightly rolling hills, James



Bethunes General Store - Browntown

moved up from Tinbrook and bought homestead rights for 160 acres in 1896. Four years later, his father Jermany brought the remainder of the family and traded a horse to Jim for 60 acres near the current intersection of Jackson Co. Roads 16 and 162. All of Jermany's 10 children except for his eldest daughter Leathy, would end up settling in the Browntown area. Although two of his children eventually moved their families to Kansas and Georgia, hundreds of his grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren and their collateral families still live in the area and within a 20 mile radius thereof.

Although Browntown has never really been a town, but instead a sprawling community branching out from a several mile stretch of Hwy. 16, its central core has always been in the area of the Pilgrim First Congregational Methodist Church, built on land donated by Rev. Jermany Brown. (See separate article on Pilgrim Church). Within a stone's throw of the church, general stores have been operated by Jim Brown and Eli Lafette Brown, (two of Jermany's sons); one of Eli's sons-in-law, Grover Cleveland Wilson; two of Jermany's grandsons, Cecil Brown and Robert Brown and the husband of one of his granddaughters, Gene Holland. Across the road from Pilgrim Church stands the last eulogy to the former economic center of Browntown, the now decaying structure which until less than a decade ago was operated as a general store and some times barber shop by Claude Bethune. Originally built by Grover Wilson, later operated by Cecil Brown, and finally by Claude Bethune, this store served as the local gathering place and mercantile center for this area for almost one-half century.

At one time, Eli and Rev. Oscar Williamson also ran a grist mill in the community, and in later years Rev. Williamson operated a general store and gristmill at the Southern edge of the community

at Bowman's Cross Roads. Rev. Williamson was also the pastor and along with some of Jermany's descendants, among the primary people involved in the construction of the first church where Pilgrim Church now stands. Rev. Williamson also taught one of the first schools in the area, the County Line School. Another of Jermany's sons, Joseph Elbert Brown and his brother-in-law Cliff Campbell operated a rock quarry near the Jackson/Dekalb Co. Line just off Dekalb Co. 122. Another son-in-law, Hensley Payne and his son Henry operated a Blacksmith shop in the area shortly after the turn of the century. The first telephone service (many years before the Sand Mt. Cooperative), was provided by one of Jermany's sons-in-law, Patrick Henry Baxter, who became a prominent merchant in the Sylvania area. Mr. Winkles and later Wyatt Mitchell operated a gristmill and cotton gin in Browntown for a number of years.

From their humble beginnings in the cotton and corn fields, descendants of "Browntown" have pursued a wide variety of professions including farming, tradesmen of all types, teachers, ministers, physicians, managers, etc. They live across the United States from Alaska to Florida, and from California to Massachusetts. Although Browntown now is only comprised of a couple of churches and its varied residents, it is still "home" to over a thousand descendants and collateral family members of Rev. Jesse Jermany Brown, regardless of their geographic home site. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*

Bryant

The part of Jackson County which comprised Sand Mountain was added to the county after the Treaty of New Echota on December 29, 1835. Prior to this time, this land was part of the Cherokee Indian Lands and was occupied by only the most adventuresome pioneers. The land was covered by lush forests on rolling hills and filled with game which provided food for the natives. Although not known until later, under the surface, the land held vast coal deposits waiting to be mined.

Although the northeastern part of Sand Mountain was periodically used as a staging point for Confederate raids on the Union forces, it was not really settled until after the Civil War. Early settlers primarily came to this area to escape the harshness of the northern winters and avoid the ravages of malaria of the Southern valleys. Also by the end of the Civil War, much of the fertile river lands were already claimed, yet extensive land was still available on the more rugged mountains for clearing and homesteading.

The first settlement of record in the area now known as Bryant, was Jamestown which was located about one-half mile east of Porter's Bluff. Earlier settlers included A. H. Porter, J. W. Guilford, J. T. Grader, Tom Peetit, and George Grant. Early records indicate that by 1871, the area was occupied, since receipts report the sale of \$600 worth of fruit from Prof. Guilford's orchard. Mr. Porter's sister, Miss Susan Z. Standish and a Mrs. Chubbick from New York City opened a small school near Mr. Porter's house. They also taught voice and instrumental music in the music room at Mr. Porter's house. As with many early settlements, little is left of Jamestown except memories.

The founding of the second settlement in this area is attributed to W. H. Bryant, a wealthy farmer and miller who immigrated from Tennessee and homesteaded about two miles from the site of the Jamestown settlement. Mr. Bryant and his brother-in-law William Campbell, donated land to the North Alabama M. E. Conference for a Church, later named Bryant's Chapel, (destroyed by a tornado in 1932). Early settlers of Bryant included William Reece, Richard Reece, Joe Potts, Hiram Kersey, P. P. Shattuck, J. T. Smith, Abb Livey and Colonel Ellis.

In 1883 Dr. F. D. Pierce of Syracuse, N.Y., purchased about 2,000 acres of land near Bryant. A few years later he organized the North Alabama Coal Company which started the mining industry in this area. With the opening of the mines, came the need for railroads and an incline to transport the coal off the mountain, where it could be loaded onto barges on the Tennessee River for shipment. The economic opportunities provided by the new industry attracted more settlers to the area.

Bryant and its neighboring community, Higdon have provided the educational, social and economic centers for the population of this part of Sand Mountain for the last century. The location of the new North Sand Mountain High School at Higdon, (formerly Mt. Olive Jr. High School), has made it considerably easier for the

students of this area to achieve a high school education. Except for the period of 1911 to 1929 during the existence of Flat Rock Academy, prior to the establishment of North Sand Mountain, students had to be bussed over twenty miles to Pisgah High School. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*

Sources: (1) *History of Jackson County, Alabama*: Kenamer, Sr., John Robert; Jackson Co. Historical Association, C. 1993. (2) *A Pictorial Walk Thru Ol' High Jackson*: Hammer, Walt; The College Press, Collegedale, TN, C. 1967.

Butler's Mill

Butler's Mill was one of the most outstanding vacation spots around Woodville for fishing and camping lovers. It also served as a processing plant for grinding corn and wheat into meal and flour. The process was powered by a water wheel type turbine that was driven by the clear blue water of the Paint Rock River. Several Woodville families who were very close, liked to fish and would pack camping, cooking and bedding equipment to last for a week and drive to the Old Mill, located about six miles from downtown Woodville. *Submitted by: Book Committee*

Sources: Newspaper Articles, Public Knowledge.

Carnes

Carnes is a small community in Jackson County just south of Crow Mountain, west of Fackler, north of Mud Creek and east of Kyles. Originally known as Corn, after the family by that name that settled there in the early 1800's, the name became Carn and finally Carnes. The land was rich and cotton was the main crop for years. The earliest settlers included the Corns, Bryants, Inglis', Middletons, Womachs, Browns, Proctors, Morris', Roachs and Matthews families. These families intermarried throughout the years creating a close-knit, small country community.

There were no schools in Carnes until after the Civil War. The children prior to that probably went to Fackler and later at the old Bethel Church at Kyle Spring. Later, there were two schools in Carnes, the first on the Bryant's land, and the second on Maurice Brown's land. The school only went into the sixth grade and was destroyed by the tornado of 1932.

Bethel Baptist began in Kyle Spring around 1871. Reverend Preston Brown along with Charley Roach, John Beason, J. B.



Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in Carnes

Castiller and John Bryant were among the early leaders. The church moved in 1913 to Carnes, where it was destroyed by the 1932 tornado. It was rebuilt and is active to this day.

The people of Carnes got their mail from Fackler until the post office was established at the home of John Bryant in 1893. Postmasters included John "Rebel" Bryant, Archibald Morris, John R. Bryant, James Martin Bryant, Maurice Brown, and Thomas Proctor. The post office moved from home to home until James Martin Bryant went into the mercantile business in 1901. It was discontinued March 15, 1911. The town presently has no stores. The cemeteries there include the Bryant, Inglis and Middleton. *Submitted by: Committee*

Central

Lying at the intersection of Jackson Co. Roads 88 and 83 are a couple of residences, a gym and tanning salon, and two churches: the Central Baptist Church and the Assembly of Faith Church. This is the remainder of a once thriving hub of the farming community located about half way between Henagar and Pisgah, and between Rosalie and Pleasant View on what was one of the oldest roads on Sand Mountain: the "old" Coal City Road. Due to its "central location", it was simply known as Central or Central Crossroads. This section of the old Coal City Road running from about the nine mile marker on AL Hy 71 along Jackson Co. 425 and merging with 83 on to Rosalie, was displaced when Hy 71 was paved nearly two miles away, near the middle of this century.

Once the primary thoroughfare across Sand Mountain to Coal City located near the Northeast edge of the mountain, this section of road and the community which it served has now returned to relative obscurity, except in the memories of those who were reared here.

In 1989, *The Weekly Post* reported about the Central Milling Company, one of the last known grist mills in the area, operating by most accounts continuously for the past 75 to 100 years. At that time the mill owned by Hugh Barrentine for the past 20 years, still employed Elbert Chandler who had been working at the mill most of his life since his family moved there over 53 years before.

Elbert's father had bought the mill from Elmer Traylor shortly after moving to the area and sold it to Mr. Barrentine in 1968. Central Mill was a custom grinding mill where people could bring in their corn and hay and have them mixed to the customer's specifications. The corn meal was still ground by stone with the mill taking its share in an antique "toll bucket". The mill had to be taken apart about each six months and the stones "pecked" with a hammer and chisel to assure the proper consistency of the ground meal. This would require about two full days work to keep the stones in proper order. Although there used to be mills of this type at almost every crossroads, the Central Milling Company was the last of a generation long past. As of 1989, people would still come here from all over the county to get their custom stone ground corn meal. Consistent with the flow of "progress", the mill has been torn down and near its former site sits a gym and tanning salon.

Other vestiges of past centers of the community remain. One of the largest stores in the late forties and early fifties, J. P. Findley's General Mdse., now houses the Assembly of Faith Church. Fifty years ago, many a farmer would stop by for a cold "co-cola", warm by the large pot-bellied stove, and maybe play a game of checkers while their produce was being milled next door. Findley's and Frost's General Store — now a residence across the intersection, were the two primary sources of "store bought" goods for many of the farmers in this community. Since the dirt roads were poor methods of transportation at best, and virtually non-passable during parts of the winter and spring rainy season, these stores carried a full line of produce ranging from basic staples to clothing to Christmas toys. Many farm children got their new Levi Strauss overalls and brogans here, to go with their home-made flour sack and fertilizer sack shirts to go back to school after the "cotton picking" vacation. Yes, until a few years ago, this agrarian part of Jackson County's children were released from school from mid-September to late October to harvest their families' crops. Only after harvest vacation did most kids get their new winter clothes — the remnants of which would be "cut off" to become the next year's summer clothes. Central also had its own school from the 1920's until it was merged with Pisgah and Rosalie in the 1940's.

For those of us now entering the earlier stages of "old age" and who grasp for some faint marker of "better times", the Central Baptist Church still remains virtually unchanged in structure for over half a century. It has served as the haven of comfort and hope for many through the harsh winters, summer droughts, and trials and tribulations of decades of growth and change in this small farming community, simply known as Central. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*

Sources: "The Central Mill Is One of a Kind", *The Weekly Post*, Rainsville, AL. p. p. 1-2, Thursday, July 20, 1989.



Central Baptist Church

Chickenfoot

Chicken foot was a Cherokee Indian village carved out of Dean Mountain, an arm of the Cumberland Mountains, in the shape of a chicken foot. This is how it got its name. It is located on Co. Rd. 28, about ten miles north of Scottsboro. Robinson Spring flows from beneath a bluff, over a rock bed. The spring gets its name from

W.H. Robinson, an attorney at Bellefonte, at one time in history. This little community once only had five houses, more modern homes have been built today. *Submitted by: Committee*
Sources: Personal Knowledge

Cumberland Mountain

Cumberland Mountain was the "end of the world", according to my "big city" cousins from the great state of Tennessee. They must have liked something about it, they would spend the whole summer at our house.

It's true we had no sidewalks, shucks, we didn't even have streets. The main road was dirt and sand until it rained, then it was mud and ruts. Did you ever try to ride a bicycle in ankle deep sand or mud? Let me tell you, "it ain't easy!"

Living on the mountain was one thing but, being a white-headed scrawny, bowlegged, snaggle-tooth brat, scored very few points for me. I was fast on my feet, boy! could I run! Being a good runner came in handy, as I was the prankster of the family.

Our water works department was out in the back yard. Wash Day was a dreaded time. I thought surely we would draw enough water to empty that bottomless pit, known as "the well". It never ran dry! We drew water for the wash tubs, water for the rinse tubs,



Mary (Sis-Allen) Wallingsford

not to mention mother's most prized possession, "the wash pot". The kettle was for boiling the bed clothes, towels, wash cloths, and anything that was white.

She kept a fire going under the wash pot all during the ordeal. There was a long handled stirring paddle to keep the clothes "punched down" in the kettle. We used a scrub board to wash the clothes, and always had "Lye soap". Mother and grand-

mother made the soap. They took a sharp knife and shaved the soap off the cake, as it was called, into the wash kettle. It took all day to wash.

I well remember the day we got electricity on the mountain. I was at Grandma Paradise's house, sitting behind her ironing board while she ironed with her "Smoothing Iron". I was holding her little sharp pointed barber scissors. Just as I poked the point into the first opening I saw, I got the shock of my life! At that very moment, the electricity was turned on. I screamed, Grandma screamed, and the scissors were never the same (The opening was a wall plug.)

We had six rooms and a path. The path led to the out-house where you could always find a magazine or catalog to read, or what-ever. The Index pages were the softest although the ink was quite a bit blacker. Hey! Don't knock it! It was air conditioned ... in the winter time.

Before electricity, we cooked on a wood cook stove. The first one up, (which was usually mother) was privileged to build the fire, fill the reservoir with water, so we had hot water for dishes. If you never ate biscuits cooked in a wood stove, you have really missed out on the best things in life, as far as I am concerned.

We always had a vegetable garden, corn and potatoes in the field, an orchard with all kinds of fruit, hogs, chickens, a cow and a loving mother and daddy, clothes, shoes, and Good Times. What else could a mountain girl want? There was no television, just a radio. We listened to Stella Dallas and young Widow Brown in the evening, and The Skreaking Door, at night.

With electric lights came the movies: Mr. C.L. Fossett was Principal at Skyline school and although we were not yet, up to snuff on everything, Mr. Fossett made sure we had entertainment. He purchased a movie projector and got movies for us and we could go to the school on Saturday nights and pay 10¢, sit in a chair (used for school during the week) and see the feature of the week.

Back then, rarely anyone had a car, (late 1940's, early 1950's) we all walked to and from the movie. At times, there would be 25 to 30, kids strung out across the road, laughing, singing and of course holding hands, if your sweetheart was with you. Many times we would talk up a Rook game on the way home. Our mother has stayed up with us, playing cards, and beating us, in the process.

I have heard people say they had a hard life and do not remember any good times. I am here to tell you, I only remember the good times. We worked but what a time I had getting to the point I am in my life today. Cumberland Mountain was a wonderful place to grow up on, I am still here. I have lived many other places, but I always come "Home". *Submitted by: Mary Wallingsford, 1619 Co. Rd. 8, Woodville, AL 35776, Cumberland Mountain*

Sources: Per. Knowledge

Dutton

The little town of Dutton was named for M.M. Dutton. Mr. Dutton was a pioneer to the area, he built a store a mile Northwest of the present town. He was able to get a Post office established there as well.

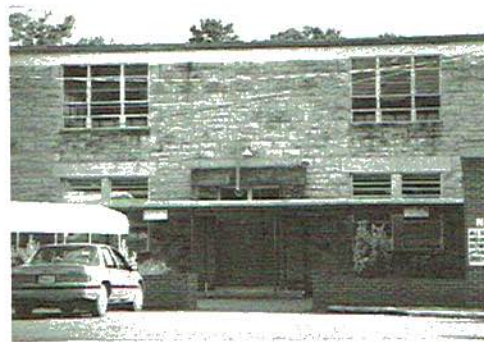
Dutton is located between Section and Pisgah. At one time there was a two story school building located in Dutton, due to the fact that Mr. Virgil Bouldin was a member of the legislature and was instrumental in obtaining funds, as well as the land for the school. Two teachers were employed at that time. A dormitory was supplied for boarding students. The school was called "The Sand Mountain Institute."

Over the years Dutton has grown by leaps and bounds. They have several new places of business, and many lovely homes. Many of the "old" families still live there, as well as a good number of the younger generation. *Submitted by: The Committee*

Flat Rock

Flat Rock is a community on Sand Mountain located at the junction of highways 117 and 71. The initial settlement there was named Kosh, just to the north of Flat Rock. The Post Office in Kosh was moved to Flat Rock and the name was changed to Flat Rock for the creek which had a flat rock bottom. This area and the northern part of Sand Mountain was very sparsely populated in the late 1800's and early 1900's due to the heavily wooded land. Some of the early settlers included the Partons, Hogues, Rogers', Austins, Fergusons and Burkhalters.

Dr. Frank Gardner, a Methodist minister, missionary, educator and medical doctor, was appointed to the Fabius circuit around



Flat Rock School

1904. He envisioned a high school in the Flat Rock area and began to plant the idea in the community. In 1905, he and his wife Annie organized a primary school in the Methodist church and enrolled 13 pupils. Then in 1907 they founded the high school in the same building. By 1910 with both

conference and general church support the school was well on its way to becoming an exceptional institution. In 1913, it was classified as an "A-Grade Academy", and had three to graduate. According to the 1920 Flat Rock High School Catalogue, "the purpose of the school was to provide an opportunity for students to receive an education in their own community. The goal was to train the physical, mental and moral natures of young people with the "highest character" of teaching with expenses placed within reach of all."

In 1914, the Flat Rock community built the large two story administrative building which is still in use today. The stone was quarried by local man-power and donated by Andrew Hogue from his land just 1/2 mile from the school. The large auditorium with opera seats quickly became the center of worship, entertainment and education for both the school and the community.

Flat Rock School offered an advanced curriculum of study in the 3 R's, Latin, French, Spanish, Bible, P.E., History, Home Economics, Agriculture, Music, Drama and Oratory. These students were prepared to enter any standard or scientific college.

The school endured many tough years. The teacher's living quarters and both dormitories burned. When the girls dorm burned in 1929, the trustees saw no way to rebuild. Though many worked diligently, the burden was too great to continue the institution. The church school property was bought by the state and became a public school for grades 1 through 9. Today it continues as Flat Rock School serving grades K through 8 with classrooms, lunchroom, gymnasium and library.

Flat Rock High School will long be remembered as one of the finest institutions of learning on Sand Mountain. Its legacy continues to live on upper Sand Mountain and beyond to many places where its students have carried on its standards. *Submitted by: The Jackson County Heritage Book Committee*
Sources: *Flat Rock High School* by Donald K. Barnett; *History of Jackson County* by Kenamer

Hollywood

The real Hollywood located off the Chattanooga highway, five miles North East of Scottsboro, was once named Samples, after a railroad engineer who came to build a railroad, when Bellefonte refused to have the railroad come through its town.

A man named Abe White came from Huntsville, a big man in town, sent a box car load of holly from the town to Huntsville, according to history and legend, the town became Hollywood.

Some early families were Matthews, Gulatt, Johnson, Upton, George Chapman, kept a hotel and livery stable. The Mungo family were blacksmiths. Machen, had a store, Hurt, big land owners, Camphill, kept a store and post office, Huntoon, Dr. Nye and family. There was also a Dr. Kenneth McClendon, a Dr. Tate, who would make house calls, come and spend the night until he was sure you were going to be alright. There was a Dr. Womack, a Dr. Hudson, and Dr. Bouldin. Nehr, owned a brick and tile co., Bryant, Starkey, Brewster and family, and countless others.

Around 1900 there was a cotton gin, ran by Matthews, it was located down the railroad tracks about 200-300 yards from the depot. At this time Hollywood saw a population of about 200. There was a drug store, owned by Will Hartly. A cedar mill, a brick and tile co. functioned for a time. They had a boarding house, as there were in every town of any size in the south. It was owned by the Chapmans who ran the livery stable. Dr. Kenneth McClendon, an early Hollywood physician in early 1900's had the first automobile in Hollywood.

There was a time when President Roosevelt stopped in Hollywood and spoke from the back of the train.

In 1911, the Farmers Canning Factory was established. All sorts of vegetables and fruits were canned. It no longer exists.

The great depression was rough on the nation's poor, who tried to make a living as a tenant farmer or hired out as a handy man on one of the large farms existing in Jackson County.

World War I and II found many men of this area drafted into the army. Men from the town also served in Viet Nam War.

In 1930's, Huntoon was Justice of the peace for a number of years. Henry Gulatt, Mayor of Hollywood, presided over minor court cases. Among deputy sheriffs who served the town were: Shed Brewster, Dewey Bryant, Charley Simmons, Sam Gold, Aubrey Grider.

Hollywood saw a smallpox epidemic sweep across the town in 1904.

There are no longer Dr.'s in town, no more cotton gin, and no more railroad depot. These are of another time. Today Hollywood citizens are served by seven churches, Hollywood Elementary School, and Earnest Pruett Center For Technology. Two small country grocery stores serve the town, owned by Machen's. The present mayor is Elizabeth Haas. They have their own fire department. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Sources: Newspaper Clippings

The Kings Cove Story

By
Miss Allie May Loyd

Among the early Settlers of Kings Cove who entered land at an early date, was William King who gave the cove its name. We know not when he entered land there, neither the date of his

death. Yet his grave is on the estate of the late J.B. Wynne. A large walnut tree which has grown on his grave may give us some idea of his death.

Through the kindness of Mrs. T.C. Jenkins, a lady of 90 years, and who has lived in the cove since 1857, I was able to learn the names of the leading citizens who have owned all the homes since that date. The chief homes of the cove have long been known as the J.B. Wynne, T.C. Jenkins, Crisley Melton, Bobby Gilliland, & Oliver Hughes places. (The following sentence was written but marked out. Ed.) The Crisley Melton place is now owned by Mrs. Nancy Kirkpatrick, the Gilliland place by Mrs. J.M. Mathews, and the Oliver Hughes place by Mrs. Tommie Jenkins.

Near the time of the Civil War (The War Between The States, there was nothing civil about that war and the southern states were not part of the USA in 1861-1865.), Mr.



Allie May Loyd

Winslow Hill, father of our Prof. Stanton Hill, owned and operated a tanyard in the cove next to road leading to Dorans Cove. (This was a road across a low place of the mountain between the two coves.) He sold his business to Mr. Bill Wallace who was succeeded in this work by his son Charlie. Charlie carried on the business of tanning leather for quite awhile, and also made shoes on a rather large scale for the time and locality. A large spring at the tanyard was of great assistance in the work. Mr. Wallace gave up the work and purchased the Oliver Hughes estate.

I dislike to tell that little over 50 years ago when really I was quite a little girl, I walked with my sister and brothers three miles to a school in Kings Cove. The building was one room made of logs, had a chimney at the end, had one small window, and one door. The seats were made of rough planks in which holes had been made on the underside for the legs. The legs were so long that the feet of the smaller children could not touch the floor. Of course the seats had no backs. We were crowded on them, and were told to keep busy with our blue-back spelling books. The crowded condition of this school became so extreme that a brush arbor had to be built next to the door, and the older pupils who could be trusted had the privilege of sitting there w(h)ere light & ventilation were much better. They came in the room to recite their lessons. The teacher stood generally near the door always with the mighty birch-rod in his hand. Yet I think he did about as well as any could under the circumstances. When a rain would come, the ones in the brush arbor would have to come in the house. Then the crowded condition was terrible, and the poor ventilation and light much more, though some light entered through the cracks. Yet no one — parent or pupil — ever complained. We seem to think the condition was ideal and were grateful for a school. In the little building there was a good deal of preaching by faithful godly men — one from Sweedens Cove affectionately known as Uncle Sammie Bean and a pious Brother Douthard of Dorans Cove.

As early as 1815 (We now know it was 1807.) a church of Christ was established in Kings Cove not far from the mouth of the cove known as Antioch. This is supposed to be the oldest church of Christ in Alabama. (The DAR placed a bronze plaque on the present building so stating.) The building was a large, strong log house heated by a large fireplace. The old Stage Road ran by or very near this building. One of the first Elders of this church was William D. Gains. He was Senator of the new state in 1820-21 and also representative in 1824-25. He rode horse-back to the state capitol. He was Major in the War of 1912 under Andrew Jackson. There is record of his conversion in 1811. This Mr. Gains was born in 1774. The beloved Wm. King was Elder, grandfather of (sic) Rudde (or Budde or Rubbe). J.H.J. Williams was an Elder in this church, a soldier in the Mexican War, and a Major in the Civil War (TWBTS). (Miss Alley May did not list all of the Elders.)

The Antioch church moved to Rocky Springs in 1847 into a house built of hewn logs, 20x30 which had a stone chimney. This building was destroyed by Northern soldiers during the war. Then

the church returned to Antioch and worshiped there for quite a while. After the war a temporary building was erected at Rocky Springs. But a large permanent house was erected in 1868 and remained till 1912. During the time the church worshipped at Antioch in Kings Cove and many years at Rocky Springs, glorious meetings were held. Preachers of eloquence, logic, and enthusiasm drew immense crowds to these meetings. Some coming as far as 50 miles in wagons and on horse-back.

There was a school organized at an early date in the only old building, but I failed to find just when this school began. It, like the church, has a splendid history. It seems that the building was comfortable, that extremely crowded conditions did not prevail, and that the teachers were cultured & educated for the times. It is said that this early Antioch school was the only school between Whitwell, Tenn. and old Belefonte, Ala. Boys and girls attended, riding horse-back for 20 miles, and many walked a long distance. Mrs. T. C. Jenkins' mother attended this school before the war (TWBTS).

This old building was torn down about the year 1870.

There is in Scottsboro a record of a petition (sic) presented by Oliver Hughes, uncle of L.H. Hughes, requesting that the stage road be moved from the mouth of Kings Cove following the curve around the foot of the mountain to a direct route. The request was granted, and the road was made straight from the Paul Price farm to the William Hughes place, the latter was a stopping place for stage coaches.

Kings Cove is entirely within the narrow strip of land granted to South Carolina extending across the northern part of Georgia, Alabama, & Miss. west to the Miss. River. Thus Kings Cove has the rare distinction of part of the famous Original Thirteen.

In trying to find the history of the cove, I sought in vain to find a traitor, or any vile deed, or ugly lawsuits. Young boys volunteered for the Confederate Army before they were old enough and remained faithful to the end. This shows that the ancient Kings Cove played its part well in the grand procession, and has bequeathed to posterity visible signs of peace, industry, hospitality and patriotism.

Its happy homes are prosperous. The cove is well watered by many sparkling, ever-lasting springs. The glorious mountains encircling it still supply valuable timber & coal and its little farms are fertile.

About 25 years ago Kings Cove had a bit of excitement when Rex Kilpatrick, whose parents were leading figures in the boom days of B'p't, opened up some coal mines about 1/2 mile from the J.B. Wynne estate, and a town was started, a hotel built, a two-story brick store built and several small houses erected.

Expensive machinery was installed for the mines, a railroad (incline) was built, and everything looked prosperous. Rexton was the name given to the mountain town. But the coal vein decreased in size as the mine entered deeper into the mountain. Another discouraging thing occurred when a terrible rain — a cloud burst — ran down the cove in such torrents that a vast amount of the new railroad was destroyed. So, Rexton was abandoned.

Ed. note: Maybe someone can tell us when this was written as it was not dated. It is not easy to know when Mrs. Jenkins or Miss Allie May is speaking. This is typed as it was written and the () is used to add clarity to a word or statement. This document as far as I know has never been published before. *Submitted and edited by: Harold B. Hughes, Sr. 1995 AD.*

Knat (Nat) Mountain

Knat Mountain is actually Nat Mountain, named so for Nat Wisdom who settled there before the Civil War. Green Academy was built close by in 1890. The only families there were Nat Wisdom, Charley Owens, Ben Tribble, Jake Allen, Gordon Radford and Sampson Rush.

Sampson Rush lived just west of the Coffey Narrows. At one time this precinct had a total of 75 votes. James Coffey lived at the Coffey Narrows. The area, today has many new homes and many of the original settlers have descendants living in the community.

Bill and Hazel Holcomb, the Ollie Houk family, and the Ernest White family are some of the present day residents. The area is on the edge of the Cumberland Mountains, and is graced with towering trees and all sorts of wildlife.

Langston

At the base of Sand Mountain, on the South side of the Tennessee River, Langston is located. Settlers first came into the

area and established Coffeytown in 1810's. Coffeytown is now under water. There were enough people to establish a post office. The first postmaster was Langston Coffey, who the town was named for. By the late 1800's there were nine general stores, four physicians in the community. A school, and a blacksmith shop were also here.

Langston has a history pertaining to the Cherokees.

The first school was built by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. There are eight cemeteries in the area.

Some first settlers of this area were: Coffey, Floyd, Davis, Langston, Vaught, Boyd, Snodgrass, Hammonds, Childress, Moody, Benson, Webb, Cambell, Kirby, Shook, and many others.

Langston's fate turned when the railroad and highways began to replace the river trade. Today the town is a popular spot for fishermen and boaters. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Source: Cronicles

Larkinsville

Larkinsville was settled in 1820 and named for David Larkin. David Larkin was the largest landowner in Jackson County at that time. It was said that nobody could go from Larkinsville to Larkins Ford without getting off of his land. The post office was established circa 1830. Larkin was the only postmaster until the Civil War.



Stone of David Larkin Founder of Larkinsville

Larkinsville had the largest voting population for over 40 years. During the Civil War many of Larkinsville fine young men served in both the Union and Confederate Armies.

William Larkin, son of David, was one of the most progressive energetic and outstanding citizens of Jackson County. He was a farmer, merchant, saw mill operator and general leader. *Submitted by: Committee*

Limrock

Limrock was first named "Boyd Switch". The name was changed to Limrock in 1882. Col. Walter S. Gordon gave the Methodist Church \$100.00, on the condition the name was changed.

There was a large Lime Kiln located there, run by Col. F.O. Hurt. The Gordon brothers had a large stave mill and tanyard. The mill was run by Otis and Durrett.

In April 1879, Major E.C. Gordon, brother of General John B. Gordon brought 25 men from Huntsville to build a railroad from Limrock to Belmont Coal mines near the top of the Cumberland mountains, nearly 6 miles. This road ran through "Gentles Cove".

Belmont coal company began shipping coal in September, 1879. They had a contract to furnish the M&C railroad for 5 years. 107 convicts, mostly blacks worked in those mines.

New York capitalists bought the mines in 1881, and made Harrison G. Otis of New York superintendent. In 1907, Drs. F.D. and R.V. Pierce of Buffalo bought the mines, with 16,000 acres of timber and mineral lands extending from near Limrock to Mud Creek and on to the Cumberland Mountains, where they opened up mines on "Fork Mountain."

The Pierces had mined coal near "Island Creek" on Sand Mountain before coming to Limrock. Obe Hurt sold goods in Limrock. Postmaster in 1887, was Mitt Gentle. He also sold goods. His son Clyde Gentle also sold goods in the same building beside the railroad tracks at Limrock for many years. *Submitted by: The Committee*

Sources: Public and personal knowledge

Martintown

Martintown lies between Mud Creek and Dry Creek. According to history, the family that gave it its name, was a man known as John T. Martin. He was born in South Carolina in 1775. He owned a mill on Mud Creek first known as "Martin's Mill" later changed to "St. Clair's Mill" after Martin sold it.

Family names in the area were: Martins, Barber, Kilgore, Holder, Maynor, and Sarwin and others. These people raised cotton and corn.

In 1908 Allie Marton Shook and husband gave land to build a one-teacher school. The school also was used as a church. People went to school and church either by walking, or riding in buggies.

Submitted by: Book Committee

Sources: Newspapers

Maynard's Cove

When the long line of settlers came into this beautiful area in the late 1700's and early 1800's, they found the Cherokee Indians were already farming the land in Maynard's Cove. The new arrivals came looking for a better life for their families. They came in wagons, on horseback, by boat, and on foot. Some came by degrees, as can be learned from census records and the birthplaces of their children. A great many worked their way from Virginia, through North Carolina, Tennessee, and into Alabama. A lot of these made their way along what came to be known as the Winchester Road, which ran from Tennessee, across Cumberland mountain and down into what came to be known as Maynards Cove.

A number of these settlers chose to make their homes in this area. They began to build houses and farm the land. They built schools, and at one time had a boarding school. They established a post office in 1845, with Randolph Ivy as postmaster, followed in 1847 by Lorenzo Dow Ivy. This post office was called Cuba and was moved to various locations according to who was the postmaster. At one time it was located in Proctor's General Store. William Bellomy built the Providence Meeting House, which was Primitive Baptist Church. Records indicate they were represented at the Mud Creek Association in 1821. There were general stores, grist mills, a cotton gin and a saloon located in this growing vicinity. There was a doctor's office located near Coffey's Cave. It was tended by Dr. Clopton, with Dr. Hudson following him as guardian of the residents' health. Maynard's Cove quickly became a thriving community. It's first settlers included: William Davis, William Holland, William Wilson, Lorenzo Dow Ivy, Jeremiah and William Proctor, William Cornelison, Sarah Dean, William Bellomy, Golds, Riddles, Bynums, and others. Many of their descendants still live in the cove. This group also included W. A. Coffey, who established the Jackson County Bank in Scottsboro in 1888. Coffey was president and his son, Rice, was the cashier.

But the Winchester Road that brought the settlers, also brought the Union soldiers. They took food, clothing, animals, and peace of mind along with every thing else. They stole, threatened, killed, and burned to get what they wanted. During the war three divisions of Union troops were stationed in this area. They left very little behind when they departed.

In 1932 a devastating tornado hit this area, killing seven people and destroying many homes. Many families in Maynard's Cove were left without housing, food, or clothing. Fences, cattle, and barns, were blown away along with Holland's Chapel Church, and there was extensive damage to the school.

The Tupelo community is located in Maynard's Cove. Even though most people seem to think of Tupelo Pike as being Tupelo, it really means, the pike, or road, that goes to Tupelo. It got this name from the large Tupelo trees that grew in the area. When they were surveying for the road, there was one tree so big that they had no way of cutting it down, so they detoured around it. Years later, the tree was cut in sections from the top to the ground and removed from the road.

Wininger's was the last of the stores, and it closed in the mid-70's. The churches are all gone, with the exception of Holland's Chapel Methodist Church. The school is gone, the doctor's office disappeared, the post office comes by in a car, and as far as I know, we know longer have a tavern. The mill and gins are all gone. There is no industry left except for farming, and most of it is handled by two or three hard working families. So much has changed, but it is still a beautiful place to live, especially in the fall when the mountains are blazing with colors. *Submitted by: Robert Dean, 402 County Road 328, Scottsboro, AL 35768*

Sources: Newspaper articles, *History of Jackson County* by Robert Kennamer, personal accounts, and library resources.

The McAllister Sinks

The McAllister Sinks were named for Eugene (Gene) McAllister who was among the first to settle there. He owned several hundred

acres of land in the sinks, as well as on top of Cumberland mountain which joined him at, or near what is now known as Pleasant Groves. Gene was a Holiness preacher and donated the property for the Holiness church there at Pleasant Groves. The community recently built a new church on the site.

Gene and Belle (Shelton) McAllister settled the Sinks in the 1800's, they had two sons, Mitchell (Mitt) and Albert and a daughter, Mary Caladonia. Before all the family moved away, they farmed the sinks land and raised cattle and hogs. Alma McAllister Etchison granddaughter of Gene still owns a part of the land.

Some of the settlers who lived near the Sinks at that time are David Flournow, Newton Flippo, James Hartman, Fet Claytor, Liege West. Farther up and near the top of the mountain was John, Thomas and Elijah Gentle. The Sinks still look almost the same as they did when the McAllister first settled there. Although it is void of people, you can almost hear voices through the woods and the sink holes that are everywhere in the area.

Limrock was the nearest community to the Sinks, this is where many of the needs of the McAllisters were bought, at Clyde Gentles store. The Gentle store was the meeting place for the folks in those days. The store building still stands. Oh, if those walls could talk. Just think of the rich history we could gain from them.

Paint Rock

Paint Rock is a small town situated just west of the Paint Rock River on the western portion of Jackson County. It is a town that because of it's many tragedies, both man-made and natural, is just a fraction of what it used to be.

John Kennamer, who was appointed by the Legislature to select a county seat of Old Decatur County in 1821, owned most of the land where Paint Rock was founded. The town was originally called Camden, and the Post Office was established there in 1936. The town's name was changed to Paint Rock in 1876, according to legend, because Indians discovered a naturally colored rock lying in water. The land was rich for agriculture and the railroad provided a necessary means of transportation and importing goods. Some of the early settlers included John and Stephen Kennamer, Jesse and Moses Keel, Jim Ed, Taylor and Canada Butler, Claiborne and William Hill, Pleasant Woodall, Samuel Mead, and Peter Smith among others.

Some early industries in Paint Rock included a water mill for grinding corn and wheat built by George Lily in 1879. A pencil mill was built in 1897 by Otto Gudenrath of New York which initially employed about 65 people. He sold out to the Gulf Red Cedar Company, who enlarged the business to employ 175 people, until it was moved to Tennessee in 1911. There were two stave mills that made staves for whiskey barrels, until prohibition forced their closure. There was also a hosiery mill that employed several hundred people, which was destroyed by the tornado of 1932. A chair factory was a major source of employment until it closed in the early 1970's.

The first tragedy was the cyclone or tornado of January 17, 1870. The damage was great as the depot, Bill Hill's store and other buildings were destroyed. The second tornado was April 25, 1880, which destroyed five houses. But the worst tornado is one from which Paint Rock never recovered. It was the horrible tornado of 1932.

On March 21, 1932, a tornado entered Paint Rock at around 7:05 P.M., destroying almost half of the homes of Paint Rock. Warehouses, the textile mill, most of the downtown buildings were either totally destroyed or damaged, and six or seven people were killed. There was extensive damage to Rousseau's, which was later destroyed by a tragedy caused by man.

Rousseau's Store was the last main landmark in Paint Rock. It was originally Butler's, founded by Canada Butler in the late 1880's. After his death, his brother Taylor Butler ran it and his nephew Canada Butler soon joined him. Taylor Butler's daughter married C.M. Rousseau, who bought out the Butler estate after their death. Rousseau's sold everything, from candy to caskets, shoes and dresses to flour and potatoes, from wagons to farm supplies. The second floor, which housed the caskets and furniture and storage items, was completely blown off in the last tornado. It, along with the warehouses and mill, was never rebuilt. The Depression forced the closing of the bank and many left town.

Progress, in the way of bulldozers paving the way to four-laning Highway 72 in 1975, caused the complete destruction of

Rousseau's, the Post Office, most of what was left of the business section of town, two churches and a number of houses. What was once a prosperous town in the early 1900's, is now a small village. Currently, the main business in town is Allison's Candy Company, which sells and delivers large quantities of candy and other items to groceries and convenience stores all over northern Alabama. Sources: *Jackson County Advertiser* August 7, and 21, 1975, Feb 8, 1973; *History of Jackson County* by John F. Kennamer, 1935

Pisgah

For thousands of years before the arrival of the white man, the area known as Pisgah was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians and their ancestors until 1836, when they were removed to western reservations. While being transported by raft to Gunter'sville, about 300 escaped and hid out in the Mountains. The area around Pisgah was reported to be the headquarters of this group of escapees including Chief Horse Eye and Sequoyah.

The first white men settled in this area around 1840-50. Early settlers were Joseph Estes, Samuel Cleveland Estes, William Cicero Wheeler, John Howse, Jess Starkey, J. W. Armbruster, Charlie Shelton, Sammie Rorex, James Chambers, Jurdan Hulsey, J. J. Beeson, William Clark and Thomas Mackentire. Joseph Estes was one of the first entrepreneurs in the area with a flour and grist mill on Estes Creek. His son Samuel C. Estes opened the first store. Sam's sister, Ellen married William C. Wheeler who had a wagon and gunsmith shop. William's son, J. V. Wheeler became owner of the first garage and one of the first automobiles in the area.

When asked what "the community" should be named, Sam Estes chose "Pisgah" because of his perception that the area was reminiscent of Mount Pisgah, where God had taken Moses up for a view of the Promised Land. (Deuteronomy 34:1-6). Another story attributes the name to Sam Rorex. In 1869 a church building was erected near Callahan Spring and in 1870 the church was organized and named Mt. Pisgah by him.

Earliest records indicate that the Estes Store was in operation near the current center of Pisgah by 1856 and they purchased their wares from the Davenport store in Valley Head. Since there wasn't a bridge across the Tennessee River and there was a railroad at Valley Head, much of the merchandise and trade from North Sand Mountain passed through there.

The first post office was established by John A. Starkey in 1878 and located in Estes Store in 1882. Other Postmasters, with the date of the start of their tenure, included David R. Woodall, 1882; Samuel Estes, 1882; William D. Rorex, 1888; Mathew L. Wann, 1906; Sarah E. Wann, 1914; Samuel B. Winingler, 1924; Carl J. Clark, 1935; Lilliam J. Arnold, 1936; Virgil B. Gross, 1940; Gordon B. Roden, 1963 and Anita Boatner.

A little known part of Pisgah's history is the affiliation of John Vestel Wheeler's whiskey still in Jones Cove with the R. M. Rose Company — manufacturer of Four Roses Whiskey. Until Jackson



City Hall - Pisgah, Al.

Co. became dry, John V. Wheeler distilled whiskey, shipped it in barrels by steamboat to the then headquarters of R. M. Rose Co. in Chattanooga, TN.

Pisgah's economy relied mainly on farming and the timber industry. In 1961, the New York based Andover Togs, Inc. built its Dover Mills operation in

Pisgah, which contributed significantly to the economy of the Pisgah community by providing secondary jobs to farmers, (former farmers), and their wives. By the 1950's Pisgah had several stores including J. E. Wheeler's Gen. Mdse., Luke Taylor's Gen. Mdse. and Tractor Sales; H. G. Gant's General Store, Edmund and Madge Bain's Cafe, Loyd Meek's Cotton Gin and fertilizer sales office and a couple of service stations (one operated by Johnny Lester.).

The year 1967 was a banner year for Pisgah with the opening of a new municipal building, a new post office, the branch office of the First National Bank of Scottsboro, a new Masonic Hall, the

dedication of the new building for the Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church, and the opening of the new Congregational Christian Church. Contracts were also being let for a new 20 unit federal housing project.

In 1992, the citizens raised \$25,000 for the completion of a medical clinic to encourage a physician to set up practice there. As reported by then Mayor Peter Smith, Pisgah "already provides more independent services than most towns its size. The town operates its own garbage service and always taken pride in its independent water system." The Pisgah Civitan Club owns and operates a park on the Gorge next to the town park and is also sponsor of the Rhododendron Art Festival. Tournament size baseball and softball fields and the 2400 square foot pavilion are busy throughout the season. The Pisgah Gorge has been renowned as "the most breath taking scenery in Jackson County." Submitted by: *Topical Committee*

Sources: (1) "History of Pisgah"; a theme by high school student Mamie Callahan; 1928. (2) "History of Pisgah Alabama": Wilbanks, Madge Mullns; *The Jackson County Advertiser*, April 28, 1973. (3) "Pisgah Founding Fathers Emphasized Education"; Woodfin, Byron; *The Daily Sentinel*, April 12, 1992. (4) "Pisgah Slates Dedications of New Church, Post Office"; Hollis, Guy; *The Huntsville Times*, Nov. 5, 1967. (5) "Pisgah Mayor Sees Town's Continuing Progress"; Woodfin, Byron; *The Daily Sentinel*, April 12, 1992. (6) *History of Pisgah Baptist Church 1851-1973*: Wheeler, Emmet B. and Wheeler, Richard L.; 1973.

Rosalie

Branching out from AL Hy 71, between the 13 and 17 mile markers is the Rosalie Community. Like most of Sand Mountain, Rosalie was the former home of the Cherokee Indians until 1836. One of the first settlers in this area was David Shrader Sr. who came to the area from Virginia in the early 1800's with his sons Henry and David Jr. His son Henry Shrader married a Cherokee Indian, Americus Runnels and they lived with the Cherokees in the area near the current site of Rosalie. Since the Shraders were Yankee sympathizers in the Civil War, they moved to near Stevenson during the Northern occupation of that area. Henry's daughter Sarah Caroline Shrader met a Northern soldier, Henry Clay Ott who was stationed at Bridgeport. They married after Mr. Ott's discharge from the Union Army in 1865 returned to his native Pennsylvania for a couple of years, then came back to AL in the late 1860's. Since Miss Shrader was a native of Jackson County, they made their home on Sand Mountain where he became a successful farmer, merchant, and cabinet maker. They had 12 children. After Sara's death in 1899, he married Ida Bowman and had five more children. Sheridan Ott who later served as the local constable in Rosalie was a son of Henry and Ida.

The oldest residence remaining in Rosalie is the Bowman-Ott home. Built by William Perry Bowman in 1903 it has been continually occupied by five generations of his descendants and is now the home of Gay and Joy (Hamilton) Thornhill. William, the son of James and Amanda Jane Vickery Bowman, married Frances Ott, the daughter of Henry Clay and Sarah Caroline (Shrader) Ott. William Bowman was one of the first merchants in the community. He also operated a grist mill and sold fertilizer. His son Ulyess Bowman operated the store after him. Another of William's sons, Henry Bowman had a cotton gin in Rosalie from the late 30's to the 1960's.

Gay Thornhill is the great-grandson of another early settler of this area, Bryant F. J. Thornhill. Bryant and his son, James K. Polk Thornhill brought their family from Fauquier, VA, and settled near a spring in the area between Pisgah and Rosalie around 1837. A master saddle maker, Bryant was crippled in a hunting accident in his youth. When the Confederate Army wanted him to make saddles for them, he was hauled away in a wheelbarrow, never to return to Rosalie. He is believed to have died of Smallpox in Atlanta during the Civil War. His son James K. Polk Thornhill also served with the Confederacy and had several near scrapes with death during the war.

Another of the earlier residents of Rosalie was David R. Garren. Born near what is now known as Rosalie on 6/12/1853, Mr. Garren was the son of Richard Wheeler and Elizabeth Garren who came to AL in 1852 from Gilmer County, GA. David married Amanda (Shrader) Garren and along with Patrick Colvard, they are frequently attributed as being the "founders" of the Rosalie Community. When Mr. Garren applied to have a Post Office opened in Rosalie, he was requested to provide a name for the community. Legend indicates that since he had recently been

communicating with a relative in Rosalie, TX, he provided the name "Rosalie" for the community to be served by the new Post Office. He served as the first Postmaster of Rosalie. (Now the community is served by the Pisgah Post Office). Another story regarding the naming of the community relates that a baby recently born in the community was named "Rosalie" and that was where Garren came up with the name.

Other early residents of the community include the Campbell, Graben, Hamilton, A. N. Moore and John Browder families. The Moores operated a "Trotting Horse" farm which raised horses for the harness racing circuit. There used to be a horse racing track on Sheridan drive on Ott Hill. In the 1930's there was a bedspread factory in Rosalie.

In 1892, the Alabama Land Company granted two acres of land to the Pleasant Hill Baptist and Methodist Church to erect a church building. For many years, the Baptists and Methodists alternated use of the church building every other Sunday. It also served as the first school for a number of years, until the state operated Rosalie Elementary School was built. Pleasant Hill later became the Rosalie Baptist Church.

The Rosalie Baptist Church, the Rosalie Elementary School, several service stations, grocery stores and a "strip" mall now form the core of the Rosalie Community. The school has and continues to be the center of social activity for the area. Although still unincorporated, Rosalie has a very active recreation program for its youth, a volunteer fire department, and a volunteer rescue squad. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*

Sources: (1) "Old Campbell Homeplace Near Rosalie Will Be Torn Down"; Sand Mountain Booster, *The Jackson County Advertiser*, 3/19/80. (2) "Bowman Ott Home Was Built in 1903"; Sand Mountain Booster, *The Jackson County Advertiser*, 3/30/78. (3) *Thornhill Genealogy and Family History*; Chasteen, Naomi Ruth Jackson, The Gregath Company; Cullman, AL, c. 1986. (4) Interview with Joy Thornhill, Rosalie, AL, 9/2/97.

Sauta Bottom

Sauta Bottom is located at the base of July Mountain, among the foothills of Northeast Alabama, about 9 miles from Scottsboro. Sauta is made up of rich farmland. There is a spring known as Robinson Spring, which supplied water up the mountain to a home known as "House Of Happiness". Sauta was the first county seat of Jackson County. Sauta was the name of a Cherokee town, there is also Sauta Creek, and Sauta cave, which was a salt peter cave.

Happy Hollow School was in a farm house known locally as the "board house". It was remodeled and used for school. It also was used as an Episcopal church, where church members met on Sundays for Church, and afterwards a community singing was held. Across the road was located a small cemetery, known as House Of Happiness Cemetery.

In the homes, often times you would see a spinning wheel on the front porch. Through the front door one could see beds with bright colored quilts, hand pieced, a large fireplace, straight back chairs with woven hickory bottoms, giving the homes an atmosphere of being charming as well as simple.

A Dr. Hugh Boyd meant so much to the people of the community, he served this area making house calls.

Roads began to improve, being built where only trails were. Bad roads being improved. In 1938, the community consisted of eighty farm families, of which eighteen owned their own farms. The people were hard working, most just managed to "get by" some were poor indeed. At this time seven automobiles was in the community. From 1923-1953, conditions changed, water from Guntersville dam pushed its way into many of the coves of July Mountain. One time cotton fields became small lakes. A highway was built down the middle of the valley, making it possible to send children to school by bus at Limrock, Woodville, and Scottsboro. Today there is still good farmland. Today a golf course has been built on the old Jacobs farm, known as Plantation Point.

Submitted by: Book Committee

Sources: *Book on House Of Happiness Story* by Campell Long

Scottsboro

Because of the people of Bellefonte, early seat of Jackson County government rejected progress, Scottsboro is now the county seat of Jackson County and Bellefonte no longer appears on the map of Alabama.

The people of Scottsboro are still willing to welcome progress and are going more than halfway to meet it. Just look around, you

will see new business, expansion of old, and renovations going on all over the city. A sign of progress.

Back in 1858, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad pushed its way into Jackson County. The citizens of Bellefonte didn't want the smoke-belching, clanging trains disturbing the peace and quiet of their town. So the railroad ran its tracks east of Bellefonte and established a switch stop on land ceded by Robert T. Scott.

The station was named Scott's Station and soon a busy community grew up around the rail stop. The county seat was moved to Scott's Station and the town was given the name, Scottsboro.

Long a center of timbering and sawmilling, Scottsboro has two large lumber companies. The W.J. Word Lumber Co. and R.C. Patrick Lumber Co.

Scottsboro once had a thriving hospital known as Hodges Hospital which no longer exists. Today there is the Jackson County Hospital which was built in 1955, with recent additions, and renovations, is able to meet and handle many types of medical needs.

The city of Scottsboro also has the National Guard Armory.

Schools have come and gone, in the past, today Scottsboro has some nice schools, growing to meet the 21st century. Scottsboro is getting a new High School, a new \$13 million State-of-the-art high school, located directly off highway 72.

Businesses were all mainly located around the Court House Square, but today is spread out and we have several shopping

plaza's. The Ritz and Boconita theaters are a thing of the past, once located on the Square. Today there is only one theater, the Holiday Cinema.

Scottsboro gets in on some tourist business, too. It is located within a stone's throw of the back-waters of the Tennessee River and is nestled in the Tennessee Valley between the steep bluffs of Sand Mountain to the south and the Cumberland Mountains to the north.

One of the things which makes Scottsboro unique is its well-known "First Monday" trade day. The Courthouse square is packed with folks who come, the first Monday of each month to swap and trade.

You find a lot of "old residents" in and around Scottsboro. Folks just seem to like it here and stay.

The College Hill District, was once the location of Scottsboro colleges. Many may not be aware of it being the first subdivision to be laid out in the city of Scottsboro. The area was part of the estate of Robert T. Scott, founder of Scottsboro. The first school on this site was the Scott Male and Female Academy. The College Hill district, is one of two on the national historic register. There are 16 houses here. The neighborhood has been home for doctors, lawyers, a state legislator, bankers, probate judges, city officials and numerous merchants, educators, and clergymen. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Sources: Information obtained from-Article from Daily Sentinel, written by Carmen Wann, and The Alabama Historical Chronicle written by Miles Denham



Scottsboro Court House - 1900

Scraper Hill

This no longer existent rural community in central Jackson County was started by Lent Sherrod Matthews, who relocated to the area from Franklin County, Tennessee in 1884. When the property of the W.H. Robinson estate was sold at auction at the Jackson County Courthouse on Oct. 20 of that year, Lent purchased the first lot for his new home and family farm.

Other early settlers in that area were the John M. Knight and George Campbell families, and their combined land holdings along with the Matthews', were some 500 acres.

The community was described as being located "at the end of the pike, east of Chickenfoot, 8 miles north of Scottsboro, 5 miles west of Hollywood and just over Dean's Ridge from Maynard's Cove".

Scraper Hill appears to have gotten its name from a workyard on top of the hill at the end of the pike, where construction equipment (including the horse and mule-drawn road scrapers) was kept while the 5 mile road from Hollywood was being built and surfaced with crushed limestone in 1900-1902. Roads were being constructed to enable the farmers to transport their cotton, corn, hogs and timber to Hollywood and Scottsboro, and to access the railroads.

In addition to farming in the area, two of the Matthews' sons owned and managed mills in Jackson County that produced cedar pencil slats for shipment to Germany. Their mills were located near Gonce, then at Pikeville and later, at Milan near Estillfork. Wood was obtained from timber purchased from landowners, used fence posts and recycled home construction material.

There was neither school nor church in the community. There was a "summer school" at Johnson Town 1-1/2 miles to the southwest, where Fairfield is now. It was a 3 month term, with grades as needed from 1 through 8. There also was a Moody School 2 miles to the north at the end of the pike, where a 3 month "winter school" was held.

Nearby churches were Kenamer Cumberland Presbyterian Church north of Hollywood, a Methodist Church at Johnson Town, and a Missionary Baptist Church 3-1/2 miles to the north, northwest at Harmony.

Will A. Kyle, a nephew of W.H. Robinson, was the first R.F.D. (Rural Free Delivery) mail carrier out of Scottsboro, and delivered mail to Scraper Hill and other parties on Rural Route No. 1 with his horse drawn buggy.

People went to Scottsboro for clothing and groceries, although they also bought groceries closer to home at Hollywood and Pikeville. Mose Dawson had a store at Scraper Hill sometime after 1920.

Robinson's Creek was formed by two springs located 1/2 mi. to the west of Scraper Hill, and it flowed through the community in a northwesterly direction and joined Mud Creek, which eventually emptied into the Tennessee River near Lester Carver's fishing camp. A large grove of beech trees and the cold waters of Robinson's Spring made the site popular for picnickers from Scottsboro, Hollywood and other nearby communities until about 1916.

The double spring was named after W.H. Robinson, who was a lawyer at Bellefonte and later at Scottsboro. He was a Confederate veteran of the Civil War and was a candidate for the United States Congress when he died in 1884.

There were two ponds 1/2 mile north of the community, off the west side of the pike to Harmony. In addition to panfish, Buckner Pond was known to have yielded a 19-1/2 lb. carp.

The old Scraper Hill Cemetery is located on the west side of County Road 33 about 1/4 mile north of County Road 29, but there is little visible evidence of it today. A commercial catfish farm was established in that area in 1988. *Submitted by: Ralph S. Mackey, 912 Clinton Road, Scottsboro, AL 35768-2848*

Sources: Memories of Leola Matthews as related to Madge Wilbanks and published in the Jackson County Advertiser in August 1973; discussions between Bertha Kirby and Merle Janette Porter Mackey

Section

Section is a small agricultural town of some 800 people on Sand Mountain where Highway 35, which is the route from Scottsboro to Fort Payne, reaches the top of the west end of the mountain. This area of Sand Mountain was being settled years before that of the north end of the mountain. Section was named from the Section of School land located there, which was created by an Act

of the Legislature in 1897. The first Post Office was called Mt. Zion and was established in 1875. It was later moved to Kirby Creek and finally moved to the present location of Section.

The first school was taught by Ezekiel Stringer in 1853 and later by William Gossett. The



Section High School

first school building in Section was a two story frame building that was destroyed by fire in 1890. A second school was built at this same location and it burned 25 years later. The present Section School has grades K-12.

Some of the early pioneer settlers included; Ezekiel Stringer, Butler and Granville Tipton, John White, Jacob Tate, Delaney Chisenall, William Neeley, the Stanfields, the Outlaws, Jim Reed, Alfred Hamilton, John Flowers, who was a blacksmith, I.W. Whitt, who sold monuments and farmed, and Drs. Patterson and Eugene Smith, who also serve as a Postmaster. Colman Brown had the first store, with other merchants including J.W. Downey, Fossett and Johns, J.M. Hale, J.J. Chambers, L.K. Shankle, D.I. Durham and T.B. Phillips.

The city opened a park with an olympic-size swimming pool in 1974, and a public library in 1975. The Van Heusen Shirt Plant opened in 1965 but closed 10 years later. The city has a community health center and is currently working on building a new town hall. The present mayor is James Tidmore and the city council members are Ron Fossett, Jerry Hammon, Bernadette Harris, Rick Hanback and Charles Fossett. Highway 35 through Section is named Tammy Little Drive, after a former Miss Alabama. *Submitted by: Jackson County Heritage Committee*
Sources: History of Jackson County by Kenamer; Daily Sentinel July 27, 1997, Jackson County Advertiser November 10 and 17, 1977.

Skyline

The Town of Skyline was incorporated in 1985. The present mayor is Lewis Rouse, Town clerk is Pam (Fowler) Ward, council members are Robert Mason, Janet (Hall) Higginbotham, Chris Knight, and Hugh Glen Lewis Jr., Chief of Police is Bruce Ward. The school consists of grades Kindergarten through 12th. Principal of high school is Jake Wallingsford, elementary principal is Paul Alred.

Cumberland Mountain Park is located off Alabama highway 79, and host the annual "Skyline Day", the first Saturday in June, each year. Skyline has several restaurants, beauty shops, service stations, grocery stores, an auto parts store, flower shop, branch of the First National Bank of Scottsboro, and thirteen churches. The Mountain also has five Fire stations, located at Skyline, Hytop, Pleasant Groves, Letcher, and Crow.

The community of Skyline came about as the result of a government experiment in the 1930's. The depression had struck and poverty was widespread throughout America. Rural areas were hardest hit. This caused the federal government to begin programs to come to the aid of the country. Franklin Roosevelt was then President.

The government began a program called the "New Deal". They purchased a total of 13,000 acres on top of Cumberland Mountain and divided it into 200 forty acre plots. A road was built and homes began to be built in 1935. A school, Commissary and recreation center were also built. Before the homes were built a kitchen and barracks were built to feed and house the workers.

W.N. (Pop) Ross was manager of the project at Skyline. Mr. W. I. (Ike) Floyd was overseer of the timber cutting and the saw mills. Both were well liked by the settlers. Homes were first built in 1935, with many more to follow. They ranged from two and three bedrooms, according to the family size. All the houses were similar in pattern. Today you can ride across the mountain and point out the first "Colony" houses, as they were called.

The homes, land, a mule, farming tools and wagon were all sold to the homesteaders at low cost and low interest, to give them a chance to get a good start. They were to pay for them with money they made from the crops they grew and other work they performed helping to build homes and such. The first years crop was made with Oxen, instead of Mules. The main crops were tomatoes and potatoes. They also raised a great deal of Sugar cane.

While the work was hard, the residents still found time for fun. They had a string Band, a dance team and held such things as Annual May Day Festivities, childrens beauty pageants and the like. Skyline had a super Baseball team, as well. Mr. Homer Maples told me, before he passed away, if you could play music and sing or play the game of Baseball, you could go to work on the project. Law Cornelison was manager of the ball team.

The very first home that was built in 1935, still stands today and is in good condition. In the early 1960's Roy and Ruby Osborne moved from Scottsboro into this house and lived there for a while before moving back to Decatur, where they had originally lived.

The house still bore the #1 on the front when they lived there. It has since vanished.

When the Skyline Project began, it was called "Cumberland Mountain Farms" but to keep down confusion due to the fact that a similar project was in Cumberland County, Tennessee, the name was changed to Skyline Farms, later shortened to Skyline. Most of the original settlers have since, passed away. Their children and grandchildren still live on the mountain today, of some of the pioneers to the area.

Some folks thought the project was a failure, but those who really know, have no doubt they would never have made it through if not for the assistance they received during the 1930's. My Great, Great Grandparent's were the only ones to fully pay for and receive clear title to their homestead. This can be found in the Jackson County court house in Scottsboro, Alabama, in the 1945 deed book. (David Clay Paradise Sr.) Submitted by: Twyla Wallingsford
Sources: Family records and history



The home of David Clay Sr. and Minnie (Peek) Paradise

Stevenson

Henderson Price was the first owner of the land where the town of Stevenson is now situated.

About 1825, the first settlers came here, mostly from Tennessee and Virginia. Some of the earliest settlers of the town were Hogue, Pankey, Hatfield, Blake, Willis, McMahan, Russell, Rodgers, Osborn, Rice, and others.

N.B. Burch was one of the first merchants, then there was James Hogue, and John R. Coffey, who built small stores. One of the first mills was a grist mill near the bank of Crow Creek.

The first railroad to come through Stevenson was the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which was constructed about 1850. The town began to grow, because of the railroad. Wood was used instead of coal to fire the engines until 1880.

All the bottom lands surrounding Stevenson were covered with heavy timber.

Before the Civil War, Stevenson had two hotels, The Alabama House and The Washington House.

Stevenson sent a good many of its best citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army. The Federals located troops here about 1863 and remained until near the end of the war. A small skirmish was at Fort Harker and resulted in the retreat of the Federals.

About this time the William and Emma Austin College was erected in 1875. This is where some of Jackson County's best citizens began their education. The building was situated on a big campus at the foothills of the Cumberland mountains.

An epidemic of yellow fever hit Stevenson in 1878. There were eleven cases with six deaths.

During this time in the towns history, the residence section increased rapidly as well as the business section. Being a railroad center and also a good agricultural center, many new families came to town during this period from 1800 to 1890. Hotels and other business houses were added. From time to time many new stores or businesses were built and by 1895 there were twelve or fifteen large businesses and two hotels.

In 1900 Stevenson's largest manufacturing establishment was the Broadus cotton mill. In 1910 Stevenson had the big fire. One of the stores caught fire, during the night and as a result most of the businesses were destroyed. There was a bucket brigade, one



Main Street Stevenson, Alabama, (1997)

person handing a bucket of water to the next one in line, as there was no fire department at that time.

In 1917, Loyd's Dairy, near Caperton's Ferry was started by C.C. Loyd. He first purchased a farm of 360 acres, about a mile southeast of Stevenson and established his dairy there. April 1973, the dairy ceased to operate. This farm was converted to raising beef cattle, and the portion bordering Highway 72, became the site of a small shopping center and of the North Ala. Elec. Cooperative office building.

In 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was established. The Widow's Creek Steam Plant began production of electricity in July 1952. To keep the huge generators turning, requires mountains of coal, some five million tons annually, arriving by truck, by rail, and by barge.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt passed through Stevenson on election day in the spring of 1936. He did not make a platform appearance, but he could be seen through the back window of the last coach of the train.

North Jackson Hospital was organized in 1951, built half way between Stevenson and Bridgeport, to serve both communities as well as upper Sand Mountain. The original building had 15 rooms and 25 beds. Doctors on the medical staff have included: E.A. Browder, Gus Prosch, J.E. Hall, H.L. Elmore, Vanai Monticull.

Mead Paperboard had its first paperboard to come off the machines there on January 3, 1975.

Postal records in the National Archives show that the first post office in Stevenson area was established in 1823, known as Doyal's Mills. The name changed in 1833 to Bolivar.

Today's mayor is James Matthews, and the town's Police Chief is Tommy Lands. Submitted by: Book Committee
Sources: The Daily Sentinel Newspaper The Stevenson Story by Eliza Woodall

Winger

Winger was named for Solomon Winger who was born in the state of Virginia in 1850 and came to Cumberland mountain to live and raise his family. He and his wife Nancy (Berry) are buried beside one another at Gold Cemetery in the Winger community. Solomon and Nancy's granddaughter, Louise Tidwell who is the wife of Howard Tidwell, lives across from the cemetery where they are buried. Howard is the son of Fred Tidwell, one of Wingers postmasters. Fred was one of Wingers most colorful residents.

James Shelton was also a long time Postmaster at Winger. Two early settlers here were E.P. Cowart and William Haskin. At one time a school was located on the property where the Gold Cemetery is today. The old hand well pump is still affixed in the well. This part of the cemetery is owned by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Allen. The Allens' are buried here.

Winger has in the past several years been called Letcher. We aren't sure when, but we know why. The school had a teacher by the name of "Letchure", whom everyone liked very much, thus "Letcher". The older residents still say they live at Winger, which is true since the name has never been legally changed. The area has always been a farm region. Skyline monument company, two churches and a Grocery store and hardware store are located here.

Winger is one of the few places that has remained virtually the same over the years. It is a great place to raise a family. Everyone knows everyone else. To get away from it all come to Winger, located atop Cumberland Mountain in Jackson County, Alabama.

Wood's Cove

Many families among the various communities that made up Jackson County in the early days of the 1800's and later were related, as can be said of Wood's Cove. Related either by marriage or friendship.

Wood's Cove was the home of many early settlers answering to names of Wood, Freeman, Mordah, Gayle, Jackson, Rounsavall as well as Wilhelm. Wood's Cove is east of July Mountain and near Scottsboro on the southwest. It gets its name from Thomas Wood, an early pioneer settler. Wood and his wife raised fifteen children and was said to be one of the finest families in the county.

The early settlers of Wood's Cove, as with other parts of the county, had to do with raising cotton, corn, and their own food.

A James Gayle, of Wood's Cove made caskets of wood, mainly cedar or oak.

Many others of Wood's Cove community served in the wars — Revolutionary, War of 1812, and later the Civil War. Their

descendants have served in still later wars. Their families intermarried and related through blood and friendship, make up the continuing story of Wood's Cove today. *Submitted by: Book Committee*

Sources: Newspaper Articles

The Woods Reservation Later Known As Dorans Cove

The Woods Reservation was located in Dorans Cove, eight miles west of Bridgeport, Alabama. The reservation was named for a Cherokee Indian chief who lived there in the early 1800's.

Among the first white settlers to enter north Alabama was Major James Doran in 1815. He came to Dorans Cove, made peace with the Indians and lived among them many years. He built one of the first dwelling houses in north Alabama on this reservation. The house was constructed of limestone and is still standing, occupied at the present by Buddy and Cynthia Newton.

Captain James Russell entered the cove in 1816 and later, by agreement with Major Doran, established a homestead on the west side of the reservation and came in possession of what is now called Russell Cave. This property was owned by his descendants until the year 1928.

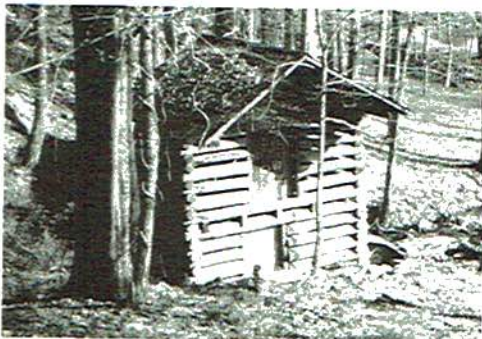


The house of Capt. James Doran in Doran's Cove. The front part has been added in later years. The back part stands today as it did then

Andrew Jackson was a personal friend to Colonel James Raulston. In 1808, Col. Raulston moved from Jackson County Tennessee to Sequachee Valley and there entered with three of his sons twenty thousand acres of land including parts of Dorans Cove. He built his home on what was later to be found the state line between Alabama and Tennessee.

In 1828, Colonel Raulston declared his domicile in Alabama and was elected and served as Representative of Jackson County to legislature at Montgomery.

While he was Indian Commissioner, Andrew Jackson spent much of his time during the summers in Dorans Cove settling land disputes with the Indians. Colonel Raulston and Major James Doran worked with and were of great assistance to Andrew



The original two story spring house stands today.

Jackson in the formulation of the Indian Treaty of 1817-1819. Many times Raulston and his wife were invited to the Hermitage as President Jackson's guest.

Congress passed a law in 1834 to remove the Indians from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. At this time, Chief Woods conveyed his entire reservation to Major

Doran for the right to live with him and to sit at the head of his table until death should part them. A building used as a school and a church was erected in the cove in the early 1800's. Famous men as Judge John T. Raulston (of the Scope's trial) and Dr. George Raulston (great grandsons of Col. James) attended school there. In later years, Walter Raulston

(great-great grandson of Col. James) also attended school in the same building. The building is standing today.

Dorans Cove is known today for the national monument - Russell Cave - and the part Russell Cave played in the ancient Indian cultures of this area. *Submitted by: Willie Mae Raulston, 51790 US Hwy 72, Bridgeport, AL 35740. Compiled And Edited By: Ernestine Raulston*

Sources: "The Raulstons and the Part They Played in American History" by J. Leonard Raulston. "My Lifetime Experiences in Woods Cove" by Walter A. Raulston

History Of The Town Of Woodville

When the late J.R. Kennamer, Sr., wrote the history of Woodville in the 1940s, he penned these words: "Some of it (the history) has not always been in agreement with other information."

Fifty years later, that statement holds even more truth. Mr. J.R.'s *The Story of Woodville* remains our best resource in looking at our town, particularly how we came to be Woodville and our early history. Then, too, so much has transpired since 1950, it is necessary to combine Mr. J.R.'s efforts with our own knowledge of our history since then.



Woodville Town Hall

First, a look at our earliest beginnings, as Mr. J.R. portrayed them.

Many believe that the first non-native Americans to see the present site of Woodville came from North Carolina. Even today, many who call North Alabama home trace their ancestry back to the Carolinas. No one knows exactly who or when the first

non-native Americans saw the site where Woodville was later built, but there were already four log cabins in the area when Henry Derrick settled in Old Woodville around 1815. Mr. J.R. wrote that it was not even known if the cabins were built by Indians or by hunters and traders who dealt with the native Americans, but it was documented that Indians had built a cedar log cabin in Kennamer Cove. We know that Cathedral Caverns was the home of many Indians and archaeologists have discovered many remains and relics in the massive opening of the caverns.

Woodville is the oldest town in Jackson County. Jackson County was created by an act of the legislature meeting in Huntsville on December 13, 1819, making Jackson County one day older than the State of Alabama itself.



Gazebo Woodville Town Park

In 1821, Decatur County was created by the Alabama Legislature. It was taken from Jackson County. Mr. J.R. wrote that Decatur County "extended from the great bend in the Tennessee river to the south to the Tennessee state line on the north, Flint river on the west and to Sauta Creek on the east." A

legislative committee selected Woodville as the county seat of Decatur County and it continued in that capacity until Decatur County was abolished by the legislature in 1825.

Woodville was a "hub of activity" in the late 19th and early 20th century. Contributing to this activity was the manufacturing and industries, the railroad, doctors, hotel and being on the first mail route established from Huntsville to Chattanooga.

Woodville was incorporated on May 12, 1890, with Dr. D.H. Little as mayor. The incorporation of Woodville was killed by an

Act of the Alabama Legislature on February 18, 1897, but Woodville's incorporation was reinstated August 11, 1910, with Emmett Woodall to serve as mayor, until successor has been elected.

Since that time the following have served Woodville as Mayors: James R. Woodall 1912-1920; John Peters, 1920-1924; Sydney C. Jones, 1924-1928; William E. Gayle, 1928-1936; Paul Hodges, 1936-1940; P. Earl Kennamer, 1940-1944; M.H. Jones, 1944-1948; Walter J. Kennamer, 1948-1960; Bently Hill, 1960-1972; J.C. Collins, 1972-1980; Kenneth L. Hodges, 1980-1988; Denton M. Kennamer, 1988-1992.

Mayors for the term of 1992-1996 were appointed and include Barbara Lack, Larry Damron, Jim Rau, B.E. Warren, and James D. Wyers. Glenda (Bit) Hodges was elected Mayor in 1996.

The residential area is expanding and more industry is being sought for the area. The proximity to Huntsville and Scottsboro is a plus for growth, not only in industry, but also in tourism.

The Bob Jones Community Center contains a historical room and the Library contains a genealogy room. There is a K-12 school, a volunteer fire department and several local businesses.

Submitted by: Bill Jones, PO Box 6, Woodville, AL 35776

Source: "The Story of Woodville" and Residents

SIGHT, SCENES, AND MEMORIES

Bailey Hotel

Very few people in Scottsboro remember when President Teddy Roosevelt came to Scottsboro. This fact has long since been forgotten in the passing years. The biggest dignitary that the present generation can recollect is a senator, congressman, or a governor. Roosevelt was the president of the United States from 1901-1909. It was during this time that he paid his short but exciting visit. He was traveling by train from Chattanooga to Muscle Shoals when he made his stop here. A scheduled lunch stop at the Bailey Hotel was cancelled because the train was running late and didn't arrive until almost 3:00 p.m. That day "chicken and 10 or 15 other dishes" were ready for the president that didn't come to lunch. When the train finally did arrive, it stopped for only about 15 minutes.

Even though the Bailey couldn't claim the honor of having a President for a guest, it has been the host to a Presidential candidate and a famous ballerina.

The Bailey had a history of over five decades. It started operation in 1905. It had 20 rooms, a dining room and kitchen. The Hotel had a reputation of having fine food. It was a landmark for 52 years. The years took its toll, but not before the Bailey had distinguished itself. Submitted by: Book Committee

Source: Jackson Co. Advertiser 1967.



Bailey Hotel

A Barber at "8"

Monroe Mullican was just a barefoot boy of 8, as he remembers it when his Granddaddy's hair needed trimming. "He handed me an old comb and some scissors and I just started chewing it off. I really didn't know just how to do it, but the more I cut the better I got. After cutting Granddaddy's, as far as the neighbors were concerned, I could cut anybody's. Soon, I was doing everybody's haircuts in the hollow."

Monroe, at one time worked cutting timber off Maxwell Mountain near Paint Rock Valley. At 16, he went to work in Lincoln Textile Mills, in Huntsville. In his early thirty's, he was drafted into the army. On his return, he drove a taxi at Tullahoma, Tennessee a few months, then returned to Lincoln Mills.

In the late 1950's, Monroe left the mills to drive a school bus at his native Princeton, Alabama in Jackson County. Along about that time, Monroe was approached about opening a one-man Barber shop in Elora, on a little corner of this Southern Tennessee village of 300. That was about 35 years ago, when Mr. Mullican was 65 years old.

In passing by the large paned window, you could see Monroe sitting there, alone, reading the afternoon newspaper, waiting for a customer. Sometimes there was only one customer, sometimes eight or ten, sitting along side the wall on two backless wooden

benches. His white socks showing beneath his pant legs, an old barbers brush in his right pocket.

He would struggle to get up to spit his Bruton snuff and pointed out that he remembers the time when he was just a boy, he could buy snuff for a dime and it would last a month. Now it's 59 cents, and it don't last me a week. In 1977, Monroe charged a dollar for a haircut. For a flattop or bangs, he got \$1.25. He wouldn't shave a customer, though because it "riled" his nerves. He said, "You have to be steady to shave a person." "To be honest with you, I was more afraid than the one who was getting a shave, back when I used to do it," he said.

He did cut women's hair, but he had rather not do it, because women were too fussy, too hard to please. The Mullican grandchildren were well noted in his shop, as pictures of them hung on the walls along with other family pictures. Mr. Mullican lives in Princeton and when he had time always made a garden.

Mr. Monroe Mullican is a very well liked person, though a quiet man, by nature, he can carry on a conversation with anyone he meets. His children all attended Paint Rock Valley school in the tiny little community of Princeton. Though Princeton is small in size, the people are some of the best you will ever meet. Submitted by: Committee.

Source: Old Newspaper article in part from: Huntsville Times Story by: Peter Cobun: 1/14/1977.

B.B. Comer Bridge

Before the B.B. Comer Bridge was finished, the only way to get between Scottsboro and the mountain, one had to go by ferry. When there was floods or in bad weather the ferry couldn't run.

The B.B. Comer was one of fifteen bridges built in Alabama at the time, and is one of the last to remain. Construction began in 1928, costing approximately \$525,000. It is 2,148 feet long, two-hundred feet high, and contains 1,400 tons of structural steel. It went into use in July, 1930, and was a toll bridge. The toll was five cents for a pedestrian, 50 cents for a auto, and 1.50 for a truck over six tons. On September 29, 1936, the toll was freed for all time.

The bridge was named in honor of Governor Braxton Bragg Comer. Submitted by: Book Committee.

Source: "The Story Of Scottsboro".



B.B. Comer Bridge

The Grogshop Birmingham In Jackson County, Alabama

Among the almost forgotten institutions of a past era in the state's history, and especially near the Birmingham community in Jackson County, is that of the country grogshop, which was known in those days as "The Crossroads Grocery", a name derived from

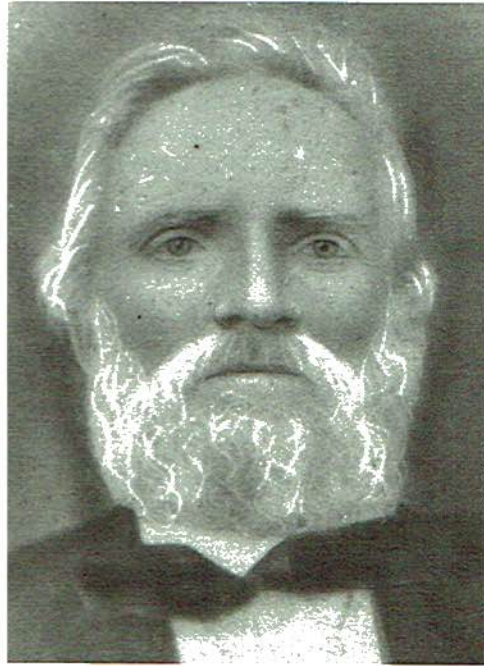
the enterprising spirit of the keepers of such places to locate where the roads brought the most trade.

As far back as 1833, one of these road stores was operated in Big Coon Valley, on the road to Princeton, by James Lowery Allison. It was at the foot of Cumberland Mountain, convenient to the farmers of Birmingham who did not care to go to Bellefont, Bolivar or Princeton to trade. This store was the rendezvous of the rustics of the leisure type, especially after the crops were put away. This trysting place was the weekly scene of friendly chats, trading of horses, current events, gross hilarity, and often rough and tumble fights.

Speaking of fights, there were many that took place, but as recollection indicate, there were fewer shootings and stabbings in the early days of the state than now. The test of manhood many times was demonstrated in agility, strength, and the force of the fist, but no fights were ended without the participants shaking hands, thus indicating the feelings of the people.

Saturday nights usually brought fresh accessions to Mr. Allison's store from the neighboring population, and as a result, the store remained open usually late that night. Shopping was used as an excuse to visit the store, but more often the valley folks came down on Saturday night just to meet their friends. Especially was this true since Mr. Allison operated a distillery near the store. Whiskey and Brandy were always to be found.

The water from an extra large spring supplied the distillery with cool water. The brewing room was located on the same side of the road with the store, the foundation of which stands today. Of course in those early days there were no laws against the distilling of spirit, and it should be



James Lowery Allison

remembered that not all of the spirits manufactured by Mr. Allison were consumed for pleasure, since often the doctors prescribed such products as medicine.

Near the distillery was located a water mill, which was used for the purpose of grinding corn and wheat. Approximately fifty feet upon the mountain the water leading from the big spring was dammed behind a constructed wall of brick and stone. The water was sent to the water wheel by means of an overhead trough, and it was only during extra dry periods that this mill did not serve satisfactorily. When the water flow seemed inadequate to supply the power to do the grinding, another mill across the road was put into service. This mill was operated by mule power, much like the present sorghum mill. This system was much slower than the water power. Just across the road, directly facing the store was the tannery, also owned by Mr. Allison. With so many enterprises in addition to farming, it was necessary that supplies and merchandise be secured with a great deal of difficulty. Mule teams were sent to Nashville to get the necessities that could not be found closer.

The attempted efforts to revive the grocery of the good ole times, after the return of the men from the War between the States, proved abortive; and thus vanished these popular institutions. Foreseeing the difficulties of operation during the approaching conflict, J.L. Allison closed all his operations and moved to Texas. There are few memories more pleasant to be remembered than this old-fashioned "grocery" which has been discussed as a great meeting place for the men of the day, when Birmingham was the postoffice at the crossroads where Big Coon Valley began near Coon Creek. The spring at this location still flows, and the passers-by are invited to enjoy the water, and while resting under the

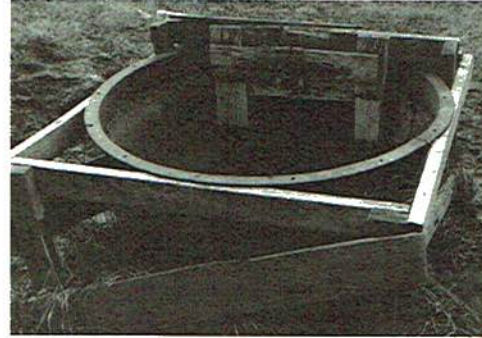
shade of the trees, they can be reminded that it was here that such a famous meeting place was located — the place that made Big Coon famous. Many elections were participated in at this spot, since it was the voting place for District Nine. Truly Mr. Allison was happy with such a location. Submitted by: Betty W. Houston, 222 Hood Drive, Clinton, MS 39056

The Boiling Kettle

John B. Boren of Larkinsville began the work of extracting Nitre from the Ore of Salt Peter Cave, prior to the Civil War. The Confederate Government took over the operation soon after war was

declared and began making salt peter on a large scale.

In the processing of the nitre, it was necessary to boil the ore or dirt in kettles. The kettle seen here is one of the smaller ones, yet it is one of the original kettles used in the processing of the nitre. The kettle owned by Gentry Hastings of the Aspel community is one hundred and



Vat where saltpeter was processed at Gentry Hastings Farm

thirty seven years old. He uses it to water his cattle, today. It has 135 gallon capacity.

Mr. W.T. Bennet of Gurley, Alabama was sent to Selma, Alabama in 1861, in a wagon to fetch 17 kettles from the foundry. Gentry's kettle is one of those brought to Salt Peter Cave, at that time. His father purchased it in 1950, for five dollars. It is just as sturdy today, as ever. Submitted by: Committee.

The Bobo Incline

From shortly after the turn of the century to sometime in the 1920's an interesting enterprise was operated by Dr. M. J. Bobo and his son Claude Bobo. As the Sand Mountain settlers were trying to clear the massive forests to expand their farming land, tremendous amounts of logs were available for the lumber industry. Many were split into railroad ties to be shipped to the rail centers. However, without reasonable roads, transportation of the timber was a problem; particularly down the side of the mountain.

Dr. Bobo came up with a solution for the problem. He constructed an incline going down the side of the mountain to the ferry landing which would carry a load of lumber down on freight cars, and bring back needed supplies for the mountain settlers. Dr. Bobo called his incline the Jay Bird Southern Railroad. It was a straight line from the river to the top of the mountain which was pulled up the mountain by a cable. It took about 15 minutes to make the trip one way.

When accepting an invitation to visit the incline site in 1919 a local reporter noted: "when our car run up to Bobo's Incline near Pisgah, we thought we had run into some big Chattanooga lumber yard. It looked like to me there were acres of land literally covered in lumber ready to be shipped."

There were also plans to construct a monument near this site to the soldiers from Jackson County which had fallen in World War I. It was projected to be a 132 foot tower on a natural rock formation, which would rise nearly 1,000 feet above the Tennessee River. There was to be an observation platform 20 feet from the top. The surrounding park would have an auditorium whereby meetings could be held. Unfortunately, the monument and park were never realized. Submitted by: Topical Committee.

Sources: (1) "A Sand Mountain Enterprise", *The Progressive Age*, 7/29/19. (2) "Logging ... Sand Mountain Style", *The Sand Mountain Booster* — *The Jackson County Advertiser*, 3/23/78, p.p. 1-2.

Brewer Mountain

Brewer Mountain, which is mentioned several times throughout this document, is about five miles long and two miles wide. It lies between Estill Fork and Larkin. The west side of the mountain is bordered by Larkin Valley which is a spur off Paint Rock Valley. The east side of the mountain is bordered by Paint Rock Valley at

its southeast portion and Holland Cove at its northeast portion. The north end is narrow and is bordered by Miller Mountain.

The mountain acquired its name from Charles, Samuel and Jerry Brewer who were among the first to homestead there. The mountain was thickly populated by 1870 and through 1900. The homesteaders built their log houses on the level portions of the mountain which were called benches. They would find a spring of water and build nearby.

The mountain contained valuable timber, which was a means of financial support for most of the families. A small amount of farming was also done by most of the families. There was one more trade that was quite common around the early 1900's, that I won't mention, but I assure you it was not called sunshine.

Jerry Brewer owned 320 acres on the Estill Fork side. This land was acquired by his son, Joseph L. (Bug) Brewer when Jerry died. This same land, plus more, is owned today by Bug's grandson, Joe Brewer.

The lower 160 acres of Jerry's land was first homesteaded by Charles Brewer. He lived there, along with his mother, Mary, and his brother and two sisters, for about ten years. When Charles left, Jerry took the land over.

Samuel Brewer had a quarter section which consisted of 160 acres; his oldest son George W. acquired it at Samuel's death. George W. had another 160 acres which made his total 320 acres. This land was sold to several individuals after George's death.

Lille Pearl Brewer (daughter of White Sam) married John Haggard and they owned 160 acres on the southwest side of the mountain. Joseph L. (Bug) Brewer also owned another 160 acres just north of the Haggards.

These were the first Brewers to live and own land on Brewer Mountain, however, there were several descendants of these who later lived on various parts of the mountain. Hollis and other descendants of John Brewer bought land on the west side of the mountain in the early 1900's. Some of those Brewers still live at the foot of the Larkin side. Bobby Lee Gifford (Samuel's great grandson) and his son Jimmy still own a portion of the mountain just above Holland Cove. Their land joins that of Joe Brewer who was previously mentioned.

The older members of the Brewer family such as Donald, John, Ellis and Ruby Womack often tell how Brewer Mountain was once heavily populated and contained lots of homes. Not only Brewer homes, but homes of other families.

They often tell of how one could walk the wagon roads or narrow trails and see men plowing the small fields with bull tongue plows or double shovels. How the women could be seen boiling their clothes in an old wash pot, washing them, then hanging them on the line to dry. How one could hear men chopping wood, or cutting timber, or even splitting oak shingles for roofing. How the men would walk down the mountain to either Estill Fork or Larkin to buy a bushel of corn meal, some coffee, sugar, salt and other bare necessities, then climb back up the mountain, packing it on their backs, without ever stopping to rest. How the kids would walk north on the trails on both sides of the mountain, meet at the Low Gap at the north end, then climb a ledge to Miller Mountain and walk about two more miles to a one room schoolhouse. How they all looked forward to Saturday nights when they would get together with fiddles and banjos and have a big square dance.

Most of the mountain today is leased by hunting clubs. No one lives there anymore and the same old wagon roads that were used in the 1800's are still there being used by hunters with jeeps. Newer roads that have since been bulldozed out to haul logs and crossties. The old log homes are all gone, with only chimney rocks left to remind us that a family once lived there.

If Charley, Samuel and Jerry see it today, no doubt they would all say "Brewer Mountain sure ain't like we left it". *Submitted by: Roy Brewer, Jr., 4315 Hunt Drive, Huntsville, AL 35816.* Source: "The Paint Rock Valley" (Brewers)

The Carnes Tornado

In March of 1932, a tornado skipped across Jackson County from Paint Rock to Carnes. As a six year old boy, I remember the night well. The clouds were very dark and the wind was furious. It blew so hard the back door of our house came open. It took two men to close the door. When they finally closed it, the pressure was so great the house separated down the middle.

As soon as the tornado passed, my daddy was out checking on damage. We had some trees blown down, and the windshield of our

school bus was blown out, but our family and livestock were safe.

Daddy moved on to help others. He found houses burning everywhere. One neighbor lady was sitting out in a cornfield in water up to her neck. She was about 100 yards away from the place her home had been moments before. The house was completely blown away. The Baptist church was also completely destroyed. Benches from it were found across the mountain on "Big Coon".

Some people were killed and many were injured, including my daddy. He and some other men were trying to get some mules free from the debris that had been a barn. Daddy had just warned the others to be careful because the mules were hurting and might bite. He was standing behind one mule when it quickly turned and bit a chuck out of Daddy's leg.

Several people spent the night at our house that night. We had pallets everywhere! Some of the children went right to sleep, but not me. I didn't sleep a wink that night. *Submitted by: Robert Proctor Matthews, 1812 Moody Ridge Road, Scottsboro, AL 35768.*

Cotton Picking In Jackson County

I remember picking cotton in my early years. About 35-40 years ago. My father worked part of the Hurt farm in Fairfield. He planted cotton and corn.

Cotton picking started in late summer or early fall, depending on the weather, most days were from daylight to sundown. Some mornings with dew on the cotton. Sometimes you picked cotton down on your knees. The picker pulled a 'pick sack', which was a 6 foot canvas sack. When a hole was wore in the sack from dragging it on the ground, it was patched. The picker packed the sack till it was full, then the sack was carried across the shoulder to the cotton wagon, where it was weighed on cotton scales, and emptied into the wagon. The cotton pounds was recorded into a notebook.

It was fun to get to ride on top of the cotton filled wagon to the house at the end of the day. Dinner was often carried to the cotton field, and was eaten, sitting on a full cotton sack. When the number of pounds of cotton had been put into the wagon for a bale of cotton, daddy took it off that night to the gin at Hollywood to be sold.

When our cotton patch was all picked, waiting for more to open, we picked for neighbors. This is how we made extra money, for new school clothes, and other things needed.

The machinery of today that picks cotton, was used in daddy's cotton patch maybe the last year or so that he farmed. Today people no longer pick cotton by hand. It is a thing of the past. Kids of today have no conception of what cotton picking was all about.

Submitted by: Joyce Hammons, Scottsboro, AL
Source: Memories.

Dairy Days

The time was the 1950's. The work was rough. The weather was often bad. But, the bills had to be paid, and the cows had to be milked — twice a day — every day. What better way to raise two boys who needed to learn the values of hard work, perseverance, team work, a variety of skills and the need for more education and training in order to escape such drudgery. Maybe Daddy knew this all along and this was the whole purpose of the venture. If it was, the plan sure worked!

(I have yet to learn why a cow kept for its milk is often referred to as a "milch" cow.)

Anyway, the cinder-block dairy barn included four separate areas, all with concrete floors. The milking room, where the cows paid their dues, had four stanchions on each side to restrict the cows' movements while they ate during the milking procedure. Their udders were washed with a strong cleansing solution, then rinsed and dried. The milking machine was hung from a belt placed over their back and underneath. The four teat-cups were put in place, and the machine was turned on by attaching the hose to a vacuum line overhead. When the task was completed, the milker was removed and the milk was poured through a fine-meshed, disposable strainer. The cow was soon released and another was allowed in. They usually were moved in and out in groups of four.

From there the product was carried to the milk room where it was poured into a tank and allowed to flow over a chiller to cool it to about 35 degrees. Then it was bottled or put into ten-gallon milk cans and placed into a large chest-type cooler to await the truck which delivered it to its destination.

One of the favorite chores was bottling the milk. The hand-operated bottler consisted of a tank, and a capper. A six-bottle

carrousel allowed two bottles to be capped while two were filling, and the third position let the operator remove two finished bottles and replace them with clean empty ones. Half pints went to the schools. Pints and quarts were delivered to homes and stores. Cans were taken to the cheese plant or sold to larger processors such as Happy Valley Farms located in Rossville, GA.

To the left was a washroom where all the utensils were scrubbed and disinfected for the next use.

The fourth area was the feed room for storage of crushed corn, hay and supplement from a tractor-driven hammer mill. Running the feed mill was similar to being caught in a noisy Oklahoma dust storm.

Wintertime feed, called silage, was stored in an upright concrete silo, twelve feet in diameter and 30 feet high. Grain sorghum, millet and other grain crops were used. But corn seemed to do best. The corn was cut just after it matured, yet while it was still green. We used a machine called a silage cutter. The implement was pulled through the field behind a tractor, while it cut the stalks near the ground and chopped them into fragments small enough for the cows to consume easily. The cutters were extremely sharp as the youngest son can attest to, he only has to trim the nails on eight fingers now. After the stalks were chopped, they were blown into a wagon towed behind the cutter. The wagons were pulled to the silo and unloaded into a conveyor feeding a blower that forced the material up through a pipe outside the silo and over the top where it fell down inside. The feed was kept wet during the filling process which caused it to go through a natural pickling or preserving process. The cattle loved the feed, but the run-off from the bottom of the silo caused a terrible odor. Car windows usually went up before they reached our place, and the children on passing school buses rushed to raise the windows before they were stifled with the smell. I understand a bus full of the stench could accompany you all the way to Crow Mountain.

Dean's Dairy was located .7 mile north of Five Points on Tupelo Pike. It existed from the late 40's until mid 60's and was owned and operated by W. G. Dean with the help of his sons, Robert and William Jr. and other hired help. Submitted by: John Keller, 402 County Road 328, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

Sources: Personal Knowledge from sources.

The Fast Woodville Five

In 1928, Woodville High School was a 1-story, wooden frame building with the familiar white drop-siding seen on many old homes in the community. Out front was a well. The students took turns pumping the long handle to draw water and keep the buckets full in the classroom. Each student had a cup, usually tin, and filled it from the dipper in the bucket. The gym was a separate building just large enough to house the basketball court. The gym's walls defined "out-of-bounds" for the players. Seating was on a raised platform that cantilevered out from the court like a second floor balcony. Basketball was the center of attention for the students and the community.

The team members lived for basketball. After practice, the boys had chores to do — gather fire wood, feed the hogs, cows, chickens, work in gardens and fields, but after chores and on Sundays, when cousins came to visit, they to played year 'round basketball. The team competed against the four high schools in Jackson County: Bridgeport, Pisgah, Scottsboro, and DAR at Grant.

Wearing clean overalls and simple -plain dresses, the community members, who could get there and afford the 10 cents to get in, attended the games. Families walked out of the Cove, Kennamer Hollow, and off the mountain to cheer the team to victory.

The team members were Arnold Bishop, Garland Campbell, Tom Prince, Howard Kennamer and Henry Evans. The two substitutes were Sanford Roberts and Paul Evans. It was an exciting year for basketball. Arnold's brother, Edward, played for DAR and, with the ongoing rivalry between the two schools, the entire community turned out to see brother play against brother. Woodville also had a great coach, Cecil Chambers, recruited from Sand Mountain and wise in all the tricks of the game. With his experience, Coach Chambers leveled the playing field against the rest of Jackson County.

Henry Evans played forward, one of 12 children, they lived in Evans' Cove where the house still stands today. Howard Kennamer lived in Woodville, his father was a storekeeper and his sister was Ms Birdie Kennamer, a teacher at Woodville for many years.

Tom Prince lived on a farm off the Old Stage Coach Road. Arnold Bishop's family moved to Kennamer's Cove the year before, but Arnold wanted to finish school at Woodville so he walked the 3 miles to school.

Getting to an "away" game was always a challenge. However, the team members always managed to line up transportation for each game. Everybody walked to school. There were no school buses and very few cars. One or two of the few cars in the community would be available and a player or a store keeper would drive. The storekeepers helped in any way. Sometimes they even gave a player his ball shoes, if he did not have the \$2.98 to buy a pair.

The *Progressive Age* conservatively reported March 15, 1928: "The Woodville Basketball team was the winner of the Loving Cup ... (furnished by Drug Sundries Company) ... Pisgah was the contender in the finals and fought stubbornly for the first place, but were defeated by the fast Woodville five, who, exhibited some real basketball."



Bishop, Campbell, Prince, Kennamer, Evans, Chambers (Coach)

In reality, the county tournament, at Scottsboro, was a dog fight from end-to-end. The big game was between Woodville and Pisgah for the Jackson County Championship. The coach had trained the team well, they used every play in the book — it was war and any thing was fair. If a Pisgah player tried to take the ball away, the Woodville player knew how to clamp down with his arm — Pisgah was charged with holding and Woodville got 2 shots for a foul. The fast Woodville five was all over the court. If Pisgah was guarding the basket, Woodville could whip around and sink the ball from the foul line. Then it was back up under the basket, quick as an eye, leaving Pisgah behind and Woodville scored an additional two points. They were all over the court and it was two points every time they shot. Pisgah's players racked up fouls against Woodville time and time again. After Woodville shot the foul shots, a Pisgah player might even find the heavy foot of a Woodville player planted squarely on his foot when the teams jumped to recover the ball. Woodville did play some real basketball when they won the County Tournament that year, and to this day the old-timers in the community still talk about what a great team, what a great coach, what a great year for basketball it was in 1928.

The only members of the team still alive is Garland Campbell who lives in Scottsboro and Henry Evans who lives in Sheffield, Al. Henry went to work for TVA, moved around a lot, and both his family and Edward Bishop's family went to school and church together in Clinton, Tennessee, during the 1960's. Today Edward Bishop and his wife, Mattie Lou Clay Bishop, live at Butler's Mill. Submitted by: Edward S. Bishop, 6951 Butler Mill Road, Woodville, AL 35776.

Sources: Personal knowledge, pictures, and newspaper.

A Daughter's Memories Of Her Firefighting Father

I was only five years old and my sister, Vicki was seven when our dad, Lonnie Webb began his new job with the Scottsboro Fire Department in 1964. At this time there were only four paid firefighters: Chief E. V. Bishop, Assistant Chief Porter Dawson, Captain Floyd (Shank) Dawson, and firefighter Milbourn (Nip) Dawson. My dad made the new fifth firefighter. I was much too young to realize the danger that went with dad's new job. I instead saw only fun and excitement. When the radio went off, dad dropped whatever he was doing, plugged his flashing red light into the car, turned his siren on, and away he went to the fire that had called him away. Other things that I found exciting about dad's job were the parades, summer picnics, visits to the fire department and of course we all looked forward to the

Christmas parties. The firefighters made this a special time for their children and families with visits from Santa, good food, and time spent with each other. After all these years, the family Christmas party is still a tradition held today.

As I grew older, I realized there was much more to dad's job than just excitement. My sister would even beg him sometimes not to go to a fire. I became more aware of the dangers and sorrows that went along with fighting fires, the heart-breaking tragedies experienced from not able to save a family home, or watching a business go up in flames. It was especially hard to see the grief on dad's face after he had witnessed the loss of human life due to a fire. His first fatality stands out in his mind, not only because of the death he saw, but because there were children involved. Two little boys lost their lives in a house fire at Skyline. He has often said, "The loss of a child's life always tugs at your heart and mind". The most death he has seen at one time was when five children were killed in a house fire in the Jefferson community in the 1970's.

There is also the danger of wrecks that can occur when emergency vehicles are responding to fires as we are so sadly reminded of when two of dad's co-workers, Chief E. V. Bishop and Captain Floyd Dawson were killed in a wreck while responding to a house fire. It was a Friday night in 1967. The first football game of the year was being played in

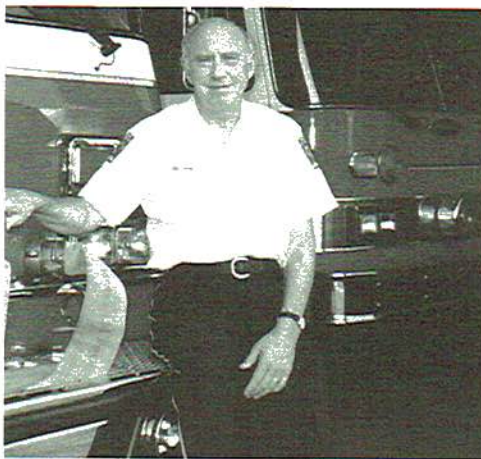
Scottsboro. Dad and Captain Dawson were on duty. Chief Bishop was on vacation but had dropped by the station to visit. While he was there, Hollywood called the station asking for assistance with a house fire they had. Chief Bishop and Captain Dawson were enroute to the fire when the accident occurred that took their lives. There would be even more losses to come. In 1981, Assistant Chief Nip Dawson lost his life to a lengthy illness. In 1990, retired Fire Chief Porter Dawson also died due to illness. This would be the last of the four men dad began his career with many years ago as a firefighter. Each one of these men had affected his life not only professionally but also personally. They had a special friendship that only a few ever find.

In 1978 my dad, Lonnie Webb was appointed as chief of the fire department. He has seen many changes occur during the thirty years he has worked with the fire department. There was only one station in Scottsboro and two fire trucks (one that pumped 750 gallons per minute and one that pumped 500 gallons per minute) when he was first hired. Now there are three stations, two trucks that pump 1,250 gallons per minute, two that pump 1,000 gallons per minute, an 85-foot ladder truck that pumps 1500 gallons per minute, a rescue truck, two grass fire trucks, one utility truck, two cars, and one pick-up truck. After he was hired in 1964 there were five full-time firefighters and eighteen volunteers. The department now employs thirty full-time firefighters and fourteen volunteers.

Although dad is nearing retirement, the fire department will always be special to my family and I. Dad's grandchildren still enjoy hearing all about his experiences and memories as a firefighter. The firefighting tradition continues in our family. Dad's first



Arlene, Lonnie, and Vicki Webb



Lonnie Webb

grandchild, Will Shelton began his career as a volunteer firefighter with the department in 1992 and was hired full-time as a firefighter in Huntsville in 1994. (See also Shelton Genealogy) Submitted by: Arlene Webb Allen, 2106 Alabama Hwy. 79, Scottsboro, AL 35769. Source: Personal Knowledge of Arlene Webb Allen

The House Where The Yankees Had Burned Holes In The Floor

When I was a young boy, probably 10 to 12 years old, my grandfather, Papa Dean, took me to a place where I had never been before. This place seemed to have a strange but special significance to him and to our family. I did not quite understand why but he wanted to be sure that I saw something there and that I did not forget it. My father had an automobile at that time and Papa Dean talked him into taking us there. At least he took us part of the way there. We could only get part of the way in the car and had to go the rest of the way "on foot". This was because it was in the summer time and the area was "grown-up" with high grass, weeds, bushes, etc. We walked around the edge of the mountain and a field of corn I think along what may have once been a field road. Papa had to make a way ahead of me. My dad lagged behind. I don't think either he or I were either really that interested in this trip. It was hot and "snaky" walking up through the fields. However, Papa sort of insisted that we make this journey. When we got to the "place" there was an old log house there. It was vacant and not in good shape but still standing and still had a roof. We went around to what I think was the back of the house. We went up into the "dogtrot" isle of the house and into a room through a door on our left. I don't know how many rooms this house had but it was more than one and was not two-storied as some people have tried to tell me — thinking it was the "Old Dean Home" which is still standing in Maynard's Cove.

Papa went into the room. There was a large stone fireplace on one side; I think it was on the right of the door where we entered. He then started cleaning off the floor. It was covered with loose hay or shucks. I guess the house had been in use to store hay or corn at that time. As he cleaned off the floor with his foot, Papa showed me numerous big, black, burned places in the floor. These holes did not go through the flooring but were big and deep enough to be easily found.

Papa's explanation for these burned holes in the floor was that the Yankee Soldiers came there and came into the house. They threw live coals from the open fireplace onto the floor as if they were going to burn the house down. Why they didn't complete the job we don't know. Maybe it was by the Yankee's mercy or by the grace of God, or as an answer to the family's prayers. Or maybe they never intended to burn it down but were just doing this as Papa said for "devilment" — I think that was the word he used.

I'm not sure who lived in this house during the time of the Civil War, but I understood that it was some of Papa's people. Also, I think that Papa had lived there himself or stayed there when he was a child.

Papa was very unfriendly to "Yankees". He wanted to be sure I saw this place and remembered it. I do remember it and am glad I got to see and experience this place. I understand, to a certain extent at least, his feelings. I'm sure any of us would have been very scared if it had been our house. However, maybe these particular soldiers deserve a little credit for not burning the place totally to the ground or perhaps they were under orders just to harass the citizens but had limits on what damage they could do at that time. At any rate the Civil War was a great tragedy. So was slavery. It was totally wrong. It had to be done away with, unfortunately at a terrible price. Lord, help us to learn from the past and help us by giving us the willingness and wisdom to voluntarily and peacefully change things that need to be changed both in our culture and in our individual lives.

In recent years I have wondered where this house is located and would like to visit that place again. I don't know where it is located. All I know is that it was somewhere around Tupelo. My dad does not remember this trip or the house at all. Papa Dean died in 1960. This house was still standing in the time of our visit which was probably in the late 40's. If you have any information on where this house is located or what happened to it, I would like to hear from you. Submitted by: Steve Dean as told to him by his father, William G. Dean, Jr. of 6720 Steeplechase Drive N.W., Huntsville, AL 35806.

Nexrad Doppler Radar



Nexrad Doppler Radar

The Nexrad Doppler Radar at Hytop, in Jackson County Alabama is a new addition for the small country town. The dome was put in place in April 1997. Rep. Bud Cramer was instrumental in getting the radar for Jackson County. The radar went into operation in July 1997. This radar will be a big plus for the county. *Submitted by: Book Committee.* Source: Public knowledge.

Stevenson Locals

A Scottsboro newspaper clipping dated December 18, 1873:

"The first party of the season was given by Dr. D.M. Graham last Friday night in his new commodious residence, about one hundred persons were present, and everything went off splendidly. Good music was provided and dancing was kept up until daylight commenced to dawn.

The supper prepared for the guest was deserving of special praise, no expense was spared. The long table was loaded down with good things. Altogether the affair was a perfect success, and Dr. Graham and wife will long be remembered by those who enjoyed their bounteous hospitality.

The bridal party of Dr. R.R. Cotnam, who on Thursday last, was united in wedlock to the pretty Miss Ellen Jones of the Southside, were at the party affording all present, the pleasant opportunity of saluting the fair bride.

H. Bunn's new store is nearly completed and is really a magnificent building. We are informed that Mr. Bunn proposes to give his friends a dance in his house before putting in his new stock of goods, which we are sure will be very pleasant.

Submitted by: Book Committee.

Source: 1873, Scottsboro Newspaper Clipping.

Outhouses

Call it what you will — toilet, privy, facility, splinter inn, hillside chapel, holey place, depository — the outhouse was a most essential part of early homes in Jackson County. Regardless of how well they were built (or ventilated), they were seldom pleasant places to linger, especially in the heat of the summer or the cold of the winter. Spiders were attracted to outhouses and one had to keep a sharp lookout for them. Snakes were also known to take up residence. The possibility of



meeting up with one of these unwelcome guests also hurried people on their way. Perhaps that is why large families managed to survive with only one such structure, usually located well away from the house.

An out of date Sears Roebuck catalog was a standard, dual purpose accessory in the outhouse.

Designs varied, from the basic cubicle with bench seat and single "one size fits all" opening, to a stepped bench with several openings of varying dimensions to accommodate the breadth of family members. Some little youngsters were known to have discovered the pitfalls of trying out "Papa's" more generous accommodations!

An ornamental opening might be provided in the upper part of the door to allow light to enter. A crescent seems to have been considered the traditional shape of this opening but not many were found in this area. More deluxe accommodations might even have a window! The user left the door ajar at night for added lighting.

Door locks were not considered necessary.

The reservoir was treated periodically with lime or wood ashes for insect control.

After dark excursions were so dreaded that some enterprising individual was inspired to invent a portable receptacle called a chamber pot, which could be kept under the bed for nighttime convenience.

Halloween, for whatever reason, seemed to inspire the boys to assert their masculinity by sneaking around at night and overturning these outbuildings. There was some risk involved in this sport — there was the danger of falling in the reservoir in the dark after the structure was toppled, and there was always the possibility that someone might be in residence.

After bathrooms moved indoors, some families kept the old facilities in reserve for a number of years, "just in case - ". *Submitted by: Committee (prepared by Ralph S. Mackey)* Sources: "Memories"

Paynes Drug Store

Paynes Drug Store, located on the corner of the Jackson County courthouse square. Paynes Drug closed its doors after 122 years of operation.

It was originally established in 1869 by Dr. W.H. Payne. The store was always a favorite meeting place. During the 40's and 50's, they provided curb side service, orders of hot dogs, ice cream and fountain drinks. They also made home deliveries, which boys made on bicycles. Sometimes as many as six "Soda Jerks" would be employed to serve the crowds.



Payne's (1997)

Payne's, as it is called today, is a restaurant, where young and old alike come for lunch. It is the only place in town where you can get the famous Hot Dog with the red slaw, which is the best you can find. Here you can also find homemade cakes baked fresh, and served by the slice. *Submitted by: Book Committee* Source: The Daily Sentinel newspaper, personal knowledge.

Pierce Mines

The Pierce brothers owned several thousand acres at Limrock in the McAllister Sinks and at Fork Mountain, located on the top of the Cumberland mountains, this area is now Skyline. The Pierces built a rail way that ran through Gentles Cove where a Tipple was located and continued on to the top bench of the mountain, Just above McAllister Sinks and on to a second Tipple and incline, North by Wininger to Fork Mountain to the third tipple, from here the tracks went to Big Hollow, where they stopped.

These same mines still contain coal today, although it has been many years since any mining has been done in them. The big rail car had a name, "Old Hulley". The miners named her this because they thought of mining as Hulling out the mountain side. A large mining camp was built for the miners to live in, in the McAllister Sinks. Coal mining was said to have been prosperous in this area during that time.

The men working the mines were not paid in money, but with brass tokens. These tokens were used as was money. They could use them to pay for medicines and even Doctors. The Pierce mining co. was headquartered in Buffalo, New York. The company

here had it's own bank and General store, they took care of their own. They served the needs of the miners, exclusively.

The path of the rail way ran across the property where Jack and Sis Wallingsford live, today. Upon buying the property about 30 years ago, they found parts of the track, spikes and even a wheel off "Old Hulley". Her grandfather, Benjamin Harrison Allen worked the mines. Benjamin was also my Great-great Grandfather. See story of Benjamin Harrison Allen. *Submitted by: Twyla Wallingsford*

Old Post Offices

The Scottsboro Post Office was established May 10, 1854, with James M. Parks as Postmaster. When James Lee Hancock went to work for the Post Office, it was located on Laurel Street. It later moved to the Proctor building on the east side of the square and then to its present location. He spent his last seven years there.

In earlier years, Hancock delivered the Route 2 mail and Virgil Bryan Gross delivered Route 3 and part of Marshall County. Gross would work in Marshall County route first and then meet Hancock at the same place every day to pick up the four or five bags of the Route 3 mail. He would then proceed on his route up the mountain and come off at Dobbin's Gap. It took eight or nine hours to work these routes in a buggy.

Hancock says the old rural carriers delivered the mail three times a week instead of six, as it is delivered today. They were not hired at a salary but instead, the job was bid on and the lowest bidder got the job.

Hancock remembered some interesting facts about some of the early Post Offices in Jackson County.

There was an old Post Office in Dry Cove called Hornet, located on the road between the Guntersville highway and the Aspel road. Johnny Mitchell was postmaster there for many years. Once when the Hornet Post Office needed a Postmaster, a man by the name of Gideon said he would take the job just for the money the P.O. took in. At that time the Postmaster got paid every three months. At the end of Gideon's first three months as Hornet Postmaster, he had sold one 2 cent stamp. That was his salary for the first three months!

The old Larkin's Landing Post Office was run by the father and sister of the late Ed Snodgrass, called "Cotton Ed", of Scottsboro. The father and sister became ill at the same time and there was no one to take care of the Post Office (which, by the way, was a small cigar box). Young Ed had a large cotton farm to see after and he had not time to fool around with the Post Office.

About this time one of the postal inspectors came by to check the Post Office. When he walked in the door and introduced himself, Ed grabbed up the little box and said, "Heah, man! Take this thing! Take it! Take it!"

Well, the inspector didn't want the Larkin's Landing Post Office but he got it just the same! That was the end of this P.O. It was located on part of what is now the Goose Pond Colony.

The old Collum Post Office was located near Randall's Chapel, off Highway 35 near the old Parks Campground. The Postmaster was Thomas B. Parks, who was also a Methodist minister. Many weddings took place there.

Mrs. M.R. Hayes, at age 94, remembered very clearly her wedding day. She said she was married in the yard at the old P.O. at Collum by the Postmaster-Minister Parks. Mrs. Hayes was the daughter of Tom Hollis who, for years, was the Postmaster of the old Sauta Post Office. The Sauta Post Office was one of the first established in the county. Mrs. Hayes remembered that, as a young girl, she used to keep the P.O. for her father when he had to be away for the day.

The old Parks Store Post Office was located on the road that leads to the Goose Pond Colony. One B. Brandon was Postmaster there for years. It had been run earlier by Carter McCullough. The Goose Pond Baptist Church also met at Parks Store from 1896 until 1904, Rev. Caves, minister. Many weddings were held there.

It seems that the Guntersville highway area was well blessed with Post Offices in days gone by. There was one in a little village called Dodsonville below Mink Creek, just past the bridge. And still another one somewhere between Goose Pond and Mink Creek called the Hunt's Store Post Office.

Little did the old Postmasters and rural carriers dream that in only a few short years the Postal employees would be enjoying the advantages they enjoy today. Not only do they zip around their routes in fine comfortable cars in a fraction of the time that it used

to take the carriers, but they have air conditioning in the summer and heaters in the winter. *Submitted by: the Committee.*

Source: Article written for the Daily Sentinel by Christine Paradise Summer, March 26, 1972.

Jackson County Railroad History

It's not so much that railroads came to Jackson County. They came through the county.

Geography put Jackson County in a strategic location — between Mississippi River markets and Chattanooga. Linking western markets to eastern seaports was a common 19th-century quest.

Chattanooga lies in the gap of the Cumberland Mountains formed by the mighty Tennessee River. The city lies at the center of an enormous "X" formed by mountains, rivers, superhighways and railroads.

By 1850 rails linked Chattanooga to the east coast. Traversing Jackson County was necessary for many westerners seeking trade with Atlantic seaboard markets. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, completed through the county in 1854, linked its namesake cities and included 24 miles of mainline track in the county.

Stevenson was created by land speculators anticipating the iron horse. In 1857 the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, building from Memphis, linked with the N&C at Stevenson. The M&C had to pay the N&C to use their rails from Stevenson to Chattanooga. This business deal survives to this day.

Bellefonte Station, later Hollywood, was created when the 271-mile M&C Railroad was built. County seat Bellefonte declined to have the railroad, making Bellefonte Station the nearest point on the line. Bellefonte's refusal was Hollywood's gain. Years later Bellefonte would be linked to the main line via a spur line to TVA's nuclear plant.

During the Civil War the railroads were at the center of most military operations in Jackson County. Opposing armies alternated operating and then destroying the rail arteries leading to Chattanooga. Stevenson was a major supply center for the Federal army while the bridge at Bridgeport and Scottsboro's freight station were sites of bloody skirmishes.

Shortly after the war the N&C began construction of the Sequatchie Valley Branch to serve coal interests north of Bridgeport. The portion from Bridgeport to Jasper, Tenn., completed in 1867, was extended to Pikeville, Tenn., in 1894. The remnant of this branch constitutes the Sequatchie Valley Railroad, a shortline headquartered in South Pittsburg, Tenn.

In the 1870s the expanding N&C was renamed the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Part of this expansion was the Orme Branch, a 10-mile spur originally known as the Dorans Cove Branch. Built in 1904, it was abandoned in 1942. The line diverged from the Sequatchie Valley Branch one mile north of Bridgeport, and terminated at Orme, Tenn., a coal mining settlement.

In 1879 a six-mile spur was constructed north from Lim Rock to the Belmont Coal Co. mines which supplied coal to the connecting M&C for a few years before the spur's abandonment.

The M&C was operated by other railroads until the panic of 1893. J.P. Morgan reorganized and consolidated many rail lines, creating Southern Railway, which operated the former M&C.

In 1913 six Southern passenger trains served Jackson County each day, stopping at Stevenson, Fackler, Hollywood, Scottsboro, Larkinsville, Lim Rock, Woodville and Paint Rock. Among these were the Memphis Special and, later, the gas-powered Joe Wheeler and the diesel-powered Tennessean.

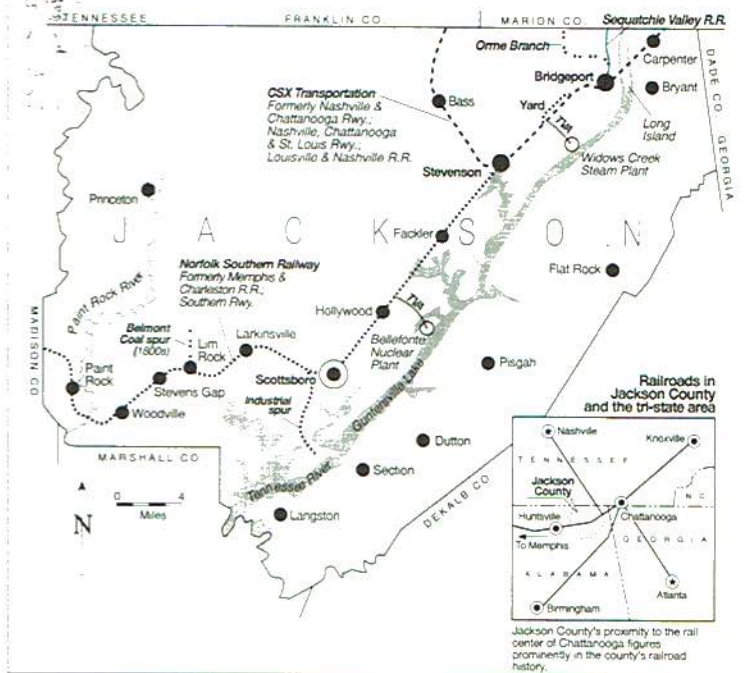
Paint Rock made history in 1931 when nine black men were pulled from a Southern freight train and charged with rape. Their controversial trials gained worldwide publicity.

The NC&StL mainline through Jackson County was part of that



Southern Railway FP7 3497, excursion train in tow, rolls past the Scottsboro freight depot.

Railroads in Jackson County



railroad's Chattanooga Division. The Dixie Flyer, the Dixie Limited and later the Georgian were passenger trains plying the "Dixie Line". The NC&StL merged into the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1957.

Railroad mail and passenger service in Jackson County ended in the 1960s, but freight traffic continues to grow. CSX Transportation, successor to L&N, retains an office in Bridgeport. The beautiful 1917 Spanish mission-style station is being refurbished to house historical exhibits.

Stevenson's handsome 1880s brick station is home to a history museum and the center for the annual Depot Days.

Norfolk Southern Railway, formed from the 1982 Southern/Norfolk & Western merger, has recently transferred ownership of the antebellum Scottsboro freight depot to the city. Plans are for a railroad history exhibit to be housed in the brick building. Scottsboro's former passenger station was removed from downtown several years ago and stands in a local resident's yard.

The tracks of two rail giants still cross Jackson County. For the most part those tracks follow the rights-of-way surveyed in the mid-19th century. Although life along the tracks has changed, the mission of the railroad remains the same. And Chattanooga still woos the iron ribbon from the west. *Submitted by: R. Daniel Proctor, 5728 Westover Dr., Knoxville, TN 37919.*

The Rock Store

The Rock Store was built at Skyline during the 1930's, and has always been "the" place to be, if you were a young or old person. Saturday and Sunday evenings were spent at the store, pitching horse shoe or playing checkers and dominoes. It never mattered how young you were, you were a part of the crowd and got your turn. At times there would be thirty to forty people playing the games.

There has been many owners and managers of the Rock store over the years, but every one of them were nice, friendly and liked by the community. The store was called a Commissary at first, when it was built during the time, Skyline became a community, through a government aided project.

I have fond memories of my childhood spent at the Rock Store. Having an older sister, I was allowed to be there a lot. Our home was less than 1/4 mile from the store. Thinking back to those happier times, I recall exactly how it was to enter those big old doors with bars on them.

The first thing I saw was a long glass enclosed candy counter. There was every kind of candy behind the sliding doors. Hershey bars were much larger in those days and they were only 5¢. So were all the candy bars, soft drinks were also 5¢. My favorites were those little packs of strawberry, peanut butter and Banana

kisses that cost a penny a pack and had five kisses in them.

The cash register was located near the candy counter and I can almost see Mr. Webb Hill Sr. and Mr. Gordon (Bobby) Wann standing behind the counter, eager to help me find what I needed. Mother and Daddy would let us walk to the store, as we lived so near. There was no need to fear our neighbors in those days. Everyone knew one another and kept a watchful eye.

At the store one could find kerosene lamps, oil for them, feed, seed, fertilizer, stove pipes, thread, needles, pins, cloth for making ones own clothes, buttons, zippers, caps, hats, Liberty overalls,

shoes both for men and women, as well as two or three styles for children. Plow lines, gloves, bridles and horse collars, hung on one side wall.



Many food and clothing items, as well as gasoline and oil were rationed at that time, because of the war. I can recall my mother having to

give sugar stamps, along with money, to buy sugar, when it was available. Mother kept those Ration Stamps high up in a cabinet, because without them you couldn't buy the sugar or lard.

Inside the store, and over to one side, hung long sticks of bologna and sometimes, you would see a cured ham hanging, but not often. Most folks on the mountain raised their own hogs for killing to have meat. Fresh eggs were almost always available. The residents could sell them at the store, just like in "Little House On the Prairie".

Fresh frying chickens were caught right out in back of the store in the chicken house. The store clerk tied their feet together and you carried them home, screeching and flapping their wings in all directions.

At one time the post office was located in the store, also a Barber shop (when Hattie and Alf Stewart owned the store.) There has been many changes through the years, but the old store has held it's own, very well, My only hope is ... "the Rock store will always be." *Submitted by: Book committee and Prepared by: Mary Allen Wallingsford, Skyline, AL*

Source: Personal Knowledge

The Rolling Store

When we were growing up in the 1940's and 1950's, money was in short supply at our house and there was barely enough for the necessities. Candy, gum, and cokes were luxuries we did not often have. When we did, it usually came from the big lumbering store on wheels that came by our house once a week. It came down the dirt road trailing a cloud of dust behind and bringing the necessities, and sometimes treats, to the rural homes of people who could not make it to town. It was called the Rolling Store. They were built on the style of a motor home, so the driver could just get up from his seat and walk into the store part. The back was big and boxy like a moving van and had shelves built on the walls to hold the goods. It had one, or sometimes two, doors in the side. There was a step where you could stand while the peddler filled your order. A board folded down across the doorway, and this is where he stacked your merchandise.

The ones that came by our house were Machen's, Wilson's, and Reed's. The Reed's Rolling Store was owned by our Uncle Jim Reed, and driven by his brother, Jack Reed. Daddy's nephew, Junior Light, drove the Machen's, at one time. Uncle Jack says that it was the most enjoyable job he ever had, but in the late winter or early spring of 1948, everybody seemed to run out of money at the same time. They all showed up at their stop asking for credit and buying large orders. He said that half of them were never seen again. One time, while trying to collect, he ran into a large white lightning operation. The people always met him at a stop on the main road, so he had to ask where they lived. He finally made all the right turns on all the right pig trails and found the house. The porch was covered in clean washed quart jars and he thought they were canning vegetables until they invited him inside. He said the smell of moonshine was enough to preserve your sinuses.

The rolling store carried a variety of goods such as cornmeal,

flour, sugar, bread, flavorings, lard, Kerosene, fat-back bacon, dry goods such as pants and shirts, feed for livestock, and other things the average household might need. Then there were the wonderful treats such as marshmallows, bubble gum, suckers, jaw breakers, candy kisses, licorice, cokes and other marvelous sweets. I can still remember the pleasant smell of the combined odors inside the store.

We didn't have money for the treats, but that wonderful man driving this wagon from heaven, would trade for such things as eggs, butter, and chickens. When the cows were giving milk or the chickens were laying, we could "meet the rolling store". If the chickens weren't laying, then we could sell them. The chickens were placed in a wire coop built across the back of the store, and there they would ride to their new home. When we were small, Mama usually did the trading, but as we got older, she would let us take care of it. She usually sat down and figured out, about how much we would get for our produce and what she had to have. If there was any left over, we could spend it on treats. Sometimes there was only a few cents left, so we made the most of what we had. Those were the best cokes I have ever tasted. We could make one coke last two or three days. The bubble gum and penny candy was divided and some ate theirs right away, while others of us would hoard ours, and eat a little at a time. Sometimes a big rat (my brother) would find my hiding place and help dispose of mine.

It made for a lot of beautiful memories of anticipation, selection, and the joy of receiving, something not many will ever know in this day of plenty. *Submitted by: Brenda Lusk, 402 County Road 328, Scottsboro, AL 35768.*

Russell Cave

Russell Cave is located eight miles west of Bridgeport, from U.S. Hwy 72, follow County Road 75 West to Mount Carmel, turn on County Road 98 and follow to park entrance on the left.

Russell Cave was used as a refuge for Indians. It provided shelter from the elements and cool in the summer. Nearby was a good water source and abundant game.

Artifacts left behind tell the story of the cave. Whether the users were family groups or hunting parties. What they ate, and wore, and the tools they used.

The rock out of which the cave was carved, was formed over 300 million years ago, at the bottom of the Inland sea, then covering the region.

Russell Cave National Monument

was established on May 11, 1961, when 310 acres donated by National Geographic Society, to the American people, were set aside to protect the site and its surroundings.

Some of the artifacts found in the cave are displayed at the Visitor Center Museum.

The initial excavation by the Tennessee Archeological Society in 1953 unearthed a great number of bone tools, jewelry, and pottery fragments, to a depth of 6 feet. A second excavation in 1956-1958 was to a depth of more than 32 feet. A third and final dig went another 10.5 feet in 1962. *Submitted by: Book Committee.*

Source: National Park Service Brochure on Russell Cave and Public knowledge



Russell Cave

First Monday

First Monday is a monthly gathering around the Court House Square. There are numerous stories about how first monday got started. The most widely known dates back to 1870. During that time the first monday in March and September was when the circuit court opened which drew large crowds of people county wide. Families came to town by buggies, wagons and walking. And

before long the men started trading horses. As the custom grew people started coming in every First Monday to swap horses and to catch up what was happening around the county. Soon they were trading dogs as well as other animals. Another tale is that once a month at the full moon the

Cherokee and Shawnee Indians would stop fighting and trade beads. According to articles taken from the Scottsboro, Citizen of 1900 stated to have a day set aside each month in Scottsboro, to be known as Horse Trading day which would bring crowds to town. Another article from The Progressive Age dated March 5, 1925, substantiated the origin of the present day first monday somewhat. First Monday market day where farmers can advertise their goods free of charge. The First Monday April 1925 will be known as First Monday Market Day, where much good will result from the business and good fellowship for the day.

Scottsboro has always welcomed the mass havoc of First Monday. The only city ordinance affecting the trade day is that no one be allowed to sell new merchandise, because it would conflict with licensed merchants. The First Monday Trade Day has grown from a monthly circuit court meeting to one of the largest events in the county. With vendors coming as far away as South Dakota. The largest First Monday is in September on Labor Day weekend with a record of 10,000 or more from all over the country. *Submitted by: Gary P. Hammons, 2514 Gwen Street, Scottsboro, AL 35768-3144.*



First Monday Trade Day

Scottsboro Freight Depot

The depot was built 1860, before Scottsboro was incorporated, and was a site for a minor skirmish during the War Between The States. There are very few pre-war depots left in the nation.

The depot is located at the corner of Houston and Maples Street.

It is stated to be the most important to restore because of its age. Once it is restored it will used as a historical headquarters and a railroad artifact museum. Restoration of the depot will be done by private donations and grants. *Submitted by: Book Committee.*

Source: The Daily Sentinel 1995



Scottsboro Freight Depot

Scottsboro Hotel - Jessica Hotel

In 1934, John Leroy Kelly and his wife, Melville Larcenia, moved to Scottsboro to become the operators of the new Hotel Scottsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were both natives of Ripley, Mississippi in Tippah County. They had six daughters. Mr. Kelly was born January 16, 1879 in Ripley, Mississippi. Mrs. Kelly was also born in Ripley on Dec. 14, 1883. Their move to Scottsboro was from a hotel in Red Bay, Alabama. They had also operated a hotel in Boaz, Alabama for a short time.

Mr. Kelly was a successful hotel man for he was of a disposition that instantly made friends. He was cultured and sympathetic and considerate of all people and his list of friends consisted of people from all over the country for they never forgot him.

Mrs. Kelly was also a kind, gentle woman who made everyone feel welcome. She oversaw the dining room in the hotel.

At this time Highway 72 was the only route between Memphis and Chattanooga. The hotel sits right on the highway and was a good location for travelers to stay overnight and have a good meal. Nearly every night all rooms were full.



Scottsboro Hotel, 1936

On April 26, 1936, at the age of 52, Mrs. Kelly died. Her daughter, Bessie Leocia (Mrs. Lowrey Smith), came to assist operating the hotel. While here, her only child, 7 yr. old Kelly, became ill with appendicitis and died in Chattanooga after an operation failed to save him. After

Kelly's death, his mother became very ill and laid for weeks in a Memphis Hospital. She recovered and returned to Scottsboro to help her father.

On Nov. 4, 1936, at the age of 57, Mr. Kelly died from a heart attack. At this time, Mr. Lowrey Smith came to help his wife run the hotel.

Shortly after the Smiths moved here from Mississippi, Victoria Kelly Keeton and husband Haskel Keeton moved to Scottsboro. They became the operators of the Jessica Hotel which was more of a boarding house.

While at the Jessica, in 1937, a daughter was born to Victoria and Haskel. They named her Martha Jane.

The Keetons gave up the hotel in 1942, when Haskel was called to the war. He was in the Navy during WWII. Victoria then began working at Word Furniture Co. where she remained for 37 years, until the store closed.

The Smiths remained at the Hotel Scottsboro until the year of 1956, when they returned to Mississippi where they had built a house.

The hotel had several operators after the Smiths. But it was never the same. Motels and new highways took travelers in other directions.

At the present, 1997, the hotel is still standing but is empty. It is truly a landmark of Scottsboro.

The Keetons daughter, Martha Jane, still lives in Scottsboro and is married to William Ben Gross, also a Scottsboro native. They have three sons, Bruce, Stanley and Bert who also live in Scottsboro.

The Smiths were buried at a small church cemetery, Weirs Chapel, in Ripley, Mississippi.

The Keetons, Haskel and Victoria, are both buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Scottsboro. Mrs. Keeton died on March 24, 1989, at the age of 79. Mr. Keeton died on May 4, 1995, at the age of 84. Submitted by: Martha Jane Keeton Gross, 887 Old Larkinsville Road, Scottsboro, AL 35768.

Sources: Memory and family records

Sheriff's Of Jackson County

David Griffith, 1820-22; David Coulfield, 1822-22; Silas Parsons, 1822-22; John O. Burton, 1822-31; Henry Norwood, 1831-31; Daniel Lucas, 1831-34; Alexander Riddle, 1834-40; John R. Coffey, 1840-46; John F. Cowan, 1846-49; John Snodgrass, 1849-52; John H. Norwood, 1852-55; J.J. Sublett, 1855-58; James C. Austin, 1858-61; Stephen E. Kennamer, 1861-65; W.R. Hill, 1865-68; J.J. Roberts, 1868-69; William I. Kirk, 1869-71; James R. Harris, 1871-74; S.H. McMahan, 1874-77; W.M. Grider, 1877-80; A.W. Shelton, 1880-82; Thomas J. Robinson, 1882-84; W.H. Dicus, 1884-88; J.L. Gentry, 1888-92; Thomas J. Robinson, 1892-96; D.A. Thomas, 1896-00; G.B. Campbell 1900-00; D.O. Austin, 1900-06; John L. Staples, 1906-10; R.O. Starkey, 1910-14; D.O. Austin, 1914-19; Mack Thomas, 1919-23; Henry Jones, 1923-27; Mack Thomas, 1927-31; Matt Wann, 1931-32; T.W. McBride, 1932-35; Mack Thomas, 1935-39; C.F. Simmons, 1939-43; Henry Jones, 1943-51; Lawrence Sebring, 1951-55; Anderson J. Knight, 1955-59; Fred E.



Sheriff's Wall

Holder, 1959-63; C.T. Dean, 1963-67; Robert Collins, 1967-83; Paul D. Mount, 1983-1991; Mike Wells, 1991- Submitted by: Book Committee.

Source: Sheriff's Office.

Shorty Machen Store

This Hollywood country store owned and operated by Shorty Carolyn and Robbie Machen. The building about 100 years old, has served the needs of the community.

Progress may have changed the way people live, but in the rural community, country stores still have their place, people stopping for last minute needs.

This old store was once run by Aubrey and Lewis Machen, then by Shorty, Carolyn and Robbie Machen. The family owned store is



Shorty Machen Store

located on Railroad Road in Hollywood. The store, where customers bought seed from bins, weighed on scales, and bagged. Fresh cuts of meats and cheese, produce, eggs, and milk.

Shorty added a deli on the side of the store, which Robbie manages. Customers stop mornings for a cup of

coffee, homemade biscuits, ham, sausage and bacon, or sandwiches and hot plate at lunch. Submitted by: Book Committee. Sources: Newspaper and personal knowledge.

Stevenson Depot Museum

The Depot was built in 1872, in Stevenson, Alabama. The depot was placed on the National register of Historic places in 1976. It opened as a museum in 1982. The museum brings back memories

of the area's past with displays of Indian heritage, railroad history, Civil War artifacts, and tools from early American farms. The depot museum is located on Main Street, Stevenson, Alabama.

The mission to save the depot building from destruction was a hard fought battle, but not in vain. This red brick



Stevenson Depot Museum

train station is symbolic of Stevenson. The Museum is open January, February, and March, Monday thru Friday 9-5. April 1, until December 31, Monday thru Sat. 9-5. Submitted by: Book Committee. Sources: Newspaper, tourism brochures.

Story-Telling And Tradin' Are His Business — And His Joys

(This Farm is Always Crowded)

Woodville - It's not yet 9 am., but already the yard is full of visitors to the farm on the bumpy Jackson County backroad.

Horace Hollaway, a big man dressed in Tuf-Nut overalls and a tan work shirt, is engrossed in storytelling. And his diminutive mother is busy hanging the wash on the clothesline and adding her "two cents' worth" occasionally.

It's been this way for almost 35 years at Thomas Cove Farm, the place farmers, physicians and politicians come to glean bits of the Hollaways' wisdom and look over the most unusual wares to be found anywhere.

"When I'm sitting out front, there's always somebody coming by to see us," Hollaway said proudly. "We were down here nine and a half years before Mama didn't have a big crowd for Sunday dinner."

But the traffic to the farm seems never to slack, and Hollaway recites a list of well-known local figures who "have eat at our table many a time." According to 77-year old Mattie "Miss Matt" Hollaway, there's "somebody here all the time for dinner."

Aside from Hollaway's gift of gab and Miss Matt's country cooking, the goods filling the farmhouse and outbuildings attract a variety of visitors.

The house is like a museum of furniture, musical instruments, glassware, and clocks reflecting years of rural life. In the living room, a collection of old-fashioned guitars, fiddles, banjos and ukuleles hang on the wall, and an antique phone and a collection of kerosene lamps sit in the corner. Some of the handsome pieces of furniture were made by Probate Judge R.I. Gentry.

One homemade banjo, well over 100 years, is worn by the strumming of hundreds of fingers. But Hollaway, 55, says he hasn't played in about 40 years. "Some of these have been given to me, and I bought a fiddle from a fellow in Scottsboro," he said.

The house has two rooms made from poplar logs that are more than 200 years old and were hewn with a broad ax and planed by hand. Another log room was "sold to a Tennessee pencil compa-

ny in 1905." Miss Matt admits her son "won't let go of anything," and shows guests her son's first chair and their first television.

Hollaway prides himself on having — or being able to find — just about any kind of merchandise people want. "If they want to buy something, they call me and I see if I can get it — and I usually can," he said. "When you see so many people and go to asking, you'll find something."

Hollaway's office is filled with cotton scales, washpots 200 and 300 years old, ox yokes, well dippers, pocket knives, a hoop cheese slicer, Happy Valley Farms milk cans, and an old-fashioned cash register. An antique roll-top desk is covered with books and cigar boxes. A storage building holds a huge chestnut log dug out by slaves and used to cure meat.

In the garage are a blue 1951 "hand-put-together" pickup truck, which Hollaway drives "to the station" now and then; a 1967 Plymouth Barracuda that "hadn't been driven in a month"; and a 37-year old mule wagon. A tag on the front of the truck lauds the Woodville High School Panthers and proclaims Jackson "Alabama's Most Beautiful County."

The fence around the farm is formed by hay rake wheels painted bright red.

Hollaway is quick to note that many of his possessions, including a large collection of cowboy hats, have been given to him by friends.

Although Miss Matt has a garden and her son tends to some 40 chickens, most of the work on the 233 acre farm is done by other people. Hollaway says that he and his mother are both in poor health and both of them were "supposed to be dead by now, but we're not." "I can't handle a bale of hay, and I haven't made a crop in 14 years," he said. "So I pass my days talking to people."

Hollaway, who moved with his parents from Pisgah to the farm, seems content in Woodville. "But when we moved here, I told my daddy I'd move with him but I wouldn't tell him I'd stay," he said.

So Hollaway sits — his dog Pluto at his side — and tells his stories to eager listeners. "Yessir, it seems like there's always somebody here to talk to," he said contentedly.

Source: The Huntsville Times, Melinda Gorham Joiner, Times Staff Writer (1981)

A Stroll Around The Square

Calling the roll of the "Alumni" - "Business and civic leaders," "shoppers and loafers," located on or near the Courthouse Square ... 1930's-1940's. Julia Thomas Roberts and Stanley Jones — Strolling Around the Square. (Special thanks to our contributing reporters and other assorted strollers: Claude Baker Jones, Elinor Miller, Sue Mae Powell, Robert Wann, Myron Gardner, Walter

Cook, Boyd Lee Turner, Ruth Pendergrass, Rubilee Smith, Bobby Harrington and Mary Stanley Bridges McGriff.)

Beginning on Broad Street at the home of Milo Moody and waving at daughter Red Wing, walking west on Peachtree to check out the Church of Christ location while Julia waves to her cousins, Sarah and "Oicke" Kelly; as we watch the "world championship" croquet game down the road. A little further down Peachtree on the other side we see the "Village Smithy," George Phillips, pounding out some wagon wheel rims and plow points. Crossing the street near the church, we welcome Frank Henshaw and sons, W. R. and Frank Jr., who have just opened the Scottsboro Funeral Home in the old Owens homeplace; then back eastward on Peachtree quickly and head due north on Broad Street to wave to Tom Brown in the Bergman Furniture store (formerly P.J. Skelton's "Noah's Ark").

As we begin the trek northward on Broad Street, stop at Carey and Charlie Beddingfield's Cafe (later Chaffin's Cafe) for a quick drink of water. Of course we might want to go upstairs to see Annie Ruth Bullard.

Naw, let's stop in and chat with Am Collins and Harvey Henshaw at (formerly) Fate Miller's Grocery (late moved diagonally across Broad) before going next door for a hambone at Caldwell's (cut by that supreme butcher, George Tolliver!). Oops, don't want to pass up Roy Gist's Studio without seeing if he will take a picture — no charge, of course!

Next, up to Robert Word's Ritz movie house, big smile at Kenyon Vinton as he collects tickets. Hello to David Hunt and Raymond James in Hunt's Grocery and then on to take a peek at the latest toys and say hello to Walter Sumner at Virginia Bryant's and Carter Hunt's Five and Dime.

Yea, there is John K. Thompson and Joe Dawson passing the time of day outside JohnWill Gay's First National Bank; J.K. and Joe's law offices are upstairs. Leola Matthews and Dougan Smith wave from the teller cages inside the bank.

Then skipping on to Scottsboro Hardware, there "Gully-Jumper" Boyd Turner hopping out with a big smile and warm greeting; John Clopton and Ike Erwin interrupt to put in their two-cents worth.

Before crossing Laurel Street, let's turn the corner, go west on Laurel and rush down to the hottest store in town — Izzie Derrick's (and later sons Waco's and Porter's) Red Hot Store; need to check on the overalls that just arrived.

"Watch out, Julia, here comes Nathan Sanders in his taxicab; and there's brothers Jack and Jasper Cox, tooling along behind him!"

Cross Laurel to see if a boxing match or cockfight has been scheduled in the vacant lot; Ode Bynum said no plans that night.

Going back east on Laurel to Broad, turn left at Gay Hardware, pass City Meat Market (formerly Caldwell's Market) on to "Skinny" Jones' store to see about a blouse for Julia; then on to J.C. Jacob's bank — oh yes, good old J.C., sometimes called "Elijah"! And who in the world is running the filling station on the corner?

Hurry across Willow Street to see if anyone new has checked into Jim Money's Scottsboro Hotel. Sure hope Loyd Money will give us a free ice cream cone — double-dip chocolate, please. Loyd. "Julia, we sound like 'free loaders'!"

Jumping across Broad Street to Cecil Word's Lumber Company, there's "Penny" Word whistling a tune that can be heard a mile away. Hustle back across Willow Road heading south on Broad to the furniture store (late Park's Store) and then sneak by the Pool Hall; "don't want to be seen looking into that evil place" and bump into Earnest Parks as he ascends the steps to his law office.

Whipping to the left around the corner at Broad and Laurel, there's Dr. Stanley and "soda-jerk" Albert Parks waving from Payne's Drug Store. Slow down a bit to smile at Cordye Brewster and her father. They run the "cubby-hole" grocery there (Wales Jewelry was there before "graduating" to larger quarters up the street).

Rupert Word is standing outside his furniture store and morgue (for the rest of your nights OR the rest of your days); ain't much business there this time of day. We'd like to see Cricket Powell's auto shop in the back, but we're too scared to pass through the morgue!

There's Julia and Blue Lay, Freddie Armstrong, Lavilla Ferguson, Sis Vaught, Ruth Pendergrass and Virginia Keeble in Lay's stirring 'em up. Then there's "Fuzz" Keeble and brothers, Hugh and Bobby, working on shoes (later, during the war, "Fuzz" worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week repairing shoes for the



Horace Hollaway & dog "Pluto"

military). Ah, there's Topsy Holman and someone working on Virginia Bridges' hair in Scottsboro's best beauty salon.

"Come on, Julia, let's get a move on it."

"No, Stanley. Miss Sallie Rosson has a new shipment of hats from Paris, and I want to be the first to stop and enjoy them."

"Okay, Julia. You always have your way! Ooh, ooh, too late Julia. I think I see Neta Airheart, Alice Jones, Margaret Michaels, Maude McCutcheon, Julia Boggus and Winnie Michaels already there! We'll have to double-back here later."

"Julia, I wonder if Dr. Robert Bridges is in his office, next to Rosson's store? Listen up, Julia, those dulcet tones are coming from upstairs (in the Rosson building) as T.J. Childress strums his guitar. There he is sitting out on his window sill."

Now we must see what's playing at the Bocanita Theatre, run by great promoters Grace and Claude Bobo; of course the building is owned by Aunt Tex Snodgrass.

Yep, it's time for a haircut — for Stanley. Who will be doing the job, Dorsey Austell, Wheeler Peters or perhaps Claude Garland?

Wave to that cute Elizabeth Johnson as she scurries about, a mile a minute, as she and James Brannum wait on Mary Stanley

Bridges, in Elizabeth's dad's (Walter Johnson) meat and grocery market. Isn't that the pretty Hazel Bryant (Alspaugh) going up to her office over the Johnson's market?

Hello to Harold Foster and Bob Jones and Charlie Brewton; ain't no legal business today (their offices are upstairs) so they are trying to drum up

some business on the street — always working! Julia wants to check with optometrist, Dr. B.K. Kelley, upstairs about an eye exam.

C.O. Reid, chomping on his cigar, smiles and looks up as we pass the State National Bank. Hello to Bill and Alvis Wales at their jewelry store while they wait on Mary Jane Hodges. There's A.L. Couch collecting bills for Alabama Power.

Plenty of noise coming from next door at Presley-Hodges Drug Store. No wonder! There are those fabulous brothers and grandsons of "Uncle Crockett" Hodges, playing pranks on "Rancie" and Grover C.

And there goes that smiling soda jerk Charles David Presley as he gives curb service to Mary Kathryn Kennemar, Jewel Henshaw, Mary Elizabeth Snodgrass, Berta Ruth Butler and Peggy Griffith. Heck, Stanley is smiling also, with envy. Well, must see Carl "Doney" Brannum, Doris Wann and Agnes McCord at the Quality Store before we skip on to Jordan/Skidmore's.

"Stanley, I think I see Jenny Hodges, Berta Page and Kate and Raymond Bradford from Hollywood shopping there."

Turning left on Market, walk up to Parker Campbell's *Sentinel* office. Looks like Brad Shelton, Julian, Paul and Mary Evelyn Campbell are playing tennis in their yard at the Campbell home diagonally across Willow. Wait, must glance around the corner to Brother Jones' Cumberland Presbyterian Church and across Market to Brother Sturdivant's Methodist Church (later to become the post office lot after the Methodist Church burned and was moved). Hello to Mrs. Gladstone in her Beauty Shop.

"Stanley, let's rush up Willow to Prentiss Snodgrass' Flower Shop to see if he is preparing flowers for a wedding or a funeral, then on to Mary Cotton and Annie Lee Webb's house to learn whose wedding gowns they are making."

"Yes, Julia, you always have an eye for the beauty created by those wonderful people; let's go!"

Now back west on Willow and then directly south on Market past the Methodist Church to see if Virginia Lipscomb is in her father's store. Nope she ain't there; but Julian Hambrick is. Wave to Polk McClendon in his meat market. We have not met Mr. Templeton who runs the filling station next door, but we must do so soon.

At the corner, take a quick left on Laurel again and wave to "Chec" Coffee in his 24-hour cafe where the *Chattanooga Times* is

dropped off at 4 a.m. each day, prior to being picked up by delivery boys Hank Downey and James and Moses Brannum.

Step out into the street to see if any emergencies are happening down at Dr. Rayford Hodges' Hospital. Nope!

Run across the street and turn left (south again) on market, and there's Wayne Wood's Grocery (formerly the Bobo's silent movie theatre). Is Roy Ambrester in there? Next door is McAnalley's Furniture store and (ugh!) another morgue.

Must stop at Reid Sundries (formerly Holland Drugs) to enjoy one of Elizabeth's tasty special hot dogs with Ed Boyd, Big Jim Moody, Blanche McCutcheon, Dovie Lipscomb and Baker Jones. (When John T. Reid was drafted for military service, he and Elizabeth closed their hang-out place, John T. Reid saying he was "going to Hitler's funeral" — and he did!) Upstairs are two well-known lawyers John Snodgrass and John Will Proctor. Also up there is dentist Dr. Thomas Griffith.

"Wait, Julia, almost forgot to check on the mail at the post office (Jack Reid, postmaster) before we go by and see Hal Word at the Chevy dealership. Look at the winsome Howard Edward "Toad" Phillips checking out a Chevy! Prof. Phillips (agriculture at J.C.H.S.) will 'buy', for he will be persuaded by the master salesman, Monroe Cook!"

What is that small building next door? Of course it's Jim Benson's *Progressive Age* and former home of Bruce Young (later Dr. J.L. Lynch's office).

On to Claude Payne's grocery store and his side-kick, Cris Grigg, and then on to Joe Austell's barber shop — a heck of a checker player, he is.

Here comes that laughing, loveable Cecil Childress from his hardware store. Now on to Benson's Ford Motor Company; looks like Emmet Michaels is trying to persuade Mary Dew Sentell and Dedie Allen to buy a Ford! And there's "Cracker" McAnally working on a car. Now ain't that an interesting sight in front of the Ford place. There's Pete Hancock in his horse-drawn laundry buggy, giving his horse a drink at the old watering trough in the middle of the street with his side-kick/helper Robert Wann, dozing in the back of the buggy, and here comes Top Snodgrass and Elmer Brandon to water their horses, too.

Before crossing the street, look up Peachtree to the east to see if Brother Minks' Baptist Church is still there. Funny thing, on Sunday evenings, the kids would go to all three services for young folks — Cumberland Presbyterian's Christian Endeavor, First Methodist's Epworth League, and the Baptist's B.Y.P.U. (more than funny, so exciting and delightful! So much courting and teasing going on at those services — best time of the week! Not sure how much of the Scriptures were learned, but oh, how much in human relations!).

Crossing Broad Street and turning west on Peachtree, there's Wyatt Stewart sitting on his folks' porch. Another 100 yards or so is an office building and boarding house; Mickey O'Brien boarded some of his basketball recruits upstairs. Directly south is a walk-through to the County Jail and Sherrif Henry Jones; there's Bebe and Bill. Returning to Peachtree, there's another furniture store; Fate Miller's Grocery Store (the one that used to be on the west side of Broad), Horace Armstrong's Dry Cleaners; and City Hall with Mayor J.D. Snodgrass and policemen Fate Parsons, Houston Dicus, Vernon Thomas and Charles Simmons. The City Library is upstairs — hello to the lovely Eliza Hackworth. Hey, there is the pretty Sue Mae Powell, the founder of the library! There's the City Jail in the back.

So the grand tour of the SQUARE is completed; BUT WAIT! We must go to the COURTHOUSE to call on the County officials; Probate Judge Jim Benson, Tax Collector Coley Page, Tax Assessor Bently Thomas. Funny, funny there's Howard Kelley coming down from the belfry of the Courthouse.

"Stanley, have you ever played hooky from school by hiding up there?"

"Too many times, Julia; too many times!" Submitted by: Stanley Jones, 4046 Tuxedo Rd NW, Atlanta, GA 30342.

"Alabama Trail Of Tears Designation"

Jackson County residents spearheads the designation of the Trail of Tears overland route through Jackson County and Alabama. Jackson County residents that serve on the Alabama Trail Of Tears Corridor Committee are Mitchell Adams, Joan Manor, Glenn (Pinky) Bradford, Missy Bradford and Patsy and Jerry Davis.



North Side of Square 1940. Courtesy of Gist Studio.

In 1993 while Jerry and Patsy Davis was on a vacation to Helen, Georgia, they visited the start of the Appalachian Trail. While reading the history, Jerry told Patsy, "we have designated and developed the Appalachian Trail, the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail, it is a shame that the "Trail Of Tears" has not been designated. When I get back to Jackson County I am going to work on trying to get the Trail of Tears designated. This is one of the most significant trail in history, this set the Indian policy for the rest of United States history, that is remove the Indians from their homeland and place them on reservations. Over 4,000 Cherokee died out of a tribal population of 17,000, nearly a fourth of the total population on the many removal routes know as the Trail of Tears. I know Alabama is rich in Indian Removal history with Alabama being homeland to four of the five civilized tribes of the southeast. This is why Alabama has more Indian Removal routes than any other southern state".

When Jerry returned to Alabama, he went to work and researched the history and obtained, from the National Archives, the actual invoice that was used to bill the U.S. Government for moving 1,070 Cherokee from Ross' Landing, near what is now Chattanooga, Tennessee to Waterloo, Alabama. This overland Trail of Tears Route came right through Jackson County and followed closely to what is now U.S. Highway 72. Over 300 Indians escaped and ran into the woods near what is now Scottsboro, from this overland route. This may be descendants of the one tribe of Cherokee that never moved west and occupied land in Jackson County.

Jerry, wrote letters and gained support from President Clinton, Senator Howell Heflin, who wrote Jerry a letter and stated, "that is time we recognized the first settlers of Alabama that shed their blood, sweat and tears on Alabama soil". Congressman Bud Cramer and former Alabama Governor James Folsom, Jr. Jerry, along with Darla F. Graves, executive director of the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission, spearheaded the legislation for the Trail of Tears Corridor of Alabama, as Joint House Resolution 95-346 signed into law by Governor Fob James, Jr. on July 13, 1995.

Jerry, and Trail of Tears historian Mr. Richard C. Sheridan wrote the text for the first Trail of Tears historical marker in Alabama. Jerry, also obtained approval for text and obtained donations to purchase the historical marker. The first marker was installed in Waterloo, Alabama October 14, 1995. Mr. Richard Sheridan and Jerry Davis wrote the historical text for the second Trail of Tears marker for Alabama. This marker will be placed near Alabama / Tennessee state line. This will be the first Trail of Tears Corridor of Alabama marker to bear the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission logo. Jerry along with Alabama Indian Affairs, executive director, Darla Graves obtained property and permission to place the second Alabama Trail of Tears Corridor Historical Marker in Jackson County on U.S. Highway 72 near Bridgeport, Alabama. AWA along with the Alabama Trail of Tears Corridor Committee hopes to place Trailblazer signs on the Highway 72 trail, making a historical scenic tour through the Alabama Trail of Tears Corridor.

AWA is the first sponsor and helped originate the Annual Trail of Tears Commemorative Day and Motorcycle Ride. This event drew over 2,500 motorcyclists from all across the United States and is now the largest organized motorcycle ride in the south. This ride generated over \$250,000 for the state and local economy in 1996.

History for Alabama Waterfowl Association and the Trail of Tears was taken from archived information by AWA's officers. Submitted by: Historian Gary Benefield, 3928 Highway 168, Boaz, AL 35957

Source: Alabama Waterfowl Association Archives and History File



Alabama Trail of Tears Designation

Trek Up Tater Knob

A hike through the woods, highlighted by a picnic at noon, would probably bore most of today's teenagers. To kids of the depression years of the late 1930's when pleasures were few, simple, and of necessity, inexpensive, such an outing was something to be anticipated for days ahead and remembered fondly for the rest of the years that follow, whatever their number.

A warm bright spring day in late April-twenty or so teenagers armed with well-filled, brown paper bags, a coach-teacher who lived young people, was forever young-at-heart and always Dan Cupid's number one assistant: these add up to sheer joy when just being alive is a heady potion.

Coach Mickey O'Brien was taking his civics class on a picnic! How slowly the week passed, but Saturday did eventually arrive. We met at a previously agreed upon site and started our trek to Tater Knob. We walked north on Houston Street until it dead-ended and then found our way across a lush meadow known as Skelton's Hollow. At it's north boundary was the foot of Tater Knob.

Tater Knob was no ordinary mountain. It stood slightly apart from it's neighboring mountains as though aware of its uniqueness. The slope of Tater Knob is steep, starting at the very bottom, so it was no easy stroll to climb. But when you are sixteen, the sun is shining, the sky is blue enough to rival October, the air is heavy with the scent of honeysuckle, and the birds are vying for top honors in singing, the steep climb was not a real struggle. We were young and "invincible"; the world was our oyster! What was one small mountain!

The top of Tater Knob is perfectly level and almost square, being approximately fifty to sixty feet on each side of it's four sides. Once on top, we sat down to catch our breath. Among those present were: Herbert "Dusty" Roden, Mose Brannum, Stanley Jones, Claude Baker Jones, Sam Simmons, George Dicus, William Derrick, Buron Thomas, Homer Morris, Howard Green, Robert Morris, John Ed Johnson, Opal Dean, Annie Dee Carter, Mary Lou Hughes, Elizabeth Johnson, Jane Starkey, Mildred Jenkins, Ann Marie Smith, Virginia Lipscomb, Virginia Downey, Opal Coffey, Julia Thomas, and of course, our chaperone, Mickey O'Brien.

Not only had we carried sack lunches, we also brought large squares of heavy cardboard. Now came the most important part of our



Tater Knob Revisited, 1992 L to R. John Clopton, Walter Proctor, Claude Jones

entire journey. The boys went back down Tater Knob to the point where the incline began to get very steep. One of the girls would sit down on a square of cardboard right on the edge of the flat "table top" and give her makeshift cardboard slide a push to get it moving. Down the steep grade she flew, shrieking at the top of her voice, gaining momentum by the foot. The boys had the task (or was it the pleasure?) of stopping the girl's headlong flight down Tater Knob. There were always more than enough manly arms to grab the girl and "save" her. It would be impossible to say who had the most fun ...

When hunger and exhaustion drove us to our brown bag picnic, we all sat around the "table top" of Tater Knob and ate, laughing and teasing each other about who saved who on the wild sled rides. Food never tasted better, before or since.

The hours passed so quickly. We hiked down the back-side, enjoying the woods and wildlife and filling our pockets with the sweet shrub we called "sweet bubbas". We came off in Riley Hollow, walked to Tupelo Pike, and followed it into town. The memory of that day is so vivid! A man who cared enough to give up his Saturday for us made it possible. I salute Guy "Mickey" O'Brien, coach, teacher, friend of youth, and a great human being. *By permission of Julia Thomas Roberts.*

Triple Hanging

In 1856, Henry Porter came from New York to die, as he and his friends thought, of a lingering disease, in the mountains of North

Alabama. He purchased land and built a home on a bluff on the Tennessee River, near Bridgeport, on Sand Mountain which became known as "Porter's Bluff".

Mrs. Porter, along with a niece, Miss Susan B. Standish, a direct descendant of Miles Standish, turned the Porter home into a boarding house for girls. The Standish School was one of the first, on the upper end of Sand Mountain. Miss Standish was a wealthy woman and often made loans to residents of Long Island.

Sunday afternoon, March 25, 1883, about dark, Miss Standish and Mrs. Porter were startled by the report of fire arms, near the home. Looking out, they saw four men. A shot rang out, the bullet came through the door, this was followed by other shots and yells. The men entered the house, demanding \$500. There was no money in the house. They set the house on fire and the Porter family had to run for their lives. According to the Chattanooga Times, the night was filled with horror. Luckily all the students, though frightened, escaped unharmed.

Mrs. Porter ran down the mountain, barefoot in her night clothing to spread the alarm, of what had taken place. It is said, that fright and exposure, led to total blindness of Mrs. Porter. George and Asbury Hughes and John Grayson were arrested for the crime, and were put in jail where they remained until their trial in June the next year.

The fourth man, George Smith was not arrested until shortly before the trial. He was shot and captured in the state of Tennessee, and was brought back to Scottsboro for trial. Smith was a bad man with a bad reputation. He had killed a man by the name of Street, before this house burning ordeal. The Hughes boys were around 18 and 20 years old. Their father lived in Rhea Co. Tennessee.

The jury returned a guilty verdict and sentenced George Smith, George and Asbury Hughes to be hanged, and John Grayson to the penitentiary for life. Their cases were appealed to higher court but were confirmed. There was so much interest in this case and the excitement was so intense, the authorities feared an outbreak of trouble.

Sheriff, Thomas J. Robinson, called in a strong force of guards. The day of the execution, the town was filled with people from all over the county. Many threats to release the prisoners were heard. The people thought the punishment would be too harsh. Many folks thought the men were innocent and that the Governor would postpone the hanging.

The feelings were, that the extreme youth of the boys would have some bearing in the verdict, but didn't. Hon. J.E. Brown who had helped prosecute them wired the Governor for a stay of execution but the Governor denied the request. The execution was carried out. The boys requested baptism by immersion, at 11 o'clock J.J. Beeson of the Baptist faith immersed them all in a bath tub in a room near their cells. The Sacrament was also given.

While all this was taking place, the crowd outside began getting restless and demanded that the prisoners be allowed to speak. George Hughes was brought to the window by Sheriff Robinson and made the following statement: "Gentlemen, I want to call your attention to some facts. I have been treated badly. I have been convicted, and I am innocent. If you hang me, you hang an innocent man. I was a quarter mile below Shellmound the night of the burning I hope the people of Jackson County will never hang another innocent man. I hope I will meet you all in heaven."

Smith spoke next, and said: "I want to say that I have got to die today, but I am innocent. I have done some things, but didn't do this. You must live religiously and do right. Goodbye."

Asbury Hughes said: "Gentlemen, I am going to die, but I will tell the truth, as God is my witness. I am innocent of the Porter house burning. When you pull my neck for that, you hang an innocent man. I advise all young men to stay home and not go out at night. This is all I have to say."

After the 51st Psalm was read, a prayer offered and a song "There is a Fountain filled with Blood", was sung, the prisoners were led to the scaffold. The crowd surged up to the fence and many yelled, "tear down the enclosure, we want to see the law carried out." The guards formed a line, with weapons drawn. L.F. Whitten, a Methodist Minister, and Judge Talley made short speeches to the crowd.

The deputy Sheriff, John C. Johnson, cut the rope and the prisoners were hurled into eternity. According to the "Montgomery Advertiser", "This is the first instance where a white man was executed for arson in Alabama."

To this date no other man has been executed by order of a Jackson County court. *Submitted by: The Book Committee.*
Sources: Newspaper, history and Tales of elderly.

Uncle Homer's Store

The front of Uncle Homer's store faced the freight depot and the railroad tracks. The store, at the corner of Railroad Avenue and S. Houston, belonged to Homer and Mildred Woosley from the late '30s to the early '50s. It had wavy sheet-glass windows on either side of the front door. The back door was at the side of the building. A dirt alley behind the store led to a cluster of houses where some of the sawmill hands lived. At almost any time of day one or several of the kids from back there were in the store to get "a penny's worth" or just hanging around the candy with an empty hand but a hopeful face — and rarely left without some Double Bubble or a jawbreaker.

A fat, black stove at the rear of the store provided heat in the winter. The stove pipe extended up from the stove then made a 90 degree turn to the back wall and spewed grimy coal smoke to the outside alley. A long wooden bench sat against the back wall a safe distance behind the stove. Two open screened doors and a window cooled the building in the summer.

Shelves along both walls held soaps, sugar, lard, some canned goods, and snuff. Bruton snuff came in a glass with a metal lid. When the glass was empty, it was washed and used as a drinking glass or for canning jams and jellies.

Counters were in front of the shelves on both sides of the store from the front almost to the back. Glass enclosed display cases sat on most of the counter tops and held such items as candy, thread, needles, medicines like SSS Tonic and Black Draught, and small bags of loose tobacco and packs of thin, translucent papers for roll-your-own. Low, partitioned bins on the outside of the counters held potatoes, onions, dried beans, and maybe some fresh produce.

Near the rear of the store was a long, bare counter used for weighing and wrapping and slicing and getting grocery orders together. Uncle Homer also cut chewing tobacco here. It came bulk and could be sold by the single chew. And there was some kind of cooler for foods that would spoil.

But the store's centerpiece seemed to be a bright red metal box that opened on top and had CocaCola written in white letters on its side. It was full of cracked ice that melted and left icy water that caused small hands to move quickly when they reached for a Grape Nehi or Orange Crush in a brown bottle. The bottle opener on the outside of the box had its own cap catcher which filled and spilled over onto the floor before the end of the day.

Running a weekly or monthly grocery account was common practice. Charge purchases were listed in a folding receipt book. The person's name was printed on the end of the book which was filed name-up alphabetically in a wooden box. Long blocks of cheese came in the boxes. But the books fit perfectly, almost as if the boxes were designed for the books. Rarely was the total grocery bill paid. Each week the customer made a payment, bought more goods, the date and amount recorded, and the total carried forward. Grocers carried hundreds of dollars on paper year after year. Much was never collected.

Most computations were done using pencil and paper. There were no computers and calculators were expensive. Some merchants did have an adding machine or a manual cash register. For the others it was their brain, additions and subtractions written on a paper sack and entered in an account book, a cigar box, and their pants pocket.

Fridays were payday, and the grocery store stayed open later on those days. Both Friday late afternoon and Saturday were big grocery buying days. Most of the time the whole family came — like a holiday every weekend.

Other than the weekend the busiest time for the store was the noon hour. In small towns everywhere during those years, grocery stores served as diner and restaurant. Uncle Homer and Mr. Red Lewis on another corner usually split the lunch trade from the Underwear Mill. The workers from there and the freight depot came through the front door. Nearly everyone else came and went by the back door as did the folks from the laundry down on the corner of Hwy. 72. They were a lively bunch. They ate cheese and bologna — sliced by hand — some crackers, maybe Vienna sausage from the can, and sometimes a bag of peanuts. They ate Moon Pie and washed it all down with a Coke or R.C. Some would straggle back toward the laundry as they ate. But most of them hung

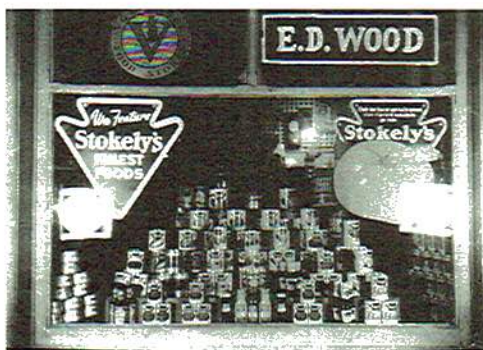
around and swapped stories until work time. They joked and jostled and teased. And pitched bottle caps and bet on who could land one closest to a crack in the floor.

Owning and working in a grocery store left little time for other things. Hours were early to late, six days a week — stores did not open on Sundays. Aunt Mildred came to the store mid-morning to bring lunch, do the banking, and work during the noon hour. She drove home about mid-afternoon. The evening closing time was flexible. Along about dark Uncle Homer scattered a sweeping mix — a dark red sawdust-looking compound — over the pine floor, stained dark with time. When customers stopped coming, he locked the doors and latched the heavy wood shutters over the window. He counted the day's money, bagged the coins, and put the folding money into his wallet. Then he stepped onto the sidewalk, locked the back door behind him, fastened the keyring that held at least a thousand keys to his belt loop, and walked the same mile and half route home every evening, carrying a bank bag full of coins and wearing several hundred dollars on his hip.

It's now 1997. The freight depot is falling down. There's no Underwear Mill at the foot of the hill. The laundry building stands silent. Uncle Homer and Aunt Mildred are dead. So are most of the people who came and went through Uncle Homer's store. *Submitted by: Mary Jane Bishop Lands and Glenda Faye Bishop Jacoway.*

The Legend Of Wood's Grocery Store

Wood's Grocery Store opened in 1912 and remained a well-known Scottsboro business establishment for the next half century. E. D. Wood who was known by his friends as Don Wood sold his farm in the Goosepond Community and moved to Scottsboro with his wife, Ella, and four children, Wayne, Delbert, Sid and Berith. The Wood family moved into the antebellum-styled house known as the Almena Caldwell house located near the Scottsboro Heritage center. (The old John Proctor Estate) on



E.D. Wood Grocery

South Houston Street. Don Wood opened his grocery business on the "square" surrounding the Jackson County Courthouse where it remained until 1953. Don Wood's oldest son, Wayne, took over the business when he retired at the end of World War II. In 1953, Wood's Grocery was much altered and moved to a new location on U. S. Highway 72 across from Patrick's Lumber Company.

In the early days of Wood's Grocery the economy was very unstable, and operating a small business was tough. Many of such businesses failed. Grocery stores usually sold goods to families on credit for months at a time. Most of the risk turned out good, even though some went "sour" and resulted in heavy losses. Merchant Don Wood often went to great extremes in helping those who needed help. In some instances it took years for the folks he helped to pay him, but they always remembered him for his kindness.

Wayne Wood followed in the footsteps of his father and successfully operated Wood's Grocery until he retired in 1962. Wayne and his wife Lyda raised three daughters, Virginia, Sarah and Mary; and one son, Donald Clayton. All of the children at various times worked for their father in the grocery business until they were

married and had families of their own. At family gatherings, the children and grandchildren often relive fond memories of the store and what it meant to them in their youth.

Parker W. Campbell, in an article appearing in the *Progressive Age* on February 10, 1959, wrote: "Back in the earlier store days, like many of the credit stores today, when a customer comes in and pays up, the merchant makes him some sort of little gift to express appreciation for business. I traded on credit with Don Wood for many years and ever time I paid the grocery bill he would say: 'Wait a minute, Parker, I want to send the children some candy.' If the amount I paid was pretty big, we got a pretty big sack of candy: if not so big, then a sack of candy in proportion. The 'kids' at home by this token always knew when the grocery bill was paid and whether it was a big payment or a small one." *Submitted by: Clayton Wood, 12019, Butternut Lane, Knoxville, TN 37922.* Sources: newspapers, deeds and personal knowledge.

"Childhood Memories Of The Sights And Sounds Of Wannville"

The home of William A.J. and Margaret E. Carlton Wann at Wannville was a beautiful and majestic home with a large kitchen which included a huge fire place. Memorable sounds are of a well organized farm and mercantile business. It was a thrill to awake to the sound of cattle, sheep, Geese, Chickens, the pot-rack of Guinea hens, the squeak of the well windlass, and the clang of the large farm bell, calling those who were already out taking care of the farm chores, to breakfast. As the aroma of the cooking of country fried ham, huge pans of biscuits, eggs, and gravy, drifted through the great rooms, there was never need for a second call to breakfast. An occasional shrill blast of a steam boat whistle notifying WAJ that it was approaching the Wann Landing and that WAJ had freight aboard, would also add to the excitement of the visit.

After a bountiful evening meal, the musically talented family would gather in the beautiful living room. With Ada at the organ, combined with the melodious voices of Ida, Matt, Charles, Walter, Arthur, and Sarah (Rorex) Wann the home would ring to the sound of favorite hymns, and the day would end with Walter and Arthur playing guitars to snappy tunes such as, "Meet Me In St. Louis Louie", and "Won't You Come Home Bill Bailey".

There was always a welcome to friends or strangers and many political campaigners, (including Gen. Joe Wheeler) made it a point to end their day and spend the night at the home of WAJ Wann. The past beauty and courtesy of Wannville will always be remembered by those who enjoyed the good times, visiting there. Note: These were the memories of Margie Wann, Patterson, born 1902.

"Common Courtesy and Mystery"

The following is an account of happenings, as told by William A.J. Wann's daughter, Ida Catherine Wann, born 1871, died in 1946.

Every three or four years, during the 1880's and 1890's, a Cherokee Indian from Oklahoma, would appear at Wannville, knowing that he would be welcome to leave his horse and buggy in the huge barn of William A.J. Wann. He would then disappear, roaming the hills and mountains of Jackson County, as far East as Pisgah, but being seen only when he wanted to. It was thought that he was searching for, or retrieving gold hidden by the Cherokees, at the time of their removal. After two or three weeks, he would reappear at Wannville, pay for the keep of his horse, and return to Oklahoma. See story of Sheriff Matt Wann: *Submitted by: Robert E. Wann.* Source Personal Knowledge

SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

Some Of The Spiritual Heritage Of Jackson County

This is an attempt to say "thanks" to some of our forebearers who helped to pass on the faith in Jesus Christ to myself and other members of our family in Jackson County. This is indeed a significant part of our heritage.

What's in a name? Maybe a lot. One of my Grandfathers was named Lorenzo Dow Dean. This was always a bit of a strange

name to me as a kid and while growing up. It certainly was not a common name among our predominately Scotch/Irish/English descendant community or family. It sounded strange, more like Spanish or Italian. In fact, I never heard of that name anywhere else. Then later on, I found out that Papa Dean had been named after his Grandfather, Lorenzo Dow Ivy.

This was interesting but we had no other information as to where this funny name came from until I was sitting in church one Sunday Morning a few years ago. I was surprised in the middle of

the sermon when our Pastor mentioned a quote from "Lorenzo Dow". I checked with the Pastor immediately after the service and was happy to learn that the "original" Lorenzo Dow was a famous Methodist Preacher/Evangelist of the late 1700's and early 1800's. He was the "Billy Graham" of his day and preached in America, England and Ireland. Some of his life and unorthodox ministry is recorded in the book "Deeper Experiences of Famous Christians" by J. Gilchrist Lawson, printed by The Warner Press, Anderson, IN. His preaching was so powerful that some of his hearers were convicted to the point that they experienced a condition known as the "jerks", commonly a feature of the great Cumberland Revival. Dow wrote concerning this jerking experience: "Trembling took hold of the hypocrites" and "The wicked are more afraid of it than the smallpox or yellow fever!"

Lorenzo Dow Ivy was born in 1808 - during the time of the ministry of Lorenzo Dow who died in 1834. Undoubtedly his parents were touched by this Preacher's ministry and therefore they named their son after him. Did they know him personally? Were they saved under his preaching? Did he visit in their home - perhaps to eat fried chicken on Sunday? Of course we don't know, but certainly we can be sure there was an influence for the Lord Jesus by this man of God on our family and this influence has been passed down through the generations to myself, my brother, Bob, and to our families. It has passed down not only through this name, Lorenzo Dow, but through that name which is above every name - Jesus Christ. This heritage has been passed down to us by the faithfulness, dedication and the very lives of the members of this family. For this I say "Thank you" on behalf of our current generation and for future generations. *Submitted by: William G. Dean, Jr., 6720 Steeplechase Drive, Huntsville, AL 35806.*

Alabama's Oldest Church Of Christ

In 1808 a number of Presbyterian and Episcopalian pioneers had moved from North Carolina and Virginia into the Tennessee River Valley and adjoining areas of Tennessee, some of them founding a community in Warren County, which became known as Old Philadelphia. These were religious people, without a preacher, and they studied the Scriptures together. By 1810 they were worshipping as one body calling themselves Christians — the Church of Christ.

A post road from Knoxville to New Orleans was opened in 1805 and some six years later, when the territory of Alabama, then largely occupied by Cherokee Indians, was opened to white settlers, a number of the members of the church at Old Philadelphia moved into northern Alabama, the section that is now Jackson County, near Bridgeport, Alabama. They called this community Antioch.

Among these were William J. Price, his wife, and a slave named Moses. They selected a home site near a spring they found by a game trail and named it Rocky Springs. W. J. Price was a prominent leader in the church until his death.

The community grew and a post office was established, along with an Indian Trading Post, a tavern and stables for changing horses on the stage coaches.

On June 12, 1847, the congregation moved into a new building at Rocky Springs. At that time, there were 82 members. A brother, W. J. Hughes, was important in the church. He was born in Old Philadelphia in 1818. When both parents died in 1831, he was taken to be raised by his uncle, W. J. Price.

Among the records in an item dated February 12, 1827, Jackson County, Alabama, signed by Elisha M. Price, William King and Andrew Russell as elders of the church. In June, 1851, there were 130 members. Joel B. Arendale and Thomas A. Hill were appointed deacons and George Cloud and W. J. Hughes were appointed elders.

In those days, travel was slow and people would travel as far as 75 miles to attend "protracted meetings." Two services were held daily — morning and afternoon. Some would bring lunch and spend the day. Many would camp near the meeting place and spend several days. Sermons lasted from 1½ to 2½ hours. Such meetings were usually held once each year, and almost always resulted in many conversions.

The Civil War was disastrous to the church. A letter written in 1861 stated there were 10 widows with 35 children who were destitute. In the winter of 1864 the building was burned by the Union Army. Many of the members were scattered. Some returned in 1865 and resumed worship and began to rebuild, completing the

building in 1870. By 1875, the church had outgrown the building and a larger one was built. The present building was erected in 1912 and additions have been made since then.

It was W. J. Price who deeded the property to the Rocky Springs church for the church property and cemetery, which is now the Rocky Springs Cemetery, where he is buried.

It is believed that the Rocky Springs Church of Christ (originally Antioch Church of Christ) is the oldest continuous New Testament church in America, and possibly in the world. *Submitted by: Lucille (Arendale) Colvin, 2465 County Road 209, Bridgeport, AL 35740.*

Sources: Compiled by members of the Church of Christ from old church records and several histories published in the past.

Bethany Baptist Church

Bethany Baptist Church at Shake Rag in Scottsboro, Alabama, was established in 1889, according to records of the church deed. Bethany stands on land that was given to the church by Mrs. Lucinda Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. George Gant. The original church deed was written in script, the written language of America



Bethany Baptist Church of Shake Rag

in that day. The church is proud to have many of their early records available and still in good condition. The early church deed was signed October 19, 1886, by John H. Norwood, Probate Judge of Jackson County at that time. The church as deeded was originally named Union Grove Baptist Church. No one knows exactly when the name was changed to Bethany Baptist. The church meets in the original building, although considerable renovation has improved it through the years.

The minutes of the Tennessee River Baptist Association record that Rev. Thomas Caves worked extensively at Shake Rag and together with Rev. G.W. Morris, organized Bethany Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. George Gant, who gave the land for the church, were the great-grandparents of Rev. Sam Gant II, who was pastor of Bethany Baptist for over twenty years. Rev. Gant also served four years for District Three on the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, from 1969 to 1973. He served as chairman of the board from 1973 to 1977, and again as chairman of the board from 1981 to 1985. Rev. J.A. Linville is the current pastor, who has the loyal support of his lovely wife, Mrs. Eskell "Dess" Linville. *Submitted by: Addie Ruth Smart, P.O. Box 151, Scottsboro, AL 35768.*

Bethel Missionary Baptist Church

Bethel Church was organized in 1871 by Bro. Preston Brown. It was located in the Kyles Spring community about 4 miles northwest of Fackler. The church met in the old school building, which had split logs for seats. The church was moved in 1918 or 1919 to the present site. The land was donated by Mr. Morris Brown to build the church there. A new building was built with a nice steeple and bell tower. On March 21, 1932, this building was completely destroyed by a tornado. The church was rebuilt in 1933. It



Bethel Missionary Baptist Church

was a small building. In 1956 new Sunday School rooms were added. The church began to grow. In 1958 the old auditorium was replaced with a new brick building, which is the present auditorium. In 1976 a nice kitchen and Fellowship Hall were also added to the structure.

Bethel Church has been a part of the Tennessee River Association since the late teens. The first Associational meeting held at Bethel was in 1883. Sunday School was organized in 1889. The Training Union was not organized until 1941. Then in 1902 the women met and organized the WMU. The men were let out until 1965, when the Brotherhood was organized. Then in 1987 the Children's Church was organized, giving the preschool children a part in the regular worship service.

Over the past 125 years, Bethel Church has been blessed to have 27 ministers of God as its pastors. *Submitted by: Annie Bell Matthews, 1814 County Park Rd., Scottsboro, AL 35769.*

History Of Bethlehem Baptist Church

Bethlehem Baptist Church, located two miles north of Flat Rock, Alabama, was organized on October 12, 1889. The charter members were C. R. Holcombe, Henry Anderson, Rosa White, Matt Anderson, Emma Anderson, A. N. McGee, Sarah McGee, and Anna Daniel. Rev. J. T. Dodd was elected as the first pastor and served until 1902. During his pastorate the church grew steadily and included individuals from such families as Burke, Christopher, Davis, Hawkins, Harris, House, Ladd, O'Dell, Overdeer, Rogers, Shaw, and Strickland.

The original church site was located in the corner of land section twenty-five, near Miller Creek. In 1903, the church voted to move about two miles south to its present location. A deed for a three acre tract, recorded at the courthouse in 1907, was made "to the children of Bethlehem School District No. 4, the Baptist church of Bethlehem, and Overlook Lodge No. 290."

Shortly after its organization the church joined with the North Alabama Baptist Association. In 1934, the church switched to the Sand Mountain Baptist Association.

Two different structures served as places of worship before the current church building was completed in 1962. A pastorium was built on an adjacent lot in 1971 and a fellowship hall was added in 1974.

Pastors who have served the church since 1960 include Rev. Marvin Richards, Rev. Hassel Campbell, Rev. Jack Brooks, Rev. Johnny Ellison, Rev. Frank Garcia, Rev. Gary Deems, Rev. Charles Smith, Rev. J. R. Hawthorne, and Rev. Robert Elliott. *Submitted by: Edward H. Carter, 668 County Road 290, Bryant, AL 35958.*

Gone But Not Forgotten - "The Old Church House"

The building was located at the corner of Eighth and Brummel streets. It was built by the Presbyterians in 1892 during the boom days of Bridgeport and was sold to the Church of Christ in 1902. The church met in the building until it moved into its new building on May 15, 1966. The old building was torn down but is well remembered with love by those who attended there.

A precious memory is the ringing of the bell. From the tall bell tower on quiet Sunday mornings, the bell would peal out its message across the rolling hills of Bridgeport — "come to church". I remember one delightful moment in time — when I was a little girl — helping to ring the bell and being lifted up in space by the momentum of the big bell. The bell was moved to the new church but is demoted to a lowly position in the church yard.

The stained glass windows reached toward the three story ceiling. The sun would play on the beautiful rainbow of colors and I would muse over the names inscribed therein — wondering who the men were. I knew only three of the men, my grandfather — J.T. Parton, J.R. Loyd and L.H. Hughes — elders in my lifetime. Some of the names: J.J. Mobley, W.L. McFarland, C.W.C. Hall, G.C. Rutledge and J.W. Grant were elders or leaders in the earlier days of the church. Good records were not kept, but other elders,

who served in the old building include J.K. Janey, J.D. Starkey, J.B. Beck, J.B. Taylor, Marion Loyd, Gilbert Matthews, and Arther Reeves. Ministers include Charles Holder, Sr., R.W. Jernigan, J.B. Beck, Henry Geer, E. Gaston Collins, A.C. Pullias, Hugh Price, Loyd Wright, E.W. Guthrie, M.D. Land, J.V. Copeland, Allen Killom and Eldon Rogers.

One protractive meeting stands out in my memory. The large auditorium was full. Big sliding doors to class rooms were open with folding chairs creaking as people shifted positions. Children were sitting on the steps of the pulpit area to give more room. Windows were open. Paper fans (from the local funeral homes) were swishing the sultry air. Loud speakers were out side and people were sitting on cars or in wagons listening. Sermons going on and on ... no time limit it seemed — yet no one left or was especially restless. One of the great speakers of the day held us spellbound (N.B. Hardeman, President of Freed-Hardeman College).

The baptistry was terrifying, yet exciting and special to me as a little child. It was located under the floor of the stage. Men would clear the stage, roll up the rug, open up a huge hinged door in the floor, revealing the baptistry with steps into it. I recall one meeting in later years when thirty people were baptized. I was one of the thirty.

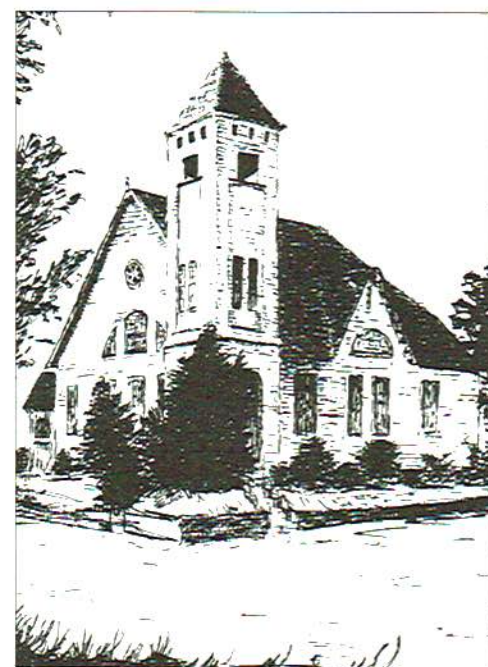
As a child in the thirties, Christmas was very special in the big church. A huge Christmas tree would dominate the stage. Nativity plays would be given by the children and later Santa would give the little ones a small sack with a real Florida orange, nuts and a candy cane.

The sand table has a special place in the hearts of those who stood around it and watched Bible stories "come alive" as skillful teachers narrated and illustrated the stories with the help of the table. Miss Allie May Loyd (a public teacher in Jackson County for a record 65 years) and later Nannie Clark Taylor used the table with two different generations of young people. The sand would be carefully molded into hills and valleys of Bible times — complete with ribbon rivers and mirror lakes. Live twigs from hedges behind the church would be used for foliage, clothes pin dolls and cardboard buildings would complete the picture. We loved those classes.

Beautiful cut flowers were taken for granted back then but now I realize the ingenuity, labor and love it took for Mrs. Lula Loyd to cultivate the garden that supplied that beauty unfaillingly. Mrs. Loyd also furnished the communion bread for fifty-five years — baked to perfection.

Memories of weddings and funerals linger in our minds. My father, Minister J.B. Beck, performed my wedding ceremony in the building October 15, 1950. Memories are without end. Just a few people are mentioned here who helped create the memories. Time nor space would permit the thanks due so many thoughtful and loving people. *Submitted by: Ernestine Beck Raulston.*

Sources: History of the Church of Christ in Bridgeport by Marion Loyd and David Loyd; Personal knowledge; Information from friends.



BRIDGEPORT CHURCH OF CHRIST 1948

by Ernestine Beck (Raulston)

Bridgeport Church of Christ 1948



Bethlehem Baptist Church Flat Rock, Alabama 1989

First Baptist Church

On Sunday, January 17, 1904, the Baptists of Bridgeport met and organized the First Baptist Church and Sunday School. Brother O.C. Jones was elected Sunday School superintendent



First Baptist Church

debt free. Ten years later a fellowship hall and classrooms were added. A pastorium was purchased in the late thirties; in 1955 a larger one was acquired.

God led the church in growth and service under the following pastors: J. Dudley, W. Stout, W. David, J. Huff, J. Ambrester, L. Rogers, W. Mims, T. Dean, J. Justice, T. Taylor, C. Starkey, Nolie Gilliland Sr., J. Graham, W. Reagan, L. Nall, Harold Angel, A. Hayes, Robert Lankford, W. Black, S. Taylor, Frank Waters, E. Chandler, M. Ayers, Sidney Waits, Bruce Russell, H. Campbell, Cletus Blevins, C. Dickerson, Donald Courson, Sam Butler, Posey Maple, Ben Singleton, and Jim Bernard.

Interim pastors have been: J. Swafford, George Phillips, H. Palmeer, Bill Morris, Buddy Wilson, Tom Upshaw, Richard Barham, and Herman Callahan.

In our ninety-three years of worship the church has ordained six men to the gospel ministry: Justice, P. Woody, Kenneth Sparkm, Bill Morris, Terry Maples and Richard Barham.

GOD IS GOOD, PRAISE HIM FOREVER. Submitted by: Bonnie Rowe, First Baptist Church, 805 Broadway, Bridgeport, AL 35740.

Broad Street Church Of Christ

The first congregation of the Church of Christ in Scottsboro was started by Dr. Jack Rorex in 1884. Several people were converted in gospel meetings conducted by James A. Harding of Nashville and J. W. Shepherd of Kentucky. Harding served as the first minister of the church.

In 1886 a building was erected just off the square on Peachtree Street. After the building was destroyed by fire, members began attending the Zion's Rest Church near Aspel. The church was later reestablished in Scottsboro.



Broad Street Church of Christ

The church grew through the years, and in 1950 a building at the corner of Broad Street and Charlotte Avenue was completed. An annex was added in 1968 and major renovations made in 1979 and 1994.

Early elders of the church were J. A. Cargile and J. W. Daniel, Later O. F. Kelly, Frank Kelly, Quitman Howard, Albert Parks, Sanford Roberts, Agee Strickland and Bill Covan served as spiritual leaders. Present elders are Tommy Bellomy, Jack Caudle, Ronald Harville, Paul Stephenson, and Robert O. Willard, assisted by 19 deacons.

Ministers of the congregation have included A. B. Lipscomb, W. R. Craig, G. L. Mann, Jack Wilhelm, Lindsey Allen, Paul Kidwell, Sr., W. A. Black, Robert Buchanan, Charles Cobb, and Charles Curtis. The present minister is Johnny Mack Young.

Through the years the church has emphasized the teaching of the Bible, regular worship services, evangelistic work in this country and abroad, and a variety of benevolent and outreach activities to meet the needs of the congregation and community.

Calvary Baptist Church History

1950-1997

A three weeks tent revival was held at Five Points in Scottsboro, in 1950, led by Rev. Billy Kitchens. That group of people had a

after which W.W. Lee preached.

The membership has grown from 12 to 277 resident members. The church met first in the auditorium of the Tennessee River Academy, then in 1915 in a frame structure on Brummel Avenue. In 1973 the church constructed a brick building which was created

vision of what God could do through them if they followed His leadership. With that in mind, Calvary Baptist Church was organized on Nov 5, 1950 with 71 charter members. Rev. Billy Kitchens was called to be the first pastor. After enduring the cold weather for six weeks in the tent, the church meeting place was moved to the Jackson County Courtroom.

The first building on Bynum Street was built mostly by volunteer labor. The group was able to move into the finished building on May 13, 1951.

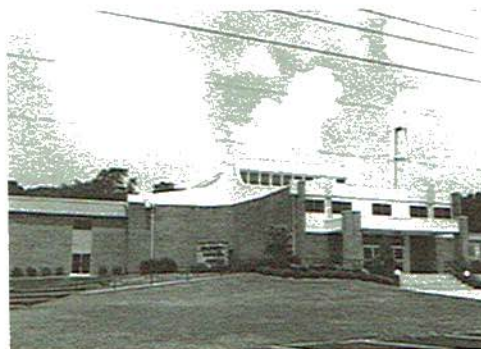
The first deacons were E.O. Sharp, Harris Cotton, J.W. Bufford, Alvin Ward, Mose Cornelison, and Ervin Phillips.

The church was admitted to the Tennessee River Association of the Southern Baptist Convention in October of 1952. At that time the average Sunday School attendance was 175. The first building and pastorium were paid in full and the note was burned on November 5, 1954.

Rev. W.D. Hudson served as second pastor from 1956 - 1959. During his leadership the building was enlarged to accommodate growth.

In 1959, Rev. Francis Cruce came as third pastor. In his years of leadership the church continued to grow. Adjacent land and buildings were purchased for Sunday School and preschool. The church led the State in training awards.

Rev. Bobby Thornton came as fourth pastor in February of 1967. The church membership had outgrown the facilities, therefore, nine acres of land was purchased on County Park Road to relocate the church. The



Calvary Baptist Church

ground-breaking ceremony was held on August 10, 1969 and the first service was held at the new location on December 5, 1970. The first kindergarten began during this pastorate and a new pastorium was built.

In February 1974, Rev. Don Cooper came as the fifth pastor. At the annual Homecoming on Nov. 3, 1985 the church was debt free and the note was burned as part of the morning worship service.

Dr. Matt Helms came as the sixth pastor in May 1989. Under his leadership the buildings were renovated, a senior adult wing was added, balconies were constructed, more land was acquired, the parking lot was expanded, dual Sunday Schools were begun and a record mission offering was received.

Following God's leadership to provide for the spiritual needs of the growing community, a long-range plan was adopted by Calvary Baptist Church to guide the work and ministry through the year 2,000.

We believe that God has truly blessed Calvary Baptist Church with dedicated Christian Ministers, ministerial staff and 1,429 resident members. Many Calvary young people have felt the spirit of the Lord calling them into full time or part time Christian service.

Calvary Baptist Church is known as "The Caring Place". The Purpose of Calvary Baptist Church is to glorify God by: Exalting the Savior, Equipping the Saints, Evangelizing the Sinner, and Encouraging the Suffering.

Centennial Baptist Church

Nestled in the foothills of the Eureka Community, the original meeting place was organized November 20, 1875, and built with logs donated by loggers working in the area. It was called Peacock's Meeting House because a Mr. Jordan Peacock donated the land and lived nearby. The organizers were: Reverends T. Brown, J.B. Casteller, and Jabez "Parsons" Chandler.

When the building needed replacing some years later, Aunt Maud "Lade" Arnold took up donations on the street in Stevenson which ranged from 50¢ to \$25. When the building was finished they rang the church bell until it was heard all over the valley. It was dedicated August 15, 1948, with a large crowd present. It was given the name Centennial because they expected it to be a light pointing sinners to Christ for the next hundred years. Reverends

Henry Guinn and John Brown, both descendants of the original organizers, preached the dedication sermons. Henry was elected Pastor and Jess Bean was elected Clerk. The meeting was adjourned until the first Sunday in September and that day was set aside each year for Homecoming.

The building was later ceiled with cedar donated by the Chickamauga Cedar Company. Years later it was paneled and the old coal heater gave way to gas heat and the funeral home fans to air conditioning. Bill Crabtree always went out early and got the heat going so the house was warm when the congregation arrived. He also served as Deacon, Clerk and Trustee for many years. He was a faithful supporter of the church.

The land was deeded to Centennial Baptist Church by Bill and Eula Crabtree on June 30, 1970. The Cemetery serves as the final resting place for many of the old members including the Peacocks and Brother Bill. Many of the graves are marked only with mountain stones with no engravings. The Cemetery cleaning was always held in May.

One story told down thru time was of one member, Uncle Newt Peacock who was born in 1865, who lived there and each time he would go to feed his mules he would have prayer time. The old mules became so accustomed to his routine that they waited until he finished praying before they would eat.

Some of the member families were: Arnold, Abney, Allen, Bean, Bookout, Brown, Bohannon, Barclay, Crabtree, Chandler, Curtis, Gass, Gamble, Hunter, Kirk, Matthews, Marlow, Prince, Peacock, Guinn, Pierson, Rich, Roberts, Rorex, Steele, Stewart, Scarborough, Summers, Thomas, Willis, Williams, Wilkerson, and Wynn.

Centennial has had several Pastors thru the ages including Rev. J.B. Igou who also served as song leader and musician when needed until March 13, 1966. Others were: George Eakin, John Bohannon, Jabez Chandler, Bud, Henry and Crawford Guinn — all three descended from Jabez. Crawford was elected March 20, 1966.

The building served the congregation thru the years until 1979 when it was torn down and replaced with a new modern building. *Researched by: V.E. Rich, 400 Co. Rd. 353, Stevenson, AL 35772 and Compiled by: Beverly S. Allen, 370 Co. Rd. 353, Stevenson, AL 35772. Sources: Church Records; Public Knowledge.*

Chaney's Chapel United Methodist Church History

In 1882 a Methodist church was organized at the home of Mrs. Lee Wesson and daughter. Its charter members included newcomers to the area of Hodge community: the Henry Griffin family, their daughter and son-in-law, John and Nurnie Chaney, the Chaney's daughter and son-in-law, Leonard and Luvenia (Aunt Vennie) Thomas, and another Chaney daughter, Matilda (Aunt T.) Sloan and her husband.

In 1883, John Chaney and wife deeded seven and a half acres of land for a church building. Upon completion in



Centennial Baptist Church

1885, the church moved to this 36 x 22 foot log cabin, located where the cemetery is now. It was named Chaney's Chapel after John Chaney. By this time several more families had joined the church. These were the Barclays, Tatums, Nichols, Lays, Wilsons, Williams and others. The log church also served as a community school.

In 1908, Wannie Thomas, son of Leonard and wife, deeded an acre of land for a new building, which was started the same year. The first service in the new church was held in 1909. In 1915, a belfry with a bell was added. Sunday School rooms was added in 1960 and paid for with donations given in memory of Mrs. Vennie Thomas Flippo. Other improvements have been made since, including a fellowship hall addition, carpeting, new roofing and vinyl siding.

Chaney's Chapel is an active church with Sunday School and church services held weekly. *Submitted by: Marie Tatum and Barry Pickett.*

Church Of Christ

**Established on Penecoste after his Resurrection
Founded at Antioch, Alabama Territory, USA in 1807
Removed to Rocky Springs, Alabama in 1847**

A lot of articles have been written about the church at Rocky Springs and this one is a compilation of several plus word of mouth information included.

The story begins when Jesus Christ told his disciple Peter that upon the rock of his confession that he would build his church. On the Day of Penecoste, His church was established. About 1807 A.D., a group of residents of the small settlement at the creek at the foot of the mountain were gathered to hear the Holy Bible read to them. In this group were people of various faiths and of no faith, but they continued to gather on the first day of the week to hear the Gospel read to them.

Among this group was a young man who had come to the Indian Territory with his brothers to operate a Stagecoach Stop on a route that ran from Washington City to New Orleans. The Price brothers had come from Russell County Virginia and over the mountain from Warren County, Tennessee. They had been members of the church at a small community called Philadelphia just a short distance from McMinnville and had been students of the Bible for several years. The youngest, William James Price, was later to Deed the property in Rocky Springs to the Trustees of the church of Christ for a church, a school, and a cemetery.

On June 12th of 1847 a.d., the congregation at Antioch moved the membership out of the small log house on the edge of the mountain to a larger log house about two miles south at the present location at Rocky Springs. The Antioch house was later used by some of the African members as their meeting place and was still a congregation of the church of Christ. Among the buried at Antioch is Nicholas Hughes, brother-in-law of W.J. Price.

It was in 1860 when W. J. Price and wife Amanda Gaines Price made the Deed, but after their demise, the executor of W. J. Price's Will discovered that the Deed had not been signed by Amanda and the property had been willed in an earlier document to William James Hughes and wife Sarah. W.J.H. was W. J. Price's nephew.

In 1870, W. J. Hughes and wife Sarah P. Hughes made a new deed and straightened some bends in the calls of the Price survey. Later, when the school was turned over to the State and County to operate as part of the public school system, the trustees made a deed for four-tenths acre on the south end, where the school building stood, to the State of Alabama with the understanding that the land would return to the church at such time the school was discontinued. This clause was not put in the deed but was verbal with the County Superintendent of Schools. Of course he was not in office when the school was discontinued and the State sold the land. Nicholas Berry Hughes, a son of W.J.H., was an Elder by this time and was appointed by the trustees to bid on the property believing that no one would bid against the church and that this approach would solve the problem of returning the four-tenths acre to the church without legal action against the State. But, someone did bid and the property was lost.

The Alabama division of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) had a project of placing a bronze plaque on the buildings of the oldest congregations of the various faiths in Alabama. Earnest Clevenger, Jr. was the contact in Birmingham and he inquired about the Rocky Springs congregation. Guy Hughes of Waverly, Tennessee had saved an old issue of the GOSPEL



Chaney's Chapel United Methodist Church

ADVOCATE, a publication put out by some members of the church and published in Nashville, TN.

David Lipscomb reported to the Advocate that he had been to the Rocky Springs Homecoming and mentioned the number of this annual event. From this, it was calculated that the congregation began at Antioch in 1807. The stage had been stopping since the Post Road was opened in 1805.

The census of membership was not listed until 1814 and thereafter. Howard A. Blazer, Sr. had copies of the records made and distributed them among several congregations and some individuals and he told this writer that the original would be placed in the care of the Alabama Christian College (Now Faulkner University in Montgomery, Alabama).

The records dated June 12th 1847 (church census) has "William D. Gaines, (father-in-law of W.J. Price) baptized in 1811." He later became the first person to represent this area in the legislature of the new State of Alabama in 1819.

The next name is "Wm. J. Price (died 25 Jan 1868) baptized 1818." W.J.P. born Jan 15, 1793 would be age 24 or 25 when baptized.

The third name is Nancy Gains (wife of Maj. Wm. D. Gains), fourth Malinda (Gains) Price (wife of W.J.P.)

The names go on to name the following families: Hill, Arendale, Hughes, Brown, Cloud, Johnson, Long, Neil, McFarland, Briggs, Furgerson, Gilliland, Burt, Daily, Smith, Mellin, Melton, Woodlee, Gunter, Hatfield, Battes, Richards, Jarrett, Williams, Woodson, Lowery, Cluck, Barns, Armstrong, Vaughn, Weatherspoon, Wilson, Sellers, Love, Memen, Duncan, Cope, James, Clemens, Reeves, Miller, Brunset, Mills, Toten, Alley, and Wallace.

The next entry is Sept. 1855 (meeting) and begins with Hembree, Moore, Kirkpatrick, Mayes, Uhlrich, and Flippo.

Next is the 1859 Fall Meeting, Farris, McKissick, Kirk, Pitts, Vernon, and Lively. 1860, Freeman, Gregory, McCrary, Ridge, Daniel, Jones, Pain, Goff, Cargile, and Bible.

1866, Gilliam, Blansett, and Cassell (Castle). 1867, Abbott, Camp, Hight, Porter, Truman, Choat, Kelso, Wynn, Vinson, Glascock, Lawrence, Loving, and Stokes.

1869 Spring Meeting, Loyd, Roarks, Monroe, McCampbell, Thompson, Witt, Wearing, Crownover, and Coley.

Sept. 1872 meeting, Camron, Harris, Potts, Stewart, Kelly, O'Neal, Davis, Herring, Howard, Clark, Holloway, Bowlin, and Winchester.

1873 May 11th, Allison, Wakefield.

1874 March; Kirkpatrick (colred), August; Taylor.

1875 Sept.; Witt, Dunn, Snow, Rinkle, Castle, McCawley, Morrow, Foresher, Hicks.

1876 August; Renshaw, Tinker, Segars, Carver, Wheeler, Camp, Shutters.

1877 August; Jones, Pitts, Wimberley, Troxell, Tally.

1878; Tolbert, Ownsby.

1880 August; G. B. Slone.

1882 July 20; Colston, Cunningham, Chandler, Case, Blackwell, Pursley.

1884 Oct.; Tucker.

The above names are last names of families as they were added to the list and does not represent all the individuals. Look for given names in the original records.

The list after 1884 begins over and does not list dates until 1893 when the September meeting by F.F. Deering who baptized 25 souls, of which one was a rebaptizism, and three more were reclaimed. New families represented were: Loe, Ivy, Paulk, Mashengale, and Denison.

1895 August meeting by J.D. Gunn added 15 baptized by J.R. Johnson, a new name of Pickel.

1896 August by J.M. Morton, 16 added baptized by J.R. Johnson and 7 reclaims.

April 14 by B.D. Reader has 76 names but does not denote who was baptized. New family names are: Battle, Herren, Vinson, Ervin, Foshee, Hackworth.

Thir must have been a new record book after 1896 and is missing. Thir is a list of names recorded at a Homecoming of 1934 with the attendees and their date of baptism, but no preacher or who was added on this occasion. Submitted by: Harold Boyd Hughes, Sr., g-g-nephew of W. J. Price.

Concord United Methodist Church

Concord United Methodist Church is said to be the oldest Methodist Church in Jackson, dating back to 1819 when Alabama



United Methodist Church

became known as Concord Church, and was placed on a charge with the Methodist Church in Bridgeport, only five miles away. James W. Leslie was pastor of both churches at that time. The Concord Church listed 110 names on its roll in 1896.

The church stood as a white frame building until 1948, when the present brick building was completed. The new building still has the look and feel of an old fashioned country church inside. Stained glass windows given in memory of some of the area, most notably the Williams and Steele families adorn the sanctuary and help create a worshipful atmosphere.

Today, the church has twenty members on rolls, but is making a comeback of sorts. Only a few years ago, the church was down to just two active members, and it looked as though Concord Church might have to close its doors. Thanks to the faithfulness of two sisters, Willie Ruth Steele and Odelle Lawson, the church is alive and still has hopes of growing!

- with many thanks to the members of Concord Church for the loan of the "The History of Concord U.M.C." by Katherine Riggs. Submitted by: Twenty Members of Concord U.M.C., Willie Ruth Steele and Odelle Lawson, 55 Co Rd 256, Bridgeport, AL 35740.

Cemeteries Of Jackson County

There are hundreds of burial sites (490+ at last count) scattered throughout the county, and a comprehensive listing of them has been compiled for the Jackson County Historical Association to aid in searches for genealogical information. This register is available at the Heritage Center in Scottsboro and in the historical section of the Scottsboro and Huntsville libraries, and is entitled "Old Bones in Jackson County, Alabama".



Shelton Cemetery

Properties are listed both alphabetically and also by quadrangle, in the event a particular area is being explored.

In those cases where the cemeteries are unnamed or the names are unknown, there is a separate listing in the register. And since early boundary lines were

known to change, sites in nearby portions of adjacent counties may be of interest to some researchers and a listing of these cemeteries has also been included.

Directions are provided in the register to help locate the sites.

Many of the Jackson County cemeteries have been inventoried, and there is a listing of such cemeteries and the location of the data on the second page of "Old Bones ... " Submitted by: Ralph S. Mackey.

Sources: Jackson County and TVA maps, "Paint Rock Valley Pioneers" by K.V. Henshaw, E.S. Rochelle and A.K. Shavers; personal research.

Dutton Baptist Church

The Dutton Baptist Church was organized in October 1921, with 24 members. In 1922, a building committee was appointed. During the church's 75 year existence, twenty-four men have served as

pastor. In 1951, the church got its first full time pastor, established its first budget and built four new Sunday School Rooms. Also that year, the church had its first RA and GA divisions. About 1955-56 a baptistery was built. In 1958, a brotherhood was organized. In 1973 a groundbreaking was held for the bricking of the church building. In 1977, the church started a bus ministry. In 1978, a fellowship hall was built, new Sunday School rooms added and the Auditorium was enlarged. The Church also paved the parking lot and purchased a house and ground next to the Church from the White Family. The Church has started several new ministries including: Tacobet, Hamon Home and Children's Church. The church also added bigger bathrooms, a new nursery, new Sunday School rooms upstairs and a new sound room and a new sign ministry. At present, a new storage building is being built near the church building. In 1996 the Church celebrated their 75th anniversary under the direction of Rev. Benny Evans. *Submitted by: Member of Historical Committee of Dutton Baptist Church; Louise Duncan, PO Box 126, Dutton, AL 35744-0126*



Dutton Baptist Church

Dutton United Methodist Church History

The Dutton United Methodist Church began in a two story school building in Dutton. Both Methodist and Baptist families attended church together. The Reverend Charles Miller was the Methodist pastor when it was decided to build a Methodist church.

The Bethsaida Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized on October 18, 1911, with nine members. They were W.D. Cothran, Perlania Cothran, Oceana Cothran, Pearl Nations, J.D. Tatum, Rosa Tatum, Mary Tatum, Florence Tatum, and J.W. Nations. The church grew quickly with the addition of W.E. McGriff, Clyde Kirby, Texas Parks, Mary McGriff, Jeppie Ryan and Isaac Ryan. Fifty years later, 342 members had been on the church roll.

The original name of the church was changed sometime between 1921 and 1931 to Dutton Methodist Church. In 1968, it became the Dutton United Methodist Church. The church was established as part of the Henagar Circuit and of the North Alabama Conference, when it was formed in 1870.

The first pastor on record assigned to Dutton in December 1910 was J.H. Pass. In December 1911, EE Hass was Bishop and T.N. Martin became the pastor of Dutton.

One unique feature of this church building is its sloping sanctuary floor, so as to allow all present to have clear view of the pulpit/altar area. It is one of the few churches in the area to have this design. *Submitted by: G.W. York, Dutton, AL*



Dutton United Methodist Church

Emanuel Baptist Church

The first meeting of the Emanuel Baptist Mission from First Baptist Church of Scottsboro, Alabama, was October 14, 1962.

Brother W.L. Lowery was the first pastor. Brother Roy Gist was Pianist, and also taught adult classes. This first mission was started in a rented house.

Reverend Lowery resigned as Pastor March 14, 1965, due to a job transfer. Brother John McNelly was called as Pastor of the Mission March 31, 1965.

The mission was constituted to service as a church on October 1,

1967. Brother John McNelly was the first to pastor the Church after it became deemed a church.

Emanuel Baptist Church is located in the Long Hollow community near the city of Scottsboro in Jackson County, Alabama. *Submitted by: Member: Edna Anderson, Scottsboro, AL 35768.*



Emanuel Baptist Church, LongHollow

Episcopal Church

This old building once housed the Episcopal Church congregation in Sauta bottom. It is located near Birdsong Spring and is near the location where the old house of Happiness once stood.

For many years it enjoyed a large congregation but with the building of better roads and as time passed it finally closed its doors.

Many people still remember Captain Conder and his wife Mary, who labored at the little church for many years. He served the people faithfully, holding regular services on Sundays and visiting in the homes during the weekdays. When the Conders left the community they were succeeded by Captains Moss, Cass, and Wheat, respectively. Each Easter served as a sort of homecoming to the people who had lived in the community. There was always an egg hunt for the children of the church.



Episcopal Church

Some of the people who belonged to the congregation were Mrs. C.G. Lindsay, Thruman, John, Dick Richie, Ode Sherrill, Jonce Paradise family.

The building ceased to be a church house long ago but the memories of days gone by still linger. *Submitted by: Committee. Source: Christine Sumner.*

Fairfield Missionary Baptist Church

This country church is located in the small community of Fairfield, a part of Hollywood, located in Jackson County, Alabama.

The church has seen many changes since the 50's and 60's, when the children of Clarence and Addie Wilkerson, walked down the gravel road to church each Sunday. The Wilkerson Family lived on the Hurt Farm.

The new building has been bricked, indoor plumbing added, and a Fellowship Hall has been added. The Church was organized about 1928, with 21 charter members. The present Pastor is Wallace Sumner. *Submitted by: Joyce Wilkerson Hammons, Scottsboro, AL. Source: Personal knowledge.*



Fairfield Missionary Baptist Church

Faith Missionary Baptist Church

Faith Missionary Baptist Church is located on Ridley Street in Scottsboro, Al.; Jackson County. Land was first bought east of Scottsboro beside what was then highway 72 but because the land was low and had poor drainage it was sold and the property on



Rev. Louis Bell - Amy Bell

Ridley Street was purchased on which to build the church building.

On June 18, 1961 Faith Missionary Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Louis Henry Bell. In the building vacated by WCRI Radio Station, east of Scottsboro beside highway 72, the meeting was called to order by the moderator, and church began.

Brother Bill Shoffner read the resolutions and covenant and Brother Lewis Adkins moved to accept; they were voted upon and approved as read. Brother Louis Bell was voted as pastor. Brother Gene Keith preached the message for the day.

The name Faith was chosen with faith in God to provide a building, which He did! The church has always been supported by tithes and offerings only. It is Independent of any organization.

The church supports missions to further God's work. One of the missions was working with the deaf in the teaching of God's word. The church has supported orphanages in the United States and Mexico; also the building of churches in Mexico for God's word to be preached and taught.

After Brother Bell, Brother W.H. "Buster" McCulley was the second pastor, followed by Brother Howard Johnson as third.

Brother Louis Bell died August 19, 1997; Brother Howard Johnson died February 19, 1980. *Submitted by: Ruth Watson Adkins (charter member of Faith Missionary Baptist Church — By: profession of faith and Baptism June 1961); 475 Old Larkinsville Rd., Scottsboro, AL 35768.*

First Baptist Church Of Scottsboro

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in Scottsboro in September 1868 by Rev. Jonathan J. Beason, a missionary from the Tennessee River Association. The church was a mission in affiliation with the Center Point Baptist Church.

When the church was organized, there was only one church building in Scottsboro, and different denominations worshipped in that building free of charge. The building was the property of Rev. T.J. Wood.



First Baptist Church

In January 1878, the Missionary Baptists began construction of a new church building on the site of our present church. The new building was completed on October 1878 and received its first organ in November 1883.

By 1900, the Missionary Baptist Church was considered to have one of the largest memberships of all the churches in Scottsboro.

A fire, which evidently started in the furnace room, virtually destroyed the church building on November 16, 1949. Many valuable church records were lost in this fire.

The coals of the fire had not yet cooled before the Baptists had already adopted plans for the erection of the present church building. In March 1950, the First Baptist Church contracted for the new church building. The building was completed in 1953 and the new \$225,000 structure and a new \$35,000 pastorium were dedicated on April 7, 1954.

During the past three decades there have been several additions to our new church facilities. A new education wing was added to

the present church building in 1969, and a Family Activities Building was erected next to the present church in 1977. *Submitted by: Derwood Rodgers, 602 Walsh Ave., Scottsboro, AL 35768.* Sources: Church records.

Methodism Comes To North Alabama

The Methodist Church came to Alabama as early as 1808, in the days of the circuit riders. Jackson County was a part of the circuit assigned to preachers from the Tennessee District of the Tennessee Conference.

Charles Smithson Jones settled in the area in 1817, and the town overlooking the river was named "Jonesville." Later, the town was named "Bridgeport" because of the promising importance of the river bridge and steamboat traffic.

Among the earliest settlers in the area were the Lee, Glover, Spiller, Heine and Montague families, many of which were Methodist.

The First Methodist Church of Bridgeport was first located on the river side of Battery Hill, between the residences of Mr. John H. Gunter and Mr. R.A. Jones.



The First Methodist Church of Bridgeport

Between 1885 and 1887 under the leadership of Brother J.H. Leslie, the congregation decided to build a bigger church. It was located on the hill opposite Battery Hill across the railroad tracks on what is now Cunningham Avenue. The spot was chosen by a dove

which landed at the feet of the site selected committee, made up of Mrs. George Glover, Mrs. R.A. Jones, and Mrs. Emma Anderson. The new building was completed in 1890.

The new church on Cunningham Avenue was used for about 35 years.

By 1923, the need was felt for a larger church with adequate Sunday School facilities. Located on Alabama Avenue in what was now downtown Bridgeport, the third building to bear the name "Bridgeport First United Methodist Church" was begun during the ministry of Rev. J.F. Sturdivant pastor. The cost of the new building was approximately \$20,000. The sanctuary was refurbished in the late 1960's or early 1970's.

Once again, our church is looking to build — this time a new fellowship hall and educational building to be located behind the current church building. Proceeds from the sale of the St. Bonaventure Cemetery have been set aside for this project. *Submitted by: Rev. Mark E. Brown, Pastor, P.O. Box 310, Bridgeport, AL 35740.*

Source: A Brief History of the First Methodist Church G.C. Barham Jr.

First United Methodist Church

The First Methodist Church of Scottsboro was first located at the corner of Laurel and Caldwell Streets in a brick building known as "The Opera House." It was dedicated about 1871.

After using this brick church for several years, the congregation began the erection of a frame building on the site of the present Scottsboro Post Office. The lot for the church and a parsonage was given to the church by Mrs. R. T. Scott, wife of the founder of Scottsboro. This frame church building was a very handsome one for that era and was dedicated in 1895.

In the early 30's Willow Street, on the north side of the church, became a state and federal highway and it was decided that a new church should be built at a more favorable location. A fine new church was built on the corner of Laurel and Scott Streets. It was completely paid for when finished, and was dedicated in 1938.

For a brief period of time, between the sale of the old church property and the building of the new church, the congregation used the City School buildings for its services and Sunday School.

Through years of steady growth, this new facility became inadequate for all classes and activities. The W.J. Word family built and gave to the church an educational annex, which included a chapel, library and classrooms.

In order to keep pace with the rapid growth of Scottsboro during the early seventies, it became necessary to undertake a new building program. An enthusiastic congregation met the challenge and on December 1973 site preparation began for the new facility.

The present church, located on South Broad Street, is of modified Gothic architecture. The first service was held March 2, 1975 and was consecrated July 13, 1975.

We have two morning worship services; Sunday School, UMYF, and choirs for all ages; active ladies' and men's groups; and a day care service called "The Children's Place." Presently we are building a twelve unit retirement apartment complex across from the church.

The congregation of the First United Methodist Church of Scottsboro has a mission to serve the community and the world, reaching out to bring the love of Christ to all. With gratitude for the past, joy in the present, we move into the future with faith and hope. *Submitted by: Joyce Kennamer, 507 S. Kyle St., Scottsboro, AL 35768.*



First United Methodist Church

Flat Rock United Methodist Church History

Before 1870, Flat Rock community settlers gathered together and worshiped at brush arbors. With the founding of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, J. Cox was appointed the first minister to Flat Rock. In that same year a small log cabin known as Free Chapel was erected for school and church services of all denominations.

The Flat Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South was organized about 1890 with Mr. and Mrs. H.D. Austin, Miss Missouri Austin, Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. A.H.

Rogers, and Mrs. and Mrs. D.C. Burkhalter as some of the charter members. A frame building, which would seat about 200 people, was erected as a new church and primary school.

When Dr. Frank H. Gardner was appointed to the Flat Rock Mission, a new building was planned for worship, Sunday School, and to establish the first high school in Flat Rock. Built in 1907, this two room frame structure served as the Methodist Church and as Flat Rock High School until the stone building was erected in 1917. Church services were held in the second floor auditorium until the school closed in 1929. Since this was the only church building in the community, all denominations still worshiped together.

In 1947 the North Alabama Conference appointed Rev. David Hutto to build a new Methodist church building in Flat Rock. The first service was held there September 14, 1947. This building continues to be used today. *Submitted by: Don Barnett, Henagar, AL.*

Goosepond Cumberland Presbyterian Church

The Goosepond Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the 1830's, according to a letter from the Reverend E.J. Stockton written October 17, 1887 to his daughter. The Rev. Stockton stated: "Nearly 48 years ago I joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at this place and now I am to be installed its pastor on the first Sabbath in November. The biography of the Reverend William Davidson Chaddick, who was one of the earliest ministers

at this church, also verifies it was established in the 1830's. On May 28, 1880, James Wiley and Mary I. McKay, Virgil and Mary Nicholson, J.A. and Ella Hargiss, L.P.J. Frazier, and S.W. and Amanda Frazier donated 5 acres to the church. The deed describes the land as the same on which a church house now stands, known as the Goosepond Church. In a letter, Rev. E.J. Stockton stated James Wiley McKay was the first person buried in the Goosepond Church Cemetery in 1883.

A new church was constructed not too long after the deed was made. At least part of the lumber was purchased from Wiley Whitfield, a colored man, who ran a sawmill at Double Bridges. When the congregation arrived for their first service in the new building, they found Wiley

Whitfield standing on the front steps. He would not let a single person enter until he was paid in full for the materials he had supplied. Nicholas B. Broadway sent his teenage son, Charles Hunter Broadway, home to get family gold pieces amounting to \$200 to pay Wiley Whitfield in full. Only then did the first service in the new building begin. *Submitted by: Loyce Hancock Adams.*

Source: Church records; incident related to Clyde Broadway by his father, B.C. Broadway, his Aunt Margaret Michaels, and Mr. Lee Hancock.



Goosepond Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Happy Home Baptist Church

Brothers and sisters who held petitionary letters from Missionary Baptist Church met on Saturday, August 6, 1921 at Dean Chapel to consider the establishment and membership of a new church. The Reverends M.A. Johnson, O.T. Perry, and W.L. Day and deacons G.F. Wilson, S.H. Rhodes, and J.T. Winkler officiated the organizational meeting.

The presbytery elected O.T. Perry as moderator and J. Perry Whorton as clerk for this meeting. The clerk read the letters of those present whose membership formed the newly organized church. Those with letters were are follows: M.H. Moore, Earnest Thrasher, Mrs. M.H. Moore, T.E. Thrasher, Susan Floyd, and Palmira Mitchell. Also, Mrs. J.E. Creswell was received upon forthcoming letter and Mr. J.H. Mitchell was received upon statement. Having declared them a duly constituted church, the Presbytery accepted the name "Happy Home Missionary Baptist Church." Reverend O.T. Perry was elected pastor and M.H. Moore was elected church clerk. The first Saturday and Sunday of each month were selected as regular meeting dates.

Beginning August 16th, 1921, Happy Home and the Dean Chapel Methodist Church began a joint revival at the Methodist Church. During the revival, which was just twenty-two days after the organization of the church, forty-three members were added by Baptism and sixteen were added by letter. On October 1, 1921, a motion was made to send delegates and a church letter to the Sand Mountain Baptist Association. The first deacons, M.H. Moore, J.H. Mitchell, and Thomas Wilson, were elected on December 3, 1921. *Submitted by: Theresa Moore, 478 Co. Rd. 162, Henagar, AL 35978.* Source: Sand Mountain Baptist Association of Alabama 1995 Annual.

Harris Chapel Church

The Harris Chapel Church is located on County Rd 91 across from the Harris Chapel Cemetery. It is in Hogjaw Valley about one mile north of the Bridgeport Ferry.

The Harris Chapel Building is at least 100 years old. It was first used as a school and last used as a church.



Harris Chapel Church

The building can now be used for funerals, community attractions, weddings, business meetings and is frequently used for family reunions. In 1994, a group of valley people decided to renovate the building. They put on a new roof and painted the building inside and outside. *Submitted by: Evelyn Haggard, 487 County Road 331, Bryant, AL 35958.*

Holland's Chapel United Methodist Church

For over 100 years, the church bell at Holland's Chapel United Methodist Church, located on highway 40, between the Dean's Chapel community and Henagar, has called the surrounding community to worship. Established in 1893 by the Rev. Lindsey Holland, who moved with his family from Georgia to Jackson County, the church has received over 200 persons into membership. Among those first members were Bogus Eugene Holland, son of J.A. W and Mary Ann Holland; Jappo Hopkin Holland, son of J.M. and



Holland's Chapel United Methodist Church

Leatha Holland and John W.L. Holland, son of J.T.M. and Manda R. Holland, which were baptized by Rev. Lindsey Holland.

At the Church Conference in 1906, the Rev. Lindsey Holland reported in response to question 8; "What is the Church doing for the relief of the poor?", "the church has

given five dollars for Ezery Gunter to care for the poor around us". The church continued its ministry to do much more. Jasper and Harriet Holland, brother and sister, who lived near the church often invited the entire congregation to Sunday Dinner. Also, it has been told that whenever Harriet and Japser planted a garden, they planted three rows of each vegetable, one for each of them and one for the church.

Following Rev. Holland, more than 60 pastors have served Holland's Chapel and the community. The Church has been an active congregation in the Upper Sand Mountain Parish, since the parish came into existence in 1969. Members, though few in number, have given toys, packed seeds for garden ministry, hosted Children's U.N.I.C.E.F. parties and engaged in a wide range of ministries in their commitment to care for the poor around them. This congregation always reached out to the community.

On Sunday, September 29, 1996, the congregation not only celebrated one-hundred years of ministry and mission, but affirmed their difficult decision to discontinue the congregation of eight members, and to move to join membership with other Methodist churches. With the discontinuation of the congregation, the church building will continue to serve the surrounding area as a Ministry Center related to The Upper Sand Mountain Parish. *Submitted by: Glenda H. Hodges, 143 Cedar Crest Dr., Woodville, AL 35776.*

House Of Happiness

1923 - 1952

The Mission was founded by Augusta Benning Martin, a pioneering social worker for the Episcopal Church from Montgomery, Alabama. She started in 1923 in Scottsboro in a rented room, then moved into a large rented house on Laurel Street. Her purpose was to provide assistance for underprivileged mountain people.

Miss Martin received word of a family in want in Coon Hollow, and thus began a twelve year social work undertaking by visiting the family and attending to their needs.

A handicapped waif who came to stay at the Mission had lost her mother, and was in deplorable condition. After extensive bathing and grooming, the clean, relaxed and pleased "Rosa" remarked, "This is shore a happy house!" And so the "House of Happiness" was named.

In 1925, the Mission moved from Scottsboro to a shack at Sauta Bottom, which had three rooms and a dogtrot. There also was another small building on the 160 acre property which was moved near the Birdsong Spring, and made into a two room house for an elderly lady to live in.

A road was made to a "bench" above the spring where a large

two story, double pen log house was erected about 1930. Later, a screened porch was built across the front, and an addition to the house was constructed. Miss Martin recruited much volunteer labor and donations of material for the Mission's needs. William Spencer Smith harvested the pine logs for the main house.

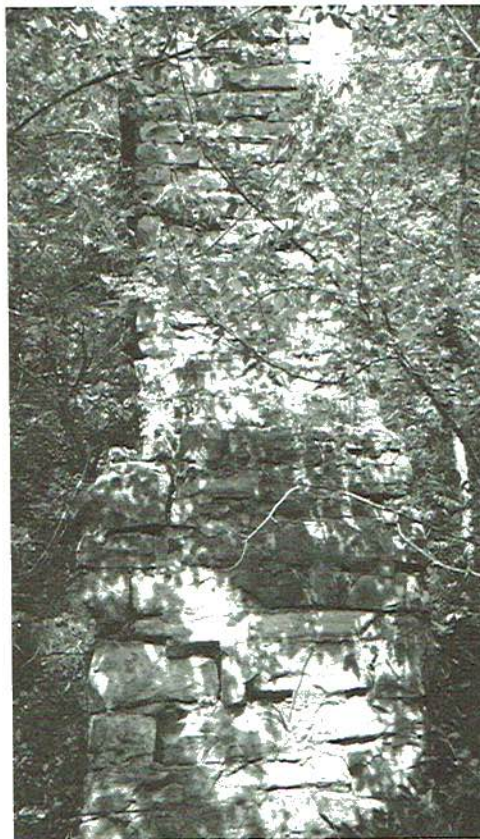
Water was brought up to the house in a bucket operated by a windlass, on a conveyor system that ran down to the rocked-up spring 200 feet below.

The Episcopal Church supplied quantities of clothing for distribution at the facility, and the Mission also provided medical care, food, work-aid relief, recreation and other assistance for impoverished

families. Children were the main concern, and there were usually several staying with Miss Martin for various reasons and for varying periods. There was a kindergarten and day care service. Religious instruction was also provided.

A long, narrow building was constructed away from the main house. This was used as a clothing store where garments were sorted and set out. If people didn't have any material to barter with, they could work for whatever they selected if they were able, but no one was denied.

A house and barn were built north of the spring for the family which operated the Mission farm.



House of Happiness Chimney — All That Remains

McCUTCHEON School was a one-room schoolhouse

nearby, which was also used for a church. Miss Martin got the school trustees to move the school to a dwelling on the Mission property (ca. 1924) and it was renamed the "House of Happiness School". An auditorium was added to the building and it operated as a two-teacher school, much better than the previous one-room facility. Teachers were paid by the Jackson County Board of Education.

Miss Martin started an Episcopal Church in the auditorium which grew fast and prospered while she was in residence.

Samuel Lester Smith (William Spencer Smith's grandson) recalled that Miss Martin helped youngsters further their education and some earned college degrees; "she opened doors for them because of who she was and who she knew".

In 1935, illness forced Miss Martin to resign. Captain Charles L. Conder of the Church Army, an evangelical wing of the Episcopal Church, took over as director.

When the Army took over, they stopped keeping children. They also used the facility for training purposes and sometimes would have several men in training. The Church Army was composed of uniformed laymen, who served the church in areas unable to support ordained Episcopal clergy. At a later time, Captain Thomas Wheat was another very popular man in charge.

Of 90 families which lived within a three mile radius of it, 76 were served by the House of Happiness in some manner.

It provided a school for children until about 1939. The state had purchased property nearby and planned to build a new school, but with better transportation available, they elected to bus House of Happiness School students to Temperance Hill School, three miles away.

During the 1940's, the House of Happiness became less of a mission and more of a church. Improvements made in roads, transportation and communications contributed to the eventual decline of the Mission in 1952.

A small House of Happiness Cemetery marks the general area of the old Mission today.

Miss Augusta Benning Martin's Mission served exceptional needs at the time and through the lean years of the Great Depression. *Submitted by: Ralph S. Mackey.*

Sources: The House of Happiness Story by Samuel Lester Smith; excerpts from Lilian Campbell Prout Long's book (same subject) by Christine Sumner; The Daily Sentinel; Jackson County Advertiser.

Jenny's Chapel Church Of Christ

Jenny's Chapel Church of Christ is located on county road 11, at Aspel, Alabama in Jackson County. The first church was built in 1911. The Modern Woodsmen of the community contributed to the building fund. Their lodge meetings were held here, which was a rough lumber batted house. Before this house was built the church had services at Zions Rest, and later in the Adkins school house.

They began having school here in 1916. The house burned in 1923. The church congregation met in different homes until another was built in 1925. The members bought a church house in Thomas Cove, known as Hodges Chapel. It was torn down and moved by wagon and rebuilt on this site, where it still stands today.

The church was never large in number, after the first house burned. The members either moved away, or fell away. In 1943 we had brick siding and wooden shutters put on so the house would be warmer in the winters.

In the early and mid forties, the church consisted of S.E. Hastings, his wife Nora, their daughter, Myrtle, Johnnie Mae Johnston and Lilly Mae Gant. In 1949, we had an unbelievable growth in our membership. The church continued to grow and do well until 1959.

A preacher, once told us, when there was just five members that if at least one new member was not added each year, we might as well tear it down and build a gas station. We should never be discouraged, if we plant and water, God will give the increase.

In the 1950's the house was redone inside and out, two class rooms were added. The Baptistry was added a few years later.

This little church has survived many a storm, yet still serves God and community. *Submitted by: Members of Community and Prepared by: Mary Allen Wallingsford.*
Source: Personal knowledge.

Letcher Church Of God

The Letcher Church of God was officially re-organized in 1929 by Brother Raymond Taylor in the old log house of Brother John F. Wilkins. Brother Wilkins became the first pastor of the Letcher Church of God. The church is located on county road 17, on Cumberland Mountain. The church has been bricked in the last few years.

The ladies auxillary of the church has done many projects for the church. Lately we have completely re-done the kitchen area, we put in new cabinets and added new flooring. We have a very active ladies group, we are always doing projects, holding fund raisers such as a big auction in the fall.

The fourth Sunday in May is our annual homecoming. It is a community event, as many who have moved away



Photo is of first church that burned and the members at that time, 1923.



Letcher Church of God

have family buried in the Gold Cemetery located on county road 15, near the church. They have a service at the cemetery at 10:a.m., then it's continued at the church. There we have a singing, a sermon and at noon lunch is served by the ladies of the church.

We have had several pastors that have been with us. Each of them have contributed something to our church at Letcher. Our present pastor is Brother William Ikard, as of this date of May 1997. Brother Ikards' wife, Betty Jean is the daughter of W.T. and Inez Ikard Shelton of Skyline. We wish to invite everyone who is ever in the area to feel free to visit the Letcher Church of God.

Submitted by: the ladies auxillary Letcher Church of God
Sources: Church records; personal knowledge.

Mount Carmel Cemetery By Michael O'Hagan

For generations, Mount Carmel Cemetery, located four miles west of Bridgeport on County Road 75, has become the final resting place for many area residents.

Now, thanks to the efforts of the History Committee of the Cemetery, an attractive hardcover book details the history of the cemetery as well as who rests there.

Dedicated to "all survivors, relatives and friends who have people buried in the

Mount Carmel Cemetery and to all who own plots." The book is 109 pages of photographs, stories, and documents revealing many interesting facts. Did you know, for example, that the hill upon which Mount Carmel Baptist Church and Mount Carmel Cemetery are located has been occupied from roughly

the time Alabama became a state in 1819? Did you know that there are today more than 1,800 graves in the cemetery? This information and much more is covered in the book by an article written by Flossie Gunter Carmichael.

Presented, also, is story of how, in 1966, the Mount Carmel Cemetery Association organized upon a resolution offered by Jewell Tanner, who stated, "... the purpose of the Association is for improving and maintaining the Mount Carmel Cemetery in a way that is keeping with its sanctity." Much has been accomplished in clearing brush and undergrowth from the old parts of the Cemetery. Many survivors have restored gravestones and markers on family plots. Since incorporation in 1990, the Prepetual Care Fund has been and is an important goal.

Perhaps of greatest interest to the public is the alphabetized listing of those interred to the at Mount Carmel (the oldest grave is that of Daniel Price, who died August 25, 1833).

The grave roster also notes military service information for those with military gravestones. For instance, the index notes that Conley Farr's father was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Confederate Infantry during the War between the States. *Submitted by: The Board of Directors, Tommy Rorex, John Hall, John Bevel, Alvin Cagle, Lewis Payne, Ralph Leroy, Harold Grider, and Vaughn Troxell, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Inc., P.O. Box 135, Bridgeport, AL 35740.*

Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church

On the 28th of August 1897, Livi and M. A. Harrison signed a deed donating about an acre and a half of land to the Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church and their successors of like faith and order. This land was for a church and cemetery which the church was to operate.

Early names associated with the church included Rousseau, John Allen, George C. Barron, Sr., and the Jones. Mary Ross was the Secretary/Treasurer of the early church. Elonzo Jones and John Allen gave the thrust needed to get the early church moving.

The Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church burned in the late 1920s, was rebuilt, and was destroyed again at a later date. The



Mount Carmel Cemetery



Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church

had very close relations with the Green Academy. When the Academy was disbanded, Mr. Barron helped obtain the lumber to rebuild the church after its second fire. When the church was rebuilt this time, the way the building faced was changed from the south to the west, now facing County Road 8.

The bell at the Green Academy was first purchased by Samuel and Elizabeth Steel for \$350. When the Academy disbanded, they gave the bell to the church, which is now mounted in the church steeple. *Submitted by: Noel A. Sosebee, Pastor*

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church

The Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church was organized sometime in the 1800's, holding services on the third Sunday of the month. We believe the first church building was erected under Rev. O.D. Grear. Pastorship moved on to the Rev. John Washington, followed by Rev. Will Helton.

Under Rev. Helton, the second edifice was erected.

Rev. Hampton was next, then Rev. C.E. Acklin, followed by Rev. Charley Snodgrass, then Rev. Daniel.

A storm blew the church down and a new edifice was constructed, with Deacon Freddie Helton as builder.

Next came Rev. Law, followed by Rev. Drake, Rev. Tim Walker, Rev. C. Havis, Rev. A.P. Crutcher, Rev. C. Huggins, Rev. T. Clay, Rev. C. Havis, Rev. W. White, Rev. E. White and Rev. D. Coleman.

Under Rev. Coleman, our present edifice was erected here on County Road 105, with groundbreaking ceremony held in October of 1983. The dedication service was conducted in April, 1986.

Next came Rev. W. Steele and Rev. G.C. Boone.

Our present pastor is Rev. Otis Babbs, Jr.

We leave this message to all who look into this book:

"In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit".

Ephesians 2:22

Submitted by: Debra P. Clay, P.O. Box 341, Hollywood, AL 35752.
Source: Church records

Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church

Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church, referred to as Old Baptist Church/Cem. was constructed in 1819. It is the oldest documented Baptist Church in Jackson County. It is located on the outskirts of



Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church

Hollywood, on Co. Rd. 69. There are many unmarked graves, and many older stones that are unmarked. Some stones found here are dated back to 1866. There are many Talleys and Holts and related family members buried here. There are a numerous number of other family names located here too numerous to name. *Submitted by: committee.*

Source: Personal Knowledge.

New Hope Missionary Baptist Church

Hollywood, Alabama
1885-1997

The Reverend Frank Cobb became pastor of this congregation in 1885. The exact date of the church organization is unknown, but all available information indicates that it was in 1885. At that time public school was taught in this church. The land where the church was located was donated by two of the deacons of this church. The two deacons that donated the land were Henry Q. Stewart and Henry D. Stewart. The church was built by the members and friends of the community. The membership was only five members. Service was held once a month on the first Sunday in each month. The church is located on County Road 36.

Ministers who have served the congregation include Reverend Will Helton, Reverend William Hampkin, Reverend Cliff E. Acklin, Reverend Naman Townsend, Reverend Chirley Harris, Reverend Riley Townsend, Reverend Henry Haskin, and the current pastor, William R. Tibbs. Current statistics indicate active members total 125.

Past Servants of the New Hope Missionary Baptist Church:

Ministers — Reverend Alex McCarver, Reverend Grady Cothron, Reverend Daughton Allison, Reverend Harce Snodgrass, Reverend Frank Hurst, Reverend Henry Tugue, Reverend Sandy Wooden, Reverend Thomas J. Allison, Reverend A. W. White.

Pastors — Reverend Frank Cobb, Reverend Will Helton, Reverend Cliff Acklin, Reverend William Hampkin, Reverend Chirley Harris, Reverend Riley Townsend.

Deacons — Deacon Henry Q. Stewart, Deacon Henry D. Stewart, Deacon Pearl Jones, Deacon Sammy Stewart, Deacon Danny Stewart, Deacon Fred Trimew, Deacon Mose Grayson, Deacon King D. Snodgrass, Sr., Deacon Sam Stewart, Deacon James Nicholson, Deacon Henry Ford, Deacon Jeff Griggs, Deacon Oscar Harris, Deacon Henry Walker.

Mothers — Mother Lucy Snodgrass, Mother Dora Jones, Mother Eula Stewart, Mother Mattie Snodgrass, Mother Lue Harris, Mother Mary Snodgrass, Mother Meltida Stewart, Mother Ada White, Mother Stella Ford, Mother Dove McCarver, Mother Lula Wright, Mother Cora McCamey, Mother Matoka Snodgrass.

Reverend William R. Tibbs, Pastor.

Sister Mary L. Snodgrass, Church Clerk.

North Houston Street Church Of Christ

The North Houston Street Church of Christ was established in 1942. Bro. John Henry Clay came to Scottsboro and held a tent revival down by Mack Finley's Cafe to teach about the new testament church. He was an outstanding preacher. During the revival, the first members to be added to the church were Sis. Pink Cothron, Bro. Alvin Edmondson, Sis. Viola Sanford, Bro. Robert Gardner, Sis. Lou Gardner, Sis. Alberta Jenkins, Bro. Bud Strong, Sis. Lottie McDonald, and Sis. Emma Williams.



North Houston Street Church of Christ

In the beginning, church and Bible study was held in the different members homes. Eventually they were able to obtain a loan and have the church built. Through much hard work and prayer, those few members were able to pay the loan off. Initially, there was no money for pews, so donated chairs were used. There was no carpeting and outside bathrooms. The church was heated by a wood heater with the pipe running out the window. Baptisms were done at Bynum Spring at the end of Gant Hill or where ever was suitable. The original building is still being used today. It has been added onto twice. In addition to the main sanctuary, there is an office, two classrooms, indoor restrooms, dining room, kitchen, and baptismal pool.

In about 1948, after the church was built and operating smoothly, the following members were added: Sis. Odell Johnson, Sis. Mary V. Green, Sis. Nora McDonald, Bro. John L. McDonald, Bro. John Duncan, Sis. Sarah Alberry, Bro. Billy Tucker, Sis. Willie

John Duncan, Sis. Sarah Alberry, Bro. Billy Tucker, Sis. Willie Tucker, Sis. Elmarine McDonald, Sis. Elvyn Tolliver, and Bro. Ben Sanford to name a few.

Since 1942, the church has grown considerably and much has been accomplished. There have been several preachers including Bro. Dinsimore, Bro. Dixon, Bro. McArthur, and Bro. Hall. The church is currently being pastored by Bro. Harold Wells. The efforts of one man in a tent revival touched the lives of many and has evolved into a strong Christian force in our community today.

Old Unity Church And School

Many fond memories lingered in the minds of those who attended school at Old Unity, a Presbyterian Church located at Tupelo in Maynard's Cove. The name "Old Unity" indicates that the church congregation, as well as others in the community, were united in an effort to create better schools, churches, and a better community.

Leecel Proctor was one who attended this school and his tired face beamed with happiness as he told about the students playing marbles, ball games, and drop the handkerchief. Students often carried eggs to school to buy pencils, crayons, and paper for students who were less fortunate. Among his schoolmates were Fred Cornelison, who lost his life in WWI, Jim Tate, Amy Early, and Ray Sloan. Some of the teachers were Bently Thomas, John Jones, and Henry Robinson. On August 18, 1899, a Jackson County newspaper reported that 89 students were enrolled and 75 attended daily. Sabbath School was organized in 1895. Superintendent R.E. Jones was assisted by Miss Zuma Campbell.

A faded and torn picture taken around 1913 includes Noma, Don, Myrtle, Nola, Ina, Lawrence, and Ottis Proctor, Corbitt and Gee Cornelison, Dave, Lora, and Alva Bynum, Gordon and Claude Mitchell, Clara, Ernest, and Jim Brandon, Una and Oma Frasier, Jim Barnes, Belle Thomas, Archie Guinn, Loney Cosby, and their teacher, Mr. Sewell.

Old Unity burned sometime around 1920 and was replaced by the Tupelo School which was later closed. This building also burned after it had been converted into a residence. Many church members transferred their membership to nearby Holland's Chapel Methodist Church, which is still active today. *Submitted by: Walter F. Proctor, 724 South Scott Street, Scottsboro, AL 35768-2639.*

Source: Excerpts from Elizabeth Selby McAlpin's "Village Pump," in the *North Jackson Progress*.

Pikeville Church Of God

The Pikeville Church of God was erected in 1927. The Reverend John Wilkins from Letcher, atop Cumberland Mountain helped organize the church, secure the building site and purchase the building material. This church was the first church that Reverend Wilkins pastored. Beginning in the year 1927, he and his wife, Emma Tidwell Wilkins and others rode mules or walked from Letcher down Cumberland Mountain to the Pikeville Church of God where he pastored for many years. Many joined and participated in Sunday School and church services.

During the summer months, a revival was held each year. There was preaching, singing and praying for lost souls each night. There were lots of "Amens" from the deacons and members of the congregation. Mourners would be asked to come forward and "Why Not Tonight" would be sung over and over while the service was coming to a close. Families would come from miles around. They came in wagons, cars and trucks and those who lived within a few miles walked. Baptisms for the new converts were held at Robinson Creek and later in the backwaters of the Tennessee River.

The church was also the meeting place for young people to get to know each other, often ending in marriage for many of them. The church has been gone for several years but memories are still alive in those who enjoyed the teachings and the fellowship at the Pikeville Church of God. *Submitted by: Walter F. Proctor, 724 South Scott Street, Scottsboro, AL 35768-2639*

Sources: Excerpts from the "Village Pump" by Elizabeth Selby McAlpin.

Pilgrim First Congregational Methodist Church At Browntown

Pilgrim C. M. Church began in the outlaw days of the early 1900's. Early efforts by Rev. Jesse Jermany Brown to start a church with a "bush arbor" were stymied by the outlaws who

burned them. Rev. Brown, grandfather to many of the Brown descendants who still attend the church, deeded the land for the church prior to his death in 1914. The church was finally built in 1923 under the directorship of Pastor R. H. Williamson, and many neighbors in the community. Early families involved were the Browns, Harcrows, Padgetts, Culvers and Brysons.



Pilgrim First Congregational Methodist Church (1997)

The church was first organized as a Congregational Church which was missionary in nature. The parent organization would provide clothing, food and other supplies to supplement the church. When the Congregational Organization dropped support to the churches in 1923, the Church affiliated with the Northern Methodists until 1928. Then due to the influence of traveling ministers such as Rev. S. J. Minor and Rev. J. W. Baker who introduced the Congregational Methodist philosophy, ten relatives met with Rev. J. W. Boggs as moderator and established the Congregational Methodist Church. The original building was sold in the 1950's and a new one constructed. The name was later changed to "The First" Congregational Methodist Church to define this group as the original founder of the Congregational Methodist.

Those officers serving longest include Rev. S. J. Minor with 12 years plus several partial years, Rev. W. H. Putman for 15 years; Elbert Brown, Delegate from 1932-1991 except one year and as Deacon 1934-1994 and his wife, Lillian (Williamson) Brown as Secretary for 52 years. (See also Elbert Damascas Brown, Rev. R. H. Williamson and Rev. Jesse Jermany Brown articles.) *Submitted by: Myrvle Lee (Brown) Camp and Kevin Camp (as dictated by Elbert Brown)*

Pisgah Baptist Church

Pisgah Baptist Church is an outgrowth of Sand Mt. Baptist Church (at Pisgah), which was formed as an Arm of Friendship Church in Fackler in July 1851. It continued this way until it was constituted as an independent Church and the name was changed to Mt. Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church of Christ in 1861. Worship services were irregular as they depended on a pastor sent by the association as traveling missionaries until 1872. Some early

pastors serving the Church were Charles L. Roach, Richard H. Taliaferro, Bailey Bruce and A. C. Howell. The church was a member of the Tennessee Valley Association. Later it was learned that there was another Mt. Pisgah in the association, thus the word "Mount" was dropped at Pisgah. In

1935 Pisgah Baptist Church joined the newly formed Sand Mountain Baptist Association.

The church has had five buildings. The first was completed in about 1869 near the Callahan spring. It was destroyed by fire and a new church constructed on land donated by W. C. Marshall around 1880. The second building with two stories, served as both a church and school. Both flourished under the pastorate of J. J. Beeson between 1881 and 1897. The church grew from 25 members in 1861 to 104 in 1882. A third building (addition) was finished in 1900 under the pastorate of C.T. Starkey. The fourth building was completed in 1932, resulting in the razing of the second and third buildings. In 1967 the current building was completed.



Pisgah Baptist Church 1997

In 1940 through the efforts of the Young Mens Class, Pisgah Church hired its first "full time" pastor, Rev. James Waters. Throughout the history of Pisgah, the Pisgah Baptist Church has been very influential in the religious, social, and educational development of the community. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*
Sources: (1) "History of Pisgah"; a theme by high school student Mamie Callahan; 1928. (2) "History of Pisgah Alabama"; Wilbanks, Madge Mullins; *The Jackson County Advertiser*, April 28, 1973. (3) "Pisgah Founding Fathers Emphasized Education"; Woodfin, Byron; *The Daily Sentinel*, April 12, 1992. (4) "Pisgah Slates Dedications of New Church, Post Office"; Hollis, Guy; *The Huntsville Times*, Nov. 5, 1967. (5) *History of Pisgah Baptist Church 1851-1973*; Wheeler, Emmet B. and Wheeler, Richard L.; 1973

Pisgah Church Of Christ

The Pisgah Church of Christ located on Church Street and Highway 58 in Pisgah, was built in 1953. Before the building was built, the church met in the agriculture building where Mr. George Washington Holley the minister, taught agriculture. Mr. Holley was a local minister of the Church of Christ for a number of years.



Pisgah Church of Christ

The block building was almost completed when he passed away with a heart attack in January, 1953. The classrooms and bathrooms were added in the 1960's and the building was bricked and remodeled in the 1980's.

In 1939, before the church built their building, W. A. Black held a gospel meeting in the Congregational Christian church building. Then in the summer of 1948, George Mann held a tent meeting in Pisgah. In the early 1940, Midas Roberts held a bush arbor meeting near the Kings Chapel Community. Charles Holder would hold gospel meetings during the summer for several years. Bible study and communion occurred every Sunday with preaching about two Sundays a month. Some of the minister who have preached at Pisgah before a full-time preacher was hired include Midas Roberts, Charles Holder, George Mann, Jack Wilhelm, Floyd Henderson, Sanford Roberts, Howard Ivey, Charles Washburn, Bedford Beck, and Ronald Givens. Paul Tidwell moved to the area in about 1962 to teach school and became the preacher. Then Clay Kidwell became the full-time preacher for a number of years. In 1971, Butch Foster moved to the area and became the full-time minister and remained until 1996 when he was hired as the educational minister of the Broad Street Church of Christ in Scottsboro. *Submitted by: Katie Precise, 534 County Rd. 60, Pisgah, AL 35765*

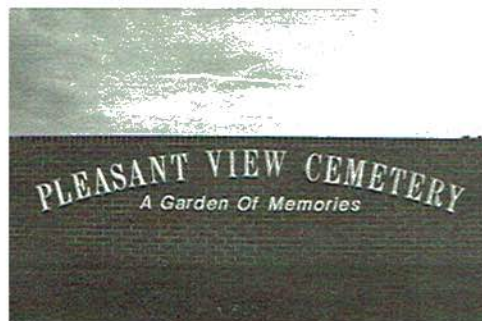
Pleasant View Cemetery

After the Civil War a veteran of that war, Samuel H. Hollaway, moved his family from Georgia and settled on Sand Mountain in North Alabama. Because there were no community burial grounds available for him and his neighbors, he donated a two-acre tract of land in the northwest corner of his farm for a burial ground. This site became known as Pleasant View Cemetery. The first burial, a still-born Lovvorn infant, was made on March 11, 1895.

The land was cleared of its trees as other burials followed. The Pleasant View Baptist Church building was erected nearby. The church adopted the cemetery as one way of serving the community. By 1900 the church had begun an annual Decoration Day event. This event was to be held on the Saturday before the second Sunday in May of each year. The program for the day usually included a sermon from a noted preacher on the subject of "The Resurrection." After the sermon the old men, each carrying a basket of flowers and accompanied by two small children, placed flowers on all the graves in the cemetery.

Early burials were like those in other pioneer cemeteries. The ringing of the bell told the community that a burial was to take place. (By tolling the bell in a certain way the age of the deceased was made known.) Neighbors took out time from their work to build a box for the coffin and another box to serve as a vault into

which the coffin was placed. Other neighbors came to the cemetery to hand-dig the grave and perform all other work required for the burial. When the grave was filled with dirt and shaped into a mound, flowers were placed and a wooden board at the head and at the foot served as markers. Some of these boards were never replaced with marble monuments.



Highway Sign

The community cared for the cemetery. On the week before decoration, families gathered to spread the mounds of red clay dirt left over from previous burials, to scrape the weeds, grass and briars off the grounds and to sweep the ground with brush brooms.

The idea of what constituted an attractive cemetery changed over time. The invention of the rotary mower made people appreciate the beauty of a green sod. To achieve this new standard, mounded gravel had to be leveled and obstacles in the way of mowing needed to be removed.

With the passage of time, changes occurred. Several hundred graves were in the cemetery. The care and concern became a problem too big for the church, therefore, the church decided to divorce itself from the problem. The Home Demonstration Club of the community assumed the responsibility for soliciting money to hire the mowing done. In a few years donations became harder to obtain. Interest in the cemetery began to diminish and fear that the cemetery might go back to the woods for lack of maintenance and upkeep disturbed many.



East Entrance Gate

A study revealed that rural cemeteries, after 150 to 200 years, will go back to the woods unless steps are taken to prevent it. Two basic reasons will insure this happening: (1) Families die out and (2) Grandchildren in most families are not interested in caring for their grandparents graves.

The decision was made to organize a corporation to manage, develop and maintain the cemetery in perpetuity. The Pleasant View Cemetery Association was duly incorporated on June 30, 1979 with Delbert Hicks as President, Roy Buford as Vice-president and Agee Strickland as Secretary-treasurer. Persons who have served, or are now serving, as trustees include Barry Pickett, Dr. L. E. Hollaway and Dr. Keith Gorham.

Today, June 1997, the cemetery has grown from the original 2 acres to 6 acres with 1200 graves and total spaces for 4000. The trust fund exceeds \$108,000 and one day will exceed \$700,000. Thousands of dollars have been invested in an office and shop building. The cemetery has all the equipment that is required to do a burial and to maintain the cemetery.



Office and Shop

This dream is truly becoming "A Beautiful Garden of Memories". This landmark is located on Highway 71 between Dutton and Pisgah. *Submitted by: Delbert Hicks, 506 Veterans Dr., Scottsboro, AL 35768*

Randalls Chapel

Randall's Chapel was named after a man named Randall, who owned a saw mill in the community. He donated the logs to build the church, which was first located near the McNally Cem. just north of highway 35 near Comer Bridge, on Randall's property.

Joseph Wilson along with Robert Scott, founder of Scottsboro, signed an agreement proclaiming them partners in a grist mill and saw mill. They also made shingles in the 1860's.

The families of Randall's Chapel had their churches and their schools along with their land to give them strength in the early days. For the most part they were a self sustaining community, which took great pride in the ability to be dependent. They were a closely knit community through friendship and through intermarriage. They looked after their own, when one was in trouble and sorrow and needed help. They minded their own business and yet kept an interest in the whole community.

Randall's Chapel had its good farm land, timberland, and its families and churches.

The schools-some older residents told was a log house located on the site of Looney Sisk. A second was on property given by "Aunt Jenny Wilson" known as the Old War School House.

After Randall's Chapel Methodist Church was built, school was held in the church building, which would have been after 1873, when it was started.

Some family names to be found living here would be: Barbee, Tipton, Gant, Carter, Judge, Tiffin, Snodgrass, Cunningham, Crawford, Green, Randals, Wilsons, Thompsons, Richeys, Collins, Hammonds, Bynums, and others, many of whom today have city streets named for.

Randall's chapel lies south of Backbone Ridge, and north of the banks of the Tennessee River. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Sources: Newspaper clippings



Randall's Chapel United Methodist Church

Roaches Cove Missionary Baptist Church

Early 1800's Alabama was one of the wealthiest states in our nation with large plantations and ante-bellum homes. Some of which are still standing.

Anti-Baptist opposed missions so there was a separation and we became known as Missionary Baptist.

During this time of prosperity the Tennessee River Association of Missionary Baptist Churches was founded at Old Friendship Baptist Church located in Roach's Cove, October 1853, with Elder Charles L. Roach as pastor. War came with much devastation over the years. Fackler became prominent with Friendship Church business and railroad. A few homes, the Roach Cemetery, and a one room school building were all that remained. A group of people met in this school, September 15, 1935, and constituted Roach's Cove Missionary Baptist Church. Rev. George Roach served as pastor.

Services were held in the school until the original church building was built in 1940. Men from the community built the church in one month with the first service held on September 6, 1940. An auditorium was built in 1980 with a two story educational building added in 1981. Then, Monday, June 12, 1995, fire destroyed all the buildings. Services were held the following Sunday outside under



Roaches Cove Missionary Baptist Church

the trees. A double wide mobile unit was provided by the Tennessee River Association and services were held there until our new church was rebuilt with the support of the Community and *Carpenters for Christ*, the Church was built within months. Dedication service was held March 30, 1996. *Submitted by: Faye McCulley, 51 County Road 336, Hollywood, AL 35752*

Scottsboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church

The Reverend E. J. Stockton became pastor of this congregation in October, 1871. The exact date of the church's organization is unknown, but all available information indicates that it was in 1871. The first meeting place was in the Opera House on Laurel Street, just off the west side of the Courthouse Square. The structure served other denominations as well since there were no church buildings at this early date.

In 1883, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Willow Street, just north of the Courthouse Square, was completed. Though not a very large congregation, it provided an effective ministry with no great problems until unification with the United Presbyterian Church was approved by the 1906 General Assembly. Some members chose to accept the ruling while others did not. They reasoned that neither group could function without the help of the other. So a unique situation developed. The difference did not alter the relationship, and the two congregations continued to worship together until 1954.

It was at this time that the present structure was completed, and the first service was held on Easter Sunday, March 14, 1954. During the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Morris Pepper (1959-1980), a spacious Children's Building was erected in 1965. It has housed a quality Mother's Day Out and Kindergarten program for many years as well as providing ample space for Sunday School groups. In 1990, a stately Fellowship Hall that serves multiple purposes was completed.

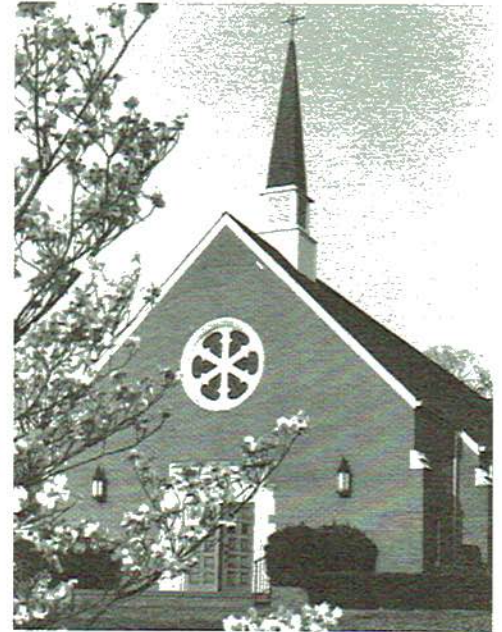
A recent library inventory of more than 4,000 volumes and many audio visual resources attests to the efforts of Ruth Pepper, professional librarian, and a continuously dedicated Library Committee. They have witnessed the growth from a 166 volume library at its organization in 1960 to the present status.

Ministers who have served the congregation include: the Rev. O. H. Gibson, the Rev. Milford H. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Morris Pepper, the Rev. Roy W. Hall, and the current pastor, the Rev. Bob Phelps, who assumed pastoral responsibilities in August, 1994. Current statistics indicate active membership of 306. Total membership numbers 466. 261 are enrolled in Sunday School. *Submitted by: Rubilee Smith, Church Historian*

Skyline Church Of Christ

In the early 1940s, the US Government was selling farms on Cumberland Mountain. Many families moved in from different locations in the state and some from other states. Among them were my parents, Albert and Annie Payne. In January, 1945, they bought our farm and we moved from Hazel Green, AL to Skyline.

My Dad found out the first spring that we were at Skyline, how nice and neighborly the farmers were, who like him, were eager to get their first crop harvested. In Feb., he broke a leg while clearing land, and was housed up until spring, wondering how he was going



Scottsboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church



Skyline Church of Christ

of the Church of Christ as were my parents. Since there was no church building, they met from house to house for worship service on Sunday. I remember riding in a wagon to Hytop, which was ten miles from our house. After a few months of this, they decided to meet at the home of Elisha Payne, who was more centrally located. In 1946, the men cut logs from their farms and used the lumber to build a church building. Again, the neighbors who weren't members of the Church of Christ helped in many ways. Herman Lynch owned land next to Elisha Payne. He gave land to build the church building on. He made the deed to my Dad, Elisha Payne and E. A. Williamson. They made a note to Word Lumber Co. for supplies to finish the building.

With the help of the community, other congregations of the church of Christ, and the Lord, the note was paid off in 1947. This building, located on County Road 107, was remodeled twice. In 1972, the building was sold and a new one was built on Hwy 79 at Skyline. Submitted by: *Thelma Payne Simmons, 12415 AL Hwy 65, Hollytree, AL 35751*
Sources: Records kept by Albert Payne and others.

Skyline Church Of God

In the 1940's reverend W.W. Morgan was pastoring Letcher Church of God in the Winiger community on Cumberland Mountain. He went to the gymnasium at the Skyline School for a revival during this time and with the reception he received, he felt there was enough interest for a Church of God in the Skyline community.

Under the leadership of Reverend Morgan, the dream and vision of a Church of God at Skyline was realized.

The church was set in order on November 21, 1958. Elmer and Pansy Corenelison donated property for the church to be built on



Skyline Church of God

Highway 79. Since there was no building on this property the Cornelison's graciously offered their store front building on Highway 25 near the Rock Store to have services. The congregation met there until the church basement was completed in 1960.

The church started with 26 members which included: W.W. Morgan, G.S. Lear, Kenneth Manning, S.B. Manning, W.T. Shelton, Elmer Cornelison, Billy Jack Shelton, Tommie Wayne Manning, Thurman Sharp, Benton Manning, B.M. Hall, Bertha Cook, Victoria Paradise, Clara Morgan, Pat Lear, Pansy Cornelison, Inez Shelton, Juanita Shelton Killingsworth, Eva Manning, Eunice Manning Sharpe, Betty Jean Shelton Ikard, Tilda Manning, Ruby Sharp, Clara Hall, Faye Manning, Myrtle Sharp.

These 26 members had a vision of a church sitting on this beautiful hill surrounded by a pretty lawn and scenic setting. With this dream in mind they went to work with pledges, selling hot dogs, hamburgers, cake sales, and one year a potato crop, spearheaded by W.T. Shelton, to help with the payment which seemed to come around too soon.

to get his crop planted. The neighbors came over and planted the corn, which was his main crop that year. The men shared their tools and the women all shared their ideas on how to can vegetables and fruit. This was really country living!

Several of the families were members

Through this hard work, the congregation completed the main auditorium and moved to the top, leaving the basement for Sunday School rooms and fellowship hall.

Over the years, a parsonage has been built and a large extension has been added. This consists of Sunday School rooms, a new fellowship hall and a full kitchen.

A children's church has been added with DeAnne Golden serving in this department. The children's church is now a big part of the church. This includes all the video equipment and visual aides necessary to teach children on their level.

The property joining the church property was put on the market and the church purchased it in the past year with more expansions envisioned.

The Skyline Church of God now has a membership of 150 members but it is the charter members we have to give a big thank you for this beautiful church and surroundings. Sprinkled among the congregation sits a few charter members, but not many. Out in the foyer, less we forget, hangs portraits of those gone on. It is these people that had a vision. It is now up to their children and grandchildren to keep the vision going.

Leaders of our Flock: W.W. Morgan, Willus Saul's, C.M. Helm's, T.E. Noles, David H. Davis, William Ridgeway, B.E. Nichole's, Carl Miller, John A. Lumbard, T.P. Allen, LeRoy Smith, Charlie Guinn, Jerry Glenn, Steven Wallace, Jerry Glenn. Submitted by: *Pearline Ashburn, 10546 Co. Rd. 17 (Skyline) Woodville, AL 35776. Kim Killingsworth Lewis, 9245 Co. Rd. 17 (Skyline) Woodville, AL 35776*

History Of Saint Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church

1888 - 1997

The church was organized in the Five Points Community in Scottsboro, Alabama in the year of 1888 under the leadership of Reverend Lewis Roach who served as its first pastor. The first ordained Deacons were Brother Joe Trimmel and Brother Lewis Campbell. It is not known how many years Reverend Lewis Roach served as pastor, but he was succeeded by his cousin, Reverend Jeff Roach, who served untiringly until Reverend W.C. Coffey was elected pastor. It was under the leadership of Reverend W.C. Coffey that the church

was moved from the Five Points community to a location on Maple Street off Houston Street in Scottsboro. At this location, Reverends Pinson, Fred Whisenance, Murphy Talley, W.C. Crutcher, and M.C.M. Harris served as pastors. (1935-1960).



Saint Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church

In 1940 the church moved again. Under

the leadership of Reverend M.C.M. Harris the church moved to its present location at 210 Walnut Street. The ordained Deacons at the time of the move and construction of the new church building were: Deacons Thorton Edwards, John Stapler, Will Mosley, Joe Stone, Ed Cotton, J.T. Robinson, Robert Gant, Jessie Stanchel, Warren Stanchel, and Archie Stapler.

After the death of Reverend M.C.M. Harris who served for 25 years, Reverend Richard Johnson served as pastor for 10 years (1960-1970). Under his leadership a kitchen, dining room, and classrooms were added to the church.

In 1970, Reverend E.E. Morton was elected pastor and served 14 years (1970-1984). Under his leadership the Fellowship Hall was built, new musical instruments were purchased, and central heating and air were installed.

After the retirement of Reverend Morton, Reverend John D. Ewing was elected pastor and served 11 years. Under his leadership the church was renovated and beautified.

Other men who served as Deacons and were not listed above were: Deacons Mark Stapler, Tilman Walker, Floyd Snodgrass, Eddie Lee Moore, William L. England, Hugh Edwards, Archie Stewart, Tyree Talley, Richard Johnson, Henry Huggins, Earl Henry, James Walker, Willie Jones, and Richard Townsend.

Saint Elizabeth church has stood as a beacon light not only to the black community but to Scottsboro and Jackson County. *Submitted by: Archie F. Stewart, Deacon, Trustee, Financial Secretary, Superintendent of Sunday School and Member of the Pulpit Committee, 217 Walnut Street, Scottsboro, AL 35768*

History Of St. Jude

St. Jude Church in Scottsboro was the first Catholic Church to be built in Jackson County, AL.

The church is located at the foot of July Mountain on Alabama 35 some three miles from the city's business district.

Construction of the church began in the summer of 1970 as the result of several individuals and agencies including the Holy Name Society Chapel Fund and the Catholic Church Extension Society.

Until 1958, priests from Visitation Parish in Huntsville ministered to area Catholics at what was then a mission in Scottsboro.

Priests celebrated Mass in a small former grocery store that seated about 35 people.

Archbishop Thomas J. Toolen, with the help of the Rev. Joseph C. Gill and parish members, bought the 10 acres on which St. Jude was built.

In 1968, the Rev. Patrick Murphy organized a building committee which began a fund raising campaign for the construction of St. Jude.

Bishop Joseph G. Vath dedicated the church on April 18, 1971.

St. Jude was elevated from a mission to a parish in 1975, and the Rev. Roland Inkel was appointed as its first pastor.

Jerry Raispis, a longtime parish member at St. Jude, was appointed the state's first permanent deacon and continues to assist the parish's current pastor, the Rev. Camillus Blazak.

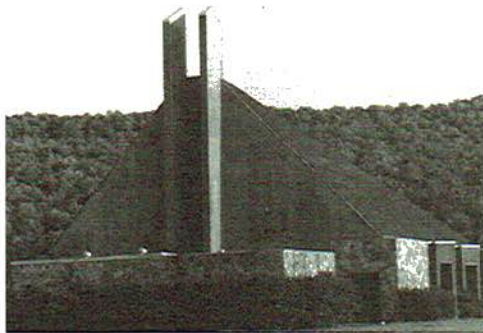
Father Blazak succeeded the Rev. Liam Sullivan in 1985.

Section United Methodist Church History

The earliest records show that a school house located at the Bluff Cemetery was used by all denominations who desired to hold meetings on Sand Mountain. The Methodists had a circuit rider who came regularly for several years to this location. In November 1886, Rev. Paul T. McWhorter, a member of the North Alabama Conference, organized the church, calling it "Pleasant Grove". He listed 17 men and 25 women as members. They decided to build immediately, but times were hard. It was not until 1893 that a 28 x 46 foot frame church was finished. Rev. J.B. Culpepper was the first Pastor, and the church was called "Section Methodist Episcopal Church, South".

In 1943, while Rev. Harold Martin was pastor, it was decided that a new building was needed. The building was completed and dedicated on May 4, 1958, with Bishop Bachman Hodge presiding. Rev. John S. Christian was District Superintendent. Rev. H.M. Louis was Pastor. Trehitt H. Green was Chairman of the Board, and Mrs. Alta Stringer and Homer Stringer were Co-Chairmen of the Finance Committee.

Sunday School has always been an integral part of the church's ministry. The known list of Sunday School Superintendents includes the following: Dr. E.R. Smith, Gurley Stringer, Trehitt Green, James Jones, Sr., Jim Stringer, and Craig Robbins.



St. Jude Church



Section United Methodist Church

Pastors assigned to Section Church provided for their own living accommodations until 1922-23 when a frame parsonage was built. A new parsonage was built in 1960-61 to serve the Section-Dutton charge. *Submitted by: Charlotte Ray, Section, AL*

St. Luke's Episcopal Church

March 28, 1878, St. Luke's purchased property on North Broad Street. Parish records indicate: John Snodgrass was Treasurer and W.H. Payne was Secretary of the building committee; 1878 consecration was by Bishop Richard Wilmer. He and The Rev. Grant Gamble of Huntsville served as ministers until the late 30's. Later Sewanee senior seminarians served this need. From the beginning, the everyday responsibilities fell on lay people. Dr. C. Q. Beech and his wife were among these. Later there were people like J.J.W. Payne, Pontiff Skelton, Frank Boyd, Norton Arnold, Charles Bradford and others.



St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Scottsboro

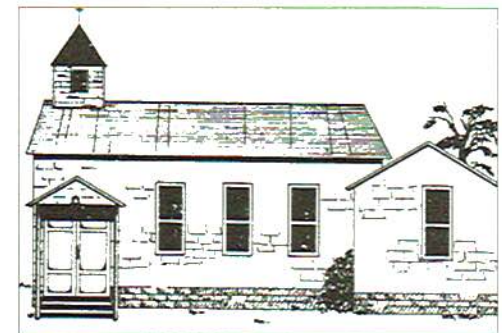
May 1881 St. Luke's first appeared at the fiftieth Diocesan convention. At that time it became a mission station, J.J.W. Payne was the congregational representative. The Rev. Charles Cabiness was the serving missionary. St. Luke's continued as a mission, supported by the Diocese until 1975, when it became a self supporting parish.

April 10, 1947, St. Luke's purchased the property at 402 Scott Street. Mark Scott Skelton was Sr. Warden. The original church was deconsecrated and sold in May 1949. The cornerstone for the new church was laid in the summer of 1949. The first service was held in November 1949 by Bishop R. Clairborn. It was renovated in 1967 and 1968. The current Parish Hall was finished and consecrated in October 1992. The resident priest was The Rev. Timothy H. Murphy.

The first resident priest was The Rev. Lex Matthews; the most recent was The Rev. Charles Walton.

Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church

The old church building was erected sometime just before or soon after the Civil War, it is believed, and stood on a hill several hundred yards north of its present site. A short distance below was a spring which gave the church its name, "Sulphur Springs". Nearby stood a small log cabin, used as a parsonage for many years. The church owned 40 acres.



Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church

The building was used as a church, school and gathering place for people of this area for forty years or more.

In 1907, a cornerstone was laid for a new building at the present site. It was financed by members of both Methodist and Baptist churches and members of the Masonic Lodge, who used the second story as a meeting place. The new building was also used as a school until around 1920, when "Sulphur Springs School" was erected nearby.

Land for the new church had been deeded to the church by a

neighboring farmer. This deed is unique in that it provides that at any future time the church ceases to function as a church, the land reverts back to its original owner, his heirs or assigns.

Later, the old church was torn down.

Sometime after 1940, the church building was renovated, the second story removed and classrooms added to the rear. Members of the Masonic Lodge moved their memberships over to Ider after the renovation.

For a number of years, an annual Homecoming Day has been observed by members and friends of the church. *Submitted by: Committee*

Source: Upper Sand Mountain Parish records

Trenton Presbyterian Church

Newly renovated, Trenton Presbyterian Church is ready for the twenty-first century. Located in Paint Rock Valley at Trenton, the church was founded in 1903 by sixteen charter members who included Mr. Paul Robertson and Miss Mollie Williams. The first pastor was Reverend W.J. Walker who resigned September 3, 1905, because of failing health.

An interesting story was recorded in the church's session minutes 1/29/1906. Two elders were appointed to see two women: one on the charge of dancing and the other on the charge of adultery.

The latter elder drowned in Paint Rock River March 23, 1906, before he could report to the session. No further information of either assignment is recorded.

Meticulous notes reveal patterns of giving. In 1933, Rev. Berry Copeland was paid from 25 to 50 cents per month by Mrs. Effie Penney.



Trenton Presbyterian Church

Mr. W.G. Johnson paid from 1/2 bushel meal valued at 40 cents to \$10. Mr. I. N. Finley and sons Felix and Floyd sometimes paid one bushel of corn valued at 75 cents.

After a long dry spell in 1936, Sunday School Secretary J. A. Humphrey reported heavy rain from July 2 to July 4: "The river was from one mountain to the other; this was the largest tide that anyone remembers."

In 1933 a large number of Baptists became members of the church. For a number of years afterward, the church flourished with close to 100 people attending Sabbath School. No session notes appear from 1944 until 1950. In 1950 Rev. Robert M. Muir reinstated services and was pastor for over 40 years. After some time he and his wife Euniece considered the members as their extended family. During some of this time, the Rev. Muir was pastor of nine churches known as the Madison-Limestone Larger Parish.

Active members in the 1950s' were as follows: I. N. and Susie Jane Finley, Floyd, Lucy, Felix, Buna, and Ted Finley, Virgil, Oma, and Glen Smith, Lula Jane Humphrey, Harvey, Nora, Howard, Jean, and Curtis Humphrey, Sammie and Ventrice Lindsey, Winston and Ethel Smith, Emily St. Clair, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, George and Willie Honea, Odell and Bertha Woods, and Box Vandiver. Ventrice Lindsey was pianist.

Made of wood, the church was always painted until recently when it was covered in vinyl. Gordon Rose of Huntsville Awning Company and Mike Watson, founder of Three Springs School, were generous contributors. Remaining expenses were met by the members, the current pastor, Rev. and Mrs. John Johnston, and friends. *Submitted by: Jean Humphrey Arndt*

Sources: Church records

Trinity Baptist Church

It was one of those hot July days in 1973 when Brother Robert Chrisman, Albert Ward, David Tubbs, Herbert "Hot Shot" Bradford, and several others met at the home of Bill and Betty Stewart for a time of prayer and sharing.

Soon after this meeting, other Christians joined this prayer group and began meeting in the Scottsboro Recreation Center for



Trinity Baptist Church Scottsboro, AL

Rev. Randall Lyles accepted the call to be the first pastor of Trinity Baptist Church.

The group met at the recreation center until a store building on the square at 231 Market Street was rented. On Sunday, December 9, 1973, at 2 p.m., thirty-nine charter members organized and constituted Scottsboro's newest Southern Baptist Church. At the 1974 annual meeting of the Tennessee River Missionary Baptist Association, Trinity Baptist Church was received into the association. In April 1975, work on a new church building began on 3.7 acres of land on Sherwood Drive. Later a fellowship hall was added to the main building. Much of the work on the building was done by members of the church. With a sanctuary seating 350 people, a baptistery, pastor's study, fellowship hall, secretary's office, nursery, and twelve Sunday school rooms, the church continues to grow. Rev. Dwight Everett is the current pastor with loyal support from his lovely wife, Vicky Everett. *Submitted by: Addie Ruth Smart, P.O. Box 151, Scottsboro, AL*

Upper Sand Mountain Parish

The Upper Sand Mountain parish of the United Methodist Church came to life in 1969 as the cord linking ten small membership rural congregations in northeast Alabama. Methodism had been a formative force in the early settlement of Upper Sand Mountain. Many of the churches were served by part-time pastors with limited resources for outreach and ministry. Increasing concern for witness and ministry in rural communities led local church leaders to explore innovative options for the future. The Larger Parish concept emerged as the most viable option.



Parish Ministry Center

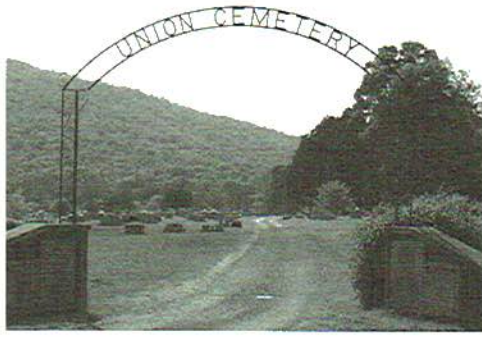
Reverend Doyce Gunter, a native of Henagar, was appointed as the first Parish Director. The Parish became a part of the Albertville District and reached out to all area churches for consideration of membership. When the constitution was completed in 1972, twelve churches ratified it and became charter members. Later some churches chose to withdraw from the cooperative, leaving ten in 1976. There ten were: Henagar, Forest Hill, Flat Rock, Section, Dutton, Sulphur Springs, Robertson Chapel, Wesley's Chapel, Lusk Chapel and Holland's Chapel. Sulphur Springs and Holland's Chapel were discontinued. Ider, King's Chapel and Chaney's Chapel were added. Today, eleven churches comprise the parish.

Many of the initial goals and visions of the Parish have been realized and continue to inspire a moving Methodist witness in the area. The prayers, financial gifts, time and services of a multitude of committed Methodist lay persons and staff, in and beyond the Parish, have opened up new life and vitality for Christian witness "on the mountain". *Submitted by: Dorsey Walker, P.O. 267, Sylvania, AL*

Union Cemetery

On 16 July 1834 Moses and Catharine Manning Maples, Woodville, Alabama residents since 1827, deeded one acre in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Range 3 East, Township 4 South, one and one-half miles north of

Woodville, to "the Deacons of the United Baptist of the arm of Bethel Church or their successors in office" (Union Primitive Baptist Church) to provide a place to build a meetinghouse. Sallie Maples, age sixteen, died later in the year and was buried near the meetinghouse; thus began Union Cemetery.



Union Cemetery, Woodville.

On 3 November 1909 M. A. Clay and wife sold for \$40.00 about three-fourths acres to "the general public of Woodville for Semitary purposes". About 1913 Henry D. Stephens added additional burial space. Rock mound graves and graves marked by native stones with a few handchiseled inscriptions, unmarked graves and inscribed monuments abound in this original cemetery area containing free burial spaces.

George W. Bulman, who had bought land south of the cemetery, was buried on his land in 1905; in subsequent years his heirs sold four-space lots to the general public, mostly Woodville residents or natives. Burial space was also added in a small northwest area where the heirs of Henry Stephens sold lots. Through 1996, over 2000 spaces have either been used, claimed or sold.

The cemetery was cared for with family clean up days until 1 October 1941 when a Cemetery Memorial Committee, composed of members from each church in Woodville was formed to annually collect funds to pay a caretaker. Woodville Union Cemetery Association (WUCA) was incorporated 25 January 1981 to provide perpetual care. Voluntary officers include Fern Hodges, Dave Cobb, Alice Ruth Page, Joann Elkin, Jane Hodges, Peggy Skelton and Jean Jones; James E. Butler has been Secretary-Treasurer and Treasurer since 1981. Wendell Page has served on the Advisory Board since 1981; other Board members include Fern Hodges, Dave Cobb, Frances Miles, Opal Derum, Alice Ruth Page, Doris Barclay, Glenford Butler, Rozene Copas, Benny Kennamer, Ulos D. Kennamer, William D. Page, Glennis Patterson, Opal Peters, and Virginia Skelton. Fern Hodges and Dave Cobb each devoted over 50 years of service to insure annual care and, later, perpetual care of Union Cemetery. *Submitted by: Joann Thomas Elkin, WUCA President, 3308 Hastings Rd., SW, Huntsville, AL 35801-3416*

Union Primitive Baptist Church

Union Primitive Baptist Church is located at Woodville, Alabama. It was constituted in August, 1835 by a presbytery composed of Elders John Williams and James Downey. In September, 1835, the church became a member of the Mud Creek Association which had been constituted in 1821.

Union Primitive Baptist Church still holds to the same doctrine and practice as recorded in 1835. Primitive Baptists believe that the Bible teaches total depravity, personal and unconditional election, predestination of the saints to glory, irresistible grace, immediate regeneration, special atone-



Old Union Primitive Baptist Church, Woodville

ment for the elect only, final preservation of the saints, a general resurrection of the dead, that the joys of the righteous will be eternal and the punishment of the wicked will be everlasting. We believe that Jesus Christ came into the world to save his people from their sins and that he was completely successful. Primitive Baptists observe the Lord's supper and follow the example of feet washing as taught by the Lord in John 13:14-15.

From the original church record book are taken the following names of the earliest members: Josiah Maples, Mary Maples,

Jacob Cline, Easter Cline, Henry Manning, Nancy Manning, Elizabeth Manning, Mary Manning, McCambell Maples, Margret Butler, Simeon Houk, Lydy Houk, Nancy Stephens, William Bower, Metildy Maples, Lisah Houk, Ann Houk, Williamson Bower, Canada Butler, Lucinda Bower, Richard Wood, Ann Wood, Ipha Ford, Aught - man of color, Isaac Grisel, Francy Grisel, Robert Rice, Moses Smith, Malinda Grisnnett, Tibithy Houk, John Grisel, Jackson Stephens, Moses Maples, Catharin Maples, Robert Chandler, Jan - a woman of color, William Maples, Elison Phillips, Charles Ford, Jane Thomas, Dolly Bishop, Elizabeth Maples, Daniel Sisk, Ann Smith, Mary Smith, Mary Jones, Ann Keel, Samuel Evans, Job Wells, Ann Wells, Nancy Chambers, Elizabeth Dunham, Mary Dunham, John P. Hawkins and Rebecca Clappitt.

Following is a list of the ministers who have served as pastors of

Union Primitive Baptist Church: John Moon, Levi Isbell, George F. Bulman, Peter Maples, John Butler, William Bowers, E. R. Berry, Simeon Houk, John Mason, George W. Bulman, Andrew J. Wann, Andrew J. Houk, Harvey P. Houk, John W. Page, John C. Lanier, Thomas Flanagan, Fred Stewart, Gene



Union Primitive Baptist Church-1956

Thomas, Holland L. Crumbley, Clifton Johnson, James Dennis, Horace J. Stewart, Ricky Harcrow, Ray Berry, Leon Etheredge, Mark Thomas, and Darrel Chambers. The present pastors are Gene Thomas, Leon Etheredge and Darrel Chambers.

Following is a list of those who have served as clerks of Union Primitive Baptist Church: Simeon Houk, Moses Maples, Samuel Evans, William Isom, James R. Woodall, E. M. Elkins, F. M. (Marion) Chandler, Will J. Wilson, Willie O. Butler, Weldon Kennamer, Ulos Donald Kennamer, and Darrel Chambers. The present clerk is Ulos Donald Kennamer.

The deacons at the present time are Jim Brothers, Larry Jones, Ulos Donald Kennamer, and Joe Rounsavall. Larry Jones serves as the Church Treasurer. Additional information about Primitive Baptists in Jackson County may be obtained at the Scottsboro Public Library. *Submitted by: Elder Gene Thomas*
Source: Elder Gene Thomas

History Of The Woodville Church Of Christ

In 1869 George Washington Bacon of Georgia came into Kennamer Cove, Ala. and preached for a short time, which resulted in three people obeying the gospel. During the next year Virgil Woods and Joseph Wheeler preached in the cove. Eleven more obeyed the gospel. A log house was erected near the old home of Jacob Kennamer.

Levi "Bye" Kennamer hewed the logs which were used in the construction of this house. The body of the house was poplar and the sills cedar. Finding the log house too small to suit the needs of the church, the Pine Grove Church was erected in 1898.

The house was one-half mile north of the first house and nearer the center of the cove. It was being used as a schoolhouse at the time it burned.



Woodville Church of Christ, 1997

The church at Woodville was started by members of the Kennamer Cove Church moving to Woodville. The first meeting was held in a tent by R.N. Moody. He was followed by J.M. Gainer. The current Church of Christ building was erected in the summer of 1913 on part of J.R. Kennamer's garden. An addition was added in 1926. Services are still being held in this building today.

Services are: Sunday, 10:00 A.M.; 11:00 A.M.; Sunday Night, 6:00 P.M.; Wednesday Night, 7:00 P.M.

Mr. George Robinson, Jr. is the minister. Mr. J.D. Pyle is the adult Bible class teacher. Mr. Sherman Patterson and Mr. Herbert Barnes are song leaders. *Submitted by: Mrs. Glennis Patterson, 186 Co. Rd. 1812, Woodville, AL 35776 and Mrs. Karen Chambers, 74 Co. Rd. 183, Woodville, AL 35776*

Sources of the Woodville Church of Christ's history: Mrs. Audrey Hall, 155 Railroad St., Woodville, AL 35776. History of Jackson County, Ala. by J.R. Kennamer (Book). History of Woodville, Ala. Compiled by Alice Ruth Page Woodville, AL 35776

Woodville Missionary Baptist Church

When you look at the modern building, the leadership and activities of today's Woodville Missionary Baptist church, it is difficult to remember or realize its humble beginnings.

That beginning was August 13, 1931. It was a Thursday, and the organizational meeting was held in the Woodville School auditorium. Rev. A.B. Conant presided and read to those present the rules for organizing a Baptist Church. Those present decided to



Woodville Missionary Baptist Church

erect the church building on a site donated by Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Jones. A supervising-finance committee, consisting of Rev. Conant, W.G. Jones, W.S. Prince, H.L. Hodges, Mrs. Biddie Jones and Mrs. Elsie Barclay was named to oversee the organization. Less than a month later, building materials were on site and on September 8, the church was formally organized. Two days later the first nail was driven to erect the building and exactly a month later on October 10, 1931, the building was completed at a cost of \$627.90, which did not include the free labor donated by the community. Sunday School was organized October 11, with 42 members and on October 18, the Baptist Young People's Union was a reality with 30 members.

The first service in the new building was held October 27 by Rev. W.F. Brooks. The first pastor, called November 25, was Rev. W.A. Rector who served for two years.

Charter members of the church were Mrs. R.L. Jones, Mrs. W.G. (Amanda) Jones, Mrs. L.C. (Nannie) Campbell, Mrs. Elsie Barclay, Mrs. Syd (Donnie) McGehee, Mrs. L.C. Kennamer, P.F. Maples, and Mrs. Cleo Rich. The first to join and be baptized were W.G. Jones and Katie Campbell.

The first baptismal service was held September 13, when a large crowd gathered at the Paint Rock river. Today, the Highway 72 bridge crosses the site. The ministers present to lead the service were Rev. Conant and Rev. Brooks. Rev. Conant read the devotional and Rev. Brooks spoke. When the invitation was given for membership, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hodges, Mrs. Clyde Cameron and J.O. Barclay came forward. Rev. Conant baptized all except Katie Campbell who was baptized by Rev. Brooks.

Following that service a meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Jones and it was decided that P.F. Maples, Mrs. W.G. Jones and Mrs. Syd McGehee would attend the Tennessee River Association and seek membership for the Woodville Church.

On February 7, 1932, P.F. Maples, Homer Hodges and W.G.

Jones were voted as deacons and the three were ordained on February 28, then the membership became very active. Later, five Sunday School rooms were added to the sanctuary. Almost every decade, there have been some major renovation to the facility.

The present structure has 6 Sunday School rooms, a fellowship hall and kitchen, a pastor's study and an additional business office. The sanctuary is furnished with oak furniture, an organ, piano and a baptismal that is highlighted by a beautiful mural done by Mrs. Montel Hodges.

Since the church was organized there have been 285 professions of faith and 290 members who united with the church through transfer of letter or statement. The present resident membership is approximately 118.

The church offers Sunday School classes for all age groups, has an active Brotherhood and Women on Missions group, choir and youth programs and activities.

The present pastor is Rev. Danny Gipson. The church has 3 active deacons. *Submitted by: Bill Jones, P.O. Box 6, Woodville, AL 35776. & Glenda Hodges, Woodville, AL 35776*

Sources: Church Records

Woodville United Methodist Church

The Woodville United Methodist Church closed its doors after 125 years of Christian worship, June 9, 1996. A final service held at 11 a.m., Sunday, June 9, 1996 with the Rev. Gerry Hearin, Huntsville District Superintendent, as guest speaker.



Woodville United Methodist Church

The church was built in 1871, making it the oldest church building in Woodville. Because of this, the building was also used for meetings of other denominations, until they were able to build church buildings of their own.

The church building, constructed in 1871, was the first church built in Woodville. This

building no longer exists. The present building was constructed in 1912. It is of frame construction, painted white with a high ceiling. It stands today as it was originally constructed, except for some additions and improvements to help keep pace with the times.

The large pot-bellied stove, which originally heated the church is long-gone, having been replaced by central heating and air-conditioning in the 1970's, but the atmosphere of welcome to visitors and comfort to members it conveyed continued throughout the years.

The church began its operation as an independent Methodist Church in 1871. In 1872, it was shown to have 62 members. It became affiliated with the North Alabama Methodist Conference in 1905.

The Church's first minister was the Rev. R.J. Wilson, who served for four years. The last pastor that served the church was Rev. Nancy Engle.

The future of the church building is not certain at this time, but the Town of Woodville is making plans to secure the building to preserve it for historical purposes. *Submitted by: Virginia Skelton*
Sources; Church records and members.

SCHOOLS

Schools

The first public schools in Jackson County were established after 1856. At that time the Alabama Legislature created a state school system, established the office of County Superintendent of Education, and allocated \$100,000.00 for the whole State of Alabama's educational needs. The money for this came from a state wide lottery. In addition the State relied on the funds from the 16th Section in each Township for the support of local schools. Unfortunately,

most schools remained pay schools until after the Civil War. In 1874 the public schools in Jackson County received the sum of \$1.75 per pupil in public funds as an allocation from the legislature. All schools at that time and until June of 1956 were under the Jackson County School System. Given the nature of the times from that period of time until the sixty's, all schools were segregated pursuant to State Law. For a number of years the county had up to 125 one, two and three room or more schools. Among the schools were Temperance Hill, Cumberland Mountain (started by

U.S. Government,) Flat Rock (started by the Methodist Episcopal Church), the Green Academy, Shoemaker Grove, Shook, Sinks, Gross Springs, Similax, Sunset, Trenton, Poplar Springs, Hymer, Byrds Hill, Wininger, Wannville, Woodville, Beeches Grove, Johnsonstown, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stevenson (founded by the Austin Family), Cave Springs, Carver, Deans Chapel, House of Happiness, Nila, Crescent Hill, Rash, Larkin, and even one called Sodum. Most of these were elementary schools but a very few were Junior High Schools. The first high school in Scottsboro was the Male and Female Institute which became the Baptist Normal School, which after being established by the Baptist, was run by the Methodist, and then became Jackson County High School, then Scottsboro High School, then Scottsboro Junior High School and now, Page Elementary School. A school building has been at this site for longer than 120 years. At approximately the same time, what eventually became Stevenson High School was founded in 1875 as the William and Emma Austin College. The ultimate successor institution is the new North Jackson High School. By the '30's Jackson County High School, Carver, Woodville, Paint Rock Valley, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Pisgah were the high schools in Jackson County. Jackson County High School evolved into Scottsboro High School and Carver School High School was closed and merged into what is now Scottsboro High School. The Bridgeport and Stevenson High Schools have been combined into the North Jackson High School and in addition to those other schools in the '30's, there now exist Skyline High School, Section High School and North Sand Mountain High School.

Since 1954, the City of Scottsboro has had its own school system. The system has three elementary schools, namely Brownwood, Caldwell, and Nelson Elementary Schools. The old Jackson County High School is now called Page School and houses the fifth and sixth grades; a Junior High School houses the seventh and eighth grades, and High School houses grades nine through twelve. A new Scottsboro High School is currently being constructed to be completed before the millennium. All schools in the county were integrated in the '60's without the necessity of federal court orders and schools now reflect the communities in which they are located. *Submitted by: Joyce & Steve Kennamer*

Climbing To High School Graduation

Before we had school buildings, we had churches, and it was the churches who provided housing for the early school sessions in Scottsboro for African-American.

The first such school session was held in the St. Paul A.M.E. Church. The year 1915 or 1916 of my attendance. The seating was the church benches, the lighting poor and the heat consisted of a wood or coal burning heater and a portable blackboard. Parents were asked to give money for fuel, chalk and utilities as such that existed.

There was only one teacher, a man most of the time who was addressed as "Professor". The salary came from county funds. I know of one instance where school trustees supplemented the teacher's salary because they considered too low and asked parents for funds to make a supplement (money) to the teacher's salary.

The school term usually ran from three to six months. They were not consistent each school year. We were told that the amount of funds budgeted for school operation determined the length (months) of each term. Then too, the school term was recessed to accommodate the gathering of the crops (farm crops).

Teachers were selected and paid by the county education department under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent. Teachers had varying amounts of education and training. Some gained a teaching certificate by a written examination local authorities sometimes administered, rather than a central agency at state level.

Many county school systems had what was called a Trustee Board for each local school and usually selected by the Superintendent. They were community residents who were well respected and considered citizens of good repute.

They had no hiring or firing authority or control of schools, but good public relationship individuals assisting the teachers and the school as a whole whenever feasible. Among some who served were these, John W. Sanford, George E. Edmondson and Robert L. Finley. The church buildings provided for school sessions were these, St. Paul A.M.E. Church then located below the freight depot but now located on North Houston Street. St. Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church located behind the present building of the Scottsboro Wholesale Company, but now located on Walnut Street.

Enrollment varied from term to term, but the grade spread was usually Grades 1-6.

The first school building for African-American was constructed on the corner of Mountain (now M.L. King) and Lemon Streets. There is no written account but it has been said that the site was given by one of the earlier attorneys of the Talley Family, with the stipulation that should it cease to be used as a school it would revert to the Talley Family. The school was built with funds from the Rosenwald Fund (Foundation) with local funding and community wide support. I recall that grading the site was done by a well-known citizen Toplar Snodgrass, farmer and mail carrier (motorized) with his team of mules and a hand-dump scoop. A Mr. King a skilled carpenter, was in charge of the construction. Mr. King had married Carrie Stapler, daughter of the well-known Stapler Family.

The building consisted of two rather large rooms separated by folding doors to provide for an auditorium like setting — a smaller room and two long halls comprised the rest of the building. It is hoped that a picture of the student body with teachers will appear that shows the front of the building. It was made in 1937 and shows the west side of the building with the two entrances. Two separately constructed toilets for boys and girls are situated on the back of the building. This was the beginning of what would evolve as a high school here and eventually a high school on another site on Popular Street.



School Group Picture showing the first constructed. The picture taken in 1937.

Beginning as an elementary school, then gradually adding grades to become a junior high school for a while. Utilizing every available space, including the halls, the school was on its mission to reach high school status, to meet state requirements including teacher qualification and subject matter requirement. Now called Scottsboro High School, as there was a Jackson County High School, the first high school faculty consisted of William L. England, Sr., Principal, Mrs. Lucy Golson (Weatherly), Mr. Thomas E. Weatherly, Mrs. Vivian C. Snodgrass, Miss Elizabeth Thomas (Scott) and Mrs. Madie W. Hughes (Whiteside). The first three named had earned their Bachelor Degree, a requirement for the teaching of the high school subjects. This faculty arranged through additional teacher load, long hours and hard work to accomplish the goal of an established high school for African-American.

Being the school offering this opportunity, students from other places in the county enrolled in this high school whose dream came true when the invitations were sent out by the class of five students, three girls and two boys. "The Faculty and Senior Class of the Scottsboro High School request your presence at the Graduating Exercises, Friday evening, May eighth nineteen hundred forty two eight thirty o'clock School auditorium. Class Motto 'Not to the Top But Climbing.' Class Roll - Ditty, Fearn Mary; Hudgins, Eula Lucile; McCarver, Lillie M. A. Virginia; Snodgrass, Jr. King Daniel; Timberlake, Cora Matoka; and Winston, Aaron Daniel. Class Flower Carnation. Class Colors Maroon and White." There you have the exact wording of the invitation.

The late Mr. L. W. Jordan, Superintendent of Jackson County Schools 1937-41 spoke and presented the diplomas. The class was presented to the Superintendent by Principal William L. England, Sr., who was the first African-American in Jackson County to graduate from a four year college with a Bachelor Degree. For him it was a dream come true as he had journeyed to South Pittsburg, Tennessee in earlier years to attend high school from which he graduated in 1928 and in his graduating there were five members, two boys and three girls.

This story continues with George Washington Carver High School coming on the scene from the beginning of Scottsboro High School. *Submitted by: William L. England, Sr., 5504 Upshaw Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37416*

History Of George Washington Carver High School

George Washington Carver High School was built in 1946 after the Scottsboro High School was destroyed by fire. Carver High was



First graduating class of George Washington Carver High School (Three members were not available for picture)

the only high school for blacks in Scottsboro and Jackson County.

During the existence of the school, it served as the consolidated high school for blacks all over Jackson County. Buses operated from communities wherever there were blacks in the population.

The faculty of Carver was hard-working and they did their best under the circumstances with which they were required to teach. The school was inadequately equipped and under-staffed, but it served well the purpose for which it was built.

In the elementary department, one teacher was assigned two grades. There were no restrooms in the building, therefore teachers and students alike had to use outdoor facilities across the street. Basketball games were played on an outdoor court.



Ms. Alexia Class of 95-96

curriculum by High Reach and still serve that great hot lunch (homemade) that people in this area come to expect. Submitted by: Preschool Teacher Alexia Ellison, 324 E. Maple St., Scottsboro, AL

Green Academy

Green Academy was built and run by the missionary association of the Congregational church with headquarters in New York City. In the summer of 1890, the association began construction on a two room school house and a cottage for the teachers, located on top of Cumberland Mountain, at "Nat", overlooking "Peter's Cove".

The school grew rapidly, and was well patronized by not only Jackson but Madison and Marshall county, as well. As attendance increased, the building was enlarged and more teachers were added. The majority of the teachers came from the North. Work done in the school was of very high standards. Those student's finishing there were prepared to enter college.

The first teachers at Green Academy were, a Mr. Mersene, Misses Elon and Emma Sloan. They came from Minnesota and began teaching in October, 1890. They taught for a two year period. The Teachers who took their places were Herbert E. Sargeant, his wife and the Hatfield sisters, Libby and Edith. They were at the school four years.

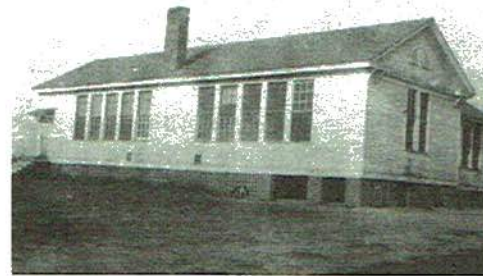
In September, 1897, Professor A.D. Luethi, of Chicago, Miss Jessie House of Saugatuck, Michigan and Miss Linda Steele of Oberlin, Ohio taught for three years. Some of the other teachers at the Green Academy were, Flora Mae Crane-Brooklyn, Maine, Miss Eugene Hepler-Iowa, Miss F.A. Jackson-Florida, and Miss Louise Stone of Iowa. Professor Peek and his wife came in the fall of 1901.

Some of the teachers to follow were: Mrs. W.R. Pake, Miss Annie Phelps, John Jones, J.B. Cagle, G. Wallace Gasque, Ada Brayton, J.M. Trosper, Lila Broadfield and others, ... forgotten. Green Academy has been gone for many years, no part of the buildings are standing. The bell, that could be heard as far as ten miles away, on a clear day, is located atop the Mount Pleasant Baptist church at "Nat".

A Mr. Steele bought the bell for \$350., and donated it to the school. The bell still tolls and has been well preserved at the little church on the Cumberland Mountains. Students who attended Green Academy only paid \$1.00 a month tuition. They received so much valuable information for that dollar.

Only memories remain of that precious school but, for those who were fortunate enough to have attended classes there that are still living, "Green Academy", lives on in their hearts. Submitted by: The book committee, Prepared by: Mary Allen Wallingsford. Sources: Public Knowledge and article from old newspaper (Jackson Co. Advertiser (1974).

Long Island School

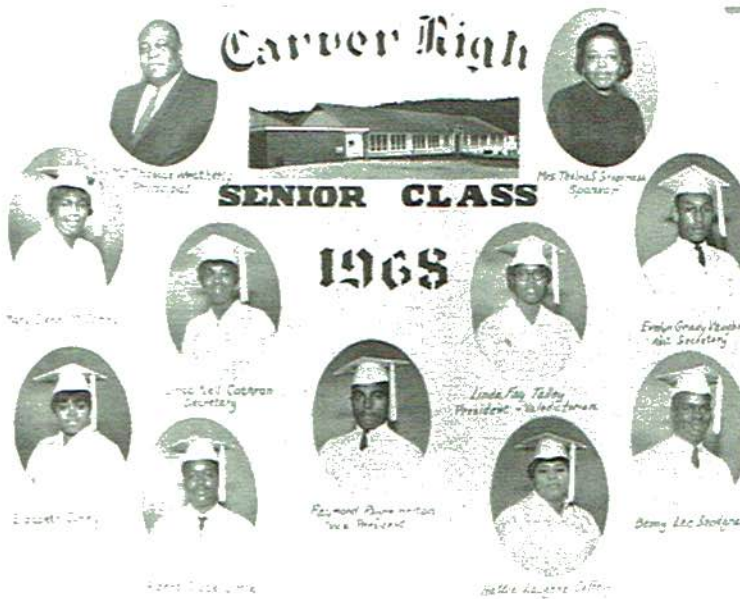


Long Island School

The Long Island School, located on Long Island near Bridgeport, burned a few years ago. But everyone around the Long Island community attended school here. Submitted by: Evelyn Haggard, 487 County Road 331, Bryant, AL 35958

Old Bullet Ridge School

An old school building known as Bullet Ridge, originally located on Bob Jones Road, later moved to the hill where it still sits. It was renovated, two rooms were added making three total. It was



Last graduating class of George Washington Carver High

Later years, citizens raised money by selling dinners and fish sandwiches to erect two restrooms - one for males and one for females. A few years later, a gymnasium, science room, home economics room and two classrooms were built.

Mr. Thomas E. Weatherly was the principal during the entire existence of G. W. Carver.

During the tenure of the school, many students won athletic as well as scholastic honors. Graduates attended colleges in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, Louisiana and other states and countries.

By federal court order, the school was closed at the end of the 1967-68 school term. The skeleton of the school yet remains and is located on Poplar Street, on the North side of the city. Submitted by: Thelma S. Snodgrass, former student and teacher, 319 Ponroy St., Scottsboro, AL 35768

1st Steps Learning Center

The day care opened Jan. of 1991. We thought it would be slow at first, but we were wrong! Children came from everywhere, all colors and all sizes. I started that first day too!, and I'm still here. Ms. Laverne never turned down a child so we were always full. Never a dull moment working with kids. The name has now changed and Ms. Laverne has retired and gone home. New owner Mrs. Tine Woolery has spruced up the place and expanded with mobile class rooms. But still the kids are the same. Kids will be kids and yes, there are several that still come that attended during that first year so long ago. We now offer a great

at this time it was renamed Temperance Hill.

Temperance Hill served as a school for children in the Goospond and Oak Grove communities until it closed in the early 1960's. Federal and State mandates for better education facilities brought about closing of Temperance Hill. It was closed in 1966.



Old Bullet Ridge School Building

The building now houses the trucking firm of Sam Noble Trucking Co. Inc. Located at the intersection of Bob Jones Road and Goospond Road. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Source: The Daily Sentinel Newspaper

Pikeville's First School And Christmas Tree

"This is a true story. It happened many years ago. It's about a little girl who had a very, very nice and good Grandpa. He loved everybody, and especially his grandchildren.

He felt sorry for all the boys and girls that had to walk miles and miles to go to school, as there wasn't such a thing as school buses in those days, and some of the children had to walk five or six miles to school. So this old Grandpa said to his two sons and two sons-in-law, "Come on and help me, and we will build a school in the center of our community so my grandchildren and your children and grandchildren will not have to walk so far to school."

Now this man was a carpenter, and a very good one. He and his sister owned several hundred acres of land, and each one deeded an acre for the school and playground. The sons and sons-in-law cut the trees and hauled them to the saw mill to be cut into lumber, and, before many weeks passed, this one room schoolhouse was ready to be furnished. This time the men cut very choice trees for the benches and desk combinations, and a table and chair for the teacher. This Grandpa planned and made the schoolhouse and all its furniture.



Pikeville's First School and Christmas Tree.

The schoolhouse was finished just before Christmas 1904, and the Grandpa and the others agreed to have a dedication ceremony, plus a community Christmas tree. Everyone got very busy making gifts for each other and of course all the decorations for the tree and house had to be made.

Finally Christmas Eve arrived and, at an early hour, aunts, uncles, and cousins by the dozens were there. After the dedication ceremony was over, the curtain was pulled back.

Oh what a beautiful thing for this little girl to see ... her first Christmas tree! The tree was so big the limbs reached from floor to ceiling. As there was not any electricity in those days and they were afraid to use candles on the tree, there were dozens of coal oil lamps and lanterns hung in the branches and around the room. In the top of the tree was a star made from tin foil out of a tobacco box, and string after string of popcorn, apples, oranges, peppermint stick candy all tied with red and white ribbon, and sprays of holly hung over each window. Bunches of red holly berries were tied on the small limbs and looked very pretty. All the decorations were handmade and most of the gifts were homemade, too, but to this little girl, it was the most beautiful Christmas tree in the world.

As everyone was "ohing" and "ahing" about the beauty of the tree, the sleigh bells began to ring, the door opened and in rushed Santa Claus with a huge pack of toys on his back. And in this pack

were gifts for everyone. There were marbles, horns, and knives for the boys and pipes, tobacco and socks for the men.

There were hand knitted gloves and stockings for the women. Some got materials for a dress. Some teen-agers played jokes on other teen-agers by fixing up booby prizes in beautifully wrapped boxes.

This little girl saw so many boys, men, women, and other little girls getting gifts from Santa Claus, and she hadn't even gotten a stick of candy or anything, and she began to wonder if she had been a bad little girl and how did Santa Claus know. When she saw there wasn't anything left in Santa's pack, she couldn't hold back the tears any longer, so she began to sob, not knowing there was a big box over behind the tree and in this box was a doll for every little girl there. Some dolls had dresses on, but most of them didn't for in that day and time the few dolls that were on the market were undressed. Materials were very scarce and too expensive to be used to dress dolls. The scraps left from making the clothing had to be used to make quilts. But the doll that this little girl got was in a big long box and when she opened it, to her surprise the doll's eyes were closed, but oh what a beautiful dress and petticoat, all trimmed with lace and ribbon. She had little panties on (though back in those days they were called drawers). When the doll was removed from the box, her eyes opened, and here and now I want to say that was the most beautiful doll in the world, and of all the thousands of Christmas trees that I have seen decorated, that one in 1904 was one of the prettiest I have ever seen, for you see, I was that little girl. I later learned that my Daddy, Jackson Bellomy, was Santa Clause that night, and it was my Grandpa, David Bellomy, that built the schoolhouse where I went to school. It is still standing today, but, like me, it's too old to be of much use."

The little girl in this story, written in 1963, was my mother, Lula Mae Bellomy Cornelison. *Submitted by: Jeanette Cornelison Limbaugh, 800 Tampa Lane, N.E. Birmingham, AL 35215-6508.*

Pisgah High School

In 1861 Sam Rorex and others built a church near Callahan Spring. As was the custom of the period, the church also served as school. In 1880 the church burned and another was built across and slightly south of the current site of the First Baptist Church of Pisgah. The first school was taught by John Armbrester and his sister Mary Ann Armbrester. After his death several instructors including Rev. Wm. Derrick and Rev. Charles E. Roach, Sr., filled in until the arrival of J.J. Beeson in 1881 who taught there until his death 15 years later.

Eleven years of the school was under denominational control. In 1909 through the influence of Rev. C. T. Starkey and Jesse Armbrester, the Baptist Home Mission Board established a school, naming it "Beeson Academy" in honor of



Pisgah High School 1997 (main building erected in 1938).

J.J. Beeson. The building was erected on land donated by Mrs. S. C. Estes. After this building burned in 1922, the school was taught in the Baptist Church and dormitory with J. H. Jarnigan as principal. In 1924 the state building was erected on the site of Beeson Academy. During much of this time, the Pisgah School was the only school outside Scottsboro in Jackson Co. that offered education beyond the elementary grade levels.

In 1917 Pisgah Jr. High School was established and became a Vocational High School in 1925. Albert Rains, later to become a U. S. Congressman was the first Principal after the State took over the school. In 1942, the present main high school building, (consisting of nine class rooms, a home economics department, a library, two rest rooms, teachers' lounge, and principal's office), was erected with WPA labor. The elementary building was constructed in 1953, a new gymnasium in 1961, a junior high school wing added in 1963, a new agriculture department in 1965, a new lunchroom in 1969 and a new library in 1985.

Through the years, several schools have consolidated with Pisgah: Jones Cove, Webster and Chalybeate Springs in 1939; New Herman in 1941; Browntown and Central in 1946; Sublets in 1951; Pleasant View in 1964; and Deans Chapel in 1969.

A review of Pisgah High School would be incomplete without mentioning the school and community's dedication to basketball, winning the Alabama state championships in their division in several years, with the latest being the Girls team in 1997.

Finally almost 56 years after construction of the current "high school", in 1998 students will move into the new Pisgah High School currently under construction. The current junior and senior high school buildings will be destroyed. *Submitted by: Topical Committee*
Sources: (1) "History of Pisgah"; a theme by high school student Mamie Callahan; 1928. (2) "History of Pisgah Alabama": Wilbanks, Madge Mullins; *The Jackson County Advertiser*, April 28, 1973. (3) "Pisgah Founding Fathers Emphasized Education": Woodfin, Byron; *The Daily Sentinel*, April 12, 1992. (4) *History of Pisgah Baptist Church 1851-1973*; Wheeler, Emmet B. and Wheeler, Richard L.; 1973. (5) "New School Underway": Millican, Jonathan; *North Jackson Progress*, 4/28/97.

History Of Rash School

In 1938, the need was seen for new buildings at Cave Springs, White House and Rash Schools. Through the cooperation of the three communities, they were consolidated with construction of a new four room school at Rash.

The first principal of the new school was Mrs. Pearl Sentell with Mrs. Lee Coffey teaching third and fourth grades, Mrs. Faye Ridley Hale teaching first and second. Mrs. Sentell served as principal for several years. Mrs. Kate Steele, Mrs. Esther Rudder, Miss Evelyn Coffey, Mrs. Frances G. Allison, Mrs. Ilah Wynn, Mrs. Loeta Davis taught with her. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Butler, Mr. Stanley Green, Mrs. Brooks Bell, Mrs. Bennie Lee Summers, Mrs. Mae Gardner, Miss Nancy Carolyn Gamble, and Mr. Boston Vaughn also taught there. Mr. Vaughn was principal there for some time and Mrs. Frances G. Allison was principal until the school closed around 1961.

In April 1939 the building was completed, ready for classes. The first graduating exercises was May 1939. The class address was by Judge W.R. Bogart of Stevenson, Alabama. Many girls and boys

have attended and graduated from Rash School over the years leaving with many fond and precious memories. They have engaged in all kinds of occupations over the world.

The school progressed and grew installing an electric well pump in 1940.

The next year a piano was bought, a rhythm band was organized under the direction of Mrs. Clyde Bell. Piano lessons were given to at least fifteen students. In 1951 a cafeteria was added serving a hot lunch to faculty and students. Two of the cafeteria managers were Mrs. Dorothy Summers and Miss Frances Allison Stevens.

Six grades were taught by three teachers. Most of the students rode the bus to school. The students participated in various activities that took place in Jackson County. One event being the 4-H Club Rally Day at Scottsboro each April. In 1943 and 1944, the 4-H Club won the banner for having the highest percent of completed record books.

A small library was added to the school. Mr. Vaughn bought a set of Encyclopedias, Map Charts and Wall Maps. The building was repainted inside in 1956 improving the lighting and looks of the rooms.

After the school was closed and consolidated with Stevenson, the building was used for a community center, boxing club, hunting club and a variety of other things. Many of the community folks would meet for a week-end ball game.

In 1995 plans were started to raise funds to restore and refurbish the old building that had fallen into disarray. In 1996 new windows had already been installed, the roof patched, etc. Then one fateful Sunday night, February 23, 1997, the sky lit up for miles around — the old school house was on fire and burned to the ground leaving nothing but a pile of ashes and bricks and the memories in the hearts of former students and community members that can never be taken away. *Submitted by: Beverly Allen, 370 Co. Rd. 353, Stevenson, AL 35772*
Sources: Public Knowledge



Rash School

North Sand Mountain High School

North Sand Mountain High School, located at Higdon, Alabama, traces its origin back to a public school built in 1880, one mile east of the current school site. It was named Mount Olive School. In the early 1900's, this structure was replaced by a one-room schoolhouse built on land donated by Thomas W. Higdon. This building was located at the intersection of Alabama Highway 71 and Higdon Road. It was destroyed by fire in 1933. In 1936, a larger school building was constructed on the same site. This building, known as Mount Olive Junior High School, stood until 1973 when it was destroyed by fire shortly before it was scheduled to be razed.

Some of the school's principals in the 1940s and 1950s were Kermit Wooten, J. E. Edmonds, Truman Maples, John Higgins, and Ralph Faulkner. Patrick Leon Bentley, Sr. became the principal of the school in 1959 and began efforts to upgrade the school. A new building, consisting of seven classrooms, a gymnasium, and office areas, was dedicated in 1962, and the name of the school was changed to North Sand Mountain High School. North Sand Mountain's first senior class, consisting of seventeen students, graduated in May 1965.

The school's enrollment in 1965 was 362. As the school's enrollment soared in the 1970s, the school's physical plant underwent almost yearly expansions to add new classrooms, as well as, a new cafeteria (1971), science lab (1978), library (1985), gymnasium (1988) and computer lab (1997). The 1996-97 school year started with an enrollment of 735, making NSM the most populated school campus in Jackson County. The school is accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

In 1976, P. L. Bentley retired after seventeen years as principal. He was followed by Jim Kirby, who served as principal until 1993. Ronnie Shelton, who became the leader of the school in the summer of 1993, was succeeded in 1994 by Mrs. Elaine Slater. *Submitted by: Edward H. Carter, County Road 290, Bryant, AL 35958*

Scott Academy

1883-1888

By an act of the Alabama Legislature on February 16, 1883, Scott Academy was incorporated by the consolidation of the Scott Male and Female Institute and the Scottsboro Building Association.

Scott Academy was constructed on land donated by R.T. Scott at the foot of a small mountain often referred to as Tater - Nob Mountain. Close to where Carver School was.

The Scott Academy provided the education facilities that the early settlers of Scottsboro had so desperately wanted for their children for many years. The school served in this capacity until April 17, 1888, when it was destroyed by fire. The fire was thought to have been caused by a small can of combustible phosphorus which exploded during the night. *Submitted by: Book Committee*
Sources: Newspaper clippings

Skyline School

The name of the first school was "Skyline Farms School". The first school building was hastily constructed of wood, heated with oil drum heaters, and furnished with split log tables and benches. By 1936, this building had become obsolete. The federal government allocated \$25,000.00, for construction of a sandstone building. This school was built by volunteer labor of the area.

350, pupils were enrolled in the school, using the age grouping plan. In 1941, the inside of the sandstone building was destroyed by fire during Christmas. The school was rebuilt at a cost of \$70,000.00. At this time it was turned over to the state of Alabama. This same

building was remodeled at a cost of slightly less than \$200,000.00 in 1979.

At the present time this building houses most of the elementary grades. From 1936 to 1972, the school only taught grades one through nine. The students, upon completing the ninth grade had a



Skyline Elementary School Built in 1936.

choice of going to Princeton, in Paint Rock Valley, Scottsboro High or Woodville. The worst part of this act was the fact that we had to get up around 5: a.m. to get ready for school and we arrived home at dusk in winter.

The roads were not paved then, as a matter of fact the road to Princeton was only chert, when I attended Princeton. Talk about a scary ride, in the ice and snow and when the river was up, we sang and laughed at the smallest joke to keep our minds off the slipping and sliding that was going on underneath that school bus. When the bus driver frowned or grunted, we knew we had better either be quiet or pray silently.

Those experiences were the very things that made all who made those wild and bumpy trips to attend class in the different communities, so determined not to let their own children ride a bus off this mountain to school. In 1971, a group of us formed the Cumberland Mountain Boosters Club for the purpose of getting our own high school.

In 1972, after much hard work, determination and "Politician" our dream was realized. We accepted a grade a year for three years, until we became a senior high school. This was done for the benefit of our children, this enabled them to graduate with their classmates. Some of them were seniors at the time.

Skyline High School graduated their first seniors in 1975. That was a day I will remember, always, as will everyone on Cumberland Mountain. This is a community who has pride in the children and the school. When there is a graduation or sporting event, there's standing room, only. The campus is shaded by trees, the gracious sandstone elementary building built in the 1930's with federal money compliments the library, high school building, Agriculture, Home-Ec building, and the two gyms. This is more than a school, it is our heritage, at Skyline. *Submitted by: Mrs. Jack Wallingsford, Skyline Students, and parents*

Sources: personal knowledge and history as recorded.



Woodville High School

graduating class of 1924 consisted of 17 graduates. In 1924 Rocky Ridge, Rock Dale, and Pine Grove Schools were consolidated with Woodville. Later Hodges Chapel students came to Woodville.

In 1927 a gymnasium was built. The first P.T.A. was organized in 1927. The Depression hit the school hard, and the school closed in 1932. It reopened in the fall of 1933.

The school was accredited in 1935 by the State of Alabama. In 1935 a combination lunchroom and home economics building was erected. In 1940 indoor restrooms were built and a commercial department was enacted into the school program. In 1948 disaster struck Woodville School. The main building composed of ten classrooms and an auditorium burned to the ground. The loss was estimated at approximately 290 pupils and ten teachers.

Plans were made at once to build a new school. A 10-acre plot on the west side of the highway was bought.

During 1949 the new school building was built. It was composed of ten classrooms, library, and a combination gym and auditorium. The new school cost approximately \$100,000. In 1955 Woodville School was successful in enacting a vocational agricultural program into the curriculum, and a vocational agricultural building was completed. In 1962 the new home economics building and lunchroom was built. In 1964 vocational home economics was begun in the school. In 1964 Paint Rock Elementary School was consolidated with Woodville School.

In 1966 two new classrooms were added along with two restrooms. This was built as an annex to the school. Also in this year the school was able to secure two remedial reading teachers, a guidance counselor, and a school secretary. In the fall of 1966 Limrock's ninth grade was added to Woodville School. This year the school became integrated. The enrollment increased, and more teachers were added. A special education teacher was hired for the elementary school in the fall of 1967. In this year the school faculty was integrated.

The school has continued to grow with the addition of more classrooms, a full-time librarian, a full-time counselor, and an assistant principal. A new science building was erected in 1985. The school became accredited by the Southern Association in 1986. A library was built in 1987. A new gymnasium was built in 1989. The old gymnasium was made into very nice classrooms. The lunchroom has been expanded to accommodate the larger enrollment. Woodville School has continued to grow and thrive well. The enrollment at the end of the 1996-97 school year was 477 with 57 faculty members and support personnel employed. *Submitted by: Virginia Shelton*



Woodville High School

Before the Civil War school was taught in a log house which stood near the old home of D.C. Kennamer. A school house was built on the land of Mr. Dillard south of town. It was then moved to the land of Rufus H. Jones on "Tick Ridge". In 1880 a school building was built in the northern part of town. Before this date school was held in the Methodist Church. In 1905 a new and better school building of three rooms was erected one-half mile west of town near the railroad. This was known as Woodville School.

In 1923 the first high school building was built. This building consisted of six rooms and an auditorium. It cost about \$16000. The first principal of this school was Miss Mary Shipp. The first

MILITARY SERVICE

The Civil War In Paint Rock Valley

In the 1860's the Civil War came to Paint Rock Valley of Jackson County, and this affected the lives of all, as it did those in the entire country.

It has long been known that many in that area volunteered and participated in this war on behalf of the Confederacy. Their names are on the rolls of the Battles of Manassas, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain. Many were wounded; many more lost their lives; a few came home after it was all over.

It is not so well known, however that men in Northeast Alabama entered the Union Army. Company A of the first Alabama Vidette Cavalry was organized by Ephraim Latham at Larkinsville on 28 August 1863 with an initial enrollment of 75 men. All of these men without exception were from the Paint Rock Valley area. The rolls of Company A reflect a representation of most of the pioneering families that settled very early in that area. Others were enrolled later, and the Company eventually enlisted a total of 100 men.

These men of Company A furnished their own horses and the Company served the Union Army as guides and outposts. Although they were not involved in the historic battles of the Civil War, they did engage in a number of skirmishes throughout Northeast Alabama, Southeast Tennessee, and Northwest Georgia.

At the time this company was organized, the Union Army was establishing a supply depot near Bridgeport preparatory to the Battle of Lookout Mountain. The Tennessee River and railways in that area made the location important to both the Federal and the Confederate forces.

The original Company A of 75 men left Stevenson, Alabama, on the 21st day of September 1863 and arrived at Hunt's Mill, Alabama, a distance of some 23 miles, on the 24th. Hunt's Mill was a lumber mill in possession of the Union Forces, was located near Larkinsville. On the 26th, the Company was attacked by 560 Confederate cavalry, which resulted in the capture of 18 of the Company. All of the 18 captured were wounded, and many of them died from their wounds. The others fought many skirmishes.

War of the Rebellion, Volume 30, Part 2, Page 659, discusses the skirmish at Hunt's Mill.

The compiled service records of volunteers — *Union Soldiers Who Served in the First Independent Vidette Cavalry* — are listed in National Archives Microfilm Publication, Micro copy number 385, rolls 10, 11, and 12. This complete roster was published by *Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society* in their quarterly, *Valley Leaves*, in Volume 19, numbers 2 and 3.

Men were wounded, or killed, or captured, in the small skirmishes of this war, as well as in the larger, better-known battles, and it is true that many relatives and neighbors were on opposite sides.

The names of those who fought for the Confederacy, as well as those who fought for the Union, are throughout the Paint Rock Valley area. Hardly any family was left untouched. *Submitted by: Eva Smith Burger, 2708 Day Road, Huntsville, AL 35801*

Alabama National Guard Company "B"

151st Engineer Combat Battalion, Jackson County

During World War II, the 151st. was stationed in the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska. In 1947 the 151st. was reorganized with headquarters and Company "A" located in Huntsville, Company "B" in Scottsboro and Company "C" in Fort Payne.

On March 27, 1947, Company B had inspection for federal recognition with a roster of 2 officers and 17 enlisted men. Officers were 1st Lt. Loyd M. Wright and executive officer, Lt. R.E. Bishop. Enlisted men were P.F.C.'s Walter A. Booth, Charles E. Brewer, James A. Brazelton, Jack B. Gidden, Jimmie Lee Hancock, Sam E. Holland, Joe E. Machen, John H. Miller, Eugene Miller, Hulen H. Murphy, Delbert A. Proctor, Kervis C. Roden, Billy L. Sanders, Johnny H. Shook, William T. Tidwell, Samuel A. Tipton, and Clarence Wilson.

The following summer Lt. Wright and Lt. Bishop, because of conflict with their occupations, left the company. Probate Judge Wyatt Stuart, serving as chairman of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, in addition to his Judge-ship, persuaded Mark Scott Skelton, Sam Hodges, and Charles R. Bradford to transfer from the reserves to head the local unit of the National Guard, with the condition, they could return to the reserves with a higher rank should the unit be mobilized.

Company "B" held it's meetings in the old county jail on Apple-tree street, jail cells served as office, formation, supply and weapons rooms. Howard (Chick) Dawson was hired as administrative assistant to handle supply and clerical work. Later drills were held on Parks Avenue at the old recreation buildings, on the old football field.

December 29, 1947 duty reports showed a total of 4 officers and 73 enlisted men. Company "B" held it's first summer camp in the summer of 1948. Soon after that, an armory was built on Cedar Hill Drive. The guard became an active part of the community. They participated in military funerals of World War II, service men, Armed Forces Day, and also had a winning softball team.

By 1949 Summer Camp the company was self sufficient and transported it's own troops to Fort Benning, Georgia, in their own vehicles. During the winter of 1949-50, the unit continued to grow and improve in efficiency. They were scheduled to train in the summer at Fort McClellan, Alabama. But on June 24, 1950, North Korea invaded it's neighbor to the south and 90,000 troops spear-headed by Russian T-34 tanks. By June 26, South Korean troops were in full retreat.

On June 30, at the request of General Douglas McArthur, President Harry S. Truman committed American troops, thereby beginning our involvement in the Korean war. After suffering heavy losses within a month, President Truman began his mobilization of the civilian components of the military. The 151st Engineer combat battalion was mobilized for active duty in the armed forces of the United States effective August 14, 1950.

Company B left with a total of 164 officers and enlisted men for further training at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. Charles Bradford was Captain and commanding officer, Mark Skelton was promoted to S-3 officer in battalion headquarters with the rank of Major. First Lt. Marion Spraggins was executive officer. Platoon leaders were Lt. Robert Bridges, Lt. Robert Tucker, and Lt. William Yates. First Sgt. was Milton A. Wright. Platoon Sergeants were David B. Anderson, Homer I. Rousseau and James Brazelton. Assistant Platoon Sgts. were Claude Evett, James B. Austin and Gordon Moore.

Motor pool Sgt. was Wilson Ashmore and David B. Skelton was mess Sgt. Warrant officer, Howard "Chick" Dawson was administrative officer.

Members of Company "B" 151st Engineers of Jackson County who are deceased: Marcus V. Allison, Luthor W. Atkins, James B. Austin, Joe W. Benson, Harold W. Berry, Horace E. Berry, Kenneth B. Berry, Olen C. Boozer, Billy J. Bryant, Charles K. Burton, Herman Evans, Homer Evans, Thomas W. Freeman, Melvin L. Gentle, Thomas L. Gentle, William B. Hancock, James W. Henderson, Samuel Willis Henshaw, William T. Holland, Gordon T. English, Paul W. English, Arthur W. Lands, Sidney R. Lovelady, Glenn S. Machen, Leonard C. McCarver, Charles F. McLemore, H.C. "Sonny" Melton, John W. Michaels, Billy J. Miller, John H. Miller, Gordon V. Moore, Berlon L. Ollis, Oscar Lee Pace, Howard E. Phillips Jr., Paul D. Pockrus, Donald C. Rodgers, Homer I. Rousseau, Charles Shifflet, Bobby J. Shrader, Samuel D. Skelton, Homer H. Smart, Marion B. Spraggins Jr., Ollie R. Stewart, Sanders B. Talley, D.B. Thomas, Billy M. Tipton, George Andrew Wallingsford Jr., Porter C. Wallingsford, R.K. Whitworth, Hugh C. Word, Burton B. Wright, Milton A. Wright, William W. Yates.

Submitted by: The Book committee

Sources: A story by Leroy Gist with material from Mark S. Skelton both were members of the 151st. See photo on page 53.

Jackson County High Has Many In Service

The following is copied from an old newspaper clipping my mother saved from the World War II, Era.

A recent assembly program at the Jackson County High School senior threes, was dedicated to former students now in the Armed Services.

To list all former students wearing the uniform of the United States Armed Forces it is necessary to go back to the year the school was established. Dr. Ralph Porter was a member of the first graduating class.

During the first World War, no boys under twenty one years of age were drafted into service until a few months before the Armistice was signed. Several students left school and volunteered. One of these volunteers was Pelham Smith. Pelham was awarded his diploma absentee. Three boys Tom Kyle, Ernest Webb, and Fred Cornelison made the supreme sacrifice, laying down their lives in Europe.

Hugh Parks Kirby, Houston Maples, and John (Jack) Boyd were appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Records made by them proved each merited the honor and responsibility of his appointment.

From available information, the distinction of the greatest number from one family is to be shared between the Cornelison and the Kelly families. Bill, Robert, Phillip, and Law Cornelison are serving in various parts of the world. H.A., Ben, Dan, and Howard Kelly are on diverse parts of the globe.

Eight girls have taken their places, each to release a man for active duty in combat. These are: Shirley Boyd, Charlotte Claybrooke, Frances Alma Davis, Tempie Gant, Evelyn Hough, Virginia A. Thompson, Helen Snodgrass, and Margaret Rainey.

From the class of 1944 have gone: Jack Gentle, R.A. Breland, Johnny Shook, Robert Webb, Billy Talkington, Berlin McKenzie and Clarence Jobe.

The names of Grady Paradise, Billy Parker and Pete Petty are revered as having given their lives during the present war. (for a list of those from Jackson County who served in World War II, and attended Jackson County High, see "armed Service veterans of wars", on accompanying stories) *Submitted by: The Book committee;*

Prepared by: Mary Allen Wallingsford

Source: Old Scottsboro newspaper clipping.

Jackson County During The War Between The States

Alabama seceded from the Union on January 11, 1861. Pro-Union sentiment was strong in North Alabama. This division was so strong that there was debate over seceding from the State of Alabama and forming a new state called Nickajack. The majority of Jackson County residents, however, were loyal to the state, and therefore, to the Confederacy. Shortly after the outbreak of the War in 1861, a company of soldiers was organized in the Scottsboro area. This group, called the Jackson Mountaineers, was under the command of Captain Thomas Griffin and became Company D of the 34th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, CSA (My great

151st Engineer Combat Battalion

19

50

FT. CAMPBELL, KY.

COMPANY "B"



WO J. H. DAWSON



SMSGT. R. L. TUCKER



CAPT. CHAS. E. BRADFORD



2ND LT. W. W. YATES



SMSGT. M. A. WRIGHT

grandfather, Robert F. Proctor, was a member of this company.). Other units raised all or partially from Jackson County were the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, the Alabama 18th Battalion (attached to the 33rd Alabama Regiment) and the Fourth Alabama Cavalry Regiment.

Two major souther railroads converged in Jackson County. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran through the Tennessee Valley from Memphis to Stevenson, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which linked those two cities, ran through Stevenson. After the fall of Nashville and the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, the Union Army recognized that control of these railroads would be necessary to supply its troops for the conquest of Chattanooga and Atlanta. The rail junction in Stevenson and the railroad bridge across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport were vital to this plan.

Most of the able-bodied men in North Alabama had enlisted in the Confederate Army and were fighting on battlefields afar. This left the area undefended against Union attack. Moving from Tennessee, U.S. General Ormsby Mitchel first captured the M & C Railroad headquarters, shops, and eleven locomotives in Huntsville. He then mounted an artillery piece on a flat car, and accompanied by a brigade of troops, pushed this train through Scottsboro to Stevenson, meeting little resistance. Here they captured an additional five locomotives. A small detachment of Confederate infantry and artillery had encamped on what is now called Battery Hill in Bridgeport. Their intention was to defend Bridgeport, or destroy the railroad bridge if defense became impossible. After a brief skirmish with Mitchel's advancing forces, the outnumbered Confederates retreated across the bridge and attempted to blow it up, but the charge failed. They did, however, succeed in burning one span of it. Mitchel had intended to proceed to lightly-guarded Chattanooga and capture that city before C.S. General Braxton Bragg could reach it from Mississippi. The failure

of Andrews' Raiders to destroy rail lines from Atlanta to Chattanooga (The Great Locomotive Chase) permitted Bragg to occupy the city first. Two of Andrews' Raiders were captured by Confederates near Stevenson. Both Stevenson and Bridgeport were fortified by the Union Army. Stevenson became a major Union supply depot and Bridgeport a riverboat construction center. Although portions of Jackson County were retaken briefly by Confederate forces passing through the area, the county was generally under Union control the remainder of the war.

During these three years of occupation, the Union Army and "Tories" (Pro-Union residents) terrorized the countryside. A company of Union cavalry was even organized from Jackson County residents in Hog-Jaw Valley, and was called the First Alabama Vidette Cavalry. Foraging turned into looting, burning, and murder. Among the casualties of this mayhem was Robert T. Scott, for whom Scottsboro was named. To protect their homes and families, small bands of Confederates were organized and employed hit-and-run tactics against Union detachments and rail lines. They attacked supply trains, burned bridges, cut telegraph lines, and blocked the tracks with logs and crossties. The Union forces chose to classify these units as bushwhackers and guerrillas instead of Confederate Army forces, however, and treated them as criminals if captured. This invited Confederate retaliation and fueled the hatred between the Patriots and Tories.

At the conclusion of the War, many of these same Tories and looters gained control of the county and state governments. Returning veterans found their homes, businesses, and farms destroyed, and their families mistreated or killed. Those who had been seriously injured could not provide for their families or rebuild their farms. The terrorism and corruption continued for years and was called Reconstruction. *Submitted by: Dale Proctor, 3519 Hutchens Avenue, Huntsville, AL 35801*

ORGANIZATIONS

History Of Alpha Phi, A Chapter Of Alpha Delta Kappa

Alpha Delta Kappa, an international sorority for women educators, was issued a charter on August 13, 1947, incorporating it as a national sorority with the privilege to organize sub-chapters in every state. Its purposes were established as 1) to give recognition to women who are strong and efficient, 2) to build a fraternal fellowship valuable professionally, socially, and culturally, and 3) to serve humanity through altruistic projects, scholarships, and worthy community programs.

With the direction and inspiration of strong Alabama leaders, Alpha Phi was chartered on June 2, 1962. The sponsoring chapter was Alpha Zeta, from Dekalb County. The first president was Winslow Thomas. The Charter members were Winslow Thomas, Joy Thornhill, Faye Carter Wallingsford, Elizabeth Cooley, Mable Hembree, Virgie Chambers, Dessie Robinson, Clyda Edmonds, Corine Bowman, Nellie Nichols, and Minnie Hamilton. Established with professionalism in mind, membership is by invitation only and extended to those women whose professional and individual standards align with the purposes of Alpha Delta Kappa. Since 1962 the membership has expanded to 34 members. Each year the chapter strives to fulfill its purpose by adopting altruistic projects, including supporting a scholarship to Northeast State Community College.

American Association Of University Women

In the spring of 1959, 21 Scottsboro women organized the Scottsboro Branch of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). Four of these charter members — Anna Ruth Campbell, Sarah Betty Ingram, Juanita Lee and Fay Sanders — are still active in the organization today.

AAUW has been the nation's leading advocate for educational equity for women and girls for more than a century. Today, the 63 members of the Scottsboro-Jackson County Branch are part of a national membership of over 135,000.

Anna Ruth Campbell was the first president. Other charter members were Oni Armstrong, Lilah Beason, Ruth Berzett, Erin Davis, Nancy Devers, Armine Hambrick, Christine Jenkins, Winifred Heath, Sue Jones, Christine Gilbert Jones, Christine

Frances Jones, Pauline Matthews, Edith Money, Lilly Porter, Bernice Wallace, Mary Jo Webb and Ruth Howland.



Installation of the AAUW Scottsboro Branch's first board, Sept. 9, 1959. (Seated) Mary Jo Webb, corresponding secretary; Ruth Berzett, treasurer. (Standing) state president Mrs. William Van Gelder; Anna Ruth Campbell, president; Bernice Wallace, recording secretary; Betty Murray, first vice-president. Not pictured, Christine Jones, second vice-president.

Over the years, AAUW has served the community. In 1969 AAUW president Edna Earle Harris and cultural interest chairman Virginia Green obtained funding and developed the Norala Project, a school to revive Appalachian Mountain arts and crafts which had died out. The Smithsonian Institute purchased a wall hanging from the Norala Project.

When Northeast Alabama Community College opened in 1965, AAUW began a scholarship fund. Today they sponsor the AAUW Emergency Scholarship Fund which allows students to remain in school during unexpected financial hardship. In 1981 the Scottsboro

Branch founded the Friends of the Family child abuse prevention project. It is now an independent agency still working to strengthen Jackson County families. *Written by: Jan Brown*
Source: The Daily Sentinel AAUW Edition, Sept. 12, 1993

History Of Alabama Waterfowl Association, Inc.'s Projects In Jackson County

Jackson County is the home of AWA's Wetlands and Waterfowl Research Station and Mallard Rearing Facility located in Aspel, near North Sauty Refuge. The Jackson County Mallard Rearing Facility has banded and released over 30,000 genetically engineered wild mallards, making this one of the largest mallard research projects in the south.

Jackson County resident, Jerry D. Davis the founder and first Chief Executive Officer of the Alabama Waterfowl Association (AWA), Inc. working for wetlands conservation and enhancement of waterfowl populations in Alabama, and promoting hunting as part of Alabama's natural heritage.

Mr. Mitchell Adams of Stevenson, Board of Director and first Jackson County Chairman for AWA.

One of Jerry's confirmed beliefs is: "Increase hunting opportunity and bird watching enjoyment and this will inspire people to develop and conserve habitat for future generations to enjoy."

Enclosed are some of AWA's and Jerry Davis' many conservation and historical accomplishments.

AWA received the 1991 Governor's Award for "1991 Conservation Organization of The Year".

AWA is a charter member and Jerry serves on the Board of Directors of the North American Waterfowl Federation (NAWF). NAWF is made up of over 30 state waterfowl associations in North America, working for wetlands and waterfowl conservation.

In 1997 AWA is the leader in conservation enhancement in Alabama with their Conservation Seed Program. AWA's Conservation Seed Program is using surplus seeds from Pioneer, DeKalb, and AsGrow seed companies and distributing them to state and federal wildlife agencies, private land owners and hunting clubs to plant for wildlife foodplots. By distributing the surplus seed for shipping and handling cost, this cooperative effort of this Conservation Seed Program has over 100,000 acres has been created in the last three years by AWA has working with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, TVA, Redstone Arsenal Wildlife Section, private land owners, farmers, hunting clubs, and paper companies to furnish them the seed to plant wildlife foodplots.

AWA has also led the efforts in Alabama on waterfowl enhancement with the translocation from northern states over 2,300 giant Canada geese to Jackson County and other areas of Alabama. Making the Jackson County one of the largest concentration of Canada geese in Alabama. AWA's first project was to stock 16 geese on North Sauty Waterfowl Refuge in July of 1987. This started the Alabama Waterfowl Association.

Also, releasing over 30,000 mallards in Alabama (many thousand in Jackson County) from 1988 to 1997 making Jackson County one of the top waterfowl hunting areas in the south, bring in many thousands of dollars to the local and state economy from local and out-of-state sportsmen.

Provides an advocacy group to help conserve Alabama and North America's bottomland hardwoods and wetlands habitat.

Planted over 2,400 bald cypress trees in an effort to reintroduce this species of tree back to the TRV.

Served on the legislative Committee on the Forever Wild public land purchasing legislation.

Built and installed over 500 woodduck nesting stations in Alabama.

Worked with Senator Howell Heflin, Mississippi's Senator Thad



3,500 wild mallards raised in Jackson County.

Cochran and Mississippi Delta Wildlife Foundation on the conservation language of the 1995 Farm Bill.

AWA is a voice for over 12,000 waterfowlers in Alabama, working on regulations and legislation that affect Alabama's waterfowl and their habitat. *Submitted by: Gary Benefield, Executive Director, AWA Historian, 3928 Highway 168, Boaz, AL 35957*

Bob Jones Community Center (BJCC), Woodville

The Town of Woodville was the recipient of a historic building, from Retired Congressman Robert F. Jones, to be used as a community center for the Woodville area. This building was constructed circa 1913 and was used for a mercantile business. The business operated under the name of J.R. Kennamer and Company, until Mr. Elbert Campbell purchased an interest in the business and the building. The name was then changed to Kennamer and Campbell. Mr. Campbell and his brother continued to operate the mercantile business until their retirement, in the 1970's. Shortly thereafter, Congressman Robert E. Jones retired from the United States Congress and he purchased the building, to store the memorabilia he had accumulated during his 30 years as a Congressman. He later moved the memorabilia to a structure near his home and then gave the building to the Town of Woodville.

At this point, the building was in much need of repair. Mayor Kenneth L. Hodges and the Town Council formed a committee to begin raising funds to restore the building and preserve its historic quality. Those on the committee were: Jim Butler, Alice R. Page, Glenda Hodges, Ulos Donald Kennamer, Howell L. Cook, Amanda Jones, and James R. Brothers. This committee became the original Board of Directors for the community center. A quilt was made by ladies of the community and donations were received, and a grant of \$50,000 was obtained, from the State, for this effort. Walls were replastered, building rewired, roof replaced, and the seed room was converted to a kitchen, restrooms, storage closet and a room to house a library. To prevent further deterioration of the exterior, a sealer was put on the brick, and then the walls were painted. Two of the original counters used in the store were restored for use in displaying various items. A grand opening of the Bob Jones Community Center (BJCC) was held in August 1984.

Since that time, the BJCC has been used by many. There are groups that meet there regularly, including Senior Citizens, Boy Scouts, TOPS, and others. Also, the facility is used for special church functions and other civic groups. Income is derived from rent received from bookings for receptions, birthday parties, showers, weddings, family reunions, etc. Anyone wanting to use the BJCC during the summer or around the holidays will have to make their reservation early.

The feed and seed room that previously housed the library has been made into a Historical Center. A number of items from the 19th and 20th century are on display. Also, paintings of the old Barber Shop, Depot, J.R. Kennamer & Co. building, Schoolhouse that burned, and 1915 street scene of Woodville are on display in the meeting room. Anyone living in Jackson County, or traveling through the Woodville area, that has not visited the facility is invited to do so.

The BJCC has been a great asset to the Town of Woodville and surrounding area. The citizens of the Woodville Community are very appreciative of Congressman Bob Jones' generous gift to the people. *Submitted by: Glenda H. Hodges, 143 Cedar Crest Dr., Woodville, AL 35776*

Source: Information from local residents.



Bob Jones Community Center

Bridgeport Literary Club

In 1920 ten women of Bridgeport met to form an organization to promote the literary and cultural advancement of local women.

These women were Mesdames W.P. Lea, Luke Lee, Cal G. McFarlane, John Mason, Walter Minter, F.D. Pierce, Milton D. Rankin, S.T. Simpson, R. Stephenson and M.S. Witcher. They met at the home of Mrs. Luke Lea. They selected the name Bridgeport Literary Club; motto "Knowledge is Power," the rose their flower and purple and gold for their colors. The purposes of the Club were to promote the study of literature, encourage the reading of current books, discussion of current events and broaden social and cultural contacts. In 1921 the membership was increased to twenty with the addition of Mesdames C.C. Boyd, B.T. Bridgeman, A.B. Cargile, F.W. Carr, Sr., G.R. Cooper, J.C. Gunter, G.F.J. Hartung, A.L. Hipp, J.H. Horne and L.H. Hughes.

The Club has always been civic minded. It has helped the local schools by purchasing uniforms, presenting awards and sponsoring the North Jackson High School Plan of Excellence. In 1993 the Club formed the Bridgeport Public Library. Other benefits to the community include organizing a Red Cross chapter, greeting new businesses and hosting openings for Russell Cave and the Beaulieu Company.

The 50th anniversary of the Club was held in 1970, and since that time many events have changed the community. However, the initial goals of the Bridgeport Literary Club remain the same — the promotion of literary and cultural advancement. *Submitted by: Mrs. Martha Loyd for the Bridgeport Literary Club, 213 Hoffman Ave., Bridgeport, AL 35740*

Sources: Bridgeport Literary Club Yearbooks

Bridgeport Public Library

In May of 1993, the Bridgeport Public Library opened its doors to the public. The Bridgeport Literary Club formed the library with a collection of their own books and a loan of 1,000 books from the Scottsboro Public Library.

Under Mayor John W. Lewis, the Bridgeport City Board passed an ordinance for the formation of a library board on November 16, 1993. The board consisted of Ms. Mary Claire Raulston, Mrs. Lena Cagle, Mrs. Vickie Jacobs, Ms. Betty McCraw, Mr. Bill Williams and in 1996 Ms. Rubye Hahn. Space was provided within city hall and Charlene Rutherford was hired as librarian.

Donations of books, furniture, audiovisuals, computer equipment and materials were given by individuals, businesses and the Bridgeport Middle School. In the first four years of operation the library increased its book collection from 4,866 to almost 7,000. The 395 members of the library have access to educational videos, audio books and summer reading programs.

Many of the initial goals for the library have been met and surpassed; however, as the community grows so must the library. Plans for the future include the construction of a larger library, incorporation of technological advancements and the addition of books, audiovisuals and materials to the permanent collection. With such a wonderful beginning, community involvement, and continued literary need, the Bridgeport Public Library has a very promising future. *Submitted by: Bridgeport Public Library, 116 Jim B. Thomas Avenue, Bridgeport, AL 35740*

Sources: Bridgeport Public Library Records

History Of Bryant Ruritan Club

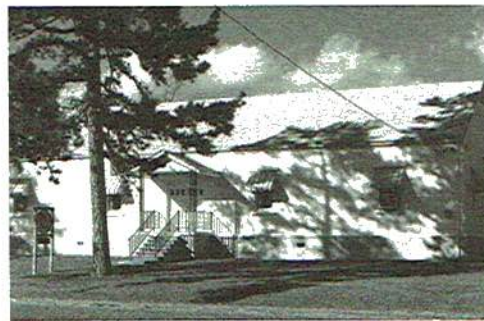
The Bryant Ruritan Club was organized at the Bryant Junior High School lunchroom on October 26, 1963, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers of the club were president, Wesley Worley; vice-president, Conley Smith; secretary, Owen Norris; and treasurer, Truman Maples. The first board of directors was composed of Andrew Weldon, Richard Norris and Freeman Smith. The club's purpose, in keeping with the mission of Ruritan National headquartered in Dublin, Virginia, was to improve the Bryant community through fellowship, goodwill and community service.

The club's meetings were held at the school lunchroom until 1968 when the club secured a ninety-nine year lease from George McGee, Jr., on the former American Legion hall. The building, which was constructed in 1947, was renovated in 1993.

Members who have served as president of the club during past years include Conley Smith, Owen Norris, Richard Norris, Bobby Atchley, Freeman Smith, Roger Aultman, Farris Schrudder, James Price, Melvin Smith, Kenneth Northcutt, Lynn Weldon, David Weldon, Gary Arnold, Steve Smith, Hoyt Carroll, Rev. Johnny Gray, George McGee, Glenn Bailey, Hobert Atkins, Leonard Gilbert, and Charles Grider. Charter member, Roy Bryant, served as club treasurer for twenty-five years. The current officers of the

club are president, Rev. Thomas Forrest; vice-president, Effie Marion; secretary, Martha Gouger; and treasurer, Edward H. Carter.

The club has engaged in many projects to improve the Bryant community. Many of the early projects had the objective of benefiting the students at Bryant School. Other major projects have included the sponsorships of Boy Scouts and athletic teams, college scholarships to North Sand Mountain High School seniors, as well as, donations to the rescue squad, fire department, and many other community needs.



Bryant Ruritan Hall, 1996

In 1982, the Ruritan Club accepted a challenge from the Jackson County Rural Health Board to build a health care facility for the Bryant community. With help from community residents, a medical clinic was constructed on a site donated by Conley Smith near the Glendale Church of Christ. The Bryant Primary Health Center was dedicated on December 12, 1982. Four additional rooms were added to the clinic in the early 1990s. The club's most recent major projects have been helping with community roadside cleanups and sponsoring a senior center at the club building in cooperation with the Council on Aging. Improving the Ruritan hall has been an ongoing project of the club.

In 1990, the club greatly expanded its membership base by voting to accept women members. Current members of the club are Hobert and Mary Atkins, Glenn Bailey, Hoyt and Ruth Carroll, Edward Carter, Thomas and Patricia Forrest, Leonard and Susie Gilbert, Arnold and Eula Grant, Beverly Gilmer, Billy and Martha Gouger, Charles and Jean Grider, Effie and Virgil Marion, George McGee, Manuel Nash, Richard Norris, Herbert Pace, James and Beatrice Price, Farris and Marie Schrudder, Conley Smith, Tim and Hazel Thomas, and James White. Club meetings are held the second Saturday night of each month at the Ruritan hall on County Road 262. *Submitted by: Edward H. Carter, 668 County Road 290, Bryant, AL 35958.*

CASA (Care Assurance System For The Aging And Homebound)

In 1979 Bob Gonia, then director of the Tarcog Area Agency, noticed that many elderly persons were not receiving services which would help them live more independent, productive lives, due to "falling between the cracks" in other agency requirements for providing services. Bob felt that a program utilizing volunteers to provide needed services to the elderly was the answer.



This is the current building that CASA has just bought.

He brought his idea to Interfaith Mission Services, and CASA was born. Funding through a grant from Appalachian Regional Commission provided full support for the program the first year, two-thirds support the second year, and one-half the support for the third year. At the end of the third year, each CASA in the Tarcog area would become autonomous and support its own program.

As the CASA program developed, notice was taken to the fact that other homebound persons, besides the elderly, needed volunteer services. It was at this time that "and Homebound" was added to the name.

CASA was incorporated as Care Assurance System for the Aging and Homebound of Jackson County on October 1, 1982. The first board of directors was made up of Lou Stevenson, who was the first director, Patricia Hair, Barbara Palmer, Barbara Altonji,

Gayle Leshure, Dr. Noel Walker, Beverly Waldrop, Becky Stuart, Addie Ruth Smart, Jerry Stevens, and Elise Boyd.

Mrs. Nellie Keller, R.N. taught the first class for CASA of Jackson County, Alabama. Mrs. Beverly Waldrop is the current director. Submitted by: Addie Ruth Smart, P.O. Box 151, Scottsboro, AL.



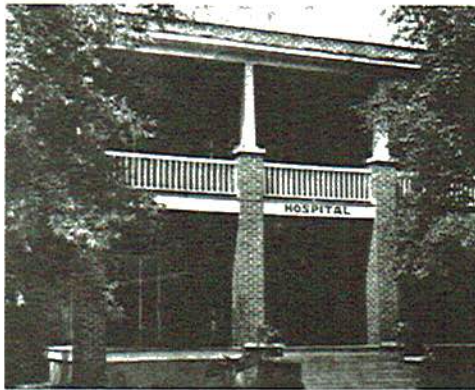
This is an annual event of CASA I like this picture best.

Hodges Hospital

Sadness filled the air, the day the Hodges Hospital was torn down. The hospital was a milestone of progress and beauty. It was built in 1925 by Doctor Rayford Hodges and Doctor George E. Nye. The two of them had served together in the Medical Corps in France during World War I. Dr. Nye was wounded in the battle for Argonne Forest and left with a lifelong limp. When both men returned home they saw the need for a hospital in Scottsboro and Jackson County.

Until they built the hospital, people here had to go to Chattanooga, Huntsville and Birmingham. The two of them started a clinic located in the upper story of a building which now houses The Lite Side Delicatessen, owned by Jean (Paradise) and Kenneth King. The clinic consisted of five bedrooms, a dining room, kitchen, operating and x-ray rooms. They hired some girls who wanted to be nurses and a head nurse who trained the girls three days a week.

Doctor Hodges was from Woodville, and received his degree from the University



Hodges Hospital

of Alabama School of Medicine in Mobile. In the clinic he attended to the anesthetics and assisted with the operations. Mrs. Nye was once a nurse in the clinic, she said once a person told her that on days when they were operating, they would climb the trees across the street and have Ring-Side seats. The Doctors made arrangements to operate in private, after that.

In 1924, plans were made to build a modern hospital. The land was purchased, obtained plans and the contractor. The hospital was completed in 1925. There were 20 rooms and a bed in each one. The late Mrs. Hodges was an excellent cook and served the hospital as dietitian. She was a kind and considerate lady and was always doing special little things for the patients, such as placing a card or a flower on their trays. Both Doctor Hodges and Doctor Nye were considered outstanding in their field. Some folks said the two were forty years beyond their time.

During the depression when a tornado swept Paint Rock away, many were killed and the hospital was overflowing with people who were seriously hurt. Soon the hospital was overflowing. People were in the halls and at times there were six family members in the same room. Food became a problem. Word spread, people from Scottsboro and all over the county took hens, hogs, beef, eggs, canned fruit and all kinds of vegetables. There was plenty when their friends and neighbors were finished.

In 1927, Dr. Hodges bought Dr. Nye out and the hospital became known as "Hodges Hospital", from that day on. Doctor Rayford Hodges was a straight forward man, yet gentle in a sense. Hodges Hospital will always remain a grand memory to all who ever entered the door and was greeted by a wonderful human being, such as Doctor Rayford. Both Doctor Hodges and his

hospital are a thing of the past, a part of Jackson County's history, a legacy to his children and all who knew him.

His late son, Durwood Hodges, and his Grandson Durwood Hodges Jr. followed in his footsteps and became Doctors. His Grandson Dr. Durwood jr. has a practice currently on Parks Avenue, in Scottsboro. Driving on Laurel street in Scottsboro will never be the same. The eyes just seem to turn to where the old Hodges hospital once graced our city. You can almost see the old porch swing moving back and forth on a lazy summer day. Submitted by: The Heritage Book Comm.; Prepared by: Mary Allen Wallingsford

Sources: 1974, article in the Daily Sentinel and personal knowledge.

Red Cross Notes

The following clipping was saved from 1944 newspaper of Scottsboro and Jackson county (no name is located on the paper, so I assume it was "The Progressive Age":) This was during war times:

All the ladies donated their time to aid the soldiers. "Red Cross Surgical dressings and knitting room, Hotel Scottsboro building, open from one to six every day and seven to nine every night."

Hours of workers on surgical dressings for month of January.

Name:	Hours:
Mrs. Eugene Airheart	4
Mrs. R.L. Airheart	9
Mrs. Virginia Austell	4
Mrs. Wallace Bridges	4
Mrs. L.L. Boyd	6
Mrs. Beatrice Bryant	10
Mrs. Robert Carson	147
Mrs. Hugh Campbell	13
Mrs. A.L. Couch	5
Mrs. David Darwin	20
Mrs. E.F. Gardner	10
Mrs. John Will Gay	13
Mrs. Grady Jacobs	14
Mrs. J.M. Michaels	5
Mrs. Emmett Michaels	8
Miss Edith Money	5
Mrs. Sam McCrary	4
Mrs. R.C. Patrick	10
Mrs. Worth Proctor	21
Mrs. Doris Rounsavall	10
Miss Vera Swaim	4
Mrs. Lee Thomas	13
Mrs. J.K. Thompson	7
Mrs. Cecil Word	7

353 total hours

I thought it noteworthy to mention these ladies, who gave so much of their time in order to give much needed help to our troops, many of whom gave their lives for all of us, in foreign countries. I must also say that there were more than are noted here that helped, they just were not listed in the old article. As usual, the Red Cross is there when we need them. Submitted by: The Book Committee Prepared by: Mary Wallingsford Source: Old Newspaper in the 1940's

Jackson County Council On Aging

In 1972 Bob Gonias, who was employed by TARCOG (Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments), came to Scottsboro to meet with some of the key community leaders in Jackson County. His purpose was to organize a Council on Aging task force to conduct a needs survey and develop resources necessary to secure funding for a nutrition program for senior citizens. This active task force included: Johnnie Bell, Virginia Green, Sam Gant, David McCrary, L. B. Bynum, Nell Crabtree, Loyce Holder, Azell Smith, Myrvle Wales, and others.

Later in the year a part-time coordinator, Rita Williams, was hired to finish the task of collecting and compiling surveys and information needed by TARCOG. Office space in the old jail was donated by the county commission. In the summer of 1973 funding was approved for the nutrition program. Committees were formed to prepare for the opening of 2 centers in Jackson County. A nutrition committee consisting of Johnnie Bell, Virginia Green, Dorothy



Jackson County Council On Aging

Huffman, Sarah Betty Ingram, Billie Dahlburg, and Christine Jones worked toward securing 2 managers and preparing the facilities for the opening days.

The first nutrition center in the state of Alabama opened in Scottsboro on September 26 with no manager in place. Kathleen Gamble was hired later as the first manager. The center at Stevenson opened that same week with Nell Crabtree as manager. Volunteers provided transportation, served the meals and assisted with activities.

The nutrition program's purpose is to provide a low cost well balanced meal to senior citizens along with nutrition education, information and socialization in an effort to keep them healthy and active.

When the program had been in operation a while requests began to surface for meals in the rural areas. Permission was granted by Bob Gonja to send out a limited number of meals with directors of the Community Action Agency's Neighborhood Service Centers delivering them to seniors in their area. As nutrition centers opened in Bridgeport, Pisgah, Paint Rock, and Section this practice stopped.

The need for home delivered meals was recognized and Rita Williams and center manager Vivian Copey set up a meeting with ministers and leaders from local churches to ask for volunteers to deliver meals to homebound elderly. Almost immediately the Cumberland Presbyterian Church returned a schedule with 2 volunteers for every day of the month. Other churches sent names of key people who were willing to volunteer and all of these were scheduled to make up a second route. Over the years another route has been added.

About 1975 we experienced a gas shortage and gas prices began to climb making it difficult for the elderly on fixed incomes to continue volunteering to provide transportation to the centers. Sarah Betty Ingram and Christine Jones contacted city officials and were successful in securing funds to purchase the first van for the Council on Aging. Others were purchased later and the Council on Aging became the implementing agency for the Rural Public Transportation Program in 1983. Other services for senior citizens were also added to the program.

In 1977 the Council on Aging was forced to take necessary steps to accept the contracts from TARCOG for the aging programs. The first few months were difficult because there were no funds on hand to help with the cash flow. This made it necessary to start fundraising in order to operate.

After a number of fundraisers and the benefits of high interest rates the CoA had accumulated enough money to start thinking about the building of a senior center. It was discussed with Dr. Morris Pepper and Pat Farquhar, CoA board members, who were receptive to this idea and gave their support in presenting the proposal to other board members. CoA staff, Brenda Brown, Martha Hastings, Mary Emma Dawson and Rita Williams pledged to do whatever was necessary to raise the money to build the center. During this time the CoA was accepted back as part of the county commission and chili luncheons, bake sales, yard sales etc. were started.

The Senior Center project gained momentum when C. W. Edwards joined forces with the staff and helped lead the way to enlist support from other business leaders conducting various successful fundraisers. The board, CoA staff and their families, along

with many individuals and organizations contributed money, endless hours of work and other resources.

Basic construction of the Senior Center was possible by the county commission borrowing \$60,000 from the bank with the understanding that the CoA would make the payments. With the continued fundraising projects, rental, donations and support from the legislative delegation, the \$60,000 mortgage was retired within four years with the total project costs being approximately \$365,000. Also during this time most of the building was furnished and a parking lot with lights, sidewalks and flower beds was completed. The Senior Center serves as a focal point for services and activities for mature adults of all socioeconomic backgrounds using paid staff, volunteer leaders and instructors. *Submitted by: Rita Williams, P.O. Box 1045, Scottsboro, AL 35768*

History Of The Jackson County Branch Of The NAACP (National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People)

The Jackson County Branch of the N A A C P was organized in Fackler, Alabama by John Paul Timberlake out of the need to eliminate racial discrimination through legal actions. Timberlake served as first president from 1977 until 1981. During his four year term, Mary Lou Earls was elected secretary. Dolly Stevens became the first treasurer and has served in this capacity until present. Mose Johnson served as president from 1981-1982. Frank



President - NAACP - Leola W. Stewart

Cobb was president from 1982-1985. Mose Johnson served a second term from 1985-1989. Pricilla Johnson became secretary from 1982 until present. Marilyn Stevens served as corresponding secretary from 1993 until present. Leola Stewart was elected president in 1989 and still serves as president attending

State, Regional and National meetings to keep the local organization abreast. The popular N A A C P souvenir booklet sponsored annually by local businesses attests to the efforts of Archie F. Stewart, who became Field Coordinator and second Vice President in 1989.

The purpose of the Jackson County Branch is the same as the State, District and National. The local Chapter has been and still is involved in the struggle for freedom, justice, and equality for all people. N A A C P was founded on prayer and faith in God. The members believe that trusting in God will deliver the innocent against the injustices in this world.

This organization is funded through annual membership fees and donations. It is also supported by local Jackson County businesses as well as the Annual Freedom Fund Banquet held in the fall of each year.

This organization is the oldest, largest and strongest Civil Rights Organization in the United States. The principal objective is to ensure political, educational, social and economical equality of minority citizens in the United States. *Submitted by: Leola W. Stewart, NAACP President (Jackson County Branch), 217 Walnut Street, Scottsboro, AL 35768.*

Jackson County Hospital And Nursing Home Auxiliary

The Jackson County Auxiliary was organized in 1955, the year the Jackson County Hospital opened. In January of 1966, the Jackson County Nursing Home opened and the Helping Hand was organized for volunteer services there. In July of 1967, the two organizations were combined to form the Jackson County Hospital and Nursing Home Auxiliary.

The many functions of the volunteer Auxiliary members are directed primarily toward providing comfort and satisfaction to the patients in both the Hospital and the Nursing Home.

Some other member services are: staffing the information desk

in the Hospital lobby (part-time), guiding visitors, distributing mail to patients, operating the Hospital Gift Shop and maintaining the Lifeline system throughout Jackson County.

The Auxiliary purchased items for the convenience of patients and visitors: a large screen TV and Christmas gifts for the Nursing Home; rocking chair(s) for the nursery; miscellaneous supplies for pediatrics and nursery; wheelchairs for the use of handicapped visitors; furniture for the lobby (several times), bereavement room and waiting rooms. A scholarship (or two) is awarded annually to a nursing student, and funds have been used for equipment for the Emergency Medical Service and for landscaping.

On occasion, unique situations arise concerning patients and/or families staying with the patient; where deemed necessary, funds are made available to cover urgent needs.

The Lifeline program was implemented by the Auxiliary in January of 1985 and made available to Jackson County residents an emergency call-in service from their homes, to allow a rapid method of summoning help in a medical emergency.

Funds to support Auxiliary services are obtained from a variety of sources: bake sales, jewelry sales, fashion shows, income from vending machines in the Snack Bar and a flower vending machine, Lifeline rentals and donations. *Submitted by: The Auxiliary*
Source: Organization records

The Jackson County Voters League Alabama Democratic Conference

The Jackson County Voters League (JCVL) was organized in 1965 to promote voter registration among the African American population of Jackson County. The JCVL is the first black political caucus in Jackson County and one of the first in the state. Rev. W.L. Mayes was the League's first chairman and Saint Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church, Scottsboro, AL was designated the meeting place.

The JCVL is one of the few organizations in Jackson County that publicly endorses candidates. We are empowered in the provisions of the by-laws and constitution of the organization to endorse, co-endorse or not endorse at all. Before a candidate is endorsed he or she must come before a screening committee made up of members of JCVL. Each candidate is given time to speak to the panel and then they are asked questions by the panel. The only candidate that cannot be endorsed by the JCVL is one that does not come before the body and those running on the Republican ticket.

Although our primary purpose is to promote voter registration, screen and endorse candidates and keep our communities informed of political, social and economic issues, the League has done many other things to help improve our communities. In 1968 the League purchased a school bus to transport students from the north end of town to the various Scottsboro City Schools.

Over the past five years we have been able to give fourteen scholarships to college bound students. The awarding of these scholarships is our way of giving something back to our communities and saying thank you for your support.

Other major purposes of JCVL are 1) to conduct regular voter registration drives in Jackson County; 2) to maintain a strong political unit in Jackson County; 3) to get more blacks elected to public office, and also whites who are responsive to the needs of blacks and poor people; 4) to monitor the voting records of elected officials; 5) to advocate and advance the cause of the Democratic Party.

Past chairmen of JCVL are W.L. Mayes, Archie Stewart, Tyrone Battles, James Tolliver and Howard Hill.

Current Jackson County Voters League Officers are: Chairman, Howard Hill; Vice Chairman, Mary Williams; Secretary, Mary Abernathy; Assistant Secretary, Tiajuana Cotton; Coordinator, James Stevens; Treasurer, Margaret Johnson; Women's Affairs, Jo Anne Hill; Senior Citizens Affairs, Archie Stewart. *Submitted by: Howard Hill, Chairman, Jackson Voters League*

Price Cemetery Association

The Price Cemetery is located beside the Lakeview Baptist Church in the Fackler area of Jackson County. The Price Cemetery Association was formed and incorporated in 1996 as a non-profit organization, all donations are fully tax deductible. The formation of this Association was designed to develop and maintain perpetual care for the Price Cemetery.

A trust account has been established at the North Jackson Bank in Stevenson, Alabama. The trustees are John McCrary - President, Wade Lawson - Vice-President, J.M. Brooks - Secretary/Treasurer.

Mail donations to: The Price Cemetery Association, P.O. Box 387, Stevenson, Alabama 35772. If you would like to know more about this Association please call J.M. Brooks 205-437-8068. *Submitted by: Madolyn York, 1033 Green Street, Tarrant, AL 35217*

American Red Cross

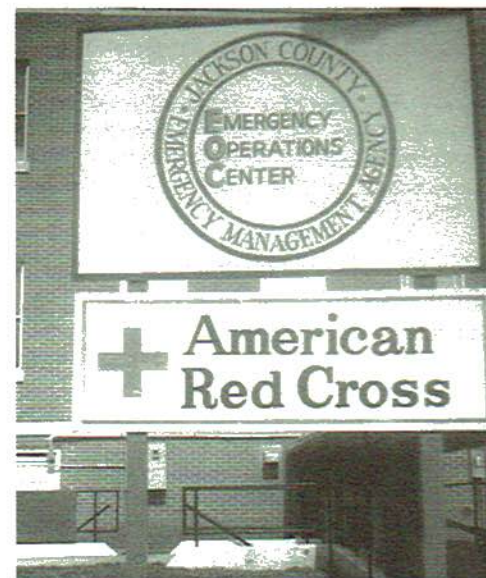
Clara Barton helped to ratify the Geneva Convention, and in 1881, the American Association of the Red Cross was established. The Red Cross association was later reorganized, and in 1905, Congress granted it a

new charter that established the basic organization of today's American Red Cross. Volunteers and career staff members form the backbone of Red Cross activities in the United States.

Red Cross workers belong to about 3,100 chapters that serve every U.S. county. The blood program of the American Red Cross is one of its main functions. It collects and distributes more blood than any other single agency in the United States.

Safety programs are another aspect of the Red Cross. It offers courses in basic standards and advanced first aid, and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Services to the armed forces and veterans are available to U.S. military personnel, wherever they are.

Volunteer groups are trained in disaster services to provide food, clothing, emergency first-aid, and nursing and medical service, and to operate shelters for homeless families. All aid to disaster sufferers is free. Currently, Mrs. Sandra Venable is a paid professional worker, who serves as executive secretary of the Jackson County Chapter. Current board members are Kathy Tighe, Sandra Shepherd, Addie Ruth Smart, Jim McCamy, Bobby Webb, Cynthia Smith, Shelia Washington, Toni McGriff, Jim Penny, Faye Bynum, Betty Word Whatley, Liz Bennett, Ted Ryan, Josie Teague, J.E. Edmonds, Norman Grede, Louise Kirby, Manuel Nash, and Joy Thornhill. *Submitted by: Addie Ruth Smart, P.O. Box 151, Scottsboro, AL.*



American Red Cross Jackson County Chapter

History Of Scottsboro Public Library

The Scottsboro Public Library is the realization of a dream conceived by the members of the Young Women's Book Club, who launched it in 1929, and made true by their planning, work, and consistent cooperation.

The Young Women's Book Club was organized in 1927 by Laura Haynes, Supervisor of Education for Jackson County. The club realized that there was not a lending library closer than Huntsville or Chattanooga, so in order for children to become better rounded and more useful citizens and for the purposes of recreation and information for adults, the library was founded. In the winter of 1928, a Book Shower at the home of Mrs. J.B. Hackworth netted them 75 books.

In February, 1929, the library's first location was in the northwest jury room of the courthouse, and was opened on Saturday afternoons. Later that year Eliza Hackworth volunteered to be the librarian. In 1932, the City of Scottsboro gave the library an unfinished suite of rooms in the City Hall. In 1934, the library was opened for two afternoons each week.

In 1951, Miss Hackworth resigned and Idita Blanks was employed as the librarian. In 1963, the Caldwell family donated land for a new library, the Cecil Word family gave furniture, D.K.

Caldwell gave \$1,000 for landscaping, and the new library was opened May 26, 1964 at 1002 South Broad. Miss Daisy Caldwell, in 1970, gave money for the addition of two rooms to the front of the library.



Scottsboro Public Library

Mrs. Blanks retired in January, 1977 and Peggy McCutchen, who is currently head librarian was appointed.

Additional gifts from the Caldwell family, Bob Jones, in memory of his wife Christine, and an Endowment Fund helps keep the library operational. Additional funds are supplied by the Friends of the Library, which was established in 1989. Other current staff members are Marie Garrett, Nancy Selvage, Delores Shelton and Susie Schachte. *Submitted by: Committee*
Sources: Peggy McCutchen, Librarian

Scottsboro Rotary Club

The Scottsboro Rotary Club was formed on May 23, 1958 and sponsored by the Fort Payne Rotary Club. The first officers were: Alvin Butler - President, Bill Woodall - Vice President and Robert Haas - Secretary-Treasurer. The charter members were: Alvin Butler, Hamlin Caldwell, Jr., Loy Campbell, David Cargile, Brooks Derrick, Autrey Gardner, John Gross, Robert Haas, Jewell Hall, Hoyt Harbin, Sr., Fred Himburg, Durwood Hodges, Guy Hollis, J.C. Jacobs, II, Lawton Kennamer, Eugene McCamey, Fred Sanders, Milford Smith, John Snodgrass, Jack Stiefel, Grady Thomas, Robert Thomas, Jr., Bill Woodall and William Yates.



Bill Woodall handing over presidency to Julius Beard - Rotary Club, 1959

The goal of the Rotary Club is to "encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the idea of service." Present projects include giving scholarships to high school seniors, working on adult literacy programs, working to provide immunizations for the young children of Jackson County with the Polio-Plus program, the DEAR program ("Drop Everything And Read") which members read to students in the local elementary schools and provide a free book to each student, along with other areas of service.

The present officers are: Ron Jones-President, Keith Devers-Vice President, V.H. Reddy-Secretary and Bill Gibson-Treasurer. The group meets Wednesdays at noon at Western Sizzlin. *Submitted by: Committee*
Sources: "Seven Paths to Peace", Bill Woodall, Keith Devers and Bill Gibson

Scottsboro Woman's League

The Scottsboro Woman's League was organized in November of 1967. The by-laws state that the club shall be for the purpose of mutual benefit and promotion of common interests in the arts, education, good government, international affairs, moral and spiritual values, philanthropy, and community welfare. The charter members were Betty Bowman, Dee Buck, Pat Cobb, Alice Collins, Peggy Courtney, Martha Foster, Martha Gay, Jane Graham, Joan Harbin, Kay Johnson, Janice Jones, Margaret Karrh, Jean Kennamer, Joyce Kennamer, Ellen King, Charline Larsen, Marilyn McGriff, Jeanne Moody, Helen Phillips, Judy Proctor, Koochie

Quinlivan, Lou Ann Weatherly, Bonnie Weeks, Dean Woodall, Elizabeth Word, Mildred Ann Word, and Mary Zeigler. Early projects were to bring plays to the schools of Scottsboro, donate books to the library, and make donations to various charities. In 1969 an annual tradition of "Apple Annie" was begun. The members donned blue aprons and red stockings and sold apples to benefit mental health. The first year a total of \$800 was made. In 1996, \$3000. A scholarship fund was established for a Scottsboro High girl who exemplified our creed. The year 1981 marked the beginning of "Apple Annie's Attic," a dinner with a silent and live auction. This is held every four years. All monies are given back to community charities. To keep an active club, charter members and others formed the Sustainers group in 1994. Both the Scottsboro Woman's League (30 members) and the Sustainers (20 members) are active in 1997.

Sources: *Submitted by: Joyce M. Kennamer*

Scottsboro Music Study Club

Scottsboro Music Study Club was founded October 8, 1946 with Grace Wales as the first president. Other charter members included Fern Hodges, Syd Telford, Eloise Bridges, Louisa Boyd, Vivian Presley, Matilda Campbell, Blanche Robinson and Jessie Kent.

Others who have served as president are: Mrs. Jim Presley (Vivian), 1948-50; Mrs. Frank Hodges (Fern), 1950-52 and 1953-54; Mrs. Gaston Kent (Jessie), 1952-53; Mrs. Alvis Wales (Grace), 1954-56; Mrs. Austin Sharp (Marie), 1956-57; Mrs. Nixon Powell (Gaynell), 1957-60; Mrs. Joe Cromeans (Mary Ann), 1960-62; Mrs. Frank Grigg (Irene), 1962-66; Mrs. Cecil Hodges (Margaret), 1966-68; Mrs. Steve Courtney (Peggy), 1968-70; Dr. Janice Jones, 1970-72; Mrs. Norman Grede (Arlene), 1972-74; Jane Hodges, 1974-77 and 1989-92; Charlene Larson, 1977-79; Mrs. Joe Foster (Peggy), 1979-81; Mrs. Edward Richards (Virginia) 1981-83; Mrs. Clinton Bennett (Liz), 1983-85; Mrs. Norman Brunton (Jerry), 1985-87; Mrs. Jerome Raispis (Joan), 1987-89 and 1995-97; Mrs. Glenn Warren (Joann), 1991-93; Mrs. Walter Whittle (Kim), 1993-95; Mrs. Phillip Smith (Lisa), 1997-99.

One of these, Charlene Larson, served as Alabama Federation of Music Clubs (AFMC) President, 1985-87, and National Federation of Music Clubs (NFMC) Dixie District Coordinator, 1989-91.

The motto of the club is "let us realize that as we give we grow, and that as we withhold we die!"

The club immediately affiliated with NFMC and AFMC.

For many years, SMSC sponsored students to study at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Summer Music Camp. Several of these recipients have gone on to successful careers in music.

The organization donated a piano to the choral music program at Scottsboro High School in the early 1950s.

Also, SMSC sponsored annual community concerts and hymn festivals.

The organization continues to promote projects of NFMC including Parade of American Music in February, National Music Week the first full week of May and support of American music and musicians by presenting students and artists in recitals and concerts and hosting meet-the-artist receptions. *Submitted by: Charlene Larson*

Skyline Boys Set State Basketball Record:

November 19, 1991

Most Points Scored In A Single Game

Skyline - The Skyline Vikings varsity boys basketball team broke the all-time Alabama high school scoring record Tuesday night in defeating the Paint Rock Valley Pirates, 153-57.

Until last night, the most points scored in an Alabama High school basketball game was back in 1965 when Union Springs defeated Highland Home 140-57, according to Alan Mitchell, Publicity director for the Alabama High School Athletic association.

In addition to the all-time scoring record, the Vikings probably set records for the most field goals, most points in a quarter, and most points in a half, said well known expert on Alabama high school sports Ron Ingram of the Birmingham News.

Coach Harold West for the Skyline Vikings said, "we do try to push the ball up the floor, and sometimes it goes in and sometimes it doesn't," after learning his team had broken the Alabama High School record.

Skyline Vikings plagued Paint Rock Valley with their run and gun style offensive attack as they cruised on to a 153-57 victory.

The Vikings were led in scoring by Jason Bellomy and Dan Utter who both boomed in 21 points, while Michael Bullock knocked in 19. Cory Bellomy and Steven Law both added 17, while Jeff Arnold hit for 15, Ben Hancock made 13, and Derek Allen and Richard Lockard chipped in 12 each. Chad McGill led the P.R.V. Pirates with 20 points. *Submitted by: Erin Allen-Skyline*
Sources: Taken in part from November 21, 1991 Daily Sentinel story by Jeff Hanson-staff writer

The Three Arts Club Of Scottsboro, Alabama

The Three Arts Club of Scottsboro, Alabama was founded in 1951. Through the years, the Club has undertaken many projects including bake sales, candy sales, rummage sales, benefit card parties, recipe books and fashion shows. All projects brought revenue to the Club which funded many charitable endeavors.

One of the Club's first projects was to make possible the accreditation of the Scottsboro High School Library by collecting the required number of books.

In 1972, The Club organized an Art and Craft Show to be held each Sunday before Labor Day in Caldwell Park. The First Monday's Art Sunday show has grown yearly and now attracts artists and craftsmen from several states. Proceeds from the show have made it possible for the Club to offer yearly scholarships to qualified seniors and to sponsor a student to the Music Camp at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

In 1989, the Club gave a contribution of \$25,000 to the new theater building at Northeast State Community College at Rainsville. In 1997, the Club made its largest contribution of \$100,000 to establish the Three Arts Club/Scottsboro City Schools Educational Foundation.

The Club is a member of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The membership of 20 members includes two charter members: Mary Kate Barclay and Margaret Derrick. Other current members are Joy Airheart, Stina Bankston, Ruth Bradford, Abby Benson, Johnnie Coleman, Mary Cox, Jane Dykes, Annie Louise Gentry, Becky Kellenberger, Helen Kern, Drenda King, Glenda Moody, Gay Nell Powell, Faye Sanders, Helen Sanders, Vesta Lou Skelton, Grace Wales and Imogene Weavil.

MOTTO: To Be, Not To Seem

VFW

Veterans Of Foreign Wars Of The U.S. Scottsboro Post 6073

P.O. Box 934

Scottsboro, Alabama 35768

VFW Post supplies hospital beds, wheel-chairs, walkers, and crutches as long as they are available, to anyone who needs them, whether they are veterans or not. We only ask that they be returned when they are no longer needed.

Purchase Christmas baskets for needy veterans, or widows of veterans, or any member of a veterans family if needed.

Give two scholarships for the amount of \$2,500 each for one city school student and one county school student which is good for any college in the state of Alabama.

Provide flags for fire departments, schools, nursing homes, etc.

Provide assistance to disabled/needy veterans in hospitals.

Widows of veterans belonging to Post 6073 are given \$300 when he passes away.

Have a program on the courthouse square on Memorial Day, and have a parade to honor those veterans, those living, and especially those who gave their lives to preserve the freedom we enjoy each day.

Guarantee any member of Post 6073 a wheel-chair if he should ever need one.

Provide dinners and breakfast two Saturdays a month for members and their wives.

Provide buildings and grounds for young farmers of Jackson County safety programs.

Provide building and grounds for the Jr. High Attic Sale.

Provide field for baseball teams to use and practice.

Provide building and grounds for Scouts to use for different functions and participate with them in functions such as the flag disposal ceremony each fall.

Take all nursing home and mental health patients to the fair each year and feed them and their attendants.

Assist any stranded veteran or the family of a veteran who might need assistance.

VOD Voice of Democracy, which is a function of the school systems in Scottsboro and Jackson County is sponsored by the VFW, and scholarships and monetary grants are given by the post to winners at each level.

Sponsor an Easter egg hunt at the Veterans Home with eggs donated by Scottsboro Meats. Veterans dye and hide the eggs, and provide gifts to those children who find the golden eggs.

American flags are displayed each patriotic holiday. Veterans place them on the square early in the morning and remove and store them late in the evening.

VFW Post along with American Legion Post 30 co-sponsor the Jackson County Fair each fall. This county fair is the only fund raising event for the programs we participate in. Approximately 90% of the money is donated back to Jackson County whether by direct donations to schools, scholarships, services, or by assistance to the people of Jackson County.

Meetings are held each first and third Monday night at 7:00 PM at the Veterans Home, and anyone eligible is welcome to join Post 6073. *Submitted by: Raymond Brandon, Post Commander, Post 6073, 1601 Brandon St., Scottsboro, AL 35769*

Woodville Culture Club

When driving "over the mountain" from Highway 72 east onto Highway 35 into Woodville, you may notice climbing pink roses on the rocks thru "the cut". They were planted in 1936 by members of the Woodville Culture Club.

Organized March 12, 1936, the Woodville Culture Club met monthly in homes of members, paid 50¢ dues, and strove for "growth through cultural studies and comradeship, and to promote all worthy community projects".

Mrs. H. F. Sherrod was the first president, Mrs. J.W. Maples vice-president, Mrs. W.G. Jones, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Jones parliamentarian and Mrs. E. R. Campbell, reporter.

Other members included Mrs. Elsie Barclay, Mrs. J. W. Boggess, Miss Pauline Bynum, Mrs. Syd Davis, Mrs. Earl Kennamer, Miss Cora Michaels, Mrs. Thomas Page, Miss Veda Shelly, Mrs. Mattie Woodall, Mrs. W.J. Kennamer, Mrs. H. D. Stephens, Mrs. Paul Prospt, Miss Kathryn Miller and Mrs. Jerry Maples.

Affiliated with the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woodville Culture Club won the blue ribbon in the district.

Minutes included descriptions of the refreshments and room decorations provided by the hostess.

Woodville was greatly beautified by their efforts, such as each member planting iris. My 95 year old Mother-in-Law, who served as secretary, tells of the club bringing sandwiches and coming to her home to view her beautiful and large rock garden. *Submitted by: Jean Jones (Mrs. Bill Jones), P.O. Box 6, Woodville, AL 35776*
Sources: Minutes taken by Amanda Jones as Secretary of the Woodville Culture Club, 1936-1937

Woodville Post Office

The Post Office at Woodville, Alabama was established September 3, 1823, and William Hainey was appointed Postmaster. He served nearly three years, and part of his term was while Woodville was County Seat of Decatur County. Office was discontinued February 14, 1870. William P. Guynar was appointed Postmaster June 1, 1870 when the office was re-established.

Woodville was fortunate to be situated on the first mail route established from Huntsville, to pass through Jackson County. This route was established May 13, 1820 and came by Maysville to Woodville, to Sauta, to Ross's Landing (later Chattanooga), to Washington in Rhea County, Tennessee. This first mail route probably came once a week or once every two weeks.

A Post Office was established near Butler's Mill, in Marshall County, called



Woodville Post Office

Payne. It continued a few years, being supplied through Woodville. Payne was discontinued when Woodville Rural Route One was established in 1916.

There was another Star mail route from Woodville to Nat on Cumberland Mountain. For a while this route was extended farther up the mountain to Culver Post Office. When Woodville Rural Route Two was established, Nat Post Office and the Star route were both discontinued. Rural Route Three was established in March 1994, due to the growth in the Woodville delivery area.

Since the Post Office was established, there have been two Acting Postmasters, three Officer-in-Charge, and 38 appointed Postmasters. Karen V. Watson is the present Postmaster.

On May 1, 1965, the Woodville Post Office moved to its present location, 30056 Alabama Highway 35. Submitted by: Karen V. Watson, Postmaster

Sources: U.S. Postal Records and local records

Woodville Public Library

The Woodville Public Library was established as a branch of the Scottsboro Library by a resolution adopted by Mayor Laddie Hodges and the town council on October 2, 1984. Jimmy Butler was the council's representative to work with the library board, and Peggy McCutchen from the Scottsboro Library served as consultant.



Woodville Public Library

The library was housed in the Bob Jones Community Center with Beth Hilliard as the first librarian.

The Library Board of Advisors were Chairman Virginia Skelton, Secretary-Treasurer Alice Ruth Page, and members Faye Cook, Nancy Helms, and

Carol Hodges. Other board members succeeding these have included Glenn Hodges, Vernon Frost, Jimmy Butler, Harriet McKay, Katie Precise, Debbie Manning, Gail Gifford, Frances Jensen, Cecile Hill, and Barbara Sheets.

In 1989, the library was moved across the street to the present city hall building. Librarians there have been Judy Page and Karen Chambers. Assistants have been Montell Hodges, Nell McGaha, Elizabeth Eversole, and Tara Smith.

An active Friends of the Library has provided funding and many improvements for the library. Also, numerous grants have been received from state Senator Lowell Barron, Representative Albert Hall, and the Alabama Public Library Service.

The Woodville Library presently consists of approximately 10,000 volumes, Internet services, a heritage room for genealogy research, a book sale room, a children's section, and a reading room. Submitted by: Faye Cook, 100 Cobb Street, Woodville, AL 35776
Source: Library Board of Advisors

History Of The Woodville Volunteer Fire Department

The Woodville Volunteer Fire Department began on June 2nd, 1958, at a meeting in Walter Kennamer's store building. The town Council bought the first truck with the agreement that the fire department would operate and maintain it. The chassis for this truck was purchased from Harbin Motors. The pump, tank, and other equipment was bought through Harry Harralson, of Birmingham; and the truck was outfitted in Iowa.

The original officers were Chief Gordon Thomas; Assistant B.W. Kennamer; Captain Edgar Cline; Lieutenants D.W. Kennamer and O.R. Kennamer. Members of the department were as follows: K.R. Hodges, Bentley Hill, Loyd Butler, W.E. Kennamer, Clyde Thomas, Johnny Kennamer, D.L. Kennamer, Billy Rains, Bill Keel, L. Wallace, Bob McCormack, H.R. Page, David Butler, A.B. Page, Waymon Page, B.J. Chandler, Hugh Frazier, and B.E. "Chick" Warren.

In 1959 the Ruritan Club in Woodville disbanded and gave their funds and building to the fire department. A board of trustees was named to enforce, govern, and control usage of the building. The

trustees appointed were K.W. Hodges, Gordon Thomas, Bentley Hill, Billy Rains, and Rex Page. Board of Trustees were renewed annually until 1976 when the policy was changed to appoint six men to serve a term of five years. In 1976 those appointed were K.W. Hodges, Rex Page, James Butler, Bentley Hill, Wayne Thomas, and Steve Helms.

During the first decade of the fire department, citizens of Woodville and the surrounding area donated material, money, and time to construct the present building. (The town council also met in this building until 1989.) The 1958 fire truck was filled with water drawn from Cobb Creek. A storage tank was later placed behind the department to refill the truck. At first, phone calls were used to sound a fire alarm. John O'Neal of Paint Rock gave Woodville a tower for the alarm system. This tower was moved to Woodville in a pickup truck belonging to W.K. (Kimbrough) Kennamer. The first three switches to sound this alarm system were located at the homes of David Kennamer, O. R. Kennamer, and Kenneth Roy Hodges.

One former fireman reported that "they always saved the wells and the rock chimneys. Later they began to save the butane gas tanks." But actually the fire department helped save many homes in Paint Rock, Gurley, Princeton, Aspel, Woodville, and the surrounding areas. Some fires to which the department responded were the Princeton Store in Paint Rock Valley, the home of Carl Wells on Gnat Mountain, and the Butler Thomas home in Woodville. At the Thomas fire the water froze on the road and walls as it was sprayed. Donald "Wimp" Kennamer rode in the back of the truck to a fire in Paint Rock and had ice in his hair when they arrived. It was after the fire at the home of Bobby Stewart in Aspel that the firemen decided to put a heater in the fire truck.

Other early recollections of the fire department include: "We had a first aid course taught by W.R. Henshaw," and "Firemen were fined a dime a meeting for the purchase of hamburgers which were cooked on an electric grill donated by J.A. 'Duck' Allison."

In 1964 fire hydrants were put in when city water became available. Billy Holcomb, who later served as fire chief, helped to get the department certified as a state volunteer fire department on August 20th, 1982. The first pagers and radios for firemen were bought in 1984. On August 26th, 1985, the fire department was incorporated. The first officers after incorporation were: Chief Dennie Hicks, Assistant John Meeks,



Woodville Vol. Fire Dept.

Captain Charles Collins, First Lieutenant Billy Holcomb, Second Lieutenant Steve Helms. J.C. Collins gave the department a 1500 gallon tank, which was mounted on a flat bed truck from the Forestry Department to make a tanker. The Forestry Department also donated a service

truck, a 1965 Ford, which was used for an EMT truck.

In 1991 the '58 fire truck was rebuilt and placed in Limrock where it was used to start Woodville Station Two. Also at that time Evelyn "Eb" Kennamer and Arelene Weaver spent many hours working on fund raising to benefit the fire departments. In 1993, Station Two was turned over to the Limrock/Aspel Volunteer Fire Department.

In July 1987 David Damron was killed in a traffic accident while answering a fire alarm. James Stawicki's badge (5403) was retired in 1995 after his death in a non-fire related accident.

Today, Woodville's newest fire truck, a 1965 Mack, was purchased in 1991. The '58 fire truck is still in service in Woodville. In addition to the fire hall the department also has use of the electric coop building which houses the brush and service trucks and serves as a repair/service facility. Woodville Volunteer Fire Department personnel consist of the following: Chief Steve Helms, Assistant Kenneth Yarbrough, Treasurer and Lieutenant Adam Kennamer, Fire Captain and EMT Eddie Smith, Lieutenant Shane Wallace, Secretary/EMT Mike McKannan, EMT Captain/Fire Fighter Steve Reed, EMT/Fire Fighter Ed Matthias, Fire Fighters Paul Hilliard, Chris Helms, Danny Corbet, Josh Hastings, and Avery Long. Submitted by: Steve Helms, Fire Chief