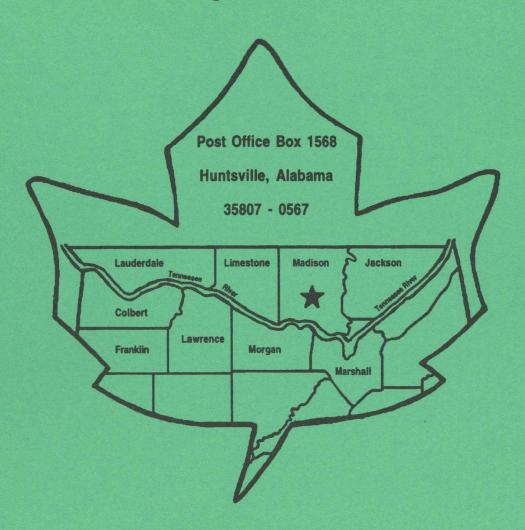
(North Alabama)

# Valley Leaves

TENNESSEE VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



Volume 37, No. 1

September, 2002

# Valley Leaves

### **Back Issues Price List**

Volumes 1 through 13 (1966-1978) – available only on Microfiche \$ 5. per volume
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When ordering quarterly back issues please add \$2 per volume postage and handling Publications available by mail or in the Heritage Room of the

Huntsville Public Library (915 Monroe St.,) 1 block north of Governors Drive. (Across street north of the First Baptist Church on Governors – the church with a spire that looks like a missile.)

### Other Publications for Sale

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Ancestor Charts [Volume 2, Mar 1978] – 5-generation charts, 153 pages, full name index	15.00
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Valley Genealogical Society, © December 1969	12.00
Index to Wills of Madison County, AL 1808 – 1900. 36 pages. A. Ezell Terry, © 1977	12.00
Battle of Buckhorn Tavern. Souvenir Program of the 1996 re-enactment	2.00
Map of Revolutionary War Patriots Buried in Madison Co., AL. Ann Cochran, John Gunn	
© 1976 Reprinted 2002	3.00
Marriages of Morgan County, AL 1818-1896, 305 pages. Elbert Minter,	
© 1986	28.00

#### Note: All publications have full name indexes. Prices include postage.

For information on other genealogical publications in the Tennessee Valley see our web page: <a href="http://www.tvgs.org">http://www.tvgs.org</a>.

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P. O. Box 1568

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Volume 37, No. 1

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#### Mark Your Calendar

#### September 26, 2001

Annewhite Thomas Fuller, Heritage Room supervisor, will speak on what she learned at the National Genealogical Conference in Milwaukee, Wis.

Meetings

TVGS meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of July, Sept., Jan., March and May. There is no November meeting due to Thanksgiving. Meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. in the auditorium of the Huntsville Public Library (915 Monroe St.) unless announced otherwise.

### **TVGS Web Site:**

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# President's Page

The Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society is now entering its 37<sup>th</sup> year serving North Alabama. On 2 June 1966 a local group of individuals interested in forming a genealogy society invited Mr. Joe Barnes, president of the Northeast Genealogical Society of Gadsden, Ala. to come to Madison County and suggest an organizational procedure.

The first Executive Board Meeting was held seven day later, on 9 June 1966, at the home of the president, Mrs. Ward F. Sparkman. Other officers were: Dr. Donald Shenk, 1<sup>st</sup> VP; Mrs. Roy Blair, 2<sup>nd</sup> VP; Mr. Jerry Webb, 3<sup>rd</sup> VP; Mrs. Jesse G. Henry, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eugene G. Cowart, Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam Jr., Treasurer. Directors were Mr. Lewis W. Page (Jackson County), Mrs. Chris H. Russell, Mr. Leonard D. Miller, Mrs. Evelyn Hodge and Mrs. E. C. Wooten. It is because of the efforts of these pioneers that we are now your Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society.

We are anticipating another successful year of interesting and informative programs for our meetings. You will want to be present at the September 26<sup>th</sup> meeting to hear Annewhite Thomas Fuller and Anne Miller present a report of their trip to the National Genealogical Society (NGS) conference in Milwaukee, Wis.

In addition, Dorothy Scott Johnson (Dot), editor of *Valley Leaves*, will continue to present lots of original source material that is sure to help you in your family research.

Starting with Issue No. 1 of Volume 37 in September, *Valley Leaves* will feature a series on Native American research, with particular emphasis on researching Cherokee ancestors. I know you will enjoy this series of in-depth, how-to articles written by TVGS member Robert Vann. Mr. Vann holds a B. S., M. Ed., and M. A. degrees, and is Principal Chief of the Texas Gulf Coast Cherokee. His grandparents grew up in and around New Hope.

Now is an important time to belong to one or more genealogical societies. There is so much information available on the internet that can not be trusted to be used. The information you get from your genealogical society has been verified and comes from an authentic source – and the source is identified. If you get any information from a web site that is not supported with documentation, consider that information as a "clue" to be further researched from good documentation.

We now have a web page located at <u>www.TVGS.org.</u> In the future we will be offering a free surname index to all of our prior issues of *Valley Leaves* on the website. Information about ordering copies of the quarterly in which your ancestor's name appears will be available on the website after it has been posted.

I wish to thank all of the officers and the board of directors who have agreed to serve this year. Our board represents many years of experience in genealogy and other business fields and is here to serve you.

Sincerely,

Coy Michael President

# **Things You Should Know**

#### Scam? - Genealogy Web Site

Shades of Beatrice Bailey! Several complaints have been made about a website <a href="https://www.familydiscovery.com">www.familydiscovery.com</a>. It billed itself as "the web's most versatile Award Winning collection of genealogical databases" and cost \$49. What you got for your money was a list of links to other legitimate web sites. No actual data! No refunds! Family Discovery no longer seems to be operating.

A new site, however, appears to be a reincarnation. <u>www.Genealogy Development.com</u> claims you can search 23 *billion* records and now you don't even need a credit card; they'll take a check!!

Genealogy Development is registered to a fictitious address in Chicago but the IP access for the old Family Discovery and the new Genealogy Development are the same. Their offer of a four-day free trial looks great but you have to give a credit card number, which you may cancel. There is no place given on the site for making contact! [Reprinted here with permission of the Family Chronicle and History Magazine www.familychronicle.com.]

#### Illegible 1930 Census Records

We have found that the 1930 census records of Jackson and Madison counties on CDs from Heritage Quest are mostly illegible, as is their microfilm covering those counties. Jackson County is excellent but T626-21 is illegible. T626 includes the precincts around Princeton and the northern part of Jackson County. Only about half of the Madison County data is legible. The company is a reliable firm and we feel the situation will be rectified. In the meantime, you may wish to read these 1830 censi by joining Ancestry.com on the net (\$39.95 per quarter) as their copies are legible. The Heritage Room of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library subscribes to Ancestry and you may view these censi on their computers at no cost to you. Are any other counties we cover experiencing the same problem?

#### Civil War Vets Databases

The Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery is trying to simplify the process of locating information on your Civil War veteran ancestor.

The Archives is putting together a database of thousands of Alabamians who were in the Civil War. The database will allow anyone to use the Internet to find out all of the information available on individual soldiers.

It will not happen overnight. So far, the database contains the names of soldiers whose last name begins with A, B, and some with C. It is expected to take eight years to complete the project and it will be FREE.

Volunteers and archives employees are completing the database by typing in information from 8 x 5 cards. So far, there are about 34,000 entries. The database is located at <a href="http://www.archives.state.al.US/civilwar/search.cfm">http://www.archives.state.al.US/civilwar/search.cfm</a>.

#### Civil War Veterans

Another new Civil War veterans service, which is NOT free, is being compiled by Richard Dobbins of Roxbury, Mass. His web site includes 2.65 million names of the nearly 2.5 million Union and 1.5 million Confederate soldiers who fought in the war.

The Union database is about 85 percent complete and the Confederate database is about 25 percent complete. There are no records from Alabama in the system yet.

Mr. Dobbins started the database in 1993 and is trying to get some information on every soldier. The cost of the Dobbins database is \$25 a year to join, or, it can be used for one week for \$10.

Most Northern states have reports from state adjutant generals on soldiers who fought in the war, but only a few Southern states had such records. Alabama did not have a roster.

The National Archives keep many Southern records on microfilm. These records have to be copied by hand or typed directly from the microfilm into the computer. Their site is: http://civilwardata.com

# Itawamba Co., Miss. Marriages 1836-1850

Itawamba County, Miss.'s historical quarterly, *Itawamba Settlers*, is carrying that county's marriage records from 1836-1850. This should be of interest if your ancestors lived in North Alabama counties. Itawamba was on the migration route westward out of Alabama. [The Itawamba Historical Society, P. O. Box 7, Mantachie, MS 38855.]

The following articles are through the courtesy and permission of Family Tree Magazine, © by F&W Publications, Inc., 2002.

#### Find the Living in Cemeteries

So you thought you would find only your dead ancestors in the cemetery, huh? Not true! Visiting the cemetery around Memorial Day or a community's Decoration Day, you might find living relatives of your ancestors.

If you can't visit the cemetery on one of those days, *leave a note* or ask someone in the area to do it for you.

One professional genealogist wrote a note saying she was interested in contacting relatives of the person buried there, and left her name and telephone number.

On the envelope, she addressed it to "the relatives of ..." She put a note in a small self-sealing bag, bought an inexpensive plant to leave at the grave, and attached the note to the plant. (She thought this might look better than duct-taping a note directly to the tombstone.)

The note attached to the plant worked like a charm. The Monday after Memorial Day she got a call from a relative. You might want to try it. [Excerpted from Your Guide to Cemetery Research by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, \$19.99. Used here with permission from the publisher, Betterway Books:

http://www.familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id+70527

### Library of Congress Questions Answered

As the world's largest library, the Library of Congress ranks among most genealogists' dream research institutions. Whether you have had the chance to visit in person or online, you may have some burning questions for one of the library's reference specialists.

Now is your chance to ask. In a new program, called "Ask a Librarian," librarians in selected Library of Congress reading rooms (including the Local History and Genealogy Department) will conduct live online chats each weekday from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. (EST). Log on to <a href="http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib">http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib</a> and ask your research questions; you'll receive answers by e-mail.

# Roots Conference Cancelled Victims find strength in Numbers

A genealogical conference planned for July 14-18 in Dearborn, Mich. was cancelled because it did not have enough registrants. A newcomer to the national conference scene, it had only 300 people sign up to attend which was about 1700 fewer than expected. The firm had more than \$300,000 in debt and closed its doors. Registrants and others paid \$60 per day or \$199 for five days plus additional fees for special events and meals.

You can imagine the anger when the 300 registrants found the event was not only cancelled but that they would not get a refund.

Clarise Fleck Soper lost several hundred dollars and has met with an attorney to discuss a possible class-action suit against the conference She has already received more than 150 e-mails from other registrants, vendors and speakers. If you have lost money on this venture you may want to join her effort by e-mailing her at <a href="mailto:southernfootprints@comcast.net">southernfootprints@comcast.net</a> and visiting the newly formed internet mailing list, <a href="mailto:http://groups.yahoo.com/group/irc-victims">http://groups.yahoo.com/group/irc-victims</a>.

#### Oklahoma Veteran Records No Longer Public

Fears of identity theft have prompted another state to remove records from public view. As of July 1, Oklahoma county clerks can no longer allow genealogists and other researchers to see U. S. Department of Defense Form 214 records, which document military veterans' status and eligibility for benefits.

You can only access these records if you are the veteran, the veteran's spouse or child, a guardian with power of attorney, a Department of Defense representative, a funeral director or other person authorized by the court to do so.

In recent months, California, Texas and Maine have also yanked vital records from public scrutiny because of concerns about identity theft.

#### Melungeon Heritage Revealed Through DNA

After centuries of speculation about their ethnic origins, a multiracial group in southern Appalachia known as the Melungeons may finally have some real answers about where they come from.

Kevin Jones, a biologist at the University of Virginia's College at Wise, completed a two-year study of Melungeon DNA and announced the results to the Melungeon Heritage Association.

Among 150 people studied, 5 percent of Melungeon DNA is of African descent, 5 percent Native American and 90 percent Eurasian.

Previously, it was thought that European men intermarried with Native Americans and African-Americans to produce the Melungeons. Now Jones plans to research genetic links between Melungeons and unusual diseases, such as familial Mediterranean Fever.

#### New Resources for British, St. Louis Researchers

Heads up to those of you looking for ancestors in Great Britain (1750 to 1800) or St. Louis, Mo. (1780-2002).

Origins.net recently added the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills index to its subscription-only English records site, <a href="http://www.englishorigins.com">http://www.englishorigins.com</a>.

The index lists first and last name of the testator (person who leaves a will), the person's residence, and the month and year when probate was granted, for more than 208,000 entries.

The other new resource is a CD index, produced by the St. Louis Genealogical Society, of 488,000 Catholic burial records. The Macand PC-compatible CD costs \$25 for members and \$30 for nonmembers, plus \$2 postage. Visit <a href="http://rootsweb.org/~mostlogs">http://rootsweb.org/~mostlogs</a> for ordering information.

#### German Naming Practices

When persons from Germany (1700-1850) were named, they took their first names, and many times their middle names, from their godparents. Were they just friends from the neighborhood or the church? Or were they business friends of the father? Is there any rule that was used when naming the children after the godparents?

Every one of these possibilities occurs within German naming.

German Christian names were given at baptism (christening or *Taufe*) at least sometimes according to all of the patterns mentioned.

Godfather and godmother are called respectively, *Taufzeuge/taufzeugin* (literally, baptismal witnesses or sponsors), *Pate/Patin*, *Göttel/Götin*, or one of many regional variants.

Most often the child's grandparents or aunts and uncles were honored by bestowing their names on the children. In some regions, such as near the Dutch border, there was sometimes a local custom of naming the first male child for the father's father or the first female for the mother's mother, with other relatives in a particular order. This practice varied by region and was not universal.

Another custom is to name the child for a deceased ancestor. If there were two or three godparents, those two or three names were generally, but not always, used in the naming of the child.

Cousins also served as godparents. Sometimes neighbors were chosen as godparents. Fellow members of the same craft as the father may also have been chosen.

The best rule is to look at the customs that prevailed in the local church and the local areas in the time period of your ancestors' baptisms. Were there generally one name or several names derived from the godparents? Do the names generally come from grandparents? Keep in mind that a deceased grandparent may be the source of a name.

Do the godparents have the same surname as the child's father or mother's maiden name? A sister may have married, so the surname is not obvious unless the maiden names are mentioned. Or does there seem to be a pattern of sponsoring a child within a group of millers, tailors, or glassmakers? If you do that kind of a survey of the records, you will not only uncover relationships, but also get more closely acquainted with the particular village.

[From an article by Ernest Thode. He is the coauthor of A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Germanic Ancestors.]

http://.familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?=70446

#### Name Changes at Ellis Island

Were names actually changed by immigration officials at Ellis Island?

Actually, no documented case proves that Ellis Island officials changed any immigrant's name. The passenger lists were prepared at the port of departure, using the papers the emigrant provided. Blank lists were provided to the shipping lines by the United States and were to be filled in as the passengers boarded the ship.

Names were copied from the documents carried by the emigrants. On board the ship the officials were required to document any births or deaths that occurred during the passage. Once the ship arrived in New York harbor, the first-class and cabin passengers disembarked at a pier, and the steerage passengers were transported by ferry to Ellis Island (or Castle Garden, depending on the time frame) for processing.

Numerous pictures of immigrants who had slips of paper bearing numbers attached to their clothing appear in the many books on immigration. These numbers correspond to the numbers on the list the immigrants appeared on.

Officials asked the same questions that were asked when the passengers boarded the ship. The officials were instructed merely to verify the answers and had no need to write any names down—they were already recorded on the list.

If an immigrant appeared to be ill or of questionable character, was a woman traveling alone, or perhaps gave different answers than what was recorded on the list, she might have been detained. Her name would have been transcribed onto the list of detained passengers, usually at the end of the passenger list (for New

York records only), and a record of all inquiries regarding that individual was maintained.

A woman traveling alone was detained until a male relative showed up to get her. Many times the detained passenger list states the name and relationship of that male relative; in such instances you will have even more information. [Excerpted from *The Genealogist's Question & Answer Book* by Marcia Yannizze Melnyk, \$18.99. Reprinted with permission from the publisher, Betterway Books. Available in bookstores or online:: <a href="http://familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id=7">http://familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id=7</a> 0528.

#### Finding Where Your Ancestors Lived

Many of the same sources that help with birth, death and age information can suggest ancestral residences. Depending on the time period of the people you are seeking, a variety of additional sources may help you identify places of residence at a given time, including the place to which or from which ancestors moved:

- 1. Church registers (they may show transfers in or out).
- 2. County deed, probate, tax and other records, especially the indexes that you can read rather quickly.
- 3. Federal military, land, immigration, naturalization and other records.
- 4. Membership applications and records of national organizations and lineage societies.
- 5. Social Security Death Index (deaths after 1936, but not all deaths).
- 6. College transcripts and alumni lists (may include hometowns).
- 7. City directories, which give current, and occasionally former, residences.
- 8. Statewide Soundex for 1880 to 1930 U. S. censuses that allows you to survey the reported birthplaces of many people of the same surname.
- 9. Family and county histories with biographical sketches; use cautiously and try to verify data.

[Excerpted from *Unpuzzling Your Past* by Emily Anne Croom, \$18.99. Reprinted here with permission from the publisher, Betterway Books. Available in bookstores or online at:

http://familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id=7 0526]

# Indian Research

#### By Robert Vann

### Researching Native American Ancestry

(Part 1)

Mr. Vann's research is geared primarily to the Cherokee nation which encompasses most of the Indian research in Madison County and other north Alabama counties. This work can, however, be applied to all Indian tribes and research. It is intended to help you get started.

Mr. Vann lives in Huntsville, Texas but has deep roots in the Tennessee River Valley of Alabama. He is related to David S. Vann and Henry "Harry" Vann of this area whose ancestors came from Spring Place, Georgia and owned the Chief Vann house and plantation.

Mr. Vann retains a copyright on this work. Permission to reprint any part of it must be obtained from him.

#### In the Beginning

Researching Indian ancestry and heritage is both challenging and rewarding. Like all genealogy, it is more than just names and dates; it is a study of the people, history, and culture of our ancestors. Whether you are trying to establish your heritage for the purpose of enrolling in an Indian Nation, or merely wanting to fill out the family tree, the basics remain the same: learn about your immediate family, know the area in which they lived and its history, then follow the clues.

This article has been created to help you get started, find resources and learn about your ancestor's nation. Often, what is a blur of confusion in the beginning becomes crystal clear when placed in the context of Native American history, culture, migration patterns and social structure.

Vague stories of a grandmother who was an "Indian Princess" abound in our country. In fact, that is usually the first comment that is made when a person starts asking for help. Some people have more information than that to begin with while others are not so lucky.

There are people who begin their research and have enough information within a month to apply for tribal recognition. On the other hand, I've known people who have been searching for years and years and still have not found the "proof" required to enroll. Most people fit

somewhere in the middle of these two experiences.

As a word of caution, enrollment in a Federally recognized Nation is not the romantic thing many people expect it to be. You will not be given great sums of money by the Federal government, full college scholarships, superb health care benefits, or a percentage of the take from the nearest casino.

#### **Getting Started**

In some respects, researching Indian ancestors is much the same as researching non-Indian ancestors. In fact, many of the steps and resources used in researching non-Indian ancestors will also be used in tracing Indian ancestors. The methods diverge once you reach the point where you "should" be able to prove the Indian connection. At that point, it is necessary to know some of the history and culture of the tribe your ancestor belonged to in order to know which sources you should look for.

Often, people who are just beginning to research their Indian heritage go immediately to the Indian rolls to find their ancestor's surname. Most of the time, they meet with disappointment and have no idea what to do at that point. Some give up for lack of further ideas. You need to keep looking. The fact that an ancestor's name is not on an "Indian roll" doesn't mean he or she

was not Indian. Many of our Indian ancestors were never on a roll because they feared and hated the American government, distrusted white people, and wanted only to be left alone. That makes the search more difficult, but still possible.

With that in mind, here is a quick guide to searching Native American ancestry. There are many Indian tribes and they are all so different, each one has resources and records that are slightly, and sometimes dramatically, different from the others. For that reason, this paper can only give a general sense of what to do. By following the basics, and then following up with the links provided in "Links to Other Sources" which will be found at the end of this paper, you will be able to tailor your search to meet your needs.

#### First Things First

Begin with yourself and your immediate family. List the full names of your parents, brothers and sisters. Also list the full names of Write down their dates of birth, spouses. deaths where marriage, divorces and Use birth certificates, marriage appropriate. licenses, baptismal records, newspaper articles such as wedding announcements and obituaries, cemetery headstones, U.S. census records, land deeds, estate files, military records and other legal and published records as sources.

In addition, write down where the information came from. Sooner or later, you will want to know where you got a particular piece of information and may not be able to remember, especially when you have accumulated a large database of facts. Having that noted from the beginning can save much time later if a question or conflict of information arises. The sooner you start to fully document your information, the happier you will be later.

#### **Branch Out**

The next step is just like any other genealogical project: Once you have your immediate family recorded, begin the same process for your grandparents' families. Record the information for all your aunts and uncles, including the maiden and married names of female ancestors and cousins. Keep working

backwards, one generation at a time, making notes about the documents used to obtain the information for each person.

Also record any family stories that you know about each person. Such personal history helps a person "come alive" as an individual instead of merely being a name on your family chart. Such family stories also provide clues to locate and identify other family members.

The family tradition that "They moved off to Indian Territory in the 1890s to work on building the railroad," led us to a trip to Davis, Okla. where we found an old family cemetery, and the unmarked graves of two of my wife's ancestors. This information is now recorded on the cemetery records for all researchers to have.

Use a family group sheet form to record the information on births, deaths, marriages and children of each family unit. These forms can be obtained from genealogy libraries, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints' [LDS] Family History Centers, or photocopied from one of the many beginning genealogy books available at libraries and bookstores.

Most computer genealogy programs also have blank forms you can print out to record the information. Using a computer genealogy program will help you enter information, search and sort the information, find errors, print an individual or family history, save old photos, etc., but is not required to begin your research.

#### **Using Indian Records**

When you reach the ancestor whom you think is Indian, you will have enough information on parents, descendants and siblings to begin looking for the family in Indian records. At that point, you will need to have a general idea of which tribe[s] to search for your ancestor in. Knowing some of the history of the tribes in the area where your ancestor was born will help you make that decision.

Once you've established which tribe[s] your ancestor may have belonged to, you will need to learn which records are available for that tribe or tribes. One of the places to search for records is the National Archives Records Administration (NARA) microfilm collection. They have an extensive collection of microfilmed records of reservation censuses, payment records, school records, agent reports of the Bureau of Indian

Affairs (BIA), and other records and documents pertaining to American Indians.

A catalog of Native American records on microfilm can be ordered by calling 1-800-234-8861. The catalogs are also online at <a href="http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/">http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/</a>. This database is incomplete, but NARA is regularly adding more information.

In addition, the National Archives has a searchable database of records online at http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html.

The Family History Library of the LDS has records pertaining to American Indians on microfilm and in books. These materials can be borrowed through the LDS's family history centers. Some larger colleges and universities also have collections of Indian records.

Search all the tribal records and census lists for your ancestor's name as well as the names of parents, siblings and children. If you don't find them on the records of the tribe you believe they may have belonged to, extend your search to nearby and allied tribes. Some people registered with a tribe that was close by instead of registering with their ancestral tribe, particularly if their parents belonged to different tribes. Others were moved onto another tribe's land by the Federal government. Other sources to check are:

Military records. Many Indians served in the United States military forces from the Revolutionary War up to the present. Important items listed on military records are race, physical description and birth information. They may also contain the names of parents and/or spouse.

Schools, particularly Indian Schools. School records will usually give birth information and parents. Indian school records will also list the tribe or nation the student belonged to and often will show both white and Indian names.

Passports. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries passports were often needed to travel around the North American continent, through the Indian territories, through French and Spanish territories and into Canada and Mexico.

Tax and voting lists. Finding Indian ancestors on a tax or voter registration list doesn't mean they weren't Indian – but it does indicate they had successfully "passed" into the white community. In most states, Indians were

not allowed to vote until sometime in the late 1940s and 1950s, and as late as the 1960s in some states.

#### A Cherokee Viewpoint

Let us look at some of these issues from the Cherokee perspective. This brings us to one of the first topics to consider: "What do we want to be called?" Are we Indians, politically correct "Native Americans," indigenous inhabitants, First Nations, or what?

Most are tolerant enough to accept any of those. However, redskins, injuns, etc., will likely end any meaningful discussion. Most don't like the Washington Redskins, Chief Wahoo or the Cleveland Indians. We do not drink Crazy Horse Malt Liquor, or do the tomahawk chop at the Atlanta Braves game. If you know the Nationality (Apache, Iroquois, Lakota, etc.), you can not go wrong. Back to the Cherokee.

#### Seeing Through the Myths of Time

The Quallah Boundary of the Eastern Cherokee is nestled in the valleys of the Great Smoky Mountains. The mists that shroud Grandfather Mountain in North Carolina often hide the scenic vistas below. Genealogists who are tracing their ancestors' trails through these mountains have to peer through some rather dense myths. Until you can see clearly through these myths your progress will be marginal. Transferring this information to a slot on your pedigree chart still requires clarity of data and a proven link to you.

Fortunately, Cherokee research is among the easiest of the Native American nations to research. A Cherokee named Sequoiah (George Guess) created a written language for the Cherokee and by the mid-1820s some 95 percent of the Cherokee population could read and write their own language. Numerous treaties with the French, English, colonists and finally the United States produced a number of census enumerations. But even with these advantages, the paths to ancestral clarity can be dim and rocky.

Here are some of the most common "myth-conceptions" in the area of Cherokee research.

Are you sure your ancestor is really Cherokee? Remember that in the same geographic region were the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Seminole. Others have confused the Cherokee with the Comanche. I have met the direct descendant of the great Cherokee chief, Quanah Parker (a Comanche). Maybe there is a new tribe found called the Cheromanches? Don't accept a family myth handed down by Great Aunt Sophie as a reason to spend five years looking for the wrong Indian Nation.

Do you have a Cherokee Princess in your past? Let us demythify this old tale. Before the landing of the Pilgrims and arrival of the flood of undocumented workers into New England and the Atlantic coastal states, the Cherokee were part of the Iroquois Confederacy. Several Nations had joined together in a regional compact to establish peace and solve common problems. The republican and democratic concepts by these groups adhered to were novel to the European immigrants.

This representative government existed long before the settlement of Jamestown. There were no monarchies among the "savages."

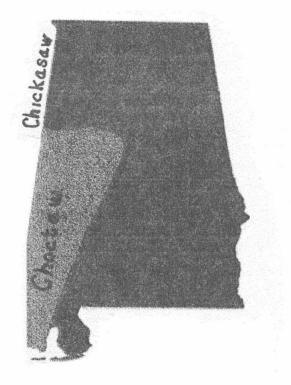
There were no kings, no emperors and no czars. As a result, the English became increasingly frustrated when negotiating treaties with the Indians. How could the European powers peacefully take the land away from these people when they didn't understand the concept of land ownership as practiced in Europe?

The groups of chiefs and clan leaders would drift in and out of the meetings and even go home if they got bored. Eventually the European whites created a royalty with a "supreme leader" who could be socialized, flattered and bribed to put his mark on the bill of sale. This person was represented to the territorial governor and the U. S. Congress as being the "King" of the Cherokee. This then followed that his wife was the "queen," the male children were "princes," and the daughters were "princesses."

The Cherokee never acknowledged those titles. A chief was not supreme. There were always two chiefs, a war chief and a peace chief. Other leaders were elected for specific times and

purposes. There was never an inherited leadership. The "princes" never became "kings," and once a chief's term was over, another replaced him.

In addition, the Cherokee were so democratic that anyone could choose to not follow the edicts, and the Beloved Woman and the Elder females had veto power over war decisions and other important matters. So, there were never any "princesses."



"Doing" Indian genealogy is fascinating and frustrating, but never boring. It is a labor of love, a learning experience, and a growing process. Relax and enjoy the journey of a lifetime.

In the December issue, Mr. Vann discusses finding your ancestors.

(-To be continued-)

# **Colbert County**

# William R. Alexander Southern Claims Commission Claim

On March 3, 1871, the United States government established the Southern Claims Commission. Its purpose was to reimburse Northern sympathizers, who lived in the Confederate states for losses they sustained at the hands of the Federal Army during the Civil War. Southerners loyal to the Union made claims for losses, swearing they were loyal to the Federal Government during the entire conflict. Many staunch Confederates made the same claim, feeling the Union owed them for their losses and the disruption of their lives.

Before payment could be made, the claimant had to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that he was truly loyal to the United States. In most cases, claims of loyalty to the Union were impossible to prove and the claims were rejected.

Under Act of March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1871 No. 193 William R. Alexander, Petitioner John J. Key, attorney 17 April 1871

#### Petition

The petition of William R. Alexander, dated 17 April 1871, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States at present residing at Alsboro, Colbert Co., Alabama.

He has a claim against the United States for \$13,443.40 which originated at his place of residence in July or August 1862, by reason of the taking of 32,878 pounds of lint cotton at 40¢ per pound (\$12,948.40). Also taken were three horses valued at \$165 per head (\$495.00).

These items were taken from your petitioner for the use of, and were used by, the United States Army by order of Major General [Ormsby McKnight] Mitchell who was stationed at Iuka, Tishomingo Co., Miss. at the time.<sup>1</sup>

Col. Miles' regiment took the cotton in August 1862. The horses were taken at LaGrange, Tenn. [Fayette Co.] by soldiers belonging to the army stationed at that place.

The horses were of much greater value to your

No voucher, receipt or other writing was given for any of the above items, though Col. Miles promised a voucher. "He was prevented from obtaining the same in person by the removal of the command of Major General Mitchell."

Mr. Alexander resided near Alsboro, Alabama at the time the items were taken and "is now the sole owner of the same."

"Your petitioner remained loyal adherent to the cause of the Government of the United States during the war, and was so loyal before and at the time of the taking of the property for which this claim is made."

John J. Key of Washington, D. C. is hereby authorized and empowered to act as my attorney for the prosecution of this claim.

/s/ Wm. R. Alexander

"William R. Alexander being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and who signed the same; that the matters therein stated are true of deponent's own knowledge." As to those matters stated on information and belief, he believes them to be true.

"Deponent further says that he did not voluntarily serve in the Confederate Army or Navy, either as an officer, soldier or sailor, or in

petitioner than he has stated in the schedule above.

No voucher, receipt or other writing was along for any of the characters though Col.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gen. Ormsby McKnight Mitchell took sleeping Huntsville by surprise on the early morning of April 11, 1862 and wreaked havoc on the citizens. He spent several months there then went on to Athens before going to Iuka., Miss.

any other capacity at any time during the late rebellion; that he never voluntarily furnished any stores, supplies, or other material aid to said Confederate Army or Navy or to the Confederate Government, or to any officer."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10<sup>th</sup> day of April 1871.

/s/ J. M. Coman, Clerk of the Chancery Court Tishomingo County, Miss.

#### Possible Witnesses

Witnesses who will be relied upon to prove loyalty:

John M. Thompson, Iuka, Tishomingo Co., Miss.

L. M. Drake, Iuka, Tishomingo Co., Miss. Peter Alexander, colored, Alsboro, Colbert County, Ala.

Frank Alexander, colored, Alsboro, Colbert County, Ala.

J. J. Alexander, Alsboro, Colbert Co., Ala. Dr. J. L. Mabry, Senatobia, Miss.

#### **Amended Petition**

March 3rd 1871

William R. Alexander respectfully amends his petition and says that the cotton belonging to him as charged for in his original petition was not taken by Col. Miles but was taken by Col. P. Sidney. It was taken about the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 1862.

/s/ William R. Alexander by John J. Key, his attorney

Request to take Depositions in Iuka

John J. Key, attorney, requests the depositions of the witnesses be taken in Iuka, Mississippi. It was "impossible for parties to bring witnesses a thousand miles from their places of residence. The enormous cost could not be borne by one in a thousand of the loyal men of the South, intended to be protected by

the late Act of Congress. Mr. Alexander may be able to appear before you, if necessary, after the testimony offered by him shall be examined."

John J. Key, Attorney

#### Final Disposition of Claim

11 October 1872

Amount claimed: \$12,948.40 for:

32,878 pounds of lint cotton,

three horses valued at \$495.

for a total of \$13,443.40. Amount disallowed was \$13,443.40.

Ed: Unfortunately for Mr. Alexander, General Grant took Richmond, the Confederate capitol, on April 2, 1865. The Federal Army confiscated many documents among which was the following letter from William R. Alexander dated 1 August 1861 and attached it to Mr. Alexander's file:

"This claim was filed April 17, 1871. Among the papers of the Rebel Government found at Richmond is a letter in the War department, a copy of which adjt. Gen. Foursend has furnished to us. It reads as follows:" Dixon, Ala., Aug. 1, 1861. To Hon. L. P. Walker —

"I heard that the War Department was scarce of arms, and I have taken it upon myself to look up all the old muskets I can find, and I now send them to you and I hope they will kill many a vankee.

I have had one musket fixed to my notion which I send with the others for a model. All here are delighted at our victory, both white and black.

Yours respectfully – Wm. R. Alexander P. S. I send these guns, ten in number, to the Ordnance Department, Richmond, Va.

W. R. A."

#### **Final Decision**

"On the 11th Oct. 1872 the counsel for the claimant, John J. Key, Esq., appeared before the Commissioner and requested that the claim be withdrawn, admitting the disloyalty of the claimant.

"The claim is rejected."

This is a copy of the letter William R. Alexander sent to Richmond. It was among the papers found by the Federal Army when it took the Confederate Capitol on 2 April 1865 and cost Alexander his \$13,443.40 claim.

(Copy) Divon. Ala. Aug. 1 . 1861. How L. G. Walker. I heard Mat the War Depart. ment was scarce of arms, and I have taken it whom my elf to look up ale the old muskets I can find, and I man send them to you and I hope they will till many a yanker. I have had one mustet fir at to my notion which I send with the other for a model. All here are delighted at our victory, both white and black. (your respectfully W. R. Alexander. O.S. I send there guess, ten in mumber to the Ordnance Department, Richmond, Va. W. R. A. asjesent's office, & Downfend, chine 28, 1871. Adjesent

## Marriage Book B 1874-1887

Colbert County was carved from Franklin County in 1867. The earliest marriage records are from 1867 to 1874. The second book, Book B, is from 1874 to 1887. Continued here from Volume 36. (c) represents "colored."

Groom	Bride	Solemnized	By:
Page 233			a 2:1 1:0
Fort, Milford (c)	Alexander, Bertha (c)	28 Dec 1879	Gus Ricks, MG
Mattus, John R.	Ann M. Byrd	1 Jan 1880	F. M. Jackson, MG
Bamer, Wesley (c)	Edith Cole (c)	1 Jan 1880	Levan Warran, MG
Bartlett, Jachariah T.	Miss Nancy J. Berry	4 Jan 1880	A. J. Stenson, JP
Page 234			
George Bailey (c)	Martha Burges (c)	4 Jan 1880	M. T. Turner, MG
Carroll, J. M.	Miss Martha S. Dowdy	1 Jan 1880	R. M. Lindsy, JP
Phillips, Franklin (c)	Lucy Kennady (c)	9 Jan 1880	W. Northcross, MG
Jones, Jack (c)	Mary Mhoon (c)	9 Jan 1880	Seaton Watkins, MG
Page 235			
Denton, John A.	Miss Pheby M. Thorn	18 Dec 1879 <sup>1</sup>	G. D. Daily, JP
Thompson, Frank (c)	Laua <sup>2</sup> Huston (c)	13 Jan 1880	W. Northcross, MG
Vinson, Jack (c) Sally Simpson (c) 13 Jan 1880 Note: Where the minister usually signed, Silas Vinson and W. McCormack signed with an "X" as witnesses. Silas Vinson may have been the father giving permission for Jack to wed.			
Fearine, Jesse (c)	Amanda Donley (c)	18 Jan 1880	W. Luck, MG
Page 236			
Kilinsworth, Bob (c)	Polene Kirk (c)	14 Jan 1880	E. C. White, MG
Ledford, E.	Mrs. Jane Duncan	14 Jan 1880	M. N. Norris
Biatts, Tolbert (c)	Phillis Toney (c)	15 Jan 1880	Bowlin King
Tulwelder <sup>3</sup> , Lewis Witness was shown	Hetty Thompson as Wm. McCormack. Silas Vin	14 Jan 1880 son signed with an "X"	Silas Vinson

(-To be continued-)

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This date is probably correct and was returned late by Justice of the Peace Daily.
 <sup>2</sup> Even though written Laua it is probably Laura.
 <sup>3</sup> This name may be a corruption of "Tutweiler."

# Franklin County

### Civil Register of County Officials 1832 – 1844

(Part 2) Contributed by Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam, Jr.

The earliest Register of Civil Appointments found in the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) is from 1819 – 1832. This series was run in Volumes 5 and 6 of *Valley Leaves*. For an introduction to that series, see *Valley Leaves*, Vol. 5, No. 1, page 22.

The current series is from the Civil Register of County Officials, Volume II, 1832-1844 and also housed in the ADAH in Montgomery. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Gilliam, past president of TVGS and editor of *Valley Leaves* for this information.

This work is especially important in counties such as Franklin where the courthouse has been lost to fire multiple times. Keep in mind that at the time these appointments were made, what is now Colbert County was still a part of Franklin.

Continued from June 2002.

#### Page 121

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Stone, G. D.	Judge Co. Court	28 Nov 1833	
Guy, Mattin W[inston]	Sheriff	15 Sept 1834	
Bean, Anderson	Sheriff	30 Aug 1837	
Nooe, John A.	Judge Co. Court	20 Aug 1838	Executive appointment; Vice: L. D. Stone
Nooe, John A.	Judge Co. Court	25 Dec 1838	
Sale, William H.	Clerk Co. Court	21 Aug 1839	
Gregg, Benjamin	President of Board of	12 Mar 1840	
Skinner, Cordy N.	Judge Co. Court	13 July 1841	Executive appointment; Vice: John A. Nooe
Dickerson, Hugh, Junr.	Clerk Circuit Court	10 Sept 1841	
Jones, Henry C.	Judge Co. Court	10 Nov 1841	Vice: C. N. Skinner
Watkins, Richard S.	Judge Co. Court	28 Apr 1843	Executive appointment; vice: H. C. Jones, resigned.
Trimble, James H.	Clerk Co. Court	15 Aug 1843	
Weatherford, John	Sheriff		

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Watkins, Richard S.	Judge Co. Court	9 Dec 1843	
Page 124			
Joslin, Daniel	Constable	14 May 1838	
Finch, John S. [L?]	"	**	
Hodges, Jesse	**	**	
Hooks, Curtis	Justice of Peace	3 July 1838	
East, Thomas	44	"	
Rea, Andrew	"	"	
Gilbert, Saml.	"	"	
Warren, William		"	
Benson, Cyrus	66	**	
Parker, Andrew		**	
Dancy, Wm. E.	"		
Walden, Lewis	Constable	"	
Haynie, John	Constable	3 July 1838	
Barker, John	66	"	
Nooe, John A.	Judge Co. Court	21 Aug 1838	Executive Appt; Vice: G. P. Stone, deceased

The following names are in a different hand. It is believed that the following names should be Justices of the Peace appointed on 23 May 1841. [Note: The other names will be in the December issue.]

Turbeyville, Laban	Justice of Peace	23 May 1841
Burgess, Benj		
Cook, Samuel		
Cooper, Charles		
Corbell, Josiah		

(-To be continued-)

Gates, Phillip

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rest of sentence illegible.

### Marriage Record Book 3

1902 - 1907

(Part 9)

Copied and Contributed by Oscar Glover

Franklin County's courthouse suffered multiple fires over the years, two of which were totally destructive, the last being in 1956. Since records from that county are rare, we are grateful to have the marriages even if they are dated after our usual 1900 cutoff date.

The extant marriage records began in 1890. Book 1, 1890-1897, was carried in Volumes 10 through 13. Book 2, 1897-1902 was carried in Volumes 15 and 16.

No.	Groom	Bride	Solemnized	By:
144	Hill, Rivers Married at the home of the Malone. Father of the bride the marriage of his daughter	e, J. L. Hovator, gave conse		T. E. McCulloch, JP
145	Bendall, Charles E. Married at Russellville, Ala W. W. Stansell. Both partie			F. H. Watkins, MG
145	Oliver, W. J. Married at the R. A. Nix res James. Both parties are over			R. A. Nix
146	Blackburn, Grover C. Married at the residence of Blackburn and R. E. Malon gave consent in writing for gave consent in writing for	e. Father of the groom, J. I his son. Father of the bride	L. Blackburn,	J. A. Dosier, MG
146	Lane, G. W. Married at the residence of and J. T. Lane and T. H. Hu gave consent in writing for	bbard. Mother of the bride		I. L. Graves
147	Feltman, G. T. Married at the residence of and W. J. James. Father of writing for his daughter.			B. J. McClusky, MG
147	Taylor, Amos Married at bride's residence and H. H. Rickard. Both p			T. M. Johnson, MG
148	Graves, J. J.  Married at the residence of J. C. McDuffa. N. T. and M. daughter to marry.			R. A. Nix

No.	Groom	Bride	Solemnized	By:
148	Married at residence of	Daniel Humphries, Cordelia f S. E. Umphres <sup>1</sup> . Bondsmen: th Parties are over the age of 2		J.W.Davis, MG
149		Kent, Velma obate Judge in Russellville, Al uckabee. Mother of the bride		
149	Father of the bride, Jar	Murray, Alabama a. Bondsmen: Will Phillips Jr nes Murray, gave consent in w groom, Will Phillips Sr., gave	riting for his	J. M. Yocum, MG
150		Turbyfill, Tilly ce of D. E. Saint. Bondsmen: of the bride, Lucenda Turbyfil er.		I. L. Graves, JP
150	W. H. Grissom. Fathe	Stone, Janie r's residence. Bondsmen: Wi r of the groom, J. W. King, ga ather of the bride gave consen	ve consent in	J. J. Jones, MG med).
151		Cantrell, M. L. ce of J. H. Moss. Bondsmen: . Cantrell was married previou		R. A. Gowder MG
151		Saxton, Kitty (c) f B. D. Saxton. Bondsmen: Ges are over the age of 21 and 1 usly.		D. J. Harris, MG
152	Tinsley, Arthur Married at Isbell, Ala. Arthur Tinsley married Miss Ella Irwin is over	Irwin, Ella Bondsmen: Arthur Tinsley a I previously. Mrs. J. D. Thras 18.	20 Jan 1904 nd Mrs. J. D. Thrasi h made aff't that	W. E. Gibson, MG h.
152	Grimes, Tom Tishy Holland was ma	Holland, Tishy rried previously.	Returned unexe	cuted
153	and Jack Grimes. Fath	Jackson, Sarah irman residence. Bondsmen: er of the groom, Jack Grimes, made aff't that Miss Sarah J. J.	gave consent in	J. M. Thorn, JP
153		Lewis, Louisa E. f bride's father. Bondsmen: V. H. H. Lewis gave consent in pe		I. L. Graves, JP
		•		(-To be continued-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Written Umphres but is actually Humphries.

# **Jackson County**

# John Latham Estate Southern Claims Commission Claim

Private John Latham was a Jackson County resident who joined a cavalry that was loyal to the United States during the Civil War. Needless to say, in a Southern stronghold such as Jackson County, this was not a popular thing to do. One can imagine the despair Capt. Ephraim felt when his brother John was captured.

#### **Ephraim Latham Affidavit**

Ephraim Latham is guardian of the minor children of John Latham, deceased, who was formerly of Company A, First Regiment of Alabama Vidette Cavalry of Volunteers during the Civil War.

The following affidavit was copied in its entirety:

"That the following are the circumstances in full under which the above named John Latham was captured, viz:

"That as day begun to dawn on the morning of September 26<sup>th</sup> 1863, and while on duty at the mill being operated by the Government, his company was attacked by a regiment of the enemy's cavalry numbering from 700 to 1000 strong. This attack was made by detachments coming in different directions at the same time, making it appear that the intention was to surround his Company, thereby rendering retreat to a mountain one mile distant indispensable [inadvisable?].

"That his Company displayed, under the unfavorable circumstances, great courage and deportment [was] highly commendable.

"After a hotly contested fight in which several of the enemy were killed and wounded and temporarily repulsed, his company was compelled to retreat leaving his wounded and eighteen prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Amongst the number [was] the said John Latham, and further, that what is stated here is true of all others captured on that occasion."

Signed by Ephraim Latham (undated).

#### **Ephraim Latham Affidavit**

This affidavit was taken for the purpose of obtaining a pension for the minor heirs of John Latham and is undated.

From August 1863, the date of the muster-in, to June 16<sup>th</sup> 1864, date of muster-out, Ephraim Latham was Captain of Company A, First Regiment of Independent Vidette Cavalry Volunteers.

On 26 September 1863, while in the line of duty at Hunt's Mill, Jackson Co., John Latham, a private of the company, was captured by the enemy. After being made a prisoner of war he was carried by the captors into Rebel lines.

Zachariah Isbell, a Corporal of the same company and regiment who was mustered in at the same time and place for the same period, was also captured by the enemy under the same circumstances as Private Latham.

#### Jonathan Latham Affidavit

In this affidavit, Jonathan Latham states that Milly Sanders [widow of John Latham] is the guardian for the minor heirs of John Latham.

Jonathan states he is the father of John Latham, Private, of Capt. E. Latham's Company and also the father of Capt. Ephraim Latham. He states he has kept, and has now in his possession, a correct record of the birth of John and Milly Latham's children as follows:

Jonathan Latham, born March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1848 Margaret Jane Latham born June 18<sup>th</sup> 1850 (deceased)

Martha E. Latham born April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1855

Mary Ann Latham, born Sept 2<sup>nd</sup> 1857 Ephraim L. Latham born June 10<sup>th</sup> 1862

Jonathan Latham states the above dates of births were given to him by John and Milly Latham as they were not able to write. These are all that were born unto them. Margaret Jane Latham died December 28<sup>th</sup> 1863. The dates of birth and death are a "correct transcript from my Family Bible," signed "Jonathan Latham."

#### James S. Cardin Affidavit

Cardin states he is the brother-in-law of John Latham, deceased, and that he belonged to the same Company and knew his family at the time of Latham's capture He recollects the birth of and death. Margaret Jane Latham who was born in June 1850. John and Milly Latham had five children and confirms their names as listed in Jonathan Latham's affidavit. Cardin was with John Latham in the engagement or battle when he was captured and knows that he was overpowered while in the line of duty and that he could not have escaped being captured at the time. An overpowering force of the enemy attacked the company on 26 September 1863 at a place known as Hunt's Mill, Alabama.

#### Milly Sanders Petition 5 May 1873

Milly states she makes application to be appointed guardian of Martha, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Ephraim L. Latham, minors, in order to prosecute a claim against the United States Government.

She was issued Letters of Guardianship after giving a \$500 bond with Joseph Sanders and G. D. Campbell her securities. Signed by David Tate, Judge of Probate, Jackson Co., Ala.

#### Solomon Wininger Affidavit

Solomon Wininger states he was acquainted with John Latham for a long time and knows that he was never married to any other person than Milly Cardin, now the wife of Joseph Sanders and living near Larkinsville, Alabama.

#### Jane E. Skelton & Jas. S. Cardin Affidavit

7 January 1875

Jane E. Skelton and James S. Cardin swore before James H. Young, J. P., that they were witnesses to the marriage of John Latham and Milly Cardin on or about February 1846. The said Milly is now the wife of Joseph Sanders and lives in Jackson County. Affidavit witnessed by Jonathan Latham and Alf [?] Latham.

#### Adjutant General's Office 9 January 1875

John Latham enrolled on 28 August 1863 at Larkinsville, Ala. and was mustered into service as a private on the same day at Stevenson, Alabama.

He was captured 26 September 1863 at Hunt's Mill and died at Richmond, Va. Feb. 1, 1864 of disease while a prisoner of war. Prisoner of War Records show him admitted to Hospital No. 21, Richmond, Va. 1 Feb. 1864 and died there the same day of "Inartic ulo N Cortis."

#### **Woods to Caperton Marriage**

Mon., June 21, 1830

Married in Franklin Co., Tenn., on 15<sup>th</sup> inst., Major Archibald Woods of Jackson Co., Ala. To Miss Sally G. Caperton, daughter of Mr. Hugh Caperton.

### Civil Register of County Officials 1832 – 1844

(Part 1 of 5) Contributed by Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam, Jr.

The earliest Register of Civil Appointments found in the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) is from 1819 – 1832. That series was run in Volumes 5 and 6 of Valley Leaves.

The current series is from the Civil Register of County Officials, Volume II, 1832-1844 and is also housed in the ADAH in Montgomery. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Gilliam, past president of TVGS and past editor of *Valley Leaves* for this information. This work is especially important in counties such as Jackson due to the loss of so many early records.

**Page 146** 

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Leaffey, Absolom	Justice of Peace	30 July 1833	Original
Southerland, Wm.	66	66	Original
Downs, John L.	66	66	
Hawkins, John P.	44	44	
Griffin, John	"	44	
Bush, Wm.	66	44	
King, Wm.	66	66	"Cowskin" was written beside name in a different hand.
Kirby, Thos. H.	"	"	
McFarland, Alex <sup>d</sup>	66	44	
Bibb, Adam	"	"	
McCutchen, Walker	"	"	
Lowe, John J.	"	20 May 1834	Vice: Walker McCutchen
White, Andrew	66	"	Vice: Peter S. Sedwell
Looney, Isham	"	"	Vice: Jeremiah Hester
Yeates, Richard	44	44	Original
Walker, Gideon	66	44	Original
Therman, Daniel	"	66	Original
Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm	Remarks

Valley Leaves Civil Register 1832-44	Jack	son County	Volume 37, No. 1 September 2002
Justen, John	<b>دد</b>	46	Resigned. Original
Bridges, John		66	Vice: Archd. Moody [Woods?], resigned
Gillingwater, John	Justice of Peace	20 May 1834	
Holland, Thomas	46	66	
Newman, Stephen	44	**	
Lynch, John W.	44	66	
Harris, Macnary		66	
Fowler, Furmin	66	66	
Beavert, Larkin	66		
Tondrew, 1 Thomas	46	66	
Nichols, John W.	44	66	
Johnson, John	66	66	
Page, Lewis		66	
Smith, Ellison	<b>66</b>	66	
St. Clair, Caleb B.	46	66	
Roach, Charles L.	46	10 May 1835	
Wann, Joshua	46	66	
Shipps, Thomas	44	46	
Ellison, James	44	66	
McElyea, Jesse	ic	44	
Donathan, James	66	46	
Countiss, Newman	66	46	
Brown, Murphy	66	44	
Pruit, Wm. W.	66	66	
Maples, Peter	46	46	
Young, Francis	44	46	
Jones, Benjamin S.	66	66	
Kirby, Thomas H.	66	66	
Russell, John W.		66	
			(-To be continued-)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Name might be Tondera.

# **Lauderdale County**

## Civil Register of County Officials 1832 – 1844

(Part 3 - Final)
Contributed by
Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam, Jr.

The earliest Register of Civil Appointments found in the Alabama Department of Archives and History is from 1819 – 1832. That series was run in Volumes 5 and 6 of *Valley Leaves*. For an introduction to that series, see *Valley Leaves* Vol. 5, No. 1, page 22.

The current series (1832-1844) is from the Civil Register of County Officials, Volume II. It is housed in the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Gilliam, past president of TVGS and editor of *Valley Leaves*, for obtaining and contributing this information.

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Howe, Dennis W.	Justice of Peace	1 May 1837	Vice: Thos. Girrard, deceased
Belcher, Tuchanah		1 May 1837	Vice: Herman Tucker
Rhodes, Benjamin F.	Justice of Peace	1 May 1837	Vice: Geo. Herndon
Huff, John R.	Constable	1 May 1837	Vice: Wilks, Newman
Olive, Michael		11 May 1837	Vice: T. Parker, resigned
Barnett, Thomas	Justice of Peace	11 May 1837	Vice: Michael Green
Chisholm, John		2 June 1837	Vice: Ep. Sheffield
Jones, Charles B.	Constable	2 June 1837	
McCarley, Russell	Justice of Peace	7 July 1837	Vice: Hiram H. Brawley
Harroway, George N.		14 July 1837	Vice: Walter M. Harroway
Skipworth, John W.	Constable	21 Aug 1837	Vice: Samuel P. Spencer
Harrison, John	Justice of Peace	21 Aug 1837	Vice: Sutton F. Allen
Odom, John M.	Constable	9 Dec 1839	Vice: Michael Oliver
Carr, Robert E.	۲,	4 Apr 1838	
Yancy, James M.	٠.	4 Apr 1838	
Moore, Wilborn	44	4 Apr 1838	
Whitehead, Alexander	٠	4 Apr 1838	
Bowdon, Thomas		4 Apr 1838	
Farris, Cornelius	66	4 Apr 1838	

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Cox, Anson	Constable	4 Apr 1838	
Howell, Ranson		4 Apr 1838	
Stamps, Joshua D.	"	4 Apr 1838	
Young, Ebenezer G.	"	4 Apr 1838	
Richardson, Isom	66	4 Apr 1838	
Howell, Saml. A.	66	4 Apr 1838	
Skipworth, John S.	66	4 Apr 1838	
Green, John		4 Apr 1838	
Willett, Richard H.	Justice of Peace	4 Apr 1838	
Fielder, John L.	"	4 Apr 1838	
Wesson, Thos.	66	4 Apr 1838	
Joiner, Drewery	"	4 Apr 1838	
Sullivan, Charles		4 Apr 1838	
Young, Thos. K.	66	4 Apr 1838	
Hays, Jesse	44	4 Apr 1838	
Crow, Thos. J.	66	4 April 1838	
Page 168			
Koffe [?], William A.	Constable	3 Apr 1834	
Dotson, E. B.		22 Dec 1834	Vice: John M. Cowan, resigned
House, Irwin H.	Justice of Peace	24 Aug 1841	
Contrell, John	"	24 Aug 1841	
Homuly, William	66	24 Aug 1841	
Hendery, Samuel	Constable	24 Aug 1841	
Campbell, Garrick	Justice of Peace	14 Sept 1841	Vice: N. H. Benham, resigned
Martin, Patrick H.	Constable	22 Oct 1841	
Campbell, Garrick	46	22 Oct 1841	
Mitchell, Henry G.		23 Nov 1841	
Moore, Tho.		23 Nov 1841	
White, Middleton		23 Nov 1841	
Kirk, Simon	Justice of Peace	27 Dec 1841	
Briggs, Reeda	Constable	27 Dec 1841	

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm. Remarks
Patrick, Peter F.	Justice of Peace	7 Jan 1842
Norton, Henry		24 Jan 1842
Lloyd, B. N.		24 Jan 1842
Staton [Slaton?], Kirby	Constable	24 Jan 1842
Howell, Allen W.	Justice of Peace	15 July 1842
Ines, Amos	Constable	15 July 1842
Timlinson, William	Justice of Peace	24 Mar 1842
Hendrix, James M.	Constable	15 June 1842
Young, Ebenezer G.	Justice of Peace	15 June 1842
Jones, Charles B.	Constable	29 Aug 1842
Creel, John M.	Justice of Peace	3 Oct 1842
Matthews, Hardy	66	30 Nov 1842
Romine, Andrew S.	44	12 Jan 1843
Herstone, John M.		3 Mar 1843
Newton, George S.	Constable	18 Mar 1843
Brown, Thos.	66	18 Mar 1843
Chisholm, Ben F.	44	22 Apr 1843
McCorkle, John	Justice of Peace	12 May 1843
James, Elijah	Constable	12 May 1843
Higgins, John	"	12 May 1843
McManes [?], Burrell		6 June 1843
Allington, Thomas T.	cc	6 June 1843
Whitehead, Alex H.	Justice of Peace	6 June 1843
Jones, Charles B.		13 Sept 1843
Phillips, Milton	Constable	23 Sept 1843
Marcham, John	66	5 Dec 1843
Boston, William C.	66	26 Dec 1843
Page 167		
Higgins, James W.	Constable	31 Jan 1839
Wilson, Philip	Justice of Peace	31 Jan 1839
Webb, Jno. T.	66	31 Jan 1839

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Powers, William	Justice of Peace	31 Jan 1839	
Patrick, Peter F.	44	11 Mar 1839	Vice: Russel McCauley
Blackburn, James	Constable	28 Feb 1839	
Karmer, B. F.	Justice of Peace	18 Mar 1839	
Cocke, Abraham	Constable	13 Apr 1839	
Cocke, Abraham	44	20 May 1839	
Richardson, Samuel H.	Justice of Peace	20 May 1839	Vice: Tho. Barrett
Armistead, George G.		3 June 1839	Vice: Elijah Brown, decd.
Lee,[blank]	66	21 June 1839	Vice: Jesse Hays
Ward, Joseph	Constable	20 Aug 1839	Vice: Powers Blackburn
Willet, Zedekiah		20 Sept 1839	Vice: Thomas Bowden
Moyler, J. W. P.	Justice of Peace	18 Nov 1839	
Huggins, Philip	Constable	18 Nov 1839	
Thornton, Wm. H.		13 Dec 1839	
Hendrix, Samuel	"	3 Mar 1840	
Mitchell, H. G.		3 Mare 1840	Vice: Isham Richardson
Wilson, Philip	Justice of Peace	3 Mar 1840	Vice: H. G. Mitchell
Webb, Jno. T.		3 Mar 1840	Vice: Allegany[illegible]
Powers, William	"	3 Mar 1840	Vice: Charles B. Jones
NOTE: The following appear to be duplicates but are copied exactly.			
Patrick, Peter F.	Justice of Peace	11 Mar 1839	
Blackburn, James	Constable	28 Feb 1839	Vice: Tho. Romney [?]
Karman, B. F.	Justice of Peace	18 Mar 1839	
Cocke, Abraham	Constable	13 Apr 1839	
Cocke, Abraham	66	20 May 1839	
Richardson, Samuel H.	Justice of Peace	20 May 1839	

[Editor's Note: This is the final installment in this series.]

# **Lawrence County**

### Minute Book B

Part 15

Serialization of the Lawrence County Minute Book B began in Vol. 25, No. 2, page 79, in December, 1990. It is continued here from Volume 36, No. 4 of Valley Leaves.

Case No. 174

Thomas Galloway ) vs ) L. B. Tally )	On motion of Galloway, by his attorney, it is ordered that the scire facias <sup>1</sup> issued against the legal representatives of William Anderson, L. B. Tally, decd., one of the securities of Tally decd., L. B. Tally be dismissed. It is considered that the said Tally recover against Galloway his costs & etc.
Case No. 175	
John & George Dougherty vs	On motion it is ordered that said suit be continued.
L. B. Tally	
Case No. 239	
Fletcher Taylor ) vs ) John Gregg )	On motion of the Plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that he be permitted to amend the endorsement on his Writ.
Case No. 210	
Trotter & McGonnegal ) vs ) Allan A. Dayle[Doyle?])	On motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that they be permitted to amend the endorsement on their writ.
Page 84 7 July 1824	
Case No. 246	
Trotter & McGonnigal ) vs ) Joshua Croom )	On motion of the plaintiff, by their attorney, it is ordered that they be permitted to amend the endorsement on their Writ.
Page 84	
7 July, 1824 Case No. 260	
William Fullerton ) vs )	On motion of the Plaintiff, by his attorney, to dismiss the <i>certiorari</i> <sup>2</sup> after being fully argued is overruled.
Joel D. Harris	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A judicial writ of which the most common application is as a process to revive a judgment after the lapse of a certain time or on a change of parties. (Black)

<sup>2</sup> A writ issued by a superior to an inferior court requiring the latter to produce a certified record of a particular case.

Case 260				
William Fullerton vs Joel D. Harris	) ) )	that the	I Justice of the Peace by it was tried, was a brothe	quash the warrant on the ground whom it was issued, and before er-in-law to the plaintiff which of the Court, was overruled.
Case No. 260				
William Fullerton	)	This da	y came the parties by the	eir attorneys and the said cause
VS	)	having	been fully argued, it is c	onsidered by the Court that the
Joel D. Harris	)		aintiff recover against the urity, \$15 debt besides hi	e defendant and William Farris, s costs.
Case No. 255				
B. Metcalf	)	On mot	tion of Metcalf, by his at	torney, to quash the said
VS	)		ari, it is ordered by the co	
John Gregg	)	continu	ed and also that said suit	be continued.
Page 85				
Case No. 256				
B. Metcalf	)	On motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, to quash the said		
VS	)	certiorari, it is ordered by the Court that said motion be		
John Gregg	)	continu	ed and also that said suit	be continued.
Case No. 262				
James Elam	)	On motion of Cottingame to quash the warrant on the ground		
VS	)	alleged defect in the return of the Constable, that it does not		
Charles Cottingame	)	show it to be executed on defendant, which motion was overruled, it appearing to the court that the return is sufficient.		
Case No. 262				
James Elam	)	This da	y came the parties by the	eir attorneys. Jury case.
VS	)			
Charles Cottingame	)	Jurors v	were:	
	. Harris		J. McChord	Theron E. Balch
	B. McM		David Hall	Elijah L. Graham
	an Elam		Robert Montgomery	John McMahon
	McLemo		Thomas Gallaway	Johnson James

Verdict: The defendant hath not paid the plaintiff the sum of \$39.62½ as the plaintiff alleges. It is, therefore, considered by the court that the said plaintiff recover against defendant and Charles Anderson, his security, the sum of \$39.62½ debt with \$1.72 damages sustained by reason of the detention of said debt, plus costs by him expended.

Martin to Donelson Marriage

Mon. 4 Oct 1830 Married in this County (Davidson Co., Tenn.) on 13<sup>th</sup> ult., Major George W. Martin of Courtland, Ala. To Miss Lucinda R. Donelson [Source: Courtland Herald.]

# Thomas Kyle Revolutionary Soldier Application for Benefits

Source: Lawrence County, Alabama Deed Book C, pp 93.

Orphans Court, May term 1825

9 May 1825

On this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May 1825, Thomas Kyle of Lawrence Co., Alabama made the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the Acts of Congress on 18 March 1818 and 1 May 1820.<sup>1</sup>

Kyle states he enlisted for the term of one year, near or about the commencement of the war, in the company commanded by Capt. David Hunter and was immediately appointed Sergeant in said company. This was in the Regiment commanded by Col. [blank] in the South Carolina Line of the Continental establishment. He continued to the end of said year.

At the end of said year, he again enlisted during the war in the South Carolina Line and continued in that establishment in the company of Capt. David Hunter. Hunter quit said Company and it was then commanded by Capt. Andrew Miller.

Kyle served as Ensign until said company was commanded by Capt. Narrod (Miller had been killed in the battle of Cowpens). Under Capt. Narrod, Kyle was promoted to second lieutenant and served about two years when peace was made. Kyle was in the regiment commanded by Col. Robert Anderson and Lieutenant Colonel Calhoun.

Kyle was in an engagement at Cambridge and was on the way to Cowpens when he was wounded in the head by Tories and disabled some a short time. He was also in several skirmishes.

The Act of 1 May 1820 required pensioners to submit a certified list of their estate and income to prove their *need of assistance*.

Thomas Kyle now has no evidence in his possession of his said service except this Declaration and the Affidavits of persons who served with him and their affidavits are difficult to get. A number of them are dead and others are difficult to be found on account of their being scattered through the different states.

Andrew Williamson was general of the troops until Andrew Pickens was made general and remained as such until the end of the war.

Kyle states he was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1818 and that he has not since that time, by gift or sale or in any manner disposed of any part of his property with intent to diminish it so as to bring himself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled *An Act to Provide for Certain Persons*. He states he has no property other than the following:

One mare that has the big head One small steer, 2 years old

Thomas Kyle's occupation, when able to labor, was farming but he is now unable to do any labor. He has no family but lives with his son, James Kyle. Kyle is about 85 years old and is supported by the charity of his said son who is a man with a family.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{His} \\ \text{Thomas} \\ \underbrace{\text{Mis}}_{\text{mark}} \\ \text{Kyle} \end{array}$$

Sworn to 9 May 1825

#### Martin S. Kyle Affidavit

9 May 1825. Martin S. Kyle made affidavit that he is acquainted with the circumstances of Thomas Kyle and believes the schedule of the property to be correct.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Act of 18 March 1818 granted pensions to veterans for service from which no disabilities resulted. Officers and enlisted men were eligible if they had served in a Continental military organization for nine months or until the end of the war. Pensions granted under this act were to continue for life.

### **Deeds of Gift**

#### Midkiff Deed of Gift

25 January 1825

John *Midekiff* of Lawrence County, Alabama, conveys to Russel Midkiff, son of the said John, for and in consideration of the natural force and affection which John beareth unto Russel, for the better maintenance and support and livelihood of Russell, the following property:

One cow and heifer
Two featherbeds and furniture
All the household and kitchen furniture
together with all and singular the
hereditaments and appurtenances
thereunto belonging.

Signed by John Midkiffs

#### Witness:

Thos. Midkiff Laben Curry W. Weatherford Austin Clardy William Hughs John P. Vaughn

Source: Lawrence County Deed Book C, pp 24.

#### **Maxwell-Coltart Deed of Gift**

Source: Lawrence County Deed Book C, pp 233.

13 June 1825

James Maxwell deeds to John Coltart, for and in consideration of the affection he beareth the said John Coltart and for the better maintenance and support of his daughter, Janet (Maxwell) Coltart, hath given, granted confirmed to John Coltart, land in Lawrence Co:

NW/4 Section 6-6-8W containing 159.38

acres.

/s/ James Maxwell

Witness: Wm. H. Maxwell

#### Maxwell-Maxwell Deed of Gift

Source: Lawrence County Deed Book C, pp 350.

15 November 1825

Davidson County, Tennessee

James Maxwell conveys to Mary Ann Maxwell and Margery Brown Maxwell, for the affection James has for them and for their better maintenance and support, land in Lawrence County, Alabama, it being:

SW/4 Section 15-7-8W NW/4 Section 222-7-8W

containing 32.95 acres, with appurtenances.

Acknowledged by James Maxwell in Davidson Co., Tennessee on 17 Nov 1825

Recorded in Lawrence Co., Alabama 27 Nov 1825.

### Benjamin Hawkins Deed of Gift

20 June 1826

I, Benjamin Hawkins of Lawrence Co., Alabama, in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and bear for my son, Robert Hawkins, and also for divers other good causes and considerations, . . . have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto the said Robert Hawkins, a certain Negro girl named Adeline and her future increase, now in his possession.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{his} \\ \text{Benjamin} & X & \text{Hawkins} \\ & \text{mark} \end{array}$ 

Witness:

D. G. Ligon Wm. H. Hines

Source: Lawrence Co., Ala. Deed Book C, pp 186-187

Source: Lawrence Co., Ala. Deed Book C, pp 248-249. 10 Jan 1827.

# **Limestone County**

## Civil Register of County Officials 1832 – 1844

(Part 2) Contributed by Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam, Jr.

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Please note the page numbers are backwards. This is because the pages were put on the microfilm in reverse order probably by someone new to the technique.

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Page 180			
Landers, William	Justice of Peace	21 May 1839	Vice: Washington Meadows
Hardeman, William		23 May 1839	Vice: Willis Davidson
Noland, Peter	Constable	13 Aug 1839	Vice: Geo. W. Booth
Hudson, John Y. [?]	44	20 Jan 1840	Vice: Samuel Graham.
Jones, John Jr.	44	3 Mar 1840	Vice: William Hardeman
Flanagan, Simpson B.	46	4 Apr 1840	Vice: John Walker
Lentz, Benjamin	44	4 Apr 1840	Vice: Wm. Price
Randle, LeRoy M.	66	16 June 1840	Vice: Wm. P. Bell
McCravey, John	Justice of Peace	18 June 1840	Vice: William Price
Ray, William H.	Constable	23 July 1840	Vice: Z. K. Winfield
Henderson, James	66	5 Sept 1840	Vice: Paul Robbins

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Williams, Thomas R.	Justice of Peace	7 Dec 1840	Vice: James H. Standefer
Thompson, Allen C.	"	66	Vice: William Sanders
Pryor, Luke		23 June 1841	Vice: Wm. M. Inman
Gordon, Chas. C.	"	[blank]	Vice: Julius Beeman
Collier, Joshua	Constable	[blank]	Vice: C. Robinson
Tisdale, Shirley	Justice of Peace	10 Apr 1841	
Belew, John D.	Constable	20 Dec 1841	
Watson, John D.	Justice of Peace	20 Jan 1842	
Bryan, George B.	Constable	20 Jan 1842	
Arlege, Joseph	"	28 June 1842	
Lauderdale	Justice of Peace	28 June 1842	
Austin, Robert Jr.	Clk. Circuit Court		
Conally, John	Justice of Peace	11 Oct 1842	
Cartwright, H. B.	66	15 Dec 1842	
Rose, Bennet	Constable	"	
Tyus, Thomas G.	44	2 Jan 1843	
Jones, Samuel K.	44	24 Jan 1843	
Patterson, John W.	Justice of Peace	11 Feb 1843	
Sinard [Linard?], Robert W.	Constable	3 April 1843	
Hughs, Jackson H.	66	4 April 1843	
McCully, William W.	Justice of Peace	4 April 1843	
Page 179			
Wood, Guleemus [written Guleetmus]	66	26 Oct 1837	Vice: William Odam

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
French, Henry F.	Constable	26 Oct 1837	Vice: Jas. S. Lewis
Woodward, Nathan	Constable	17 Jan 1837	Vice: Jonathan H. Ridgeway
Bell, Joseph	Justice of Peace	27 Mar 1838	
Woodruf, Andew D.	"	44	
Flanagan, Simpson B.	"	"	
Price, William	"	"	
Jones, Samuel P.	۲,	44	
Crawford, Abraham R.	66	66	
Meals, David	"	"	
Andrews, Richard J.	"	"	
Mitchell, John S.	"	44	
Teveday, Joseph M.	"	"	
Hatchett, Edward	"	"	
Martin, Jeremiah	"	44	
Sandefer, James H.	66	44	
Meadows, Washington	66	66	
Cain, Allison C.	66	66	
Benham, Daniel	66	66	
Donaldson, William M.	66	66	
Belew, John D.	66	66	
Grigsby, James	66	"	
Bennett, John		66	
Hughey, Robert H.	66		
Toone, Turner	"	44	

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks	
Tyus, William W.	Justice of Peace	27 March 1838		
Simpson, James		46		
Inman, William R.	44	44		
Sweeney, Roland W.	Constable	66		
Watson, John	"	44		
Davidson, Willis P.	"	66		
Booth, George W.	"	44		
Wimberly, William S.	"	66		
Dawson, James	"	66		
Glover, William O. [P?]	66	66		
Blackburn, William	"	"		
French, Henry T.	"	"		
Robbins, Paul	"	"		
Hughey, George D.	"	"		
Phifer, Joseph	"	"		
Odell, James	"	"		
Lauderdale, Josiah M.	Justice of Peace	29 Aug 1838		
Walker, Sanders	"	44		
Collins, Alfred	Constable	"		
Walker, Sanders	Justice of Peace	5 Oct 1841		
Walker, William H.	"	19 Mar 1842		
Thomas, Charles K.	"	44		
Walls, Albert	"		(-To be continu	ued-)

## **Madison County**

## Marriage Book 1

#### Part 9 of 14

For a complete introduction to these marriages please refer to Vol. 36, No. 1. This series began in Vol. 35, No. 1 of Valley Leaves.

Page	Groom and Bride	License	Comments
209	James Harrison to Elizabeth Harason	1 Sep 1815	Bride's name is probably Elizabeth Harrison.
209	John Jones to Elizabeth Eady	5 Sep 1815	Bride's name might be Erby.
210	Moses Birdwell to Sarah Duncan	8 Sep 1815	Groom's name written Burdwell. He was on the War of 1812 Roster. <sup>1</sup>
210	Elisha McClain to Rebecca Basset	8 Sep 1815	
211	Green McKlRoy to Polly Bell	8 Sep 1815	Note: Groom's name copied exactly.
211	Isaiah Byrd to Asenah Walls	11 Sep 1815	He was a private in War of 1812 <sup>2</sup> .
212	James McClendon to Rachael Magby	12 Sep 1815	
212	Ephraim Robertson to Nancy Carroll	12 Sep 1815	
213	Egbert Harris to Sally Wall	25 Sep 1815	Chancery Book F, p. 134 says Egbert Harris married Sally Wall in the fall of 1815 but she left him when "he lost his fortune."
213	Jesse Childers to Elizabeth McClain	23 Sep 1815	Jesse was a Private in War of 1812 <sup>3</sup> .
214	Charles Love to Rhoda G. Ham	25 Sep 1815	Bride's name written Rody. She was dau. of James Ham by his 1 <sup>st</sup> wife. Charles & Rhoda Love were in Rutherford Co., Tenn. by January 1837. <sup>4</sup>
214	William Cotton to Polly Ringo	14 Oct 1815	
215	Eli Robertson to Mary Holland	21 Oct 1815	
215	Martin M. Ray to Nancy Mason	26 Oct 1815	
216	John Bausly to Betsy Gooden	31 Oct 1815	Groom's name written Bosley in Superior Court Trial Minutes & Baughsley in Superior Court case book, Madison Co., Ala.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Valley Leaves, Vol. 2, Burrus's 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Mississippi Militia.
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> James Ham probate file No. 78, Madison Co., Ala.

Page	<b>Groom and Bride</b>	License	Comments
216	Henry King to Nancy Willburn	7 Nov 1815	Bride was daughter of Henry Wellborn and she was the wife of Col. Henry King. Henry was the son of Charles & Penelope King.
217	William Drake to Jane Owen	18 Nov 1815	
217	Alexander Coggins to Mary Feton	18 Nov 1815	
218	John Childress to Ruthy Cain	21 Nov 1815	
218	Jacob Jackson to Rody Childers	21 Nov 1815	John <i>Childress</i> and Rody <i>Childers</i> were married on same day. Were they siblings and had double wedding??
219	Joshua Hancock to Sallie Rollins	1 Dec 1815	
219	William Austin to Polly McMahan	2 Dec 1815	Bride was the daughter of Hugh & Sally McMahan; William & Polly Austin moved to Cotaco [now Morgan] County by 1818. <sup>6</sup>
220	Michael Ghormley to Anna Townsend	4 Dec 1815	Bride's name appears to be written Anna Towson. Michael & Esther Ghormley witnessed will of Alexander Perryman on 20 Jan 1817. Eli Townsend was also a witness. Bride's name believed to have been Townsend, not Towson.
220	Thomas Rountree to Effy Fowler	16 Dec 1815	
221	Thomas Wilson to Jane S. Loyd	16 Dec 1815	
221	Wm. McIntosh to Margaret Cahoone	16 Dec 1815	Was bride's name actually Calhoun?
222	John Harbetson to Mary Davis	18 Dec 1815	
222	Daniel Love to Polly Lee	3 Dec 1815	
223	Samuel Dickson to Deborah Horton	8 Jan 1816	Bride's name erroneously written Diborrough in these records. Deborah Dickson divorced Samuel Dickson 12 Jan 1826.
223	Daniel Atkins to Martha Walthall	12 Jan 1816	Daniel Atkins's probate file No. 336 mentions his wife Martha.
224	John W. Pruet to Nancy Bennett	13 Jan 1816	
224	Wiley Bowlers to Elizabeth Freeman	16 Jan 1816	
225	John Thompson to Elizabeth Flint	20 Jan 1816	
225	David East to Sally Riley		Date of marriage license omitted.

Obituary of Nancy (Wellborn) King in the *Huntsville Democrat* of 13 July 1827.
 Chancery Court Record Book A, p. 268, Madison Co., Ala.
 Chancery Court Record Book A, p. 239, Madison Co., Ala.

Page	<b>Groom and Bride</b>	License	Comments
226	William Smith to Sally Jones	22 Jan 1816	
226	Alfred Weston to Elizabeth Potts	24 Jan 1816	
227	John L. Benton to Tabitha S. Hill	25 Jul 1816	Date of marr. clearly written July but it is with the January marriages and may actually be January. John and <u>Tibitha</u> Benton ("lately Tibitha Hill, widow and admnx of Elijah Hill,") sold property 9 Dec 1816.8
227	Charles Hodges to Polly Millhouse	27 Jan 1816	
228	James McClain to Tabitha McClain	30 Jan 1816	
228	Coleman Thompson to Narcissa Fowler	27 Jan 1816	
229	James Millican to Jane Higginbotham	30 Jan 1816	Charles Higginbotham's estate mentions heirs "James Millican in right of his wife, Jane Millican, formerly Higginbotham."
229	Francis McQuarter to Wilson	4 Feb 1816	Bride's first name not given.
230	Elija Bell to Cynthia Bennett	4 Feb 1816	One Elisha Bell mentioned in William Ditto's 1836 account book. 10 Elisha Bell in War of 1812 11.
230	Henry Cox to Jane McClain	5 Feb 1816	
231	Montgomery McClung to Rebecca Ware	6 Feb 1816	
231	Elisha Lawrence to Elizabeth Potters	8 Feb 1816	
232	Edmond Patrick to Dianna A. E. F. Moseley	14 Feb 1816	
232	William Chennault to Elizabeth Teague	15 Feb 1816	Married 17 Feb 1816. <sup>12</sup> Magness Teague's will mentions his daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law William Chennault. <sup>13</sup>
233	James McCary to Polly Bell	20 Feb 1816	Groom's name could be McCay or McCavy. Can anyone clarify?
233	John C. Ashworth to Martha Cotton	24 Feb 1816	Groom's name appears to be written Archer but Martha, dau. of James Cotton and Nancy Johnson, married first John C. Ashworth and second, Samuel B. Barron. 14

B Deed Book C, p. 14, Madison Co., Ala.

Orphans Court Minute Book 4, p. 40.

Valley Leaves, Vol. 11, p. 187.

Valley Leaves, Vol. 2, pp 89, 7th Regt., Perkins's Battalion of Mississippi Militia.

Chennault family Bible, Valley Leaves, Vol. 19.

Will of Magness Teague, Probate Record Book 3, p. 364, Madison Co., Ala.

Heauline Gandrud, Alabama Soldiers, Vol. 5 (Hot Springs, AR. Bobbie Jones McLane) 1978, p.38-39. James Cotton Revolutionary service record and family genealogy.

Page	<b>Groom and Bride</b>	License	Comments
234	Isaac Roberts to Anny Benefield	27 Feb 1816	Bride's name garbled and might be Burfielee or Burfielu? Can anyone shed light on this?
234	William Allen to Elizabeth Lawrence	28 Feb 1816	
235	James Glover to Elizabeth Green	29 Feb 1816	
235	Samuel Colburn to Harriett Ware	29 Feb 1816	Groom's name interpreted as Lenovel Coleman by some but is actually Samuel Colburn. Harriet was d/o James Ware who d. in Madison Co. in 1816. His will shows his daughter, the bride, as "Harriet Colburn, wife of Samuel Colburn."
236	Jesse Sivley to Frances Bond	1 Mar 1816	He was the son of Jacob Sivley. His name written Sivilly in these marriage records.
236	J. F. Childress to Rebecca Connally	7 Mar 1816	Bride's name omitted but "Rebecca" written in later in different hand.
237	Nathaniel Williams to Lucy Mallery	9 Mar 1816	
237	Andrew Armstrong to Jane Rey	13 Mar 1816	Andrew b. 1792 Botetourt Co., Va., d. Memphis, Tenn. 1845; lived in Madison Co., Ala. then moved to Lawrence Co., Ala. 15
238	Thomas Crompton to Elizabeth Hall	21 Mar 1816	
238	James Easton to Polly Runno	29 Mar 1816	
239	Robert Givens to Elizabeth Patterson	2 Apr 1816	
239	Samuel French to Sarah Greenhaw	5 Apr 1816	
240	Pleasant Peace to Ginny Sanderson	15 Apr 1816	
240	Adonijah Worley to Fanny Woodall	6 Apr 1816	
241	Henry Foster to Anticia Cannon	7 Apr 1816	Can anyone verify or clarify bride's name? It might be Nuticua or ??
			(-To be continued-)

## Query: Light-Lemley

Robert Light, b. Tenn. 1802, m. Susanna Jones 1824 in Madison County, Ala. Is his father George Light? Could he have been a Methodist preacher in 1806 in Roane Co., Tenn? Is there any proof that John Lemley Sr. (b. ca 1763 Frederick Co., Va) married Priscella Kennemur ca 1793? Was John Lemley Sr. a Revolutionary soldier?

Dorothy Light Allen, 111 Gordon Dr., Lebanon, Tenn. 37087 tnmoon@prodigy.net

 $<sup>^{15}</sup>$  Valley Leaves, Vol. 1, p. 55, query.

## **Marshall County**

#### Circuit Court Records – Civil Book 1 (Part 11)

These, the first Circuit Court criminal and civil records, were rediscovered about 1989 and were saved from certain destruction by the Clerk of the Circuit Court. We are deeply indebted to her.

This previously unknown document dates from September 1838. The first 99 pages of this document are criminal cases; civil cases follow. This series began in Volume 24, Issue No. 2, and is continued here from Volume 36, No. 2 of *Valley Leaves*.

#### Page 216

Owen & Shaver )
vs )
Rudolph Boshart ) ss
James W. Barton )
David Boshart )

Comes the parties by attorneys into Court, and by consent, this cause is dismissed. The defendants assume the costs.

It is therefore considered by the Court that the cause be dismissed and that the plaintiffs have and recover payment against defendants for their costs.

## Hugh Henry & Son) vs ) ss: Barton & Boshart )

The following writ was issued and returned to our circuit court for Marshall County, held at the Court House in the Town of Marshall on the fourth Monday in March, 1840. Present: Hon. George W. Lane, Judge.

#### Page 217

#### The State of Alabama

To any sheriff of the State of Alabama, Greetings: You are hereby commanded to take the bodies of William R. Barton & Little D. Boshart, merchants lately trading in partnership under the name, firm and style of Barton & Boshart, wherever they may be found. You are to them safely keep so that you have their bodies before the Judge of our next Circuit Court to be held for the County of Marshall at the court

House in the Town of Marshall on the fourth Monday in September next [1840]. They are to answer Hugh Henry and Albert G. Henry, merchants lately trading in partnership under the name, firm and style of Hugh Henry & Son, of a plea that they render unto the said plaintiff the sum of \$1210.37½ which Barton & Boshart owe them to their damage of \$500. Herein fail not.

Witness: John O. Feemster, Clerk of said County at office in Marshall this 29<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1840, and of American independence, the 65<sup>th</sup> year. Issued 29<sup>th</sup> day of August 1840.

This action is founded on a note for \$1210.37½ due one day after date, for value received, dated 22 April 1839 and signed by Barton & Boshart. The whole of which remains unpaid. No bail required.

/s/ "Wyeth, atty, pro plffs."

#### Sheriff's Return

Recd. September 6<sup>th</sup> 1840. Executed in full Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1840. Joel Higgins, Shff. by W. Black, D. Shff.

#### Page 218

#### Court Proceedings

Be it remembered that at a Circuit Court for Marshall County, held at the Court House in the Town of Marshall on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in March 1841, the following proceedings were then & there had. Present: Hon. Geo. W. Lane, Judge.

The defendants now withdraw their plea heretofore pleaded and now say nothing in their defense. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the plaintiffs have and recover judgment against the defendants for the sum of \$1210.27½ debt, with the further sum of \$185.68 damages for detention of the same plus costs.

Hugh Henry & Son )
vs ) ss
William Collins )

Be it remembered that the following petition and bond were filed in our Circuit Court on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in September 1840. Present: Hon. Daniel Coleman, Judge.

Hugh Henry and Albert G. Henry, merchants, state they hold a bond [note] on the defendant, William Collins as follows:

One day after date, I promise to pay Hugh Henry & Son \$102 for value received, as witness my hand and seal this 18<sup>th</sup> April 1840.

/s/William Collins

#### Page 219

Yet, said debt remains unpaid, wherefore they pray judgment for this debt plus damages for the detention of the same.

#### Sheriff's Order and Return

On 31 August 1840 the Sheriff was ordered by John O. Feemster, Clerk of the Circuit Court, to summon William Collins to appear before the Court on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of September next.

W. Black, deputy sheriff, served the summons on William Collins on 8 September 1840.

#### Court Proceedings

On the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in March 1841 court was held and William Collins, being solemnly called to court and defend his suit, came not but makes default. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff have and recover judgment against defendant for the sum of \$102 debt and the further sum of \$7.48 damages for the detention of the same; also his costs.

Page 220

James H. Gillespie )
vs ) ss:
James M. Gee )

Be it remembered that the following petition and note was filed in our Circuit Court on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in September 1840. Present: Daniel Coleman, Judge.

James H. Gillespie states he holds a note with defendant James M. Gee, in substance as follows:

\$115.00

Two months after date I promise to pay James K.

Gillespie one hundred and fifteen dollars for valued recd. 20<sup>th</sup> June 1839.

/s/ James M. Gee
by John M. Scott

Yet, the said debt remains unpaid, wherefore he prays judgment for his debt plus damages for the detention of same together with his costs.

#### Sheriff's Order and Return

You are hereby commanded to summon James M. Gee to appear before the Judge on the first day of the next term of court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Marshall on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in September 1840.

Witness: John O. Feemster, Clerk. Issued 2 Sept 1840.

Summons was served on Mr. Gee by Deputy Sheriff Jehu Higgins, for Sheriff Joel Higgins, on 12<sup>th</sup> Sept 1840.

#### Court Proceedings

Jury trial: "Wm. M. Griffin and eleven others" were sworn in as a jury. Found in favor of Mr. Gillespie and assess his damages at \$62.50. The Court so ordered.

(-To be continued-)

## Allen-Aldredge Bible

This Bible was owned and contributed by Nina Hester Woodham, 1713 Obrig Ave., Guntersville, Ala. There was no title page showing date but from the handwriting it appears to have been kept contemporarily.

## Family Register

Goe Allen and Ida Lee Aldredge were united in Holy Matrimony on Dec. 25, 1898.

## Births

Goe Allen was born Dec 7, 1878

Ida Lee Aldredge was Born Feb the 10, 1881

Robert Guy Allen was Born Feb 11<sup>th</sup> 1901.

Mellie S. Allen was Born Nov the 25 1902

Johnie Allen was Born Dec the 15 1904

Beatrice Allen was Born March 11<sup>th</sup> 1907

Aldridge Allen May (grand daughter) September 5, 1928 J. E. Aldredge was born Nov 18, 1861

Mrs. J. E. Aldredge was born Jan 19, 1860

Velda Sue Kuqgins was born Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> 1937

#### Marriages

J. E. Aldredge & Kate Choat [?] was married July 25, 1878.

B. B. Huggins and Beatrice Allen was Married August 29, 1986.

	Marri	ages		
28	Aldr	edge	4	
VKate	lose	rat	was	
marri	idx	uly?	15:18	78
B.B. Hu	ggina	anB	atrice a	Qu.
was m	farried	augu	129,19	36

## Deaths

Robert S. Allen Died April the 22, 1902

Robert Guy Allen Died Oct the 30, 1908

> Lete Allen Died May 21, 1916

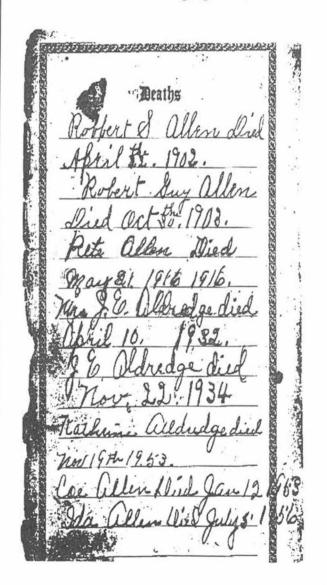
STATES OF THE ST Births Mrs. J. E. Aldredge died April 10, 1982

J. E. Aldredge died Nov. 22, 1984

Kathrine Alldredge died Nov 19<sup>th</sup> 1958

Goe Allen Died Jan 12, 1958

Ida Allen Died July 5, 1956



## **Morgan County**

## **Old Salem Church – 1825 – 1851**

#### Part 3

Contributed by Mrs. Richard Gilliam, Jr.

On the inside front cover is written: "Provance<sup>1</sup> Church, Morgan Co., Ala." Many of the pages in this legal size book have been torn and parts of pages are missing. The missing parts are noted by an ellipsis (...). Some pages are missing entirely. The book is numbered backwards. In other words, the last page is 56 and the first page is 141. It is unknown what happened to the first 55 pages, or the reason for numbering the pages backwards.

There is a great deal of deviation from the original in punctuation and, in many cases, spelling. We felt this necessary for the sake of clarity. Because there is so much duplication in wording of the minutes of the meeting with nothing transpiring, we have chosen to omit the duplications and show only the date and the activity. Continued from the June 2002 issue of Halley Traves, Volume 36, No. 4.

#### Pages 99 - 98 missing

Page 97

February 1842

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in February 1842. Antioch Church met according to appointment after prayer.

A motion was made and seconded relative to the brethren in Parch Corner Cove, viz: David Blake & wife, Archibald Blake & wife, Elijah Wade, James Jones & wife, and Brother James Dunn, whether they were in order or disorder. And in as much as they rejected the authority of the Church, the Church has unanimously considered them in disorder. We therefore do exclude them from the fellowship of the church. This done in Church conference and signed by order of the same.

On Sunday of the same meeting a door was opened for the reception of members. Brother William Cox was received by letter.

Tho. Jones, Acting Clerk.

#### March 1842

Antioch Church met according to appointment. After prayer, proceeded to business.

A door was opened for reception of members. Brother and Sister Peter & Eliza Smith joined by letter.

A motion was made and seconded that Brother John Lowry be licensed by order of the Church to preach the gospel whenever God in providence directs.

#### Page 96

And, likewise, Brother Peter Smith is licensed by order of the Church to preach the gospel when God in his providence may direct.

A motion was made and seconded that a letter be sent to Salom Church & Brother John Lowery and Brother Peter Smith be appointed to bear [take] the letter.

Jesse Nearin, Clerk

Sunday the 12<sup>th</sup> 1842. After worship the Church came in Conference. The above letter to Salem Church was read and recorded.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This is actually "Providence" as proven in later minutes.

A door was opened for the reception of members. Sister Rachel Sims joined by experience.

Jesse Nearin, Clerk

#### **April 1842**

Saturday before the second Sunday in April 1842.

A door was opened for reception of members and none came.

Brother Peter Smith appointed moderator.

#### Page 95

The community from Salom Church were invited to take seats with us in Church Conference.

Sundry crimes were brought against Brother Thomas Jones, a pastor of Antioch Church, by said community. (1) A uniform case in direct opposition to Salom Church, (2) Drunkenness, (3) Telling lies, (4) Forging the name of Brother Freman, (5) Obscene conduct with loose women, (6) A fake letter of "acaption" [?] against Brother Wing, (7) Yielding to the voice of an irreligious "pursecuter" [?] in Church Conference and appointing him a clerk.

The Church and the community heard the defense of Brother Jones against those reports and the slander of them fell on the propagators.

A motion was made and seconded that an arm be [made?] at the Sulfur Springs.

Jesse Nearin, Clerk

#### April 10, 1842

Sunday. Sister Bedford [?] ...[illegible] ... Sister Melinday Nearin [written Nerren] was baptized.

#### Page 94

#### May 1842

Saturday before the second Sunday in May it being the 8<sup>th</sup> day of said month.

Antioch Church met in Church Conference, Union being found. Visiting brothers and sisters invited to seats. A door opened for the reception of members. None came forward.

A motion was made and seconded that brother Peter Smith be ordained agreed to by unanimous voice of the Church. The church then agreed to call Brother Thomas Jones and \_\_\_ [blank]\_ Musgrave as a presbytery for the ordination of Brother Smith at their next monthly meeting in June.

#### June 1842

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in June. The Baptist Church of Antioch met and after singing and prayer by Brother Benson, the fellowship of the church was called.

The committee from the different churches was invited to seats and they proceeded to elect a clerk and moderator. Brother Benson was elected moderator and Brother Easton became clerk.

The Committee presented a bill of charges against Brother Jones that had been claimed up before the Church, to wit: He was charged with conduct in direct opposition to Salem Church, drunkenness, telling lies, obscene conduct with loose women, ...

#### Pages 93 and 92 missing

#### Page 91

#### August 1842

Saturday before the 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday in August at a called meeting, after worship, the union of the Church was called for.

A door was opened for the reception of members; three came forward, two by letter and one by recantation, to wit: Edward Revis<sup>2</sup> and wife by letter and Mary Boulten by recantation.

#### September 1842

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord's day in September 1842.

The Church gave Brother Jones a recommendation to certify that he was in full fellowship with his church.

The Church also gave Brother Jones a transcript of the June meeting, 1842. [Note: This may be the reason pages 93 and 92 are missing.]

Jesse Nearin, CC

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Also written Rives, etc. Edward Revis lived in Marshall Co. in 1840 census.

#### October 1842

Saturday before the Second Sunday in October 1842.

A motion was made that the Church take into consideration

#### Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in November

The church met after p[reaching] and proceeded to business and first tuck [took] up the case of Brother Smith ... the Lord as he went out from amongst you to make himself mindful that he is not of us. ...

Next, it [decided] this church should be cald [called] Liberty.

#### 1842

#### Page 90

Brother Edward Rives' gift and the Church has given him license to exercise his public gift in preaching of the gospel of our Lord & Savior, Jesus Christ, when ever God in his providence shall call on or direct him.

Jesse Nearin, CC

#### June 1843

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday in June, the Baptist Church of Antioch met and after singing and prayer by brother Benson the fellowship of the Church was called for.

The Committee from the different churches was invited to seats. They proceeded to elect bother Benson moderator and brother Easton was elected clerk.

The committee presented a bill of charges against Brother Jones, Pastor of Antioch Church, to wit: for an indirect course of opposition against Salem Church, drunkenness, telling lies, obscene conduct with loose women, and forging a letter of false accusation against Brother [Enoch] Wines. There being no proof of any such charges, and Brother Jones previously proving them to be false,

#### Page 89

the Church considered it disorder to receive them. A motion was made by the committee to withdraw and they withdrew. The church remained in conference and proceeded to business. A door was opened for the reception of members. We received one coloured woman by experience. We received brother John Queen by letter.

Jesse Nearin

#### **July 1843**

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord's day in July, the church met.

A door was opened for reception of members.

The church granted Brother Jones a certificate setting forth that he is cleared of the charges exhibited against him by Enoc Wines.

The church declares non-fellowship with all missionary operations, and furthermore declares non-fellowship with the Muscle Shoal Association.

A motion was made and seconded that Brother Couch and wife have a letter of recommendation and the Church granted it to them.

Jessey Nearin, CC

#### August 1843

Saturday before the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord's Day in August the church met and after worship a union found. A door was opened for the reception of members.

Jessey Nearin, CC Lowel Newsom John L. Wright, Church Clerk

#### Page 88 - blank

#### Pages 86 and 87 missing

(-To be continued-)

## Civil Register, County Officials 1832-1844

(Part 1 of 5) Contributed by Mrs. Richard H. Gilliam, Jr.

For a complete introduction to this series, see the Lawrence County chapter in this issue. Please note the page numbers are backwards, probably because they were microfilmed beginning at the back of the document

Official's Name	Office	Date/Comm.	Remarks
Page 250			
Irven, John E.	Justice of Peace	27 Dec 1832	Vice: William L. [S?] Kidmon
Morris, Wm. T.	cc	26 Mar 1833	Vice: J. C. Hawkins
Pratt, John	66	**	Vice: Andrew McClenden
Roane, James H.	66	28 June 1833	Vice: Wm. Eckles [?]
Anderson, James	44	28 Mar 1834	Vice: Wm. T. Morris
Morris, Philemon M.	66	cc	Vice: John Pratt
Dabney, James L.	66	23 May 1834	Vice: Joseph [illegible, blurred]
Johnson, Benjamin	66	11 July 1834	Vice: John Putnam, resigned
Wilson, Joseph	66	5 Dec 1834	Vice: James L. Dabney, resigned
Smith, Joseph	cc	14 Jan 1835	Vice: Joseph Webster, resigned
Herring, Joseph	cc	31 Mar 1835	
Hewett, Augustus	cc	cc	
Road, James H.	cc	66	
Wilson, Joseph	cc	66	
Morris, Philemon M.	66	cc	
Wilhite, Ezekiel	44	66	
Morrow, Alexander P.	66	cc	
Lynn, James K.	44	66	
Sharp, John	66	66	
Evans, Nathaniel	66	66	
Slaughter, William A.	66	66	
McClanahan, Milton	66	44	
Cowan, James C.	44	cc	
Johnson, Benjamin	66	cc	
			(-To be continued-)

## **Book Reviews**

#### A Texas Past Revisited In Search of Texana Belle By B. Bryce Davis

\$16.96. May be ordered from Davis Family Press, 2904 Barcody Cir., Huntsville, Ala., 35801.

This unusual book is more than a quest for one's ancestor. The author touches on Texas history (being a fourth-generation Texan and proud of it!), philosophy, and psychology (he is a retired psychologist). His reminiscences will allow his descendants to know him and the era in which he lived.

The author's sense of humor is evident throughout the book and brought forth many chuckles from this reviewer. He pokes fun at his unsophisticated, down-home background, but the reader should not be misled: Davis has a brilliant intellect and holds degrees in psychology. He has held numerous local, state and national offices and received many awards.

Some passages in this book are written tongue-in-cheek, such as, "... now in these wonderful times where we no longer have racial discrimination...." Other passages are downright humorous: "Being a Texican, I'm expected to put a little 'stretch' in my family narrative. You from other states can just tell it like it is."

Throughout the book are anecdotes of Texas history which are fascinating to those of us raised in states not claiming Texas's colorful past. His history is clear, concise and straight-to-the-point. A lot of the information will not be found in Texas history books as it was dug out of state records, reports of the commissioner of Indian Affairs and other sources.

All this inexperienced family genealogist had to go on in beginning his search for his paternal grandmother, Texana Belle, was a family tradition. A lone covered wagon, somewhere in Texas, was about to be overtaken by Indians. When the occupants realized they were going to be attacked they hurriedly took their infant daughter to a wooded area and covered her with

vegetation. They then returned to the wagon in an attempt at defense to no avail. All persons were killed (except the baby girl), the wagon and possessions burned and the livestock driven away. Some Texas Rangers, led by a Captain Waller, came upon the site and heard a baby crying. After recovering the child, a search was made to identify the family but ended without results.

The baby was named Texana Belle and lived in the home of Captain Waller until she became a teenager. She then went to live with a family named Britton who resided somewhere in Central or West Texas. Texana married, had three children, and died at the birth of the fourth child.

With little more than that, the author undertook his search without reading any "how-to" books on genealogical research. This resulted in anger, disappointment, frustration, and sometimes elation, during the long, often unrewarding search. To complicate matters, Bryce found two girls named Texana. One was Texana Britton b. ca 1858 and living in Erath County in 1870 with William G. Waller and family. There was also a Texana Waller, born ca 1855 and living with John R. Waller (brother of William G. Waller) in Erath County in the 1870 census.

Bryce's great-grandfather was James Davis (b. 17 Nov 1810) and his wife was Abigal Haney, (b. 37 Mar 1810 and d. 24 Nov 1874) who were married 5 May 1832. Their son was Dayton T. Davis who married the elusive Texana Belle.

This research is far from complete but one gets the feeling that just around the corner one tiny bit of information will come to light, all the pieces of the puzzle will fall into place, and the elusive Texana Belle will be proven.

Bryce's sage advice to others thinking of starting to research their family: "Read at least one beginner's book on how to trace your ancestors before undertaking the task."

[Reviewed by Dorothy Scott Johnson.]

# Discovering Your Scottish Ancestors By Linda Jonas & Paul Milner

\$19.95 USA, \$29.99 Canada. Order from Betterway Books, 4700 E. Galbraith, Cincinnati, Oh. 45236.

This is a "must" book for anyone searching for their Scottish ancestors - and one I am going to add to my own library.

This is a book of step-by-step instructions on how to trace your Scottish ancestors without going to Scotland. The authors say, "it is often easier to trace your ancestors from outside Scotland than it is to trace them by going" there. You can do this by using three basic places to search:

- 1. The Internet [No help to those of us who do not use the computer.]
- 2. Local public, private and university libraries. [You may need to use interlibrary loans.]
- 3. Family History Centers (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints).

"Because of the microfilming efforts of the Genealogical Society of Utah, almost all of the original records you need to begin your research are available from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and through its Family History Centers worldwide," the book says.

You will rely heavily on indexes. Scottish indexes are some of the best in the world. Examples and illustrations throughout aid you in understanding what to do.

You will learn terms and facts unique to Scottish research. Major differences in Scottish research and research in the United States are explained in detail, such as geographic and political terms, the importance of place, family history societies, money, clans and tartans, religion, record keeping, and special problems such as names, naming patterns, patronymics and languages. You cannot do Scottish research without understanding their naming practices.

The authors rely heavily on the Internet for resources and that can be overwhelming to the beginner. However, they show you how to commence genealogical research using the website of the Family History Library, then how to use the most important Scottish genealogy sites. They demonstrate how to use the Scots Origins Database by searching for death certificates and an 1891 census return. Accessing the site costs money so the authors discuss how to use it cost-effectively and cite free alternatives. Samples of what to look for are shown.

What to look for in your local library is presented. The authors stress how to use the records from the Family History Library through your closest Family History Center. The beginner is given a good overview of general resources available and how to access them before delving into records designed to find particular ancestors.

How to conduct preliminary Scottish searches are shown by using the International Genealogical Index (IGI), Ancestral File, Pedigree Resource File, Vital Records Index: British Isles, Scottish Church Records index and Family History Library Catalog. All of these resources are thoroughly explained.

An explanation of how and why records were created is most interesting and helpful. It explains births, marriages and deaths, and why, when and where these events became of record. For instance, baptisms and marriages were introduced in 1551 but parish registers were only haphazardly kept until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It appears that records after 1851 are much more detailed and readily available than earlier records.

Very few people know how to access Scottish land and probate records but the authors of this book give you a step-by-step explanation. Numerous tables and samples are shown to help you access the many indexes and records.

Genealogically useful census records begin in 1841 and continued each ten years (except in 1941.) Finding people and places in the census records is demonstrated. Also shown is how to use the census records in conjunction with civil registration records to reconstruct entire families.

Understanding Presbyterian Church records is important and a thorough explanation is given.

All in all, this is a super little book on tracing Scottish roots and I can't wait to get my personal copy. [Reviewed by Dorothy Scott Johnson.]

A			
A			
1			

Aldredge, Ida Lee, 39 J. E. (Mr. & Mes.), 39,40 Kathrine, 40 Aldridge, Allen May, 39 Alexander, Frank (c), 10 J. J., 10 Peter (c), 10 William R., 9, 10, 11 Allen, Beatrice, 39 Coe, 39, 40 Ida, 40 Johnie, 39 Mellie S., 39 Pete, 40 Robert Guy, 39, 40 Robert S., 40 Sutton F., 21 William, 36 Allington, Thomas T., Anderson, Charles, 26 James, 44 Robert, 27 Richard J., 31 Arlege, Joseph, 30 Armistead, George G., 24 Armstrong, Andrew, 36 Ashworth, John C., 35 Atkins, Daniel, 34 Martha, 34 Austin, Polly, 34 Robert Jr., 30 William, 34

#### B

Bailey, Beatrice, 1 George (c), 12 Balch, Theron E., 26 Bamer, Wesley (c), 12 Barker, John, 14 Barnes, Joe, i Barnett, Thomas, 21 Tho., 24 Barron, Samuel B., 35 Bartlett, Jachariah T., 12 Barton, James W., 37 William R., 37 Basset, Rebecca, 33 Batts: see Biatts Baty, L. D., 16 Bausly, John, 33 Bean, Anderson, 13 Beavert, Larkin, 20 Bedford, sister, 42

Beeman, Julius, 30

Bell, Elija, 35 Elisha, 35 Joseph, 31 Mattie, 15 Polly, 33, 35 T. D., 15 Wm. P., 29 Bendall, Charles E., 15 Benefield, Anny, 36 Benham, Daniel, 31 N. H., 22 Bennett, Cynthia, 35 John, 31 Nancy, 34 Benson, brother, 42, 43 Cyrus, 14 Benton, John L., 35 Berry, Nancy J., 12 Biatts, Tolbert (c), 12 Bibb, Adam, 19 Birdwell, Moses, 33 Black, Pearly, 15 W., 37 Blackburn, Grover C., 15 J. L., 15 James, 24 James, 24 Powers, 24 William, 32 Blair, Roy, i Blake, Archibald, 41 David, 41 Bolling, Nancy, 36 Bond, Frances, 36 Booth, Geo. W., 29 George W., 32 Boshart, David, 37 Little D., 37 Rudolph, 37 Bosley: see Bausly Boston, William C., 23 Boulten, Mary, 42 Bowden, Thomas, 24 Bowdon, Thomas, 21 Bowlers, Wiley, 34 Boyd, Ann M., 12 Brawley, Hiram H., 21 Bridges, John, 20 Briggs, Reeda, 22 Britton, Texana, 45 Brown, Elijah, 24 Murphy, 20 Thos., 23 Bryan, George B., 30 Burges, Martha (c), 12 Burgess, Benj., 14 Bush, Wm., 19 Byrd, Isaiah, 33

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