## **INDIAN CREEK CEMETERY, 62-3**

## **Summary Report**



Indian Creek Cemetery, Redstone Arsenal, Madison Co. AL, March 12, 2003

View to north from south end of cemetery, which is entrance to Hancock Cemetery.

This cemetery is very small, and it basically appears to be an extension of the Hancock Cemetery. It is on the north side of the Hancock Cemetery, which is entered by passing through the Indian Creek Cemetery to the gate in the chain link fence around the Hancock Cemetery. There is a row of infant or child sized graves on the east side of the Indian Creek Cemetery, per the photo below.



Indian Creek Cemetery, Redstone Arsenal, Madison Co. AL, March 12, 2003

Gym bag in depression of one of the child-sized graves

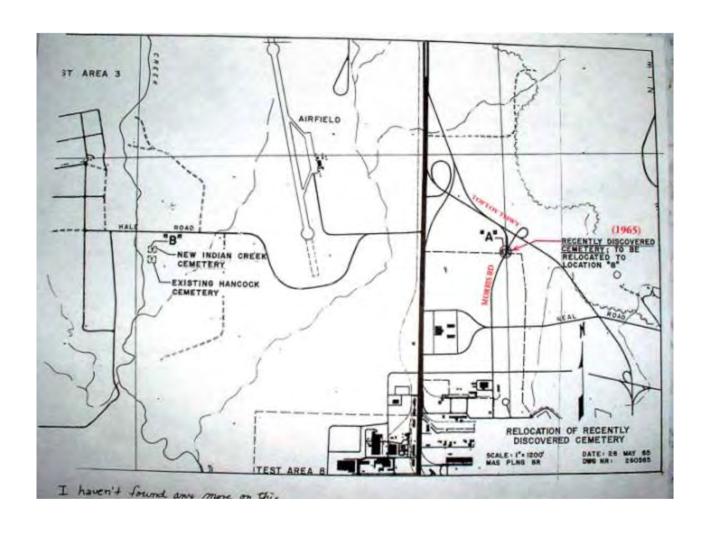
The photo below depicts the only fieldstone found in the Indian Creek Cemetery. The ballpoint pen gives an indication of its size.



Indian Creek Cemetery, Redstone Arsenal, Madison Co. AL, March 12, 2003

Only fieldstone found in this cemetery of children's graves

As the 1965 map below notes, there was another cemetery found on the arsenal during construction of the intersection of Toftoy Thruway with Morris Road. The location is in the extreme northeastern corner of Section 30, Township 4, Range 1 West. The graves of this cemetery were moved to Indian Creek Cemetery, according to information from 1965. One old, very faded Polaroid photo was found of the moving operations, as given below.



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East of Rideoot
to Endian Creek
Cemetery 1/ Hugust
1965
The by
John Waldon

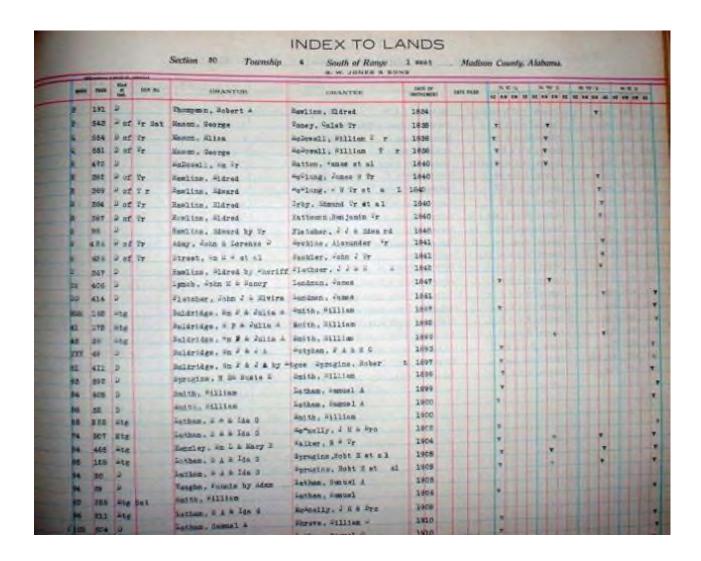


Old photo by J. N. Weldon found in historical files at RSA Environmental Offices, showing relocation of graves from near the junction of Morris Road with Toftoy Thruway to Indian Creek Cemetery.

In the center of this old, faded photo there can be seen a man at the base of the trees who is lifting a coffin. A transfer box is shown in the foreground. It seems from this information that the Indian Creek Cemetery was basically constructed to hold the transferred graves from this unnamed cemetery. A check of land records of the 1800s suggests some of the family surnames of people who may have been buried here and then moved to the Indian Creek Cemetery:

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This shows that George Mason was the original owner of the land where the unnamed cemetery was located in the NE/4 of Section 30. However, George Mason is known to have owned many parcels of land in the county, so there is no reason to believe that the had a house near the cemetery site or that he buried his family members there. Of course, a detailed check of original deed wording may reveal some reference to the location of his house or to the existence of a cemetery on his land, but that investigation has not yet been performed.



These land transaction indexes by G. W. Jones & Sons, Inc., show that the land containing the unnamed cemetery that was moved in 1965 was first mortgaged to Caleb Toney (a known resident of the town of Triana and

surrounding land) in 1835. In 1838 George Mason had satisfied the mortgage and sold the land to William McDowell. "McDowell" could be a misinterpretation of "McDonnell" from poorly-defined handwriting, but both surnames were common in the 1800s in the southwestern part of Madison County. There were Williams of both surnames at the time, but this is probably the William McDowell who married Priscilla Withers in 1828 in Madison County, since the Withers family was known to have owned land in the area.

McDowell in turn transferred ownership of the land to James Hatton in 1840. Hatton is another name that is often confused in old records due to poor pronunciation. Sometimes it is recorded as Patton and vice-versa, depending upon what a census enumerator or clerk thought he heard and how familiar he might have been with one or the other surnames. However, there is no particular reason to doubt that James Hatton was one of the residents of the area in the 1800s. In particular, since the next transfer of the land was from James Hatton to John & Nancy Lynch, there is indeed confirmation of the Hatton spelling. John M. Lynch married Nancy Hatton in 1846, per license of 17 February 1846. This is recorded in Madison County Marriage Book Volume A-4, on page 111.

The newlyweds didn't keep the land very long, as they transferred it to James Landman in 1847. (See the Summary Report of the Landman Cemetery, 34-1, got additional details on this family.) Again, the land was apparently given as a wedding gift or inheritance to a daughter, as it next appears listed in the ownership of William & Julia A. Baldridge. Julia A. Landman married William Baldridge in 1870. The Baldridge family mortgaged the land to William Smith three times – once in 1887 and twice in 1892. They must have satisfied these mortgages, because the land transactions show dealings with F. A. & W. C. Sutphen in 1893. Madison County marriage records show that a T. A. Sutphin married Margaret Morrison in 1876, so the name was not unknown in the area. After this Sutphen – Baldridge transaction of the land, then the Baldridges lost the land to Robert Spragins (apparently on a defaulted mortgage) in 1897. Robert Spragins was a well-known lawyer and court official in the county. He was involved in numerous estate administrations and other land deals. Robert Spragins sold the land back to William Smith in 1898, but William Smith sold it to Samuel A. Latham in 1899. After that, into the early 1900s the land was associated with surnames of McAnelly, Shreve, Walker, and Hensley.

Any of the above families may have buried children in the parcel of land in the NE/4 of S30-T4-R1W in the 1800s and early 1900s. Likewise, there were probably several other family surnames associated with the land in the 1900s before the property became part of the arsenal. Accordingly, there are no clear indications of which family first used the little cemetery that got moved. Only after detailed examination of all of the original deeds and mortgage instruments will it be known whether any of the records include a statement of existence of a cemetery on the parcel, thereby providing an indication of which family may have initiated its use as a burying ground. Until that task is accomplished, the date and family association of the beginnings of the cemetery can only be speculative. Even if these things eventually become known, there will still be a question as to whether or not the Indian Creek Cemetery consists entirely of graves from the unnamed cemetery from Section 30. Indian Creek Cemetery's history may be linked in antiquity to the landowners of Section 25 in Township 4, Range 2 West, as discussed in the Summary Report of the Hancock Cemetery, 62-2. Until the additional detailed research of land (and associated probate) records is accomplished, this little cemetery must be "put to rest", as there is very little that can be known about it for now.

Prepared by John P. Rankin, August 22, 2005