

# UNNAMED CEMETERY, 62 – 4

## Summary Report



Redstone Arsenal: Unnamed Cemetery Location \_ 1. NW/4 of Section 25, T4S-R2W. Could be the location of Hancock (Colored) Cemetery, per notation on map of Chapter 6, page 269, of Dorothy Scott Johnson's book CEMETERIES OF MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOL. I, 1971.

Apparent fieldstone on south side of Hale Road, south of Lipscomb Cemetery. This stone is lying in an area that has no rocks naturally appearing in the soil surface area. However, there is no evidence of a grave depression in the immediate vicinity, but old maps indicate an unnamed cemetery at the location.

After the above caption was created, the Hancock Cemetery (62-2) was visited. It is a separate cemetery, lying in Test Area 3, about 300 yards west of this site.



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**In the background to the right (west) of the stone is a clump of trees on a small knoll with rocks  
indicating a very likely grave or two. Those rocks are in the photo entitled Fieldstone\_2 of this folder.**



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**Fieldstone on top of tree-covered knoll, which appears to be a small cemetery area. More stones are indicated just beneath the surface, as if a grave may have been covered with rocks here.**

This site is quite small for a cemetery, but it is the only apparent burial area near where several maps indicate an old cemetery to be located. The large stones or boulders probably were brought to the site to cover graves, but no obvious grave depressions were noticed when visited in 2002.



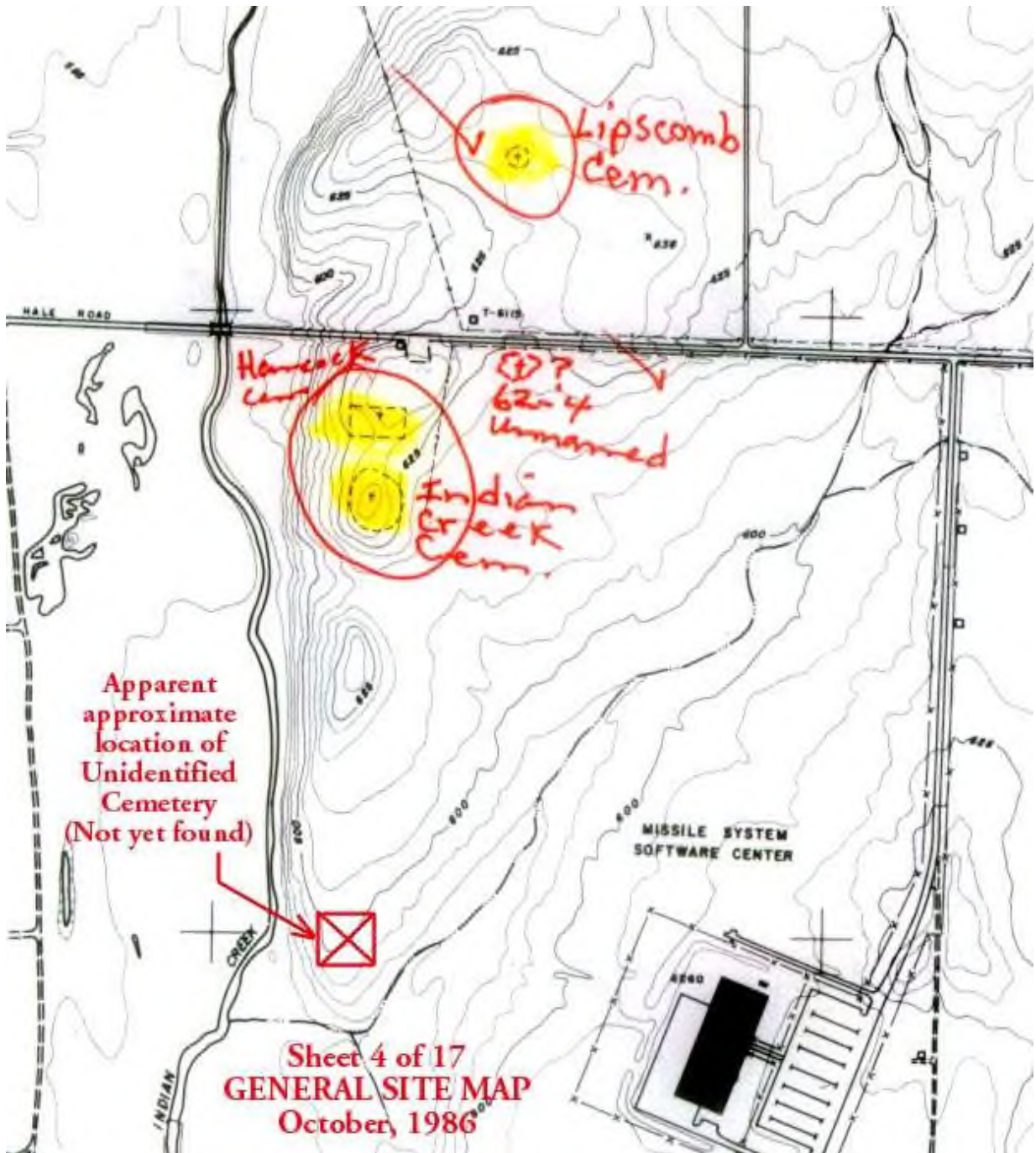
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**Rock-strewn area at top of a tree-covered knoll, indicating a possible old cemetery site.  
This site is just west of the Redstone Airfield, on the south side of Hale Road.**

If the site is a cemetery, then it is expected that not more than half a dozen graves could be underneath the small grove of trees. Of course, there could well be more graves in the field, but there was no indication of other graves to be seen in 2002. The basis for examining this site as a cemetery is strictly from evidence on some older maps. However, the 1998 Southern Engineering map also shows the site as a cemetery:



While the Southern Engineering Map shows the “Unnamed 62-4 Cemetery, it failed to show either the Hancock (62-2) or the Indian Creek Cemetery (62-3). Cemetery 62-4 is no doubt the one shown on the Southern Engineering map because it is positioned slightly to the east of the Lipscomb Cemetery, south of Hale Road. Both Hancock and Indian Creek Cemeteries are west of the Lipscomb Cemetery. However, the Southern Engineering map introduces another cemetery mystery. There is another cemetery symbol south-southwest of the Unnamed 62-4 Cemetery, shown as being on the line between the NW/4 and the SW/4 of Section 25, but also located on the extreme western edge of Section 25. One other clue to its location is that it is shown as being just to the east of a bend in the creek, where Indian Creek turns back to the southwest after traveling south of the Unnamed 62-4 Cemetery. The 1987 Base Information Maps, Sheet 4 of 17 shows the area clearly, but even it omits some of the cemetery locations:



The location of the Unidentified Cemetery is sketched on the map excerpt based upon the bend in the creek. It should be located a few hundred yards behind the Missile System Software Center, Building 6260. No search for this cemetery has yet been undertaken. Of course, it is possible that the Southern Engineering Map positioned the cemetery symbol for the Hancock & Indian Creek Cemeteries in the wrong place, especially when one

considers that they put the symbol for the Green Grove Cemetery underneath Interstate Highway 565. (See the northwest corner of the arsenal boundary, in Section 14. The Green Grove Cemetery is actually in the southwest corner of Section 14, at least a quarter mile south of the interstate highway.)

Even if the maps are in error for both cemeteries that were not marked on the Base Information Maps, it is likely that there is a basis for at least one of them to be as shown in Section 25. The one nearest to Hale Road at least is known to have land surface features that are common to cemetery sites. The southernmost site may also have similar (or even more marked) surface features, but since the area has not yet been searched, that cannot be confirmed at this time. For now, the focus will remain on the site identified as the Unnamed Cemetery 62-4. With no known name for it on old maps, land records provide the best approach to learn of its possible history. The book **OLD LAND RECORDS OF MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA**, by Margaret Matthews Cowart, gives the names of the first purchasers of the land from the U. S. Government, after it became available for legal sales in February of 1818. For the Northwest Quarter of Section 25 in Township 4 South, Range 2 West, that purchaser was Elijah H. Boardman. Elijah also bought other parcels, so there is no particular reason to assume that he would have lived on this quarter section, as opposed to any other. In fact, many landowners resided in Huntsville and farmed the lands remotely, using slaves with foremen in those days.

Elijah's neighboring landowners included John Boardman, Eldred Rawlins, Isaac Inman, James Manning, and **Nathaniel Terry**. Eldred Rawlins, James Manning, and Isaac Inman all are associated with other cemeteries on the arsenal, but the name "Nathaniel Terry" may give clues to Elijah's life and motivations. The Terry connection will be discussed after examination of the **OLD LAND RECORDS** insert below, followed by close inspection of the **INDEX TO LANDS** inserted immediately afterward:

TOWNSHIP 4 South		RANGE 2 West		HUNTSVILLE MERIDIAN				
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT		AREA		UNITED STATES TITLE		Date of Sale Location or Grant	Number of Certificate or Warrant	Date of Military Act
PART OF SECTION	Section	Acres	100ths	TO WHOM SOLD OR GRANTED				

Page 104 continued

North East ¼	24	636.67		James Manning, Asse				
North West ¼	"	159.17		John Boardman	3 Feb 1818		3033	
South East ¼	"	159.17		Elijah H. Boardman, Asse	28 Dec 1827		2117	
South West ¼	"	159.17		Elijah H. Boardman, Asse	3 Feb 1818		2403	
Page 105	25	636.40		Elijah H. Boardman, Asse	3 Feb 1818		2402	
North East ¼	"	159.10		George P. Harrell, Asse				
North West ¼	"	159.10		Elijah H. Boardman, Asse	3 Feb 1818		15	
South East ¼	"	159.10		Eldred Rawlins, Asse	3 Feb 1818		1	
South West ¼	"	159.10		Eldred Rawlins, Asse	3 Feb 1818		16	
North East ¼	26	645.95		Eldred Rawlins, Asse	3 Feb 1818		264	
North West ¼	"	161.49		Elijah H. Boardman, Asse	3 Feb 1818		468	
South East ¼	"	161.49		Isaac Inman	3 Feb 1818		1123	
South West ¼	"	161.49		Nathaniel Terry, Asse	10 Jun 1831		1073	
				Name Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	
*Letter Secretary of State dated 6-26-42								
"On April 28, 1942, Patent No. 1113759								
based on GLO 08866, issued in the name of								
Nathaniel Terry for the SW¼ Sec 26, T4S,								
R2W, Huntsville Meridian, Alabama contain-								
ing 161.49."								
				Nathaniel Terry	30 Jun 1831		1159	
*By US Gov't to Nathaniel Terry, April 28,								
1942 Patent No. 1113759								
North East ¼	27	630.96		John W. Looney, Asse	1 Jun 1831		632	
North West ¼	"	157.74		Charles Betts	3 Feb 1818		478	
South East ¼	"	157.74		Charles Betts, Asse	3 Feb 1818		483	
E½ of SW¼	"	78.87		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
W½ of SW¼	"	78.87		*River Impts Charles Betts	2 Feb 1830/46		*Vol 6, p422	
				State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
				*River Impts Charles Betts	2 Feb 1830		*Vol 5, p 288	
Page 106	28	648.71						
North East ¼	"	162.18		Robert Weakley	3 Feb 1818		326	
E½ of NW¼	"	81.09		James H. Weakley, Asse	3 Feb 1818		327	
W½ of NW¼	"	81.09		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
				*River Impts Hardeman Jones	23 Jul 1830			
				Same also	1 Jan 1968		*Vol 10, p356	
South East ¼	"	162.18		Charles Betts, Asse	3 Feb 1818		481	
E½ of SW¼	"	81.09		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
				*River Impts Charles Collier	6 Jul 1830			
				Same-also Wm. H. Blackwell	12 Jun 1837		*Vol 3, p248	
W½ of SW¼	"	81.09		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
				*River Impts Charles Collier	6 Jul 1830			
				Same-also Wm. H. Blackwell	12 Jun 1837		*Vol 3, p248	
E½ of NE¼	29	600.76		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
W½ of NE¼	"	75.09½		*River Impts A. N. Watkins	30 Jun 1830		*Vol 3, p570	
				State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
W½ of NE¼	"	75.09½		*River Impts A. N. Watkins	30 Jun 1830		*Vol 3, p572	
				State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
E½ of NW¼	"	75.09½		*River Impts A. N. Watkins	30 Jun 1830		*Vol 3, p572	
W½ of NW¼	"	75.09½		State	23 May 1828		*Memo	
				*River Impts A. N. Watkins	30 Jun 1830		*Vol 3, p571	

Information in script appears on the copy from the office of the Secretary of State of Alabama.

*FACING PAGE	FUND	STATE TITLE TO WHOM CONVEYED	WHEN CONVEYED	Number of State Transfer or Conveyance	WHERE RECORDED		MEMORANDUM
					VOL.	PAGE	

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## **A Brief History Of The American Asylum, At Hartford, For The Education And Instruction Of The Deaf And Dumb**

DATE: 1893

<sup>1</sup>In the year 1807 Alice, the youngest daughter of Mason F. Cogswell, M.D., of Hartford, Conn., a man eminent in his profession and in philanthropic works, became deaf through scarlet fever. Anxious for the education of this beloved child, Dr. Cogswell appealed to the General Association of the Congregational Clergymen of Connecticut to aid him in ascertaining the number of persons in the State afflicted in like manner, and at a meeting of the association, held at Sharon, in June, 1812, it was reported by a committee previously appointed for the purpose, that there were *eighty-four* deaf and dumb persons within the limits of the State. If a like proportion of deaf-dumbness existed in other States there were probably *four hundred* such persons in New England, and in all the United States about *two thousand*. Surely enough of these must be of school age to sustain a good school on this side of the Atlantic.

<sup>2</sup>Bringing these facts to the attention of his wealthy and influential friends, Dr. Cogswell succeeded in interesting them in the project of establishing a school for their education.

<sup>3</sup>On the 13th of April, 1815, the following gentlemen met by invitation at his house, viz.: “Ward Woodbridge, Esq., Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., Henry Hudson, Esq., **Hon. Nathaniel Terry**, John Caldwell, Esq., Daniel Buck, Esq., Joseph Battell, Esq. (of Norfolk), Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D., and **Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet**.” After prayer by Dr. Strong invoking the Divine blessing upon their deliberations, and after a full discussion of the practicability of sending some suitable person to Europe to study the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Woodbridge were appointed a committee to ascertain the name of some suitable person, who would consent to go, and to obtain subscriptions to defray his expenses. In one day Mr. Woodbridge, who was one of the leading business men of Hartford, raised sufficient funds for the purpose. The Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet, a graduate of Yale College and of Andover Theological Seminary, was solicited to make the journey and fit himself to take up the new enterprise. On the 15th of April, 1815, he signified to the committee his willingness to do so, and on the 25th day of May he sailed for Europe. It is not necessary in this brief history to recount the story so often told of the obstacles encountered by Mr. Gallaudet in England and Scotland in his

endeavor to acquire the method of instruction in use there, and of the open-armed hospitality extended to him by the Abbe De l’Epee at Paris, where every facility was afforded him to accomplish the purpose for which he had crossed the Atlantic. Having secured as his assistant Laurent Clerc, who had been a brilliant pupil and, later, a teacher in the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris, Mr. Gallaudet returned to New York August 10, 1816. These two spent the following eight months in visiting prominent places throughout the country to obtain subscriptions and to interest the general public in the cause of deaf-mute education, the accomplished deaf-mute exciting universal wonder and admiration.

<sup>4</sup>While Mr. Gallaudet was abroad, friends at home were active in forwarding the project. At the session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, held at Hartford, in May, 1816, an act of incorporation was passed in accordance with the petition of sixty-three citizens of Hartford, who, with their associates, were by it “formed into, constituted, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, with the rights and powers usually granted to incorporations for educational purposes.”

<sup>5</sup>Under this charter the school was opened at Hartford, April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, increasing within a year to thirty-three, the first permanent school for the education of deaf-mutes in America.

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The inclusion of Rev. Gallaudet in this history indicates that a **Nathaniel Terry** had an interface with Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, namesake of Gallaudet University in Washington DC, a world-renowned institution for the deaf. This connection of Madison County to Gallaudet may possibly be comparable to the story of Hellen Keller in Tuscumbia. Apparently, a senior Nathaniel Terry of Connecticut helped to fund Rev. Gallaudet’s travel to Europe to study how the Europeans taught their “deaf and dumb” disabled persons, and to begin the process of acquiring funding for an equivalent American institution. It should also be noted that another Madison County name, Nathan Strong was mentioned among those who met to fund Rev. Gallaudet’s travels in this regard. It may be (but not proven) that our Madison County Nathan Strong was closely related to the Connecticut man of the same name, as may have been the case with the Nathaniel Terrys. The history of Gallaudet University is not presented here, but it is easily found on the internet. However, further history of the American Asylum – Hartford is presented below:

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6 In other countries, schools of this class had been sustained entirely by private charity, and had had only transient means of support. The founders of the school at Hartford, while availing themselves of private charity to put it in operation, and demonstrate the need of it, and its ability to meet that need, at once set to work to put it on a reliable basis of support. In October, 1816, the Legislature of Connecticut was appealed to for aid and made an appropriation of five thousand dollars. In 1819, the Congress of the United States, under a motion made by Henry Clay, gave to the school twenty-three thousand acres of public land, and with the proceeds of the sale of this land grounds were secured, suitable buildings erected, and a permanent fund provided. In 1819, Massachusetts provided by legislative appropriation for the education of twenty indigent pupils here. In 1825, New Hampshire and Vermont adopted the same policy of educating their deaf-mute children here at the expense of the State. Other States soon followed this good example. Thus, through the efforts of the founders of this school the humane, just, and wise policy of educating deaf-mutes at the public expense was firmly established in this country, and has been adopted by almost every State in the Union. In some of the Western States means for the education of deaf-mutes are secured by Constitutional provision. This has put the schools for deaf-mutes in the United States on a better basis, financially, than those in any other part of the world.

**AN ACT TO  
ALTER THE  
NAME OF THE  
ASYLUM.**

88 *At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, Anno Domini 1819:*

89 Upon the petition of the “Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons,” showing to this assembly, that the said institution, although styled the Connecticut Asylum, was originally founded for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb wherever situated, and that no preference has ever been given to applicants for admission on account of their local residence. And that, in consideration that the Congress of the United States have very liberally granted, for the use of the Asylum, a township of land, and in consideration also of the contributions of charitable individuals in the other States in the Union, the members of the corporation are desirous of changing its corporate name so that in future it be called “The American Asylum at Hartford, for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.”

90 *Resolved by this Assembly, That the name and style of said corporation be and the same is hereby changed, and that hereafter it be known and called by the name and style of “The American Asylum at Hartford, for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,”* anything in the original act of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Without further definitive research, one can only surmise the motivations of Elijah Boardman in selling his land in 1844 to the American Asylum of Hartford, Connecticut. He probably had a child born “deaf and dumb” into his own family, and perhaps neighboring landowner Nathaniel Terry convinced him to send the child to the American Asylum. The cost of sending a child away to Hartford for the entire course of education would perhaps be comparable today to sending one to Harvard for many years, with associated charges for room and board. Such expenses in order to offer a “good life” to a child born “deaf and dumb” would certainly provide adequate justification for Elijah Boardman and his wife Lucretia to sell their land to the institution in return for the funds necessary to pay for the education and living expenses of the child. Elijah and Lucretia may have even gone with the child to Hartford. In any event, neither Elijah nor Lucretia were found anywhere in the United States in the 1850 census. The 1844 deed of sale to the American Asylum by Elijah and Lucretia is shown below:



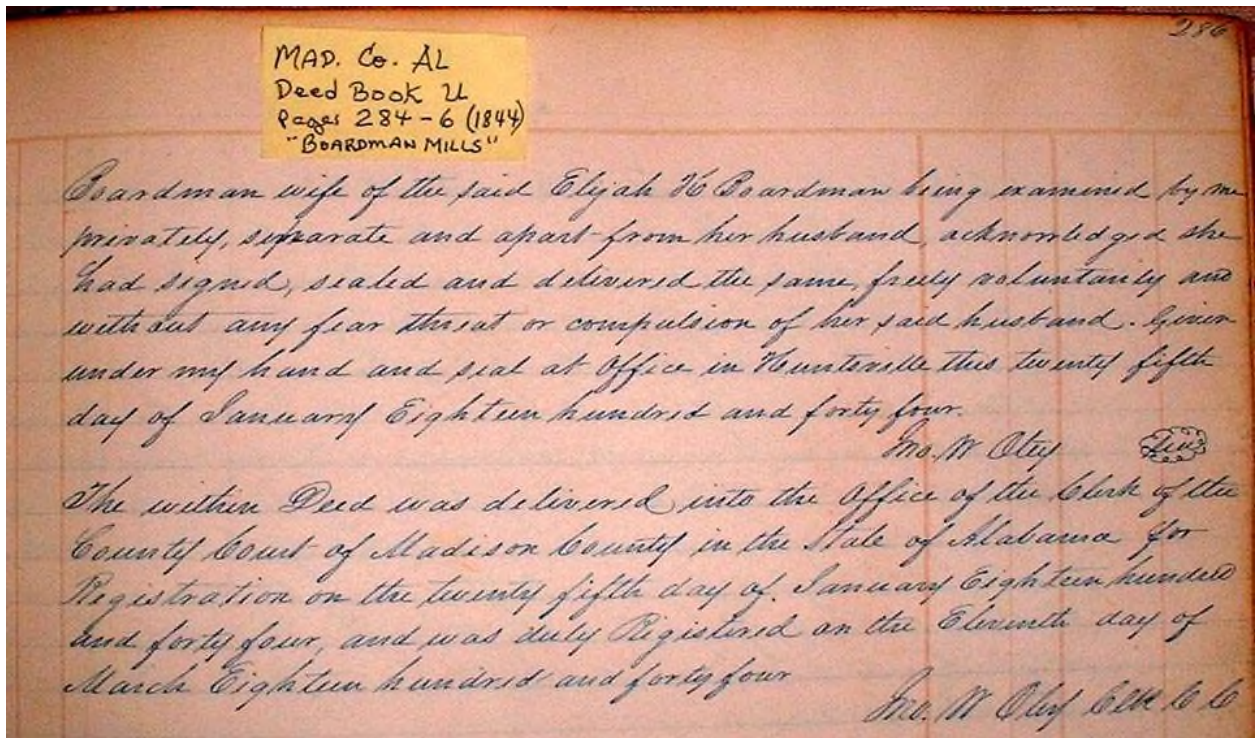
tract containing one hundred and sixty two and four  
 some hundredths of an acre. The South part of the North East  
quarter of Section twenty three of Township five of Range two  
West and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the quarter  
section corner, on the Eastern boundary of the section line, thence  
West forty chains and seventy links to the corner of the section,  
thence North twenty three chains and twenty eight links to a  
stake, thence East forty chains and fifty links to a stake in the  
section, thence South on section line twenty three chains and twenty  
sight links to the place of beginning, containing Ninety four and  
two of an acre. To have and to hold, the above described  
tract or parcel of land, with the tenements and appurtenances thereto  
unto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said party of  
the other part his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Elijah W  
Boardman and wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors and admin  
istrators, do hereby and in consideration of the premises, warrant and  
will forever defend the title to the above described and hereby grant  
possess unto the said party of the other part his heirs and assigns  
from and against themselves and all and every person or persons  
claiming or holding under them the said Elijah W Boardman and  
wife, and also against the lawful title claim or demand of all  
and every person or persons whomsoever. In Testimony whereof  
the said Elijah W Boardman and wife have hereunto subscribed  
their names and affixed their seals the day and year first  
above written.

signed, sealed and delivered  
 in the presence of  
 Elijah W Boardman  
 Lucretia Boardman

MAP. Co. AL  
 Deed Book 2L  
 Page 284-6 (1894)  
 "BARDMAN MILLS"

Before me John M. Clay Clerk of the County Court of Madison  
 County in the State of Alabama this day personally appeared  
 the within named Elijah W Boardman and acknowledged he  
 had signed, sealed and delivered the within Deed to the within  
 named Leth Lewis Comptroller of the day and year therein  
 mentioned for the purposes therein contained. Given under my  
 hand and seal at Office in Huntsville this twenty fifth day  
 of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

Before me John M. Clay Clerk of the County Court of Madison  
 County in the State of Alabama this day personally appeared  
 the within named Lucretia Boardman wife of the aforesaid  
 Elijah W Boardman and acknowledged she had signed, sealed  
 and delivered the within Deed to the aforesaid Leth  
 Lewis Comptroller of the day and year therein mentioned  
 for the purposes therein contained, and the said Lucretia



It could also be that Nathaniel Terry and Nathan Strong convinced several of their Madison County neighbors to contribute to the Asylum as simply a worthy cause. In any event, in 1844 American Asylum of Hartford became the owner of "Boardman Mills", including the NW/4 of Section 25, until it was all sold to Richard Lipscomb in 1846. Even then, Richard took out a mortgage on the land with American Asylum, indicating a continued interest in supporting the institution – or, perhaps it was merely a convenient "buy-back" mortgage for seller financing. Richard's estate transferred the land to Sarah Lipscomb (his widow) in 1856, well after his death in 1847 (date per his tombstone in the Lipscomb Cemetery, 61-2). The transactions between the Lipscomb family and the American Asylum of Hartford are show below:





corner, on the Eastern boundary of the section line, thence West forty chains, and twenty links to the centre of the section, Thence North twenty three chains and twenty eight links to a stake, Thence East forty chains and fifty links, to a stake on the section, Thence South on Section line Twenty three chains and twenty eight links to the place of beginning, Ninety four acres and 50/100 being the quantity contained in said boundaries last described, being all and the same premises conveyed to said Beth Terry as Trustee, as aforesaid by Deed from Elijah H. Boardman and wife.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the above described tract or parcel of land with the tenements and appertences thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said party of the other part, his heirs and assigns forever: And the said Beth Terry, acting in his said capacity, doth hereby covenant for and in behalf of the said Asylum in consideration of the premises, to warrant and forever defend the title to the above described and hereby granted premises unto the said party of the other part his heirs and assigns from and against him the said Beth Terry, and the said Asylum, their successors, and all and every person or persons claiming or holding under them or either of them, and also against the lawful title, claim or demand of every person and of all persons whomsoever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Beth Terry, acting in his said capacity, has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal and also the common seal of said Corporation, called the American Asylum, at Hartford, for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb, the day and year first above written.

The word "nine" in 20 line crossed Seth Terry, Commr. of (Seal) before signing.  
The fund of American Asylum at Hartford, for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb. (Seal)

State of Connecticut,

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Asylum, at Hartford for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb duly named and held at their Office, in Hartford on the 18th day of May 1846.

Beth Terry Commissioner of the fund of this Corporation, laid before the board a Deed of Sale, in fee simple, with warranty of title of "Boardmans Mill" lying in Madison County, Alabama, executed by him as Commissioner, in behalf of this institution for the consideration of Eight Thousand Dollars, to Richard Lipscomb, of said Madison County dated May 16th. A. D. 1846., and acknowledged before Erastus Smith Esqr. Commissioner of Deeds for said State of Alabama.

Voted that said deed and the same is hereby approved and confirmed.  
The above is a true copy of record, Atteste, Barzillai Hudson, Clerk.  
Atteste, Barzillai Hudson, Clerk.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, S. S.

Hartford, May 16th, A. D. 1846, BEFORE ME, Erastus Smith of said Hartford Commissioner, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds for the State of Alabama, this day personally appeared, the within named Beth Terry, and acknowledged that he had signed, sealed and delivered the within Deed to the Within named Richard Lipscomb.

MAD. G. AL  
Deed Book W  
Page 29-31 (1846)  
(Bosman 1846)

the said Terry as well for himself as Commissioners. and also as the act of said Corporation, called the American Assylum, as his and their free act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at Hartford, this sixteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty six.

(Seal) Erastus Smith, Commissioner of Deeds & C. for State of Alabama.

The foregoing Deed was delivered into the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Madison County in the State of Alabama, for registration on the sixth day of June Eighteen hundred and forty six, and was duly registered on the twenty fourth day of June, 1846.

MAD. Co. AL  
Deed Book W  
Pages 29-31 (1846)  
(BoARDSMAN Mils)

Jno W. Otey, Clk. C. C.

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of Alabama, and known as the North West Quarter of Section Twenty Four, in Township Four, of Range Two West, containing One Hundred and fifty nine 17/100 acres; The North West Quarter of Section Twenty Five, in Township Four, of Range Two West containing One Hundred and fifty nine 10/100 acres; The South West Quarter of Section Twenty Four, in Township Four, of Range Two West, containing One Hundred and fifty nine 17/100 acres; The South East Quarter of Section Twenty Four, in Township Four, of Range Two West, containing One Hundred and Sixty One 49/100 acres; The S. E. 1/4 of Section 23, in Township Four, Range Two East, containing 161 67/100 acres; The South part of the North East Quarter of Section Twenty Three in Township Four, of Range Two West, and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the Quarter Section corner, on the Eastern boundary of the Section line, Thence West, forty chains, and seventy links to the centre of the section; Thence North twenty three chains, and twenty eight links to a stake; Thence East forty chains and fifty links to a stake in the section; Thence South on the section line twenty three chains and twenty eight links to the place of beginning; Ninety four and fifty hundredths of an acre being the quantity contained in said boundaries last described; Being all and the entire tract of land, heretofore conveyed by said Seth Terry, Commissioner, as aforesaid to the said Richard Lipscomb, bearing date, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1846, together with all and singular, the premises and appertinances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the before described and hereby granted land and premises, unto the said Seth Terry, as Commissioner, as aforesaid, and to his successors in Office, and to their assigns forever, for the use aforesaid, provided always and these presents are upon the express condition, that if the said of the first part, shall pay to the said party of the second part, or his successor, or assigns, the said sum of Eight thousand Dollars, in the payments, and at the times, and place, mentioned in the said before recited bond and condition thereto, together with the interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable annually, at the time and place mentioned in said Bond, and condition thereto, so that there shall be no default in the payment, either of the principle or interest mentioned in said condition of said Bond.

Then these presents shall cease, determine, and be null and void.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS AND SEALS, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

MAD. Co. AL  
Deed Book W  
page 52-3 (1846)

Richard Lipscomb. (Seal)  
Sarah Lipscomb. (Seal)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

MADISON COUNTY, S.S. PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, Elijah Hansbrough, an acting Justice of the Peace, for said County of Madison, and State of Alabama, Richard Lipscomb, and Sarah Lipscomb, his wife. And the said Richard Lipscomb acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the foregoing Deed of Mortgage, to the said Seth Terry, Commissioner, & C., on the day of the thereof for the purposes therein contained. And the said Sarah Lipscomb, being by me examined, separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she signed, sealed and delivered the same, on the day of the date thereof, to the said Seth Terry, Commr., & C. for the purposes therein contained, freely, and voluntarily, without any fear, threats or compulsion of her said husband.

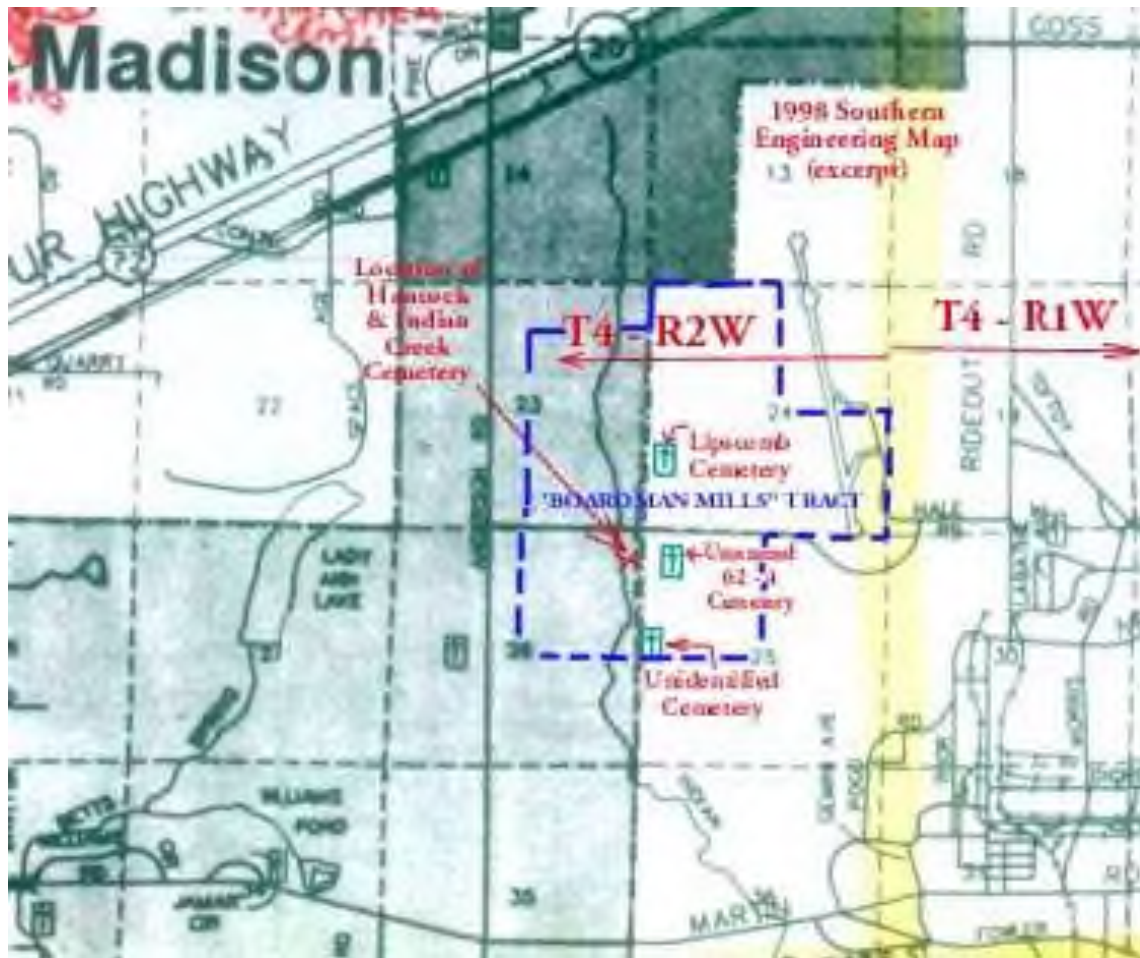
Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of June A. D. 1846.

Elijah Hansbrough, J. P.  
Justice of the Peace. (Seal)

The foregoing Deed of Mortgage was delivered into the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, of Madison County in the State of Alabama, for registration on the eleventh day of August, Eighteen Hundred and forty six, and was duly registered on the said Eleventh day of August, 1846, in Deed Book. W. pages 52 and 53.

John W. Otey, Clk., C.C.

Note that Lipscomb neighbor Richard Holding (“Holden”) provided financial security for the transactions. It may be that there was some blood or marriage relationship between the two families, since such a heavy financial burden of the times would not be undertaken lightly, even among affluent plantation owners. However, it is known that Richard Holding’s wife was a Martin by birth, not a Lipscomb, per the inscription on her tombstone. The Boardman Mills tract, as bought by the Lipscombs and described in the foregoing deeds, is outlined on the map segment inserted below:



In 1869, Sarah Lipscomb transferred title of the NW/4 of Section 25 to Caroline Lipscomb. According to the 1860 census, Caroline was the first wife of Sarah’s son John Lipscomb. Since the marriage records of Madison County do not contain listings for John Lipscomb, it is unknown when he

married Caroline, or what her maiden surname was. However, it is known that he married at some time afterward to Orra / Oregon / Orrie Cartwright, who was a daughter of Martha / Mary Cartwright and a granddaughter of John Cartwright. (Orra was 23 years younger than John Lipscomb.) John Cartwright was an early pioneer of the land that became arsenal property, and he is also associated with early history of the land around the town of Madison.



Old section, Madison City Cemetery, Dec. 2001.  
Westmoreland - Lipscomb - Cartwright area beside Mill Rd.

John T. Lipscomb was born in Virginia, the son of Richard Lipscomb, who is buried on Redstone Arsenal in the Lipscomb Cemetery, SW/4, S24-T4S-R2W. Apparently, the family moved from Virginia to Madison County, AL, in 1830-1, from birthplaces and ages of the children.

Orra C. Lipscomb was Oregon ("Orrie") Cartwright, dau. of Hezekiah Bradley Cartwright and his 2nd wife, Martha Vaughan Bailey. Hezekiah married the widow Bailey after his first wife (Martha Gray) died in 1850 of typhoid fever. Martha A. V. B. Cartwright is buried nearby. Hezekiah is buried in the Cartwright Cemetery on Palmer Road, where his parents John & Mary Cartwright owned land and are believed to be buried.



The 1860 census shows the Lipscomb families of Sarah and John (with Caroline) living in the area around the town of Madison, which could well still be on their pre-arsenal property southeast of that town.

Page No. 11 Madison County

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in South Western Division, in the County of Madison of Alabama enumerated by me, on the 1 day of June 1860. 1860

Post Office Madison Station Microfilm Frame 73

1	2	3	Sex and Color			7	Value of Estate		10
			4	5	6		8	9	
		<u>Louis</u> (Lanier - Continued)							<u>Alabama</u>
		<u>David E.</u>							"
		<u>John F.</u>							"
		<u>Isaac J.</u>							"
57	58	<u>Elice J. Lanier</u>				<u>Farmer</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
11	12	<u>Wesley Dutton</u>				<u>Business</u>		<u>10,000</u>	<u>Alabama</u>
		<u>Catherine E.</u>							"
		<u>William</u>							"
		<u>Engenia E.</u>							"
		<u>John J.</u>							"
59	90	<u>Sarah Lipscomb</u>				<u>Farmer</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
		<u>Micahatas</u>				<u>Labourer</u>		<u>5,000</u>	<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Margaret</u>						<u>12,000</u>	"
		<u>Clara</u>						<u>15,000</u>	"
90	91	<u>John Lipscomb</u>				<u>Farmer</u>		<u>3,000</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
		<u>Marceline</u>							"
		<u>Richard L.</u>							<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Robert W.</u>							"
		<u>William J.</u>							"
91	92	<u>John J. Jackson</u>				<u>Business</u>		<u>10,000</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
		<u>John H.</u>							<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Andrew P.</u>							"
92	93	<u>Caral Harley</u>				<u>Farmer</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
		<u>Caral Solomon</u>							<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Robert H.</u>							"
		<u>Leodiman</u>							"
93	94	<u>Mary Kestrel</u>				<u>Farmer</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
94	95	<u>Margaret Sney</u>				<u>Farmer</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>37,500</u>	<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Lajah F.</u>							"
		<u>Bosa J.</u>							"
		<u>John</u>							"
		<u>Alice</u>							"
		<u>Calif.</u>							"
95	96	<u>Samuel H. Maloy</u>				<u>Merchant</u>		<u>10,000</u>	"
		<u>Martha G.</u>							"
		<u>Lillian</u>							"
96	97	<u>Madison S. Pangborn</u>				<u>Business</u>		<u>2,000</u>	<u>Ala</u>
97	98	<u>Orvil M. Hundley</u>				<u>Business</u>	<u>17,500</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>Ala</u>
		<u>Mary E.</u>							"

According to the **INDEX TO LANDS**, Caroline sold the NW/4 of Section 25 to Orville M. Hundley. Orville is also shown as a nearby “Head of Household” in the 1860 census page above. Moreover, he is further discussed in the Summary Report for the Clark Cemetery, 65-2. After Orville, the land came under the ownership of Jacob and John Hertzler (1870s). The Hertzlers were pioneers of the town of Madison also. One of the old mansions along Front Street in Madison is the old Hertzler house.

After the Hertzlers, the land was owned by Thomas J. & Robert A. McClelland (1881), then passing to Octavia Wiggins in 1885. Octavia was the wife of Richard Wiggins, as shown by the marriage index record below, downloaded from the Madison County Records Center website.

<a href="#">Wiggins, Richard A.</a>	<a href="#">Bass, Octavia A.</a>	<a href="#">Vol. 5 p. 290</a>	<a href="#">14 Jan 1867</a>
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Richard Wiggins was a son of James Wiggins, who had a plantation on what is now the east side of Wall Triana Highway and south of Martin Road. The old Wiggins family cemetery is there, behind what was once the Chrysler complex, now owned by Siemens. Octavia Wiggins sold the land to W. T. Duncan and Jackson Rand in 1886. The census records for them do not show either of them as living on the pre-arsenal land. W. T. Duncan lived in the Maysville area, and Jackson Rand lived in Huntsville, but he was listed as a “Farmer” by occupation.



In 1891 Ann C. Rowe became the owner of the NW/4 of Section 25. She was listed as a cousin of N. M. Rowe in the 1880 census:

**D.**

Page No. 12  
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 24  
 Enumeration Dist. No. 209

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.  
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.  
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Patricias Log Bent 7, in the County of Madison, State of Alabama, enumerated by me on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1880. *J. M. Heston*

In Class	Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Parents		
							Father	Mother	Both
	George B 7 1	M	14		Farmer	ala	ala	ala	
	Elihu B 11 1	M	11		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Alice B 11 1	F	11		Daughter	ala	ala	ala	
95 95	Rowe - Harriet F 26	F	26		Cook	ala	ala	ala	
	Song Edwin B 5 5	M	5		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Song Mary B 7 2	F	7		Daughter	ala	ala	ala	
	Banker Harmon B 1 1	M	1		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Banker Harmon B 7 25	M	7		Brother	ala	ala	ala	
	Alice B 11 6	F	11		Son	ala	ala	ala	
96 96	Rowe - Ann F 30	F	30		Farmer	ala	va	va	
	Alice w 9 30	F	9		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Ann w 3 3	F	3		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Margaret 2 1	F	2		Daughter	ala	ala	ala	
	Mattie w 7 40	F	7		Son	ala	va	ala	
	Louise w 4 35	F	4		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Ann C w 4 50	F	4		Son	ala	va	va	
	William F 20 59	M	20		Brother	ala	va	va	
	Mason John R w 11 16	M	11		Son	ala	ala	ala	
	Jane F 9	F	9		Son	ala	va	va	
	Banker Sam B 11 13	M	11		Daughter	ala	ala	ala	
98 98	Strawler Jacob B 11 10	M	11		Farmer	ala	ala	ala	
	Harriet B 7 45	F	7		Cook	ala	ala	ala	

Ann's age is given as 30 (born in 1850, in Alabama of parents born in Virginia), and there is no indication that she could be married in the 1880 record. However, she is not found under that name in the 1870 or 1900 censuses, so nothing else is known of her. Still, she was obviously one of the Rowe family that lived between the southern end of today's international airport and the town of Triana. The Rowe family cemetery is on the banks of Bradford Creek's Barren Branch where it crosses under Wall - Triana Highway.



**1830 MADISON COUNTY, AL**  
 Microfilm Frame # 136  
*R. Clifton* by the Marshal of the *Northern* District (or Territory) of *Ala.*

SLAVES										FREE COLORED PERSONS										TOTAL	
MALES					FEMALES					MALES					FEMALES						
Under 5 yrs of age	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	Under 5 yrs of age	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	Under 5 yrs of age	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	Under 5 yrs of age	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25		
100	100	75	50	90	1	125	177	646	526	90	10	4	10	9	5	3	3	0	6	6	12762
6	6	7	2	1	2	2	3	1	2												37
10	9	7	7	2	23	15	10	6	1												95
3	6	1			7	3	2	2													32
3	5	7	3		12	2	2	1		(Slave Count for Elijah Boardman)					Total Household					39	
2	2	1	1		1	1	3														17
3	2						1														10
1			1		1	1	1														10
								1													9
							1														9
							1														7
								1													8
																					7
3		1		1	1	1	1	1													16
1	6		1		3	4	1	1													77
5	2	3	2		6	4	3	1													39
3	11	9	6	1	7	5	4	2	2												62
6	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	1													9
3	2				6	2	1	1													15
3	1	1			3	2		1													23
2														1							3
1	4			1	1	1	1														12
2		1	1		3	3	2														16
1	4	16	3				2							1							33
3	2		2		4	3	3														32
																					4

This page of the 1830 census shows that Elijah Boardman had 35 slaves. If any of them are buried on his old land holdings, then they are more likely to be in the Hancock Cemetery and/or the unknown cemetery in the southern portion of the NW/4 of Section 25.

(No. 4.)

SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the div

1840 Madison County, AL		FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.																				
NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Total	MALES												FEMALES								
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 and up	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
<i>Wright Jones</i>	117	72	32	33	152	64	31	23	7	4					113	55	57	63	30	65	26	21
<i>John R Beach</i>		1	2	1	2	1									2				1			
<i>John Allen</i>					2			1									1	1				1
<i>Elijah Boardman</i>							2								1							1
<i>John A Lewis</i>	2							1								1	2					1
<i>Mahida Foster</i>	1		1	1												1	1	2	1			1
<i>James J Sneyan</i>	2	2				1	1								1					2		
<i>William A Pivers</i>								1										1		1		
<i>Elias P Smith</i>					2		1									1		1				1
<i>Mary Tenney</i>			1													1	1					1
<i>John G Scott</i>	2	1		1	2		1								1				1			1
<i>Elisha H Rice</i>	1		1	1		1	1								2	1			1	1		
<i>Daniel A Bradford</i>		2		1			1								1	1				1		
<i>James Gaston</i>		1	1			1	1											2		1		
<i>William Weaver</i>	2					1										1			1			1
<i>Robert Edwards</i>			1	1	1		2									1						1
<i>Robt S Manning</i>			1		3	1																1
<i>Stephen Haynes</i>						1																1
<i>Pleasant B Robinson</i>	2					1														1		
<i>Francis H Newman</i>	1					1									2					1		
<i>Berkley Franko</i>	1				2	3										1			2			
<i>William B Loyd</i>					2										1				1			
<i>Richmond Ferral</i>																						
<i>Samuel Collett</i>			1	1		1	1								3	2			1	1		
<i>John Murwell</i>						1	1													2		
<i>David E Manidier</i>										1												
<i>John Mitchell</i>	2						1								1				1			1
<i>Isaac Burton</i>					1		1															
<i>Thomas Cain</i>	1		1		1				1										2			1
<i>A J Heathors</i>	1		3	3	1	1	1											2		1		
<i>Caroline Howard</i>	1	2		1	7														2			1
<i>John Blewins</i>	3	1	1				1								1	2	1				1	
	131	92	66	34	23	79	48	35	18	4	1				128	94	69	75	95	74	54	23

South half of Madison County

1840 Madison County, AL Microfilm Frame #155

by the Marshal of the *North*

SLAVES												TOTAL
MALES						FEMALES						
Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 and upwards	
260	314	215	101	32		332	264	173	96	26		2842
	1	1				1	1	1				15
3			1			3	1		1			14
		1				2	2	1				10
1	3		1				1	1	1			17
5	1		1			2	3	1	2			24
1	2	1	1			3	2	2				21
1	1	1				1	2		1			10
							1		1			8
						1		1				6

(This page of the 1840 census shows that Elijah Boardman had 6 slaves.)

Elijah Boardman's dwindling slave population may be another example of several other instances where slaves were either freed or sold off before the Civil War. Elijah's 1840 household had 4 female slaves, who were probably household servants. The one male slave was probably a husband to one of the household servants, and he may have been utilized as a butler in the Boardman house. It is highly doubtful that Elijah would have continued farming with so few slaves, and he seems to have sold all of his land before 1850, perhaps retiring into Huntsville or going to Hartford, Connecticut. Wherever he went, he was not found, nor was Lucretia, in the 1850 U. S. census records.



Of course, Elijah is not the only owner who could have buried people in the cemetery at the north of the NW/4 of Section 25. The Lipscomb family owned the land after Elijah and through the time of the Civil War. The Richard Lipscomb estate was shown in the 1850 census with 34 slaves.

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in 36 Robert in the County of Prince George of Virginia, enumerated by me, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1850. C. B. Kenningham.

NAME OF SLAVE OWNERS	DESCRIPTION.						SEX	AGE	REMARKS	NAME OF SLAVE OWNERS	DESCRIPTION.						SEX	AGE	REMARKS
	1	2	3	4	5	6					7	8	9	10	11	12			
<u>Richard Roberts</u>	1	5	7	13						<u>Richard Roberts Esq</u>	1	6	m	13					
	1	5	7	14							1	6	2	13					
	1	6	7	14							1	1	m	13					
	1	4	7	14							1	7	m	13					
	1	7	7	14							1	7	m	13					
	1	6	7	13							1	1	7	13					
	1	10	7	13							1	5	m	13					
	1	8	m	13							1	1/2	m	13					
	1	35	m	13							1	12	m	13					
	1	27	7	13							1	8	m	13					
	1	8	m	13							1	5	7	13					
	1	50	m	13							1	65	m	13					
	1	60	7	13							1	60	m	13					
	1	20	m	13							1	30	m	13					
	1	15	7	13							1	22	m	13					
	1	12	7	13							1	25	m	13					
	1	13	m	13							1	13	m	13					
	1	12	m	13							1	15	m	13					
	1	14	7	13							1	11	m	13					
<u>John Bowdler</u>	1	14	7	13							1	10	m	13					
<u>Richard Roberts Esq</u>	1	46	m	13							1	10	m	13					
	1	40	7	13							1	3	m	13					
	1	38	7	13							1	50	7	13					
	1	46	7	13							1	43	7	13					
	1	40	7	13							1	32	7	13					
	1	36	m	13							1	23	5	13					
	1	32	7	13							1	30	7	13					
	1	23	m	13							1	22	7	13					
	1	24	m	13							1	15	7	13					
	1	60	7	13							1	11	7	13					
	1	22	m	13							1	14	7	13					
	1	24	m	13							1	12	7	13					
	1	22	m	13							1	11	7	13					
	1	24	7	13							1	13	7	13					
	1	20	7	13							1	12	7	13					
	1	20	m	13							1	10	7	13					
	1	16	7	13							1	8	7	13					
	1	16	7	13							1	7	7	13					
	1	14	7	13							1	4	m	13					
	1	12	m	13							1	3	m	13					
	1	12	m	13							1	2	7	13					
	1	12	m	13							1	1	m	13					
	1	10	m	13							1	1/2	m	13					

In the 1860 census, Richard's widow Sarah is shown as owning 16 slaves. Her son Theophilus was shown as owning 3, as was daughter Margaret and also daughter Sarah "Jr.". Her son John T. Lipscomb was listed as the owner of either 5 or 8 – the record is not clearly written. That gave a total for the Lipscomb family of 29 (or 32?) slaves just before the Civil War led to their freedom.

SCHEDULE 2—Slave Inhabitants in 1st Division in the County of Madison State of Alabama, enumerated by me, on the 8 day of June, 1860. Thos. G. Spence Ass't Marshal.

I	DESCRIPTION				Fugitive from the State.	Number enumerated.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Inhabitants.	I	DESCRIPTION				Fugitive from the State.	Number enumerated.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Inhabitants.			
	Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.						Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.							
1	<u>John J. Fletcher</u>	1	60	m	B						1	15	f	B						
2		3	60	m	B							1	18	m	B					
3		2	35	m	B							1	9	f	B					
4		1	32	m	B							1	5	f	B					
5		1	36	m	B							1	4	f	B					
6		1	33	m	B							1	3	m	B					
7		1	24	m	B							1	7/2	f	B			13		
8		1	20	m	B							<u>Sarah Lipscomb</u>	1	55	m	B				
9		1	18	m	m								1	50	m	B				
10		1	15	m	m								1	40	m	B				
11		1	28	m	B								1	33	m	B				
12		1	16	m	B								1	32	m	B				
13		1	30	f	m								1	30	m	B				
14		1	15	m	m								1	18	m	m				
15		1	10	f	B								1	18	m	B				
16		1	5	m	B								2	45	f	B				
17		1	2	m	m								1	35	f	B				
18		1	20	f	m								1	28	f	B				
19		1	2	f	m								1	35	f	B				
20		1	22	m	m								1	7	f	B				
21		1	28	f	B								1	4	m	B				
22		1	10	f	B								1	2	f	B			6	
23		1	1	f	B								<u>Theophalar Lipscomb</u>	1	60	f	B			
24		1	2	f	B									1	30	f	B			
25		1	9	m	B									1	12	f	B			1
26		1	30	f	B								<u>Margaret Lipscomb</u>	1	50	f	B			
27		1	45	f	B									1	34	m	B			
28		1	35	f	B									1	28	f	B			1
29		1	2	f	B								<u>Sarah Lipscomb jr</u>	1	35	f	B			
30		1	40	f	B									1	20	m	B			1
31		1	40	f	m								<u>Jac. O. Lipscomb</u>	1	32	f	B			
32		1	18	f	m									1	20	m	B			
33		1	10	m	B									1	7	m	B			
34		1	10	f	B									1	6	f	B			
35		1	8	m	m									1	2	f	B			1
36		1	5	m	B								<u>William Holding</u>	1	5	m	B			
37		1	3	m	B									1	35	m	B			
38		1	2	f	B									1	36	f	B			
39		1	45	f	B									1	60	m	B			
40		1	17	f	B									1	40	f	B			

During the time between the 1850 and the 1860 censuses, it appears that some of the slaves either died or were sold or escaped, from the difference between the slave counts. IF the slaves died, then they could have been buried in the little site in the NW/4 of Section 25. However, that is doubtful, since these apparent graves have large rocks or boulders to cover the graves, and that practice has not been seen in other known slave cemeteries. Moreover, the Lipscomb Cemetery, 61-2, has plenty of room around the Lipscomb graves to hold their slaves as well. That would be more in keeping with a not common practice of the time – using a single cemetery to inter both the plantation owner’s family members and the slaves. Of course, the slaves were typically put in a separate section, with the owner’s family graves typically well marked and central to their cemetery, while slaves had no markers. That pattern pretty well fits the Lipscomb Cemetery, so it is considered more likely that the Unnamed 62-4 Cemetery was used for the white family members of the Boardman family. Perhaps even the “deaf and dumb” child of Elijah was buried there.

Without any firm proofs found to date, only conjecture and deductions from small clues can point to any conclusions. However, if a name were to be selected for the cemetery in the absence of proof to the contrary, it would seem most appropriate to commemorate the name of Elijah Boardman here. While it is possible that Elijah himself is buried here, it is not likely. However, it is likely that one or more of the members of his family are there, so without any other monument in the county to commemorate the life of this pioneer who helped America to provide education for the deaf (and “dumb”), it would be good to call the site the **“Boardman Cemetery, 62-4”**.

Prepared by John P. Rankin, September 9, 2005; Revised September 14, 2005