

was familiar with "... that portion that lies in Mullins Flat." He further, in response to the 2nd question put to him, stated that "... the land [of the estate of Henry Jordan] is cut in to two parts and detached." This last statement seems to affirm that there was a separate portion of land not in Mullins Flat. However, it may simply be that Mr. Horton was indicating that even the parcels in the Mullins Flat area were separated into two detached parcels. The latter interpretation is preferred, since a plot of the known descriptions of the locations of the parcels in Mullins Flat does in fact show that three of the tracts were contiguous, while one was separated to the west of the others. In any event, the statements of Mr. Horton do affirm that Henry Jordan owned land with which Mr. Horton was not familiar. George Horton owned land on the southern part of the arsenal, so it is not at all unusual that he would not be familiar with lands on the northern portion of the arsenal area, west of the primary roads to Huntsville from where Mr. Horton lived.

George Horton certainly must have become familiar with the Meeting House Tract during the proceedings of the Jordan estate settlement, because he bought that tract as the "highest and last bidder" for that land during its auction on the courthouse steps in 1845. It is interesting to note that George W. Fennell and James B. Jordan were his sureties for that purchase, since both of them were related to Henry Jordan, whereas George Horton was not. It is further interesting to note that the tract was described as containing 140 acres in the 1845 sale. In earlier references, the tract was described as containing 104.25 acres. Either some land was added from other holdings or the clerk transposed the "0" and the "4", making "104" into "140" in his notes.

CLUE 11, Reference to the location of Jordan's Chapel in early documents.

In the book *A HISTORY OF METHODISM IN ALABAMA* by the Rev. Anson West, D.D., published in Association with the Commission on Archives and History of the Alabama – West Florida Conference of the United Methodist Church (reprint of 1983), there is an indirect reference to Jordan's Chapel. On page 115, in the chapter entitled "*First Work of Methodism in Alabama*" the book states "At the very beginning a Society was organized five or six miles west of Hunt's Spring, in the neighborhood where Jordan's Camp Ground was afterward established. ... Hunt's Spring