

63	64	65	66	67	68	69	63
up g road	29 0 250	Brook Ollie	Daughter	2 May 56	M 70 3	Alabama	Same Home
		Ollie Carl	Son	71 34	M 70 4	Alabama	Same Home
		Willie	Daughter	2 May 31	M 70 6	Alabama	Same Home
		Wesley E.	Grand son	71 5	M 70 0	Alabama	Same Home
		Bobbie	Grand son	71 2	M 70 0	Alabama	
		Annice	Grand son	71 2	M 70 0	Alabama	

**(Opposite Page)** Excerpts from the Federal Census from National Archives and Records Administration via Ancestry.com **(Top)** Excerpt of 1920 Census Record Showing Sam Bynum Owning a Farm **(Middle)** Excerpt of 1920 Census Record Showing W. A. Malone and Andy Brock Owning Farms **(Bottom)** Excerpt of 1940 Census Record Showing Abram and Sidney Carter, Pearl D. Brock, and Jennie Malone Owning Farms

**(Above)** Excerpt of 1940 Census Record Showing Ollie Brock Owning a Farm (National Archives and Records Administration via Ancestry.com)

children, or spouses. On more than one occurrence the records show a pair of brothers living next door to one another and similar family names in subsequent generations who may have inherited the family farm. From 1920 to 1940 only 5 or 6 families own their farms, but everyone that owned a farm in 1930, owned that farm in 1920. A widow and a daughter clearly inherit farms from their spouse and father, respectively, in 1940, however, the other unknown names of property owners may have been inheritances as well.

Some examples of the African American landowning farms of Lebanon are: Abram Carter (1904-1989) who owned a farm on the edge of Lebanon on the road to Fort Payne in 1940. His brother, Sidney Carter (born 1903), owned a farm next to Abram. Lonnie and Pearl Brock rented a farm in the same area in 1930, but by 1940 a widowed Pearl owned the farm by herself. Jennie Malone (born c. 1877) was similarly widowed. Her husband, Thomas (born c. 1865), owned their farm in Lebanon from at least 1920 to 1940; after his death in the 1930s, Jennie took on the farm. A 56-year-old widow named Ollie Brock inherited her

farm from her father by 1940. Andy Brock owned the land from at least 1920 until his death in the 1930s. Another early owner, Noah L. Kelly (born c. 1854) owned a farm from at least 1900 to 1910 before possibly moving out of the state. Finally, longtime owner, Sam Bynum (c. 1855-1938) owned his farm on Fort Payne-Lebanon Road from at least 1900 until his death.

## 8 ■ Paint Rock

Paint Rock is located along U.S. 72/John T. Reid Parkway in Jackson County. The town dates to the 1820s near the beginning of the state of Alabama. Originally called Camden, it was renamed for the Paint Rock River in 1876. The town was incorporated in 1894 and is known for mills that processed corn, wheat, and textiles. Paint Rock was hit by a devastating tornado in 1932, destroying nearly half the buildings in the area. Just the year before, Paint Rock had played a role in the infamous Scottsboro Boys Trial. Paint Rock's train depot was where the train came to a stop after receiving word that there had been "an incident" aboard the train. A manhunt around the area ensued in an attempt to find all the people involved. When the young men were captured, they were taken back to Scottsboro, the largest city and county seat, for trial.

**(Right)** Excerpt of 1837 Map of Jackson County, Alabama with Paint Rock Recorded as "Camden" (University of Alabama, Historical Map Collection, Online)

