

98	247-250	248-249	Matthews John H. #1	Head	20	B	M	Jan 1871	29	M	3	Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	Farmer	0	yes	yes	yes	0	F	F	228	98
99			Mary	Wife		B	F	July 1876	23	M	3	Alabama	Alabama	Alabama			yes	yes	yes					99
100			Larry	Daughter		B	F	Sept 1897	2			Alabama	Alabama	Alabama			yes	yes	yes					100

84	124-126	125	Campbell Henry	Head	10	M	M	1873	27	M		Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	Farmer	0	yes	yes	yes	0	F	F	228	84
85			Mary	Wife		F	F	1873	23	M		Alabama	Alabama	Alabama			yes	yes	yes					85
86			John Stern	Nephew		M	B	1890	30	D		Alabama	Alabama	Alabama			yes	yes	yes					86
87	125-126	125	Campbell David	Head	10	M	B	1873	37	S		Alabama	Alabama	Alabama	Farmer	0	yes	yes	yes	0	F	F	228	87
88			David	Wife		F	B	1890	11			Alabama	Alabama	Alabama			yes	yes	yes					88

(Top) Excerpt of 1900 Census Record Showing John H. Matthews Owning a Farm (National Archives and Records Administration via Ancestry.com) (Above) Excerpt of 1920 Census Record Showing Henry Campbell Owning a Farm (National Archives and Records Administration via Ancestry.com)

owned by 1930 and all four owners in 1940 did not own in 1930. It appears that the retention of African American landowning farmers around Scottsboro in the early 20th century was likely to be less than 10 years.

Scottsboro's African American Neighborhood

The town of Scottsboro has always been divided, as many southern towns are, by the railroad. The African American community established itself on the

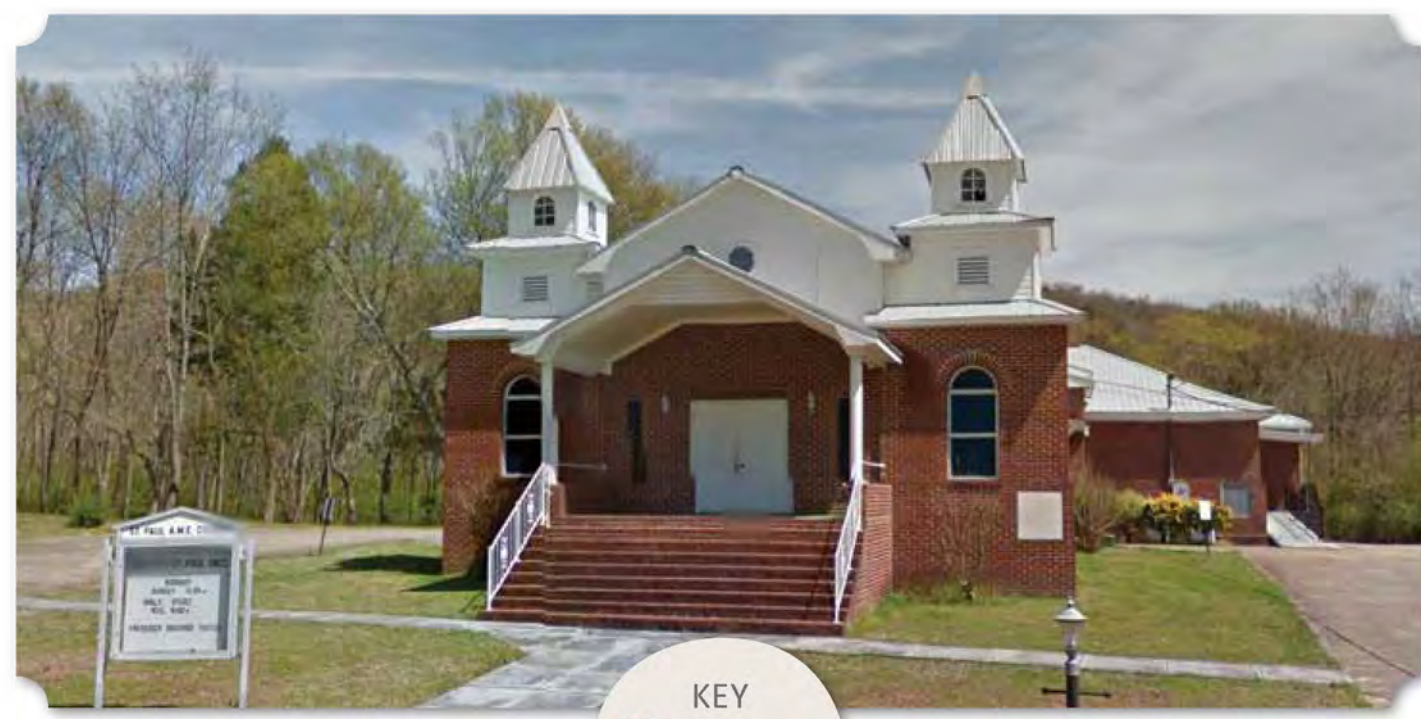
north side of the railroad tracks. Today, the majority of the town is situated to the south, but there are a few pieces of the African American community still in Scottsboro. The neighborhood centered around present-day Martin Luther King, Jr. Street and North Houston Street was established in the early 20th century. It contains St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church, which may have been established in Scottsboro well before the church was built on North Houston Street sometime between 1936 and 1950. An unnamed school located in the community in 1936

was most likely a school for African American children. It was located at the north end of MLK Street. A circa 1970 addition to the school still stands, but the original school and its 1950s replacement are both torn down.

The Scottsboro Boys Museum and Cultural Center

Scottsboro remained under the radar until 1931 when the city, as the county seat, was the site of the first trials of what would become known as the Scottsboro Boys. Nine young African American men were accused of raping two white women while they all traveled on the train from Chattanooga through Jackson County. A fight between the boys and some white men occurred somewhere near Scottsboro, but the conductor was not notified of any incident until further down the tracks. The train stopped in Paint Rock and a search for the boys began. When they were found, the nine boys were brought to Scottsboro for trial. The media deemed them the "Scottsboro Boys." Regardless of their innocence, there would be years of trials and theatrics ahead for the nine young men, ages 12 to 19 years old. While only the first trials happened in Scottsboro and the rest in Decatur, Morgan County, the name stuck with them.

(Far Left) Aerial Photograph of the African American Neighborhood in North Scottsboro, 1958 (University of Alabama, Historical Map Collection, Online) (Left) St. Paul AME Church in Scottsboro (Google Street View, 2014)



KEY

- COMMUNITIES
- CEMETERIES
- CHURCHES
- PLANTATIONS
- SCHOOLS
- OTHER