

archaeological excavations. The farm had several outbuildings including a barn, well house, and blacksmith shop.

While Frank and Addie had no children, they were known for being very generous to those less fortunate. They had several sharecroppers on their land. The Rankin-Dixon Cemetery is also on their land. Frank and Addie Jacobs were neighbors to Yancy Horton and later moved to Whitesburg.

Dock and Zera Jacobs lived on land located to the east of the Horton School. Zera inherited land on the north side of the road from her father, just like her sister Addie and brother Booker T. Zera and Dock's house was large with two rooms in the front and one room and a kitchen attached to the back. They raised chickens and turkeys. Zera grew much of the family's fruits and vegetables, which she canned herself.

Dock was born in Mullins Flat and was a World War I veteran. Their son, Alva, was interviewed in 2005 by Redstone and gave much of the family history.

Arthur and Katie Jacobs, other family members, owned over 190 acres by 1934 and about 200 acres in 1941. Archaeological investigations on their home site have revealed six tenant houses on their property.

## The Joiner Family



The Joiner family might be one of the oldest and most extensive families in the Pond Beat/ Mullins Flat communities. Drawing the family tree of the Joiners reveals connections to nearly every other prominent family in the area. However, the story of the Joiner family is truly a story of the Timmons family.

The story of the Joiner family in Madison County began with William Timmons (1839-1906) and Louisa (born 1835). William Hardie Timmons was a white man, born on his father's plantation in what would become Pond Beat and orphaned by age six. One of the slaves he inherited from his father was a young girl named Louisa. After growing up together, William and Louisa had possibly five children together: Zebedee (born 1857), Alexander (born 1859), Kate (1864-1934), Mary (born 1866), John (1873-1933), and Luther (born 1879).

One of the unique things about the relationship between William and Louisa is that, in 1865, they were legally married in Madison County, and their marriage certificate is on public record. However,

**Mrs. Lacy Passes Away**

**Mrs. Kate Lacy, passed away May 10, 1934, at 5:30 A. M., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Burns, 117 Triana St., after an illness of long duration. She was a lovely wife and a faithful mother and a good neighbor.**

**She was a member of Center Grove M. E. Church, of which she lived a faithful christian for 46 years.**

**Funeral services were conducted from Lake Side M. E. Church, May 12, by her pastor, Rev. Vann. Interment was made in Glenwood Cemetery with Royal Undertakng Co. in charge of arrangements.**

(Left) Photograph of Kate Joiner Lacy (Ancestry.com, Victoria Joiner) (Above) Kate Joiner Lacy's Obituary (Ancestry.com, Victoria Joiner) (Right) Elijah and Geneva Joiner.

three years later, anti-miscegenation laws were passed in Alabama, and their marriage became illegal. William is known to have married a white woman who is traditionally known as his wife; however, the record for this union is non-existent, unlike his marriage to Louisa. Sometime after, Louisa married William Joiner, a former slave who was about 50 years old. Louisa's children with William Timmons took on the name Joiner thereafter.

One of the Timmons children was Alex Joiner. He married Pearlie Jacobs, a member of another prominent family of color in the area. The two lived in Pond Beat throughout their lives. Alex and Pearlie had six children: Percy (1888-1977), Claudie (1895-1924), Lizzie Ward (1900-2000), Nina, Louise, and Gussie. Lizzie was interviewed by Redstone in 1999 when she was 99 years old. She recalled much of the family history known about her brothers.



Percy Joiner, called Buster by his family, married Ellen Lacy, another prominent name around the Pond Beat community. Together, they had 11 children, of which Lucille Joiner Rooks and William Joiner Horton Lacy were interviewed in 2000. Buster and his brother Claudie Joiner bought 40 acres of land in 1924 that used to be part of the old Timmons Plantation owned by their grandfather. He and his family moved into a house that was already present on Farley-Triana Road.

Claudie Joiner, Buster's brother, was a World War I veteran. He built a house on the other side of the road from Buster and was known for having a steam engine sawmill. When renters cleared the land to farm, the lumber was brought to Claudie for free. He milled the lumber himself and built his three-room house. On his farm Claudie grew mostly corn and had a corral for cattle. He rented out the rest of the land.

Claudie married Parthenia Wynn (1893-1974) and they had two sons: Walter Alexander Joiner (1919-2013) and Herbert Huelett Joiner (1923-1976). Walter was interviewed in 2000, 2001, and 2005. When Claudie died of pneumonia in 1924, his widow, Parthenia, remarried to Connie Horton. Connie built onto the house that Claudie had built, adding three bedrooms, a dining room, and a kitchen. Although both Connie and Parthenia had children already, they had one daughter together, Maureen Davis Cathey, who was interviewed in 2018 by New South Associates at the Pond Beat/Mullins Flat family reunion.

Another child of William and Louisa Timmons who lived in the Pond Beat area and who made a mark on the community was Kate Joiner. Born at the end of the Civil War, Kate married Wyatt Lacy. They had five children: Cora L. (born 1890), Etta P. Lacy Lanier (1892-1925), Pearl L. (born 1897), Amanda E. Lacy Burns (1897-1987), and Lawrence (1902-1973). Kate's daughter Etta married Jeremiah Lanier and had Hodie Lanier McGraw (born 1922). Hodie was interviewed in 2001 and was mentioned several times during interviews in 2018 by New South Associates as a community leader and a great resource for family history and memories.