

MEMORIES & HISTORY of NEW MARKET, AL.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

This was written from memories and information handed down from parent to child. No attempt was made to prove facts.

We want to thank all those in the community who helped compile this information, and who shared old pictures to add interest to this book. Some names were mentioned, some were not. We only regret not having more time to compile more stories, pictures and information.

If something you read in this book makes you think of incidents, please write it down and give it to us; when we have enough information, we will compile another book.

NEW MARKET

When the Mississippi Territory was ceded to the United States in 1802, Madison County was claimed by the Cherokee an Chickasaw Indian tribes. Territorial limits among the tribes were rather indefinite. The Chickasaw settlements were west and the Cherokee east of an indefinite line running through the present county. The middle property was held in common; it was the hunting ground of both tribes and settled by neither.

The early settlers said that the Northern county was an Indian hunting ground. The Indians visited in autumn and returned laden with game to their settlements on the Tennessee River as winter set in. Their narrow trails could be traced from the upper valleys of Flint River and Hurricane Creek to the Tennessee River. The early settlers claimed when hunting season arrived, they could see smoke from the Indian camp fires. To the present time, Indian camp grounds can be located by stone arrowheads and hatchets scattered over the fields. There is an Indian painting, faded by weather but still clear and visible on a rocky cliff of a nearby mountain painted on a flat rock.

We think Isaac Criner arrived into what is now Madison County in 1804. There is a story told that he visited the Big Spring before John Hunt. But Criner found the waters not to his liking and returend to the Cumberland Plateau near what is now New Market on Mountain Fork of Flint River. According to Dr. Francisco Rice, Criner settled three miles northeast of

New Market. Hezekiah Bayless settled two miles to the south west. Samuel Davis settled two miles north. The first settlers on the town site were Spencer Rice, Levi Methvin, and James Crump in the fall of 1806.

In the year 1807, the general surveyor for Mississippi Territory was authorized to contract for the survey of public lands in it jurisdiction to which the Indian title had been extinguished. The survey of Madison County began in May, 1809 and some land was offered for sale in August, 1809. None of the settlers had a title to the property on which they lived, so were anxious to secure the property.

When the land was sold, the purchaser who could pay cash got an eight percent discount on deferred payments, but land could be purchased by paying down $3.00 for each quarter section and $5.00 for a full section; one fourth in sixty days, and the balance in one, two, or three years with interest at six percent and an additional year was allowed them to complete the payment of the purchase money. At the end of the year if the land was not paid for, it was forfeited to the government and the purchaser lost what monies they had paid.

Two dollars was the minimum price, and the cash purchaser at this rate got his land at about $1.75 per acre, while those who purchased on credit paid about $2.25 per acre. Many tracts brought more, but this was the average price. By the year 1812, the land that sold for two dollars per acre in 1809 was selling for ten to twenty dollars per acre.

A lot of the emigrants around 1809 came from the direction of Winchester, Tennessee. A path was marked out by

way of New Market to Flint bridge to old Deposit road to Brownsboro. The old Winchester Road was opened and generally traveled. Settlements were along this road. These early settlers came from Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. Spencer Rice died in the fall of 1807, James Crump was killed at the battle of Talladega, Levi Methvin died in 1850, Hezekiah Bayless in 1835, Samuel Davis died August 21, 1842 and Isaac Criner lived to be ninety-eight years old.

Sometime in the year 1815 George Smith built a log house at what was later to be New Market; he also opened the first general merchandise store in 1814. In 1819, John Miller moved from Richmond, Kentucky and entered a large body of land in Section 32, Township 1, Range 2 east. He then excavated a race and erected a corn and saw mill. When the mill was finished, he erected a dwelling on the main road on what is now Winchester road. John Randolph was the architect. Dr. Hall lived in this house later.

William D. Hayter bought out George Smith and operated the store. John Estill, William Patrick and David Staples also opened stores at about this time.

Peter S. Baker had a saloon, and as the country was new and still in forest, it was customary for the people to remove their shot pouches with their accompaniments, usually a large knife, powder horn and powder-measure, and put them over their rifles in one corner of the saloom as they mingled with their friends and neighbors talking politics or local matters. Among the visitors on this day was an old man, L. S. Lawes, who despised a rifle, but glorified in an old-fashioned Spanish shot gun of quite small bore and a seven foot barrel.

He, being a sure marksman, bringing down squirrels from the loftiest heights, made a bet with Willis Childress that he could hit his hat at twenty steps. The gun being deposited, as usual, in the store, Childress drew the shot, and Peter S. Baker cut off about two inches of Lawes' dog's tail, rammed it down the gun and when Lawes fired the gun, Childress' hat, a new beaver, was smashed into smithereens. Lawes won the bet but lost his dog's tail. This dog was a valuable squirrel and 'possum dog, so it was understandable that Lawes was a little upset.

The merchants went every fall to Baltimore on horseback and purchased their goods which was then freighted by large wagons with six horses from Baltimore to New Market. In their purchase most merchants gave notes for twelve months, with interest on six months, and paid up in full when they purchased another stock. Sugar, coffee, dry goods and hardware were all hauled in wagons.

Hillsboro Town was plotted in forty lots by Thomas Miller near Hesters Creek in 1818. A cotton gin had been in operation since 1817. The same Thomas Miller advertised a stone for the cure of Hydrophobia. Hillsboro on Hesters Creek was one of the six voting places established in 1819. By 1832, the last store closed at Hillsboro.

In 1832, there were four stores in New Market: Patrick and Staples, W. W. Humphries, William D. Hayter, Holding and Echols, and a saloon kept by Peter Turner, a scotchman. Later Alfred and Albert Johnson, twin brothers, opened a store; then John Ford and Absalom Brown, then pulley

and Criner. Joseph Brown was the tailor, who fashioned the dress coats for the citizens, swallow tails with brass buttons, rolling collars made very stiff and hard.

Ezekial Sluder was the saddle and harness maker; Jessie Randolph, a mill-right was employed in keeping up Miller's Mills;and Shotwells' mills. Jesse Lilly had a wool-carding machine. Negro women seldom worked in the field; they made cloth and carpets. The old fashioned spinning wheel was heard from sunrise to sunset, with its musical boom filling the air with thrift and profit to the busy household. These were happy days. Everyone kept open house and was very hospitable.

An amusing episode occured in this town during an exciting contest for the state senate, about 1833, between John Vining and Dr. Thomas Fearn. John Vining was making an earnest speech, standing on the head of an empty sugar hogshead (barrel) he was very earnest and observed "Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither" when the head of the hogshead gave way and down went Vining into the hogshead, completely out of sight for a time, admist the shouts and astonishment of the people.

Moses C. Ragsdale kept a grocery store in New Market in 1834. Richard Holding and Elkara Echols were prominent merchants. They built houses in New Market. The Echols house was eventually sold to William D. Hayter. Later Dr. Norris lived in this house.

John P. Pool was a gin maker and repairer. He made cotton presses. He also made screws from large white oak trees

with help from his father and brothers, Samuel and Calwell. The Reverend John Y. Ballard planted many acres in pear trees. He planted only one kind of corp each year; some years squash, some years goobers (peanuts), and other years melons or raspberries.

Elder David Jacks of the Primitive Baptist Church, pastor of the Bethany church, three miles from New Market, was also a very remarkable and prominent man, preacher and citizen. Bethany Church was a resort for the whole country on Sundays; the elite of the country was always present with their carriage and buggies, while the woods adjacent were filled with horses. The people assembled early and filled the large house to overflowing. Elder Jacks was well known as an earnest and devoted child of God. He died at the age of eighty-five.

Mr. Crump established a tan yard a little west of the railroad depot. The saloon keepers were in the following order: Peter S. Baker, Wilson Hamilton, Peter Turner, Peter Webster, Seabron Robison, J. F. Scurlock, William Clunn, A. J. Morgan, Joseph Ghromley, and Levi Methvin.

Thomas Miller, a brother to John Miller, settled four miles south of New Market. He served in the Alabama Legislature from 1823 to 1827 and again in 1845. Both brothers were strong democrats. William G. Miller, son of Thomas was a member of the House in 1845. Thomas was tall and well porportioned with a face and head an artist would pronounce a master piece. His mental powers were equal to his physical. He was not a lawyer, yet he was always ready in thought and language that did him great credit. He died when about seventy years

of age. He was a very good neighbor and his wife, Anna, was a famous housewife and a good physician in ordinary cases. She always carried a thumb lancet and used it frequently as was the custom in early days.

George T. Jones was a member of the House in 1833, 1835, and 1841. Parham N. Booker was a member of the House in 1836 and 1837. Benjamin Franks settled on what is now known as the Whitman Place, across from Charlie Hillis on New Market Road on Hesters creek and Mountain Fork of Flint. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Church and afterwards sold his land to Ebenezer Chorn. This is now owned by the Cochran heirs.

For several years before the war, probably about the year 1850, there were no saloons. An act of the Legislature was passed prohibiting the sale of whiskey within three miles of the village. This was done to enable the inhabitants to live in quietness and peace. Night was made hideous and the days, particularly Saturdays, were scenes of blood spilling, fights, and pistol shots, frightening the very soul of our adversaries.

George Allen with William Decherd were merchants here. Allen was elected town marshal. Being of determined mind and having no fear, he attempted to arrest some wrong doers, but was shot with buckshot, fortunately without serious results.

New Market Lodge No. 52 AFAM was organized in 1839, and chartered in December 1840. This lodge was formerly

Washington Lodge No. 23, chartered by the State of Tennessee.

In 1852, the New Market Female Seminary was built across the creek on the hill. It was a red brick building. Two members of the faculty were Mr. William Beal, principal, and Miss A. L. Beal, vice principal. The scholastic year began the first Monday in September and ended the last Wednesday in June at which time the annual examination of pupils took place. The terms were as stated below:

Primary Department per session of five months	$8.00
Junior	11.00
Senior	14.00
Music	25.00
French, Latin, Drawing	10.00
French Embroidery	5.00
Crochet	4.00
Worsted	3.00
Use of Piano	5.00
Incidental	1.00
Board including washing, fuel, and lights	35.00

The trustees were as follows: M. P. Roberts, M. D. Hambrick, W. F. Whitman, S. G. Berry and J. T. Jones.

A committee of members of the New Market Presbyterian church worked on the history of New Market adding to the work of Dr. George D. Norris and Dr. Francisco Rice. Much information and help was given in adding to the history by the following persons: Mrs. Alice Cochran Gorman, J. W. Cochran, M. M. Cochran, Mrs. Mary Lipscomb Stone, E. L. Hereford and A. C. Hambrick. The part of the town described in Dr. Norris' history was destroyed by fire. Mr. John W. Cochran, Sr. was the first to rebuild. He built a brick store in what is now called "old town".

In 1887, the first train ran from Elora to Huntsville This was quite an event in the town and according to Mrs. Mary

Lipscomb Stone, the town celebrated with a community picnic at the Rodgers creek bottom. The people gathered to watch the train go by. She relates that some were so frightened they ran when they saw the monster roaring down the track. Artificial ice was seen for the first time at this picnic. The first depot agnet was J. B. Andrews who later became a Methodist Evangelist. Other agents were H. B. Landsden, J. H. Lilly and Reese H. Pitts. The railroad was in continuous use until 1983.

Following W. G. Laxson as Postmaster in 1885-1889, Mrs. Rebecca Whitman Pettey was postmaster in a building which later became Dr. Lipscomb's office. This building was torn down in 1952. Following Mrs. Pettey, J. M. Payne served from 1889-1893 in one of the old brick store buildings (now torn down). From 1893 to 1897 J. W. Powers was postmaster. From 1914 to 1924 A L. Moore was postmaster, and Phil Payne served from 1924-1935. It was during the time that Mr. Payne served, probably in 1927 that the three rural routes were consolidated and there were two until an intermediate route came to New Market from Elora, Tennessee on February 7, 1981. This mail carrier worked out of the Elora and the New Market post office. On September 1, 1984, the routes were split and an auxilairy route added. This gives New Market four routes. W. W. Rodgers served for six months in 1936 after which Lucile Hereford became postmaster and served until her retirement in 1969. Virginia Jacks Jones has served in this capacity since 1969.

Several rural carriers served during these years. Some of them were C. B. Evans, E. I. Ready, Aaron Hudson, A. E. Jacks, James C. Teague, W. F. Laxson, Claude Grimmett, Ed Baker, Porter Burks, J. E. Walker, Rosa Farrow, and W. R. Johnson. The present carriers are Evelyn Huskey, Nell T. Foote, Paul Counts, and Wayne McFarlen. Their substitutes are Billy Hardin, Linda McCord and Pam Cassidy. Patsy McFarlen has worked as clerk since 1964.

In 1883, the town was hit by a cyclone which destroyed the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; also the foundation and rafters of the Methodist church which was under construction. Two stores were demolished, one occupied by Thomas Nichols on the corner at the present Corner Grocery. The other store was owned by Louise Hambrick, and the contractor had just turned the keys of the new building over to her on that day.

In 1883 Judge William Richardson made a trip to New Market to open and examine bids for building a foot bridge over Mountain Fork at New Market. The contract was awarded for $498.00.

After the Civil War the Baptist church was used as a school. A highly educated man by the name of Henderson was principal of this school. Mr. Henderson was blind, but he made a liniment known as Henderson's Liniment, which became very popular.

The next school building was erected a little southeast of the old Payne home (now the home of J. E. Walker, Jr.).

when this building became inadequate, another was built around 1890. This new building was owned and operated by the North Alabama Methodist Conference, and was called Huntsville District Training School. Later between the years of 1900 and 1913, the State operated the school. It was also at this time that the Jacks School and the Bragg School were consolidated with New Market. The school was considered quite good. It offered such courses as higher mathmatics and Greek. New Market also had an excellent baseball team. This fact attracted many boys to come here to school. Some of the ball team members were Bob, Frank and Lee Rice, Phil Payne, Ben Love and James C. Teague.

In 1919, a new brick school building was erected. The residents of New Market raised money which was matched by the State to pay for the building. During this time the Howard Hill School, one of the earliest schools located about four miles up Mt. Fork Creek Road was consolidated with New Market.

During the post war years, the feeling of a creeping economic depression affected the schools. Short terms had to be supplemented by fees paid by parents in order for the children to make a grade. Many children did not get to attend and most school terms in the county were very short. A beginning teacher made only about $60.00 per month. A few years later teachers had to accept warrants for their salaries which were not paid for years.

The New Market school became accredited in 1925 by the State after having lost its rating a few years before.

During the period 1931-1941 the school almost lost its vocational department due to a lack of equipment. After a group of interested citizens went to the State Department of Education in Montgomery they were successful in keeping the department if they promised to equip it more adequately. A rock gymnasium was built with WPA labor in 1936-1938.

In 1940 when this school burned, a modern one-story building was erected. About this time a cannery was built at the school. This later was converted to a school lunchroom.

In 1958 the senior high schools of Riverton and New Market were consolidated. A new high school was built about four miles south of New Market on Winchester Road, on the old stagecoach site called Buckhorn. A story of this school is found elsewhere in this book.

In 1968, more land was added to the campus of New Market school for playground facilities. In the fall of 1968 the junior high schools of Mountain Fork and New Market were joined. All junior high school students came to New Market. In the fall of 1969, both the Mountain Fork Elementary and the Plevna Elementary School were consolidated with the New Market school. Due to the lack of facilities at the main building, the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students were moved to the Mountain Fork Building during the school year of 1970-1971. In order to bring all students back to the main campus, portable classrooms were provided beginning with the 1971-1972 school year. Principals of the local school

and their terms were:

Mr. J. D. Farris	1913-1918
Mr. J. L. Morrow & J. L. Rodgers	1919
Mr. Charles Newsom	1920
Mr. C. B Smith	1920-1923
Mr. J. N. Bullington	1924
Mr. J. M. Given	1924-1931
Mr. Rowe Chapman	1931-1941
Mr. S. L. Mathison	1942-1948
Mr. Lee Rice	1948-1950
Mr. A. S. Simms	1950-1956
Mr. Fred Shubert	1956-present

There is an article written by Fred Shubert included in this book.

Let's go back in time again to the early enterprises at New Market. Among those were a pencil mill and a photographic gallery. The first photographer was a Mr. Murphy who later went to New York where he became famous. Peter Mertz and Marshall Pitts supplied the people with hand-made boots and shoes. At one time the town had three tanning yards. A. P. Anderson ran a harness and saddle shop. His home is now owned by Miss Georgette Graham and is occupied by Ebb Clark.

During this period the town had a drug store owned by George C. Rutledge. In 1891, he sold it to W. F. Hereford and Dr. Tallieferro. In 1893 John D. Hereford bought out Dr. Tallieferro. W. F. retained interest with his brother until later he sold to J. O. Orman and the partnership of Orman and Hereford was formed. The storewwent by this name until 1934.

In 1900 the following stores were in New Market: W. F. Yarbrough had a store where Jim Stiles yard is now; Simp Bragg had a store later owned by Calvin Davis. These

stores were in what was later called "old town". In a row south of Bragg's store was a hardware owned by Larkin and Latham; a drug store owned by Orman and Hereford, and Mrs. S. D. Lipscomb's hat shop. Stores were also operated by J. M. Payne, Fanning and Norris, W. M. Gorman, and J. W. Cochran.

The post office was also in this group of stores. Mr. J. M. Payne was the postmaster. A livery stable was where S & S grocery is located. It was first owned and operated by John Fanning. Later it w as operated by John Orman and Douglas Rodgers. All long distance travel was done by train, so Mr. Fanning met eacher passenger train with his hack which had seats. He would take the people where they wanted to go. There was a boarding house and a hotel if they needed food and a place to sleep. On Sunday's especially, many people would hire his horses, buggies, or surreys to go to church or just ride for pleasure.

On the other side of the street there were two buildings, one an undertaker's establishment owned by Payne and Popejoy, a lodge hall, where all lodges met; Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, Masons, and Modern Woodmen. There was another smaller building which was used by traveling men or drummers as they were known then, to display their goods. Later a bank was built with most of the local men buying stock. This was where Jim Stiles's store used to be. W. F. Yarbrough

was the first president and the first cashier was a Mr. Wesson from Sparta, Tennessee. His health became bad and Mr. Yates was cashier for a short time, after which R. N. Coleman was the cashier.

In 1926 a new bank was erected where Mildred's (Becky's) Beauty Shop now stands. The failure and closing of the bank in 1932 was a blow to the people that had money in this bank. As one firm closed another would take its place. For example, I. M. (Chicken) Cooke opened a place for exchange of meal and flour. Then when people raised wheat and corn for themselves, he put in a small line of groceries and had the first soda fountainh in the town in the building of Larkin and Latham. Mr. Larkin moved to Birmingham and Mr. Latham went back to the farm. Simp Bragg went to Maysville to live and W. C. Davis opened a general merchandise store in his place. Mr. Fanning died and F. T. Norris moved to Birmingham so Mr. Mid Fanning and J. T. Walker opened a hardware store.

At one time there were five doctors here; Dr. E. E. Blanton whose home just north of the post office was later occupied by his grandson Bill Lipscomb; Dr. J. Horton owned a home where W. E. Rodgers later lived and where still later Mrs. Lessie Rodgers Allen lived. Now Walton and Louise Rodgers live there. The W. E Rodgers' home burned in 1914 and the present home was built. Lula Sharp lived many years with Mrs. Lessie Allen. Lula is truly missed by the community of New Market. She took care of the town like it was her own

responsibility. She kept the paper and trash picked up around the stores. It was not uncommon to see her cutting the grass around the stores. She had many friends. Dr. Horton's office was in a little building in the yard of the Rodgers' home. Dr. A. S. Allen lived in different places and had his office in his home. There were also Dr. E. Boyd and O. W. Lipscomb and all were kept busy.

Mr. Popejoy was a carpenter and lived in the house where the Terry Marshalls now lives. He had a balcksmith shop in the corner of what is now R. F. Vandivers yard. The blacksmiths were Elisha Pike, John Campbell and Frank Wallace. There was a Martin store where Grady Jobe's store was later. An old gin stood on a lot just south of the present Baptist Church. It burned about 1900.

W. E. Rodgers had a flour, grist, and saw mill and gin on the lot where later Mr. A. L. Moore had a water mill. He also owned a building on the south side of the road which was used by J. M. Payne to store guano (fertilizer).

In 1909 the Sequatchie Handle Works rented a storage house from W. E. Rodgers, and put in a mill to saw blank billets for all kinds of handles from hickory. George Larkin, M. M. Womack and others came about that time to either buy timber or put up a mill. In 1911, J. M. Payne built a building to house the post office, his general merchandise st store, Undertakers establishment and a store for I. M. Cooke on a lot near the Presbyterian church. Fanning and Walker had added Ed Baker to their firm so they built a building for their

hardware, groceries and notions next to Mr. Cooke's store. The Masons and Easter Star added the second story for their hall and had it nicely furnished. All these buildings were sold to Dr. W. F. Hereford in 1944 and torn down. He gave the property to the Presbyterian Church.

Across the road W. M. Gorman built a brick general store. Mr. Keel had a store here, then R. O. Vandiver had a general merchandise store here. Clayton Mance bought this building which is located where Southern Reproductions show room is now.

On the corner of Winchester and what is now New Market Road, John Cochran built a general store and a drug store for Dr. L. P. Esslinger, who stocked the drug store and had his office there. Later Grady and Minnie Jacks operated the drug store. John Cochran ran the grocery store until his son Mark Cochran took over. In 1945 Pickett Esslinger, John's grandson operated the store. There had been a "Cochran" store in New Market for one hundred years when Pickett sold out to John Keith in 1967.

The Smith Brothers (Roy and Billy) were partners in the store when John Keith sold out, H & M Grocery operated by Pat Moore and Sandra Hillis was next in the building, then Ralph Cluxton operated it. At this date, it is known as the Corner Grocery and is managed by Lillie Mae Phillips and Carolyn White, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Moore.

In 1912, a telephone exchange was formed and incorporated by Dr. L. P. Esslinger, Dr. J. E. Walker,

M. M. Cochran and J. H. Walls. The first office was upstairs in Mr. Cochran's store. Robert Woodward, a young man studying for the Ministry, was one of the first operators. Sadie and Oscar Hudgins were operators also. It continued to function in that building until the early 1920's. Then it was moved to its present location on New Market Road. Andy and Lena Kilpatrick were operators for a time; later, Grady and Minnie Jacks. Later this system was purchased by the Ardmore Telephone Company, which still owns this system in 1984.

In the year 1913, the Passmore band mill was erected where M. M. Womack had his mill later, by the railroad west of New Market on New Market Road. It was in operation until about 1920. Mr. Womack brought in a carpenter by the name of Johnson. When George Larkin subdivided his land, Mr. Johnson built several houses; it is thought that the house of Glenn Arnold and Mrs. Inez Elliot Walker were two of those. The R. N. Coleman house now owned by Virginia Jones, occupied by Polk Campbell, was built for his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell died after being thrown from a horse.

During the decade of 1900, Dr. Bucknor, from Old Salem, Tennessee came here every few weeks to pull teeth and make dentures. Dr. J. E. Walker came in 1908 or 1909 and remained until 1914. Dr. Walker as well as most of the doctors who succeded him, Dr. Summer and Dr. Shipp, and Dr. Grayson, used the old Horton office. Dr. Grayson was in New Market during the early 1940's. Scrivner, and Wade Esslinger were doctors here from 1917 to 1920. Esslinger died during the bad flu epidemic.

Around the year 1914 the Post Office was moved to the Hereford lot. This building was used until October 1, 1978 when a new and larger more modern building was erected on this lot. The old building was sold to Rob Davis, who uses it as an antique shop. This building was moved to his property south of New Market. We lost a landmark the Hullum Boarding House later owned by Alberta and Lucile Hereford, when we got the new post office.

The first car seen in town about 1907 was owned by a Mr. McGregor who was a timber man. Among the early owners of cars were Dr. L. P. Esslinger, Jim Latham and E. O. Rodgers.

A hotel was maintained in the early 1900's by different people; some of those being Mrs. Sophronia, Mrs. S. D. Lipscomb, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hereford. From 1910 to 1932 Mrs. Ann Hullum, her daughter Jennie Hullum and Miss Nannie Jones ran a boarding house.

A bank building, garage, and two stores were built about 1926. One of the two buildings housed a garage and the other a grocery. Baeder, Amos and Ready operated the first garage; later Walt Campbell operated it until he moved into a new building owned by the Texaco Company in 1939.

On Hurricane Road on the location of the "substation" a gin had been built in 1928 by A. L. Moore. This "modern" gin burned in 1945.

In the years prior to 1930, the summer Chautauquas were remembered as entertainment. Known as the Rose Killian show, it was similar to a circus. It usually stayed in town two or three days. J. E. McCord would sell Mrs. Killian beef (usually two) for the show people.

Between the years of 1936 and 1940, a recreations project was sponsored by the NYA. Mrs. Mid Fanning was a director and was assisted at various times by Mrs. Homer Teague, Thomas Mitchell and Mary Alice Fisher.

In 1937, the road from New Market to Huntsville was black topped. During this time;there were no doctors at New Market. Mrs. Josephine Blanton Lipscomb rendered a great service as a mid-wife and nurse to many in the community who could not afford doctors in Huntsville, if an emergency came up.

In 1935 the Ladies Home Demonstration Club was organized with Mrs. Glancye Walls Gray as it's first president. This type organization was very popular; at one time membership was about fifty-five. They sponsored and spearheaded many projects such as the establishment of a school lunch program. During the depression the club sponsored an extensive mattress making program using surplus cotton furnished by the government.

Few tractors were used in the early 1920's; they were more expensive than labor saving. As the years passed, tractors were found to be very satisfactory so the mules were sold and replaced by them.

In 1950, Pickett Esslinger installed the first television set in his store and sold several in New Market. It was possible to get three channels; six and thirteen from Birmingham and channel four from Nashville, Tennessee.

A. L. Moore decided to pump water from a spring to his gin in case of fire. This was the first water system in the community as two years later, 1932, it was piped from this

spring to the school. Residents were allowed to tie on to the lines for a charge of $2.00 per month. No bills were sent out; people would pay their bills to Mr. Moore or Floyd. In 1940 a water tank was built, and in 1971 this system was sold. A new water tank was put in in the mid 1970's and water is now pumped from a new well on Mt. Fork Creek.

The old garage building, located between New Market Cafe and Southern Reproduction's showroom, was operated in the early 1940's by Leroy McCollum, Howard Gray and R. F. Vandiver, Sr. When Howard Gray died, it was sold to R. O. Vandiver who used it as a seed house until 1950, later he used it for storage.

New Market added a modern beauty shop in 1947 in the office building used by the doctors in the Walton Rodgers home. Its first operator was Charlotte Mitchell and later Mildred Williams Lyle. The shop was moved into the bank building which Mildred bought. The shop is still in operation with owner and manager Rebecca (Becky) McFarlen Jones. A second beauty shop was built in 1982 by Harold (Slick) and Barbara Campbell and is known as Barbara's. This shop is located on Winchester Road and is owned and operated by Barbara Campbell Sharp.

Streets in the community were black topped in 1949. Recently, all houses have been assigned house numbers and all streets were named. Mail is no longer delivered to a Route number, but a house number.

In 1951, the home of W. C. Davis burned, destroying many valuable records of the Presbyterian church and valuable antiques which had been in the Criner, Gilliam and Davis family for years.

The Maple Ridge Hatchery was started about 1930 on what is now Hurricane Road, west of New Market. At this time the hatchery turned out 500 chicks a week. In 1952 when a new addition was added, it was turning out 60,000 chicks per week. The Rodgers brothers were turning their attention to improving the strain of the chicks on their laying farms. Their aim was to grow a broiler bigger, faster and for less money. This old hatchery is still standing and is being used as a furniture manufacturing plant owned and operated by Thomas A. Stephens. The furniture is beautifully reproductions of antiques.

New Market has had many sucessful people in their chosen professions. Among these are Dr. W. F. Hereford, a Presbyterian missionary who served forty years in Japan; J. Woodall Rodgers, a lawyer and Mayor of Dallas, Texas; Presley Cochran, a Methodist minister active throughout the state of Alabama. He died in 1951 after a very sucessful ministry. David Orman went into the ministry in the early 1900's and died after serving churches in Alabama until 1926. John Latham became a doctor; Howard Gray, as a young man served as President of the Alabama State Farm Bureau from 1938 to 1940. He resigned to return home to operate a modern Grade A Dairy. He was stricken with a virus infection and pneumonia and died a short time later. Billy Mitchell

became a college professor and has just recently accepted a post with the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa as Dean of the Business and Commerce Administration. John D. Hereford became a Certified Public Accountant. Elvis Larkin went to the top with Firestone Rubber Company; John Dudley Penn, a college professor; James Record, chairman of the County Commissioners; Joe Davis, mayor of Huntsville since 1968. Miss Georgette Graham who is probably the most talented musician in the town's history has taught music, played for many organizations in Huntsville and for choirs for one-half century. Miss Nancy Pierce has been the local music teacher for many years, teaching piano and guitar. Although she is not a native of New Market, she certainly belongs to us now.

Robert Pitts, a native of New Market played baseball at the University of Alabama and later moved to Texas. The remaining years of his life, he drove 1100 miles annually to visit his relatives and friends in New Market. A. L. (Lee) Rice was a very successful farmer, an educator and an avid baseball player and fan. He was principal in several of the county schools and one of the leaders in getting the medical clinic for the community. He died in April, 1974.

Ellen Strong Wallace who remembered standing beside her parents when all were sold as slaves to the Strong family, died in her sleep Monday February 16, 1953. She was very active and keen of mind even during her last days. She was old enough at the time of the civil war to nurse small children and remembered many incidents connected with the war. She

was a member for many years of the Bethany Woods Church. She was well over one hundred years old, but was not sure of her birthdate.

New Market and Madison County were Number One for the lowest temperature ever recorded in Alabama. On the morning of January 30, 1966, the thermometer recorded twenty-seven degrees below zero. The local postmaster was at that time acting weather observer for the National Weather Service of Asheville, North Carolina.

At one time, New Market afforded one of the largest water cress farms in the United States. Water cress from this farm made its way to the table of the Queen of England. It was called Dennis Water Cress. The spring that originally was owned by the John Hereford family and made the water cress farm possible is now used for furnish water to the entire town. A new cress pond is now in operation.

New Market Manufacturing Company of Plevna opened its doors on September 28, 1970. Bob Elam was the plant manager and approximately thirty-two people reported for work the first week of it's opening. In January 1974, fifty people were employed and they were producing five hundred dozen pairs of men's jeans per week. The plant is still in operation in 1984, although they do the cutting for other plants now rather that the whole job.

The New Market Lions Club was organized in May, 1968 with Lion Lee Rice acting chairman of the meeting. The late Lion Harry Allen was responsible for the forming of the club, which had twenty-six members. The first club president was Lion John B. Keith. The first meeting was held June 16, 1970

at the New Market Resturant. This club is no longer active.

The New Market Gin was started as a co-operative gin owned by nineteen farmers in northeast Madison County. They invested one-half million dollars in the facility. They anticipated ginning eight to ten thousand bales of cotton in 1974. The gin is one of the most modern and is fully automated with automatic sampling and straping. The gin can handle from twenty to twenty-five bales an hour. Present officers of the gin are: W. H. Gray, president; Claude Buchannan, Jr., vice-president and general manager; Monte Davis, treasurer and David Walls, secretary.

Around the year 1957, Pickett Esslinger and Ernest Gurley went to the Army Depot in Mobile and picked up one of the surplus trucks and drove it back to be used as a fire truck. This first fire department had approximately seventeen volunteers. This truck was reworked by the County and was kept stored in a shed which was on the lot where the present post office now stands. In winter, the pump had to be drained to keep it from freezing. The water came from Mountain Fork creek or a shallow well. The pump was not heavy enough to pull the water out of a deep well. These volunteers went to Huntsville Fire Department for training. James Milton Stiles, Pickett Esslinger, John B. Keith, Howard Jones, Noel Rodgers were some of the members of the department at that time. Elsewhere in this booklet is more information of the fire department which was organized in 1974.

In compiling this history of New Market much information was gleaned from reading a column on the "New Market News" which appeared in the weekly newspaper, "The Madison County Record" for many years. Mrs. Lois Mance acted as a news reporter for the "Record". Lucile Hereford suceeded her in the 1970's and continues to write this column.

Reverend Robert M. Muir, minister of the local Presbyterian church for approximately fifteen years, was instrumental in adding information to the history of the town in 1953. Reverend Washio Ishii, a native of Japan, but later an American citizen, served the New Market Presbyterian church for around thirteen years. It was during his administration that a new educational building was erected.

Mary Frances Esslinger McCrary probably knows more about the citizens of New Market than any living person, having taught the first grade from 1937 to 1976. She taught six years at Walnut Grove School and eighteen years at New Market school.

When Reverend Kaylor was minister at the Presbyterian church, he instigated a union Thanksgiving breakfast: the tradition of observing a union service between the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. After the breakfast, a devotion is given by one of the ministers. This tradition is still being observed, with the breakfast being at the Methodist Church this year, 1984.

HISTORY OF LOCUST GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH

The fellowship of Locust Grove Baptist Church was formed in June 1867. On the 4th Sabbath in July, 1867, Mary A. Miller became the first new member to join the fellowship. In the early years, baptisms were normally conducted in the Flint River at one of two places, at Eddins Ford or a mile or so up the river (behind what is now Buckhorn High School). Later the small creek that flows through the Maurice Lawler pasture, a few hundred yards west of the church was used.

On the 4th Sabbath of September, 1967, the church's first "protracted meeting" (revival) was begun; it lasted until the next Sabbath. Fourteen were added to the church membership. On the 4th Sabbath, Brother J. W. Ghormley "was liberated by the church to exercise in public" (licensed to preach). Brother G. W. Carmichael, the founding pastor, resigned because of poor health.

In August, 1870 "the church through her deacons procured the services of Brother G. A. Morring". In 1872, Brother Morring accepted the promise of $100.00 per year. In 1873 the membership was listed as seventy-five. In 1874, Brother R. Wallace Officer was called to act as pastor for the ensuing years. In September 1875, the founding pastor, Brother G. W. Carmichael, was recalled to the pastorate. In September 1876, Brother J. Whit Hilliard was elected pastor. In December 1877, Brother Hilliard resigned as pastor. In April of the following year, Brother W. J. Couch became pastor. In 1880, Brother

W. A. Petty was licensed to preach. In November 1887, Brother J. R. Pennington was elected pastor indefinitely, instead of for the normal one year periods.

September 13, 1892, Locust Grove agreed to work with New Market and Union Grove churches to call one pastor for all. Brother J. W. Hilliard was selected the next month. September 12, 1896, Brother Rice accepted the call to preach two Sabbath's a month. September 22, 1900, Brother H. E. Rice was called as pastor another year, at a salary of $100.00.

On November 8, 1902, Brother J. A. Jenkins was called to be pastor. On April 11, 1903, Brother Jenkins resigned. Brother Hugh Merrill was then elected pastor. September 10, 1904 Brother Andrew Parker was elected pastor.

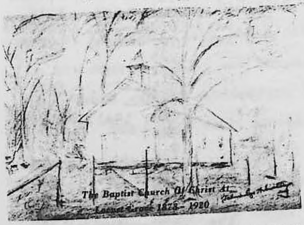
April, 1918, the churches of New Market, Rice, Gurley, and Locust Grove cooperated and elected the same pastor to serve each church one week-end each month. In 1921, Locust Grove school was purchased for $150.00. This school was moved and added to the church. In Feburary, 1924 Brother I. W. Myers accepted the call to serve the church indefinitely. Brother Anderson was pastor in January, 1927.

There are no records for the years 1930 to September 1948. On January 20, 1949, the foundation was poured for a new church building and in February, 1949, the church voted to borrow $3000.00 to $3500.00 to construct the present building. Brother Howard McGehee was pastor at this time. He reported

the money was borrowed from George Parker of Maysville. Brother J. J. Lawler laid the cornerstone for the new building. On July 31, 1949, the first service was held in the present building. Dedication services were held for the new building on October 15, 1950. The debt owed by the church for the building had been paid.













Listed below is the names of the pastors of Locust Grove Baptist Church and the years they served:

G. W. Carmichael	May, 1867---Sept. 1869
G. A. Morring	Sept 1869---Dec. 1873
R. Wallace Officer	Jan. 1874---Sept. 1875
G. W. Carmichael	Sept 1875---Sept. 1876
J. Whit Hilliard	Sept 1876---Dec. 1877
W. J. Couch	Apr. 1878---Mar. 1881
G. W. Carmichael	Apr. 1881---Apr. 1883
G. A. Morring	Oct. 1883--- 1887
G. M. Blair	Jan. 1887--- 1888
J. R. Pennington	Mar. 1887--- 1888
G. A. Morring	1888--- 1889
G. M. Blair	1888--- 1889
William Huff	1889---Dec. 1891
J. W. Hilliard	Dec. 1891--- 1894
H. E. Rice	1895---Aug. 1902
J. A. Jenkins	Nov. 1902---April 1903
Hugh Merrell	Apr. 1903---Sept. 1904
A. K. Parker	Oct. 1904---Aug. 1906
John L. Ray	1909--- ?
J. L. Holland	1914--- ?
Earl Parker	1915---Oct. 1918
G. L. Parnwell	Dec. 1918---Oct. 1920
A. T. Hayes	Apr. 1921---Oct. 1921
J. S. Johnson	1923
I. W. Myers	1924
Edward Anderson	1925--- 1929
H. E. Rice	1930--- 1939
Edward Anderson	1940, 1941, & 1943
George Roach	1944
C. E. Anthony	1945
Howard McGehee	1947---May, 1952
B. G. Hooks	Jun 1952---Nov. 1953
Carl Spraggins	Feb. 1954---Feb. 1956
R. C. Hornbuckle	Apr. 1956---May, 1959
Virgil Jones	Aug. 1959---Aug. 1960
Charles Maples	Dec. 1960---July 1962
F. Marion Hill	Aug. 1962---Aug. 1966
Joe Anglin, Sr.	Mar. 1967---Feb. 1968
Jasper E. Jones	Jun 1968---June 1973
O. R. Gregg	Aug. 1973---Nov. 1974
Benard Atkinson	June 1975---Present

A. L. MOORE

Some people seem to be born leaders. Maybe so, or maybe they just try harder. With A. L. Moore, it could be either. He got an early start. He gave credit for his success in life to the fact that in 1900, when as a boy of twelve he was baptised and since that time he had tried to live a Christian life. I'm sure he kept his eye on the goal. This is evidenced by the examples he set for those about him.

He was born near Pulaski, Tennessee September 30, 1887. He was the oldest son of George Washington Moore.

A. L. and his wife Janie Floyd Moore came to New Market in 1911. They had a great influence in the community, in the church and in the schools of New Market and Walnut Grove. Mrs. Moore was an outstanding teacher at Walnut Grove for many years. They both were teachers in the Church of Christ at Union Grove.

We were never without leadership. Brother A. L. led singing, taught the adult class, gave us a soul searching lecture, or preached a sermonette every Sunday if we didn't have a Minister. For several years, we only had preaching once a month.

We are now fortunate to have a full time minister, William (Bill) Phillips. He was raised in this area, and we are very proud of him, and happy to have him work with us.

HISTORY OF CHURCH OF CHRIST AT UNION GROVE

The first record of services being held at Union Grove Church of Christ was in 1899. These services were held in a log house which also served as a school. This little log building was located north of the present Union Grove Baptist Church (the corner of Henry Taylor and Butler Road).

The first known addition to the membership was Mattie Hall Carter, in 1908. She was baptised by Dr. Horton, who was the minister there at that time. Evidently, at this time he lived at New Market, since our elderly people told us that Dr. Horton went out to preach by horse and buggy.

The next record we have was in 1919, with five baptisms. They were Sudie Hastings Hudgins and Cleo Jackson Cashion, Argie Phillips Powell, Alta Tate Denton and Lillie Hall Brownings sister (name unknown). These were baptised in nearby Flint River at Hump, by R. M. Moody, who had held a revival meeting at this time.

After the log house was torn down, R. J. Hastings home was used as a meeting place until a new church was built. In good weather services were held on the front porch and yard. In bad weather they moved inside. Dr. J. J. Horton, who had moved to Elora, Tennessee came down once a month to New Market by train on Saturday. R. J. Hastings would meet the train to get him. Dr. Horton would stay with the Hastings and preach Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. He caught the train back to Elora on Monday. Dr. Horton always brought his grip with an ample supply of medicines to doctor any who wished to meet him at the Hastings'. Mrs. Clara Hamaker was one patient who came for a check-up or medication.

The first tent meeting was held on the grounds where the present church stands. This was about 1920 with Eli Cameron doing the preaching. It was during this meeting that the members decided to build a new church.

So it was on February 14, 1920, that R. J. Hastings and wife Belle deeded the land to build the new church to A. P. Hill, W. E. Jackson and R. J. Hastings, trustee's for the church of Christ at Union Grove.

These men went to work, everyone contributing as they could. Donations were accepted from anyone in the community who wished to help. R. J. Hastings cut logs, with the help of others. Some of those who helped on the building were Lon Fisk (chief carpenter), Will Jackson, A. P. Hill, Jim Hill and R. J. Hastings.

Loss Warden, Robbie and Cameron Hastings were hired to help with the building. The elders in the church at this time were R. J. Hastings, A. P. Hill and Will Jackson. Two of the preachers of the 1920's were John A. Jenkins and J. D. Jones, both of Huntsville. They came once a month to preach.

Evidently the A. L. Moore's came to begin their years of worship, and service to the church here in 1920 or earlier. During the 1920's Will Jackson started having services in his home. Later he gave land for the Church of Christ at Antioch, near Vann Town, Tennessee. He was instrumental in the building of that church. Jim Hill lived just across the line in Tennessee and also worshiped with the Jacksons.

Some members left Union Grove, but others came. Our next know record is 1925, when a tent meeting was held

by Andy Largen. Forty new members were baptised at that time. Included in these were the "Spelces, Hornbuckle's, Spradlins, Sharps, Tates, Carter's, Jacks, and others.

The first full time minister was Bob Waggoner. He began working with the church about 1957. About 1960 A. L. Moore, Alvin Spelce, and W. R. McFarlen were selected as elders. Sometime later, Floyd Moore was selected as an elder also.

In 1958, Sallie Hastings Barley and husband Brown Barley gave one-fourth acre behind the church for additional parking space. Additional land adjacent to the church lot was given by Sallie Hastings Barley and Husband Brown Barley and a preachers home was built about 1968-69.

The church presently is served by William (Bill) Phillips and moderate growth is being achieved. At the time of this writing, November, 1984, the church has about seventy-five members.

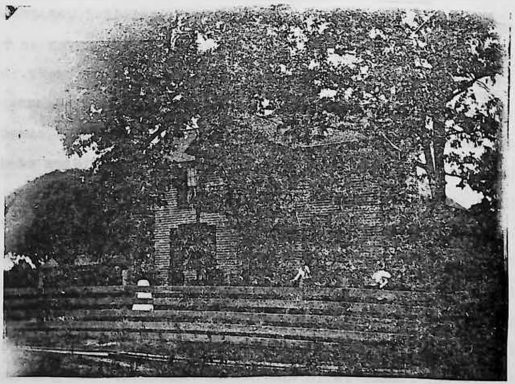


The Home Ec and Ag building at the New Market School

HURRICANE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH

The first Hurricane Grove Baptist Church was moved from Cagle Mountain in 1909 to Hurricane Road. At that time, it was called Charity Baptist. The people who moved and got the church started were Jackson Perry, G. W. and Rhoda Sharp, Jack and Jenny Sharp, John D. and Willie Sharp, and John and Julie Shelton.

As the years went by they built a new building on the present location on Hurricane Road, east. This new building was erected around 1961 or 1962. The old church building was torn down.



Dr. Hall's home later belonging to Virginia Hall located on what is now Winchester Road. The house burned.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH U. S. A.
IN
NEW MARKET, ALABAMA
1849-1953

In 1849 Mary Miller deeded to the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches the lot on which the present Presbyterian church now stands. On that lot there have been three churches. One was built before the Civil War and burned. The next one was a two story brick building with a basement owned jointly by the Methodists and the Presbyterians. The Masons and Sons of Temperance bought one half interest in the building and used the upper story.

In 1884 the Methodists sold their interest to the Cumberland Presbyterians. In 1885 this building was entirely demolished by a tornado.

In 1888 the present church was erected by Mr. Lem Teague and sons who lived in New Market and were members of the church. Mr. Teague built beautiful ceiling and chancel as his contribution to the Church building. The Elders at that time, who gave liberally of their time and money, were: Dr. DeKalb Lipscomb, Mr. Wm. N. Davis and Col. Wm. Jones. The first pastor was Brother N. T. Powers who lived at Old Salem, Tennessee and road horseback to his monthly appointments. Othere pastors were: Milton E. Gabard, P. A. Lyon, W. J. Walker, Walton McDonald, Dave Orman, A. W. Ausburn, C. P. Taliferro, Samuel Davis and Martin Milligan. The pastor's salary at that time was $330 for one-half time service.

In 1906 the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church voted to unite with the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. This caused a division in the congregation. The majority went with the U. S. A. group. About fifteen members withdrew from the Church, retained the name of Cumberland Presbyterian and worshipped in the Baptist church.

In 1907 the ladies of the church organized "The Ladies Aid Society." The object of this organization was to make money to beautify and improve the church building and grounds. In order to raise money, they had ice-cream socials, oyster suppers, bazzars and rummage sales. They earned enough money to purchase a lot from J. D. Hereford on which the present Manse was built. Brother A. H. Manley was the pastor at that time but he never lived in the Manse because he moved away before it was completed. Brother James A. Callan was the first pastor to live in the Manse. He was followed by the much loved Brother Lawson Reagor and his wife. Other pastors who have served this church were R. F. Adair, S. F. Pryor, L. J. Kaylor, N. D. Crawford and Hughston Peyton.

During the years when the pulpit was vacant it was frequently supplied by Brother Berry Copeland, Brother Caldwell and others.

The Masons retained their interest in the east side of the lot on which the Church was built and erected a three story building and a Masonic Hall. In 1944 Brother W. H. Hereford bought this lot and gave it to the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

In 1947, while L. J. Kaylor was pastor, a basement was dug under the church which provided space for a kitchen, dining room and three Sunday School rooms. The present church was incorporated this year.

In 1949 a rest room was made out of one of the storage rooms adjacent to the vestibule. In 1950 the New Market Church took the initiative in the formation of the Madison-Limestone Larger Parish which included nine rural churches in Madison, Limestone and Jackson Counties. The Reverend Robert M. Muir, who was then serving as the Presbyterian Student Pastor at the Nashville University Center in Nashville, Tennessee, was called to be the Director and Pastor of this Parish in July 1950. In May 1952 the Reverend Robert Lucero was called to be the associate pastor of the Parish. Because of the limited time in which to collect data and write this history the committee was unable to gather specific data regarding the beginnings and growth and changes in the Women's Organizations and the program for the youth of the Church. The Committee plans to continue its work on this history and hopes to have a more detailed account before another year passes.

However, it is known that there have been active women's and youth groups for many years. For several years there were both a Ladies Aid Society and a Missionary Society. About 1930 both became inactive. In 1936 the present missionary society was organized for the purpose of studying and furthering the work of the Presbyterian Church as outlined by its official boards. They no longer raise money by having ice-

cream socials, bazaars, etc., but all money is raised by voluntary pledges. This money is sent to the Boards of the Church for Mission and Christian Education work.

The youth of the church were affiliated with the Christian Endeavor movement for many years but details are unavailable at this time. In 1950 they united with the Westminster Fellowship Program of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and have provided leadership in this program on both the Presbytery and Synod levels each year. Also, in 1950 the youth under the sponsorship of Mrs. Glancye Gray, sponsored a "Teen Town" in the basement of the church for all the young people of the community. This program was discontinued when the FPA started having movies each Saturday night in the School gym. In July 1951 this same group sponsored a "STAY-AT-HOME" conference for the young people of the Parish and community. A sililar conference was held in July 1952, also. The group adopted the Youth Budget Program of the church in 1951 and have a pledged budget of $160 for 1953 with $60 of this amount being given to missions through the Friendship Frontier Program.

Compiled and written by:
W. O. Davis, Elder
New Market, Alabama

NEW MARKET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Records of the church were burned in a fire which destroyed the Calvin Davis home May 8, 1951. On June 20, 1951 session met at the Manse with W. C. Davis serving as clerk and Elders James Lapscomb, J. L. Owens, and J. T. Bates. In 1956 there were fifty-seven members.

This same year the church began a system of electing two elders each year to serve a term of three years. Once ordained a member is a lifetime Elder, but is considered inactive when not elected to Session.

In 1957 the bell tower was erected. The following year plans were made for renovating the church. Work was completed by the end of February, 1959. Tile flooring was laid on the vestibule, sanctuary and basement floors. Two swinging doors replaced the two separate doors at the entrance to the sanctuary and the wall was plastered and papered. Robert Muir submitted his resignation as pastor on January 28, 1959.

In January, 1960 there were fifty-three members and Miss Dora Pierce, a student at Louisville Seminary filled the pulpit during July and August of this year. The church issued a call to Reverend John Finley in January of 1961. He remained until October 1961.

In March 1963 the possibility of a long range plan for the growth of the church was discussed with a view to beginning a building fund for the improvement of the facilities. In February of 1963, New Market Presbyterian church

voted to request that the size of the parish be changed to include Madison Cross Roads, Big Cove, and New Market as members of Madison Larger Parish. June 30, 1963, the congregation voted to issue a formal call to Reverend Washio Ishii. He became student supply minister until such time as he could be ordained.

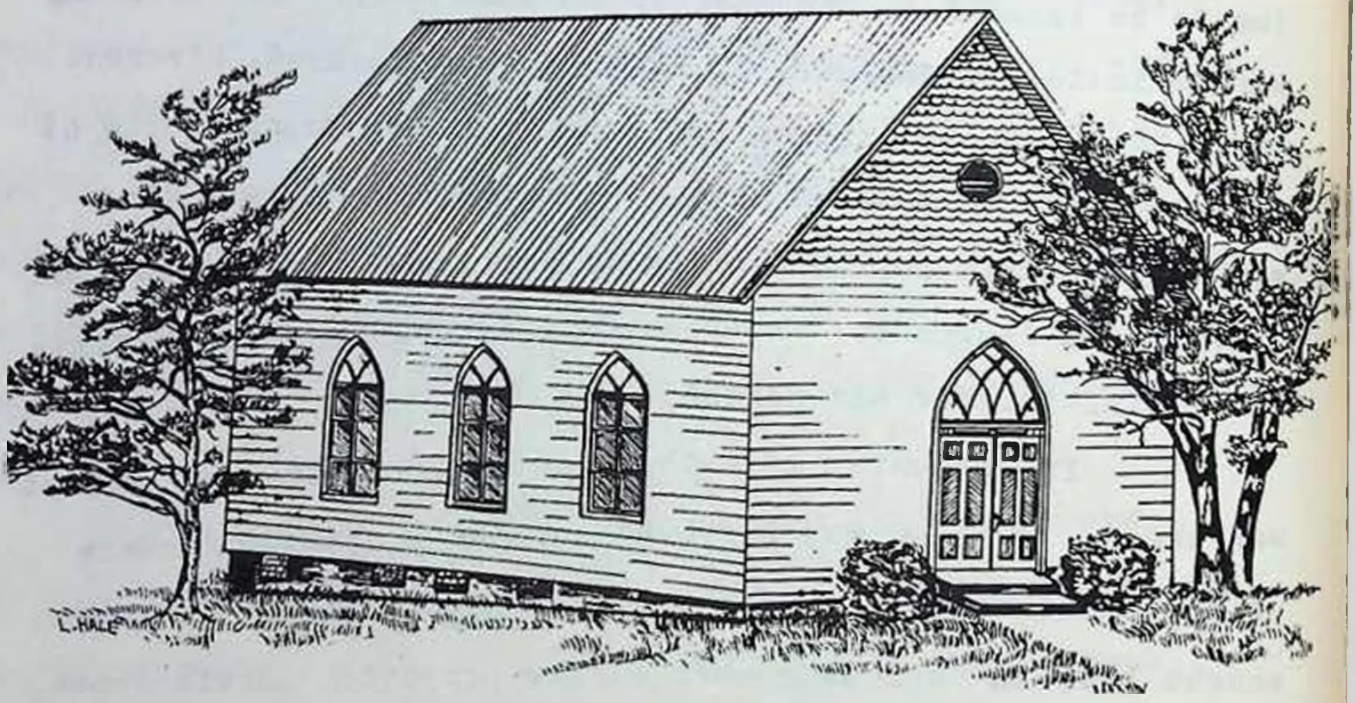
In January, 1964 it was decided to begin a building fund drive. In December, 1964 the goal for the fund was set at $20,000 to be used for an educational building. Plans were made to borrow the money and proceed with plans for the building to be located to the east of the Sanctuary. The building was dedicated on February 6, 1966. In April, 1964, Reverend Ishii began a Westminister Fellowship for the young people of the church. He remained until December 18, 1977, when he moved to Huntsville, continuing to serve Big Cove and Madison Cross Roads churches. Reverend Muir agreed to serve as temporary minister for six months.

In February, 1979 the Sanctuary restoration project was begun. $15,000 was borrowed for the project. Members of the church did much of the work. Howard Jones, chairman sought bids on various phases of the project. Harvie Jones, architect, made suggestions on retaining the historical authenticity of the building. Mary Gray advised and assisted in choosing colors and materials. New heating and air conditioning was installed, walls replastered, windows and wainscoting stripped and refinished, floors were redone with oak flooring and aisle carpeting, pews were refinished. The

church was rededicated on August 19, 1979.

In June, 198 Reverend John Johnston became the temporary supply pastor for the church.

Taken from Minutes of the church
by Virginia Jacks Jones



NEW MARKET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 1888

NEW MARKET METHODIST CHURCH

"T. C. Hambrick, Son of Joe and Ruth Hambrick, born August 28, 1824, enlisted in the Army of Christ when a youth, fought valiantly with the Methodist Episcopal Church South until April 3, 1861, when in triumphant laid aside his earthly armor for the heavenly robe of rightenous" reads the epitaph on the tomb found in Hambrick Cemetery east of New Market. Mr. Hambrick promoted methodism around the New Market area. In those early days, the Methodist met in homes, brush arbors or camp meetings. Travel of course was by horse and buggy and the church was on a "circuit", which means that the Pastor had more than one church at which he held services.

The first church was built on a tract of land where the present Presbyterian Church now stands. This building was erected before the war. When Federal troops occupied this area in April, 1862, they attended church services with the local people. Records indicate that the Methodist churches of New Market and Huntsville were burned during the Civil War.

This tract of land was deeded to the trustees of the New Market Lodge, the New Market Division of the Sons of Temperance, Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church for the purpose of "improving social and moral conditions of the town.

After the building burned, a three story brick building was erected on this same piece of land. The Methodist and the Presbyterians owned one-half interest and the Masons and Sons

of Temperance bought half interest and used the third story. In 1883, the Methodist, having purchased two acres of land to build a new church, sold their interest to the Presbyterians. This building was completely demolished by a cyclone in 1885.

According to the deed, Bradford and Mary Hambrick sold "two acres, more or less, for the sum of $30.00, where the new church now stands for the use of ministry and membership of said church". Here a wooden frame church was built. One early history states the Methodist church was under construction when the cyclone hit in 1885 and the foundation and rafters were destroyed and another account states the church building was not harmed.

The wooden frame church was a large rectangular building with windows on the east and west. This building was used until the new circular brick building went up. The brick used were made at a kiln in New Market. Mr. Harvie Jones, a local Architect and former resident of New Market describes the building: "The New Market Methodist church is a brick structure approximately circular in shape using the Akron Style architecture. The characteristics of the Akron Style are a fan shaped seating area sloping toward the pulpit and choir area and alcoves for Sunday School classrooms opening across the back of the main sanctuary. This type architecture is believed to have originated in Akron, Ohio, in the late 1800's by Methodist. Churches are built all over the country using this style of architecture, but New Market Methodist Church is

the purest form found in this immediate area. The Central Presbyterian Church and the Jewish Synagogue in Huntsville are variations of the Akron Style."

There are no records to show where the bell in the tower came from nor when. And although it is not used now, it was rung each morning until the middle of 1970 to summon the people to Sunday School and church services.

In the early days, New Market and Hickory Grove churches were called the New Market Circuit. Later, the Cameron, Shiloh and Maysville Methodist churches were added to the circuit. All these churches supported the pastor as to salary and living quarters called a parsonage. The pastor in turn preached at each church sometime during the month. The parsonage was built on the church property in New Market. It was a small wooden house next door to the church. Additions were added from time to time and upkeep on the building was done by members of all the churches, although records indicate that New Market church felt responsible and did more work than the other churches. The house was furnished by the members. The women organized officially in 1879, called Ladies Aid Societies, Woman's Parsonage and Home Society and Woman's Missionary Society. The purposes of the early organizations were to help the pastor with prayers and labor, take charge of the parsonage, minister to the sick and welcome the stranger. The funds used for this work were raised by suppers, entertainments, and selling homemade articles.

When the members of the church failed to respond to a plea to "donate one hen or the value thereof" to help floor the front porch of the parsonage, they took it upon themselves to buy the materials for the flooring. Rooms were then ceiled, papered, painted, kitchen cabinets made, and furniture repaired.

In 1950 New Market church assumed Hickory Grove's part of the pledge for the minister's salary and Hickory Grove was grouped with two other churches. In the mid 1950's, the other churches on the circuit wanted a full time church, and New Market church bought their share of the parsonage, paying along with Cameron church $250.00 to Shilon which was left without a parsonage. Later, New Market church paid $1000.00 to Cameron church for their share, making the parsonage owned completely by the New Market church.

Evidently the walls of the new brick building were plastered as records show that the walls were paneled in 1968 because the plaster was falling off.

In 1968, a new building was added to the property and connected to the main building by a covered porch. This new building houses the kitchen, dining hall, two classrooms, and two half baths. In order to pay for this building, the ladies of the church served Sunday lunches and charged $1.00 per plate for all you could eat. The community was invited to participate in these luncheons. When the debt was retired in 1971, these luncheons became a monthly time of fellowship for the members of the church each of whom brings a covered dish meal which is shared. Members of the community are still

welcomed, however, most of them also bring a covered dish to share.

The ladies of the church no longer have the responsibility of the parsonage upkeep as this house is no longer used to house the pastor. The house is rented out and the income each month goes into a maintenance fund for upkeep of the church buildings and grounds. As we are a small congregation, we can no longer support a full time pastor, but have retired ministers who wish to continue serving. Services are held each Sunday morning only.

In the mid 1970's some very old church records were found in the parsonage in a little cubby hole which had been papered over at sometime, we don't know when. These records were of Sunday School attendence, monies collected, and other church matters, and were dated in the 1800's.

This summary of the history of New Market Methodist Church was taken from a history compiled by Mrs. Robert (Martha Jacks) Carroll in 1979. This history gives the names of all the pastors of the church from 1883 and also gives the dates of membership from 1887. There are a few listed on which we have no dates available.

Summary by Bobbie Watkins Odom
October, 1984

HOPEWELL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church was founded in the year 1860 on New Market Pike with a membership of seven.

Reverend H. H. Hubbard was called to pastor in the year 1923. The deacons were as follows: L. D. Douglas, R. F. Crutcher, A. H. Hambrick, A. Petty, W. C. Jones, W. S. Baker and Jim Powell. Under Rev. Hubbard's pastorate the church grew to a membership of fifty.

During this period the pastors who served Hopewell were: Reverend Lockhart, Reverend Whitman, Reverend Maple, Reverend Cable, Reverend Tillman and Reverend Hezikiah Lanier. Hopewell joined the Elk Pine Association and later the Flint River Association with Reverend Holman as pastor.

In the 1920's the church moved from the New Market Pike to its present location on Cemetery Road. Here the church joined the Mud Creek North Alabama and Tennessee Association.

Reverend W. P. Petty was called to pastor in 1932 and served the church for thirty-three years, longer than any of his predecessors. Under his pastorate, the church grew in membership. Reverend Charles Huggins followed Reverend Petty as pastor and during his and Reverend Earl Scrugg's' pastorates, the sancturay where we now worship was erected in 1967.

Reverend Roy Williams was called to pastor Hopewell in 1972 and during the next five years the church added an education wing, grew in membership and more important in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The present pastor, Reverend Leroy R. Cole succeeded Reverend Williams and watering the seed planted by his predecessors with the word of God, he has raised Hopewell to become one of the leading churches in Huntsville. Some of the accomplishments are as follows:

1. Membership of the church greatly increased in a little over three years from 250 to over 500.
2. A substantial increase in spiritual growth and faith accompanied by a corresponding financial growth.
3. Purchased property and erected an Educational Building and Fellowship Hall valued at approximately $250,000.
4. Institution of many new church programs and establishment of new church organizations.



The playground where the Baptist Church now stands. W.P.A. Mrs. Fanning was in charge of the recreation program.

CAMERON METHODIST CHURCH

Cameron Methodist church was officially established when the Old Salem Church was moved from the other side of Hurricane Creek on the old Will Nance property to its present location. The church was originally on the New Market Circuit along with Hickory Grove Methodist, Shiloh Methodist and New Market Church in the year 1886. The first pastor was J. T. Wilkins.

The church building has been destroyed by tornadoes twice, the last time being on January 12, 1916. The new building was a frame structure, but in later years a brick exterior was added.

In 1953, Cameron Methodist asked to become half-time with New Market Methodist after Hickory Grove and Shiloh had been put on different circuits. Cameron Methodist became a full time church in the mid to late 1950's.

The United Methodist Women of the two churches, Cameron and New Market usually meet together once each year.



NEW MARKET RESTUARANT

HISTORY OF CONCORD CHURCH AND CEMETERY

Concord Church is almost as old as Madison County, the sight being the location of one of the early camp meeting grounds. The first church, a log building, used for many years as a church and school, burned. Most of the records of the church and school were lost. This first church seems to have been built in the early 1800's, since graves in the adjoining cemetery date to the early 1800's.

The church is located five miles east of Hazel Green on the old Winchester Road, the routing of which has been changed since early days of the county. It is now known as Joe Quick road. The church is about one-fourth mile from Walnut Grove School.

Listed as the three earliest churches in the area are Mooresville, Meridian and Hazel Green. Hazel Green church is believed to be what is now Concord Presbyterian Church. Eight churches are listed as obtaining property in the county from 1830 to 1840 and it is believed that the original log church was built about this time.

The earliest records of the Concord Church available list as prominent families the surnames of Manley, Campbell, Mitchell, Fisk, Boles, Giles and Cowley.

HURRICANE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH

On October 13, 1884, Benjamin W. Bragg and wife Lucinda Bragg deeded one acre of land located on Hurricane Road to "our neighborhood for the purposes of a house known as the Hurricane Church, for the Primitive Baptist to meet in to worship God, and also for a school house". The deed also stipulated that "whenever the house on said acre of land shall fail to be used as a school house or for a place of worship by the above named Baptist, it then falls back to the owner of the land".

This year, one hundred years later, the annual Association meeting of Primitive Baptist Churches was held in this church on October 5, 6, and 7, 1984.

Originally a wooden structure, the church building now has brick veneering. A kitchen-dining hall is presently being added to the building.

Two known living direct descendents of Benjamin and Lucinda Bragg are Mrs. Kelly Sisco (Mary Hereford) and Mrs. Ellis Sisco (Marjorie Hereford).

Submitted by Louis K. Sisco
October 21, 1984

HURRICANE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH

B. W. Bragg Et Al
for
Hurricane Church

The State of Alabama, Madison County, know all men by these presents that we, Benjamin W. Bragg and wife Lucinda Bragg for and in consideration of the love and affection which we bear towards our beloved neighborhood and the vicinity do hereby give, grant, and convey unto our said neighborhood the following described real estate to wit: One acre of land described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of our land running north on the line between us and William C. Bragg 35 yards then west 140 yards then south 35 yards to line between us and William C. Merrick then east on said line 140 yards to the beginning corner containing one acre more or less for the purpose of a house known as the Hurricane Church, for the Primitive Baptist to meet in to worship God, and also for a school house, now the above conveyance are such that whenever the house on said acre of land shall fail to be used as a school house or for a place of worship by the above named Baptist it then falls back to the owner of the land.

In testimony therof we have hitherto set our hand and seal this on October the 13th 1884.

The State of Alabama
Madison County

Signed: B. W. Bragg
L. R. Bragg

I, William H. Power, Justice of the Peace in and for said county hereby certify that Benjamin W. Bragg and Lucinda Bragg whose names are signed to the foregoing conveyance and who are known to me acknowledged before me on this day that being informed of the contents of this conveyance they executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date. Given under my hand this 13th day of October 1884.

Signed: Wm. H. Power, J.P.

The foregoing deed filed for record October 7, 1896 and was duly recorded October 26, 1896

Signed: S. M Stewart J.P.C.

TAYLOR CEMETERY
by
Louis K. Sisco

The original Taylor Cemetery is a plot of land approximately one hundred thirty-two feet wide and two hundred sixteen feet deep lying along the east side of Butler Road and one hundred eighty-three yards north of the Mint Road intersection. This plot is on the north side of the cemetery as it exists today.

It was deeded on September 7, 1901 by Lemuel W. Taylor and Martha M. Taylor, his wife to L. W. Taylor, R. H. Taylor and G. W. Taylor in trust, and their successors, to be "set apart and used only for a grave yard for the use and benefit of the Taylor family and their descendants--". The "said Trustees shall determine who shall be entitled to be buried in the graveyard and shall make no charge unless it becomes necessary to make a small charge to repair fences or to cut bushes and briers".

Some of the known living successor trustees are: John Richard Riddle, Margaret Wilson Hamilton, Louis and Winbern Sisco, great grandchildren of Lemuel W. Taylor; Richard and Raymond Taylor (Houston, Texas) sons of R. H. Taylor; and Jerry Taylor and George Taylor, grandsons of G. W. Taylor.

Additional land has been donated through the years and the cemetery now extends to Mint Road.

October 21, 1984

CHURCHES AROUND PLEVNA

The earliest church known to this area is the Mountain Fork Primative Baptist Church. Constituted in 1826 with the Elder William Britlin as pastor. Elder Dave Jacks served as pastor for forty-five years and Elder Harless Hale is pastor at this writing.

The Hickory Flat Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1874 with Reverend N. J. Tower as pastor. Services were held there until around 1962.

The Oakley Baptist Church was organized in 1903 with the Reverend R. N. O'Neal as pastor. This church is still active today.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was organized on September 19, 1926 with Reverend Charles Gwathney as pastor. This church is still active.

In the late 1920's the Reverend James Mills came to Plevna to establish the Plevna Free Holiness Church, having services in his home. In 1947 a church was built. It was later torn down and in 1964, a new church was built. Reverend Elton Brazier is pastor today.

October, 1984

NEW MARKET VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

A meeting to discuss the possibility of a volunteer fire department for New Market was held at 7 o'clock on the night of September 23, 1974 at the New Market Resturant. Vernon Maroney of;the Harvest Volunteer Fire Department was present to outline the basic needs for such an organization.

On September 30, 1974, a meeting was held at the resturant to organize and elect officers. Robert Moon acted as temporary chairman and read proposed by-laws. Mr. Ed Josey pledged the support of the Lions Club with fund raising projects. Officers elected were: Mack Ford, president; Ron Lane, vice-president; Virginia Jones, secretary-treasurer; Lonnie Ortner, Fire Chief; Jerry Campbell, fireman-at-large. Certificate of Incorporation was filed with Judge Myrtle Green on October 9, 1974.

The first fire truck was obtained early the next year from the Forestry Service. Considerable time and money was required to make it operational by June 10, 1975. During this time efforts had been made to obtain land on which to build a fire station. Perry and Rosa Harned offered to donate a lot on Church Street to be used. However, at the meeting held on April 25, 1974 Chief Ortner reported that the Old Mountain Fork School property might be available for the Fire Department. County Commission Chairman James Record said a decision would be made at the board meeting on March 28. It took more than a year for the County Commission and the Board of Education to work out the legal problems and on March 31, 1976, the volunteer fire department was given the use of the

property. During April and May work on the old lunchroom building went forward and on May 18, 1976 the first meeting was held in the building.

On March 22, 1978, Wells Johnston, Bob Sartain, Danny Woods and Howard Jones drove to Wilmington, Delaware to purchase and drive back a 1958 Ford fire truck that had been located by Donald Hodge. Once again, hard work, financial support, mechanical expertize, and many man hours were required to put the pumper in service.

Training and equipment have always been of prime importance to volunteer firemen. Over the years an Emergency Medical Technician vehicle, attack truck and another tanker were added. A new EMT unit is on order for early 1985. The department has two paramedics, Walter McGehee and Mike Carter; three intermediate EMT's, Jim Woods, Wayne McFarlen, and Russel Merryman; and five basic EMT's, June Woods, Mac McFarlen, Becky Jones, Sandi McFarlen, and Bobbie Odom. The department also has several state certified firemen, six of these are state certified instructors: David B. Jacks, Tommy McCrary, Wayne Hillis, Terry Mizell, Mac McFarlen and Mike Carter; Mac is also a deputy fire marshall.

A new substation has been opened at Plevna, built by people of that community, on land which was donated by Edwin Bates, Jr. and equipped with a truck from New Market. The Madison County Commission has been very supportive of the department. Members of the community have given generaously to support the financial needs of the department. Members

have given sacrificially of their time and talents to make this an outstanding department. Present officers of the department are: President, Jim Woods, Vice-president Mike Carter; Walter McGehee secretary; Virginia Jones, treasurer; Fire Chief, Tom Odom; assistant chief David B. Jacks; Wayne Hillis, fireman-at-large; Captain of EMT's, Wayne McFarlen. Truck captains are Dave Jacks, Tommy McCrary, Wells Johnston, and Mac McFarlen serves as captain of the Plevna truck.





Rice's School-Alf Sisk, father of
Annie Mae Miles is in the picture

This picture was made at the Plevna School in 1915. This school was located at the corner of Buddy Williamson Road and School House road. Pictured on the picture on the upper one is the following students:

LEFT-FRONT ROW	SECOND ROW	THIRD ROW
Mabel Walker	Foster (trustee)	Bob Campbell
Lorene Williams	Willis Walker (Principal)	Edwin Bates
Alta Walker	Albert Sharp	Henry Sharp
Letha Foster	Fannie Howard	Cagle
Annie Reeves	Kitty Pearl Davis	Johnny Hatfield
Annie Mae Wicks	Bessie Williamson	Cagle
Freida Cowley	Bell Sharp	Cabe Hasting
Connie M. Pitcock	Viola Sharp	Cabe Sharp
Ruby Woods	Ethel Howard	Nolan Davis
Bessie Cowley	Thula Williamson	Vernon Davis
	?	Malcolm Naugher
	Lena Walker	?
	Sallie Foster	?
	Jennie Hasting	Jessie Moore
	Naioma Cowley	Desso Howard
	Nora Cagle	
	Stone (Madison Stone's sister)	

FORTH ROW	FORTH ROW CONT'D
Louise Smith, teacher	Marvin Howard
Mary Bates	Albert Walker
Ollie H ward	Robert Hatfield
?	Johnny Britton
Edd Sharp	Roy Davis
?	Hubbert Campbell
? (possibly Alvie Williams)	Clifton Sharp
Odell Bayless	
George Moore	
Pell Davis	



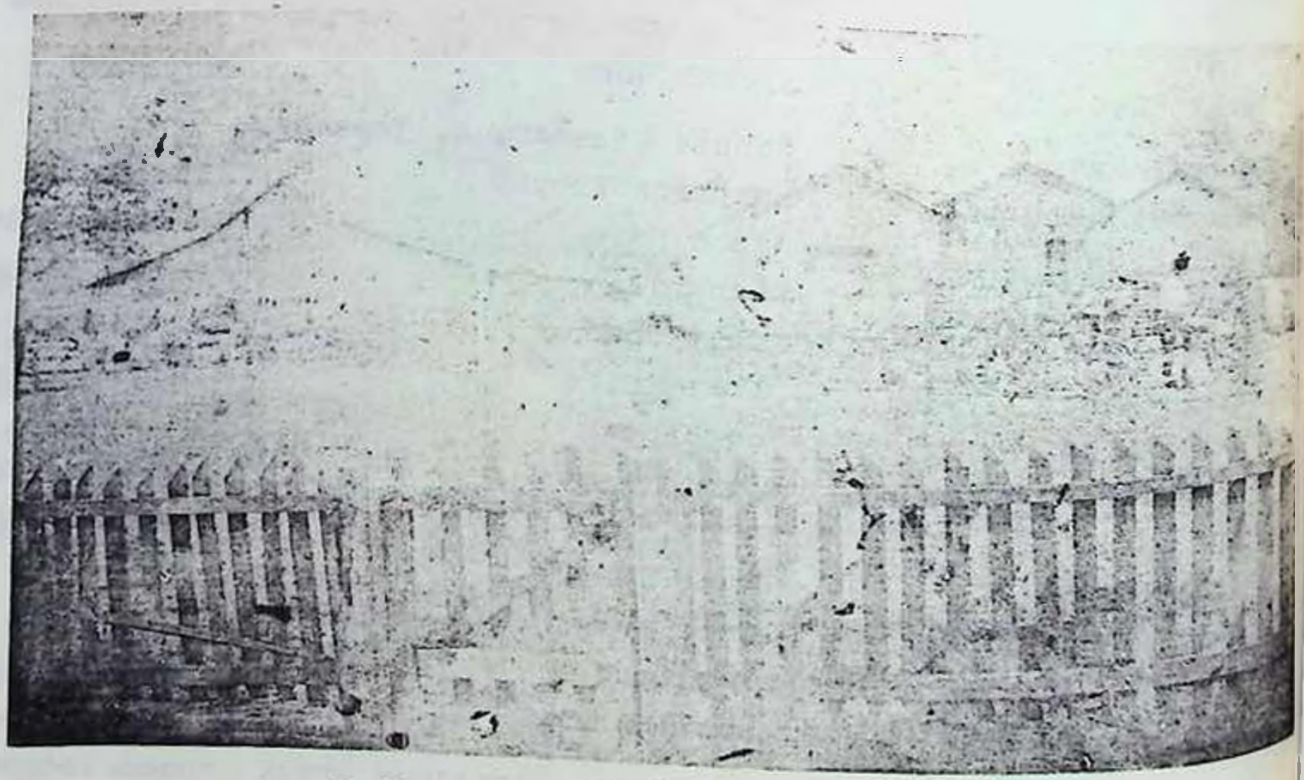
FRONT ROW	SECOND ROW	BACK ROW
George Mays	Connie Kirpatrick, teacher	
Clarence Hambrick	Hambrick Floyd	Tom Cagle
Athel Hess	Macon Hale	Roy Hambrick
Curtis Bice	Richardson	Mary W. Hess
Wesley Sharp	Okley Sharp	Willie B. Sharp
Dolly Sharp	Dewey Miles	Minnie Cagle
Veria Miles	Joe Bice	Ollie Hess
Richardson girl	Floyd Hess	Buford Steelman
Mary Hale	?	Virgie Hambrick
Allie Cagle	Dame Sharp	
Ethel Mays	Cora Parks	
Rosie Lee Sharp	Ada Cagle	
Ella Hornbuckle	Wash Sharp	

This is a picture made at the Hurricane Creek School located above the Otis Bice Place.

This picture was made at the New Market School

Listed from left: Anise Rodgers, Alene Derrick, Rosa Harbin, Geneva Buck, Odell Boles, Ruth Hillis, Stella Toney, Jean Beader, ? Dale, Estelle Cagle, Louise Vandiver, Vivian Harbin, Vera Sharp, Florence Sisco, and Nannie Lou Edwards.





J. H. Latham Hardware Store
Livery Stable on left

Picture made at New Market School. Students were identified as: Front row, left to right: Otis Bice, Marjory Hereford, Leslie Laxson, Florence Rodgers, Charley Lathem, Virginia Mae Walker.

Second row: Annie Mae Orman, Robert Ward, Buford Hawkins, Jennie Marx Walker, Ova Sandlin, the teacher, D. B. Jacks, Katie Mae Mitchel, Howard Gray

Back row: Martha Adair, Sydney Rodgers, Charley Lipscomb, Annie mae Sisk, Tillman Stone, Veria Smithy, Clayton Jacks.





Fuqua School on Shop Hill where Plevna School was

This picture was made in 1907 at Fuqua School on Shop Hill. This was close to the Old Plevna School. Reading left to right:

Caroline Rosebrough
Ethel Howard
Fannie Howard
Ella Mae Smithey
Earline Eubanks
Vera Wells
Alliene Davis
Cordelia Dotson
Lena Walker
Naimo Cowley
Sallie Foster
Katie Mae Eubanks

Second row:
Ollie Howard
Emmett Walker
Vernon Davis
?
Alf Bostick
Willie Walker, principal

Third row:
?
?
Hugh Davis
Ed Jacks
Albert Howard
?
?
Frank Wells
?
Vernon Davis
?

Fourth row:
Nannie Howard
Edna Jacks
Cabe Howard
?
?
Lillie Hall
Onis Brooks
Bessie Walker
Alvorine Davis
?
Bessie Williamson
Virginia Jacks



HISTORY OF BUCKHORN HIGH SCHOOL

In 1809, the government put the Buckhorn land up for sale. The present school plot, however, was not bought until 1831 when John J. Bain entered the land on record for the first time.

In the summer of 1855 there ocurred a deer hunt across the Winchester road from an old saloon. This hunt was destined to go down in history. A deer had been sighted on this land and a group set out to kill the animal. They settled themselves at different points. Because of his inexperience and youth, an eighteen year old lad, William Loving Fanning, was given a very inferior post. Mr. Fanning killed the deer at a spot just south of the present day school.

The beautiful deer horns were placed in the old saloon nearby, where they remained for many years. The saloon and the surrounding community received the name Buckhorn. Today the famous horns hang in the office of the principal at the Buckhorn High School.

There is a lapse of nine years in the legal records. In 1840 John Heathcock, Sr. deeded the land to Joseph Rice, great grandfather of Mr. Lee Rice. In 1841 Joseph Rice deeded the land to Jacob H. Pierce. Mr. Pierce was in possession of the land until 1844, whe he deeded it to Benjamin Jolly. Jolly didn't keep the land a year because in 1844, he deeded it to John Hathcock, Jr. John, Jr. owned the land until his death, August 10, 1867. In his last will and testament, Hathcock gave Francisco Rice, son of Joseph, authority to sell the land if necessary to meet the debts incurred by Mr. Hathcock.

During the Civil War, while still owned by Mr. Hathcock, the land served the federal troops for a night in the 1860's. At this time during the Civil War, Confederate General Roddy led his troops into Madison County with Yankee troops in persuit of him. General Roddy made camp on the Buckhorn School site.

On December 27, 1869 Francisco Rice, administrator of the Hathcock estate, deeded the land to James R. Latham. Mr. Latham owned the land until his death, at which time he left it to his wife, Sarah Jane. At her death, the land was inherited by W. O. Latham, A. S. Latham, J. H. Latham, J. J. Latham, Maggie N. Petty, Alvin and Jennie Sue Hamilton, Luther W. and Ardelia A. Payne and James Manning.

These heirs deeded it to John W. Latham. In 1916, J. W. Latham deeded it to Charles Curry Latham. In 1917, Charles deeded the tract to George M. Preston. Mr. Preston died March 22, 1919, leaving a widow and heirs at law, Leslie Preston, Floyd Preston and Georgia Preston. In 1948 Leslie A. Preston, Shellie V. Preston, Floyd Preston, and Ruth Rice Preston deeded the land to Ann Latham Walker.

On April 21. 1956, Ann Latham Walker and her husband James Bruce Walker, deeded the school site to their daughter, Annie Bruce Walker Short. On November 19, 1956, the Madison County Board of Education bought the school site from Mrs. Short.

So it was on August 29, 1958, that Buckhorn High School a $346,990 structure was ready for Senior high students from the New Market and Riverton areas.

CLIFTON WILLIAMS

A flag was presented to Buckhorn High School by Mrs. George Williams, whose son Clifton was killed in France in World War II. A program was given by the Social Studies Department under the direction of Miss Martha Woodell and Miss Auline Power. Students taking part were Willa Dean Jacks, Bobby Taylor Billy Ray Jenkins, Frances Carter, and Barbara Sublett. Mr. C. Franklin Bendall, principal, accepted;the flag for the school.

Members of the Alabama National Guard under the command of Major Troy Dendy raised the flag.



NEW MARKET DAM



Seniors of New Market School-1924

Seated left to right:

Ira Reid	Emily Jones
Dick Vandiver	Edna Walker
Mildred Neely	Ruby Turner
Kathleen Neely	



Basketball team of 9th & 10th grade at New Market School.
Probably made in 1921 or 1922:

Vivian Robertson	Virginia Mae Walker
Mildred Neely	Gladys Giles
Annie Mae Orman	Mary Bates
Gennie Marx Walker	Ruby Hereford
Vann Ellis Orman	

POOR HOUSE

An Alabama Act of January 1, 1823 provided that the County governing body could use taxes to support paupers. This was to provide for the indigent, lame, both young and old if they needed help. There was a process to go through to be admitted to this program. On January 7, 1828 an act was authorized to permit counties to build buildings in which to keep these people. These were little log houses with a larger one where food was served to the people that were able to get there.

Each year they appointed a Superintendent to look after the administration of the facility. There was also at least one helper. The Superintendent and the helper were paid a small salary. The people that lived in these houses worked if they were able. They had crops, mostly food crops that was used by the people that lived there.

The governing body also appointed a Physician yearly to take care of the medical needs of these people. L. E. McCord was superintendent between the years of 1914 through 1920. The superintendent lived at the Poor House while working there. Mr. and Mrs. Parks George worked there from 1921 through 1934. They left for awhile, but came back in 1935. When they came back the poor people were so glad to see them that the ones who were able met them down the road to welcome them back. Even though these people were poor and sick, they were like a big family.

The poor house was discontinued in 1935, after one hundred and six years of existence. Only the cemetery remains. People were sent to relatives or wherever they could find a place and welfare checks began.

THE CLINIC

The New Market Clinic was built by the residents of the town in 1957. Shares of Stock were sold in the clinic to furnish money for the building. Dr. Moore was the first doctor, and stayed about five months. Dr. Shelton F. Fowler was the next doctor and left after five months to practice medicine in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dr. Warren Rutledge moved his family to New Market and began his practice in 1959, then after about twenty months moved to Huntsville.

Charles Merryman was born the son of school teachers. He became interested in medicine while living with his parents in Little Rock where they boarded some medical students. This interest in medicine took him through the University of Tennessee and internship at Scott and White Clinic in Temple, Texas. He lived in Memphis, Tennessee for some time and helped in a clinic there. He practiced in Southeastern Missouri and also in Kansas.

Dr. Merryman took over New Market Clinic and later purchased it from the community. His patients come not only from New Market but also from the surrounding areas such as New Hope, Hazel Green, Gurley, Maysville, Huntsville, and southern Tennessee.

Dr. Merryman not only has been a good doctor but has been active in the community and a friend to many. He has served as trustee for the New Market School and treasurer of the PTA. When the town needed help with the water system, he was there. We are very thankful to have him in New Market.







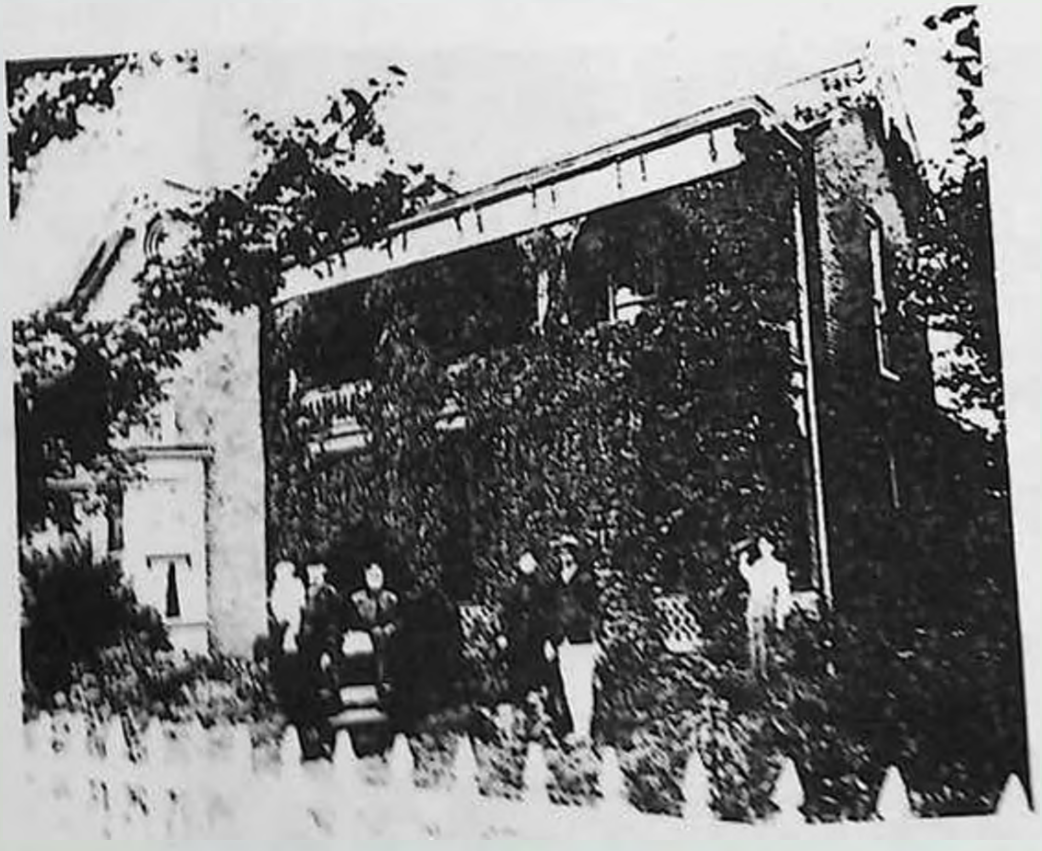
1. Doc Terry
2. Sam Vest
3. Dixie Vest
4. Alice Cochran
5. Texie Petty
6. Estelle Hambrick
7. Neva Jacks
8. Dama L. Terry
9. Jessie M. Laxson
10. Sydney Rodgers
11. Joe Miller
12. Alice Berry
13. Jessie Rodgers
14. Connie Davis
15. Phil Payne
16. ?
17. Nellie Pitts



A GROUP OF NEW MARKET CITIZENS. POSSIBLY A SCHOOL GROUP



This is a view of New Market before the dam was built. This seems to have been taken on graveyard hill.



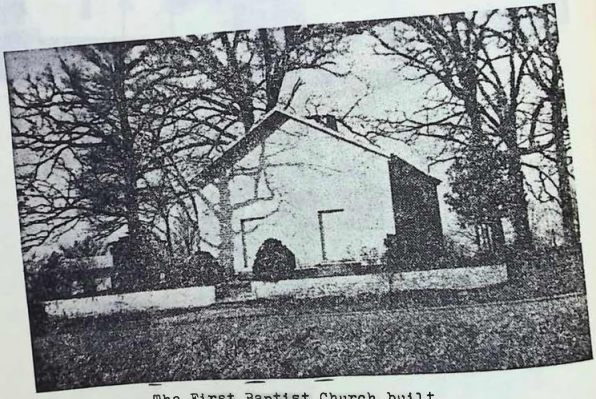
The Cochran House



THE OLD POST OFFICE WITH THE LUCILE AND ALBERTA HEREFORD HOME IN THE BACKGROUND. THIS HOME WAS ONCE THE BOARDING HOUSE.



Bates Grocery, Plevna



The First Baptist Church built where Dr. Merryman's house now stands, was organized in 1846.

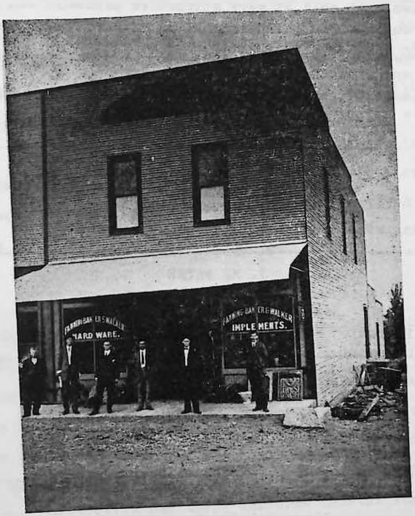




Walker, Fanning and Baker Store built where the presbyterian Educational building now stands.

Left to right: W. T. Jones (barber), J. H. Walls, ? can't identify, J. Tribble Walker, ? can't identify, Ed Baker.

One of the unknown is Mid Fanning. Thus Fanning, Baker, and Walker. The second story was the Masonic Lodge.



Below are some of the advertisements found in the "Catalogue New Market Training School" 1915-1916:

J. W. Cochran
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND TIMBERS
cor. Main and Mill Streets
New Market, Alabama

Complete Stocks Furniture, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Harness, Wagons, Repairs, Rubber Tires, Glass and Tinware. Also School Supplies, Chalk, Tablets, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Erasers; Drinking Cups, School Baskets and Lunch Boxes. Full line of Shelf and Heavy Groceries, all sold at very attractive prices.

Wanted to buy for cash or merchandise, Natural Peach Seeds, Beeswax, Eggs, Ginseng, Golden Seal, Cedar Posts and Barn Poles, wanted in large lots, and cash paid for same when cut and trimmed to specifications.

Will be pleased to have the public call and give us a look and a trial.

J. W. Cochran, The Old Reliable.

W. T. JONES
BARBER
New Market, Ala.

Satisfaction guaranteed or whiskers refunded.

J. M. PAYNE

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE
and Furnishing Undertaker

Phones: Night 25 Day 26

W. C. DAVIS
dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
and Country Produce

Prices Right Goods the Best

L. P. ESSLINGER, M. D.

Clean and Complete Line of

DRUGS, SUNDRIES AND TOILET ARTICLES

School Tablets a Specialty

YELLOW HAMMER STATE

This status came in a strange way. A group of confederate cavalrymen from New Market and Huntsville started something one hundred twenty-one years ago that has stayed with our state. The cavalrymen, who became veterans under the famous Gen. N. B. Forrest are credited with bestowing upon Alabama the name "Yellow Hammer State" long before the representatives in Montgomery chose the flicker bird as a symbol.

Some years ago, advocates seeking recognition of the wild turkey as the state bird, met a skirmish of almost Civil war porportions. The Conservation officials testified that there was no move to unseat the Yellow Hammer Bird as the state symbol.

According to a 1930 article in the Alabama Historical Review, the term Yellow Hammer State stemmed from an incident at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. This happened as our home Cavalrymen joined the Army stationed there. Those soldiers organized into a company at New Market on August 26, 1861. The men talked about the dress uniform and how it was to be made. It was decided it would be made of the Confederate gray, trimmed in gold. Then the men from Huntsville had their uniforms madethe same way. At the time these soldiers joined the Southern Army for twelve months. This company of Cavalrymen were led by Reverend C. C. Kelly, a minister of the Methodist Church in Huntsville, Ala.

Kelly first led this company to Memphis, Tennessee, then north to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, dressed in new finely tailored uniforms of Confederate gray edged in gold striping. Something like a flock of yellow hammers, someone mentioned in jest, comparing the new uniforms with the woodpecker-like bird of Alabama forests.

The scene thus presented, riding into camp of rebel cavalrymen, who were dressed mostly in whatever could be scraped together brought a hoot as the new men appeared. When the company from Hunstville and New Market arrived, John C. Giddens, a Cavalryman from Leighton later wrote "the officers and men were handsomely uniformed in the Confederate gray with their sleeves, collars, and tails of their coats trimmed with bits of yellow or gold".

As they marched past Company A, trooper Gidden wrote "a great cry rang out, Yellow Hammer, Yellow Hammer, flecker, flicker.

There was a roar of laughter at this wit, and from that moment, the company from our county were spoken of as the"Yellow Hammer Company". This term quickly spread throughout the Confederate Army and was applied to the State of Alabama soldiers and to the State of Alabama. This company went on to become a part of a brigade that saw action through to the end of the war, and Kelly became second in command to the famous General Forrest. Later, he, Kelly, served a Tennessee Conference of Methodist Churches and was also a candidate for Governor on the prohibition ticket.

The term "Yellow Hammer State" received official

recognition in 1927 when the state legislature designated the bird as the state symbol.

I will add that William Parker Jacks was one of the men from New Market in the Company. He also had his horse shot and killed from under him in a skirmish near Memphis, Tennessee. To me, it is good to know that all this started from the dress uniforms made for the cavalry soldiers from New Market.

Submitted by Katherine Neeley Jacks
October, 1984



THOMAS McCRARY FAMILY

The Thomas McCrary family, who live in the home built in 1911 by John Orman, have long time roots in the county. Thomas' great grandfather, Thomas McCrary, came to the county in 1809 from Surry County, North Carolina. Mary Frances' great grandfather, James Maben Cochran, came in 1830 to New Market from Parson County, North Carolina.

In 1946, Thomas Robert McCrary, the son of Robert Spragins McCrary and Mary Hundley McCrary, married Mary Frances Esslinger, the daughter of Dr. Pickett Esslinger and Rosa Cochran Esslinger. Thomas is a retired farmer who works every day with the land that he loves. Mary Frances is a former teacher who retired in 1976 form New Market School after having taught thirty-four years.

Their son, Thomas Robert McCrary, Jr. is a fifth generation to have farmed a part of the land bought in 1809 by his great,great grandfather when it went on sale in Nashville, Tennessee while Madison County was still Mississippi Territory.

Their daughter, Rosemary McCrary, who teaches spends much of her free time enjoying the interesting plants which grow in the woods and mountainous areas. She is the pianist for the New Market Methodist Church where the family are active members.

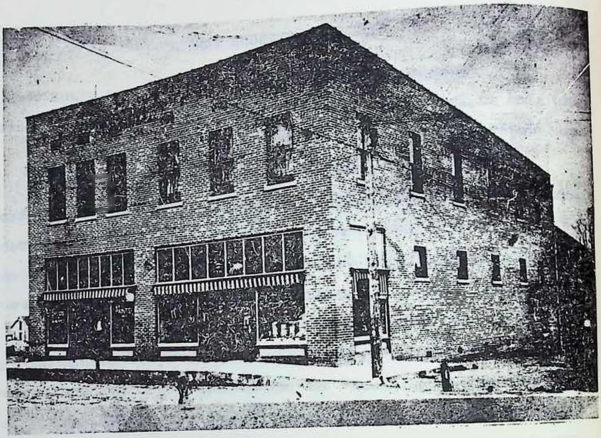
PICKETT ESSLINGER FAMILY

Pickett and Myrtle Esslinger live on the sight were the home of Dr. George Norris stood. This was the home Pickett was born in.

Myrtle, the daughter of Reverend L. J. Kaylor and Jonnie Hanson Kaylor, left New Market after finishing highschool in 1932. Later, when her father became pastor of the New Market Presbyterian Church for the second time, Myrtle was employed at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. When Pickett, the son of Dr. Levi Pickett Esslinger and Rosa Cochran Esslinger, returned from service in World War II in 1946, he and Myrtle renewed their acquaintance and married in 1947. She continued to work for the government until she retired in 1973.

Pickett is semi-retired after being in the grocery business and paints and appliance business for thirty-eight years. His business is adjacent to the buildings once used as his father's drugstore and office and the building used by his grandfather, his uncle, and later himself for their merchantile business.

Records show that John Wesley Cochran first had a merchantile business in 1867. In 1913 he moved from "Old Town" to the "new" store on the corner and remained in business until he sold out to his son Marcus M. Cochran in 1925. Marcus M. (Marc) Cochran sold the business to his nephew, Pickett, in 1946 when he returned from World War II.



Cochran Corner:
Ernest Latham in drug store doorway, Jim Laxson and Marc Cochran in doorway of store



1. Ida Blanton
2. Presley Cochran
3. Fannie Allen



ISAAC CRINER

In 1803 or 1804, Isaac Criner, with his Uncle, Joseph and his cousin, Stephen McBroom, crossed the mountains by the old immigrant trail. They looked the Big Spring over and did not like either the water or the rattlesnakes that inhabited the rocks around the spring. They continued their exploration to the northern part of the county around New Market. They found virgin forest and rich soil. In the spring of 1805 they returned from East Tennessee with their families. They lived in crude huts until permanent dwellings could be built. Joseph's cabin was completed first. Isaac selected a spot on Mountain Fort at Flint River. Here, some miles from Joseph, he built a two room cabin near a spring that produced as much clear water as the Huntsille Spring. His cousin, Stephen McBroom moved on and settled his family near what is now Gurley.

John Ditto had built a shack by the Huntsville Spring in 1802 but he bought no land there. Instead he moved on to found Ditto's Landing where he began a ferry service. Later Samuel Davis came to the Big Spring. He started the foundation for a cabin. He left the unfinished cabin to return to his family. Soon after the Criners moved into Joseph's cabin, John Hunt and David Bean stopped there for the night. The next day, they moved on to the Bing Spring and found the work left by Davis. Bean helped Hunt complete the dwelling, but he was not satisfied and chose not to remain there. Instead he returned to

Tennessee near Salem and settled on the banks of a creek later named for him. When Davis returned and found Hunt occupying the cabin he had begun, he moved on to settle North of New Market.

Many of the early settlers of New Market migrated to this untouched wilderness around 1805. The Davises, Campbells, Baylesses, Browns, Walkers, McCains, Rices and others arrived about this time. Isaac had brought with him his mother, Rebecca, who had come from the German Colonies in Pennsylvania by way of North Carolina and his younger brother Granville, who later moved on to Texas.

The first log house built by Isaac was three quarters of a mile from the boundary line of the land acquired by the government from the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians. It was on a narrow strip that was not bought from the Cherokees until 1819. Isaac and his family cultivated a friendship with the Indians and were not afraid of any physical harm from them. However, his property did not fare as well. Any article left outside at night was missing the next morning. Isaac's wife and his mother kept their looms in a nearby shed because of lack of space in the house. After finding their finished cloth cut from the looms several times, they formed the habit of working into the night to complete their cloth and take it inside with them.

Isaac had married Nancy McCain in Madison County in 1814. He built a second log cabin near where he would later

build the plantation house. The house was built from yellow poplar about 1840 by two carpenters who worked two years to complete it. The beams were hewed with an adze, the planks hand sawn in a saw pit, the timbers either mortised or tenoned, or pegged together, and all the nails were the hand forged square ones. The house was planned with the intention of adding to it as he needed, but the War between the States intervened.

Isaac and Nancy had twelve children, nine daughters and three sons! Lucinda married James Scott; Rebecca Jane married James Franklin Scurlock; Mahala, unmarried; Nancy married Charles Edwin Whiting, later defeated as Governor of Iowa; Elizabeth married William Newton Flippin; Louisa married Newell A. Whiting of Cleveland, Ohio; Martha Woodson married William Henderson Moore, Lincoln County, Tennessee; Alfred, who married Elizabeth Walker; and Isaac McClure married Lucy James Strong, are parents of Mrs. George Okes, Frankfort, Missouri.

Isaac was nearing eighty when Alabama seceded from the Union. He lost his two living sons in the War between the States. Alfred, who joined the Cavalry fell dead from his horse in Georgia, and Isaac McClure of the Fourth Alabama Infantry was killed from ambush at Meridianville, Alabama.

Isaac Criner is remembered as a strong, robust pioneer type who walked down the steep slope to wash his face in the icy waters of Mountain Fork every morning, sometimes returning to the house with icycles in his beard.

Martha Woodson Criner married William Henderson Moore. They had three children; Clara, "pet" and Elvalena. Elvalena married George Walter Jones, a civil engineer. George Walter founded the firm G. W. Jones and Sons in Huntsville, which has remained in the family throughout the years. G. W. and Elva had six sons: Raymond; Walter B., who became a State Geologist; Edwin, who became a Brigadier General in World War II; Carl, a Colonel in World War II and Howard, who fought in World War I. They had a daughter Pauline, who married B. W. Gandrud, a mining engineer. After World War II, Carl and Edwin continued to manage and expand the family firm for many years. Raymond B. Jones, son of Carl Jones is President of the firm in 1984.

Howard Criner Jones moved from Huntsville to New Market in 1937. He continued his work as surveyor for G. W. Jones and operated a large farm which included the Isaac Criner land. He and Kathleen Paul Jones had four children: Edith Gay, B. S. University of Alabama, M. D. Alabama Medical College, served in WAVES in World War II and married a classmate, John R. Ledbetter. They have two children, Susan Lyne and John Kennon; Howard Criner Jones, Jr., farmer and was in the 20th Armored Division, was in the Battle of Munich, married Virginia Mae Jacks on August 23, 1945. They have three childred: Gay Woodson, B.S. R. N. who has two children, Thomas E. Badham, Jr, and Brian T. Badham; Karen, deceased; and George Kennon. Emily Woodson Jones: B.A. University of Alabama, Phi Beta Kappa, M. S. (Physics) University of North Carolina, married William B. Good, PHD University of Alabama. They have two children, Leslie

Tarleton Good and Amelia Chapman Good. Harvie Paul Jones, served in the U. S. Army as Lieutenant. Graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology in Architecture, has four children: Anne, Steven, Martha and Evelyn.

Following his service in World War II, Howard C. Jones Jr. joined his father in the farming operation.

In 1984 the Isaac Criner homestead is marked only by spring bulbs, and a magnificent old magnolia tree that towers above Mountain Fork Creek. It is owned by the fifth generation grandson, Howard C. Jones and has never been out of the family.



Isaac Criner Mansion
This was the third house that Isaac Criner built, he had two log houses

The house that Andy and Lena Kilpatrick live in was once a tenant house that had four rooms and a hall. The house was given to Mark and Zora Cochran as a wedding gift from Mark's father, John Cochran. The house was remodeled in 1921 and a bath room was added to the house. This was one of the first bathrooms in New Market.

Andy and Lena were married in 1938. They farmed on the Mark Cochran place until August, 1941. They then moved to the Central Office which was the local telephone company and had living quarters in the back of the building with the switchboard in the front. Lena took over the switchboard and Andy kept the lines up. These telephone lines went west as far as Orville Spelce Gin, South to Locust Grove, southeast to Mrs. Coyles on Hurricane Road, and north to Plevna, and served approximately 50 residents and 5 or 6 businesses. The lines over the mountain were a pain to keep up. If you were on a party line, you could ring your own party; the receiving party had a certain number of rings, however, if you had a private line you had to ring the Central Office. The Central Office had a one position board with numbers under which was a flap which would stay open until the operator plugged in the call. These flaps would ring, sounded like a clock, until the hole was plugged. There was also a pay booth inside the Central Office where long distance calls could be made. At that time it was long distance to Huntsville and Plevna.

Telephone bills were collected by the operator of the Central Office; bills ran at that time about $2.50 for a resident and $4.00 for businesses per month. Monies were

paid to Southern Bell. After the bills were paid on a discount basis to Southern Bell, the remainder was divided half and half with Mr. Jacks the owner and the operator. A few came by to pay their bills, but most had to be run down by the operator in order to collect. Miss Lena was "green" when she took over the Central Office and she had trouble learning how to handle an incoming call if someone else was using the phone. Miss Lena said the most they ever made was thirty-three dollars a month. This Central Office was located on the same spot that Ardmore Telephone Office occupies at the present time.

After this Howard Gray encouraged Andy to go to Huntsville to take a Chemistry course. In 1942 they left the Central Office and Andy went to work at the Redstone Arsenal.

In August, 1945, they lived on a farm on what is now Isbell Road and made Molasses. Still later, they came to the house where they live now to take care of Mr. Mark Cochran.



Lena Kilpatrick in front of Lucile Herefords barn where first fire truck was kept



Andy Kilpatrick with his father in front of Braham house



Cochran's Store with the Post Office and the Lipscomb house in the background



Opening and men working at Bear Foot Coal Mine on Coal Mine Mountain, 1931

Mr. Marc Cochran

The J. E. Walker residence stands on a hill at the end of a road which has, in recent years, been named Clinic Street. The house is most often referred to by longtime residents of New Market as the "Old Payne Home". Actually the house was constructed in 1854 by Samuel G. Berry, a farmer who migrated from Tennessee. Two years later, Berry died and the lot and home were subsequently owned for various periods of time by Joseph Rice, Ellen P. Laxon, and Joseph J. Cook. In 1893, Cook sold the property to Joseph Moses Payne and since that time it has remained in the Payne family.

"J. M. Payne, a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, and his wife of ten years, the former Katie Ella Norris of New Market, with their four children, ages eight to two, moved into the house in 1894. Six other children were born there, and all ten grew up in this spot. The two grandmothers, Ailsa Norris and Margaret Couch Payne, eventually lived here most of the latter years of their lives. Mrs. Norris died at the age of ninety-eight and Mrs. Payne was almost ninety-nine at her death.

Mr. Payne was an active and respected citizen of New Market, a prosperous farmer, store owner, post master, and undertaker", reported a researcher employed by the County Commission. He was also a staunch member of the Methodist Church and an equally staunch member of the Republican Party. His grandchildren recall that the strongest oath they ever heard him utter was "aw pshah". He has been described by many who knew him as "a man whose word was his bond". His children

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Marc Cochran

laughingly recalled that his mother-in-law used to say "Mose Payne is as good a man as ever lived, even if he is a republican"

After Mr. Payne's death in July of 1925, just four years before the great depression, the property was purchased sometime later by his son-in-law, Dr. James Ernest Walker of Huntsville, husband of the former Minnie Frances Payne. Her son, James Ernest Walker, Jr. better known as Dickie Walker, became the owner when he bought the house and lot from his mother in 1970. He and his wife, Katie, have resided there since 1946, having reared their two children, Mary Alice and Kate Noble in this home of their great grandparents.

Through the years, many visiting cousins, aunts and uncles, children and grandchildren of the J. M. Payne's have returned to visit the "old home place" and to recall interesting and often humorous incidents. Family members jokingly say that they live in the Payne Museum. In the backyard now stands a big, iron, footed planter, painted black. Its length at the bottom is approximately two feet and, at the top, three feet. It is about two feet wide and slightly over one foot deep. Guess what? New Market's first bath tub. Mose Payne was a very progressive and forward thinking person. Not only did his home house the first bathtub in the community, but a Delco system which was installed in the early 1920's, giving a bright, white, overhead light to replace the old kerosene lamps. Other land marks in the backyard include the old dairy house (now a store room) built on two levels-in the basement cool were stored dairy products and upstairs, the many jars of jellies, jams, fruits, and vegetables. Next to the dairy house is the old, cement watering trough. Now a planter

for a climbing silvermoon rose, it was originally the place where horses were led to drink.

In his mercantile business, Mr. Payne was known as a fair and friendly merchant who liked to be neighborly and helpful. He was also known to be a hard line tee totaler and had been deputized to assist the sheriff in keeping the liquor traffic out. Some years after the incident which I am about to record, Jim Baker, a well known and familiar workman in many yards and gardens, told of his having a kerosene can filled with moonshine liquor which he had acquired at the start of his work day and for which he needed a place for safe keeping. He politely asked Mr. Payne if he could leave his coal oil at the store until he started home that night. Glad to accommodate, the storeowner replied, "of course, Jim. Just put it over there back of my counter. It will be right there when you come back." It was right there when Jim came back. Apparently, Mr. Payne never questioned the voracity of this well known workman.

In that day, Undertakers bought material and lined the caskets themselves. The undertaking establishment was on the second floor of the general store and there was always much to be done there. The Payne daughters loved getting the scraps of material that their beloved "papa" brought home for them to use for making doll clothes. The horse-drawn hearses were kept in a special garage below the house and later in a special barn which stood approximately where the Jimmy Woods home is now located. At that time, that property was also owned by J. M. Payne. Dickie

Walker, first of the Payne grandsons, visited his grandparents often as he was growing up. He vividly remembers the times when he was allowed to ride home with the driver of the hearse if he would be home by dark. In 1923, while Dickie was visiting for a few days in his grandfather's home, Mr. Payne remarked at the lunch hour that he had just heard that "President Harding died last night." Dickie quickly asked, "Grandpa, would you let me go with you when you go to get him?"

Like all old houses, the old Payne home has been the scene of many events. There have been births, marriages, deaths, family reunions, many hours of pleasure and many hours of work.

If these old walls could talk----, but they can't, and maybe it's better that way. Some things left to the imagination are usually more interesting than fact.

Written by Kate Noble Walker



This is a story of the Wiley Jones and Mae Jones family that covers the years between 1807 and 1984. It was a struggle that took faith, grit and determination.

Our Bayless ancestors came over from England in the 1600's. They settled in different places, but the one we are interested in is Hezekiah Bayless, great grandfather of Wiley Jones.

Mr. Bayless was born in New Jersey and lived in Maryland, Virginia, Washington County, Tennessee and from North Carolina to Madison County, Alabama.

The history we know about started in 1807. He came and made a settlement on the place where Mid and Buna Jones now live. He went back to get his family and made a permanent settlement in 1808. The deed or certificate was signed in 1809-this was a part of the Mississippi Territory. He owned about one thousand acres, the Jones place being only a part of the original purchase. This was ten years before Alabama became a state in 1819.

The pioneer families were large. The Baylesses had eleven children. One of the youngest, Joanna married Joseph Rice. They were parents of Dr. Francisco Rice. Bayless and Rice gave the first land for Rice Cemetery with the request it be used for family relatives and friends. Bayless was a Revolutionary War veteran and he is buried at Rice Cemetery. There is a historic marker outside the cemetery.

The Jones place passed from Rice to John A. and Ella Fanning, parents of Mae Jones. They built the house where Mid and Buna live in 1878. It was the second house. The first was a log house, but there are no pictures.

The Fannings gave a deed for land to be used as a railroad in 1887. The railroad paid one hundred dollars. It was not to interfere with the spring or fish pond back of the house. This spring furnishes part of the water for the lake at what is now Sharon Johnston Park. Indians are supposed to have camped near this spring.

The third owner of this land was Wiley and Mae (Mary Frances) Jones. They had four boys and four girls, namely: Bessie Mae, Virginia, Mid, Grady, Flossie, W. T., Norene and John Avery. Bessie Mae and W. T. are not living, Norene lives in Chapel Hill, Tennessee and John in Conway, South Carolina. "Uncle Wiley" was also a barber and a cotton buyer. He had lots of fun and had a nickname for almost everyone he was around.

The Jones family still like to come back home and walk and look and dream about the good times they used to have. The grandchildren sometimes wonder how so many people managed to get around the table at Christmas and other holidays. A tradition we still like to carry on.

With Mid Jones, Mary Jane Jones and Wells Johnston owning the place, this is the fourth and fifth generation trying to carry on. Mary Jane and Wells have two sons, Kevin and Mike that work on the farm in summer. Some of the grit from those ancestors must have rubbed off on them, for some member to carry on in the same place from 1807-1984.

Written by Buna Jones
(Mrs. Mid Jones)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MARY DAVIS
October, 20, 1984

Mrs. Mary Davis came to New Market on January 22 1966 when she married Mr. Calvin Davis.

William Calvin Davis had been a long time resident of New Market. He was born Feburary 13, 1884 at Mountain Fork. He went to school in New Market.

The house where Mrs. Mary lives now was probably built in 1952, after his other house burned. Only a few things were saved from the burning house. One of these was a cedar chest which had been made from cedar grown on a farm on Mountain Fork. It was dated 1932.

Mrs. Mary was born January 20, 1900. When she was ten years old, she moved two miles north of Walnut Grove School. Later, she moved to Huntsville and lived there for twenty-two years. Her father was John David Jones, who was born west of Fayetteville at Cold Water, Tennessee in 1850. Her Mother was Minerva Alice Beard, who was born at Scottsboro, Alabama in 1857.

John David and Minerva Jones had five boys and the one girl: William Melvin lived only three weeks, James Milton was born September 10, 1886 and died September 4, 1976, Loranzo Thomas was born in 1890 and died at the age of eighteen, on Feburary 25, 1908, Henry Clayton was born in 1897 and died August 1981, Beamon Rice was born June 24, 1902 and died on June 30, 1982.

James Milton Jones was a preacher. With his wife, Lucille Ezelle, they had four daughters. One of them still lives in New Market, Grace Jones Campbell, who is married to Coyle Campbell. Mildred Jones Culpepper and Nellie Jones live in Huntsville, Ruth Jones Brown lives in Chicago, Illinois.

Beamon Rice Jones was married to Ethel Hughes. Kenneth Jones, Everett Jones, Roger Jones are nephews living in New Market. Virginia Jones Sharp, a niece, lives at Walnut Grove; her son, Danny lives in New Market.

Interviewed by Becky McFarlan Jones



Warner and Mattie Carter

J. C. Teague became rural mail carrier in January, 1921. For the first four years of his service he drove a horse and buggy over the winding dirt trails from New Market to Bell Factory, through Deposit and St. Clair's store to Hurricane. The trip was so streneous he had to use two horses on alternate days. No roads were paved. There were in 1921, one hundred forty-three families that lived along Route 2. The route had doubled in length at his retirement in 1957.

He started driving an automobile in 1925. During the thirty-six years of service, he estimated he had traveled a half million miles without an accident, and wore out twenty automobiles.

Mr. Teague served under four Post Masters: A. L. Moore, Phil B. Payne, W. W. Rodgers, and Miss Lucile Hereford. During his early service, his substitute was Homer Teague, a brother to J. C. In 1942, his daughter Vivian Teague McCollum became substitute.

In September, 1957, Mr. Teague retired after thirty-six years of service. He said there had been lots of changes since 1921. The route at his retirement was fifty-three miles long, and the roads were either black topped or well graveled. After his retirement, Vivian Teague McCollum took over the route until another successor was appointed.

Submitted by Vivian Teague McCollum, October, 1984

THE WHITMAN-COBB HOUSE

The house where Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cobb and Ricky live is located on Winchester Road. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places by the U. S. Department of Interior on January 18, 1982. It is located one half mile south of the intersection of New Market Road and Winchester Road.

The land upon which the house is situated was first settled by William Steadman in 1809. He owned one hundred sixty acres. In 1818, Steadman sold the one hundred sixty acres to James Rowan who sold it to John Miller in 1824. Ebenezer Corn, Daniel Whitman, and William D. Hayten purchased various lots. In 1849 Colonel William F. Whitman purchased some land from Hayten to include a site that eventually became his homestead. The house was built about 1861.

On March 10, 1888, William F. Whitman died. On his headstone, in the Whitman Cemetery, the following words were inscribed: "William Fenno Whitman, born in Halifax County, Virginia March 27, 1809, died at New Market, Alabama March 10, 1888. He was an earnest Christian, a kind and devoted husband and father, no appeal to his charity was ever in vain; he loved his neighbor as himself"

In 1891 the Whitman homestead was sold to W. M. Davis. It remained in the Davis family until H. L. Davis sold the home to Frank C. Love and his wife Tommie in 1907. During the depression the house was sold to Rachael Tomlinson. On July 11, 1933 Tomlinson sold the house to James H. Pride; Pride sold it back to her the following day.

In 1943, Tomlinson sold the house to Charles M. Miller and wife B ernice. Mr. Miller enjoyed renovating old houses and antiques. He worked for Madison County as a heavy equipment operator. On December 19, 1948, Mr. Miller died of a heart attack. Bernice Miller and her only child Alta were the sole heirs to the Miller Estate.

Alta Miller Cobb, the current owner, is married to Paul Cobb and has one son, Richard. Alta is a school teacher at the Walnut Grove School. Paul owns and operates a grocery store just north of the house.

This is a beautifully preserved house.

October, 1984



DOWNTOWN VIEW OF NEW MARKET

The New Market area was settled before John Hunt visited Big Spring in Huntsville.

Who exactly was the first white settler of Madison County is a historical question which probably will never be answered. But, the people of New Market are just as sure--and have more historical evidence to back them up--that Samuel Davis was among the first to arrive and stay.

The story goes that Samuel Davis came to Big Spring, liked it and commenced cutting poles for a cabin. After completing this work, Mr. Davis returned to Tennessee for his family. While he was gone, John Hunt arrived on the scene. Not only did Hunt like the spring, he also took a fancy to the newly cut logs. When Davis returned, he found Hunt had used his poles to build a cabin. Much taken aback by this bit of backwoods liberty, Davis left in disgust and settled on a plateau in what is now known as New Market.

Samuel Davis was born in 1755, served in the Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War. He came to Madison County in either 1805 or 1806. Mr. Davis bought more than 800 acres of land in sales from 1809 to 1817 and lived to be more that eighty-five years of age. History records his death on August 31, 1842.

Samuel Davis started the Graveyard Hill Cemetery in the community of New Market. It is there that he and his wife, Jane are buried. This graveyard plot was in general use of the community starting in 1826, or perhaps sooner.

The descendants of Samuel Davis in the New Market area are many. Direct descenants of Mr. Davis now living are: Mrs. Lillian Wilhelm, Montgomery, Alabama; Joe W. Davis, now beginning his fifth term as Mayor of Huntsville, Alabama; Robert E. Davis, in retirement in New Market after serving thirty-five years in the Huntsville City School system; and Mrs. Sophia Jane Owen, Hamilton, Alabama.

Written by: Mr. and Mrs. Rob Davis
October, 1984

BITS OF INFORMATION
from Mr. Jim Stiles, 1981

Mr. Stiles moved to New Market in 1907. His father was a Methodist Preacher. He and Brother Blackwell would hold meetings and preached at New Market, Hickory Grove and Putman Mountain. Mr. Stiles said his father was a traveling evangelist.

Mr. Jim as he was called, was a master mechanic at Merrimack and Dallas Mills in Huntsville. In 1907 he moved to an old house on the Cochran place on what is now Beth Road in New Market. He worked for Mr. Cochran for forty cents per day sawing cedar posts.

In 1921, Mr. Jim married Sally Shelton. "Miss" Sally was born in Lincoln County around Kelso, Tennessee. Her parents were John Rufus Shelton and Henry Susan Baxter. Her father was a farmer. Mr. Jim and Miss Sally have two children, James Milton and Blanch.

Mr. Jim's mother, Lucinda Riller Martin Stiles, died March 20, 1964. His father bought the Tolbert Couch house from Britt Hawkins. This house is located on College Street and is now owned by Claude Brooks who lives there.

Mr. Stiles said the New Market Dam built by a Mr. Johnson, an Irishman, for a grist mill. The grist mill and a saw mill used the dam for power. The grist mill was owned by Emmett Rodgers and A. L. Moore.

Grady Jobe's brother, Clyde drownd in the creek above the dam. The Jobes lived on Powers Street where Mary Campbell lives now. The chimneys and concrete around the

well of this house was built by Robert and Cameron Hastings, father and uncle of Hugh Hastings.

The home of Rob Jones on Winchester Road across from Mr. Stiles home was built in 1907, has burned recently. Dr. Hall had a house also on Winchester Road which burned

The building in the parking lot of Mr. Jim's store was a two story building, housing on the first floor an undertaker and on the second floor Woodmen of the World organization.

The building on the North end of Mr. Jim's building now standing was at one time a saloon. It is thought to have been standing during the Civil War. The house behind the store, where Mr. Jim and Miss Sally lived, was built by Fletcher Yarborough before World War I.

The house on Hurricane Road where Glenn Arnold lives was built by Mr. Johnson for Albert Passmore. Mr. Passmore was manager of Bind Mill.

Tolbert Couch ran a grist mill and lived in a house on what is now Clinic Street. This house was at one time owned by Willie Mae Garner and later was called the Latham house, having been owned by Curry (Chippy) Latham. It too, has burned in recent years.

Before 1920, George Couch ran a Blacksmith shop at the back of what is now the Baptist Church. Walter Brooks operated a Jewelry Shop in the corner of what is now the R. F. Vandiver yard. Mr. Armstrong also had a blacksmith shop. He had cages of owls, snakes, and foxes in front of his blacksmith shop.

From a taped conversation with Mr. Stiles in 1981, before his death



Mr. & Mrs. Jim Stiles



Mr. Jim Stiles

The house where I live has two rooms that are built of yellow poplar logs, which we feel sure are the original home of Benjamin Bragg.

Benjamin Bragg was born in Virginia in 1781. His wife Nancy was born in Virginia in 1784. Their daughter, Elizabeth was born in 1808. Elizabeth married Bartley Bayless. Benjamin lived with Elizabeth and Bartley from 1844 until his death in 1857. Benjamin gave one half of eighty acres to his daughter; she and Bartley then bought the other half for three hundred dollars.

The Bayless daughter, Elenia, married William Parks Jacks, who later purchased this land. Bartley Bayless lived with or near his daughter Elenia during the War between the States. William Parks Jacks served in the army of the South and was a prisoner for twenty-three months.

Elenia and William had a son, David Bartley Jacks, who married Hulda Kennedy. They lived in this house and raised their family on the farm and other land they bought to add to the farm. Dr. Dave, as he was called, had eight children by his first marriage. After his wife Hulda died, he married Lucy Hereford and they had two children. His son, David Bartley, Jr. married Katherine Neely. They had two sons, David Bartley, III and Harvey N. Harvey was killed in a car wreck September 20, 1964. David Jacks, Jr. died on December 18, 1978.

David Bartley Jacks, III was born September 20, 1933 and married Barbara Lawhorn on April 14, 1957. They still live on the farm, which has been in the family now since the early 1800's. David and Barbara have two sons, William David, born April 15, 1959 and Thomas Edward, born October 26, 1970.

Dave, as William David is called, married Cheryl Sartain on July 12, 1980. They are now in the process of building a home on this farm. So the plans are to continue to keep it in the family for many more years.

Katherine Neely Jacks
October, 1984



HOME OF KATHERINE JACKS



D. B. Jacks, Sr. (Dave Jacks) with his grandchildren:
1st row, L to R Nancy, Martha, Dickie Jacks, Sonny Moore, Patsy and Billy Bragg

2nd row: L-R Virginia Jacks, Faye Jacks daughter, Margaret Bragg

THE J. E. McCORD HOME

J. E. McCord built this house in 1901. Some of the carpenters that worked on the house were Parks George, Chicken Cook, Willy Jones and Mr. Gill. The house cost around eleven hundred dollars when built. When the house was built it had a board shingle roof. Originally it had five rooms and a hall on the first floor and two rooms with a hall on the second floor. The porch extended from the front, around the south side and onto the back. The two chimneys each opened into two rooms, making four fire places in the house. These chimneys were built by Rob Hastings.

In 1953 the halls were taken out and a bath added and later, the back porch was closed in.

The first family living in the house was J. E. and Sallie McCord with their children May, Luther, Hattie and Joe. It was also a home for J. E.'s mother, Mattie Tidwell McCord Mullins and Sallie's father John Thomas.

J. E. and Sallie's children all married and lived on the farm or near by. May married Edgar George. They had four sons; William (Bill), Robert (Bob), Gordon and Ray. Luther married Nannie Mae Denton. Their five children were: Ernest, Gladys McCord Sharp, Virginia McCord Crumrine, Nell McCord Norris, and Doris McCord Parker. Hattie married Woods Campbell. Their one child was named James Ed Campbell. Joe married Edna Ramsey and had four children: Vera McCord Hamaker, Thomas, Earl and Joe Ed.

J. E. and Sallie had fourteen grand children; nine grandsons and five granddaughters. These grandchildren have many great memories of the hours spent in this old house with their grandparents.

The McCords had a country store where neighbors came by horse drawn wagons or buggies to buy groceries, shoes for all the family, clothing for the men and fabric for the ladies and girls. At that time most ladies made their clothing. Sallie helped her husband in the store. Hattie lived just across the road and always had a good lunch prepared for her family and whoever happened by the store at lunch time.

After Sallie died in 1931, J. E. closed the store because of poor health. He died in 1935. Hattie and Woods Campbell lived in this house until their death. Woods died September 18, 1952 and Hattie on June 12, 1982. Ed Campbell and his wife Celia now live in the house.

At present, there are eleven homes of grandchildren and great grandchildren of J. E. McCord on the farm he owned. In these homes live thirty-five individuals consisting of five grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, thirteen great-great grandchildren, and ten grand children-in-law.

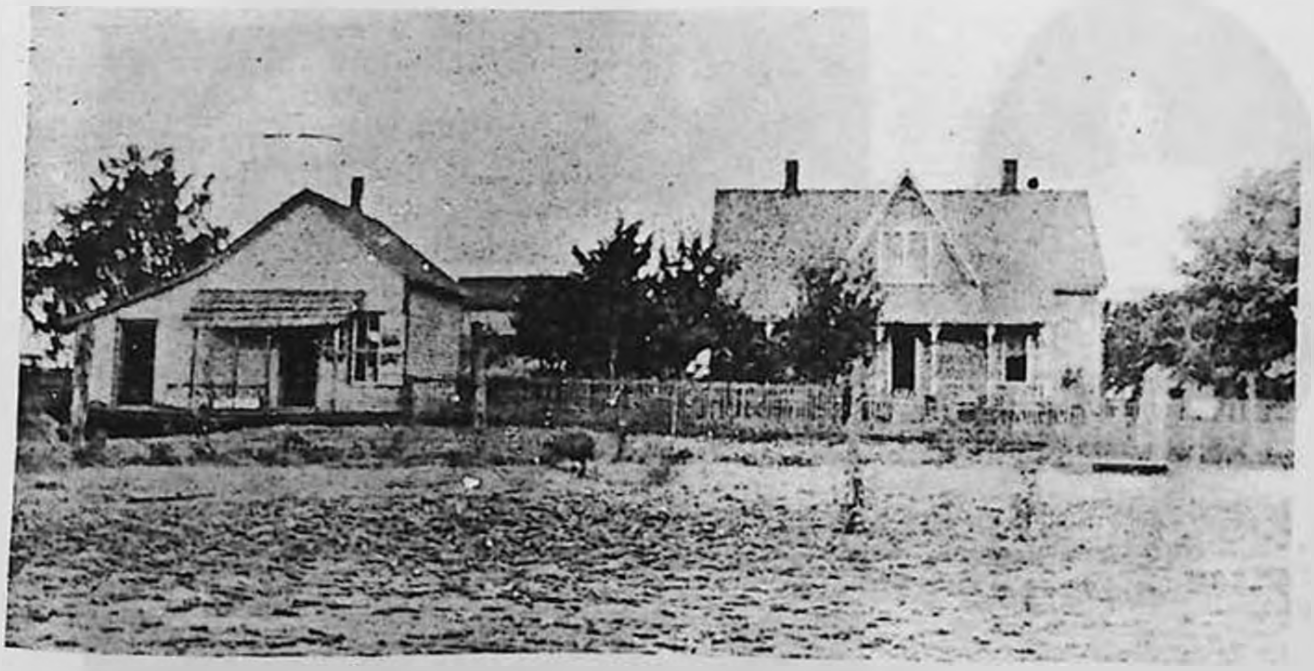
The hard work of J. E. and Sallie McCord paid off in keeping their family together.

Celia Campbell



The McCord Home place with the first people that lived in thi house.

Left to right: Hattie McCord, Mattie McCord Mullins, John Thomas, Luther McCord, Joe McCord Mae McCord, Sallie McCord and J. Ed McCord



McCord's Store with house in background



Madison County Commissioners
Probate and Circuit Court
Clerk, 1914

Seated L - R:
D. D. Overton, Circuit Court clerk
J. W. Grayson, Commissioner
W. T. Lawler, Probate Judge
J. M. Patterson, Commissioner

Standing L - R:
J. T. Clift, Commissioner
J. C. Blanton, Commissioner
J. E. McCord, Commissioner



J. E. McCord's mother
and father and Alice
Tidwell



Hattie McCord Campbell

One thing I remember was about two of my great Aunts and a cousin. They lived on the corner where the present Post Office stands. Aunt Ann Hullum (whose husband was taken prisoner during the Civil War and was never heard from) and her daughter, Jennie. Aunt Nannie Jones was never married, they lived here together and looked after all the kinfolk. Jennie did all the cooking. Aunt Nannie did the shopping and rang the bell for dinner time. (By the way, I have the brass bell). Aunt Nannie would walk on a narrow extended walk to the Post Office next door and never quit tatting. Aunt Ann was frail and managed the finances. They took in boarders mostly for meals and that was their means of support.

Written by: Annie Mae Vandiver
October, 1984



The old Post Office being moved after it was purchased by Rob Davis for an antique shop

JACKS FAMILY

The Jacks families in and near New Market, Alabama descended from Richard Jacks who sailed from England to Massachusetts in 1635 with his wife Agnes Coffey. They had one son, Thomas who was born in Maryland. Thomas married and with his wife had four children. The Jacks family began to move farther South and settled in Surrey County, North Carolina in the early 1700's. One of their sons was Richard Jacks who later fathered Richard Jim Jacks in 1739. Richard Jim married and had eight children, one of them Nicholas Jacks in 1755. Nicholas Jacks and wife had five children which included the well know Elder David Jacks.

Elder David Jacks married Rachael Johnson and had nine childred. He moved to Paint Rock Valley, Jackson County, Alabama along with other kin from North Carolina between 1823 and 1825. A few years later he moved his family across the mountain to a location near Plevna on the old stagecoach road from Huntsville to Winchester and settled in. Evan Jacks remained in Paint Rock Valley. Most of the Jacks families in this area are direct descendents of Elder David Jacks.

Elder David Jacks was a well known Primitive Baptist Minister. He was ordained in the United Baptist Church in the State of Alabama April 22, 1833. He served the old Enon Church, Old Bethany, Mountain Fork and Flint Churches as a Primitive Baptist Minister. He was known to be one of the most gifted ministers of his time in this part of the country. People from

all denominations praised him. He was a very sturdy character. His grandson, told that after a very powerful sermon, a well educated man traveling through had dropped in for the service told him how much he had appreciated it and further remarked it was far too bad Mr. Jacks had not had the advantages of a college education. "You understood the points I was making?" "Oh yes" the stranger said, "I understood perfectly". then Mr. Jacks turned to an old slave sitting on a back bench. "Did you understand the thoughts I was trying to convey?" "Oh yassuh, yassuh". "If you, a very well educated man, and this one with no education whatever, both clearly understood me, what more could I ask?"

Another family story is that one day he was in New Market and wearing a not new hat. One of the storekeepers said "Come in, Brother Jacks, and I'll give you a new hat". "Are your debts all paid? Mine are" said the old preacher. "When yours are, you can give me a hat."

At one time he preached to the Tennessee State Legislator. He was a remarkable and prominent preacher and citizen. He was a faithful expounder of the word. He preached for sixty-five years. He was a sincere and devoted man of God who rebuked sin in any form. In a letter written by Elder Jacks to his brother in North Carolina June 2, 1851 he stated "Religion is tolerable plenty in this Country but Christianity is quite scarce". He was pastor of Mountain Fork Baptist Church forty-five years from 1832-1877. Most of his children joined the church and were very active most of their life. He died at age 87 in 1882.

Elder Jacks lost two sons in the Army during the war, one at Fort Donelson and one in South Alabama. William Parks, a son was captured in Tennessee and carried to Fort Deleware where he was in prison twenty-one months. His son, Johathan was captured at Fort Donelson and served seven months in prison at Camp Douglas, later carried to Vicksburg, Mississippi and exchanged.

The children of Elder Jacks were Thomas Mastin, Alzena, Jane, William Parks, Simeon, Jonathan, Nicholas, Hoyram, and Jerome. William Parks married Ellena Bayless in 1853 and moved to a farm two miles south of New Market on what is now Hereford Road. They had six children as follows: Virginia (Jennie), Dow, Kate, David Bartley, Edith and Willie. William Parks was known as Bill. He joined a company of soldiers at New Market on August 26, 1861 and enlisted in service for the Southern Army. They were led by a Reverend Kelley, a Methodist Minister in Huntsville; they rode horseback to Memphis, Tennessee, and joined General Forrest Division near Winchester, Tennessee. His horse was killed in battle and he was paid $250 for it by the Army. He was captured in battle near Winchester and placed in prison. While in prison he was starving so he wrote his oldest brother for a loan of money to buy food. His brother answered with this statement "Bill you don't need to borrow money, just declare allegations to the United Stated you will get all you need. He answered "Thanks Tom, I have never been that desperate". After the war he came home with

nothing and worked hard to make up all he had lost. He farmed, had a store, cotton gin and tanning business. He was known for his honesty and hard work. William Parks and a Mr. Randolph operated a store and gin on the farm he bought or acquired from Bartley Bayless, his wife's father. The farm was settled by Benjamin Bragg.

William Parks son, David Bartley, married Hulda Kennedy and they had eight children: Alta, Milton, Dan, Grady, Eva, Clayton, David, Jr. and Allene. After her death, he married Lucy Hereford and had two children, Faye and William Parks, Jr. who died at birth. They settled on his father's farm where he had lived most of his life. He was a farmer and raised wheat, corn, cotton, hogs and became a dairy farmer in 1914. He was one of the first farmers to build silos to store feed for cattle in this area. (See seperate article that appeared in the Progressive Farmer Magazine in 1916. He was an experimental farmer, interested in new breeds of stock and seed. When he started his dairy herd, he bought two heifer Jersey calves from the Sterchi Herd in Chatanooga and had the best dairy in this part of the country. He and his wife Hulda had nice fruit orchards and canned the fruit in tin cans, labeled and sold it.

David Bartley was County Commissioner for District 2 from 1906-1909. He campaigned from a horse named Tap and went to Washington, D. C. by train. He was a director in the New Market bank. He had to mortage his own property when it closed during the depression. He never had owed a debt before then.

David Bartley was known as "Dave". He was a member of the Hurricane Primitive Baptist church and served as a deacon for many years. When his health failed and he realized his active days were over he moved to New Market with his wife Lucy and daughter Faye. He was sick a number of years before he died in 1947.

David Bartley's son, David Bartley, Jr. (known as D. B.) remained on his farm and continued farming. D. B. married Katherine Neely and they had two sons; David Bartley,III and Harvey. Harvey was killed in an automobile wreck. At the present time, Katherine, David III, and his sons William David and Thomas Edward live on and farm the land which has been in the family since the early 1800's. Five generations have lived on and farmed the land of their ancestors.

Clayton C. Jacks, brother of D. B., and his son, Charles Milton live on an adjoining farm and farm the land at the present time.

There are many Jacks families in this area that descended from Elder D vid Jacks. It is impossible for me to name all of them. Mr. Ed Jacks was a prominent mail carrier for many years in the New Market area. Mr. Grady Jacks, father of our present postmistress, Virginia Jacks Jones, was a druggist for many,many years in New Market. Mr. Roy Jacks had a grocery store and motel business in Huntsville.

To list a few of the Jacks still living in the New Market area: Allene Jacks Moore (Mrs. Floyd Moore), whose parents were David Bartley and Hulda Jacks, and Coleman, Rufus,

and Jessie Jacks Baker (Mrs. Fred (Bill) Baker) whose father was Bert Jacks and great grandfather was Jonathan Jacks.

We, the Jacks', look back with pride to our ancestors and are grateful for their accomplishments, perserverance, hard work, determination, faith and love for their families and neighbors (mankind). We are thankful for our heritage.



Martha, Nancy and Dicky Jacks



Left to right:
Alda Jacks, Jebby Chapman,
Virginia Jacks, Latham (Doc) Walker
Katie Walls

An article in the Progressive Farmer, dated 1916. The headline is: $812 FROM FOURTEEN COWS
Mr. Jacks says the Boll Weevil is
Due This Year, But He's Beaten
The Bug to It--Second Prize Letter

In the fall of 1913 I heard there was a creamery at Winchester Tennessee. Later, the same fall, I visited the creamery and that they would take my cream as they would the other members'.

So I began to plan for dairying. In selling my yearlings that fall I picked out four of my best ones to keep for milk; with two cows I had, that made me six. My cows freshened the following spring. In April I began shipping cream, having in the meantime bought my separator and cream cans for shipping crea. Now I began to visit some dairies to find out what I could about barns, feeds and silos. I visited dairies in Tennessee, where they used silage as the principal winter feed, and was very much impressed with silage as cheap winter feed for cattle.

In the summer of 1914 I bought a silo 10 feet in diameter, 26 feet high, said to hold 45 tons. In erecting silo I excavated three feet, which would give me about 48 tons to the silo. In the meantime I bought three or four cows. The summer of 1914 was exceddingly dry, and my corn was so dwarfed by the drouth that it took 18 acres to fill my silo.

I had in the meantime converted a sheep barn into a dairy barn by putting floors, gutters and home-made stanchions, having the gutters filled with litter, so as to retain the liquid manure. The gutters are cleaned out every morning and the goes in a manure shed in a wet state so as to keep down heat until it goes in the spreader and is carried direct to field. Now I

began buying other cows, so as to increase my herd, and right here is where I made my first serious mistake. I bought cows with their third or fourth calves. They had been used to being milked with the calf by their side, so when I took the calves from them young they would not let their milk down properly and soon would dry up.

I commenced the year 1915 with 14 cows, having kept all my calves. I now have 55 head, calves, cows and yearlings. In summer of 1915 I built another silo, home-made of the same dimensions as the first silo. The cost of the first silo was $150, including foundation and setting up, while the cost of the home-made silo complete, set up, was $51. In the fall of 1915 I filled both silos from 8 acres, making 12 tons per acre. My silage was planted with a common two-row corn planter, rows 42 inches apart; both corn and cane being put in together, so as to be three-fourths corn and one-fourth cane. I then followed in the same row with soy beans, about 12 pounds per acre. This combination made an ideal feed for cattle.

I am now feeding silage, and all cows eat it up clean My concentrates are bran, 3 parts, cottonseed meal, 1 part, mixed 1 pound for each 4 pounds of milk giver. Cream receipts in 1915 were $813.88 from 14 cows. My best cows gave last year, 1915, from five to six thousand pounds milk each. I think skim milk is worth 25 to 40 cents per 100 pounds feeding for pigs. I have just sold 14 eight-months old pigs that brought $212. I also raise my calves on skim milk.

I am now, March, 1916, milking 16 cows, and will be milking 20 by May by adding heifers of my own raising.

This work is all carried on by family, with no hired help. We also raise all our hay, pea hay, clover, alfalfa and some grass, all of our meat, wheat, oats, and corn.

The boll weevil is due here this year, but we got here first.

Signed: D. B. Jacks

New Market, Ala.



ANDY AND LENA KILPATRICK
WITH BLACKIE

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

John William Dale was born in Molino, Tennessee on the 20th of January 1883. He went to school at Molino Elementary school. As there were few high schools in those days, this was the extent of his education; however, but extensive reading he taught himself many useful things.

He was a member of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church from early childhood. All of his family belonged and attended this church for many years.

From a young man, John followed the blacksmith trade, having a small shop on his fathers farm..His father, Calvin Dale was also the village miller, crushing grain for feed as well as making corn meal. The old mill, with its water sheel, was a landmark for the area. The Dale family origins are in the Carolinas where the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church was first founded.

In September, 1927, John migrated to New Market to make a different life for his family, wife Mary, three boys and four girls. In 1902 John had married Mary A..Jobe. Their children are: Everette A., deceased; Knox D. (deceased), Allene Dale Armstrong, Ruth Dale Benson, John W., Eunice Dale Cabiness, and Mary Dale Campbell. This was quite a large move for those times.

One of the principle reasons for moving to New Market was the availability of good schooling for his children, all of whom but two graduated from the local high school. The two oldest

boys attended school in Fayetteville, Tennessee, one graduating from Bryson College there. Mr. Dale and his family attended the Methodist Church upon moving to this area until his death.

Mr. John was known for his proficiency in his trade, shoeing horses, making wagon wheels, sharpening plow points and all the numerous things a blacksmith does, often with tools he had made. He also had a machine for planing lumber.

Progress gradually necessitated a change from shoeing horses to repairing farm machinery and some mechanical work. He made and sold cotton trailers before the advent of commercial cotton pickers and trailers. He also made, mostly as a hobby, yard furniture, cedar chests and other articles of furniture.

After a long and happy life of hard work, Mr. Dale retired around 1952 and passed away on September 19, 1955. He was interred at the old Prosperity Cemetery near Fayetteville, Tennessee.

All of the Dale children have settled in Tennessee and Ohio with the exception of three who remain in this area of Alabama. Eunice in Gurley, Ruth in the Walnut Grove community, and Mary the youngest at the old home place on Powers Stree in New Market. As the widow of Charles W. Campbell she operates a small ceramic shop in her yard and her son Chuck teaches in the elementary school as Riverton.

Mary Dale Campbell
October, 1984



J. W.





J. W. Dale Blacksmith shop



THE HOME OF MID AND BUENA JONES

TONEY - HUSKEY

My father, W. W. Toney, son of Judson and Adda (Campbell) Toney, came from Jackson County to New Market about 1920. He married Maude Isbell, daughter of Bueben and Emma Bell (Sneed) Isbell. The Sneeds were some of the first settlers of Hickory Flatts, later to be called Plevna. They raised six daughters: Edna, Evelyn, Virginia, Ova, Eleanor and Audrey, and two sons, Bill and Ronald.

Although farming was his livelyhood, he got great pleasure from hunting and fishing. He is 88 years old and only stopped going to the montains the last two or three years.

Daddy was a very stern man. He never told us twice to do something. One Easter when Edna and I were very small, Mama persuaded him to hide the Easter eggs. He put every one of;them in his overcoat pocket, hung it on the back porch and sat down. We thought he believed in all work and no play.

During the last few years that Plevna School functioned, he was janitor. After the school closed in 1969, the building became Fly Manufactoring and Daddy worked as janitor for them. Now this company is Stewman Fashions.

We didn't live near a store when we were real small and didn't own a car so the peddler was a welcome sight each week. The peddler was a rolling grocery store, a truck filled with whatever the people needed. He had a chicken coop on the back of the truck. We exchanged chickens and eggs for things we needed. It was always a big treat if we got candy from the peddler.

At one time you could take peach seeds to Mr. Joe Scivally's store at Roseborough Crossing and sell them. You received a "due bill" and could use that to buy anything in the store.

When we were teenagers the Cherokee bus came through Plevna and New Market. You could get on the bus anywhere along the road. We rode the bus to Huntsville and spent Saturdays when we could. It was lots of fun. Sometimes we rode to town with Mr. Scott, the star route mail man. He had to stop by Normal to leave the mail and could only carry a few passengers.

After all the cold houses I have lived in I should never complain about the heat. It sure was good to have so many sisters to snuggle up to in winter. We still enjoy being together. The Oakley Church building was just as cold. If you were near the heater, you got hot on one side and cold on the other. In the summer time we had cardboard fans on wooden handles, advertising a funeral home, to stir the hot air. We walked to church from several different homes. It was fun going home when the road was full of young people. Oakley became a member of the Liberty Baptist Association at the fifty-second annual session held at Locust Grove Baptist Church in September, 1889.

Mama was a member of the Hickory Flat Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at "Shop Hill", across the road from the building now housing Stewman Fashions. The church was organized in 1874 and ceased to be a church in 1962. Clayton and Lois Mance bought the church building from the Fuqua family and moved it to Hillsboro Circle; Trotwood Mance lives in it now.

Grades one through eight were taught at Plevna School when we attended. We graduated from New Market which was a high school then. Later, when I taught at Plevna School in the late 1940's, seventh and eighth grade pupils went to New Market. There were only three teachers for grades one through six. I taught first and second grade. I remember Plevna School as a place where everyone worked in harmony. We all thought Mrs. Florence Curry and Mrs. Johnnie Perry cooked just like home. It was hard to see the school close, but when the school board felt there were too few pupils to justify the school, they were transferred to New Market School.

Edna, Ova, and I still live in the New Market area. Bill never married. He died suddenly from a heart attack in July, 1980.

Edna married Jonah Fanning. He died from cancer in 1978. They have six children: Dallas, Lynn, Roland, Arkie, Melinda and Myron. They operated a grocery store in the area in the 1950's. Jonah, Louis Ricketts and Lester Scivally were the last trustees of the Plevna School.

Ova married Earl Carter, a local farmer. He was killed in May, 1981 when a tractor overturned on him. They have three sons: Steve, Stanley and Randy.

I married Roy Huskey. We have three sons: Ricky, Mark and Chris. We bought the cotton gin in Plevna from Edwin Bates, Jr. in 1959. Roy operated the Huskey Gin until it burned in 1968. We bought the granery in New Market from Henry Rodgers in 1971. Roy operated the Huskey Grain Company until h sold it to Johnnie Moore in 1976.

The population of New Market continues to grow. I can vouch for that. When W. R. Johnson retired as rural mail carrier on route one in August 1984, I was appointed to take his place. An auxillary route was formed and Wayne McFarlen is the carrier. Nell Foote is carrier on route two. Virginia Jones is postmaster and Patsy McFarlen if clerk. Many of the students I taught at Walnut Grove School in the late 1950's and early 1960's live on my mail route.

Life in New Market is good. The Lord has blessed us. It is good to take trips sometimes but the best part is always coming home.

Evelyn Toney Huskey
October, 1984





Oakley Church School
3rd row, 3rd from left Mr.Fanning
father of Jonah Fanning



Hickory Flat Church being moved to
H. C. Mance property where it was
made into a beautiful home



MARVIN HOWARD

Marvin Howard bought the old school house place in 1939. It was sold by the State of Alabama by closed bods. He paid $151.51 for the two acres. The property has been passed down to Marvin's nephew, James Marvin Howard, who now lives there.

The Old Howard Home was built in 1891 by William Thomas Howard, who married Mary Jane Hudson in 1882. He cut the timber on Mountain Fork. He built two rooms separated by an open hallway and added more rooms as their fourteen children came along.

The house still stands today and is occupied by the wife of the late Ollie Howard.

Janie Howard Miller
October, 1984



Children at the Old Plevna school on School House Road

POLK CAMPBELL

Polk is the son of Alf and Betsy Ann Campbell. He was born at New Market on January 4, 1900. He had one sister, Birdie Campbell who was born December 28, 1904 and died on July 21, 1976.

About the year 1920 Polk drove a drey (delivery wagon) from the Depot to New Market to deliver mail to the Post Office and to pick up mail and carry it back to the train. He also delivered dry goods and other merchandise to the merchants. Mr. A. L. Moore was Postmaster then. There were about twelve stores at this time. There were six passenger trains a day, the schedule being six o'clock a.m., nine thirty a.m., one fifteen p.m., two fifteen p.m., four thirty p.m. and eight seventeen p.m. Mail was put off only, not picked up, at six o'clock a.m., mail was put off and picked up at one fifteen o'clock and two fifteen o'clock; mail was picked up only at eight seventeen o'clock p.m.

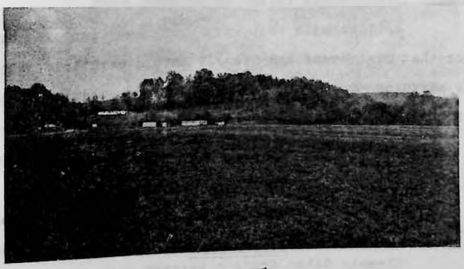
Express (small packages) and letters came in on the passenger train. They were in locked pouches. The larger packages were in sacks "tied up with a string". Sometime they would have two locked pouches.

Freight trains also ran nearly everyday. There were NO trains on Sunday.

Polk went to work for the railroad in March, 1922. He was laid off in 1931 for ten years during the depression. He was called back to work in 1941 and worked for the railroad

until December, 1966. During the time he was laid off from the railroad he worked with T. A. Turner on a produce route; about three years. In 1936 he went to work with Standard Oil Company, until he was called back to the railroad in 1941.

He retired from the railroad December 31, 1966 and he and his sister Birdie moved back to New Market to live in January, 1967. Polk still lives here.



CRESS POND I

The Giles' came to this area of Madison County in the mid 1800's from Virginia. Rubein Giles loved this part of Madison County so well he wanted to make his home here, while other Giles brothers went on to Texas to settle.

Rubein married Cordilla Bragg, and they had a family of seven children. Rubein fought in the Civil War, and survived. Their children grew up in the same area and all of them married local people with the exception of two. One of the girls married and moved to Mississippi (Kate) and Luther married a girl from Mississippi and moved to Texas. Clemmie Clay and his brother Johnny like their father loved the area and to help with making a living and improving the community, they built a small country store. Then in later years, 1900, Clemmie built a larger store that stood as a landmark in Hurricane Valley until 1983.

A blacksmith shop was built some feet away from the store that Sam Nayman and Jim J. Harbin operated. They could make anything or repair anything a person needed in those days. A big boiler was parked by the shop building for many years. The boiler was purchased for use on the farm for a sawmill and to run a wheat thrasher.

The store served as a post office for families living on the mountain and places the mail carrier could not get to.

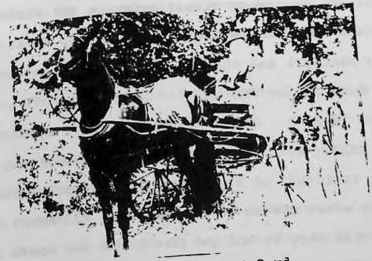
Clemmie Giles drove a covered wagon to peddle his merchandise in surrounding territories for people to buy and trade their wares for whatever they needed for their family.

Clemmie would blow a conch shell for a horn on the wagon to let the people know that the peddler was near their home. He would stay overnight with different families on the route before returning for more supplies for the next trip.

The store was used as a voting place for that part of the district. Later years a telephone was installed, and scales were installed in a building behind the store to weigh cattle, cotton wagons, and etc. Cattle were driven on foot to market.

In January 1902 Clemmie Clay Giles married Ada Ava Speck. They had a family of five boys; only one of which is still living. Pat Giles lives in the Clemmie Giles home place in Hurricane Walley.

Dot Giles McCord
October, 1984



Joe and Edna McCord

FLOYD AND ALENE MOORE

Floyd and Alene Moore live in a two-story home that is about 150 years old. It was built by Penelope Davis. The front parlor has an unusual paneled ceiling and around the room are peices of exquisite cut-glass. A music box caught my eye. "Musique de Geneve" was on the label. Mrs. Moore cranked the box and the minature drum began to beat while the bells played!

A long porch, since enclosed, at one time set the main part of the Moore home off from visitors. This allowed privacy for family members and visitors alike. While some people would love to have a pie safe, Mrs. Moore has;three; antiques that connect people of different generations. A double wedding ring quilt, an oak bedroom set with marble top, cut glass and handworked doilies...from Mr. Moore's mother and grandmother. Another quilt, from Great-grandmother Moore, has the most delicate hand-work almost covering the surface. Here is a home where handwork is truly appreciated. Mrs. Moore enjoys doing handwork and she enjoys using peices that have been handed down in the family.

In 1938, Mr. Moore ran water from a spring on his land to his mill. Within a short time the school tapped on and in time, residents of New Market tapped on the line. This was the first water system in New Market. Mr. Moore sent no bills, but people would stop by and pay;the $2.00 per month flat fee. Those widows or elderly who had no transportation were called on at home for their bill. For 30 years the $2.00 rate existed. Two weeks ago (September 7, 1976) the city tapped on to a main water system from an adjoining town.

Taken from the Madison Co. Record
"Huntsville Melange"-Jane Barr

CANTRELL

Romans 13:9 - Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

In the spring of 1925, Frank Cantrell was in the field plowing with a mule, when a friend came from a neighbor house asking for help. It seems that the neighbor was cleaning out a well and was overcome by gas.

Mr. Cantrell didn't have to think, he knew what he must do to save a life. Without having enough rope, he was lowered into the well. He tied the friend with the rope and sitting across a shovel handle, placed through a knot in the rope, he yelled to be pulled out. When he came to the open air at the top, he fainted, falling back into the well. A life was given for a life saved.

Mrs. Cantrell, pregnant and with seven other children, was left to provide for her own. The Christian community of New Market came to her rescue; gathering crops and helping wherever help was needed.

The Carnegie Hero Fund gave the Cantrell family a small home place and a check to help provide food and clothing. Mrs. Sara Cantrell, wife of Frank was presented a medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund. The medal was kept in the family until it was presented to the Huntsville Library a few years ago. It can be seen in the Heritage Room.

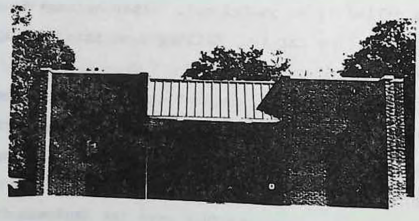
FAMILY OF JAMES AND LOU HOLDER

James is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Otha Holder. He has been living in New Market all of his life. Lou, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Webb, moved to New Market in 1946 from Section, Alabama. James and Lou were married on December 24, 1947. They have four children: James Edward, who married Carol Jacks Gray on October 10, 1974. Carol has two children from a previous marriage, Darwin and Roxanne Gray.

Judy A. who married Jimmy Justice on October 9, 1981. They have one son, Christopher Todd.

Joyce M. married Robert Wright on May 11, 1971. They have three children: Heath, Jason and Cassie.

James and Lou adopted Sandra Jane Holder. She is James' neice.



New Market Post Office built in 1978.

Squire Hillis married Sarah McPherson and moved to New Market to live. They moved to the house above the creek in 1906. They moved here from Tennessee. They had eleven children, eight of them born in this house. The children were Alfred, never married; Erman married Theo Cantrell and they had seven children; Minnie married Georgie Wiseman, they had three children. Charlie married Reda Cantrell, they had six children; Mae married Thurman Ward and they had three children. Bessie married George Hale, they had five children; Ruth married Thomas McCord and they had four children; Etta V. died young. Walter married Opal Jones and had one child; Sadie married Junior Sharp and they had five children. Orville died young.

Squire was born in 1881, Sarah was born in 1886. They are buried in the Cochran Cemetery. They were members of the New Market Presbyterian Church.

Ruth's fondest memory when growing up was playing in the creek with a row boat. She remembers her mother always saying "Don't go to the blue hole". (This was a deep hole down below the bridge.)

In the 1920's when the iron bridge washed away Charlie and Erman would paddle a boat across the creek and get the mailman (Mr. Ready), get in their car and carry mail, then carry him back across the creek until a temporary bridge was built. When the new bridge was opened they had a big dance on the bridge. They walked to school. There was a bus that went by (a Model T) but they lived too close to ride.

They went to McCord's store about one time a week. Thomas remembered when there were only two cars that came by regularly. They were owned by Hal Taylor and Will Gorman. Thomas' father Joe McCord, went to school at New Market, as did Thomas, his children, Bobby, Ray, Roy and Danny and his grandchildren.

You don't talk to the grandchildren of Ed and Sallie McCord long without their mentioning childhood memories of the store. Thomas remembers the Candy Drummers (peddlers) coming to take orders but they always had samples for the children. The candy would be ordered and they would go to the depot to pick it up in the wagon. Most of the drummers would take orders and the merchandise would be delivered to the depot. Clothes would come in four foot crates. Some of the drummers would spend the night.

Thomas' "Ramsey" grandparents lived at Elora. He would ride the passenger train up there. His grandparents lived by the railroad. Thomas' dad and grandad drove cattle on the road to Huntsville. Mr. Joe, Thomas' dad was probably the first one around to haul cattle in a truck which was a Model "T". Joe McCord and Bob McWalker went to Nashville and took cattle in two "T" models; the trip took two days. In 1938, Joe and Howard Gray were partners. They took a load of cattle to Nashville about every other day.

Madison County paid fifty cents a load for gravel hauled for them. Thomas and Ernest McCord, Ed Campbell and otheres hauled gravels. Thomas hauled water from the creek

to the sawmill for the steam engine in the early 1940's. Later he went to work at the Tullahoma Army Camp. He made fifty cents an hour. This was good money. He bought his first cow from Woods Campbell, an uncle, for $12.50. He paid for it by working for Woods for fifty cents per dav.



Joe McCord, with grandsons Bobby, Ray, Roy, and Danny McCord



Mr. and Mrs. Squire Hillis



Thomas McCord and Vera McCord Hamaker

BICE FAMILY

Nathanial Bice (great grandfather of Otis Bice) came to Alabama from North Carolina and settled in North Alabama, we believe on Bice Mountain. The Bice family are from Germany originally. Enoch (E) and Jane Jacks Bice (son and daughter-in-law of Nathanial) lived on Bice Mountain. They had a farm and tanning yard and made and sold shoes and harnesses. The shoes were held together by wooden pegs.

Enoch had six daughters and one son, David Crawford Bice, who was born on Bice Mountain. Enoch moved off the mountain and owned a store and farm in New Market, just north of the old store building owned by Mr. Jim Stiles.

From New Market, Enoch moved to Elora, Tennessee and bought a farm. He lived there until his death. He and his wife are buried in the Miller Cemetery.

David Crawford Bice married Rosa Ella Sharp. They bought land north east of New Market from the Krammer's and Jacks. This is the farm where Otis Bice now resides.

Otis Bice
October, 1984



New Market School after fire
but before repairs were made.
Notice the hole in the roof.

R. J. (ROB) HASTINGS FAMILY

Rob Hastings was a brick mason. He did a lot of work around the New Market area, some of which we still enjoy today. The rock wall around the Rodgers home and in front of the Post office was built by him as well as a lot of the chimneys, some of which are known to us, and still in use are the ones in Ed Campbell's home.

Rob Hastings first wife was Tempie Howard. They had seven children: Texie, who married Dallas Landman; Alda, who married Clay Carter; Lucy, who married Fess Mitchell; Kate who married Willie Bob Davis; Cameron, Leslie and Robbie Hastings. After his first wife died, he married Bell Howard. They had four children: Sudie, Russell, Hugh and Sally.

Russell Hastings married Bessie Campbell. They had two children, Frances Hastings Norris and Billy. Hugh married Thelma Jennings. They have two children, Shirley Hastings Phillips and Ann Hastings Knauff. They have two grandchildren Debbie Phillips Ivey and Beth Knauff, and one great grandchild, Brian Ivey.

Sallie married Brown Barley. They had one daughter Bobbie Jean Barley Preston. They had three grandchildren, Larry and Joe Preston and Brenda Preston Davis and four great grandchildren: Kim and Jennifer Cagle and Cris and Jason Preston.

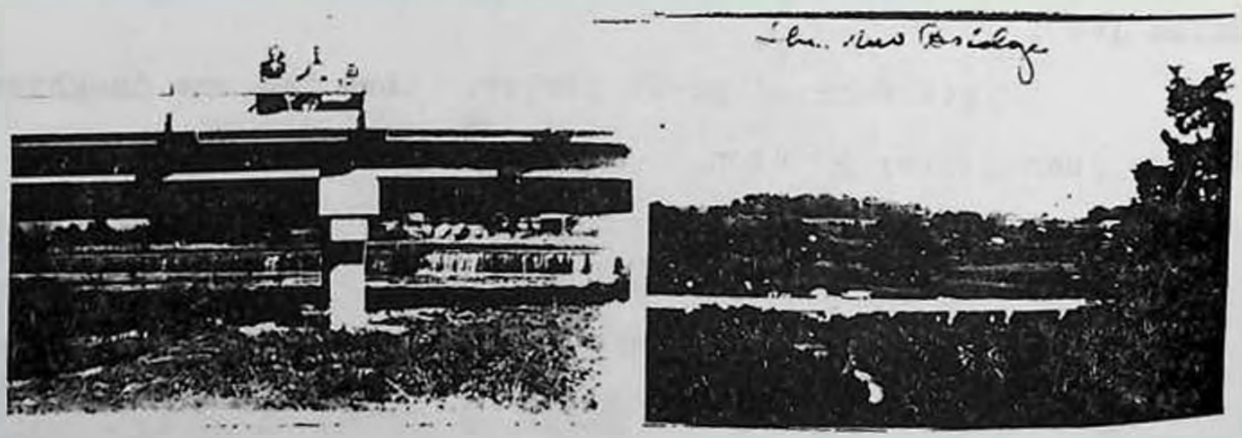
Sudie married Oscar Hudgins. They have four children: Foy who married Helen Truitt; Ronnie, who married Eloise Stevenson; Eunice, who married Ed Tilley and Lois who married

Robert Wisdom. They have seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

It seems that Sudie and Oscar's first home was upstairs over the old Cochran store in "Old town" New Market. The stairs went up on the outside of the store building. The telephone office was located upstairs. They operated the telephone office for $1.00 per day, but paid no rent for living there. Sudie said they had no cook stove, cooked their meals on a heater. This old building has been torn down.

Oscar has been a minister for the Church of Christ since he was seventeen years old. His first sermon was preached at Antioch, in Hickmon County, Tennessee. He is now eighty-one and one-half years of age, and very alert and accurate in the scriptures.

Oscar and Sudie had a whirlwind courtship. They had corresponded by mail and through mutual friends, but had never met. Oscar came down from Tennessee, they met, then one week later they were married. This must have been okay; it has lasted for sixty-four years.

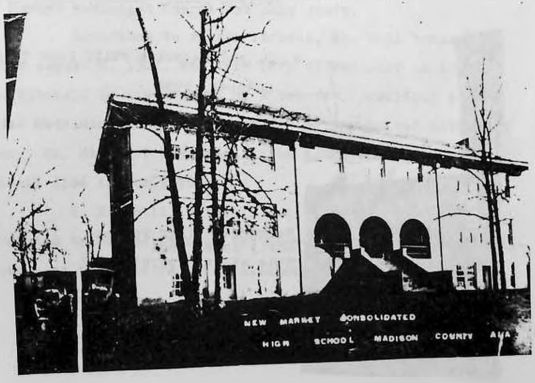


The new bridge north on Winchester Road and the new bridge with the dam in the background

Rufus Talley (Judge) and Vera Ingle (Gattis) Fanning, moved from Paint Rock Valley to New Market in November, 1912. They lived in a log house off Hurricane Road east of New Market and built a house around 1915; there they raised their family of five boys and five girls. Four of their boys are still living and all of the girls are still living. (This house is the present residence of Ray Fanning.)

Judge had a store with Colbert Couch, where Mr. Grady Jobe's store was around 1927. Then he opened up a store and grist mill on his land at the corner of what is now Upper Hurricane Road. This was sometime around the late 1920's and early 30's. He also had a sawmill during these years and in the middle 1930's he was a Forest Ranger.

Pamela Fanning Cassidy
October, 1984



W. D. and KATHRINE GATTIS

The home of W. D. and Kathrine (Laxson) Gattis was built about 1860, by William Laxson. This two-story brick on Winchester Road is an antique buffs dream. The kitchen and dining room were in the basement, and are now on the first floor. (This was during the time when the kitchen was separate from the main house.) It is now connected with a series of covered porches with the most interesting variety of collections.

The original house had the girl's bedrooms upstairs, directly over the parents bedroom. The only door leading to the bedroom was through the parent's room.

The rooms in the Gattis home have 18" hand-planed baseboards that are 2" thick. The bedrooms are 18 1/2 feet square. Land grants, signed in 1835 hang upon the wall.

Excerpts from "Bicentennial Special"
Madison County Record, Sept, 1976



W. D. and Kathrine still live there

October, 1984

Margaret Miller Pelham
Emily Jones Good
Made at Mr. Moore's mill

THE HALL MITCHELL FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Mitchell operated a grocery store in New Market for close to a half century. In the old days farmers would start in spring and buy on credit until fall. When he closed the store his customers would charge on the weekly or monthly basis, if at all. Mr. Mitchell began working in groceries in 1905. But it was 1919 before he opened his own store. Mr. Mitchell met May Waggoner of Fayetteville while she was employed at the old New Market Banking Company. They were married on January 15, 1919. They had one son, H. H. (Bill) Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell taught Sunday School at the New Market Methodist Church for many years.

According to church records, Mr. Hall became a member August 2, 1906, and Mary (May ?) Waggoner in 1908. Mrs. Mitchell is listed also as a trustee, president of the United Methodist Women and treasurer of the United Methodist Women. Mr. Mitchell was also listed as a trustee. Mrs. Mitchell died in early 1973.

H. H. (Bill) Mitchell has just recently moved to Tuscaloosa to become Dean of the Commerce and Business Administration at the University of Alabama.



Mr. Hall Mitchell and Celia Campbell in the Mitchell Grocery



Mrs. Alta Fanning in front of the log house she lived in for many years





PETTEY, SPRAGINS, WALKER, ESSLINGER
FARM AND SURROUNDING AREA

The first Petteys came to America from England and settled in Virginia in 1643. Before reaching Madison County the lived in North Carolina and Kentucky. In 1790 they reached Madison County and settled in Blutchers Ford community. They were William and Lucy Wright Pettey and were parents of thirteen children. Their grave stones are on Macon Lane where they lived. They moved into this new house in 1817. The reason for only two graves here was when William died Lucy being an invalid wanted him buried in the chimney corner where she could sit by the window and look at it. When she died she was placed by his side. No one else was buried there and the home finally destroyed. Had it not been for Mr. A. L. Rice and the Daughters of the American Revolution, these graves would have been destroyed when the road was widened. The stones are in concrete in a bank beside Macon Lane. One is inscribed "William Pettey, born 1764, died 1834. The other stone is inscribed "Lucy Pettey, born 1765 and died 1842".

The Spragins came to America in early 1600 and first settled in Virginia. They came from England. Melchizah Edmunds Spragins married Rebecca B. Bolling. After Melchizah died in 1812, Rebecca and her two grown sons came to Alabama and settled on a cotton plantation about ten miles from Huntsville at Triana. In 1973 this became part of Redstone Arsenal. Two of Rebecca's brothers were already here. This Rebecca Spragins brought fire along with her on this trip from Virginia to Alabama. She carried it in an iron pot in her carriage. It was used along the way to

cook with and when finished, coals were returned to the pot to use next time. This old pot for many years was here under the old oak tree.

Thomas Spragins married Mary Elizabeth Pettey January 3, 1840. He, his wife, mother and young brother lived here a few years on this track owned by Mary Elizabeth's uncle Daniel Pettey. Thomas purchased it from Daniel. They moved back to Triana for some reason and Thomas lived only a short time. Mary Elizabeth, her two small children and mother-in-law moved back here. Later Grandmother Spragins moved to Huntsville to live with her son, Robert.

In 1860 Mary Elizabeth's mother, Rebecca Pettey moved in with her. The first house was on Buddy Williamson Road, but because of water, she built a house on Old Limestone Road, now J. B. Walker Road, near a spring. It is told that a neighbor dug a well and tapped the stream that furnished Mary Elizabeth and there was never anymore water there.

Mary Elizabeth Spragins had two children. Elias Bruce and Mary Thomas. Mary Thomas was in school in Athens, Alabama when the Civil War broke out and was "fetched" home immediately. The Limestone road was much used during the Civil War as it was direct route from Winchester, TEnnessee and Athens, Alabama. This was scary times for two ladies and two small children. The neighbors were very good and would have them come to their house if they knew soldiers were coming through. The spring here at the house was good camp grounds for soldiers. One night they camped here and killed all the chickens, etc. to feed the soldiers. They missed one old turkey gobbler that flew to

the top of a big tree. He would gobble off and on all night and the soldiers would yell and curse him. Don't know why they didn't shoot him out; unless they were saving gun powder. Grandmother was able to save one cow and the boy's pony by hiding them in a thicket back in the field.

It was on the Limestone Road that General McCook was wounded and died. He was carried to the Crutcher home and nursed and cared for until he died. This is where Mr. Homer Moore lives now. The soldiers carried the body on and left two guards to stay a while. Just after they left some some soldiers came out of the woods and burned the house. That's the thanks they got.

One day a young boy and his horse came by and asked for a cool drink and to rest a few minutes. Water was about the only thing they had to offer in those days. He had gotten lost from his company during a skirmish in the edge of Tennessee. The horse and the boy were so frightened and the horse went running through the woods. He tripped on a root and threw the boy off over his head. The boy got up running. Hearing running behind him and thinking it was a Yankee, he could not go fast enough. When he did look back, he discovered it was his horse trying to keep up with him. He had lost his hat in the run and Mary Thomas had made some shuck hats and gave him one. He didn't want to hurt the little girl so he wore it off. Guess he got rid of it when he got away. This young man was Thomas Hereford who was only sixteen years old and too young to enlist in the Army. He took his gun, mounted the horse

and went right along. Some of his descendants are still in New Market and have been a big part of the community.

The Walkers came from Scottland and finally settled in Lincoln Tennessee. They were living there during the Civil War. James Russell was a soldier. After the war, he married and lived there. His wife died leaving him with two small children. The little girl stayed with her grandmother and the little boy came to Alabama with his father. They lived on a farm on what is now Ollie Howard Road, which is now owned by Otis Guerin. He ran the first gin there in 1875. He met Mary Thomas Spragins who lived only about a mile away. He and the boy would come through the woods on Sunday afternoon to visit Mary Thomas. While they sat on the porch and "courted" the little boy played. In 1878 James Russell Walker and Mary Thomas Spragins were married. James Russell and the two children came to Mary's house to live. There were three sons born to this couple, one of which died at age three. James Bruce became the farmer and Elias Russell a pharmacist. He owned a drug store in Columbia, Tennessee for many years. Later he traveled for a pharmaceutical company. Both Jim Bruce and Russell went to New Market High School. Jim Bruce boarded with his aunt Rebeccah Pettey who ran a boarding house where the new Post Office now stands. She was the grandmother of Lucile and Alberta Hereford. Russell roomed at the Popejoy home on the corner of Jacks Road and Hurricane Road where the Terry Marshall family now live.

At the time Jim Bruce was going to school in New Market, his brother Tribble was teaching at Rice's a one room

school about three miles south of New Market. New Market had a holiday one day and Jim Bruce went to school with Tribble. There he met Annie Latham. It must have been love at first sight for in a few years they married. Jim Bruce had a nice horse and buggy, so on Sunday would go courting Annie. This was quite a distance at the time. He said he would fall asleep before getting to Winchester Road and would wake up when they crossed Mountain Fork Creek at New Market to go back to sleep and five miles later wake again as the horse stopped at the barnyard gate. Guess that was the "good old days."

The Lathams came from England in early 1600. James H. Latham married Jennie Jones and were parents of nine children. Annie was the third child. They lived on a farm about four miles south of New Market and ran a hardward store in New Market. He also did carpenter work. After World War I he bought a drug store there. His son ran it for a while after returning from the war. When he went to Nashville, Mr. Latham and his daughter Maggie Belle ran it for a number of years. He later sold it to Mr. John Orman and Mr. John Hereford. They closed their drug store in "Old Town" and then New Market had only one drug store.

Jim Bruce Walker and Annie Latham married in 1903 and came to the Walker farm to live. They were the parents of two girls. Virginia Mae and Annie Bruce. In 1918 they moved to New Market in order to be near the school.

The Esslingers came from Wertemberg, German in 1749 and settled in Berkley community near Gurley, Alabama in 1847. Wade Hampton Esslinger became a doctor. He attended college in Swanee, Tennessee, Vanderbilt in Nashville, Tennessee and Tulane in Louisiana. He practiced medicine in Woodville, Larkensville, Meridianville, Mt. Hope and New Market, Alabama. Dr. Esslinger enlisted in the Medical Corp in World War I but was discharged in 1918 because of ill health. In 1903 he married Ethel Green. The Greens came from England to New York State and then to Minnesota. It was so cold there they decided to come south to Alabama and settled near Chase, Alabama. Dr. Esslinger and family moved to New Market in 1918. They were the parents of three children; Phoebe Russell, Edith Margaret Letcher and Orville Hampton. Dr. Esslinger was visiting his brother in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and while there took the flu and died in 1918. His body was returned here and buried in the family plot in Berkley Cemetery. Mrs. Esslinger decided to make New Market her permanent home and in 1919 she purchased and moved into a house on Jacks Road, known as the Ducket home. It is one of the oldest houses in New Market. She was active in the community and the Methodist church. She passed away in 1933 and was buried beside her husband in Berkley Cemetery. Orville married Virginia May Walker in 1930 and they came to the Walker farm to live. For fifty-four years they have lived on one side or the other of J. B. Walker Road. They have two daughters; Mary Virginia Thomas and Betty Hampton Esslinger, one grand daughter Debrah Anne Thomas. Since 1850 seven generations have lived on this farm.

In the early days there were many one room schools around. Several neighbors would go together and build a building and hire a teacher to teach their children. One was here on J. B. Walker Road known as Spragins School. When no longer used as a school, the old bell was brought here to this house and has called many from fields at lunch time. It was also a signal when help was needed. There was a school at Oakley and one on Mt. Fork. I'm sure many others. A three room school was built on the corner of Old School House Road and Buddy Williamson Road. I believe it carried you through the seventh grade. From there you went to New Market to finish. J. T. Bates bought a truck and made it into a bus and for a small fee carried children from Plevna school to New Market. This was one of the first school buses. It would park beside the Cochran store and children would walk to and from the school house. This was a public school now but in 1890 or so a fee was charged the boarding students. In 1940 or so a brick building was erected on Davis Road and Old Winchester Road which consolidated all Plevna Community. This went through eighth grade and then sixth and later all were bussed to New Market One of the oldest schools in this area was held in the Old Baptist Church. It was a school in 1865 or 1870. It became a church in 1846. Another old school was a red brick on Grave Yard Hill. It was still standing in 1927 although long abandoned as a school. At one time New Market had more students going to college from high school and becoming professionals than any other school in the county.

Plevna community was known as Hickory Flat until they got a post office and railroad station. It had to have a name at the town. A stretch of land from Hesters Creek on West to the mountains on the east was real flat which gave it its name. The Cumberland Presbyterian church on Davis Road was known as Hickory Flat Church as long as it stood.

In 1887 a railroad was built from Elora, Tennessee, to Hobbs Island, Alabama. This made it easy to ship and receive cargo by barge on the Tennessee river. You could go down to Huntsville in the morning and come back in the late afternoon giving you ample shopping time. There were many stops along the way. Between Plevna and New Market there was one near Hillsboro called Toliver, named for Dr. Toliferro who lived near by. When we were children we called To Liver--children are so cute. The railroad was kept in good repair by people who lived ever so many miles apart and repaired so many miles of track. They were called Section hands and lived in the section houses owned by the railroad. One section station was at Toliver. There was a foreman and three helpers. They repaired the railroad from Plevna to Deposit where the next section house was. They went up and down the tracks on a little car called a "hand car". You lifted it on and off the tracks by hand. The men would pump a lever to make it go. They went up and down like a seesaw. The section houses were disbanded many years ago and the last train ran in 1984. This was the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway-N.C. & St.L.

People had to go for years to New Market for mail and finally a post office was placed at Plevna. Still people had to go several miles; they tried to get rural routes from Plevna but were unable. James R. Walker and many neighbors were able to get mail routes from Elora, Tennessee. This route served us until 1981 when all the mail now comes from New Market. We are no longer a route but a road and house numbers.

In the early 1800's there was a store at Hillsboro known as the Market. It served all the families for miles around. It was very hard for people to get to the market when Mt. Fork Creek was high so another store was built just south of the creek and was known as New Market. At one time New Market was a fairly nice size town with most everything a person might need to buy but as transportation began to improve and roads better, Huntsville became a better shopping center. In many towns as New Market the small stores gave way to the larger ones in Huntsville. In two hundred-fifty years, there has been quite a change.

Virginia Mae Esslinger
October, 1984

Because I am one of the older citizens living in New Market, I am able as one of five children of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hereford, Sr. to recall more than most people who may contribute to the New Market history. The five of us, living at this writing, are according to age: Alberta, Lucile, John, Jr., Thomas A. and Jane G. The two boys and Jane married while Alberta and Lucile were career girls; Alberta, a nurse and Lucile, a teacher and local postmaster.

Four of the children, John, Lucile, Thomas and Jane attended the 50th anniversary of their graduation from the University of Alabama in April, 1984.

Four of us were born on the farm on Mountain Fork, which was handed down from our grandparents. We lived there until 1936 when our parents moved to New Market. I often tell people the reason I never married was because no prospective husband was ambitious enough to court a girl who lived where it was necessary to open and close three gates in order to date her. The gates were in place to prevent the stock from roaming outside the farm.

It was a coincident that I became local postmaster in 1936, where I remained until my retirement in 1969. In earlier years my maternal grandmother, Rebecca Petty had also been a postmaster in New Market.

As an older citizen, I can recall the art of "picking cotton". As a young girl I was permitted to pick cotton in the

summer to make some spending money. I recall picking for our neighbor, Bob Davis, who paid the high price of one cent per pound. I accumulated $7.50 in one summer and spent it for a hat which I purchased from a local millinery. I remember that at that early age of working, the idea came to me that it would be ingenious to place a rock in the bottom of the sack of cotton before having it weighed. However, I was not brave enough to try to get by with it.

Lucile Hereford
October, 1984



Ed Campbell



Thomas McCord

THE WOODS CAMPBELL FAMILY

Alex J. Campbell was born in 1915 in Alabama. He married Sarah (Sallie Ann) Buckner March 22, 1838. They had seven children: Mary Elizabeth, Delilah, James K. Polk, William Fate, Amy Frances, Sallie Ann and Alex L. Campbell.

William Fate Campbell was born in 1846. He married Mary George Williams. She was born in 1860 in Alabama and died in 1945. Fate was buried in Miller's Cemetery at Plevna, Alabama. Mary was buried at Rice Cemetery in New Market area. Mary George was the daughter of Carrol Williams.

The children of Fate and Mary Campbell were John William Buckner (Buck), George Alexander, Woods Malvin, Richard Lee, Lulu Delily Campbell McElyea, and Frances Viola Campbell Gary.

Woods Malvin Campbell was born April 16, 1885 near Oakley in Madison County, Alabama. He married Hattie McCord May 18, 1913. She was born December 23, 1889 near New Market in Madison County, Alabama. Woods died September 18, 1952. Hattie died June 12, 1982. They are both buried in Concord Cemetery on Joe Quick Road in Madison County, Alabama.

Woods and Hattie had one son, James Ed Campbell. He was born near New Market in Madison County, Alabama on May 7, 1914. He married Celia Brewer on December 24, 1938. She was born November 14, 1918 at Holly Tree in Jackson County, Alabama.

Refer to the Brewer family for further decendents, which include the children and grandchildren of Ed and Celia Brewer Campbell.

THE BREWER FAMILY

The ancestors of the Brewers came to Franklin County, Tennessee from North Carolina. The father of the clan (or his father) came from Germany. The mother was a full blooded Cherokee Indian, who was born in North Carolina in 1910.

Late in 1844 or early 1845 they moved from Franklin County Tennessee to a mountain in North Jackson County, Alabama known today as Brewer's mountain.

In about 1920 our family left North Jackson County and came to Madison County, Alabama. I attended both Walnut Grove and New Market Schools. A lot of changes have taken place since I started to school. In the early years at Walnut Grove we had chapel exercises each morning. An old bell hung outside, beside the window to the principal's room (this little room was upstairs).

Mr. C. B. Ragan rang the bell each morning for us to line up in front of the building. We then marched upstairs to the auditorium. We had a piano which was played by Mrs. A. L. Moore or Mrs. C. B. Regan, while we sany Auld Lang Syne, Star Spangled Banner and many other songs. The students or one of the teachers, read from the Bible, we would say "The Lord's Prayer" and then be ready for a work day.

In 1931, our family moved into the Union Grove community, and began worshiping at Union Grove Church of Christ.

In 1932, a tent meeting was held. Andy Largen was the minister. Fifteen or more were added to the church at this

time. My dad and Mr. Abe Ricketts took night about taking their mule drawn wagons. They would pick up people all along the way and take them to the services.

Since 1931 I have been greatly blessed to live to see six generations of the Brewer family attend services at Union Grove. My grandparents J. T. (Bob) and Becky Brewer, my father and mother Emberson and Laura Mason Brewer, Ed and Celia Brewer Campbell, their children Patsy C. McFarlen and her husband Wayne, James Ed Campbell, II and his wife Pauline Morrison Campbell, Ed and Celia's grandchildren: Laura, Becky McFarlen Jones and her husband Wendell Jones. Mac McFarlen (Howard Wayne, Jr.) and wife Sandra (Sandy) Miller McFarlen, Cindy and Hank Campbell and James Ed Campbell, III. Great grandchild, Sally Jane McFarlen, baby daughter of Mac and Sandy.

The children of Emberson and Laura Mason Brewer were Samuel McClain, who married Irene Hickson. They had one son, Allan. After Irene's death in 1935, Sam married Willie Cantrell. They had two daughters, Judy and Faye.

Celia who married Ed Campbell whose children are Patsy Campbell McFarlen and James Ed Campbell, II. Aaron, who married Martha Carter. They had two children, Lewis and Jane. Effie, who married Elmer Phipps and they have one son Tony. Geneva Brewer lives in Huntsville. Cecil and his wife Mary Lee live in Huntsville.

JAMES K. POLK CAMPBELL

James K. Polk Campbell was born March 4, 1845 and died March 15, 1926. He was born in Alabama and married Nancy Jane Williams on October 12, 1886. She was born in 1850 and died in 1927. They were buried in the Cochran Cemetery in New Market.

The children of James K. Polk and Nancy Jane were Robert (Bob), John, Hubbard, Elizabeth (Betty Ann), Joseph Montgomery (Gum) Alfred, Jim Polk (Jim Abbey) and Frank.

Alfred Campbell was born April 27, 1877, married Jennie Campbell January 7, 1907 and died December 13, 1957. Jennie was born June 1, 1881 and died February 15, 1958. She was the daughter of Smith and Pink Golden Campbell. They lived around Hurricane. Their other children were Otha, Oak, Dade, Arthur and Ada. Alfred and Jennie Campbell had five children: Robert, Hubert, Ell, Alta and Macon. Alta married Harvey McElyea.

Alta McElyea
November, 1984



The smoke stack at the sawmill at Plevna

CLARENCE AND ELIZEBETH BERRY

Clarence and Elizebeth came to New Market in 1940. Clarence had lived in Madison County while growing up. Elizebeth had been raised in Mississippi, where they met and were married. From there they went to Texas, later to return to New Market, where they have lived and raised their family.

They have four children: Bobbie Ann who married Reedus Moon, Betty Genell who married Luin Harbin, James Floyd (Jimmy) who married Edith Tetson, and Thomas Albert who married Shirley Pierre.

Clarence and Elizebeth have eight grand children and four great grandchildren.



HOME OF FLOYD AND ALLENE MOORE

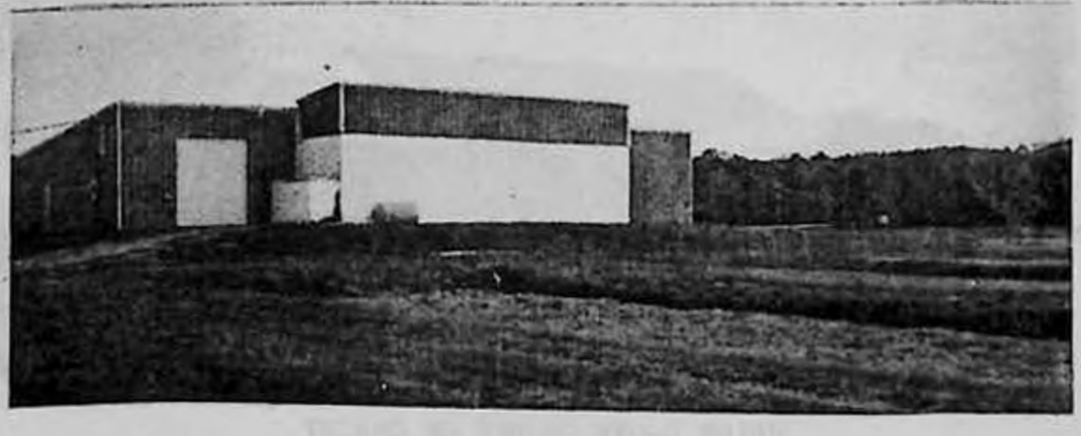
HORACE AND DALE MARTIN

Horace has lived in New Market most of his life. Dale was raised in Paint Rock Valley, but came to New Market in 1946. Dale came to her mother's who was living here at that time. In 1947, Horace and Dale were married. They have raised their family and been here ever since that time.

Horace and Dale had one child, Dorothy Jean. Dale had three children from a previous marriage to A. C. Floyd. They are Alice Faye, Gary Wayne, and Boyd.

Alice Fay married Jerry Franklin Jones. They had three children, Jerry Wendell, who married Rebecca (Becky) McFarlen, Darren Franklin, and Melanie Faye. Jerry died in November of 1975. Gary Wayne married Anita Thomas. They have two daughters, Frances and Christy. Boyd married Mary Ellen Baker and they have two children, Rodney and Chastity.

Dorothy married Doug Berry and was killed in June of 1980.



CRESS PACKING PLANT 1984

WILLIS WHITE RODGERS FAMILY

Willis White Rodgers, the son of William Emmett and Lucie Ann Rodgers, and Mary Mournin Horton, the daughter of John Jackson and Mary Florence Horton were married January 30, 1907.

They started housekeeping at the foot of the hill west of New Market Presbyterian Church. From this union was born eleven children, four of which are not living today. Still residing in New Market today are Walton White Rodgers and Joseph Leland Rodgers. Sydney, Florence and Eva reside in Huntsville, Woodall lives in Ashland, Alabama and Mary Ann lives in Norway, Michigan. Kenneth, Wilson, Emmett, and Noel are buried at Rice Cemetery.

The old home place was destroyed by fire in recent years.



UNION GROVE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1984

GRADY JOBE'S STORE

On July 2, 1971 Grady Jobe's store was burned. This store was a land mark for the New Market Community. Mr Jobe had run the grocery store for many years. Lots of people still remember the peddling truck he had. It was a great sound to hear the horn blowing down the road as the peddlers would come along. They carried just about anything you could think of in the way of groceries. They would also take things in trade such as eggs, chickens, etc. for their goods. At one time, there was three peddlers that came by. You would know what day they were coming. Many people depended on them for their groceries.

When the Grady Jobe store burned, the area was temporarily without phones or electricity. The main junction lines for both the electric service and the telephone service was located at this corner of what is now Jacks Road and Winchester Road intersection.

Mrs. Jobe and son Clyde still live in New Market, her son Sherman and daughter Joanne (Jobe) Hubbard live in the Huntsville area.

MULLINS HOME PLACE

An old log house built in the early eighteen hundreds was torn down in April, 1963. The house was one of the first houses in Madison County. It was located about one-half mile north of New Market on what is now Old Mountain Fork Road. The house was owned by the Bill Mullins family. It had been in the same family since it was built. The homesite came into the Mullins family when Bettie Clunn (grandmother of Bill Mullins; she was born in 1850) married into the Mullins family. Dr. Morgan built the original dwelling after coming to the area from Kentucky.

The main room was twenty feet square, with a fireplace at the east end of the dwelling with an interior width of five feet.

Mrs. Bertha Mullins (Bill's mother), Bill and his wife Beatrice Mullins live on the farm now. Bill has two sisters Opalee Menefee and Annie Bell Reynolds living in Huntsville. Bill and Beatrice have three children: Billy Joe, Anita and Jimmy.

RANDOM THOUGHTS OF ED CAMPBELL

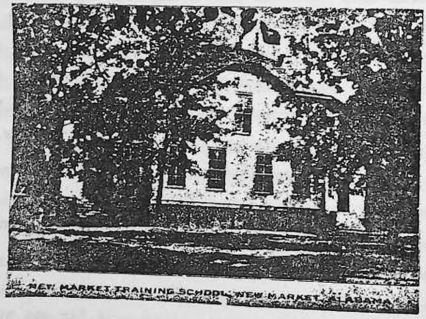
Woods Campbell and Joe McCord would haul groceries from Huntsville to grocery stores in New Market, Meridianville, Hazel Green, Spelces Store and Hamakers store in a Model T truck. When the McCords had a store, people would buy on credit from one year to the next. Most of these bills would not be over eleven dollars a year.

The government would loan (money to make a crop) forty dollars for each pair of mules a farmer had. If you had four mules you could borrow eighty dollars. If you didn't have a mule, the government would loan you money to buy one. The government paid young men to clear the mountains. They had C C camps. Only one person per family was hired. This help was used to clean up the Skyline farms.

Posey Clevenger, Oakley Sharp, and Wes Jones dug in the coal mine. At one time they sold and delivered coal for five dollars per ton.

Ed traded Tom Denton forty hogs for one mule. Hogs were selling for about two cents per pound. He sold Hall Mitchell dressed beef for five and one-half cents per pound. You could buy a good cow for six or seven dollars. Ed bought ten heifers from Howard Gray for seventy dollars during the depression. Ed and Quarles Johnson killed cattle and hogs and peddled the meat over New Market. This was when Ed was about fourteen or fifteen years old. They made from $1.50 to

$4.50 on each beef. In the summer they would start killing about two o'clock in the morning. They killed about twice a week. Some of the people they sold to were Mrs. Hullum at the boarding house, Mrs. Coleman Hick Walls and others. Lots of people wanted the neck which sold for about a dime, the tongue sold for a nickle and ribs would sell for five or ten cents per pound.





Left to right:
Mr. Farris, principal
Ima Lyons
?
?
Mrs. Coles

"Memory is a capricious and arbitrary creature.
You never can tell which pebble she will pick up
from the shore of life to keep among her treasures."

Henry Van Dyke

HEREFORD-TURNER FAMILY HISTORY

My grandfather, Thomas M. Hereford married May Elisabeth Jones and they had nine children. They were George, Robert, Will and John (twins), Theo, Anna, Virginia, Martha, Lucy and Thomas M. (my father).

They lived on Mountain Fork Creek Road and in 1903 Thomas married Memory Mae Capley. My brother Jimmy Hullum Hereford and I were born in a small log house on Mountain Fort Creek Road. Later we moved to a cabin above a spring near Dr. Grayson's first watercress pond. This area was called Harris Hill.

Jim and I had an early fascination with the water system that carried water up the hill. A long pole with a bucket was attached so it could be lowered into the spring, filled up and pulled up the hill with the use of a pulley and cable. This saved many buckets of water from being spilled on ones eager children.

Jim was two years older than I and shortly before she started to school in 1910, we moved closer to the community to make our daily journey to school and church on Sundays shorter.

We moved to Ann Hullum's house (that is still standing near the Cresspond). In those days were like most farm families, quite self sufficient. We grew our own fruits and vegetables, preserved them by canning, for winter use. My father

raised cattle and swine and butchered and cured the pork in a smokehouse. Fresh milk and eggs were always available and kept cool in a milkhouse that was built over a spring in the "lot". The creek was full of fish of all kinds. I gathered one gross of eggs every other day and sold them at Mr W. C. Davis' general store for six cents a dozen. Sometime I traded for pencils for my brother. We made almost everything we wore, so I learned to sew well at an early age. I made my father's workshirts from "hickory-stripe cotton" fabric when I was eight. Our days began before dawn and lasted well into the blackness. We worked hard and nothing was wasted.

My father farmed the land with the use of mules, horses and equipment that was quite modern for the times. "Hired help" that worked for my father ate the noonday meal at our home. Preparing these large meals took much of our time.

My father bought the house and farm from Ann Hullum and paid cash for it. As you know, you must still cross a bridge to get to the "old place" but I remember when there were no bridges and if there was company visiting and the creek "got up" they just had to spend the night.

Jim and I rode a horse, a large white mare named Ohmer to school together for six years. Believe it or not, we were never tardy. Our horse was left each day in Ann Hullum's barn before we walked up the hill to school. Her house was located where the Post Office now stands.

Jim graduated in 1923 and my father bought our first car. It was 1923 T Model Ford. Jim took the car to college in Lebanon, Tennessee. I learned to drive and received my license when I was twenty-one (the legal driving age). I continued driving a horse and buggy that had to be harnessed and unharnessed before every school day began as well as delivering the eggs to the store. My last year in high school was difficult. My mother became ill with typhoid fever. With the aid of a private live-in nurse she survived the dreaded disease.

I graduated from New Market School in 1925 along with five others: Raymond Franklin Vandiver, Sr. (Dick), Emily Jones, Edna Walker, Mildred Neely and Katheline Neely. Jim attended college for two years until his death from leukemia when he was twenty-two years old.

Several years later, I married Thomas Aubrey Turner, Sr. from Hobbs Island and we had two children, Thomas, Jr. and an infant daughter that died at birth. We lived in the same house at Mountain Fork Creek, very close to the famous water cress farm, making New Market the "Watercress Capital of the World". The cress was cut, tied into bundles and taken to Huntsville to be shipped by train to many other places.

We usually traveled to Huntsville by train, boarding at the New Market depot. The trip took about forty-five minutes one way. This was quite an improvement over the horse and buggy.

New inventions and modern conveniences were rapidly coming about. Our house was lit with a twelve volt generator and in 1948, it was wired for electricity. Our lives were filled with hard work, but we shared many good times with our family and friends.

The most devastating event that took place in those years was the closing of the bank in New Market, during the depression which hit in 1932. My father lost his life savings and my mother lost her inheritance. Many other families suffered during these hard times. Recovery for us was slow.

My son, Thomas Aubrey Turner, Jr. married Nell Towry from Hazel Green. They had four children: Sheila, Susan, Tom and Laura. Thomas continued to farm the land until his death in 1970.

My life has been filled with happy and tearful hours. Thank you, Lord...for they have made us strong.

Ruby Hereford Turner
as told to Susan Turner

Another generation reflects on the past...

I do not remember a time in my early life when I was not surrounded by books of all types and the characters they contained The visual images that I remember came from colorfully demonstrated books or detailed descriptions of make-believe characters and places. My mother has told me many times about reading to my sister and me so that we would drift off to sleep, but my first recollection is of my grandmother, Grannie, reading to me.

Grannie had the necessary ingredients for casting magical spells over small children. They were a collection of eight books called the Family Treasury of Children's Stories and a mysterious room called the "Number Nine"

The Number Nine was acturally a very large feather bed closet (named so because it was the ninth addition to be made to her turn of the century farm house). In this little room the queens, kings and othe members of nobility lived and would come alive as she read aloud. Peter Pan and Snow White really lived! The Ugly Duckling and the Velveteen Rabbit could be seen by the pond as I watched out of the little window in the back of the closet. I always laid on the top shelf because I weighed less than my sister, who would push the shelf with her foot when Grannie's voice changed to become another character.

The sound of Grannie's voice and the rythm of her rocking chair had a soothing effect on us, but if she left out a word or two or if Cinderella's voice was not as enchanting as it was last weekend we would scream, "No, no Grannie that's not right!" She would reread the passage.

Grannie would read in the afternoons when the dishes from the mid-day meal were washed and put away. We could go to the "number nine" and peep through the spaces between the cedar boards of the closet, waiting impatiently for her. Sometimes she would bring chocolate milk and fried

apple pies. We would "picnic" on these goodies until she said we had to go to sleep or we could never play in the "number nine" again! Of course we always went to sleep.

I now own the set of books and sometimes during rest time at school I read from them to my class which I teach at New Market School. Stories from these well worn books soothe the little rowdy ones especially when I begin to tell them the story of the "number nine".

Susan Turner, granddaughter of
Ruby and Thomas Turner
October, 1984



Ruby and Jim Hereford, 1906



Jim, Memory and Tom

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THE THOMAS O. ODOM FAMILY

Thomas (Tom as his friends call him) was born on November 18, 1935 a mile off U. S. Highway 84 West in a little community called Isney, in Choctaw County, Alabama. (Isney is an Indian name meaning "red hill"). Tom's parents are John A. and Wilma Toomey Odom. His two sisters are Edna Trimble and Betty Thomas.

I was born in the same community on December 9, 1935, the second daughter of John Ewart (pronounced U et) and Bessie Lee Lewis Watkins. I have one sister Betty Ann (Irby) and three brothers: Billy Dale, James Lee and Jerry Wood. One sister was stillborn; she was named Geraldine.

Tom's parents have with the exception of a couple of years at the beginning of their marriage lived in the family home. The original house was of course built of logs in 1863 on land granted by President Martin Van Buren and President John Quincy Adams. The family still have the original sheepskins on which they were written. The original house has been added to over the 48 years they have lived there and the logs covered with boards. His father was a farmer and raised cows and Angora goats; his mother was and is still a housewife with an unusual talent for handwork; crochet and quilting.

At the beginning of their marriage my parents were tenant farmers, trying to make a living for the owner as well as for themselves. Later my "deddy" drove a log truck, worked at a sawmill, drove a public bus and finally a butane gas truck. Mother retired as a supervisor at a garment manufacturing company.

Tom and I went to the same schools; in fact the same classes for twelve years. Silas Elementary and Southern Choctaw High School, one across the road from the other. As a matter of fact, our fathers attended the same school, in Isney.

Even though we were in the same school, we never dated each other until Tom had graduated from the University of Alabama with a degree in electronic engineering and I had worked several years with the F.B. I.'s identification division in Washington, D. C. In 1958 we both ended up working in Mobile and started car pooling from work to home on the week ends. This led to our first date in March of 1959. We were married December 5, 1959.

Our first child, Patsy Michelle, was born October 29, 1960, John David on December 21, 1962, Glenn Watkins on September 13, 1964 and Paul Alan on November 17, 1966.

We moved to New Market from Chickasaw, Alabama, via Huntsville in 1973. We bought ninety-six acres of land on Upper Hurricane Road, but there was no house, so we rented the Methodist parsonage for a year while we were setting up some living quarters, digging wells (three of them since this area is plagued with sulphur water), fencing pastures and many other things it takes to make a place livable. Finally, we were able to start building a house and are at present living in it although it is by no means complete, but we work on it when we can find the time.

Over the past ten years, Tom has been active in the New Market Volunteer Fire Department, first as assistant chief and now as chief. I have worked as a volunteer Emergency Medical Technician with the fire department since 1979. Paul has been active also in the department, first as a junior fireman and since his seventeenth birthday, as a full member.

All four of our children went to New Market and Buckhorn schools. Mickey went two years to Calhoun Community College in Decatur, then one year at the University of South Alabama in Mobile. She came back to New Market and went to work at the Early Learning Center and picked up a few classes at the University of Alabama, Huntsville campus. In 1983, she married Jerry Dale White and they are presently working on setting up a trailer here on our land. She is again attending UAH. She and Jerry are members of the Antioch Baptist Church.

David married Amy Regina Melton of Hazel Green on July 3, 1982. They have one daughter, Selena Francis, named for her great-great grandmother Toomey and her grandmother Melton-Loftis. Selena was born on July 17, 1983.

Glenn is now serving with the U. S. Navy, having gone in June, 1982. He is stationed aboard the U. S. S. Carl Vinson, an aircraft carrier, with the helicopter rescue squadron. At this writing he is headed for the Indian Ocean.

Paul is now a senior at Buckhorn. He is also enrolled in night classes being held at the New Market Fire Department working toward a State Certified Fireman's certificate. His future is not determined yet as to what major he will choose in college, nor what college he will attend.

Tom and I have always been active in church. At the beginning of our marriage, we were members of the Trinity Methodist church in Chickasaw. In Huntsville, we attended St. Paul Methodist and worked in the Methodist Men and Methodist Women's organization, I and all the children were members of the choir. As a member of New Market Methodist since 1973, we have and/or are still serving as trustee, Chairman of the Administrative Board, assistant treasurer and recording secretary, treasurer of the United Methodist Women and organist. In 1979, I was elected as president of the New Market PTA, being the first woman president in twenty-three years.

We have come to know and love the people of this community. It seemed to us when we first moved here that the people just sort of adopted us and we love them for it. A family could not ask for a better community to live in and raise their family. We love you!

Bobbie W. Odom
October, 1984



Gladys and Virginia Sue Lipscomb walking in snow, 1946

FRED SHUBERT 1956 TO PRESENT

I came to New Market as the assistant principal of New Market School in the summer of 1954. At that time my wife, Nell and I had one son, Ronnie. In May, 1955 our second son Mike was born. Ronnie and Mike both attended grades one through nine at New Market and then grades ten through twelve at Buckhorn. Both boys are now married and are living in Madison County. Nell and I have two grandsons, Brandon and Kyle, sons of Ronnie and Linda. Mike and Leigh Ann were married August 11, 1984.

There have been a lot of changes during the past thirty years at New Market. The old rock gym has been greatly improved, the front porch has been covered, a new floor installed, new dressing rooms added, the walls have been paneled and in 1983 a new ceiling and lights were installed.

January 1979 a fire caused considerable damage to the New Market School, and for more than a year classes were conducted in trailors and portable classrooms and in the old Vocational Agriculture building. During March 1980 we were able to move back into the main building, with carpeted floors, paneled walls, tile bathrooms, new lights and ceiling and all rooms air conditioned.

The playground has taken on a new look with the help of parents and teachers. It has greatly improved the appearance of the whole school. More improvements are planned.

I shall always be grateful to the New Market Community for the opportunity of serving and living here for these thirty years.

DAVIS

One of the first families to settle in New Market was that of Samuel Davis. Grandsire Davis settled in the fall of 1806 two miles north of New Market. He died about 1844. Monte Vann Davis is the fourth generation on the original farm. Aline Davis is the third generation in the Davis home. Her brother lives adjoing and her nephew, Monte lives across the road. Aline Davis' home reflects the pride in cherished heirlooms and family heritage. The long veranda has been removed from the front of the house, a brick entrance with curving railing has been added--the true Southern Charm remains

I don't know how Monte derived his name, perhaps it a family name handed down, but it literally means "mountain" and a more appropriate name would be difficult to find. As we were talking with Aline Davis, from her front yard, she motioned toward the hills across the road and sait "That's where Grandsire Davis originally settled, just over the hill". As I looked across the road, (in fact, up and down the road), I was keenly aware of the stavility in the Davis family. Indeed Grandsire Davis is no longer living, but his offspring remain steadfast in the traditions that have made this country so strong.

From Huntsville Melange, Jane Barr
Madison County Record Issue of
September 29, 1976

NANCE FAMILY

James Robert and Arabella Erwin Nance purchased two hundred acres of land five miles east of New Market on what is now called Sharp's Hollow Road, in 1842. To this union were born Erwin Leavitt and Arthur Holmes. Arthur and Lulu Douglas were married December 30, 1886. To this union were born Jimmie Pearl, Maye Nance Coyle, Arthur Holmes, Jr., and Marcus Dekalb.

Erwin Nance migrated to Monrovia and reared a large family there, after Arthur Holmes purchased his share of the original farm.

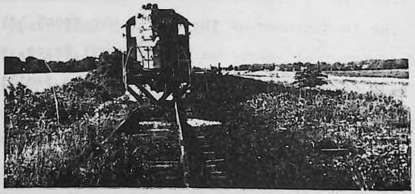
The original house, which is still standing, was built of logs. Later additions were added and the logs were covered.

Three generations of the Nance family lived and died there. The last member of the family who spent her entire lifetime of eighty-four years was Jimmie Pearl Nance, who died in 1972. Since then, no immediate member of the family has lived in the house. However, the house and land still remains in the Nance family. This covers a period of one hundred and forty-two years.

Three descendants, which makes the fourth generation are still living in Madison County: Lottie B. Burgess, Edna C. Stone and Virginia C. Rodgers. Six members of the fifth generation now reside in Alabama, four of which live in Madison County: Carolyn Burgess Featheringill, Joe Rodgers, Walter Stone, Ben Rodgers, Ralph Stone and Maye K. Stone.



The Nance home on Sharps Hollow Road.





Picture made on what is supposed to be the last day the train ran.

THE SISCO FAMILY
By
Louis K. Sisco

In 1830 a Government Certificate of Purchase was granted to Jacob Sisco for 98 acres of land just east of the Old Cherokee Boundry, SE of New Market, approximately halfway between Jacks Road and Hurricane Road. It is believed that he came to Alabama by way of Tennessee. In 1810 he was named by the Court of Lincoln County, Tennessee, along with ten other men, "to view and lay off a road leading from Fayetteville, the nearest and best way to Garlands Mill --". Records show that he paid Poll Taxes in Madison County (Mississippi Territory) as early as 1815.

Jacob and his wife, the former Sarah Franks, had ten children. In 1832 they purchased two 80 acre tracts further SE on the Hurricane Road just South of the Hurricane Missionary Baptist Church and in 1833, sold the 98 acres to William Martin. Jacob died in 1834 and Sarah died in 1837. It is believed that they, and other members of their family, along with his slaves are buried in the family cemetery located just across the road from the church. There are only two headstones in this cemetery. One, a crudely carved slab of limestone that marks Zachariah W. Sisco's grave (son of Jacob and Sarah) and a purchased stone, professionally cut, that marks the grave of Margaret Robinson Massengale, the widow of Zachariah who later married Matthew Massengale.

Another son, Benjamin F. Sisco, married Emily Power, daughter of William and Anna Power. Emily died six days after giving birth to their fifth child, Benjamin Marion Sisco. B. M.,

who also had the nickname of "Pink" Sisco was raised by the Power family. "Pink" stayed on the farm, made the crops, and in later years took care of his elderly Aunts, those of whom were never married. For this love and devotion, they deeded to "our beloved nephew B. M. Sisco", the 120 acres on March 13, 1889. It was in this deed that one acre in the southwest corner was set aside as a family burial ground. Down through the years it came to be commonly known as the "B. M. Sisco farm". It lies several hundred yards off Hurricane Road just east of the old Giles Brothers Store, Ray Road intersects the Northwest corner of the 80 acres of mountain land.

B. M. Sisco married Martha Margaret Jenkins, daughter of Winbern and Nancy Cathrine (Bragg) Jenkins in 1869. It is this generation of their nine children that is best remembered by today's generation--Bettie, Ida, Tommy, Oscar, Will, Louella, Ollie, Nora Bell, and Robert. Benjamin Marion Sisco died on December 19, 1931 at the age of 81. All wanted to keep the farm in the family, but this being depression years no one had any money. It was agreed to let the youngest son, Robert and his family continue living there since he had stayed at home and cared for his father. However, an in-law requested an immediate settlement, so Winbern Oliver (Ollie) Sisco agreed to buy the homeplace if he could raise the money. The one heir was paid immediately (in gold) and the remaining heirs interest were acquired over a period of a year. Today it is owned by W. O. Sisco's sons, Louis and Winbern Sisco.

A family reunion has been held by the Sisco family for the past twenty-six years, the first one being held in 1958. It is held at the Hurricane Community Center on Hurricane Creek Road on the third Sunday in July.

October 21, 1984

10 Lbs. Net Wt.



OLD FASHION-WATER GROUND

BOLTED CORN MEAL

MANUFACTURED BY

A. L. MOORE,

NEW MARKET, ALA.