

Jackson County Historical Society News

VOLUME FIVE, NUMBER FOUR

JULY 1998

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

We are proud to announce that the Jackson Co Historical Society has won third place in the 1998 Family Tree Newsletter Contest. The Ellen Payne Odom Genealogy Library presented us with a certificate of recognition for *the finest achievement in journalism and communication*.

We note with sadness the death of our long time member, Russell Hosch on Friday, July 3, 1998. We express our deepest sorrow to his wife Cheryl.

The Spring Ramble to Academy Church and the Rock Barn was full of interesting history and buildings to tour. A large crowd showed up despite the rain drops. The blacksmith presentation by Stan Strickland was postponed until the July picnic at the Shields-Ethridge Farm.

JCHS OFFICERS 1997-98

PRESIDENT:	Carol F. Tanner
VICE-PRESIDENT:	Marie Parks
RECORDING SECRETARY:	Ann A. Jarrett
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:	Jean H. Booth
TREASURER:	Tina B. Harris
DIRECTORS:	Jean G. Bauerband James Mathis Caroldene McEver
PAST PRESIDENTS:	Joyce Ethridge Ann A. Jarrett Richard Chambers Jean H. Booth Betty Ann Mathis Ralph Freeman
NEWSLETTER EDITORS:	Tina B. Harris Jean H. Booth Walton Harris

JCHS MEETING AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY PICNIC

Date: July 18, 1998, Thursday
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: Shields-Ethridge Farm, 2355 Ethridge Rd., Jefferson
Program: Blacksmithing by Stan Strickland

The Shields-Ethridge Farm includes 154 acres of historic farmland and over 20 historic buildings—all in their original location. The farm has remained in the same family since circa 1800 and it is recognized as a Georgia Centennial Heritage Farm.

Today, visitors can still view the farm's original equipment including a restored Titan Ten engine, 3 Lummus gins, hydraulic balers, generators, hay rakes, wagon scales, and others. The grist mill and fully-stocked commissary appear as they did during the early 1900's.

Members of the Historical Society will meet at the recently restored Bachelor's Academy school house for a presentation on the history of the Shields-Ethridge Farm by Joyce Ethridge. Immediately after we will travel to the main farm complex for a hot dog picnic and listen to a presentation on Blacksmithing by Jefferson blacksmith, Stan Strickland.



Shields-Ethridge homeplace. built in 1866 by Joseph Robert Shields with money from the sale of two bales of cotton.

NEWSLETTER

The Jackson County Historical Society News is published quarterly and mailed before the next meeting. Back issues can be obtained for \$1.50 each plus postage. Please send your Jackson County family connections with your dues and they will be published in the next newsletter.

DUES

The Jackson County Historical Society's Dues Year runs from July to July. Checks should be written to the Jackson County Historical Society and mailed to the address shown below.

Individual	\$10.00
Family	\$15.00
Life Member	\$100.00

QUERIES

ROSS

Researching John Ross. Children: Thomas L. Ross, born 12-6-1825—died 9-10-1910, married Elenor Caroline Lay; William Ross, John Ross, Evelyn Ross Stephens, died in Logansville, GA. Parents: John Ross, born 2-13-1775—died 12-6-1793 and Mary Ward, born 1769. Contact: Rosemary Ross Perkins, 630 Hunters Grove Lane, Houston, TX 77024

HAMILTON

Researching Julia Ann Hamilton, born 1829, daughter of Barton Hamilton, married James Rutherford Thurmond, June 25, 1846, lived in Thurmond home near Statham (GA 330 / GA 82) Seek information about Barton Hamilton and ancestors buried in Freeman cemetery. Contact George Thurmond, 120

Cannonade Drive, Alpharetta, GA 30004 or by E-mail: Marty_Thurmond@ipipe.com

CULPEPPER

Researching Joseph Culpepper, 1804 Justice of Peace in Jackson County. Died 1816. Ambrose Yarbrough was agent for widow, Nancy Culpepper. Did Ambrose sell the property? Sons of Joseph and Nancy married Martin, Yarbrough and Everette. Daughters married Hall, Watkins, and Hunt. Yarbrough, Culpepper, Bailey and Hardin families migrated to AL and MS in late 1836. Contact: Ruby C. Hurt, 117 N. Hight Ave, Louisville, MS 39339

DOSTER/WILKINSON/GILBERT/PIERCE

Appreciate any information on these families: Marie D. Parks, 288 Danielsville, GA 30549, 706-367-8665

TOLBERT/BLACK/MURRAY

Researching Tolbert connections. Contact Janie T. Cotton, 60 Duke Street, Jefferson, GA 30549, or by E-mail: JLCotton276@aol.com

LANG

Researching Lang family. Contact Warren S. Lang, 122 Danielsville St, Jefferson, GA 30549, (706) 367-9852.

CONFEDERATE NOTEBOOK

Send photographs or photocopies of your Confederate ancestor from Jackson-Barrow and Clarke Counties with name and regiment to: Sammy and Marie Parks, 288 Danielsville Street, Jefferson, GA 30549, (706) 367-8665

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Kenneth E. Whitehead, 5495 Balmoral Drive, Douglasville, Georgia 30135-4023, or by E-mail: kenneth-w2bellsouth.net

Grandparents: CHARLES NELSON WHITEHEAD, MILDRED MCDONALD, JOSEPH HENRY MCEVER, ELIZA CORNELIA BOWLES, JACKSON HILLARD RANDOLPH, MARY MCWILLIAMS HANCOCK, WILLIAM NATHANIEL SKINNER, ALICE LENORIA REDMOND.

Excerpts from the Jackson Herald

MARRIAGES

Mr. W. R. Segars and wife of Chandler's district celebrated their golden wedding today. They have been married fifty years, and are living on the same spot where Mr. Segars was born and where this couple has resided since their marriage.

November 20, 1896—Wilson's Station—Married last Sunday, 15 instant, Mr. Charlie Doss to Miss Minnie Nicholson. We wish the young couple (who are yet in the teens) success and happiness.

Pendergrass—Mr. Alvin Addington and Miss Mattie Gilbert, who were secretly married a few weeks ago came to the conclusion the early part of last week that it's not so funny after all to bosom a secret from the outer world. So to rid their conscience of the selfish act of keeping it all to themselves, they decided to take up their abode under the same roof. They drove through town behind a handsome pair of bay horses from the bride's home to that of the groom a few miles north of town Tuesday afternoon of last week wearing radiant smiles.

June 24, 1898—Mr. Paul B. Mathews of this place and Miss Alice Holder, were married on Shockley's bridge, about 1 1/2 miles east of Pendergrass, last Sunday afternoon, By Squire N. G. Trout of Pendergrass. Those present besides the couple and the judge were Mr. Walter Dyarman and Miss Eulalia Collier.

March 28, 1907—News comes to us as we go to press that Dr. L .G. Hardman, Senator from this district and Miss Emma Griffin of Valdosta, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Valdosta on last Tuesday evening. The couple left at once for New York, where they will spend several days, after which they will return to the Doctor's palatial home in Nacoochee Valley to spend their honeymoon.

When it became known in Commerce that Dr. Hardman had married, the cotton mill whistle blew for more than an hour, and the operatives framed a telegram of congratulations and sent to him at Valdosta. He is president of the cotton mill at Commerce and is held in very high esteem. But like many others, they thought he had a chronic case of bachelordom.

OBITUARY ABSTRACTS

September 29, 1877—With regret we announce the death on Thursday forenoon, of Mrs. Harriet Burns, wife of Dr. J. M. Burns, and sister of Dr. J. D. Long, deceased, and Dr. H. J. Long formerly of Jefferson, but now resident at Gainesville. From the best information at hand, we suppose Mrs. Burns was somewhere about thirty -five years of age. Her disease was consumption, from which she had suffered many months. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn their deep loss. Her burial was to take place Friday at Thyatira.

February 23, 1883—Mr. Ozro Wilhite was buried yesterday in the Morgan graveyard. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stark in a very feeling and appropriate manner.

July 24, 1883—Mrs. J. A. Brewer, who has been suffering for some time with that dreadful disease, consumption departed this life on the night of the 20th instant. Peace to her ashes, the bereave family has our heartfelt sympathies.

June 18, 1886—It is with profound sorrow that we note the fact of the death of Mrs. H. A. Jarrett, near this place of measles, which had run into typhoid form, last Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her untimely death. To her bereaved husband and five little children we tender our most sincere sympathy. The remains were laid away to rest at Bethany church on Monday.

February 12, 1892—Mrs. A. V. Daniel, died of typhoid fever Dec. 8, 1896 at her home near Hoschton. She was sixty-nine years and four days old at the time of her death. She was the wife of Mr. John A. Daniel, who preceded her to the grave fifteen years. She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom were around her bedside when the death angel came and bore her sweet spirit from earth to heaven.

December 1896—Uncle Birdie Betts was born Nov. 17, 1811, and died Oct. 8, 1896. He would have been eighty-five years old his next birthday. Uncle Birdie was born and raised in Jackson Co. and died in about one mile of where he was born. He was married three times his first marriage being in 1834. He had twelve children, four of whom are living.

February 12, 1897—The subject of this sketch is in the person of David Smith, who was born on Reedy River, South Carolina, Feb. 18, 1808, and died at his home near Hoschton, Nov. 19, 1896. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Bethlehem in the presence of quite a number of people.

February 26, 1897—Mrs. Lizzie Glenn Matthews was born May 27, 1846 and died February 2, 1897. She was a devoted wife and mother, always bringing joy and gladness to the hearts of her household and everyone around her .

October 13, 1927—On Sunday afternoon at her home in Athens, Mrs. Sarah Pendergrass Hancock passed away. Several months ago Mrs. Hancock fell and fractured her lower limb, and this was the beginning of a general decline that ended in her demise on Sunday. She was the fifth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Hollingsworth Pendergrass. She was born at the old Pendergrass home near Jefferson in September 1848, and was 79 year of age. In young ladyhood, she became the bride of Mr. Robert Jackson Hancock and made their home in Jefferson. After a few years, the Grim Reaper took from the home the husband and father and the young widow was left with four small children to take up the battle of life. With faith undaunted, she succeeded and the four splendid sons and daughters are now numbered among Georgia's most excellent citizens.

DIVORCES

February 1865—R. M. Moore vs E. Moore. February 1866 dismissed

February 1866—E. H. F. Martin vs Malachi Martin. Settled February 1867

August 1866—Aaron Hayes vs Rebecca Hayes. Aug 1867 verdict for defendant. August 1869 two concurrent verdicts.

Martha Bell vs Lafayette Bell. February 1867 1st for plaintiff, 2nd and final. Alimony \$50. per year and costs.

H. N. Rainy vs Columbia Rainy. August 1867 dismissed. November 1868 2 concurrent verdicts granting a total divorce.

Julia S. Boggs vs Milton A. Boggs. February 1867 final and property for plaintiff.

August 1867—William A. Ellison vs Elizabeth C. Ellison. February 1868 continued. November 1868 dismissed. February 1869 dismissed. August 1869 dismissed.

Cyntha Irvin vs Ralph Irvin. August 1867 dismissed.

February 1868—Rachal Garner vs J. M. Garner

John J. Johnson vs Elizabeth Johnson. Two juries award property to plaintiff. Total divorce, authorized to marry again.

August 1868—Nancy L. Mitchell vs Hyde N. Mitchell. August 1, 1869, 2 concurrent verdicts of 2 juries.

Tolliver Tuggle vs Sarah E. Tuggle. February 1873 dismissed.

February 1869—Nathan M. Stanford vs Sarah J. S. Stanford. February 1871, 2 concurrent verdicts for the plaintiff. Total 2/3 of property to plaintiff.

February 1870—W. A. Dunson vs Nancy E. Dunson. August 1870 Nancy E. (Hood) Dunson vs W. A. Dunson. Defendant to pay fees. February 1871 dismissed.

July 1873—L. E. Stark vs S. M. Stark. Total defendant to pay cost.

August 1873—R. M. Moon vs P. E. Moon. Total 2 juries. Defendant be permitted to marry again.

February 1874—S. L. Bowles vs N. L. Bowles. Defendant not in county. August 1874 defendant not to be found. August 1875 total 2 juries. Plaintiff recover \$1000 permanent alimony for herself and child. She shall have custody of child.

Elizabeth Watson vs William Watson, dismissed.

PARTIES

March 25, 1876—The Leap Year Party, Friday night of last week was quite a pleasant episode with many of our lads and lasses. The entertainment took place at the residence of Dr. Giles, on Sycamore street, and for several hours our young friends enjoyed themselves finely.

January 14, 1887—Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Harber gave a most delightful Rainbow Party last tuesday evening at their hospitable residence on Railroad street. This party was given in honor of Miss Minnie Lee Stovall, a most beautiful and charming young lady from Elberton, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with relatives and friends in our town. The following is a list of those present : Miss Minnie Lee Stovall with Col. R. L. J. Smith, Miss Ida Bohannon with Dr. L. G. Hardman, Miss Fannie Barber with Mr. A. H. Deadwyler, Miss Florence Sanders with Mr. W. D. Mann, Miss Lola Johnson with F. Y. Stark, Miss Rosa Gordon with Dr. E. F. Adair, Miss Jennie Gordon with W. L. Dunson and Messrs. G.L. Almand and E. B. Anderson. About nine o'clock the young ladies brought in their aprons for the young gentlemen to hem and then the fun began. Mr. F. Y. Stark was the first to complete his allotted task and Dr. E. F. Adair the last one to finish his work. All of the aprons were then examined by Mrs. Dillard Harber and Miss Bohanan who composed the committee to award the prizes. The committee found it difficult to make the awards, but after a careful examination of all the work, Mr. A. B. Deadwyler for the best hemmed apron; and the second prize was given to F. Y. Stark for the worst hemmed apron; A few enjoyable games were then played after which the company began to disperse.

June 10, 1887—The amusement of our young ladies and gentlemen these long afternoons consists in croquet playing and horseback riding. There is a beautiful croquet ground at Mr. Farabee's and our young people meet there right often to engage in a pleasant game. Horseback riding is also very popular here, now especially among our young ladies. The Grove can boast of some of the most graceful equestriennes in the State.

July 26, 1889—Last Monday we responded to an invite of our friend John Holder to break crust together on his 21st birthday. We were invited to the back porch to eat watermelon, peaches and every other delicious fruit that grow in the lovely orchards of Georgia. After this we engaged in a conversation with the Major and his two sons, Tom and John and the Rev. Mr. Bailey. After which we repaired to our room to prepare for dinner and take a vote on the largest

fruit-eater in the crowd. Col. J. L. Ritch and Ed Matthews tied on this. Next we were invited in a lovely dining room to dinner. We then spent a few hours in listening to delightful music made by Tom and John Holder. The Major then ordered his carriage in front of the house drawn by two fine bays. We took a ride of about three miles through his plantation, which was one body of corn and cotton, the finest we ever behold. There was not a sprig of grass to be seen in our travels through his crop. The Major has plenty of everything about him to make a farmer happy; he makes his own bread and meat at home. He has about two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in his wheat house and says he is going to have plenty of biscuits at his home regardless of the price of western flour.

December 21, 1894—Mr. J. R. Sewell had on of Edison's phonographs in Jef ferson Wednesday, and it could repeat songs, banjo solos, cornet band pieces, and could speak some of Atkinson's and Watson's speeches. Mr. J. L. Williamson, Uncle Lishe Bailey and the Business Manager all fell in love with the thing so much that they followed it around everywhere.

May 20, 1898—The latest event of the season was the picnic last Saturday, given in honor of Mr. George Porterfield of Madison County. The morning was spent very pleasantly in talking that talk that makes the heart flutter-some fished on the river, but most of the fishing was fishing for dry landers. At 12 o'clock Mr. C. C. Fulcher announced that dinner would be served at Pendergrass Springs. After an intermission of one hour, the crowd was furnished with music by the string band—Mr. Towns Fulcher played the first violin and Messrs. George Porterfield and Walter Holliday played the second and third. About 4 o'clock the crowd dispersed—everyone present having enjoyed the day.

November 3, 1903—On last Friday evening, the young ladies of the Novelty Club entertained their friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McElhannon with a Halloween party, which was one of the prettiest and most enjoyable social affairs of the season. The house was artistically decorated in autumn leaves, golden rods and chrysanthemums. Lights were arranged in all

kinds of frightful faced boxes, casting weird faces over the rooms and halls, all in keeping with Halloween. All came masked, and robed in sheets which were removed at 10 o'clock. Delightful refreshments consisting of popcorn, peanuts, apples, chestnuts, cakes, hot coffee and chocolate, were served. The club colors of yellow and black were effectually hung over the table. Several games and contests were played, after which the young people passed an hour or more in pleasant chat and commendation of the ideal entertainment given by the thirteen young ladies.

August 25, 1910—One of the happiest occasions of this week was given by Mrs. F. P. Holder on Monday afternoon when she entertained the Careaway Club at a watermelon cutting out at Long Bridge. A wagon that seated 22, drawn by four mules, carried the jolly crowd to the place of feasting. The table standing on the hillside, near the river was a beautiful and tempting picture, laden with, juicy melons, punch and dainty cakes. The melons were enjoyed so much that the charming hostess designed a way in which to utilize the rinds. An interesting carpentry contest was engaged in to see who could make the furnishings of a room most successfully out of the watermelon rinds. After the carpenters completed their work the judges inspect the different rooms and awarded the prize to Mrs. J. E. Tribble, which was a handsome kimono. The judges were Mrs. J. B. Pendergrass and Miss Kate Edmondson. The booby prize was a large watermelon which was given to Mrs. W. T. Wills. Each guest was given a cane whistle, artistically decorated in pink ribbon, as a souvenir of the happy occasion.

The club members were: Mesdames Puckett, Claud Hancock, J. N. Holder, F. P. Holder, J. E. McElhannon, J. E. Tribble, J. A. Wills, W. T. Wills, A. C. Brown, S. J. Nix, T. J. Bennett, J. C. Bennett, K. B. Maxwell, W. H. Smith, O. P. Aiken, J. E. Randolph, S. J. Smith. Those invited: Mesdames J. B. Pendergrass, Sam Kelly, Pittard and Miss Kate Edmondson of Atlanta.

The next meeting will be held September 13 from 5 to 7 at Mrs. J. C. Bennett's, when Mesdames T. J. and J. C. Bennett will entertain the club.



PRISON LIFE OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

excerpt from the Jackson Herald

—by J.W. Lord, PART THREE

September 16, 1909—We are standing at the gate of the prison-snow under our feet 10 to 12 inches deep and it was awful cold to me. Here we stood for hours, as they were calling the roll so as to distribute us to different barracks putting 100 men to the barrack.

They lotted us off into five companies, and then marched us in at the big gate at the west end of the prison now just outside of the gate was a guard house with a company of guards and on the north and east side of the prison were guard houses. The prison was garrisoned by two regiments of soldiers commanded by Col. A. J. Johnson.

When in our barracks they called the roll, and read to us their prison laws. These laws were very strict. First, now, there was a deadline, on the inside of the wall. It was death if we stepped over this line, and we were allowed to write only one letter per month—just one page of common letter paper. On this letter we had to put a confederate stamp and a U.S. stamp and had to send it out open for inspection for the quartermaster. If this letter suited him, it went to the party to whom it was addressed, otherwise it went to the waste basket.

We prisoners were not allowed to congregate at any point in this prison, under penalty of being shot by the guards upon the wall.

This prison was erected on a plat of land on Rock Island, twenty acres enclosed with a plank wall 13 feet high, with a parapet at the top of the wall. Here the guards walked so as to see over the prison.

These guards would walk a beat of 100 feet each. At nine o'clock they would pass the hour of night by calling out, "Corporal of the guard, post number one, all right." This word would pass clear around the line, every hour, each man calling the number of his post.

On the inside of the prison wall hung a lamp similar to that on the front of an engine. These lamps were placed one hundred feet apart, lighting the entire prison.

The barracks, or quarters where we slept, were built 13 feet wide, 190 feet long, with four glass windows to the side, with a door at each end. Each barracks

contained sufficient bunks or berths to accommodate 100 men sleep upon. There was a kitchen to each barrack, and in this place we had two cooks, and a commissary and an orderly sergeant of our own men. In this kitchen was a large stove kettle in which they boiled our beef, beans and Irish potatoes. One mess of potatoes or beans or hominy, once in ten days.

Now the 1st, 11th and 21st of the month were our draw days, to draw such as soap sugar, coffee and salt. We drew one loaf of bakers bread, 13 ounces each day, and one fourth of a pound of bacon, or one pound of fresh meat to the man. They would call the roll twice per day and every man was present at roll call or accounted for.

We were commanded to pour all waste water in troughs which passed out through the water closet into the Mississippi River, thus keeping everything clean and sanitary in the prison, for a breach of this rule or any of the rules, we were punished by being tied up by our thumbs for thirty minutes or our rations reduced, or at other times we were forced to carry a ball and chain sometimes for as many as five days at a time.

Each prisoner was required to do his own washing, which was done in a warehouse constructed for that purpose. This wash house being placed over a canal which ran through the wall through a culvert into the Mississippi River. This canal to and passage or culvert through the wall was built by us prisoners.

On the 14th day of January, just one week after we landed here, I broke out with small pox, on the following day was sent to the "pest house." Here I remained until the 5th day of the following March.

While in this place I occupied bunk "33", on my right three men died of the dread disease; on my left two fellows dying on this bunk. Oh, think of it, with many dying on either side of me from that dread malady, and yet I was spared.

These bunks were made of rough planks, two feet by seven, with some straw in the bottom, with one blanket over this, and two blankets for cover. I used my coat for a pillow. Each ward accommodated 100 men and there were only three stoves to keep it heated up. We were about 300 yards from the Mississippi River and to show you how cold it was at this time this river was frozen over from bank to bank one-half mile wide.

The death rate in each ward was about six to eight per day. We had very good treatment here. They gave

us beef soup loaf bread and coffee twice a day.

On the 8th day of March they sent me back to the barracks. On the 16th I was detailed to help resurrect 450 dead prisoners who had been buried too close to the prison. After this job was done they made other details to work in and around the prison. They gave us for this work 10 cents a day in tobacco, but no money. This would buy a loaf of bread from a sick man on the inside, who was too sick to eat but who had to have his tobacco.

On the 11th day of June following they cut our rations, bread from 12 to 10 ounces, cut off all our coffee, sugar and bacon and gave us salt beef or pickled pork instead. This they did in retaliation for the treatment of their soldiers at Andersonville, Ga, they said. By September 15 the prisoners got so weak that men would fall while at work. Seeing that we could not work on this ration, they increased the ration of those who were detailed to work, and put them in barracks to themselves. Those who were not at work continuing on reduced rations, began to grow weak and die themselves from hunger and weakness. Taking advantage of our weakened condition, they now began to call for volunteers to join the Northern Army. About 1600 volunteered. They were wanted to go to the West to fight the Indians, and they went to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Those who went were paid \$100 bounty. I knew personally a number of these boys who volunteered.

Up to this time we were guarded by white soldiers, but now they put Negroes on guard duty, and they were as mean as a snake. They would shoot a prisoner for nothing, then tell their officers that the prisoners whom they had shot had tried to break out or that he had thrown a rock at him. Invariably their officers would protect them. They would also shoot into the barracks some night if you did not put out your lights at the signal. The signal was given to put out lights at nine o'clock. After this hour a prisoner was not allowed to leave his quarters with his coat and pants on.

The officers in charge of these Negro guards were white men. Negroes acted as guards only, for white soldiers called the roll at the barracks and did all the inside work. I had to work under a Negro guard, which was very humiliating to me, but finally I got a parole, which allowed me to go unguarded—I was paroled to work in a government shop; my pay was in tobacco.

While I am now free to go anywhere I please on

the Island, I cannot leave it. I now devote my odd times to trading. I would buy various articles, such as tobacco, cheese, writing material, and other such things as I could smuggle into the prison—for we were not allowed to take anything in—and I would trade these with the prisoners, and in this way I accumulated some money. With a part of this money I bought a 50 lb. sack of flour for \$4, while flour on the outside sold for \$1.50.

The reader will doubtless like to know how the prisoners in so large a prison received their water. The water used for purposes other than drinking was supplied by a large reservoir with pipes leading back through the prison, furnishing water on every street, and bear in mind, reader that we prisoners did all of this work. Our drinking water was supplied by a bored well on Main street. The water being pumped out by a large double hand pump, which required two men to operate at a time. Then men were detailed each day to pump water.

Each barrack had to be scoured twice a month, and our clothing and our person were inspected every Sunday morning. We had to shave and trim our hair in a decent manner.

It was a sight to see the prisoners on a fair day, getting water and indulging in games like school boys. They would play cards, chuckaluck, and in fact, every known game up to that time, that a poor prisoner could indulge in for pastime. You could see many a poor fellow sitting at the root of some tree trying to exterminate a part of those vermin with which he was inhabited. Occasionally you would see a fight between two fellow prisoners. I had a "dickhorse" of a fight over a mess bucket, though it was against orders for us prisoners to fight.

While we were in prison seventeen months, there were only two murders committed during all of this time—one was stabbed to death, while the other was killed with a hominy paddle.

I suffered severely from hunger before I was put on a permanent detail. I would go to the gate and stand on days until I was nearly frozen, waiting for someone to let me go outside to do something for an officer, as they were constantly calling for prisoners to go out to do little jobs for them, while I could pick up an old ham bone or an old dry loaf of bread that had been thrown upon the trash pile, and they would always give me something in the way of bread and

meat. I gained the confidence of the officers, and they finally got so that they would invariably call for me when they would want something attended to. Now I am paroled to live as well as I want to. The barrack that I now occupied was a parole barrack, and it stood just outside of the main entrance to the prison.

Near my barrack stood a wooden horse, which was called "Morgan's Mare". If a prisoner did some little deed like stealing a loaf of bread or the like he was force to sit on this horse for an hour.

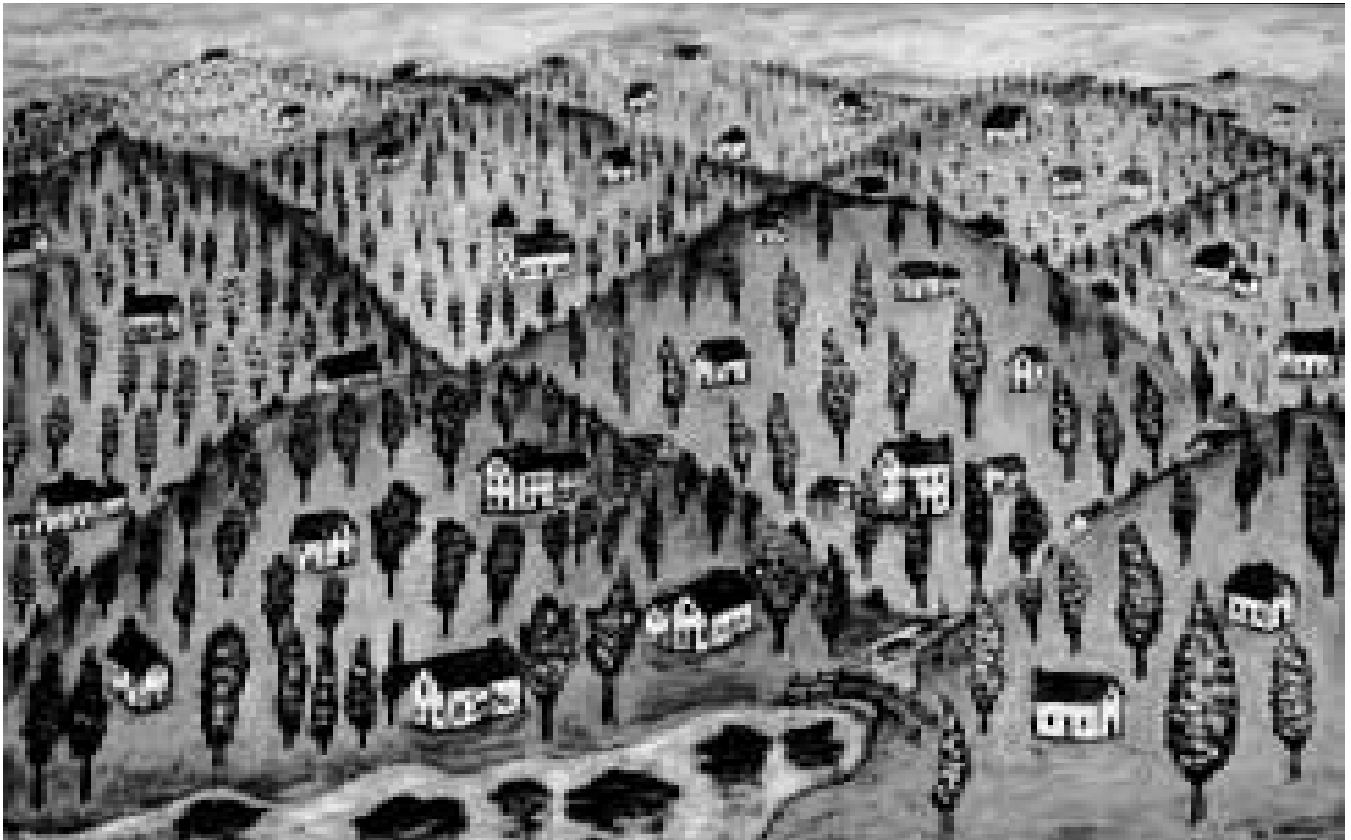
I want it understood that the white officers here were as kind as could be expected. Of course some of them were inhumane. Take as many men as there were in this prison and you will find all sorts of men. There were 12,216 prisoners in this prison. Now with eight or ten thousand, with no occupation they half starved. Of course, some of them would become reckless and would fight one another over a loaf of bread or piece of meat. I know that it has been said that the prisoners at Rock Island did not eat dogs, but I well swear that

they did in the fall and winter of 1864.

So in February 1865, the north and South agreed to exchange prisoners, and they made out the exchange rolls and began to exchange. I would have been in the next squad that went out had Lee not surrendered on the 9th day of April and Lincoln was assassinated on the 13th. This fired the North so that we poor prisoners were in great fear. Why? Because they threatened to retaliate upon us for the treatment of their prisoners in the hands of the Confederates.

There was no agreement between Grant and Lee as to what disposition should be made with the prisoners held by the Federal Government, but Congress comes to our relief by agreeing to allow us to take the oath of allegiance and by giving us transportation to our home.

[TO BE CONTINUED]



On exhibit from June 12 through October 30 at the Crawford Long Museum—Paintings by Mattie Lou O'Kelley, North Georgia Face Jug Pottery, and Folk Art by Tubby Brown. (Landscape painting by Mattie Lou O'Kelley, 1965.)



Bachelor's Academy schoolhouse, built in 1909 on land given to the Board of Education by two "bachelors" from the Shields Family.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
—c/o Crawford W. Long Museum—
28 College Street
Jefferson, Georgia 30549

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
—c/o Crawford W. Long Museum—
28 College Street
Jefferson, Georgia 30549

JACKSON COUNTY DIVORCES

- February 1865 R. M. Moore vs. E. Moore. February 1866—dismissed.
- February 1866 E. H. F. Martin vs Malachi Martin Settled February 1867
- August 1866 Aaron Hayes vs Rebecca Hayes August 1867, February 1868 verdict for defendant. August 1869 two concurrent verdicts.
- August 1866 Martha Bell vs Lafayette Bell—February 1867 First for plaintiff, Second and final. Alimony \$50. per year and costs.
- August 1866 H.N. Rainy vs Columbia Rainy—August 1867 dismissed. November 1868, Two concurrent verdicts granting a total divorce.
- August 1866 Julia S. Boggs vs Milton A. Boggs—February 1867, Final and property for plaintiff.
- August 1867 William A. Ellison vs Elisabeth C. Ellison February 1868 continued November 1868 dismissed. February 1869 dismissed. August 1869 dismissed.
- February 1868 Rachal Garner vs J.M. Garner
- February 1868 John J. Johnson vs Elizabeth Johnson. Two juries award property to plaintiff. Total divorce, authorized to marry again.
- August 1868 Nancy L. Mitchell vs Hyde N. Mitchell. August 1869—Two concurrent verdicts of two juries.
- August 1868 Tolliver Tuggle vs Sarah E. Tuggle.

February 1873 dismissed.

- February 1869 Nathan M. Stanford vs Sarah J. S. Stanford February 1871 Two concurrent verdicts of Two juries. February 1871 verdict for the plaintiff. Total 2/3 of property to plaintiff.
- February 1870 W.A. Dunson vs Nancy E. Dunson August 1870 Nancy E. (Hood) Dunson vs W. A. Dunson. Defendant to pay fees. February 1871 dismissed.
- July 1873 L. E. Stark vs S. M. Stark. Total, defendant to pay costs.
- August 1873 R.M. Moon vs P.E. Moon. Total, Two juries. Defendant be permitted to marry again.
- February 1874 S. L. Bowles vs N. L. Bowles. Defendant not in county. August 1874 Defendant not to be found. August 1875 Total two juries. Plaintiff recovers \$1000. permanent alimony for herself and child. She shall have sustody of child.
- February 1874 Elizabeth Watson vs William Watson—Dismissed.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Jackson County, Georgia—To the honorable Nathan L. Hutchins, Judge of the Superior Court of the Western Circuit exercising jurisdiction in chancery &c.

Humbly complaining unto your honor your orator Baily Chandler administrator of all & singular the goods & chattels, land & tenements, rights & credits of Elizabeth McDaniel late of the county & state afore-said deceased respectfully showeth that here tofore to wit on about the day of in the year 1852 or 53 your orator's intestate the said Elizabeth McDaniel then in life & being at the time the widow of Daniel McDaniel, deceased— who was a Revolutionary soldier in the war

for American independence did through her agent one James Roberts as some other agent employed by her for that purpose receive from the Federal Government through its proper offices as the widow . . .

August 2, 1923—An interesting event of last week was the reunion on Thursday of the McDonald family a family of our town that is well known, and has prominent connections all over Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McDonald have resided here during their entire married life, and have eleven splendid sons and daughters, who are an honor to their parents and to the little village in which they were reared. They are: Mrs. J.A. Wills, Dr. E. M. McDonald, Mr. W. M. McDonald, of Jefferson; Messrs. H. H. and DeWitt McDonald, of Winder; Dr. T. J. McDonald, of Daholonega; Mrs. J. O. Braselton, of Braselton; Mrs. R. D. Medlock, of Duluth; Mrs. H.L. Verner, of Westminster, S.C.; Mrs. L. A. A. Richardson, of Commerce; Mr. A. H. McDonald, of Apple Valley. All were present at the happy occasion except Mrs. Verner, who was detained at home on account of the illness of her daughter.

Rev. J.H. Wood of Rome, Rev. J. T. Eakes and Col. John C. Turner of Jefferson, Mrs. Higginbotham, and Miss McDonald of Arkansas, made talks. The guests enjoyed nice music made by the charming grand children of the family.