1952

**Historic Jacksonville: Semi-Centennial, 1902-1952**

Annie Rowan Forney Daugette

Edith Schoonmaker Wilson

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_alhist

Part of the Historic Preservation and Conservation Commons, and the United States History Commons

**Recommended Citation**

https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_alhist/1

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at JSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Alabama History & Culture by an authorized administrator of JSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@jsu.edu.
BENTON COUNTY, Alabama, was created December 18, 1832, after the successful conclusion of the Creek Indian War. Into this lovely country, with its soft somnolent ridges and scattered hills, its virgin woodlands, clear streams, and cool springs, poured settlers from the Carolinas, Georgia, and elsewhere, many with their households and slaves. They bought their land, in many instances, from the Indians, who stubbornly remained until transported forcibly by General Thomas C. Hindman and his Federal troops, and who gave names to Ladiga and Chinabee Streets and Choccolocco and Ohatchee Creeks.

As a magnet, the little town of Drayton, which soon, in honor of Old Hickory, became Jacksonville, attracted many, and held others who had first planned to journey through. They chose their homesites, set up their houses, mostly unpretentious, but soundly built from the native timber or bricks made from the local soil by slaves; developed their social and economic life; established their congregations and erected their churches. From the first they showed an interest in educating their children. A succession of schools attested their education-mindedness. One lovely old school building still stands, though now a private home, and the State Teachers College is the natural outgrowth of the first community. The town was especially attractive to lawyers, and many who gained distinction elsewhere moved to Jacksonville, seemingly, as a reward for their labors.

Upon the tranquillity of the thriving community broke the War Between the States. An omen of what was to come occurred when the county name was changed on January 29, 1858 from Benton, for the now unpopular opponent of the extension of slavery, Senator Thomas H. Benton, to Calhoun, for John C. Calhoun. The town was soon sending its sons to what were at first distant battlefields: Major John Pelham, the "Gallant Pelham"; two generals, John H. and William Henry Forney; and the great majority of its male citizens. But the war came closer, Jacksonville being on the direct route to the important Confederate arsenal in Selma. In 1864, first General Beauregard, then Generals Wheeler, Polk, and B. M. Hill, made the town their headquarters. Finally came the occupation by the Federal troops, and the Old South was no more.

But the Old South still lives in the hearts of the old families, and many of its new citizens, in story and legend; and in the bricks and timbers of its early houses, which, however altered and veneered, still bespeak the earnest faith, the family affection, and the sturdy sincerity of those who erected them, not only for immediate uses, but for generations to come.
The publication of Historic Jacksonville was made possible through the cooperation of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce for the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the General John H. Forney Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is the work of Annie Rowan Forney Daugette, a charter member of the chapter organized in February, 1902. Being born in an atmosphere of culture and love of country has made her an ardent worker in religious, patriotic, and civic organizations of her community and state from early womanhood. She is modest and unassuming, but possesses the ability of a sympathetic, tireless leader in anything she undertakes. In recognition of her fifty years of service to the organization, the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, bestowed upon her the honor of Life President at the annual convention in Gadsden, Alabama, May 8-10, 1952.

No organization has contributed as much to the welfare of the community and the preservation of the rich and glorious history of Jacksonville as the General John H. Forney Chapter, largely because of the inspired leadership of Annie Rowan Forney Daugette, wife of the late Dr. C. W. Daugette.

The photographs for this volume were made, at her own expense, by Mrs. Edith Schoonmaker Wilson, at present of Jacksonville, but originally of West Field, Massachusetts. Her generosity with her time and equipment is another and notable example of the enrichment of the life of Jacksonville, as is apparent within these pages, by our adopted "Yankees." While insisting on the individuality of her past, Jacksonville is conscious and glad that the Great Division of our country is now nearly one hundred years behind us.

August 12, 1952

Dan W. Gray, President
Chamber of Commerce
THE CROW CORNER

The oldest of Jacksonville's business buildings was erected in 1838 as a "house of entertainment" by Aaron Haynes. In 1870 James Crow bought it and moving into town, used it as a residence. James Crow was a native of Abingdon, Virginia, a merchant, landowner and slaveowner, and Clerk of the Circuit Court from its establishment for twenty or more years. This remained the Crow home until 1928; since then it has been used as a business building. It now houses Gray's Mercantile and Hatcher Drug Company.

MASONIC BUILDING

Hiram Lodge No. 42, F. and A. M., having been organized in 1837, combined with the Methodists of Jacksonville in 1839 to construct this notable building, the lower floor to be used as a meeting house by the Methodists and the upper floor for Masonic meetings. In 1888, when the Methodists erected their own church, it was taken over by the Masons, and has been in their complete possession ever since.
PUBLIC SQUARE

The first Court House of Benton County, now Calhoun, was created in 1832 on this spot, then the center of the town of Drayton. In 1836, after Andrew Jackson's defeat of the Creek Indians, the name of the town was changed to Jacksonville. With the increasing unpopularity of Senator Benton in Alabama, the name of the county was changed in 1858 to Calhoun. From the old Court House departed the Tenth Alabama Regiment for active duty in the War Between the States. Before this, the building witnessed an interesting ceremony when, to quote the diary of Carolyn Woodward of December 8, 1860, “The young ladies of Jacksonville presented our Calhoun guards with a Southern Standard. It was made of blue satin. On one side was painted a cotton plant bearing 15 bolls. At its topmost branch was a miniature crown. The opposite side represented Alabama with a shield and sword. After the ceremony of presentation we repaired to the Court House where we listened to the impressive eloquence of Judge Martin”.

In 1883 the Court House was torn down and a new building erected to the southeast of the Square. Bricks from the Court House were used in building of the Rowan-Dean Store, now occupied by H. Brown and Company. In 1910 the Confederate Monument was erected on the Square by the John H. Forney Chapter U.D.C., and bears the following four inscriptions:

FACING NORTH: “CSA 1861-1865 Confederate Soldiers”

FACING SOUTH: “Erected by the General John H. Forney Chapter U.D.C. in memory of the gallant Confederate soldiers of Calhoun County.”

FACING EAST: “Times change, men often change with them, principles never.”

FACING WEST: “Let none of the Survivors of These men offer in their Behalf the Penitential Plea, ‘They Believed they were right.’ Be it ours to Transmit to Posterity our Unequivocal Confidence in the Righteousness of the Cause for which these men died.”
THE present Baptist Church is the fourth building occupied by the congregation. Organizing in March 1836, the Jacksonville Baptists erected a church on a lot which included the Big Spring. A few years later the church was moved to the lot, near the cemetery, now owned by Dr. Charles Cayley, and about 1845 was again moved to a lot on Ladiga Street near the present home of Mr. John Nisbet. The committee for the present building was first appointed in August 1854, and began the building in 1855. When the framing was well up it was completely demolished by a wind storm. The present building was completed, however, and dedicated in 1857. Dr. J. R. Groves of Memphis preached the dedicatory sermon. The present church bell, purchased by Mr. James Crook, an uncle of Captain James Crook, had won a first prize at an exposition in New York City. The auditorium was divided for the men to sit on one side and the women on the other; a gallery was provided for a choir and a basement for slaves to hold services in.

In April 1935 the General John H. Forney Chapter erected the boulder bearing the inscription: "From this Baptist Church was held on March 31, 1863, the funeral of Major John Pelham. Eulogy by Chancellor Foster. Religious services by the Reverend Mr. Smith, Presbyterian minister. Colonel John H. Caldwell, Marshal of the Day. Pallbearers were W. M. Flemming, J. B. Forney, J. H. Wright, Dr. J. C. Francis, W. F. Bush, B. C. Wylie, T. N. Anglin and G. V. Douthit." The first pastor was Reverend W. M. Wood. The present pastor emeritus is Reverend Ross Arnold.
This beautiful English Gothic frame building, designed by Richard Upjohn of New York and completed and consecrated in 1856, contains a brass chandelier of eight lights donated by Peter Lorillard of New York, an ancestor of Franklin D. Roosevelt. A boulder, taken from the old Benton County jail and placed on the lawn, bears a bronze plaque with the inscription: "General Leonidas Polk, C.S.A., held services in this church, 1864. Erected by the John H. Forney Chapter, U.D.C., April 26, 1937."

This church furnished to the Confederate army two generals, John H. Forney and William H. Forney, and a large number of soldiers. The first minister was the Reverend D. Flowers, and the present rector is Reverend John L. Oldham.
THE congregation was organized November 15, 1834 with eleven members, under the pastorship of Rev. G. Likens. The first building was a wooden structure at the corner of Chinabee and Vann Streets. The present building was constructed by slave labor in 1858, the bricks being made by hand from the earth of the site. This very beautiful structure has ministered to both the spiritual and physical health of the region; a boulder on the lawn, taken from the old Benton County jail, bears the following inscription: "This church was used for a Confederate Hospital during the War Between the States. Erected by the Gen. John H. Forney Chapter U. D. C. Sept. 27, 1937."

JOHN HENRY CALDWELL, a native of Hartsville and graduate of Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, became known as the Horace Mann of Benton (Calhoun) County. For four years after coming to Jacksonville in 1848, he had charge of the Jacksonville Female Academy; for the next four years of the Male School; in 1851 and 1852 edited the Jacksonville Republican, and in 1855 assumed the editorship of the Sunny South, leaving this paper in 1857 when elected to the legislature. Elected Solicitor of the Tenth District in 1859 and 1863, he was removed in 1865 by Governor Parsons; immediately re-elected to the state legislature, he was removed by the military in 1857. He served in Congress from 1882 to 1886.

FORNEY - BURTON HOUSE

The present “Goodlett House” was built soon before the War Between the States by William Adams, son of Andrew Adams, for his bride. During the War William Adams, physically unfit for service, worked as expert machinist at the Government Works at Columbiana, using his own machinery. After the end of the War he walked home to Jacksonville. Soon thereafter he sold the house. The house, later the property of Edward Woodward, and following this of Thomas W. Francis, was sold in 1878 to David Zion Goodlett, formerly of Alexandria, friend of Major John Pelham, and sheriff, and for twenty-four years tax collector of Calhoun County. The house is still in the possession of the Goodlett family.
IN 1828 Daniel Hoke and John Nisbet, on their way to the Mississippi Delta from Georgia with two thousand slaves, passed through Jacksonville, then Drayton, and when their slaves fell sick, decided to remain. John Nisbet later sold his slaves, adopted medicine as a career, bought from an Indian eighty acres of land and a wigwam on what is now Reservoir Hill, and erected there the present house. In February 1902 was established in this house, then the home of Mrs. S. T. Brice, the General John H. Forney Chapter of the U.D.C., under the inspiration of Mrs. Amelia Catherine Forney Wyley. The residence now belongs to Rupert Weaver.

FRANCIS - LAWRENCE - WILLIAMS OFFICE

THIS one-story building, of the Palladian style of architecture, was built by Dr. J. F. Francis, a beloved family doctor who for half a century after 1830 superintended the birthing of Jacksonville's population. In conjunction with his office and in the same building, he ran a drug store. The building next became the office of Dr. Forney M. Lawrence, a native of Cedar Bluff, and Jacksonville's dentist for years. He held offices in the county, district, and state dental associations. He was also chairman of the Executive Board of the Baptist Association, and his interest in the Baptist Church is avouched by the fact that in thirty-nine years as a deacon he missed two meetings. His interest in civic affairs was attested by his pushing of various projects such as the paving around the Square, and his earnest and constant interest in the Exchange Club. The building is now the office of Dr. James Williams.
On May 22, 1837, the Ladies School of Jacksonville commenced its first course in this brick building, with a single course taught by Miss Thompson. By August 17 it had become more fully organized, and changed its name to the Jacksonville Female Academy. On May 10, 1838, "by order of the board," it advertised for "a Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches usually taught in such institutions," and called on "Editors friendly to the Advancement of Literature" to "confer a favor on the Board by giving this a place in their papers." The picture represents the President of the John H. Forney Chapter presenting the following plaque:

**Jacksonville Female Academy**  
Established 1837  
Teachers:  
Miss Thompson, 1837-38  
John H. and Mary Greer Caldwell, 1848-52  
Mrs. F. P. Northup, 1853  
Mrs. John H. Caldwell, 1857-65  
Miss Carrie Woodward, 1861-65  
Mrs. Melvin, 1870-72  
Col. Samuel H. Locket, 1873-74  
Miss Vista Welch, 1878-81  
Miss Mamie Montgomery, 1882-83  
Placed by  
General John H. Forney Chapter  
U.D.C.  
1952

The building is now the residence of Mr. Dan W. Gray.

*Page Ten*
SMITH - KLINGER - WATERS - GANCELL HOUSE

This house might well be surnamed "Teachers' Castle." Reverend D. F. Smith bought the lot and built on it sometime before the War. He was the Presbyterian minister here, but also taught school during the 60's. In the fall of 1865, he had a school called "School of Academy," which was well attended. The following is an excerpt from Mrs. Clara Adams Dunlap's letter: "I was in Tuscaloosa during the winter of 1864-65. Got home in May after the surrender. One evening after I had been home one week, Mr. Smith (minister) rode up to the gate, handed me a book to read, the title was, Why Am I Not An Episcopalian? He told me he understood there was a movement on foot to get me into the Episcopal Church. (I had attended an Episcopal school.) No one had ever mentioned such a thing to me. I was hurt. I told him I thought he had more confidence in me." The next occupants were Mrs. Reed and Miss Franks, both teachers in the elementary school. Following them, Mrs. Klinger, a Northern woman and an outstanding artist, taught art and kept a private school well into the 1900's. The Waters family which succeeded Mrs. Klinger in occupancy was also largely made up of teachers: Mrs. John Waters, the mother; Mrs. Irene Waters Gancell, Richard, John F., and Edward Waters. Mrs. Gancell is the present owner of the house.

WILLIAMS - GREENLEAF HOUSE

One of the first brick residences in Jacksonville, completed in 1852, and the residence of Thomas R. Williams until 1868. It has been the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Greenleaf since November, 1912.

McCAMPBELL - MARTIN HOUSE

This house was built before the War Between the States and is now owned by Thomas Martin.
CROOK - ROWAN - SMITH HOUSE

THE Rowan House, or “Ten Oaks,” was built with slave labor in 1850 by James Crook of Alexandria, who in the same year erected two schools in Jacksonville, one for boys and one for girls, importing teachers from the North. It was used in October 1864 as the headquarters of General Beauregard. In 1865, it became the home of Major Peyton Rowan. In 1872 the house housed a private school conducted by Miss Fannie Fullenwilder, and called “Minerva’s Hall,” a “very select little group,” all about eight years old, and all but one cousins. The house is now the residence of T. Weller Smith, whose wife Anne is the granddaughter of Major Peyton Rowan.


HATTIE WILSON VEST HOUSE

THE rectangular portion of this house without the ell to the left, was built by James M. Crook when he moved to Jacksonville in 1850 from Alexandria, and was designed as a boys' school. Mr. Crook, himself a Baptist, sent North for Baptist teachers, and secured Gus Barnard and his sister Miss Barnard. After the War Between the States, school was held here by Horace L. Stevenson, who taught at another time in the basement of the Baptist Church. The building was first used as a residence by E. Goode, the first town photographer. It is now occupied by Mrs. Hattie Wilson Vest.
WHATLEY - GREEN - CURRIER HOUSE

The first settlers bought by sections or tracts, not lots, from the Indians. Sometime before 1850, Colonel George C. Whatley bought a tract of land of one hundred acres fronting on the old stagecoach road to Rome, Georgia, and built thereon, with slave labor, a large house. The house was separated from the road by three fences, one bordering the road, a second halfway to the road, and a picket fence surrounding the yard. An avenue of oaks which still exists was planted leading from the house to the road. Colonel Whatley fell at the head of his regiment, the Tenth Alabama, at the battle of Sharpsburg. In The Jacksonville Republican for September 30, 1871, appeared the following advertisement: “Select Female School. Dr. and Mrs. Bellamy will open a select school at Mrs. Whatley’s residence on Monday, September 18, in which will be afforded every advantage for an accomplished education. Music, etc., included. Number of pupils limited.” In 1876, Dr. John M. Crook married Annie Whatley, who died in 1878 leaving a baby girl, Annie. Dr. Crook then moved to Jacksonville and lived with his sister, Mrs. Maggie Crook Green. Mrs. Green reared the little girl. Dr. Crook was mayor of Jacksonville from 1880 to 1883. Mrs. Maggie Green sold the estate to Issac Newton Currier in 1905, and it has remained the possession of the Currier family ever since.

FORNEY - CALDWELL - WEAVER HOUSE

Joseph Bartlett Forney, the eldest son of Jacob, being too old for active service, remained at home during the War as head of the Home Guards. The first house he built and lived in was known as the Carpenter home, which served as headquarters for General Joe Wheeler in November, 1864. In the same year, Joseph Forney bought a lot from Mrs. Whatley facing her avenue of oaks and built a large brick house, the bricks being baked from the clay secured from the excavation. The home was inherited by his daughter Sally, Mrs. Walter Caldwell, whose six children were widely known for their beauty. In 1924 this estate was bought by Homer Weaver, the present occupant, and the porch was added.
This house was built by slave labor of handhewn logs felled on the section on which it was located, the logs mortised together and secured with wooden pegs. No nail was used in the original structure. The section had been bought from the Indians following the Creek Treaty of 1832. The house was occupied from 1857 to 1875 by Matthew J. Turnley, his wife Miriam, seven children and three orphan cousins. Turnley, former Judge of the Cherokee County Court, moved to Jacksonville when appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama. Losing both position and the right to run for office during Reconstruction, Turnley found himself reduced to poverty, and the family boarded two Northern officers and their wives during the winter. The most prosperous member of the establishment during these years was Sam, an old household servant, who entered the Alabama legislature, returned to visit his former mistress dressed in frock coat and high hat, and had lunch in the kitchen with the cook. It was Sam who, during the War, had requested of a Northern “general” a squad of soldiers to protect his mistress.

From 1898 to 1909 the house was the residence of Reverend A. J. Mellichamp, minister of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. From 1909 to 1939 it became known as “the Battle House,” being the home of W. W. Battle. Since 1939 it has been the home of J. E. Burnham.
DRISKELL - LANDERS - WALKER - HOWELL HOME

The Driskell home, framed by state-
ly elms and dark cedars, is one of
Jacksonville’s oldest houses. It was oc-
cupied by the Driskell family for more
than fifty years and was the home of Pro-
fessor E. J. Landers for several years.
Visitors to Jacksonville have admired its
Palladian architecture and restful setting.
Among these was a noted architect who
commented on its beautiful lines. In Oc-
tober 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Walker cele-
brated here their golden wedding. All
eight children, five boys and three girls,
one from Knoxville, one from Corpus
Christi, and eleven of fourteen grandchil-
dren, were present. The house is now own-
ed by Mrs. John Howell.

STEVENSON - INGRAM HOUSE

The date of the building of this house
is unknown. The property was bought
by Horace Lee Stevenson, the father of the
late Macon Abernathy Stevenson, in 1866,
after his return from the War and after his
marriage to Mary Abernathy. The house,
which was enlarged by successive addi-
tions, was surrounded by the first wire
fence to be used in Jacksonville. Horace
Lee Stevenson, a native of South Carolina
and of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry,
took part, while a student at South Caro-
lina College, in the capture of Fort Sum-
ter. He was wounded in the knee at Sec-
ond Manassas, a battle which his company,
as he told the story, helped to win without
firing a shot. He taught school, practiced
law, held the office of county solicitor
sixteen years and of mayor of Jacksonville
twenty years, was President of Tredgar
National Bank, 1902-1913, chairman of
“Senatorial, judicial, and congressional
conventions, and a consistent Presbyter-
ian.” The house is now the home of L. F.
Ingram.

ADAMS - MONTGOMERY -
WEEMS HOUSE

The date of the building of this house
is unknown. The property was bought
by Andrew Adams, who remained in
the house until after the War Between the
States. It was later the home of Henry
Montgomery and afterwards it became the
home of Frank Weems.
REINHARDT - CANNON - FORNEY HOUSE

This house, now known as the “Forney Home,” was erected before 1850 by Jacob Forney for his sister, Mary Forney Reinhardt. On her death in 1867, the house became the home of her daughter, Selena Cannon. In 1884 the property was sold to General John H. Forney and wife Septima Rutledge, who made the house their home. On the house is a plaque bearing the following inscription:

“Home of Major General John H. Forney, 1884-1902.”

General Forney, grandson of General Peter Forney of the Revolutionary War, had a distinguished military career. Graduated from West Point in 1852, he trained recruits in Kentucky, and served in campaigns in Indian Territory, and in the Northwest, and as Commander of the Pioneer Corps in the Utah Campaign under General Albert Sidney Johnson. On the secession of Alabama, he resigned as Instructor in Military Tactics at West Point and offered his services to Governor Moore, and was made Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army. He is given credit by Major Draper with saving the day at First Manassas, when he marched his company through the Shenandoah River and arrived just as General Beauregard was dispatching word to General Johnston for a retreat. Severely wounded later on at Dranesville, Virginia, he continued to fight, rose rapidly in rank, and commanded the Second District during the Siege of Vicksburg. His health wrecked, he was unable to accept the chair of mathematics at the University, but practiced his profession as surveyor, among other things surveying Forney Road, and the City of Jacksonville Water Works, and drawing plans for the Model City of Anniston.

THE HAMES HOUSE

This house has been in possession of the Hames family since its purchase by William M. Hames in 1848. At the time of the purchase the house was a two-room log structure, but was later remodeled. William M. Hames, a Georgian, came to Calhoun County in 1848. Admitted to the bar in 1855, he gained a reputation as a brilliant and successful lawyer. He served throughout the War, attaining the rank of Captain. He was successively a clerk in the state legislature, a member of that body, chairman of the judiciary committee that assisted in the framing of the state constitution of 1865, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. He was, to his death, president of the Board of Directors of the Jacksonville State Normal.

He left behind him an exceptional reputation for gentleness, kindness, consideration for others, and devotion to his noble ideals. The present owner of the house is Mrs. Exa Hames, who has taught two generations of Jacksonville children piano and voice.
CLARK - IDE HOUSE

"BOXWOOD," so named for the multitude of boxwood shrubs planted around the premises, was built, presumably, by Dr. Courtney J. Clark on his coming to Jacksonville in 1837. Dr. Clark, a graduate of the Louisville College of Medicine and of Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia, served as surgeon in Colonel Butler's Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican War, taking part in all the battles in the valley up to Mexico City itself. During the War Between the States, he was for two years in charge of the Alabama Hospitals in Richmond, and later superintended the army hospitals in Montgomery. Settling in Selma, he continued to be a distinguished physician and surgeon, and for years was president of the Board of Education. During the Federal occupation, troops were billeted at Boxwood. To quote from J. C. Francis, "A Yankee garrison, the first, was in Dr. Clark's residence on top of the red hill in front of Andy Adams' blacksmith shop, . . . Then in the Dr. Anglin home next the present P. O. Johnson was in command, a brute, succeeded by a Capt. Heidburg, a Swede as I remember and quite a gentleman." Many years thereafter, during the boom, the house was bought and remodeled by George P. Ide, a Vermonter, cashier of the Tredegar National Bank and promoter of various business enterprises. He married Margaret Borden of Talladega and has continued to own the home, spending a portion of each year therein.

WOODS - EDWARDS HOUSE

"THE beautifully proportioned house, surrounded by great water oaks, was built probably during the War, by Alexander Woods, also builder of the Woods-Cook-Treadaway House. It was later for many years the home of A. D. Edwards. After his death it was sold, in 1950, to the college, and remodeled to house the Music Department.

FORT JOHN H. FORNEY

THE most famous of the monuments of Jacksonville is that erected to Major John Pelham, the “Gallant Pelham” of Robert E. Lee’s commendations and the heroic young soldier of Surrey of Eagle’s Nest. In a tragically brief life, Pelham secured an enduring fame as probably the greatest of Confederate artillery leaders. A native of Alexandria, in Calhoun County, he graduated, the best athlete in school, from West Point in 1861. At once he reported for duty in the Confederate forces at Montgomery, was commissioned first lieutenant, and put in charge of the ordnance depot at Lynchburg, Virginia. Attracting attention by his handling of the guns of Imbaden’s Battery at First Manassas, he was assigned to raise his own battery from among men from Alabama, Maryland, and Virginia. For his valor and skill at Cold Harbor, and later at Second Manassas, he both times received the personal commendation of Stonewall Jackson. At Sharpsburg he commanded practically all the artillery on the left side of the field. At the battle of Fredricksburg he stationed himself with one Napoleon gun at the foot of the heights, and drew upon himself the fire of half a dozen enemy batteries. It was here that Lee dubbed him “Gallant Pelham.” His death, from the explosion of a shell above him, occurred while he was rallying a wavering regiment, not his own, at Kelly’s Ford, as he rose in his stirrups, waved his hat, and cried, “Forward, boys! Forward to glory and victory!” All day Thursday, March 19, 1863, his body lay in state in the capitol at Richmond, while thousands filed by. He was buried from the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, the largest in town, on March 31, and is buried in the local cemetery.

The monument bears on opposite sides the following two inscriptions:

“Major John Pelham, born in Alexandria, Alabama, September 14, 1838, killed at Battle of Kelly’s Ford, March 17, 1863.”

“Erected 1905 by the General John H. Forney Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Jacksonville, Alabama.”
WOODS - CROOK - TREADAWAY HOUSE

"CAPTAIN CROOK'S HOUSE" was built in 1855 by Alexander Woods, a native of East Tennessee, husband of two wives and father of ten children, who was successively school teacher, tax collector, and assessor, and for thirty-five years Probate Judge. It later became the property of James Crook, from Alexandria. Captain Crook, educated at the Universities of Virginia and Alabama, served four years in the Confederate Cavalry, was admitted to the bar in 1867, elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1869, made trustee of the State University in 1876, and director of the Jacksonville Normal School in 1883, and elected Railroad Commissioner in 1881. A farmer and manufacturer, he is said to have been the first person in his section to breed Jersey cattle. The house is now the residence of Felix Treadaway.

BERRY - ROSS - MORTON HOUSE

THIS house, according to tradition, was built about 1850 by the parents of Martha Berry, who is well known as the founder of the Berry Schools at Rome, Georgia. They occupied the house until after the War. Captain P. D. Ross next owned the house and lived in it from 1883 to 1900. Captain Ross was Treasurer of the State Normal School for many years. In 1903 the house was purchased by W. T. Morton, a civil engineer. It is at present the home of Mrs. W. T. Morton. The house has been twice remodeled but its original lines remain intact.
"THE MAGNOLIAS" was built about 1850 by Judge Thomas A. Walker, soldier, statesman, and financier. Judge Walker, a native of Jasper County, Georgia, served as Brigadier General in the Creek-Indian War. Elected solicitor for the Ninth District in 1835, he moved to Jacksonville in 1836. He served three terms in the lower house of the state legislature, and six years in the Senate. At the close of the War Between the States he was President of the Senate, but was disfranchised by the Reconstruction Act. From 1858 to 1865 he was president of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, and after the War owned certain copper and coal mines near Jacksonville. The house was bought in 1903 by Dr. C. W. Daugette, and has ever since remained the home of the Daugette family.

Dr. Daugette served as President of the State Normal School, later the State Teachers College, from 1900 to 1942. His length of service made him for years the dean of college presidents in the United States. He served as President of the Alabama Education Association, 1928-1929; Grand Master, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Alabama, 1926-1927; President of the
First National Bank of Jacksonville; Senior Warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church; and First President of the Jacksonville Exchange Club. In 1897 he married Annie Rowan Forney, daughter of General John H. Forney.

Into this home have come many dignitaries, all of whom know and remember Alice as an integral part of the household. She is resourceful and sympathetic, and possesses a deep sense of loyalty and responsibility.

THE original house was built in the style of a Swiss chateau. The surrounding porch was added later. The occupant during the War was Judge Foster, a Northern man who pronounced the eulogy at the funeral of Major John Pelham. The house was next occupied by Dr. and Mrs. William Bellamy who, during the first year, conducted a school, the “Brookside School,” in the little house to the rear. One of the pupils, Mrs. Jessie Woods Dunn, writes: “My first teacher was Mrs. Fanny Bellamy, who taught in her home at the old Foster place—we had a private school—twenty-five girls and her two boys, Norman and Frank.” The two brass vases on the altar at St. Luke’s are in memory of these boys, who died young. Two of the pupils, Emma Forney and Maggie Burke, are still living. For many years following this the house was the home of Fayette Mattison. In the early 1900’s the house was purchased by Dr. John Forney Rowan, “beloved physician.” Dr. Rowan, a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, served for thirty years as physician for the State Teachers College and the Profile Mill. He was also keenly interested in civic and political affairs and served at one time as Judge of Probate. The house was sold in 1909 to Alfred Hamilton Roebuck whose son, Alfred F. Roebuck, is the present occupant.
On April 16, 1834, was reserved by the town "one acre square on the northeast of Lot 129...for a school house." Sometime soon thereafter, apparently, the building was constructed. On January 9, 1836, was incorporated the Jacksonville Academy, which functioned as such until the establishment in 1870 of Calhoun College, under the presidency of General W. H. Forney. The original wooden building, composed of two rooms connected by a long hall, was torn down and the brick building shown in the first picture was erected. "The trustees of the institution took "great pleasure in announcing that the elegant and commodious college building having been completed, instructions will be inaugurated on Monday the 28th of August, 1871, with an able faculty." "The able faculty" included Colonel S. Fouche, "a ripe scholar, a gentleman of enlarged experiences," Professor A. W. Richardson, "an accomplished scholar," and Charles Hutson, an "artist." In 1883, the building was donated to the state for the use of the Normal School, just established by the Legislature under an act sponsored by J. D. Hammond and Lon Grant. In 1899, when the county seat was moved to Anniston, the Normal School was moved to the old Court House, and the Iron Queen Hotel was used as a dormitory. When the school outgrew this plant, an appropriation was made by the State to enlarge and reconstruct the old Calhoun College building, which was renamed Hames Hall in memory of Captain William M. Hames, first president of the Board of the Normal School. The Hall served as administration building for the school until the removal to the New Campus in 1930.
THE erection of this stately administration building in 1930 marked the beginning of an extensive building program of the State Teachers College. During the War Between the States General Joseph W. Burke came through the town as Colonel of the 10th Ohio Regiment, and was so impressed with the beauty of the surrounding country and the people that as soon as the war was over he brought his family and made Jacksonville his home, becoming one of the town’s respected and beloved citizens. He paid $100.00 per acre for a large tract of land from Judge Alexander Woods. Today this property constitutes the main campus of the State Teachers College, whose fine buildings and scenic beauty rival many in the United States. General Burke’s carriage driveway was lined with trees, and now serves as one of the lovely walkways from the President’s Home to Bibb Graves Hall, where formerly stood General Burke’s home.

Presidents of the State Normal School were: J. H. Ryalls, Jr., 1883-1885; J. H. Chappell, 1885-1886; Carlton B. Gibson, 1886-1892; J. B. Jarrett, 1892-1893; Jacob Forney, 1893-1900. Clarence William Daugette became president in 1900, and began his colorful career as an educator and administrator, winning international recognition. He guided the infant Normal School of fifty-eight students, four teachers, and property valued at sixteen thousand dollars, to its place of prominence as the largest teachers college in the State, and one of the leading institutions of its kind in the South. The Normal School was changed to a four-year teachers college in 1929, and in the early thirties it became a member of the Alabama Association of Colleges; the American Association of Teachers Colleges; and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, with an “A” rating in all. The acquisition of the General Burke estate provided an imposing and beautiful setting for the building program of many years to come. By 1937 the college owned 115 acres in its campus, and property valued at over a million dollars. Upon Dr. Daugette’s death, August 9, 1942, one of his former students, Dr. Houston Cole, became president, and the college has continued to grow in stature and reputation under his dynamic and progressive leadership. At the present time there are 135 acres of campus, with a total valuation of properties and equipment of $2,339,500.00.
OUR COLORED FRIENDS

This booklet would not be complete without mention of the servants who came to Benton County (now Calhoun) with their masters, not as slaves, but as part of the household. Few people outside the South have any knowledge of the intimate relations that existed between these faithful colored folks—the mammies, uncles and aunts—and the white people of the South. Those blessed old time Negroes of Ante-bellum days have left us for their heaven. But there are many descendants of those who have gone ahead who are faithful to their duty and are as devoted Christians as the old timers were:

At every turn of our path they've served,
Those hands of brown, so true;
And their willing feet have traveled far
In love—for me, and you.

O! we hope there'll be in God's
   Kingdom fair,
Where'er its joy may be,
Those same brown hands to plead and say,
"They were kind, dear Lord, to me."

Twenty-Four