

Addison Scarborough
(c1780-1868)

Addison Scarborough

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Introduction

These notes chronicle the life of Addison Scarborough (c1780–1868) of Burke County, Georgia and south/central Alabama. Addison's family background remains obscure, although all indications point to his being a grandson of David and Sarah Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Although documentation remains elusive, it seems likely that he is the son of Baptist minister [Shadrack Scarborough](#). If accurate, that would seemingly make our Addison the great-great-great grandson of William Scarborough (1630s–1677) who was hanged on 16 March 1676/77 by Virginia Gov. Berkeley for his participation in Bacon's Rebellion [1]. Berkeley acted against the orders of King Charles II, who had issued pardons for all rebels, possibly influenced by Sir Charles Scarborough, the king's personal physician, and William Scarborough's first cousin.

As a child, Addison Scarborough received a solid education, for he signed his name on numerous documents during his lifetime. Three samples of his original signature are known to survive, and that show a refined penmanship, indicative of a person accustomed to regularly signing his name.

Addison Scarborough held strong religious beliefs, as evidenced by a land donation he made to his church and service as a deacon. Like most Burke County, Georgia Scarborougs, he followed the Baptist faith, and when the denomination split over the question of missions in the 1830s, he became a staunch advocate of the anti-mission faction. They assumed the moniker "*Primitive Baptists*," known colloquially as "*Hardshell Baptists*." He remained active in his church until well into his eighties. Addison passed his strong Primitive Baptist beliefs down to his children and grandchildren, who helped found Primitive Baptist churches in Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico.

Frequent duplication of given names complicates research on the Scarborougs of the American South. While the given name of "*Addison*" is relatively rare among the general population in the South during the 1700–1900 era, it is a recurring one among the descendants of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Researchers have often confused the various Addisons, complicating efforts to understand them and their families.

Four men named "*Addison Scarborough*" lived to adulthood in the Deep South between about 1750 and 1850, two father-son pairs:

1. **Major Addison Scarborough** (c1755–1831):

He was the son of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina [2]. By 1780, he lived in Sumter District, South Carolina, where he established a substantial planting operation. He married twice and had many children, and he continued to farm in Sumter

until his death in 1831 [3]. Several published works mistakenly identify him as the Addison Scarborough who lived in Burke County, Georgia in 1805 and 1807 [4].

2. **Addison L. Scarborough** (c1799–1851):

Also referred to as "*Addison Scarborough, Jr.*," he was the son of Major Addison Scarborough. Addison L. Scarborough lived his adult life as a resident of Marion District, South Carolina. Many researchers have confused him with our Addison Scarborough (c1780–1868).

3. **Addison Scarborough** (c1780–1868):

The subject of these notes, this Addison lived in Burke County, Georgia and south/central Alabama. Documented proof of his father is not currently known, although it appears likely that he is the son of [Elder Shadrack Scarborough](#). If correct, this would make Addison the grandson of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and the nephew of Major Addison Scarborough.

4. **Lt. Addison B. Scarborough** (c1822–1864):

The son of #3, this Addison spent his life in Conecuh, Wilcox, and Butler Counties, Alabama. He worked as a merchant, farmer, postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and Alabama State Representative. In 1863, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and was elected as lieutenant. His unit was sent to Virginia and Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Virginia. He died in March 1864 while in service.

These notes focus primarily upon the life of the third Addison Scarborough listed above, including detailed descriptions of the lives of his children.

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Addison Scarborough Biography

Addison Scarborough's birth occurred about 1780, in either North or South Carolina [1]. Although we have no documentation to verify the names of his parents, circumstantial evidence suggests that he was the son of [Shadrack Scarborough](#), a Baptist minister and the son of David Scarborough (c1720–1774) of Edgecombe County, North Carolina [2]. If correct, then our Addison would have spent his early years residing in Edgecombe County before his father joined the general Scarborough exodus from North Carolina to Burke County, Georgia.

Although we do not know anything definite of Addison's childhood at this time, by 1802 or 1803, he lived in Burke County, Georgia. He married about 1804 [3], but despite the large number of court records he left during his long lifetime, none of them gave the name of his wife. The only documented data on Addison's wife is that her birth occurred between 1780 and 1790. Circumstantial evidence in the form of family naming patterns suggests that her given name was "Mary" [4].

Due to the destruction of the Burke County records, we have little information on Addison Scarborough while he lived in Georgia. By 1816, he owned a farm in Burke County on Dry Branch that adjoined the 350-acre farm of John and Penelope Vickers [5]. On 19 December 1818, the Georgia Legislature passed an act requiring every able-bodied, white, male citizen and alien over eighteen and under forty-five to enroll in the militia of their county of residence. The Burke County rosters were completed on 19 February 1819, and they show that "*Ad Scarborough*" served in the 8th Regiment Burke County Militia, together with Miles Scarborough, Joab Scarborough, and Nathan Vickers, the son of Addison's neighbor, John Vickers [6].

Soon after enrolling in the Burke County Militia, Addison Scarborough followed the westward migration to central Alabama that followed Gen. Andrew Jackson's forcible acquisition of what is now central Alabama from the Creek Indians after the 1813–1814 Creek War. By October 1819, Scarborough had settled in Conecuh County, Alabama [7], where between 1823 and 1825 he purchased 160 acres of land from the government. These land purchases give us samples of Addison's meticulous handwriting when he was forty-three and forty-five years of age [8]:



Soon after he harvested his crops in the fall of 1828, Addison Scarborough moved from Conecuh County to vacant government land on the west side of Cedar Creek and about 1.5 miles north of the village of Snow Hill. Over the next few years, he made multiple land purchases for cash

at the Cahaba Land Office, acquiring ownership of a 294.61-acre farm. His farm straddled the east/west border between Wilcox and Dallas Counties [9]. He settled next to Richard and Sarah Fowler, a couple who had moved from North Carolina to Monroe County, Alabama in 1818, and like Addison, moved to the Snow Hill neighborhood about 1828. Addison and the Fowlers helped to establish the Bethsaida Baptist Church in Snow Hill about 1829 or 1830.

After joining the Bethlehem Baptist Association in 1831, Bethsaida Church withdrew in 1836 along with other churches who opposed the missionary movement then sweeping through Baptist churches throughout the South [10]. In 1838, these anti-mission churches organized into the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association at Fort Dale, in Butler County. Addison Scarborough represented Bethsaida Church at this meeting, indicating that he probably served the church as a deacon. He also represented Bethsaida at the associational meeting in 1843 [11].

In 1842 or 1843, Addison paid \$350 to Thomas and Jane Hughes for a 40-acre tract of land that adjoined the village of Snow Hill and lay about 2.25 miles south of his Snow Hill farm. It appears that he made this purchase with the intent of giving the land to Bethsaida Church for them to construct a meeting house [12]. He formally deeded 3.5 acres of this land to the church deacons on 25 October 1845, and the wording of the deed clearly describes his staunch Primitive Baptist beliefs [13].

Between 1845 and 1848, Georgia and Alabama experienced a severe drought, causing many residents to immigrate west of the Mississippi River [14]. Addison's son, Noah, together with several of Addison's neighbors and Bethsaida Church members, left Snow Hill in 1847 and moved to Union Parish, Louisiana. Their departure appears to have coincided with the death of Addison's wife about 1847 or 1848.

These events perhaps prompted Addison Scarborough to also leave Snow Hill. He appears to have begun making plans for his departure in late 1848. On 16 January 1849, for \$125, he sold 37 acres of land he had bought in 1842 or 1843 from the Hughes to Edmund Hobdy. This was the remainder of the 40-acre tract he had purchased adjoining the village of Snow Hill of which he donated 3.5 acres to Bethsaida Church [15].

It is unclear if Addison left Snow Hill in January 1849 and moved to Butler County, or if he planted crops on his Snow Hill fields for the last time in the spring of that year. In any case, on 30 August 1849, he sold the 294.61-acre farm on the border of the Wilcox/Dallas Counties where he had lived for the previous twenty-one years to Elder John A. Lee, minister of Bethsaida Church, for \$957.48. The deed did not mention his wife, suggesting that he was then a widower [16].

By early 1850, Addison Scarborough had established his residence on his Duck Creek property in southeastern Butler County that he had purchased in 1836. The land then lay entirely within Butler County, but due to subsequent boundary changes, his farm now straddles the border between Butler and Conecuh Counties [17].

Addison Scarborough left several of his children at Snow Hill. His son, Addison B. Scarborough, worked as a merchant, farmer, and justice of the peace, and one of Addison's younger sons, James A. J. Scarborough, worked as a clerk in his brother's store. Addison's fifteen-year-old daughter, Mary, also stayed with her brothers at Snow Hill, perhaps still attending school or cooking for her brothers [18].

In March 1850, Addison and his daughter, [Amelia Scarborough Norris](#), joined Friendship Primitive Baptist Church near their farm. Addison represented Friendship at the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Associational Meetings in 1850, 1851, and 1852. The church began experiencing difficulties in the latter 1840s before Addison joined. These problems continued into the early 1850s, ultimately leading to the church's dissolution in late 1855 [19].

In 1851 and 1852, Addison Scarborough began accumulating a new farm located about twenty-five miles northwest of his Duck Creek property and near what is now the border between Butler and Crenshaw Counties. His new farm lay only a few miles from the Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church near Pigeon Creek [20]. It is unclear if the problems at Friendship Church motivated Addison's new purchases, or if he never planned to permanently settle on his Duck Creek property.

Addison Scarborough settled on his new farm near Pigeon Creek in 1852 or early 1853, as he had established residence there by July 1853 [21]. He retained ownership of his Duck Creek farm until 5 May 1855, when he sold it for \$300 [22]. It is possible that one or more of his sons, Simeon, William, or Matthew, cultivated that property after Addison left in 1852. About the same time that Addison sold the Duck Creek land in 1855, Simeon and Matt both emigrated from Alabama and settled in Leon County, Texas [23].

Lingering difficulties at Friendship Church prevented Addison from obtaining a letter of dismissal, so he technically remained a member there even after settling near Pigeon Creek. Ironically, he sold his Duck Creek farm just one week before Friendship Church petitioned Mount Zion Church to assist them with their problems. Friendship finally dissolved later that year, and on 8 December 1855, Addison joined the Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church near his new home. In August 1861, at the age of about eighty-one, Addison served on a committee from Mount Zion Church to assist nearby Breastwork Church with a conflict. This was the last time that he served

on a church committee [24]. This indicates that Addison Scarborough remained in possession of his physical and cognitive abilities into his ninth decade.

As mentioned, Addison Scarborough's wife died sometime in the 1840s, perhaps about 1848, and it does not appear that he remarried. In 1850, he lived as a widower in a household that included his daughter, Amelia C. Norris, and her family, and Joseph L. Scarborough, presumably Addison's youngest son. His unmarried daughter, Nancy, probably lived with him during the 1850s. In 1860, Addison lived on his 240-acre Pigeon Creek farm with Nancy and his orphaned granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Holmes.

During the Civil War, Addison's four youngest sons served in the Confederate Army. Two of them, Addison B. and Joseph L. Scarborough, served in the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Joseph fought in the battles of Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Paines' Farm, and the Wilderness, and he was captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania in 1864 and spent the remainder of the war as a prisoner of war. Addison B. Scarborough was elected First Lieutenant of his company from Butler County, Alabama, and he died in 1864, soon after his unit arrived in Virginia. Matt joined a unit in Texas, while James enlisted in an Alabama unit [25].

The March 1864 death of Addison B. Scarborough in Virginia left a large estate of land, slaves, personal property, and a few debts back in Butler County, Alabama. In the latter 1850s, the younger Addison had borrowed money from his father, signing a promissory note to him. He made several payments on the note between 1857 and 1861, but he still owed his father \$269.61 at his death. Addison filed the claim with his son's administrator, and on 5 February 1865, the estate paid the remaining full amount to Addison Scarborough [26].

A fragment of the original note signed by "*A. B. Scarborough*," together with Addison Scarborough's signature on the receipt, survives among the original estate papers of Addison B. Scarborough. This provides us with the last known signature of Addison Scarborough, written when he was about eighty-five years old. He misspelled his given name, and his progressing age is apparent when compared with samples of his signature when he was in his forties. Still, his distinctive style of writing his capital "A" and "S" letters are still apparent [27]:

A.B. Scarborough
 13
 1st day of January next
 in Scarborough or bearer
 and Fifty Dollars for value
 at from date January the 1st
 A.B. Scarborough
 Administrator of A.B. Scarborough
 Sixty nine dollars & 64/100
 Addison Scarborough

On 13 December 1866, Mary Elizabeth Holmes, the orphaned granddaughter that Addison and Nancy Scarborough raised, married John N. Staggers (Jack), the son of Addison's longtime neighbors, John H. Staggers and Elizabeth Margaret Roach. The clerk recorded that their wedding ceremony was held "at Mr. Scarbor's" [28].

Addison Scarborough died in Butler County, Alabama sometime in the year 1868 at the age of about eighty-eight years [29]. Although he has no marker there, he is probably buried in cemetery adjoining the Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church, of which he remained a member until his death.

Mary Elizabeth Holmes and her husband, Jack Staggers, settled on the Scarborough farm after their marriage, probably initially living with her grandfather and aunt for the last two years of his life. Jack Staggers cultivated the Scarborough farm for the next eight years. In 1874, when the Butler County Probate Court appointed Coroner Jonas W. Jones as the administrator of Addison Scarborough's estate, he reported to the Court that he "*found that John N. Staggers in possession of the Land,*" upon which Jones "*immediately Rented to the said John N. Staggers the tillable lands belonging to the Estate*" for \$30 for the 1874 calendar year [30]. The 1870 federal census suggests that Addison's daughters, Nancy and Mary E. Morgan, lived in one house on their father's farm, while the Staggers lived in another [31].

Nancy M. Scarborough assumed some responsibility for the cultivation of her father's old farm after his death. On 15 March 1873, Nancy and John N. Staggers signed a promissory note to a Greenville mercantile firm for \$100 worth of supplies furnished them "*for the purpose of making a crop the present year*" [32]. The following year, on 23 May 1874, John N. Staggers signed a promissory note to a Greenville merchant for \$100, the value of "*necessary Provisions...received for the purpose of making a crop the present year.*" To guarantee his payment by October 1st, Staggers mortgaged a horse, a "*milch*" cow, and a two-horse wagon owned by him, as well as [33],

...the entire crop of every description now raising or may be raised by me on the farm I am now cultivating belong[ing] to Estate of A. Scarbrough [sic] in Butler Co.

Acting at the request of Addison's heirs, the Butler County Probate Court appointed Jonas W. Jones as the administrator of his estate in mid-1874. Jones advertised a sale of Scarborough's farm to be held at the courthouse in Greenville on 23 November 1874, but the sale was delayed until December 28th. On that day, David L. Milton bid \$675 for the land. The Probate Court confirmed the sale on 23 January 1875, but they approved a delay in approval of the final settlement until Jones could perfect the list of Addison's ten legal heirs, now scattered across a vast geographical area, ranging from Butler County, Alabama to south/central Texas. Jonas W. Jones signed the official sale of Addison Scarborough's old farm on 8 February 1876 [34].

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Georgia and Alabama Farms

Like most antebellum Southerners, Addison Scarborough supported his family by farming, raising large amounts of corn as sustenance for his family and livestock and cotton as his cash crop. The destruction of the early records of Burke County, Georgia prevents us from knowing much about his life there. We do know that by 1816, Addison owned a farm there on Dry Branch [1]. He presumably sold that property in 1819 prior to his emigration from Georgia.

Addison Scarborough arrived in Conecuh County, Alabama by October 1819, and in 1823 and 1825, he purchased a total of 160 acres of land near the Sepulga River in modern northwestern Escambia County [2]. Again, courthouse fires destroyed the early Conecuh records, so we have little knowledge of his planting operations during his first decade in Alabama. We do know that Addison owned no slaves in 1820, so he apparently grew his crops by his own labor and that of his two oldest sons, Simeon and Noah, aged fifteen and twelve in 1820 [3].

About 1828, Addison Scarborough moved his family due north to Snow Hill and settled on vacant government land on the Dallas/Wilcox county line. Between 1829 and 1834, he accumulated a plantation of 294 acres. Addison's farm lay about 1½ miles north of Old Snow Hill, which was about three or four miles northeast of modern Snow Hill [4]. Addison still apparently owned no slaves in 1830, but his older sons Simeon, Noah, and William all still lived on his farm during the early 1830s [5].

By 1840, Addison owned one adult female slave aged 36–55, and four young slaves, presumably the female's children: one male slave aged 10–24, one male under 10, and two females under 10. Four of the seventeen members of Addison's household worked in agriculture, presumably Addison, his sons Addison B. and Matthew, and one of the slaves. His son, Noah, lived in his own household nearby [6].

In 1849, possibly prompted by the emigration of Noah Scarborough from Snow Hill and the apparent death of his wife in the latter 1840s, Addison Scarborough sold his Snow Hill plantation on 30 August 1849 [7]. He left Snow Hill and moved eastward across the county line to his property on Duck Creek in Butler County. He had purchased this 241-acre tract on either side of the creek in 1836 [8]. It then lay in southwestern Butler County, but today Duck Creek forms the county line between Conecuh and Butler Counties. It is not clear why Addison originally bought this property, for he continued to live near Snow Hill for thirteen years after he bought it. His sons Simeon R. or William M. Scarborough may have lived on and farmed it during this period, as they are not found on the 1840 census and William is also missing from the 1850 census.

In December 1850, a government official valued Addison Scarborough's Duck Creek farm at \$320 and assessed his farming implements as worth \$130. The official reported that his farm included 50 acres of improved land and that his livestock holdings and 1849 farm production included [9]:

1850 Butler County, Alabama Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule												
Farm owner	Livestock as of 1 June 1850								1849 Farm Production			
	Horses	Asses/mules	Milch cows	Working oxen	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Bushels sweet potatoes	Value, slaughtered animals
A. Scarborough	3	1	12	--	15	--	20	450	300	4	100	120

In 1850, Addison still owned the same slave family that he had owned in 1840:

one female slave aged 47	one male slave aged 23	one male slave aged 20
one female slave aged 17	one female slave aged 11	

with the enslaved people recorded as all having a black complexion [10].

Addison did not remain on his Duck Creek farm for long, for in 1851 he began accumulating land located several miles to the west and near Pigeon Creek. At the time, his new property lay in central Butler County, several miles east of the county seat of Greenville. Today, it lies near the Butler/Crenshaw county line. Addison moved onto his 240-acre Pigeon Creek farm by July 1853. By 1860, five of Addison's sons had moved to Texas or Louisiana. This left only five children nearby, including James, who resided in neighboring Lowndes County, Addison B., Amelia Norris, and Mary E. Morgan, all of whom lived nearby in Butler County, and his single daughter, Nancy, who lived with him and his orphaned granddaughter in 1860.

Thus, by 1860, Addison had enslaved workers and hired help, plus himself, to work his farm. He had two slave houses on his farm, but the slaves living on his farm do not match those with him in 1840 and 1850. In 1860, he owned enslaved males aged 50, 30, 22, 3, and 1, and one female aged 19, all valued at \$7000 [11]. There are no records of Addison buying or selling any slaves during his lifetime, so the enslaved people belonging to Addison and his son, Addison B. Scarborough, may have lived back and forth between their two farms.

Primitive Baptists

Addison Scarborough was a staunch Primitive Baptist, and his strong religious views give us a strong indication that he is the son of Baptist minister [Elder Shadrack Scarborough](#). Addison witnessed the turmoil and strife among the Baptists during the first several decades of the nineteenth century as the missionary fervor spread across the country. The issue caused Baptist churches to reexamine their ideologies and decide what path to follow, culminating in the 1830s with the dissolution of many churches and associations and their reformation with anti-mission covenants.

Addison Scarborough passed his religious views down to his children and grandchildren, who took them along as they migrated westward into Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. Addison's great-great-great grandson Woodrow W. Hudson Jr. (my father) served as pastor of Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana for fifty-five years, from 1961 until the church dissolved in 2016. Every generation between Addison Scarborough and Woodrow Hudson Jr. belonged to the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church [1].



Baptist Divisions: Missionaries vs. Hardshells

Beginning in the early 1800s, an issue developed among the Baptist denomination in America that eventually ripped it apart. The divisive matter revolved around the question of *missions* and benevolent organizations such as missionary, temperance, ladies' aid, and Bible societies, theological seminaries, and Sunday schools: should the churches support them or not? The issue festered among Baptist churches along the eastern seaboard between the early 1810s and the 1830s, and Baptist pioneers brought the dilemma with them into Alabama and Mississippi during the early days of those states. As the cause of missions lingered and rapidly spread, some churches became openly anti- or pro-mission, while others attempted to evade the issue for as long as possible. The side-stepping ended with the October 1827 meeting of the Kehukee Baptist Association held in Halifax County, North Carolina. That association unanimously resolved that

...we discard all Missionary Societies, Bible Societies and Theological Seminaries, and the practices heretofore resorted to for their support, in begging money from the public; and if any persons should be among us, as agents of any of said societies, we hereafter discountenance them in those practices; and if under a character of a minister of the gospel, we will not invite them into our pulpits; believing these societies and institutions to be the inventions of men, and not warranted from the word of God. We further do unanimously agree that should any of the members of our churches join the fraternity of Masons, or, being members, continue to visit the lodges and parades,

we will not invite them to preach in our pulpits, believing them to be guilty of such practices; and we declare non-fellowship with them and such practices altogether.

In September 1832, the Baltimore Baptist Association convened at Black Rock Church in Maryland and adopted a resolution similar to Kehukee's. These decisive stands on the issue of missions reverberated across the South, and Baptist churches throughout the region began to wrestle with this controversial issue [2].

Despite the differences between the missionary and the anti-missionary factions in the Alabama Baptist associations, the two groups continued to meet together each fall for their associational meeting and basically tolerated each other until the mid-1830s. As the missionary system gradually grew in importance in the Alabama associations, and as support grew for the accompanying Bible, Tract, and Temperance Societies, and support of theological seminaries, the anti-missionary Baptists could remain silent no longer. By the mid-1830s, many anti-mission churches began to insist upon declarations of non-fellowship with the missionary cause, which the pro-mission factions ardently resisted. Finally, ready to end the period of discord and division, the anti-mission churches began the process of withdrawing and forming their own anti-mission associations, since in most of the associations, the pro-mission supporters held a slim majority [3].

Baptist churches in south/central Alabama primarily belonged to the Bethlehem and Alabama Baptist Associations. The Bethlehem Baptist Association had experienced minor conflict over missions beginning in 1827, but at the 1836 associational meeting, the Association took a decisive stand on the issue. A majority of the messengers (or delegates) present approved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approbate the course pursued by the A. and F. Bible Society, and recommend it to the churches composing this body, as a subject worthy of their consideration and regard. And in the event of their contributing for the promotion of its objects, such contributions may be sent by their delegates to the next annual meeting of this body. And be it further resolved, That as individuals, we will contribute to the support of the Society, and brother Travis be appointed to receive all moneys so contributed for the objects intended, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society...

In response to this resolution and to the creation of the Association's Domestic Mission Society that year, many anti-mission churches withdrew their membership from the Bethlehem Association at that September 1836 meeting [4].

The Alabama Baptist Association had organized in south/central Alabama in December 1819, and they began experiencing conflict over the missionary issue beginning in 1822. Only one church that year expressed support for missions, with the majority instead deciding to promote itinerant preaching within the association. Most churches reiterated this stance in 1824. Then in 1828,

Breast Work Church at Fort Dale, Butler County, presented this resolution written by her pastor, Elder William Jones:

Breast Work Church, petitioned in her letter, that this association take into consideration the propriety or impropriety, and make decision thereon, of a declaration made by that church, declaring an uncommunion fellowship with the Baptist State Conventions–Theological Schools–Sunday Schools–BIBLE SOCIETIES–Tract Societies, and all churches that hold members of such societies in fellowship with them.

It appears that Breast Work Church had attempted to prompt the Alabama Association to follow the lead taken by the Kehukee Association in North Carolina the previous year, but the Alabama Baptists proved hesitant and not quite ready to decisively deal with this explosive issue. After a short debate, the association tabled the matter in an attempt to maintain harmony [5].

Despite the failure of the Alabama Baptist Association to approve her resolution, Breast Work Church had ignited a spark that continued to burn for the next decade, particularly in her surrounding region. Pigeon Creek Church, located a few miles to the east of Fort Dale in central Butler County, reported an extended “*disunion*” with Breast Work Church over their resolution. On 5 September 1829, the Pigeon Creek Church sent a committee to the association to discuss the issue. When that proved unsuccessful, on 3 April 1830, Pigeon Creek unanimously agreed to “*labour [sic] for a reconciliation*”, and they agreed to send a delegation to visit Breast Work Church. On May 1st, the delegation reported that “*they obtained not the least degree of satisfaction from the Church at Fort Dale.*” To assist them, Pigeon Creek appealed to three other nearby churches for help in settling the difficulty. Together with members of these three churches, Pigeon Creek sent its own delegation to Breast Work Church the last Sunday in June for the purpose of finding a resolution to the conflict. At that meeting, Pigeon Creek’s delegation reported that

...after a very tedious investigation and hearing their declaration found it different from what we expected and their acknowledgments that it was not set up against any baptist [sic] Church nor an individual member thereof which gave satisfaction to the Churches.

Although on the surface, Breast Work and Pigeon Creek appear to have resolved their differences, the issue continued to fester within the Alabama Association [6].

By the latter 1830s, the Alabama Baptist Association had the largest membership of any religious organization in the state. Each year, discussions concerning the missionary system received more focus from the association. In 1838, the anti-mission churches in the association had Elder Luke Haney of Union Church in Autauga County to write a circular letter to the Alabama Association speaking against formal education for ministers and the missionary system. When a majority of the Associational delegates rejected Elder Haney’s letter at the associational meeting in October 1838, the Alabama Baptist Association finally divided over the issue, with seventeen

churches withdrawing their membership in the association. On December 7th, these churches plus one unaffiliated church met at Breast Work Church in Fort Dale, Butler County, and constituted a new association:

Whereas, we, the Baptist Churches of Christ, in the State of Alabama, having for many years enjoyed peace and harmony, as members of the Alabama Baptist Association, but finding that we cannot now enjoy, nor maintain that harmony which has so long existed among us as a body, and believing that many of the members of the Association, have departed from their former principles by becoming members of the Missionary and other societies tributary thereto: therefore, we the above named churches, believing it to be a duty we owe God, and our posterity, to withdraw from the Alabama Baptist Association; and in order to maintain and keep up the union which has heretofore existed, we therefore, having met for that purpose...

The association adopted the Articles of Faith, Constitution, and Rules of Decorum of the Alabama Baptist Association, and then a presbytery of nine “...ordained Ministers of the Gospel of the order of the Primitive Baptist” inspected the documents. They deemed the documents as orthodox and announced the churches “...an Association by the name of The Ebenezer Baptist Association” [7].

During the latter 1830s and early 1840s, most Baptist associations throughout Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee experienced divisions over the missionary system similar to the one that occurred with the Alabama Baptist Association, and soon Primitive Baptist associations formed throughout this region. These Baptists became known as “Old School,” “Hardshell,” “New Test,” and more formally, “Primitive” Baptists [8]. An historian wrote in 1916 that

The Hardshells did not believe in Sunday Schools, and many here have heard their ministers say that they would rather see their children hunting rabbits on Sunday than attending Sunday Schools. They believed in predestination and fore-ordination, and did not believe in the freedom of the will... The Hardshells would wash feet [and] shout... They had no educated ministry, nor did they believe in any. They opposed Missions and would discharge any preacher who would ask for money, or take up any collection. The members voluntarily contributed. They were honest and upright... [9].

Although they initially divided over the missionary system, soon significant doctrinal differences further divided the Primitive and Missionary Baptists. While the doctrine of the Missionary Baptists, soon known as Southern Baptists, evolved rapidly over the next century, Primitive Baptist beliefs and practices have remained almost identical to those practiced by Baptists back into the 1700s.

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Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church

We have no information on Addison Scarborough's membership in a Baptist church in Georgia, but it seems likely that he joined while a resident of Burke County. Similarly, there is no known record of his belonging to a church in the Conecuh County region of Alabama, where he resided between 1819 and about 1828. Soon after Addison's arrival at Snow Hill, he probably helped form the Bethsaida Baptist Church. Although the original church minutes do not exist, a church history written in the mid-1900s states that local citizens constituted the church in 1831.

Bethsaida Baptist Church applied for membership in the Bethlehem Baptist Association at its associational meeting held at Fellowship Church in Wilcox County from September 24th until 27th, 1831. She then had seventeen members but no preacher. By 1832, J. A. Butler served as pastor of Bethsaida, and in 1834 and 1835, Thomas Trowell served as the minister. The church's membership held at nineteen between 1832 and 1834, then increased to twenty for 1835–1836. Elder Robert Warren represented Bethsaida Baptist Church at the Bethlehem Associational Meeting beginning 24 September 1836. Along with other anti-mission churches, Bethsaida applied for letters of dismissal from the association [10].

After remaining an independent church for two years, in 1838 Bethsaida Baptist Church selected Addison Scarborough, James Griffin, and Martin B. Lee as their delegates to an organizational meeting held that December. His selection indicates that Scarborough probably served the church as a deacon, and he had likely belonged to the church since its formation in 1831. Along with the delegates from seventeen other churches in Wilcox, Butler, Dallas, Autauga, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties, most of whom withdrew from the Alabama and Bethlehem Associations in the previous few years, Scarborough, Griffin, and Lee attended the organizational meeting of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association at Fort Dale in Butler County beginning on 7 December 1838. The churches who established the Ebenezer Association that year represented a total of 927 members.

Addison Scarborough again represented Bethsaida Church at the Ebenezer Associational Meeting in 1843, this one held at the Bethel Meeting House in Montgomery County between September 29th and October 2nd. When she joined the Ebenezer Association, Bethsaida had 35 members, by 1843, she had 40 members, and by 1846, 46 members [11].

An early historian of the Snow Hill region, W. B. Palmer, wrote that Bethsaida's first church building

The first church built by the Hardshells was...a 'one pen log hut' with a dirt floor, with pine logs split and run through the sides of the building for seats.... The pulpit was made of a log of suitable

length and 'stood on end....' It is stated that some of the early settlers, whose descendants rank high in the social and business world, went barefooted to church.... An old negro, Sarah Sanders... said she heard 'they went in their stocking feet to church.' Most of the citizens in this section were Hardshells...they would often preach under 'bush arbors' during the days when the little log hut (the first church) was used for religious worship.

Palmer also states that within a few years, the church grew and there was a need for a larger building [12]. In 1842 or 1843, Addison Scarborough paid \$350 to Thomas and Jane Hughes for a 40-acre tract of land located about 2.25 miles south of his Snow Hill farm [13]. The tract adjoined the village of Snow Hill, and he appears to have made this purchase with the intent to donate the property to his church for a new building to replace the log hut described by Palmer. Scarborough deeded 3.5 acres of this tract to the deacons of Bethsaida on 25 October 1845:

...I Addison Scarbrough [sic]... for & in consideration of the great Interest that I feel in the promotion and advancement of Christs [sic] Church and for the further interest that I have in aiding and building suitable houses to worship the God of Heaven in do & in consideration of the above Interest give grant and convey unto James Griffin Martin B. Lee & Eaton Lee the Deacons of the Bethsaida Baptist Church (of the primitive order) and to them in the Office of Deacons in said Church the following described tract or parcel of land... which will include the spring and contain three and a half acres more or less. To have and to hold the same for the use of the said Baptist Church aforesaid for and during the time that said Church shall continue to be a Baptist Church of the primitive faith or in other words so long as she the said Church as before described continues to be orthodox and remain on the said premises above described. And I the said Addison Scarbrough [sic] do warrant and defend the same to be unemcumbered [sic]. It is hereby expressly understood by the parties that should the Bethsaida Baptist Church change her faith and become hetrodox [sic] then in that case this Deed shall be null & void to all intents and purposes and the said Lands shall in such case revert back to me again as though the same had never been conveyed but should the said Church aforesaid [remain] orthodox in the faith [then] this conveyance or Deed shall be as a fee simple title in & to the before described premises but if the said Church should think proper to remove from the said premises then this Deed is void and of no effect or if the said Church should ever be dissolved [sic] then in that case the Deed or Conveyance shall be null & void....

The deed indicates Addison's strong feelings and beliefs towards his Primitive Baptist faith [14]. The church did build a meeting house on the land Addison donated to them, for in January 1849, he sold to Edmund Hobdy the 40 acres he purchased of Thomas and Jane Hughes [15],

...excepting however three acres... which I have already conveyed away in a former deed to the Deacons of Bethsaida Baptist Church which said church has caused a building to be erected thereon for to worship almighty god [sic] in, which conveyance was to hold good and be valid against me and my assigns, so long as said church should continue to worship there under her present Faith, and in case said Baptist Church should see proper to remove from off the three acres... or become Heterodox in the Faith, she now holds or should be dissolved then in such case or either one... three acres of land should rebut [sic] back again to me... I convey to Edmund Hobdy... all my claim right or title, which I may, or could have in and to the said Three acres of land...

According to Palmer, James Thugpen constructed the new church building on the land Scarborough gave the church, and the frame structure still stood in 1916. Both black and white people attended the services, the blacks usually being slaves of the white members. After a while, the church again decided that they needed a new church building. They gave or sold the second one to the citizens, who used it as a schoolhouse for many years, and later it served as the meeting place for a black Methodist Church [16].

In 1847, during the midst of the 1845–1848 drought, a large group of Snow Hill families decided to emigrate from the region and move west in search of better farmland. Most of those who moved had close ties to Bethsaida Church, including Addison's son, Noah Scarborough, deacons Martin B. and Eaton Lee, and the Albritton and Gulley families. Those leaving reduced the church's membership by nearly 25%, with ten of the forty-six members of Bethsaida receiving letters of dismissal in 1847 [17].

The departure of Bethsaida Church's core group of young members precipitated a general exodus from the Snow Hill region between 1847 and 1852. After residing there for twenty-one years, Addison Scarborough sold his farm on the border of Wilcox and Dallas Counties to Bethsaida Church's pastor, Elder John A. Lee, on 30 August 1849 [18]. Addison's neighbors, Richard and Sarah Fowler, also early Bethsaida members, sold their Snow Hill farm on 13 November 1850 and followed their daughters to Louisiana [19].

Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church remained an active church through 1861, but the effects of the Civil War and its aftermath resulted in regional population shifts. Between 1862 and 1867, Bethsaida sent no delegates to the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association. Also during this period, a local Missionary Baptist church enticed many of Bethsaida's members to regularly worship with them. Since Elder John A. Lee allowed this, the Ebenezer Association reportedly brought charges against him, although he died of measles before the resolution of the matter [20]. At the 1867 Associational Meeting, the Ebenezer Association withdrew its membership from Bethsaida Church for "*Heterdox Principles and failing to represent themselves in the Association*" [21]. Bethsaida soon became Missionary Baptist Church, which it remains today.



Friendship Primitive Baptist Church

After leaving Snow Hill during the winter of 1849/1850, Addison moved to his property on Duck Creek in what was then southwestern Butler County, Alabama (today Duck Creek forms the border between Butler and Conecuh Counties). The farm lay on either side of Duck Creek, and it was about twenty-seven miles due south of his old farm near Snow Hill.

Addison Scarborough moved his church membership from Bethsaida Church in Snow Hill to Friendship Primitive Baptist Church in Butler County in the spring of 1850. Friendship Church had formed in 1837 as an “arm” of Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church in west/central Butler County. Mount Zion Church was formerly the Pigeon Creek Baptist Church before that church’s dissolution over the mission question in 1832. The Friendship Church’s minutes indicate that on 10 March 1850,

...The church went in to conferance [conference] and received brother Aderson [sic] Scarborough by letter and Sister Amelia Norris by letter...

Amelia Norris was Addison’s daughter, [Amelia C. Scarborough](#), born about 1827 [22]. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church had experienced much strife in the few years before Scarborough joined. The church sent no delegates to the Ebenezer Associational Meeting in 1845, 1846, or 1847. At the church conference held on 9 September 1848, the church

...Agreed to send on to the Association for A presbatterry [presbytery] to desolve [dissolve] the church as soon as they can convenantly [conveniently] can...

Clearly Friendship Church did not dissolve in 1848, but the problems apparently lingered. Jesse M. Armstrong represented Friendship at the associational meeting in 1848, and in 1849, he and two others served as Friendship’s delegates. Friendship had a membership of twelve that year [23].

Along with Addison and Amelia, nine others joined Friendship Church in 1849–1850, bringing the church’s membership to nineteen. The church selected Addison as one of their delegates to the Ebenezer Association Meeting held at the Cool Spring Meeting House in Lowndes County between October 4th and 7th, 1850. The Association appointed Addison Scarborough and Jesse M. Armstrong from Friendship Church to serve as Ebenezer’s delegates to the Antioch Association Meeting held at Ebenezer Church in Butler County later that month. The Association also appointed Scarborough and Armstrong as Ebenezer’s delegates to the Conecuh River Association held at Consolation Church in Butler County the following weekend. Addison Scarborough again represented Friendship Church as delegate to the Ebenezer Associational Meeting in 1851 and 1852. The 1851 meeting convened from October 3rd through 6th at the Bethel Church in

Montgomery County, whereas the 1852 meeting convened between October 1st through 4th at Antioch Church in Dallas County.

Friendship Church's membership had declined to twelve by 1852, and the church sent no delegates to the Ebenezer Associational Meeting in either 1853 or 1854 [24]. During this period, many of the church's most influential members switched their membership to Friendship's mother church, Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church. Those who switched their membership to Mount Zion included the Friendship Church's pastors, Elder William Thomas and Elder James Norman, and the church clerk, Jesse M. Armstrong, who lived near Addison Scarborough in 1850. Although Addison's membership remained at Friendship through 1855, he had moved from his Duck Creek farm onto a new one near Mount Zion Church by early 1853. Finally, at a conference of Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church held on 12 May 1855,

...By the request of Friendship Church we appoint Brethren John Wallace, Ezra Miller and Daniel McQueen to assist them in a difficulty existing in that church....

Friendship Primitive Baptist Church finally dissolved soon after this, presumably granting Addison Scarborough dismissal by letter [25].



Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church

Although Mount Zion Primitive Baptist was formally constituted in 1834, the church had actually existed in the same location as the Pigeon Creek Baptist Church since 1823. The former church had experienced conflict over the issue of missions, and this eventually resulted in her dissolution and reformation as Mount Zion Church.

Addison Scarborough began accumulating land in Butler County on Pigeon Creek just about three miles southeast of Mount Zion Church just two years after leaving Snow Hill. His new farm was about twenty-five miles northwest of his previous one, then in central Butler County. Today, it lies just two miles west of the Crenshaw County line and on Highway 10 from Greenville to Luverne.

The continuing problems in the Friendship Church may have convinced Addison to leave Duck Creek and purchase his Pigeon Creek farm. He sold his Duck Creek farm on 5 May 1855, just one week before Mount Zion Church agreed to assist Friendship with her "*difficulty*" which led to her final dissolution [26]. Although the timing could be a mere coincidence, it does appear that the problems and eventual dissolution of Friendship Primitive Baptist Church affected Addison's choice of residence.

On Saturday, 8 December 1855, Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church

...receved [sic] Brother Addison Scarborough By leter [sic]...,

bringing the church membership to thirty-two members. Addison never served Mount Zion as a delegate to the association as he had at Friendship, perhaps due to his advanced age. A loose, undated membership list of Mount Zion Church is in the back cover of Volume 1 of the minutes, and it contains the name of "Addison Scarbor." The final entry in the Mount Zion Church minutes involving Addison Scarborough relates events at a church conference on Saturday, 10 August 1861:

Sweate [sic] Water Church cold [called] on Mount Zion Church for help to visit Brestworke [sic] Church to labor with her for departing from the Decleration [declaration] of the association to wit Elder G. Boyett, Brethin [Brethren] Adison [sic] Scarbrough [sic], John Wallace as helps [sic] to settle the difical [difficulty]...

This indicates that at 81 years of age, Addison was still active in the affairs of his church. Although his name is not found in the minutes after this, Addison Scarborough did not withdraw from the church and so remained a member until his death [27].

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Early Scarboroughs in England & Virginia

Vikings from the Scandinavian countries began raiding England in 793 CE when they sacked Lindisfarne Abbey, and for several centuries, they posed a constant threat to the eastern shores of England. Viking armies succeeded in conquering most of the English kingdoms, including East Anglia, Northumberland, and Mercia. Only Wessex managed to defeat the Viking threat. The Vikings lent many aspects of their culture to England, including the introduction of many Old Norse words into the modern English language and place names along the eastern coast. Moreover, for several centuries, Viking soldiers married local Anglo-Saxon women, thus introducing Scandinavian DNA into the local English bloodlines.

The modern city of Scarborough, located along England's eastern coastline in North Yorkshire, claims that Icelandic Viking raider Thorgils Skardi (or Skarði) "*set up the fort called Skardaborg*" on the location of an old Roman signal station about 966 CE. Although rival Vikings soon burned the settlement, King Henry II had a stone castle erected on the site, with Scarborough Castle receiving royal charters in 1155 and 1163. Part of the castle still stands today, surrounded by the town of Scarborough. However, most of the later Scarboroughs in England lived further south at North Walsham in County Norfolk, and most Scarboroughs in the United States descend from these North Walsham Scarboroughs [1].

It appears that most Scarboroughs in the southern United States descend from Henry Scarburg, who was baptized at North Walsham on 21 September 1565 and died there on 24 August 1617. Henry's sons Edmund and Samuel emigrated to Virginia and appear to be the progenitors of most southern Scarboroughs [2].

A native of North Walsham, Samuel "Scarburgh" (4 Nov 1593–20 April 1655) was admitted to Caius College, Cambridge on 3 November 1610 and received his B.A. degree in 1614. He reportedly emigrated to Virginia around 1620 with his brother, Edmund, but he soon returned to England. Samuel's son, William Scarborough arrived in Surry County, Virginia by December 1656, where he married Naomi (Amy) Davis Holdsworth and had several children. In 1675, the Virginia frontier suffered severely from Indian depredations. Although the General Assembly had raised an army, Royal Gov. Sir William Berkeley ordered them to disband. Nathaniel Bacon raised a volunteer militia and applied for a commission, but Berkeley hedged while he argued with the General Assembly.

In the meantime, Bacon led his army against the Indians, winning several skirmishes with them. As the result of acting without Berkeley's royal approval, he labeled Bacon and his men traitors and rebels, leading to several months of conflict between Gov. Berkeley and Bacon's men.

The rebels marched on the capital at Jamestown and burned it to the ground on 19 September 1676. Bacon's men outnumbered Berkeley's forces, and so he fled across the river to the Eastern Shore. Bacon died the next month, and the rebellion faltered.

Edmund Scarborough and his nephew, William Scarborough served as leaders in Bacon's army, thus joining in the earliest governmental insurrection in the British Colonies, Bacon's Rebellion. Berkeley charged the leaders of the rebellion with treason, and he seized their property and condemned twenty-three leaders to die. Although the investigative committee sent by King Charles II recommended pardons for all of the condemned men, Berkeley wanted revenge. He refused to receive the king's messengers until after he had tried, convicted, and executed the rebellion's leaders. Although Edmund Scarborough received a mere fine, Gov. Berkeley ordered William Scarborough hanged on 16 March 1677 for his participation in the rebellion. The governor also had Scarborough's estate confiscated [3].

William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion left an extensive progeny that spread across much of North America over the subsequent centuries. Although we cannot conclusively document the father of our Addison Scarborough, it appears that he is the son of [Elder Shadrack Scarborough](#). According to the 1957 work of Mrs. Jewel Davis Scarborough, this makes Addison the great-great-great grandson of William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion [4].

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Addison Scarborough's Ancestry

No known documentation proves the identity of Addison Scarborough's father. The primary roadblock in obtaining proof of Addison's parents is the destruction of the early records of Burke County, Georgia, where many Scarborougs from eastern North Carolina migrated after the Revolutionary War.

The available records point towards our Addison Scarborough being the grandson of David Scarborough (c1720–1774), who moved from Southampton County, Virginia to Edgecombe County, North Carolina about 1758. David had several sons, and several circumstantial indications suggest that Addison is a son of David's son, [Elder Shadrack Scarborough](#) (1755/1758–1818).

I emphasize that this hypothesis is not by any means documented or conclusive, and I make no definitive claims that it is correct. However, this collection of several pieces of circumstantial evidence indicates that our Addison Scarborough *may be* the son of Elder Shadrack Scarborough:

1. **Location:** Our Addison Scarborough is undoubtedly the single man by this name who registered in 1803/1804 for the land lottery as a resident of Burke County, Georgia. Burke saw an influx of Scarborougs in the latter 1780s and 1790s, when David Scarborough's sons, grandsons, and other relatives migrated from Edgecombe County, North Carolina to Georgia. The fact that Addison lived in this area alone suggests that he belongs to this family.
2. **1805 Georgia Land Lottery:** In 1803/1804, residents of Georgia registered for the statewide lottery intended to distribute the lands obtained from the Creek peoples in 1802. Ten Scarborough men registered for the lottery from Burke County, including "*Adison Scarborough*," who was single, and Shadrack Scarborough, who was a married man when they registered for the lottery. The land lottery commissioners assigned each registrant a registration number, with Addison assigned #74 and Shadrack, #76. The numbers represented the order in which the name was recorded within a specific letter group, and apparently have no further meaning. However, no other Scarborougs had numbers this close together, and one cannot help but wonder if it indicates that Addison and Shadrack registered for the lottery at the same time [1].
3. **Primitive Baptist Connection:** Shadrack Scarborough is documented as a Baptist minister, the second minister of the Skull Creek Baptist Church. When Baptists divided over the question of missions in the 1830s, this church became a Primitive Baptist Church. This suggests a connection between Shadrack Scarborough's religious beliefs and the anti-mission sentiment that evolved into the Primitive Baptist beliefs of the latter 1820s and 1830s. Records show that

Addison Scarborough was staunch Primitive Baptist, remaining active in his church well into his 80s. Moreover, he passed his strong Primitive Baptist faith down to subsequent generations into the twenty-first century.

4. **Neighbors in Burke County, Georgia:** In 1816 our Addison Scarborough owned land that adjoined the farm of John Vickers, deceased. In this deed, Vickers' heirs sold land to his widow, Penelope. Vickers' daughter, Celia, was listed as the wife of Noah Stringer. Noah and Celia Stringer are the parents of Nancy Stringer Scarborough, wife of Allen Scarborough, the son of Major James Scarborough and the grandson of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina [2].
5. **Similarity of Given Names:** Our Addison Scarborough named his second son "*Noah Lewis Scarborough*." Although "*Lewis*" is a Scarborough family name from back in Virginia, "*Noah*" is a somewhat unusual given name during this period. However, it appears at least twice in the family of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina:
 - David's son Major Addison Scarborough (c1755–1831) had a son named "*Noah*" who moved to Pulaski and Houston Counties Georgia.
 - David's son Major James Scarborough had a son, Allen, and one of Allen's sons was named "*Noah*." This Noah Scarborough moved from Pulaski County, Georgia to southern Mississippi, and later to southern Louisiana.

Both of the names "*Addison*" and "*Noah*" are unusual, yet both are names used in the family of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina as well as in our Addison Scarborough's family. Moreover, our Addison Scarborough named his sons "*William*," "*David*," and "*James*," all names found in every generation of the descendants of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

Although this evidence is circumstantial, it does suggest that our Addison Scarborough has a connection to the family of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Below are brief descriptions of some of these people to whom it appears our Addison Scarborough is related:

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David Scarborough (c1720–1774)

David Scarborough was born in Isle of Wight County, Virginia (now Southampton County) in about 1720. A standard Scarborough work published in 1957 identifies David as the great-grandson of [William Scarborough](#), hanged by Virginia Gov. Berkeley on 16 March 1676/77 for his participation in Bacon's Rebellion [3]. While most have accepted the 1957 work as documented information, a recent analysis of the early records brings the precise connection between David of Edgecombe County, North Carolina and William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion into question. Thus, a modern researcher needs to reevaluate the records of Surry County, Virginia to verify the connections claimed by Mrs. Scarborough in her 1957 work [4].

David Scarborough immigrated from Southampton County, Virginia to Edgecombe County, North Carolina in about 1758 [5]. On 17 April 1762, David bought 100 acres of land on Town Creek [6], and on 12 February 1771, he bought an additional 150 acres on the south side of Beaver Dam Swamp [7]. David wrote his will in November 1773 (this transcription retains the arcane spellings of the original document):

November 20, 1773

*I David Scarborough Lend all my Houses and Chattles and all my Eastate that should be Left after all my Dets is Pad to my loving Wife Sarah Scarborough then During hir life or Wooder hood accept She Wast it an then and Mae be Lawful for any one of my sons to take it and take Care of it finding hir a liven as long as She Remaines a Widdow at her Marredge or Death then my Land to be Equely Defided between my two youngest sons Joel Scarborough the Plantasion Part and Labe Scarborough the Woddlen hlf and they no more of my living but two Jams Scarborough and Tabithey Scarborough and Samuel Scarborough and Addorson Scarborough and Shadrach Scarborough and Obod** [Obediah] Scarborough and Saley Scarborough and Every thing that Can be found belonging to my a State to be Equily Devieded between these Children. Sind seald and Dellivererd in the Presents of us*

David Scar borough

David Scarborough died the following summer. His will was filed with the Edgecombe County Court in July 1774 [8].

Of David's sons, the children of Major James Scarborough [9], Samuel Scarborough [10], and Major Addison Scarborough [11] are known, and our Addison is not the son of any of them. We have no indication of any connection of Addison to Lemuel or Joel Scarborough, who as David's youngest sons, are probably too young to have fathered our Addison [12]. Obediah Scarborough disappears and presumably died young. Other than a possible illegitimate son of one of David

Scarborough's unmarried daughters, this leaves only Shadrack Scarborough as a reasonable possibility as the father of our Addison.

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Shadrack Scarborough
(1755/1760–1818)

David's son Shadrack Scarborough was probably born between 1755 and 1760, either in Virginia or very soon after his parents arrived in North Carolina. On 5 August 1778, he purchased 133½ acres of land on the south side of Town Creek in Edgecombe County, North Carolina from Thomas Davis for £108 proclamation money [13]. On the same day, Shadrack witnessed another land sale by Thomas Davis [14].

Shadrack Scarborough enlisted in December 1779 in the North Carolina Continental Line in support of the Whig or Patriot cause against the British and Loyalists. He served as an ensign in a company commanded by Captain Fred Bell, belonging to the regiment commanded by Colonel John Shephard. His unit went to Charleston and participated in the siege, serving until April 1780 [15].

In April 1781, Shadrack and his brother Samuel enlisted in Colonel Abraham Shepard's 10th Regiment, North Carolina Continental Line. Shadrack served in Captain Hall's company, and he received a discharge on 12 April 1782 [16]. Shadrack Scarborough received payment for his services in the North Carolina Continental Line in 1783 and 1784 [17].

On 26 September 1786, Henrietto Davis Brown sold 133½ acres of land "*on the South side of Town creek*" in Edgecombe County, North Carolina that adjoined "*Shadrach Scarboroughts corner*" [18]. Although Shadrack continued to own his 133½-acre tract on the south side of Town Creek property for another two decades, he had already emigrated from Edgecombe County by mid-1784. Either his elderly widowed mother or another relative may have resided on the tract during this period. On 3 March 1798, Solomon Forehand of Edgecombe County wrote his will, leaving to his son, Jordan Forehand, "*all my land that lies on the road where Shadrach [sic] Scarborough formily [sic] lived*" [19]. On 19 December 1807, as a resident of the "*State of Georgia Burk [sic] County,*" Shadrack Scarborough sold his land on Town Creek to Jonathan Gardner Jr. for "*two hundred silver dollars*" [20].

By mid-1784, Shadrack Scarborough had joined the general post-Revolutionary War Scarborough immigration into Burke County, Georgia. He petitioned the Burke County Court of Justices for a land grant, and on 6 July 1784, they issued him a warrant for survey of a 250-acre

tract on Dukes Pond near the land of Benjamin Richardson. The survey failed to complete the survey, perhaps an indication that Scarborough had returned briefly to North Carolina. On 5 September 1785, the Burke County Land Court ordered his warrant *“renewed for the term of Six Months”* [21]. The surveyor completed his work on 26 October 1785, showing a 250-acre tract for Scarborough on Dukes Pond that adjoined Richardson’s line to the southeast [22]. The state of Georgia issued Scarborough a grant for the land in March 1787 [23].

Due to a series of courthouse fires that destroyed all early records of Burke County, we know little else of Shadrack Scarborough’s life in Georgia. In 1795, *“Shads. Scarborough”* signed a Burke County petition protesting the Yazoo Land fraud made by Georgia’s corrupt governor [24]. In January 1799, Shadrack Scarborough served as the lieutenant of the Burke County Volunteer Light Infantry Company, attached to the 1st Battalion of 2nd Regiment, Burke County Militia. Scarborough served under Captain Samuel Bird. On 20 May 1801, Shadrack succeeded Bird as captain [25]. Shadrack Scarborough resided in Burke County when he registered for the Georgia Land Lottery in 1803/1804, apparently registering along with our Addison Scarborough [26].

During the summer of 1809, Shadrack Scarborough appraised the estate of Elizabeth Banks in Bulloch County [27]. It appears that Shadrack’s land lay near the border between Burke and Bulloch Counties, for his brother, Samuel, lived in Bulloch. Samuel Scarborough wrote his will on 13 December 1809, and in it he expressed apparent reservations about his wife’s ability to handle his affairs after his demise, writing,

...and if my wife Should make way with my property in an unlawful manner or not for the support of my family desire that Aaron Bennet and Shadrach Scarborough will take the Said Estate into their Care and dispose of it in that which they shall think most to the advantage of the said family...

Samuel named Aaron Bennett and Shadrack Scarborough *“which I authorize and request to be Executors”* of his will. Unusually, he had his wife, Elizabeth, sign the will at the time he wrote it, saying, *“I do acknowledge that the within will made by my dear husband Samuel Scarborough is to my Satisfaction”* [28].

Despite his activities in Bulloch County, Shadrack Scarborough remained a resident of Burke County during this period. He had letters waiting for him in the Waynesborough Post Office, the Burke County seat, in April 1811, April and October 1812, and January 1815 [29].

One strong connection between Shadrack Scarborough and our Addison Scarborough is their strong Baptist faith. The Skull Creek Baptist Church organized in 1804, then located in the portion of Bulloch County that became Emanuel County in 1812 and Jenkins County in 1905. Shadrack and his brother, Samuel Scarborough, both joined Skull Creek Church in 1804 or 1805. The church

apparently selected Shadrack and Samuel as deacons, and on 27 August 1805, they accepted five acres of land for the use of the church from Abraham Lane [30]. The church had called Shadrack and Samuel's nephew, Lawrence Scarborough, as its first pastor, but in 1807, Lawrence decided to emigrate from Georgia across the Creek nation into Mississippi Territory [31]. Upon his removal from the area, the Skull Creek Baptist Church called Shadrack Scarborough as their pastor, and

...while the sd. Church was under the pastoral care of Shadrack Scarborough the constitution was moved from Scull creek to Battle Branch in sd. County and was called Hebron Church...

Shadrack Scarborough served Skull Creek Church as pastor until his death in 1818 [32].

Shadrack Scarborough left a will and named Reddick Scarborough as his executor. The estate took at least a decade to settle, for in January 1827, Reddick Scarborough advertised for a sale to be held in early March 1827 of 250 acres of land that belonged to the Shadrack Scarborough estate [33]. Reddick Scarborough is unidentified, and he may have been Shadrack's son or his nephew. Reddick had served as the executor of Shadrack's brother, Lemuel Scarborough, in 1816–1817 [34]. The only other known record of Reddick Scarborough is that he had his mark and brand recorded in Bullock County on 16 June 1819, registering his mark as *"an over slope and under bit in each ear,"* and his brand as *"R.S."* [35].

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Major Addison Scarborough (c1755–1831)

Researchers have claimed various parentage for our Addison Scarborough (c1780–1868) over the past thirty years, and subsequent in-depth investigations have eventually disproven most of these theories. One of the more persistent claims involves the confusion of Major Addison Scarborough (c1755–1831), son of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, with our Addison. This mistake originally appeared in the work of Jewel Davis Scarborough. She states that David's son Addison was the Addison Scarborough living in Burke County, Georgia in 1805 [36]. However, the Burke County Addison was still single when he registered for the 1805 land lottery between May 1803 and 1 March 1804, whereas David's son Addison was then about 50 years old. David's son is undoubtedly the Major Addison Scarborough who arrived in Sumter District, South Carolina in the late 1770s and who remained there until his death in 1831 [37].

A second frequent hypothesis is that our Addison Scarborough was *"Addison Scarborough Jr.,"* the son of Major Addison Scarborough. After all, Major Addison was married by 1780 when his eldest son Henry was born, and the deeds of Sumter District, South Carolina indicate that Major

Addison did indeed have a son by this name. However, court records prove that Major Addison's son was actually named "*Addison L. Scarborough*" who lived in Marion District, South Carolina. According to census records, Addison L. Scarborough was born about 1799, and court records indicate he died in Marion County in 1851. Major Addison Scarborough's widow filed a suit against her stepchildren, and it gives detailed information about Major Addison Scarborough's heirs, conclusively proving that our Addison was not the son of Major Addison [38].

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Children of Addison Scarborough

Although Addison Scarborough married about 1804 and had a living wife for most of the next forty-five years, the name of his wife or wives is unknown. Census records from 1830 and 1840 indicate that she was born between 1780 and 1790. Based upon the pattern that their son, Noah, followed in naming his daughters, there is a strong possibility that Addison's wife was named "*Mary*." Addison's wife died by 1849, when he sold one of his plantations, and it does not appear that he remarried.

Addison Scarborough's estate proceedings between 1874 and 1876 in Butler County, Alabama give the names of his children who lived until then or their heirs [1]. By this time, several of his children had predeceased him, and census records from 1820–1850 suggest several additional children who may have died earlier without leaving heirs. The known and presumed children of Addison Scarborough include:

1. **Simeon R. Scarborough** [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876)
2. [Noah Lewis Scarborough](#) (c1808–1881/1882)
3. [female] **Scarborough** (1810/1815–1840/1874) married a Mr. Holmes
4. [female] **Scarborough** (1815/1820–1840/1874)
5. **William M. Scarborough** (c1817–aft. 12 Jan 1876)
6. [male] **Scarborough** (c1820–1830/1874)
7. **Nancy M. Scarborough** (c1820–aft. 1880) remained single
8. [Addison B. Scarborough](#) (c1822–17 Mar 1864)
9. [Amelia C. Scarborough](#) [Milly] (c1827–1880/1893) married Joseph N. Norris
10. **Matthew David Scarborough** [Matt] (24 Nov 1828–16 Dec 1880)
11. **James A. J. Scarborough** (17 May 1830–9 Dec 1895)
12. **Joseph L. Scarborough** (c1833–1870/1874)
13. [Mary E. Scarborough](#) [Mollie, Polly] (1833/1835–aft. 1900) married Thomas Morgan, William Carroll McElyea, and J. H. Smith.
14. [female] **Scarborough** (1835/1840–1840/1874) appears to have died young

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Brief Biographical Sketches of Addison Scarborough's Children

Despite the large number of primary source records that help document Addison Scarborough's life, none of them reveal any information on his wife. It is unclear if the woman he married about 1804 or 1805 was the mother of all of his children, or if he had multiple wives. The adult female in his 1840 household was aged 50–60, placing her birth between 1780 and 1790. This makes it biological possible that one woman could have given birth to his children born between about 1805 and the mid-1830s.

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1. Simeon R. Scarborough

Simeon R. Scarborough [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876) was born while his father lived in Burke County, Georgia. He married about 1830, probably in Wilcox County, Alabama, to Mary Emily/Eunice Moseley (c1811–aft. 1860), a native of South Carolina. In 1830, Simeon lived in his own household in Dallas County, Alabama adjoining that of his father. He was not listed as a head of household on the 1840 federal census, but in 1850, he lived with his family in Dallas County, where he worked as a carpenter.

About 1855, Simeon and his brother, Matthew D. Scarborough, moved their families to Leon County, Texas. In 1860, Simeon and Matthew lived with their families near Centerville, and Simeon worked as a mechanic. He owned a farm valued at \$400, with his personal estate valued at \$535. However, Simeon may have rented his farm, as he does not appear on Leon County tax assessments between 1859 and 1874.

Simeon R. Scarborough has not been located on the 1870 federal census, and this complicates knowing his whereabouts after 1860. His relatives back in Butler County, Alabama believed that he was still alive in mid-1874 when his father's estate proceedings began. Although they knew Matt D. Scarborough and Mary E. Morgan lived in Texas, the administrator reported to the Court that "*Sims Scarborough*" was an heir "*whose residence is unknown*" [1]. On 19 August 1875, Addison's administrator filed contradictory petitions before the Butler County Court. First, he again listed "*Sims Scarborough*" as one of Addison's heirs "*whose Residence is unknown...except that he is a non Resident of the State of Alabama.*" On the same day, in the final settlement of the estate, he listed "*The Heirs of Simeon Scarborough,*" his four surviving children, as heirs of their grandfather [2]. This presumably implies that Simeon R. Scarborough died about 1874–1875.

The families of the brothers Simeon and Noah remained in close contact over the years, even after they moved to separate locations in Louisiana and Texas. Immediately after the Civil War, one of Simeon's sons moved from Texas to Noah's residence in Louisiana and married his first cousin. In the 1880s, Simeon's youngest son moved from Texas and settled near Noah's family in eastern Union Parish, Louisiana.

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Known Children of Simeon R. Scarborough

The known children of Simeon R. Scarborough and Mary E. Moseley include:

1. **N. E. Scarborough** [female] (c1833/1834–1860/1876) left no heirs.
2. **Cynthia Elizabeth Scarborough** (c1837–aft. 12 Jan 1876)
3. **Eunice Ann Scarborough** [Annie, Unice] (12 Oct 1838–5 May 1920) married Andrew Jackson Simpson (17 June 1827–6 Sept 1882).
4. **Simeon R. Scarborough Jr.** (c1841–1860/1876) left no heirs.
5. **George Noah Scarborough** (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928) married his first cousin, Susan Malissa Scarborough (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937).
6. **Martha L. Scarborough** (c1846–1860/1876) left no heirs.
7. **John Charles Henry Scarborough** (3 Sept 1852–7 Mar 1922) married first an unknown woman and then to Miranda Elizabeth Carter [Bettie] (Jan 1852–aft. 1920).

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Known Grandchildren of Simeon R. Scarborough

1. **N. E. Scarborough** [female] (c1833/1834–1860/1876) left no heirs.
2. **Cynthia Elizabeth Scarborough** (c1837–aft. 19 Aug 1875) was still single on 19 August 1875, when she was listed as one of the four heirs of her father in the distribution of her grandfather's estate in Butler County, Alabama.
3. **Eunice Ann Scarborough** [Annie, Unice] (12 Oct 1838–5 May 1920) married on 14 January 1872 in Leon County, Texas to Andrew Jackson Simpson (17 June 1827–6 Sept 1882), a native of Baldwin County, Georgia. Unice and Andrew are buried in the Valley Spring Cemetery, Llano County, Texas. The known children of Unice Ann Scarborough and Andrew Jackson Simpson, all born in Llano County, Texas, include:

- a. **Sinora Roberta Simpson** (22 Nov 1873–7 Feb 1926) married on 23 January 1889 in Llano County, Texas to Robert D. Beesley (26 Apr 1870–13 Aug 1944), son of Robert Daughtery Beesley (22 Jan 1813–6 Sept 1890) and Morning Angeline Hinshaw (12 Dec 1828–24 Mar 1902). Sinora and Robert Beesley are buried in the Valley Spring Cemetery, Llano County, Texas.
 - b. **Walter Hubbard Simpson** [Pomp] (9 July 1875–28 Jan 1958) married on 21 Dec 1892 in Llano County, Texas to Mary Ellen/Elizabeth Sessom (27 June 1877–12 Aug 1950). Walter and Mary Simpson are buried in the Huffman Cemetery, Field Creek, Llano County, Texas.
 - c. **Sank Arthur Simpson** (8 Aug 1876–7 Dec 1948) married on 26 January 1898 in San Saba County, Texas to Flora Ellen Hanning (10 Jan 1880–26 Aug 1957). Sank and Flora Simpson are buried in the Huffman Cemetery, Field Creek, Llano County, Texas.
 - d. **Luther Weldon Simpson** [Jink] (23 Mar 1878–20 June 1963) married on 8 June 1902 to Clara Ollie Hanning (14 Feb 1886–21 June 1975). Luther worked as a rancher. He died in San Saba Memorial Hospital but lived in the Field Creek Community. Luther and Clara Simpson are buried in the Huffman Cemetery, Field Creek, Llano County, Texas.
 - e. **Mary Adella Simpson** [Della] (6 Jan 1880–26 Feb 1962) married on 4 December 1895 in Llano County, Texas to John Pleasant Waldon (15 June 1875–18 Apr 1950), son of William Mathis Waldon (22 Feb 1844–2 Feb 1920) and Priscilla Palistine Nichols (12 May 1857–23 Apr 1934). Mary and John Waldon are buried in the DeLeon Cemetery, Comanche County, Texas.
4. **Simeon R. Scarborough Jr.** (c1841–1860/1876) lived with his parents in Dallas County, Alabama in 1850 and in Leon County, Texas in 1860. He may have died during the Civil War, although no service record for him has been found. He had died by 19 August 1875 without leaving heirs.
 5. **George Noah Scarborough** (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928) lived with his parents in Dallas County, Alabama in 1850 and in Leon County, Texas in 1860. After serving in the Confederate military during the Civil War, he joined the family of his uncle, Noah Scarborough, in Union Parish, Louisiana. George married there on 28 March 1867 to his first cousin, Susan Malissa Scarborough (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937), daughter of Noah Lewis Scarborough (c1808–1881/1882) and Samantha Fowler (19 Nov 1819–28 Nov 1905). George obtained a farm near her siblings, and he and Malissa spent their lives farming several miles east of Farmerville.

Known children of Susan Malissa and George Scarborough, all buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana. For more details on the grandchildren of George Noah Scarborough, see the biography of [Noah Lewis Scarborough](#).

- a. **John Charles Henry Scarborough** (12 Feb 1868–15 Nov 1921) married on 29 October 1891 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Melissa Elizabeth Jordan [Lizzie] (Oct 1863–22 May 1930), the daughter of Samuel Jordan and Frances Reagan.
- b. **Mary Samantha Scarborough** [Mollie] (19 Mar 1870–27 Mar 1924) married on 23 January 1890 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ellen Burrough Edwards (22 Dec 1869–25 Oct 1937), son of Miller Bledsoe Edwards (8 Nov 1813–5 Mar 1897) and Mahalia Bilberry (27 Oct 1829–15 Oct 1911).
- c. **Matthew Addison Scarborough** (12 Oct 1872–30 Oct 1888).
- d. **George Elliott Scarborough** (7 Dec 1878–30 Apr 1958) married on 15 December 1901 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Mae Hill [May, Minnie] (1880–24 Jan 1963).
- e. **Stella M. Scarborough** (30 May 1881–22 Nov 1901) died tragically of a medication overdose [3]:

Miss Stella Scarborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Scarborough, died suddenly Thursday morning at her parents' home. She was suffering the day before, and took morphine to relieve her; and it is thought that she took too much of the drug. She was in her 21st year.

6. **Martha L. Scarborough** (c1846–1860/1876) was alive in 1860 but had died by 19 August 1875 without leaving any heirs.
7. **M. J. Scarborough** [male] (Feb 1850–1850/1860) died young.
8. **John Charles Henry Scarborough** (3 Sept 1852–7 Mar 1922) married around 1870 to an unknown woman. He married on 16 July 1876 in Freestone County, Texas to Miranda Elizabeth Carter [Bettie] (Jan 1852–aft. 1920). Based upon the birthplaces of his children, John followed his brother George from Texas to Louisiana sometime between October 1880 and October 1885 and settled in eastern Union Parish near Spencer.

Known child of John Charles Henry Scarborough and his first wife:

- a. **John Wesley Scarborough** (Feb 1872–1900/1905) was born in Texas. He married on 20 July 1897 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Nancy Emmaline Guinn [Nannie] (16 Feb 1877–16 Oct 1955), daughter of Edward Wade Guinn (1836–1908) and Josephine Samantha Kolb (1852–1912). In 1900, he lived with his father, stepmother, and siblings in eastern Union Parish near Spencer, with his wife living with her parents nearby. Both were listed as married. There is no record of their children on this census.

John W. Scarborough apparently died between 1900 and 1905, according to the 1910 federal census and the marriage record of his son, John B. Scarborough [4]. After John's death, Nannie married about 1905 to David Marion Snell (6 Sept 1850–1913) and later to Samuel Smith Plummer (Sept 1856–10 Oct 1927). Nannie is buried beside her third husband in the Liberty Cemetery near Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

John Wesley Scarborough and Nannie Guinn had two known children:

- i. **Lottie Elvina Scarborough** [Lolis] (1901–17 Oct 1925) married Robert L. Ford about 1918. Lottie Scarborough Ford is buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana. She died suddenly of heart failure at the wheel of her car in Monroe, Louisiana [5].
- ii. **John B. Scarborough** (5 Feb 1901–19 Apr 1975) married on 14 February 1920 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Ethel Bailey (15 Mar 1905–16 June 1997), daughter of Dencely Luther Bailey (9 Sept 1879–30 June 1955) and Frances Ada Gates (19 Sept 1882–10 Sept 1976). John and Ethel Scarborough are buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

John Charles Henry Scarborough and Miranda Elizabeth Carter had these known children:

- b. **Florina Scarborough** (Oct 1880–aft. 1900) was born in Texas, before her parents moved to Union Parish, Louisiana. She did not marry in Union Parish and may have died young.
- c. **Dale Scarborough** [female] (Oct 1885–aft. 1900) was born in Louisiana. She did not marry in Union Parish and may have died young.
- d. **Georgia Eva Scarborough** (10 Feb 1887–26 Mar 1967) married on 26 March 1908 in Union Parish, Louisiana to George Benjamin Guinn (3 Nov 1881–Dec 1907), son of Edward Wade Guinn (1836–1908) and Josephine Samantha Kolb (1852–1912). Georgia and Benjamin are buried in the Liberty Cemetery, Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- e. **Joseph Henry Scarborough** (20 Dec 1892–11 Oct 1975) married Fitzhugh Lee [Huie] (29 Nov 1899–26 Jan 1997). Joe and Huie are buried in the Liberty Cemetery near Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
- f. **Charles Alexander Scarborough** (20 Dec 1896–30 Apr 1974) married on 12 December 1911 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Annie Estelle Heath (24 Jan 1895–19 Feb 1915), daughter of Noel Greenburg Heath (24 Oct 1869–12 Feb 1922) and Mary Jane Griffin (1865–1908). Charles A. Scarborough married on 4 July 1915 in Union Parish to Martha Elizabeth Lee [Lizzie] (9 Apr 1893–17 Dec 1982), daughter of Charles Lee (10 Sept 1857–

7 Feb 1947) and Mary E. Wheeler (1868–1952). Charles and Lizzie are buried in the Liberty Cemetery near Linville, Union Parish, Louisiana.

- g. **Simeon Elisha Scarborough** [Sim, Red] (29 Mar 1898–22 July 1949) registered for the draft during World War I in September 1918, listing his birthplace as Spencer, in Union Parish, and his father, J. C. Scarborough, as his nearest relative. He signed his name as "*Sim Elisha Scarborough*," and the clerk described him as having a medium height, medium build, red hair, and brown eyes. He worked as a rough neck for Federal Drilling in Spencer.

Simeon E. Scarborough married on 17 July 1924 in Columbia County, Arkansas to Estelle Davis (22 Feb 1905–22 Apr 2005), daughter of James Baker Davis and Lela ?. In 1930, Sim and Estelle lived with her parents in Columbia County, Arkansas, and he worked as a salesman in a dry goods store. In 1940, they lived with Estelle's widowed father in Columbia County, and Sim worked as an oil field driller.

Sim registered for the draft during World War II on 16 February 1942 in Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas. He was 6' tall, weighed about 180 pounds, had a ruddy complexion, red hair, and brown eyes. He gave his residence as Bussey, Columbia County, Arkansas. He worked as an oil field worker for E. C. Johnson based in Longview, Texas. According to Social Security records, Estelle Davis Scarborough died in Taylor, Columbia County, Arkansas at the age of 100 years.

Sim and Estelle Scarborough are buried in the Harmony Cemetery, Rocky Mound, Columbia County, Arkansas.

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2. [Noah Lewis Scarborough](#)

[Noah Lewis Scarborough](#) (c1808–1881/1882) was born while his father lived in Burke County, Georgia. Noah married on 5 November 1837 in Wilcox County, Alabama to Samantha Fowler [Mantha, Manthy] (19 Nov 1819–28 Nov 1905), the daughter of Richard Fowler (17 Jan 1792–1855/1858) and Sarah ? (3 May 1790–6 Nov 1859).

After their 1837 marriage, Noah and Samantha lived for a decade at Snow Hill, undoubtedly working one of the adjoining farms of their fathers, Addison Scarborough and Richard Fowler. In 1847, Noah and Samantha Scarborough moved to Union Parish, Louisiana and settled on the southwest side of Bayou d’Loutre about seven miles east of Farmerville. He acquired a farm there and cultivated it for the rest of his life.

Noah and Samantha Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery. The known children of Noah Lewis Scarborough and Samantha Fowler are given here. For more details, see their biography linked above.

1. [Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scarborough](#) [Betsy] (3 Sept 1838–25 Mar 1914) [Betsy] married on 28 July 1854 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Thomas Ward [Jack] (30 June 1835–30 Dec 1883), the son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Betsy and Jack are buried in the Ward’s Chapel Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
2. **Mary Ann Scarborough** (20 Feb 1840–27 Dec 1895) married on 22 April 1858 in Union Parish, Louisiana to David Ward Solomon (21 July 1834–22 Jan 1876), the son of George Washington Solomon (12 Oct 1807–28 Mar 1863) and Elizabeth J. Ward (20 Feb 1810–26 Nov 1886). Mary Ann Scarborough Solomon married on 8 June 1879 in Freestone County, Texas to Spaulding C. Moore (c1811–aft. 1880).
3. [Samantha Elvyann Scarborough](#) (15 Sep 1842–6 Apr 1922) married on 15 November 1860 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889), the son of William Ham (8 Jan 1801–May 1868) and Clarendia Seale (Nov 1811–30 May 1897). Samantha and Hillory divorced on 18 March 1876. Elvyann is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, while Hillory H. Ham is buried in the Ward’s Chapel Cemetery, both near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
4. **Susan Malissa Scarborough** (6 Nov 1844–12 Dec 1937) married on 28 March 1867 in Union Parish, Louisiana to George Noah Scarborough (14 Oct 1844–31 Oct 1928), her first cousin, son of Simeon R. Scarborough [Sim] (c1805–1874/1876) and Mary Emily/Eunice Moseley (c1811–

- aft. 1860). Susan and George Scarborough are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
5. **Nancy L. Scarborough** (17 Oct 1846–13 Aug 1939) married on 20 February 1868 in Union Parish, Louisiana to William Henry Harrison Ward (25 Apr 1848–1869/1870), the son of David Ward (c1806–4 May 1882) and Cynthia Seale (c1812–27 Mar 1857). Nancy married on 21 December 1882 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Francis Marion Roan (21 Jan 1858–13 Feb 1928), son of Peyton Roan (c1825–1873/1878) and Leander Isabella Spigener [Lena] (c1837–aft. 1900). Nancy died in Ouachita Parish near Rocky Branch and is buried in the Rocky Branch Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
 6. **Matthew Addison Scarborough** [Matt] (4 June 1850–19 Mar 1931) married on 18 June 1873 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Clarendia Jane Ham [Janie] (25 Oct 1854–23 July 1902), the daughter of Hillory Herbert Ham (Sr.) (c1828–12 Apr 1889) and Isabella Ann Robinson (15 Sept 1828–28 May 1860). Matt Scarborough is buried in the Carlsbad Cemetery, Carlsbad, Eddy County New Mexico, Plot Div B-Blk5-Lot 8. Janie Ham Scarborough is buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
 7. **Frances Rhoyan Scarborough** (4 May 1853–14 Oct 1940) married on 7 September 1871 in Union Parish, Louisiana to James Jasper Flowers [Dick] (5 Jan 1847–17 Oct 1930), the son of Jacob Flowers and Elizabeth M. ?. Rhoyan and Dick Flowers are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.
 8. **Emma Theodosia Scarborough** [Dosia] (28 May 1857–21 Oct 1945) married about 1875 to William Neavil Miller (9 Nov 1855–2 Oct 1905), the son of Peter Smith Miller (10 Aug 1811–20 Aug 1861) and Elizabeth Smith (2 Sept 1810–27 Feb 1880). Emma and William are buried in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery, Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana.



3. [female] Scarborough

[female] **Scarborough** (1810/1815–1840/1874).

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4. [female] Scarborough Married Mr. Holmes

[female] **Scarborough** (1815/1820–1840/1874).

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Addison Scarborough's household enumerations on the 1820, 1830, and 1840 federal censuses included two females that we presume are his eldest daughters. If we trust the age brackets on these census records, one daughter was born 1810–1815 and the other 1815–1820. One of them died between 1840 and 1874, leaving no children who survived until 1874. The other daughter married between 1840 and 1845, probably in Wilcox or Butler Counties, Alabama, to a Mr. Holmes. This daughter and her husband presumably died before 1860, when their only child lived with Addison and his single daughter, Nancy, on their farm east of Greenville, in Butler County.

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Granddaughter of Addison Scarborough

Addison Scarborough's daughter who married Mr. Holmes had one known child:

[Mary Elizabeth Holmes](#) [Lizza] (1 Sep 1846–5 Jul 1927) lived with Addison Scarborough and his single daughter, Nancy M. Scarborough, in 1860. Mary married on 13 December 1866 "*at Mr. Scarbor's*" in Butler County, Alabama to John N. Staggers [Jack] (c1845–1876/1880) [1], son of John H. Staggers (c1796–1859) and Margaret Elizabeth Roach (1818–1891). Mary and Jack Staggers cultivated her grandfather's farm through 1874, when they followed their relatives to Texas. By early 1876, they had settled in Milam County. Jack died in the latter 1870s, and in 1880, Mary lived with her children and aunt, Nancy, on a rented farm.

Mary E. Holmes Staggers presumably continued to farm in the 1880s, remaining a widow for the next decade. She married on 20 January 1889 in Milam County, Texas to Ansels Orlando Williamson (21 Nov 1852–5 Jan 1929), son of John Napoleon Bonaparte Williamson (c1822–aft. 1860) and Sarah E. ? (c1834–aft. 1860). They settled on his farm near Thorndale, Milam County,

Texas, which they operated for the next four decades. Mary and Orlando Williamson are buried in the Thorndale Cemetery, Thorndale, Milam County, Texas.

Mary Elizabeth Holmes had children by both of her husbands, John N. Staggers and Ansels Orlando Williamson, and they are given here. For more details on the lives of Mary or her children, see her biography: [Mary Elizabeth Holmes](#).

1. **Cynthia Viola Staggers** [Lula] (2 Dec 1867–20 Aug 1957) married Preston F. Chandler (Apr 1866–1910/1920).
2. **Hillary R. Staggers** [male] (c1874–1880/1900) died young.
3. **Frances Elizabeth Staggers** [Bettie] (31 Jul 1877–1 Sep 1949) married Aulston Boyd Bonds Jr. (27 Dec 1869–5 Jul 1946).
4. **Howard Ross Williamson** (21 May 1890–2 Dec 1961) married Jimmie R. Boles (29 Nov 1886–28 July 1980).

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5. William M. Scarborough

William M. Scarborough (c1817–aft. 12 Jan 1876) was born while his father lived in Burke County, Georgia. William M. Scarborough married in the latter 1840s in Alabama to Tabitha Jane ? (c1833–aft. 1870) [1]. William and Tabitha's household does not appear on the 1850 Alabama federal census. Also missing from that census are William's sister, Nancy, and brother, Matthew.

In 1856, William appears to have encountered financial problems that involved his father. On June 23rd, William M. Scarbrough signed two promissory notes to John Bolling, one for \$30 and the other for \$25. Addison Scarborough served as the security for his son on the notes, and to indemnify Addison, for \$1.00, William mortgaged his 80-acre farm to him, specifying that if he defaulted on the notes, Addison was to sell the land at public auction [2].

William failed to pay the notes, and on 18 February 1857, Addison Scarborough advertised that the 80-acre tract belonging to William M. Scarborough would be sold at auction on March 9th. On that day, the land was sold, with Addison himself placing the highest bid for the property: \$56. Ironically, this is precisely the value of the two notes and mortgage [3]. Although Addison now owned the property, on 23 August 1858, William M. and Tabitha Jane Scarborough sold the same 80 acres to Samuel O. Claghorn for \$280 [4]. Two months later, on October 25th, Addison Scarborough sold the same tract to Claghorn, again for \$280 [5]. These events may actually have served as a legal ploy to place William's land in his father's name to prevent William's creditors from seizing his farm.

These financial issues prompted William M. Scarborough to move his family from Butler County, Alabama in late 1858 or 1859. He joined his brother, Noah Lewis Scarborough, in Union Parish, Louisiana, and in 1860, William and his family lived on Noah's farm in Union Parish. On 23 August 1860, William paid \$200 to Jasper Stokes for a 40-acre tract of land located along Bayou D'Arbonne, about five miles south of his brother's farm [6]. A few months later, William took advantage of the significant drop in prices of certain vacant tracts of government land. On November 17th, he paid 25¢ per acre for 80 acres of adjoining land [7], and on November 30th, he paid 12½¢ per acre for an additional 158.19 acres [8].

It appears that William and Tabitha Scarborough lived on their Union Parish farm for the next three years. On 13 February 1864, William sold his farm for \$975, a price probably inflated due to the ongoing Civil War [9]. It is not clear if they lingered in Union Parish aft. selling their farm, but within a few years, William and Tabitha had moved west into neighboring Claiborne Parish, where they purchase land by 1870. That year, William's real estate was valued at \$200 and his personal estate was valued at \$100.

Little else is known about William or Tabitha Scarborough. He appears to have lived until his father's estate was settled between 1874–1876, for those records still gave his residence as Union Parish, Louisiana. It is unclear if William M. Scarborough died in Claiborne Parish in the 1870s, or if he moved his family to Texas or Indian Territory and died there. Neither he, Tabitha, nor their children have been located on the 1880 federal census. In 1900, his three sons lived on adjoining farms in Little River County, Arkansas, bordering both Oklahoma and Texas [10].

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Known Children of William M. Scarborough

The known children of William M. and Tabitha Jane Scarborough:

1. **Martha Lucrecia Scarborough** [Cracey] (c1850–aft. 1870) married James Hall (c1846–aft. 1870).
2. **Mary N. Scarborough** (c1852/1855–aft. 1870).
3. **Jesse L. Scarborough** (c1856/1858–aft. 1904) married Elizabeth Saucers [Lizzie] (c1859–aft. 1904).
4. **Thomas S. Thornton Scarborough** [Thorn, Tom] (Apr 1860–1920/1923) married Carrie E. Davis (13 Feb 1883–13 Aug 1967).
5. **Sarah Jane Scarborough** [Samantha] (4 Jan 1863–6 Jan 1947) married Robert Martin Autrey (18 Aug 1840–23 Nov 1919).
6. **Eugene Wilcum Scarborough** (10 Jan 1867–4 Dec 1958) married Columbia Anne Autrey (18 May 1876–29 Dec 1963).

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Known Grandchildren of William M. Scarborough

1. **Martha Lucrecia Scarborough** [Cracey] (c1850–aft. 1870) lived with her parents near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana in 1860. She married on 24 February 1869 in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana to James Hall (c1846–aft. 1870). As a newly married couple, in 1870 "*Martha*" and James Hall lived in the household that adjoined William and Talitha Scarborough in Claiborne Parish. There is no later known record of her.
2. **Mary N. Scarborough** (c1852/1855–aft. 1870) lived with her parents near Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana in 1860, and in Claiborne Parish in 1870, the last known record of her.

3. **Jesse L. Scarborough** (c1856/1858–aft. 1904) was born in Butler County, Alabama, but his parents moved to Union Parish, Louisiana when he was an infant. They moved across the parish line into Claiborne Parish about 1866 or 1867, and in 1870 lived near Lisbon. Their family has not been located on the 1880 federal census.

It appears that Jesse L. Scarborough married in the early 1890s and had three daughters before his wife died by mid-1900. In 1900, Jesse rented a farm near Aleene, in Little River County, Arkansas, next to his brother, Eugene. The man who enumerated the 1900 federal census appears to have confused Jesse with his brother, Thomas, who lived in his household. The enumerated recorded Thomas as a widower, and Jesse as the husband of Carrie and father of three young Scarborough girls in the household. However, marriage records and the 1910 and 1920 censuses verify that Carrie's husband was Thomas, not Jesse. Unless Thomas married prior to his October 1898 marriage to Carrie, the Scarborough girls were Jesse's daughters

Jesse L. Scarborough married on 29 December 1904 in Little River County, Arkansas to Elizabeth Saucers [Lizzie] (c1859–aft. 1904). No record has been found of Jesse L. Scarborough after his marriage in Little River County, Arkansas in December 1904. At that time, he resided in Aleene, Little River County. The known children of Jesse L. Scarborough and his first wife:

- a. **Willie Lee Scarborough** (12 Aug 1893–17 Sep 1979) married on 6 October 1906 in Miller County, Arkansas to Mack Barnes Hammonds (19 Aug 1888–15 Nov 1935), son of Henry Hammonds. Willie was only thirteen years old at the time of her marriage, although she reported to the county clerk that she was nineteen. In 1910, 1920, and 1930, Willie and Mack lived in Bowie County, Texas. At the time of his death, they lived in Longview, Texas, and he worked as a plumber. He died on a public highway in Rusk County, Texas when his automobile collided with a train. The impact of the collision cut his body in half. Afterwards, Willie married a Mr. Lane. Willie and Mack Hammonds are buried in the Center Ridge Cemetery in Bowie County, Texas.
 - b. **Dovey Scarborough** (Oct 1894–1900/1901) died "*shortly after their move to Alleene in 1900.*"
 - c. **Samantha Scarborough** (Oct 1898–aft. 1900).
4. **Thomas S. Thornton Scarborough** [Thorn, Tom] (Apr 1860–1920/1923) was born in Union Parish, Louisiana soon after his parents' arrival from Alabama. He was listed as "*Thornton*" by the 1860 census enumerator, but later census records give his name as "*Thomas.*" Thomas S. T. Scarborough married on 16 October 1898 in Little River County, Arkansas to Carrie E. Davis (13 Feb 1883–13 Aug 1967). In 1900, he lived in Little River County, Arkansas, apparently on

the farm of their younger brother, Eugene. The 1900 census enumerator confused Thomas and his brother, Jesse, who lived in the same household. He listed Thomas as widowed and Jesse as the husband of Carrie and the father of the two older Scarborough girls and Carrie's baby. However, marriage records and the 1910 and 1920 censuses verify that Thomas is the Scarborough who married Carrie in 1898 and was the father of her children. It appears that Jesse must have been the father of the two other Scarborough girls in the 1900 household.

Tom worked as a laborer in 1900 and "*making ties*" in 1910. In 1920, he worked as a laborer, "*working out.*" According to information given by the late Ethel Seastrunk Mears who lived near the Scarborougs, Thomas' sons, Walter and Ceathel, got into a fight with guns and shot each other. Walter died immediately, but Ceathel lived a month before he died.

Tom died between 1920 and 1923, for on 6 February 1923, Carrie remarried in Little River, Arkansas to George Weight (1871–2 Dec 1933), a native of Missouri. George and Carrie are buried in the Alleene Cemetery in Little River County, Arkansas, but his marker only states that he served in Co. B, 5th Missouri Infantry during the Spanish-American War. Carrie lived in Foreman, Little River County, Arkansas towards the end of her life.

Thomas is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas. The known children of Thomas S. Thornton Scarborough and Carrie E. Davis:

- a. **Callie Dealy Scarborough** (19 Jul 1900–26 Aug 1902) died of an overdose of paregoric and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- b. **Ceathel Dee Scarborough** [male] (11 Aug 1903–9 Oct 1909) is buried in an unmarked grave in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- c. **William Elford Thomas Scarborough** (8 Mar 1905–20 May 1905) died of an overdose of paregoric and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- d. **Walter Melvin Scarborough** (21 May 1906–1 Sep 1909) is buried in the Alleene Cemetery in an unmarked grave.
- e. **Carl Vernon Jackson Scarborough** (9/22 Nov 1908–27 Jan 1985) lived with his mother and stepfather in 1930 and worked at farm labor. He married in 1967 to Susan Ann Christie McBroom Good [Susie] (9 Oct 1904–4 Oct 1988). Carl died at Blossom, Lamar County, Texas, and he and Susie are buried in the Woodland Cemetery, Red River County, Texas. The Social Security Administration gives Carl's birth date as November 22nd, but his obituary gave it as November 9th.

- f. **Tinie Lou Jane Scarborough** (7 Feb 1918–27 Oct 1923) died of an overdose of paregoric and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
5. **Sarah Jane Scarborough** [Samantha] (4 Jan 1863–6 Jan 1947) is listed as “*S. S. Scarborough*” in the 1870 household of her parents in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. Autrey family records give her marriage on 14 April 1880 in Bowie County, Texas, but the marriage is apparently not recorded there. She married Robert Martin Autrey (18 Aug 1840–23 Nov 1919), son of Absalom Autrey (11 Aug 1802–14 Feb 1885) and Elizabeth Norris (15 Jan 1810–23 July 1860). Sarah J. and Robert Autrey farmed near Maud, Bowie County, Texas. Sarah J. and Robert M. Autrey are buried in the Rock Creek Cemetery, New Boston, Bowie County, Texas. Known children of Sarah J. and Robert M. Autrey:
- a. **Elonsio Cleveland Autrey** [Lon] (19 Jun 1884–15 Jan 1944) married on 2 November 1906 in Bowie County, Texas to Mary E. Jones (18 Jan 1890–3 Dec 1975). Lon and Mary Autrey are buried in the Center Ridge Cemetery, Maud, Bowie County, Texas.
 - b. **Thomas Dillard Autrey** [Doc] (9 Jan 1886–14 Aug 1972) married on 8 February 1907 in Little River County, Arkansas to Ollie Gregory (22 Aug 1888–11 Jan 1958). Doc and Ollie Autrey are buried in the Hillcrest Cemetery, Texarkana, Bowie County, Texas.
 - c. **Robert Martin Autrey Jr.** [Bob] (3 Mar 1888–7 Apr 1938) married on 21 October 1909 in Bowie County, Texas to Mary Ova Walker (5 Aug 1893–11 Apr 1982). Bob and Ova Autrey are buried in the Rock Creek Cemetery, New Boston, Bowie County, Texas.
 - d. **Arlena C. Autrey** [Lena] (17 Dec 1894–13 Jun 1965) married on 10 December 1910 in Bowie County, Texas to Charles Frances McDermott (16 Apr 1885–25 Jan 1923). Lena Autrey McDermott is buried in the Chapelwood Memorial Gardens and Mausoleum, Wake Village, Bowie County, Texas.
6. **Eugene Wilkum Scarborough** (10 Jan 1867–4 Dec 1958) was probably born in Claiborne Parish since his father did not appear on the 1867 Union Parish List of Voters. It is not clear where he spent his childhood, as the family has not been located on the 1880 federal census. Eugene married on 28 April 1890 in Bowie County, Texas to Columbia Anne Autrey (18 May 1876–29 Dec 1963), daughter of Robert Martin Autrey (18 Aug 1840–23 Nov 1919) and Elizabeth Jane Kemp (13 Oct 1846–30 Oct 1879). Between 1900 and 1930, Eugene and Columbia Scarborough farmed in Little River County, Arkansas. They are buried in the Alleene Cemetery, near Winthrop, Little River County, Arkansas. The known children of Eugene W. and Columbia A. Scarborough:

- a. **Eugene Franklin Scarborough** [Gene] (1 Sep 1891–25 Oct 1980) married on 23 July 1911 in Miller County, Arkansas to Ruth Gourley (1891–1915). He married on 26 February 1916 in Little River County, Arkansas to Beulah M. Norwood (3 Dec 1898–28 Jan 1985), the daughter of John Norwood and Frances Gregory. Gene and his wives are buried in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- b. **Rosa Lee Scarborough** (28 May 1895–6 Jun 1983) married on 15 November 1911 in Miller County, Arkansas to John Malone (c1888–aft. 1911). Rosa married in 1916 in Sevier County, Arkansas to Herschel Hugar Friday Sr. (6 Sep 1893–20 Jun 1947), son of Reuben Burrow Friday (12 Sep 1865–10 Sep 1948) and Susan Despain (1 Oct 1868–28 Feb 1937).

In 1920, Rosa lived in Sevier County, Arkansas in 1920 with Herschel and her daughter, Virginia Malone, born about 1913. Herschel worked as the overseer of a lumber mill. In 1930, Rosa and Herschel farmed near Horatio, Sevier County. They had one son, Herschel H. Friday Jr. (10 Feb 1922–1 Mar 1994) who married Nancy Elizabeth Hammett (18 Dec 1921–24 Sep 2010). Herschel H. Friday Jr. was an attorney and a senior partner in the Little Rock law firm of Friday, Eldridge, & Clark. Rosa and her son died in Little Rock, Arkansas. Rosa Lee and Herschel Friday are buried in the Roselawn Memorial Park, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

- c. **Leila Mae Scarborough** [Lela] (29 Jul 1897–10 Nov 1992) married on 10 August 1915 in Little River County, Arkansas to Frederick Curry Wright (11 Jun 1895–1 Nov 1970). Leila and Fred Wright are buried in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- d. **Tabitha Jane Scarborough** [Janie] (28 Dec 1899–21 Feb 1992) married on 10 January 1920 in Miller County, Arkansas to Herbert Marshal Friday (17 Aug 1891–20 Dec 1968), son of Reuben Burrow Friday (12 Sep 1865–10 Sep 1948) and Susan Despain (1 Oct 1868–28 Feb 1937). Jane and Herbert Friday died in Little Rock, Arkansas and are buried in the Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, Section 14, Site #1903.
- e. **Charles Bird Scarborough** [Charlie] (18 Jul 1903–14 Oct 1989) married on 18 December 1927 in Little River County, Arkansas to Flossie Margie Fritzgibbon (15 Oct 1910–5 Jan 2000). Charlie and Flossie are buried in the Alleene Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.
- f. **Robert Dillard Scarborough** (12 Sep 1906–25 Nov 1983) served in the United States Army during World War II. He married Margaret Beatrice Nichols [Maggie] (1 Nov 1903–

31 Jul 1985), daughter of William F. Nichols (24 Aug 1872–1 Oct 1910) and Kate I. ? (28 May 1877–15 Oct 1959). Dillard and Margaret Scarborough are buried in the Ashdown Cemetery, Little River County, Arkansas.

- g. **Harry Hank Scarborough** (30 Jan 1909–31 Jan 1987) lived with his parents in Little River County, Arkansas between 1910 and 1930. He married on 4 March 1933 in Sevier County, Arkansas to Evelyn M. Fraser (24 Sep 1912–16 Feb 1996). Harry and Evelyn Scarborough are buried in the Dollarhide Cemetery near Foreman, Little River County, Arkansas.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

6. [male] Scarborough

[male] Scarborough (c1820–1830/1874) is presumably the male child born about 1820 listed in Addison's household on the 1820 and 1830 federal censuses. If this child is his son, the boy died prior to 1874 without leaving heirs.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

7. Nancy M. Scarborough

Nancy M. Scarborough (c1820–aft. 1880) was born in Alabama, apparently the first child of Addison Scarborough born after he settled in Conecuh County. She never married and spent her life living with her relatives in Alabama and Texas.

Nancy M. Scarborough was omitted from 1850 federal census, along with her brothers, Matthew and William. She presumably lived with them, although she may have lived with her older sister who married a Mr. Holmes. In 1860, Nancy lived with her father and orphaned fourteen-year-old niece, Mary Elizabeth Holmes, on his farm near Pigeon Creek in Butler County, Alabama. Since neither Mary's parents nor Nancy are not found on the 1850 federal census, we do not know when Mary E. Holmes' parents died. They may have lived until the latter 1850s, or Nancy may have raised Mary from infancy. Clearly Mary had an especially close relationship with her aunt, who must have been something of a surrogate mother for her. The young girl married John N. Staggers at the home of Addison Scarborough on 13 December 1866.

In 1870, Nancy lived with her sister, Mary Scarborough Morgan, in Butler County, but it appears that Nancy continued to live on her father's old farm and participate in its cultivation. On 15 March 1873, she and John N. Staggers signed a promissory note to a Greenville mercantile firm:

On or before the 1st of October 1873, we promise to pay to the order of Seale & McGehee at Greenville, Alabama, the Sum of One Hundred & 00 Dollars for and in consideration of necessary provisions to the amount of value of said provisions this day advanced by said Seale & McGehee to us and by us bona fide received for the purpose of making a crop the present year, and without such advances it would not be in our power to proceed the necessary teams, provisions and farming implements to make a crop on our farm in Butler County Alabama. And it is hereby agreed and understood that this note is made to secure a lien on the Stock, as also the whole crop raised by us the present year, on said farm or elsewhere.

To secure their payment, they mortgaged this property to Seale & McGehee:

Three cows & calves, one Red, 2 Black & White sided, 2 cows Bck & White Sided, 1 two Horse wagon worth \$75 & all of our growing crop or to be grown the present year on our farm in Butler Co. that we now live on.

Nancy Scarborough and John N. Staggers had the promissory note and mortgage notarized and recorded on April 18th. They presumably paid their debt [1].

Nancy M. Scarborough and Mary E. and Jack Staggers continued to cultivate Addison Scarborough's old Butler County farm through 1874. At the sale of her father's personal property held on July 27th, Nancy M. Scarborough bought only one item, one "*Feather Bed & Stead*" valued at merely \$2.50 [2]:

In the fall of 1874, Mary and Jack Staggers presumably gathered their crops planted on her grandfather's old farm, and sometime during the winter of 1874–1875, they and Nancy M. Scarborough emigrated from Alabama. They moved to Texas, joining Nancy's brothers, Simeon R. and Matthew D. Scarborough, and her youngest sister, Mary E. Scarborough Morgan, all of whom already resided there. By 19 August 1875, they had established residence in the Lone Star State, although it is unclear if they spent their first year in Leon County with her brothers or joined Mary E. Morgan in Milam County [3].

By 18 January 1876, Mary and Jack Staggers and Nancy M. Scarborough had established residence in Milam County. On that day, all three signed a power of attorney regarding their interest as heirs of Addison Scarborough:

Know all men by these presents, that I J. N. Staggers & Mary Staggers wife the said J. N. Staggers & Nancy Scarborough Citizens of said County of Milam have this day made nominated and appointed, by these presents do make, nominate and appoint, Shadrick Crawford of the County of Butler in the State of Alabama our true and lawful Agent and attorney in fact, for us and in our names, places and Stead to demand of and Receive from J. W. Jones as Administrator of the Estate of Addison Scarborough Deceased, all of the Right, title and interest be it money or property that the said Mary E. Staggers and the said Nancy Scarborough may have and be entitled to as Heirs at law of the said Addison Scarborough Deceased, hereby giving and granting into our said agent and attorney full power and authority to execute in our names places and Steads, all Receipts or other writings that may become necessary to be executed in the premises, in a word we delegate to our said Agent & attorney full power to execute in our names, all such writings that may be necessary to Relinquish all our interest in said Estate...

Nancy signed the power of attorney merely as "*N. M. Scarborough*" [4].

John N. Staggers died sometime between 18 January 1876 and 1880. On 18 June 1880, a widowed Mary with her three surviving children and Nancy M. Scarborough on their farm in Milam County. Three farm hands also lived in their household.

Nancy M. Scarborough died sometime after 1880, presumably in Milam County, Texas.

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8. [Lt. Addison B. Scarborough](#)

[Addison B. Scarborough](#) (c1822–17 Mar 1864) was born a few years after his father settled in Conecuh County, Alabama. He grew up in Snow Hill and served in several capacities in his twenties, including postmaster, justice of the peace, and road commissioner. In about 1856, he followed his father to Butler County, settling in the village of Monterey. He was elected as one of Butler County's state representatives for the 1857–1858 session.

Addison B. Scarborough married about 1844 in Wilcox County, Alabama to Elizabeth Ann McCondichie (10 Jan 1828–8 May 1848), daughter of Jay McCondichie (10 Apr 1799–6 July 1843) and Sarah Patton (10 Aug 1801–2 July 1859). Addison B. Scarborough married on 12 December 1853 in Butler County, Alabama to Sarah C. Patton (4 Apr 1832–20 May 1900), daughter of Matthew Patton (1805–25 May 1860) and Louisa Ann Coleman (15 Apr 1811–16 Nov 1841).

On 1 August 1863, at the age of about forty-one, Addison B. Scarborough enlisted in Co. D, 61st Regiment of Alabama Infantry, Confederate States Army. After training in the latter portion of 1863, his Regiment arrived in Richmond, Virginia by February 12th. He died on 17 March 1864, only one month after his Regiment's arrival in Virginia. Although his military record does not give his cause of death, he probably died of disease.

Addison B. Scarborough had one child by Elizabeth Ann McCondichie and two by Sarah C. Patton. The known children of Addison B. Scarborough are given here. For more details on him and his children, see his biography linked above.

1. **Mary Penelope Scarborough** (15 Mar 1847–13 Jul 1927) married Dr. Thomas L. Lee (25 Oct 1836–9 Sep 1907).
2. **Lula A. Scarborough** (c1855–Apr 1909) remained single.
3. **James Jackson Scarborough** (25 Oct 1856–16 Oct 1933) married at least three times, to Mary Jane Archer (Jan 1865–aft. 1910), Annie Hoey (c1872–aft. 1907), and Mary Elizabeth Wynn [Minnie] (3 Sept 1870–30 Jan 1935).

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9. [Amelia C. Scarborough Norris](#)

[Amelia C. Scarborough](#) [Milly] (c1827–1880/1893) was apparently born while her father still lived in Conecuh County, shortly before he moved his family to Snow Hill. She married about 1846, probably in Wilcox County, Alabama, to Joseph N. Norris (Jun 1823–8 Feb 1903), a native of South Carolina. His parents are not documented.

Milly and Joseph Norris lived in her father's household on his Duck Creek farm with their young children in 1850. They obtained their own farm near there and lived there in 1860. They farmed in Butler County, Alabama through early 1876, but sometime between then and 1879, they followed their siblings to Texas. By 1880, they had settled in Milam County, near Thorndale, near her sister, Nancy M. Scarborough, and niece, Mary Elizabeth Holmes Staggers.

Milly Scarborough Norris died there sometime between 1880 and about 1893, when Joseph remarried. He was again a widower by 1900, when he lived with his daughter and her family on their Milam County farm. He died there on 8 February 1903. Milly and Joseph Norris are buried in the Hickory Grove Cemetery, Milam County, Texas.

The known children of Amelia C. Scarborough and Joseph N. Norris are given here. For more details on their life or those of their children, see their biography linked above.

1. **Mary M. Norris** (c1847–aft. 1870) married D. C. Carmer.
2. **William Addison Norris** (11 Apr 1848–18 Sep 1933) married Lydia Theodora Boggan [Dora] (27 Mar 1853–19 Jul 1940).
3. **Cynthia Josephine Norris** (Dec 1854–26 Oct 1907) married Gustavus Adolphus Williamson [Gus] (11 Oct 1855–17 Jan 1939).
4. **James Oliver Norris** (25 May 1855–4 Sep 1905) married Angelina Gilliland [Angie] (21 Jan 1867–4 Aug 1950).
5. **Thomas Jefferson Norris** (Apr 1857–24 Jan 1903) married Salome Josephine Chandler [Saloma, Salomie] (21 Dec 1860–1 Jul 1899).
6. **N. E. Norris** (c1858–aft. 1860) was alive in 1860 and either died young or married prior to 1880.

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10. Matthew David Scarborough

Matthew David Scarborough [Matt] (24 Nov 1828–16 Dec 1880) was born the year his father moved to Snow Hill and settled on a farm that straddled the border separating Wilcox and Dallas Counties. He was missed by the man who enumerated the 1850 federal census, along with his siblings, William and Nancy. The three of them may have lived together in Wilcox, Dallas, Lowndes, or Butler Counties.

Matthew D. Scarborough married on 12 November 1850 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Mary Jane Hill (1 Apr 1831–16 May 1872), daughter of Oliver Whitman Hill (4 Feb 1797–1877) and Mariah Fullwood Griffin (c1808–c1847). In mid-1850 prior to her marriage, Mary Jane Hill lived with her father and stepmother in Lowndes County, Alabama, where her father owned a farm valued at \$2400.

In July 1851, Matt D. Scarborough attended Snow Hill's grand Independence Day celebration "*in the old Republican style*" held at the Bethsaida Baptist Church. About 800 local citizens heard Justice the Peace W. M. Purifoy read the Declaration of Independence, followed by "*an eloquent and patriotic Oration*" given by Matt's older brother, Justice of the Peace Addison B. Scarborough. After the ceremonies, citizens held a barbeque prepared "*in the most splendid style – a better the world had never seen.*"

After lunch, "*The table being cleared off,*" they followed the current tradition of giving regular and volunteer toasts, "*in the spirit of 'olden times,' and mingled with patriotic bursts of applause.*" Matt Scarborough gave several toasts, including,

The Star Spangled Banner—it has been the rallying point of American bravery on many a victorious battlefield—it has waved in triumph on the ocean over the red cross of Britain and Mexico. May the Americans never desire in fight under any other. And still may it ever continue to 'wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Scarborough followed his patriotic toast with this one:

The ladies of Snow Hill: Hope not ye fire-eaters their hearts to trepan, All the boys are for union and the girls to a man.

Matt's younger brother, James A. J. Scarborough, also attended the celebration and gave a patriotic toast [1].

Matthew and Mary Scarborough left Alabama about 1855 with his elder brother, Simeon R. Scarborough, and moved to Leon County, Texas. In 1860, they lived near Centerville and Middleton, where Matthew owned a farm valued at \$800, with his personal estate valued at \$285. In 1870, Matthew's farm was valued at \$600 and his personal estate at \$200.

During the Civil War, Matt enlisted on 21 February 1863 in Houston, Texas as a private in Co. C, 14th (Fontaine's Battalion) Texas Field Battery, assigned to the 6th Battalion Field Artillery, Confederate States Artillery [2]. After the War, he returned to Leon County and resumed farming.

According to a story passed down among Matt's descendants, about 1870, while driving a wagon from his farm to town, a band of Indians attacked and scalped him. Scarborough survived the attack and lived until 1880. No contemporary evidence has been located to corroborate the family tradition.

Matthew, his wife, and most of their children are buried in the Toole Cemetery, in Leon County, Texas. The cemetery is located several miles from Middleton, off FM 811 and CR 112.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Known Children & Grandchildren of Matthew David Scarborough

Matt and Mary Jane Scarborough and most of their children are buried in the Toole Cemetery. The known children of Matthew D. Scarborough and Mary Jane Hill include:

1. **Laura S. F. Scarborough** (c1852–1870) was born in Alabama. Data from a family researcher claimed that she died near Middleton in Leon County, Texas in the year 1870.

However, the 1870 federal census shows her alive and living in her parents' household on 6 October 1870, and it appears that she married about 1871–1872 to James Edward Dickey (Jun 1849–Oct 1918), who lived near Matt Scarborough in 1870. In 1880, Laura S. and James Dickey lived on a farm in Leon County near her father with their three children. They had a total of six children, the youngest born on 10 October 1886. The death certificates of two of their children listed their mother as "*Laura Scarborough*," while that of a third listed their mother's maiden name as "*Scarborough*." Thus, it appears that James E. Dickey indeed married Laura S. Scarborough, the eldest daughter of Matthew D. Scarborough.

Laura S. Scarborough Dickey died between the birth of her youngest child and 1900, when a widowed James E. Dickey lived in Madison County, Texas.

2. **James P. Scarborough** (2 Jan 1854–5 Oct 1865) is buried in the Toole Cemetery in Leon County, Texas. A recent online transcription of this cemetery has differing tombstone dates than a survey made in person in the 1970s or 1980s. The online version lists his birth date as 1 January 1854 and death as occurring in 1866.
3. **Susan O. N. Scarborough** [Sue] (22 Sep 1856–28 Feb 1877) was Matt and Mary Jane's first child born in Texas. A recent online transcription of this cemetery has her birthday as September 22nd, but a cemetery listing made in person in the 1970s and 1980s recorded the tombstone date as September 27th. She married in Texas to W. P. Thompson. Susan Scarborough Thompson is buried in the Toole Cemetery.
4. **Lucinda Orinva Verilla Scarborough** [Renie, Rinnie] (14 Feb 1859–27 Feb 1940) lived with her parents in 1860 and 1870 on their farm near Middleton. She married about 1878/1879 to James R. Toole [Jim] (c1848–1890/1900), son of J. A. Toole (c1827–aft. 1880) and Elizabeth ? (c1828–aft. 1880). In mid-1880, she lived with her new husband and his parents in Leon County. In 1900, the widowed Orinva lived on her farm in Leon County with her two youngest surviving children, Lou and Sam. In 1910, Orinva lived with her daughter and her family in Leon County, Texas. She had given birth to five children, only two of whom were still living.

Under the name of "*Laranda Toole*," she remarried on 28 February 1913 in Madison County, Texas to Joseph Adams [Joe] (c1833–1920/1930); Madison County adjoins Leon County to the

south. In 1920, Orinva and Joe Adams lived in Leon County, but she was again a widow by 1930, when she lived with her widowed daughter, Mary, and Mary's daughter, Lena, and her husband, Marion Humberson, in Madison County. Marion worked as a retail grocer in what appeared to have been a country grocery store.

Orinva died in 1940 of "*Coronary Occlusion*" and "*Bronchi Pneumonia*" in Boling, Wharton County, Texas, which lies southwest of Houston. Presumably, she moved there with one of her children or grandchildren. Orinva Scarborough Toole Adams is buried in the Wharton City Cemetery, Wharton County, Texas.

The known children of Lucinda Orinva Scarborough and James R. Toole:

- a. **Mary Harriett Toole** [Mamie] (26 Oct 1881–14 Jul 1956) married about 1899 to Henry Brown (Nov 1878–1918/1920). In 1900, Mamie and Henry lived on a rented farm in Leon County. He and his parents were natives of Georgia. In 1910, Mamie and Henry lived on their farm in Leon County. In 1920, the widowed Mamie lived in Leon County on a rented farm with her four daughters. In 1930, Mamie, her youngest daughter, and her mother lived with her daughter, Lena, in Madison County, which lay on the south side of Leon County. Mamie Toole Brown died in Cedar Bayou, Harris County, Texas and is buried in the Wharton Cemetery, Wharton County, Texas.
 - b. **James Toole** [Jimmy] is buried in the Toole Cemetery, Leon County, Texas.
 - c. **Elizabeth Toole** [Lizzie] is buried in the Toole Cemetery, Leon County, Texas.
 - d. **Sarah Louise Toole** [Lou, Sallie] (28 Apr 1888–27 May 1977) married about 1907 to Alfred Flippen Wingfield [Alf] (5 Oct 1866–21 Nov 1960), the son of William E. Wingfield and Helen Flippin. In 1910, Alf Wingfield owned his farm in Leon County. According to his death certificate, Alf was born in Crockett, Houston County, Texas. Lou and Alf Wingfield are buried in the Centerville Cemetery, Leon County, Texas.
 - e. **Samuel Toole** [Sammy] (Jan 1891–1900/1910) is buried in the Toole Cemetery.
5. **Mary Ann Scarborough** (13 Jun 1861–22 Sep 1866) is buried in the Toole Cemetery, Leon County, Texas.
 6. **Matthew David Scarborough Jr.** (c1865–aft. 1880) lived with his parents in 1870 and with his father in 1880.
 7. **William Middleton Scarborough** (c1867–1905) lived with his parents in 1870 and father in 1880 on their farm near Middleton. Family information states that he died in 1905, but no information is known about him.

There is a William "*Scarborough*" living in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory (Oklahoma) born in May 1865 in Texas, with his parents both born in Mississippi. This man had married about 1889 to Fannie, born in February 1873 in Texas, and they had: Leslie R. Scarborough [male] (July 1890), Maude Scarborough (May 1893), Hugh Scarborough (June 1898). It is unclear if this is the same person as Matthew's son, William Middleton Scarborough.

8. **Elliott Randolph Scarborough** (15 Nov 1868–9 May 1954) lost his mother when he was still a toddler and likely had no memory of her. In 1880, he lived on his father's farm, but his father died later that year. He was presumably raised by one of his siblings. Elliott married on 21 January 1891 in Leon County, Texas to Tula Osna Williams [Tular] (8 Jun 1873–24 Sep 1913), daughter of Jessie S. Williams (4 Jan 1849–17 Jun 1907) and Sarah Jane Christmas (9 Oct 1848–30 Jul 1928). In 1900, Elliott and Tula lived with their children on a rented farm in Johnson County, Texas. In 1910, they rented a farm near Midlothian, in Ellis County. The 1900 federal census indicates that Tula had only given birth to three children, all of whom were then alive. By 1910, she had given birth to a total of seven children, six of whom were then alive. Tula Osna Scarborough died of "*placenta previa*" following the birth of her tenth child in 1913. Her death certificate gives her death at 9:05 p.m. on September 24th, but her tombstone has the 23rd.

Elliott married in 1919 to Margaret Elizabeth Kelsey [Maggie] (21 Oct 1878–18 Dec 1942). In 1920, they lived in Brownwood City, Brown County, Texas, where he owned a restaurant and worked as its proprietor. About 1929, he and Maggie settled in Borger, Hutchinson County. In 1930, they lived there by themselves, and he worked as a school janitor. Maggie died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1942. He still lived in Borger in 1950, although he was then blind. About 1952, he moved to Fort Worth, Tarrant County, where he died [3].

Elliott and Maggie Scarborough are buried in the Panhandle Cemetery in Panhandle, Carson County, Texas, Section 2, Lot 33, Spaces 3–4. Tula Osna Scarborough is buried in the Saint Paul Cemetery, Midlothian, Ellis County, Texas.

Known children of Elliott Randolph Scarborough and Tula A. Williams:

- a. **Mamie Adele Scarborough** (13 Mar 1893–24 May 1949) married Mr. Simpson. Mamie Scarborough Simpson is buried in the Panhandle Cemetery, Carson County, Texas.
- b. **Henry Adair Scarborough** [Jack] (15 May 1895–15 Jun 1970) married Florence Myrtle Adams (Jun 1894–23 Aug 1969). Henry and Florence Scarborough are buried in the Saint Paul Cemetery, Midlothian, Ellis County, Texas.
- c. **James Willie Scarborough** [female] (20 Dec 1897–16 Jun 1976) was born in Navarro County, Texas. She married about 1912 to William Haywood Moore (22 Sep 1899–23 Feb

1969). In 1930, they lived in Borger, Hutchinson County, Texas with his grandfather and their adopted daughter, and William owned a garage. In October 1940, she still lived in Borger, and her younger brother, Oma Daniel Scarborough, listed her as his contact when he registered for the draft. She and Moore divorced, and by 1954, she had moved to California. She died in San Bernardino, California.

d. **Ellen Nell Scarborough** [Ella] (7 Dec 1901–21 Apr 1927) married a Mr. Bradford. Ella Nell Bradford is buried in the Panhandle Cemetery, Panhandle, Carson County, Texas, Plot: Section 2, Lot 48, Sp. 4.

e. **Marvin Forest Scarborough** (6 Jun 1904–4 Jul 1947) remained single through 1940, when he lived in Borger, Hutchinson County, Texas and worked as an auto mechanic. In the 1940s, Marvin and his brother younger brother opened a boot store in Borger.

In the 1940s, Marvin married Mae Bell Hitt (20 Jan 1914–4 Jul 1947), daughter of Hiram Markus Hitt (2 Feb 1882–1951) and Mary Bell Skinner (28 Jul 1885–28 Aug 1929). Marvin and May Bell divorced in 1947, and she began dating James Lacey of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Tragically, on July 4th, Marvin wrote a letter to his brother regarding his intentions to murder his ex-wife and Mr. Lacey. He then took his brother's gun and waited until May Bell and Lacey walked out of Arkle's Liquor Store in Borger, where she had worked for the previous four months. He ordered them into the car, but when they refused, he shot them both there on the sidewalk before killing himself [4].

Marvin F. Scarborough is buried in the Panhandle Cemetery, Panhandle, Carson County, Texas, Plot: Section 2, Lot 48, Sp. 2. Mae Bell Hitt is buried in the Burkburnett Memorial Cemetery, Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas.

f. **Oma Daniel Scarborough** [Dan, Danny] (22 Apr 1907–29 Oct 1990) was born in Ellis County, Texas. His mother died when he was only six years old, and in 1920, he lived with his father and stepmother in Brownwood City, Brown County, Texas. He moved to Borger in April 1926 and worked in the oilfield until 1934. He moved to Colorado in 1934 and became involved with the rodeo circuit. He married in Boulder, Boulder County, Colorado on 30 August 1934 to Corrine Adele McKimmie (c1906–9 Apr 1998), daughter of George Morrison McKimmie (12 Oct 1870–8 Nov 1955) and Corrina J. Hawkey (10 May 1882–6 Sep 1959). Dan and Corrina had two children before divorcing in 1938.

Dan Scarborough lived in Hollywood, California from 1941 until 1944 and worked as a character actor. In the 1940s, he followed the rodeo and horse show circuit all over the

country, serving for a while as a rodeo announcer for Dumas Doggie Days and Will Rogers Range Riders in Amarillo.

In the latter 1940s, he returned to Borger, opened a boot store with his brother and worked as a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Dale Lane [5]. During the 1940s, he married Denieze Brewer (23 Oct 1908–20 Dec 1973), daughter of Clyde Brewer and Valda Anderson. In 1950, he and Denieze lived in Borger, and he worked as a rodeo announcer. On 5 October 1975, Dan married in Carson City, Nevada to Myrtle Leona Corley (25 May 1916–10 Oct 1999).

Dan and Denieze Scarborough are buried in the Shannon Rose Hill Memorial Park, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

- g. **Estelle Scarborough** (Dec 1909–Dec 1909).
- h. **Essie Belle Scarborough** (Jan 1911–Mar 1911).
- i. **Edward Scarborough** (c1912–aft. 1920).
- j. **Elliott Osna Scarborough** (24 Sep 1913–27 Oct 1913) tragically died of “*marasmus*,” or severe undernourishment soon after his mother died giving birth to him.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

11. James A. J. Scarborough

James A. J. Scarborough (17 May 1830–9 Dec 1895) remained behind in Snow Hill with his siblings, Addison B. and Mary E. Scarborough when their father moved east into Butler County in 1849. In 1850, James worked as a clerk in the store owned or operated by his brother, Addison.

In July 1851, James A. J. Scarborough attended Snow Hill's grand Independence Day celebration *"in the old Republican style"* held at the Bethsaida Baptist Church. About 800 local citizens heard Justice the Peace W. M. Purifoy read the Declaration of Independence, followed by *"an eloquent and patriotic Oration"* given by James' older brother, Justice of the Peace Addison B. Scarborough. After the ceremonies, citizens held a barbeque prepared *"in the most splendid style – a better the world had never seen."*

After lunch, *"The table being cleared off,"* they followed the current tradition of giving regular and volunteer toasts, *"in the spirit of 'olden times,' and mingled with patriotic bursts of applause."* Another of James' brothers, Matt Scarborough, gave both a patriotic toast and one to the ladies of Snow Hill. James followed his brother by giving his own patriotic toast:

The day we celebrate—the golden day of freemen—a great occasion, and worthy the commemoration of a great and free people. May we commemorate the Fourth of July as a united people, till time shall be no longer.

Several of Snow Hill's leading citizens followed the Scarboroughs in giving toasts to help celebrate the 75th anniversary of American Independence [1].

James A. J. Scarborough married about 1855, probably in Wilcox County, Alabama, to Mary Elizabeth Moorner (15 Apr 1838–25 Apr 1912), daughter of Lewis Golson Moorner (c1803–1841) and Martha Gambling (c1810–1843). In 1860, they lived on a farm near Snow Hill, with James owning a personal estate of \$10,000. Living with his family that year was E. Busson, a merchant with a personal estate of \$6,000. This suggests that Scarborough owned an interest in or worked in a Snow Hill mercantile firm in the 1850s.

On 6 September 1862, Scarborough joined Co. I, 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry as a private and a bugler. He served throughout the war [2]. In 1910, James' widow obtained a pension based upon his military service [3].

After the Civil War, James A. J. Scarborough returned to Alabama but settled in Butler County, perhaps due to his father's advanced age. On 15 June 1865, as a Butler County resident, James signed a contract with several former slaves in which they agreed to work for him for the remainder of the year 1865:

Know all men by these presents, that we the undersigned have entered into the following agreement, or Contract, to wit –

I J. A. J. Scarborough...for, and in consideration of labor to be bestowed for the balance of 1865, do agree, and firmly bind myself to furnish food, and clothing, and Doctor's Bills, as I have done heretofore, to the following named negroes – "Nelly" aged 70 years, "Melissa," aged 25 years – "Wilson" aged 13 years, and I do further agree to furnish food, and clothing to the child of Melissa.

We the undersigned Negroes for, and in consideration of Food & clothing, do agree, and firmly bind ourselves unto the said J. A. J. Scarborough to labor faithfully and do all manner of needful work for him for the balance of the year 1865.

On the same day, Scarborough witnessed a similar contract between L. H. Robinson and ten former slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau records do not include any later contracts involving James A. J. Scarborough [4].

Within the next few years, James A. J. Scarborough moved his family into Lowndes County and had his mail delivered through Braggs Store. He worked as a merchant there in 1870 and had a personal estate of \$17,500. By 1880, James Scarborough's primary occupation was farming. He owned a 340-acre farm, with 40 acres tilled land, 200 acres of woodland and forest, and 100 acres of old fields, all valued at \$1200. His farming implements and machinery was valued at \$50 and his livestock at \$275. In 1879, he spent \$25 building and repairing fences, and he hired black farm labor for forty weeks, paying \$100 in wages. His 1879 farm production was valued at \$920, and his livestock on hand and 1879 farm production included the following [5]:

1880 Lowndes County, Alabama Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule James Scarborough, farm owner																				
Livestock as of 1 June 1880								1879 Farm Production												
Horses	Working Oxen	Milch cows	Other cattle	Calves born in 1879	Cattle Died, Strayed, etc.	Swine	Barnyard poultry	Pounds Butter	Dozen Eggs Produced	Acres in Indian Corn	Bushels Indian Corn	Acres in Cotton	Bales of Ginned Cotton	Acres in Oats	Bushels of Oats	Acres in Sugar Cane	Gallons of Molasses	Bushels of Cow Peas	Acres of Sweet Potatoes	Bushels Sweet Potatoes
1	1	2	5	2	2	27	30	150	100	10	350	25	11	2	20	⅓	80	20	⅓	100

James A. J. Scarborough presumably continued to cultivate his farm until his death in 1895. Afterwards, Mary E. Scarborough continued to live on their old farm for several years, but by 1910, she lived in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, with her divorced daughter, Ora, and the family of Mary's granddaughter, Mary L. Lee Bryson and her husband, Joseph P. Bryson. In late 1911, the widowed Mary E. Moorner Scarborough moved with her daughter's family from Greenville to Mt. Willing, Alabama, as described by these newspaper articles [6]:

Dec 23:*Family Moves.*

The family of Mr. J. P. Bryson, consisting of Mrs. Ora Lee, Mrs. M. E. Scarborough, and two sons have moved from Greenville to reside in the future at Mt. Willing, Ala. Mr. Bryson will not leave. It is with much regret over the entire city to have Mr. Bryson's family leave Greenville.

Dec 29:

Mrs. Ora Lee, Mrs. M. E. Scarbrough [sic] and two young sons of Mr. J. P. Bryson have moved to Mt. Willing where they will reside. Mr. Bryson remains here and will make the race for Tax Collector. Greenville regrets to lose these interesting people.

Mary E. Moorer Scarborough died only a few months later. James and Mary Scarborough are buried in the New Bethel Cemetery, Braggs, Lowndes County, Alabama.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Known Children of James A. J. Scarborough

1. **John Addison Scarborough** [Addie] (24 Sep 1856–4 Nov 1871).
2. **Ora Ulrice Scarborough** (4 Oct 1858–8 Nov 1933) married Dr. John Francis Lee (8 Mar 1849–15 Feb 1906).
3. **Emmett Decatur Scarborough** (30 Apr 1860–6 Jan 1943) married Missouri Belle Garrett (31 Aug 1869–2 Sep 1953).
4. **Lucinda Scarborough** (c1861–aft. 1870).
5. **James Elliott Scarborough** (9 Sep 1878–7 Jul 1953) married Martha E. Hinson [Mattie] (24 May 1880–27 Aug 1970).

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Biographical Sketches of the Children of James A. J. Scarborough

1. **John Addison Scarborough** [Addie] (24 Sep 1856–4 Nov 1871) is buried in the New Bethel Cemetery, Braggs, Lowndes County, Alabama.
2. **Ora Ulrice Scarborough** (4 Oct 1858–8 Nov 1933) married on 20 December 1876 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Dr. John Francis Lee (8 Mar 1849–15 Feb 1906), son of John Allen Lee (16 Jul 1824–17 Aug 1863) and Patience Caroline Purifoy (3 Jan 1827–9 Nov 1904). In 1880, Ora and her husband lived in Lowndes County, Alabama, where he worked as a physician. They divorced between 1886 and 1891, and on 15 November 1891, in Wilcox County, Alabama, Dr. Lee married Nancy Grace (16 March 1857–26 Nov 1925). In 1900, Dr. John F. and Nancy Lee lived with their children in Allenton, Wilcox County, Alabama, where he operated a medical practice. Ora and her children, Mary and Emmett, lived in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama.

In 1910, Ora Scarborough Lee still lived in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama with her daughter, Mary L. Lee Bryson and her family. Mary's husband, Joseph P. Bryson, worked as a salesman in a dry goods store. Ora's mother also lived with them. In December 1911, Ora, the Brysons, and Ora's mother, Mary E. Moorers Scarborough, all moved from Greenville to Mount Willing. In 1920, Ora lived there with her son, Emmett, and her two grandsons, Joe Lee Bryson and James A. Bryson. She still lived there with them in 1930.

Ora Scarborough Lee is buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama. Her husband, Dr. John F. Lee, is buried in the Ebenezer Methodist Cemetery, Wilcox County, Alabama, beside his second wife.

The known children of Ora U. Scarborough and Dr. John Francis Lee:

- a. **Mary Caroline Lee** [Mamie] (17 Jun 1878–16 Dec 1905) married on 21 December 1898 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Joseph Pinckney Bryson (Sep 1858–6 Mar 1925), a native of Butler County, Alabama and a merchant. In 1900, Mamie and Joseph Bryson lived in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, with her divorced mother and younger brother, Emmett.

Mamie Lee Bryson died in December 1905, with her obituary appearing in Greenville's newspaper on 22 December 1905 [7]:

Mrs. J. P. Bryson Dead

Mrs. J. P. Bryson died last Saturday at Mount Willing at the home of her mother where she had been for some time. Her health had been bad for some time and it was hoped by her dear ones that the change would benefit her but careful nursing, loving care and the best medical attention were of no avail and the gentle spirit passed away. Mrs. Bryson was possessed of a most amiable disposition and was a most talented lady. She leaves a griefstricken husband and two little sons to whom the sympathy of the entire community goes out.

Joseph P. Bryson soon remarried to Mary L. He announced his candidacy for Butler County Tax Collector in December 1911 [8]:

Mr. J. P. Bryson announces in this issue as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector. Mr. Bryson is well and favorably known throughout the county and has a clean record as a man and a citizen. If elected he will serve the people to the very best of his ability and will make a painstaking official.

Joseph P. Bryson traveled to Lowndes County in 1912 for Mary Moorer Scarborough's funeral [9]:

Mr. J. P. Bryson was called to Lowndes Saturday by the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Scarborough.

After having worked as a merchant and served as a local politician in Greenville for many years, in 1917, Joseph P. Bryson moved to Troy, in Pike County, where he purchased the Troy Tire and Supply Company in May. He promised customers that his staff would “*work on your automobile or bicycle tires*” [10]. Joseph Pinckney Bryson died at the Rives Hotel in Troy, Pike County, Alabama, at the Rives Hotel [11].

Mary Lee Bryson is buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama. Joseph P. Bryson is buried in Mount Willing, presumably beside Mamie in the Mount Willing Cemetery.

The two known children of Mamie Lee and Joseph P. Bryson:

- i. **Joseph Lee Bryson** (1901–22 May 1954) attended Troy State Teachers College and Tulane University in New Orleans, where he received his degree in pharmacy. He

operated a pharmacy business in Norwood for thirty years, served as a Mason, Shriner, and a member of the Norwood Exchange Club [12]. He married Madeline, but maiden name is unknown. Joseph Lee Bryson is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama.

- ii. **James Allen Bryson** [Jim] (31 Mar 1903–28 Aug 1982) married on 17 November 1928 in Cullman County, Alabama, to Margie Martin (20 Nov 1903–1 Jul 1996). In 1954, they lived in Springville, Alabama. Jim and Marg Bryson are buried in the Argo Presbyterian Church Cemetery, St. Clair County, Alabama.

- b. **James Allen Lee** (4 Apr 1880–4 Feb 1955) married on 16 June 1909 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Ethel Lee (29 Jun 1883–22 Jan 1971), daughter of William Henry Lee (13 Dec 1856–12 Sep 1940) and Margaret Eugenia Moorner (21 Feb 1860–1 Jul 1917). James A. Lee graduated from Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. He moved to Dallas County and served as principal of Dallas County High School at Plantersville. He became assistant superintendent of Dallas County schools in 1926, moving to superintendent of education for Dallas County in 1928. At age 70, he retired in 1950.

For many years, James A. Lee served the Selma Rotary Club, including terms as president and district governor. He was well known as a speaker for his “*wit and adroit phraseology*.” He served as a lay minister with the Christian Church, preaching at many local churches [13].

James and Ethel Lee are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama beside their infant daughter (27 Feb 1910–12 Mar 1910).

- c. **Rosa Lee** (30 Sep 1882–16 Oct 1883) is only known from family records shared by descendants.
- d. **Emmett Lloyd Lee** [Tip] (5 Mar 1887–11 Jun 1963) lived with his uncle, Emmett D. Scarborough, in 1910 in Lowndes County, Alabama. Emmett worked as a salesman in his uncle’s store. He married on 25 December 1917 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Sarah Belle Hinson [Sallie] (31 Oct 1888–23 Jan 1958), daughter of Joseph Lemuel Hinson (10 Nov 1833–6 Jan 1898) and Martha Ellen Daniel (11 Jul 1851–10 Aug 1926).

In 1920, Emmett L. Lee lived in Mount Willing, Lowndes County, Alabama, where he worked as a retail merchant with his uncle, James E. Scarborough. By 1930, he had purchased his own farm near Mount Willing. According to their death certificates, Emmett and Sallie both died in Montgomery, Alabama. Emmett and Sallie Lee are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama.

3. **Emmett Decatur Scarborough** (30 Apr 1860–6 Jan 1943) was enumerated as an infant on the 1860 federal census of Wilcox County, Alabama. On 19 July 1860, the enumerator recorded Emmett's age as one month, but his death certificate gave his precise age at his death as 82 years, 8 months, and 6 days. If accurate, he was born on April 30th.

Emmett D. Scarborough attended the school in Braggs as a child, and he later attended Highland Home College. He settled in Mount Willing, where *"he owned and operated a large farm and mercantile business."* He married on 28 November 1888 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Missouri Belle Garrett (31 Aug 1869–2 Sep 1953), daughter of James M. Garrett (20 Jan 1829–11 May 1902) and Saphronia Belle Mooney (9 Sep 1840–24 Jun 1914).

In 1900 and 1910, Emmett and Belle lived with their children at Mount Willing, where he worked as a merchant and Belle as a teacher. In 1900, his widowed mother and brother, James, lived with them. In 1920 and 1930, Belle still taught school. In 1920, Emmett worked as the county tax collector, and in 1930, he served as the chairman of the county commission. In 1923, Emmett and Belle moved to Hayneville, and at both locations, they belonged to the Christian Church, where Emmett served as elder. He served as tax collector, member of the Board of Revenue, and at his death, he served as the County Custodian [14]. In a personal letter written to me in 1996, Mr. Mr. Jim Coleman of Huntsville, then 73 years old, stated that he clearly remembered Emmett Scarborough, who he said served as the Lowndes County Clerk of Court for many years.

Belle Garrett Scarborough died in Montgomery, Alabama, but Emmett and Belle Scarborough are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery near the Mount Willing Community, Lowndes County, Alabama.

The known children of Emmett Decatur Scarborough and Missouri Belle Garrett:

- a. **Lois Scarborough** (4 Mar 1890–4 Apr 1943) married on 6 July 1913 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Ulric Canterbury (1888–15 Oct 1957). Lois and Ulric Canterbury lived in Lowndes County for many years, then moved to Union Springs, where her husband worked for the Eley Moter Company. Citizens there recalled her as *"a woman of many fine qualities, and especially as a musician of rare ability."*

Only a few months after her father's death, Lois was struck by a truck on Sunday afternoon in Birmingham. She died of injuries sustained in the accident at a local hospital [15]. Lois and Ulric Canterbury are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Mount Willing, Lowndes County, Alabama near their son, Jesse Decatur Canterbury (18 Feb 1917–14 Jun 1919).

- b. **Orabelle Scarborough** (22 May 1897–29 Mar 1990) married on 1 June 1915 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Floyd Langford Crum (9 Mar 1892–30 Mar 1974), the son of William Barton Crum and Mary Salley. In 1920, Orabelle and Floyd Crum lived in Mount Willing, and he worked as a retail merchant. Orabelle and Floyd Crum divorced, and she married about 1940 to Paul Watson Peavy Sr. (12 May 1881–11 Aug 1959), son of John Roberts Peavy (23 Jan 1850–25 May 1914) and Frances Watson (23 Nov 1860–13 Jun 1933).

Orabelle Scarborough Crum worked as a milliner and traveled widely, but she remained based in Montgomery. Orabelle and Paul Peavy are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, in the Garrett plot. Floyd L. Crum is buried in the Myrtlewood Cemetery, Fort Deposit, both in Lowndes County, Alabama.

Known children of Orabelle Scarborough and Floyd Crum:

- i. **Mary Emmett Crum** (born c1917) lived with her Scarborough grandparents in 1930.
 - ii. **James Colvin Crum** (born c1919) [Jimmie] lived with his Scarborough grandparents after his own parents divorced.
- c. **Mary Addison Scarborough** [Addie] (29 Jun 1904–21 Jun 1935) married in the early 1930s to John E. Norman (1893–21 Jun 1935), son of William Waterman Norman (26 Apr 1858–18 May 1915) and Dora L. Reynolds (24 Sep 1866–15 Nov 1937). They settled in Fort Deposit, Lowndes County, Alabama.

According to the local newspaper, the couple was popular in town. Addie “*possessed a lovely personality and every one that knew her loved her.*” She belonged to the Three Arts Club and the Auxiliary. John E. Norman worked as a druggist in Fort Deposit, belonged to the Masons, and served as adjutant of the American Legion.

Tragically, Addie and John Norman were murdered by a neighbor, E. N. Arant, as they walked up the steps to their home. Arant used a shotgun to kill them both, then calmly turned himself in to the sheriff. Arant served as manager of the Fort Deposit office of the Alabama Power Company, and he believed Norman had attempted to have him demoted. He then plotted to murder John and Addie Norman [16].

Addie and John Norman are buried in the Myrtlewood Cemetery, Fort Deposit, Lowndes County, Alabama.

- d. **Emmett Decatur Scarborough Jr.** (11 Jul 1908–26 Sep 1980) married Edith Levert Moorefield (10 Apr 1909–24 Nov 2003), daughter of Jefferson D. Moorefield (1865–18 May 1927) and Maggie Virginia Harris (11 Sep 1867–18 Dec 1958). Emmett and Edith

Scarborough are buried in the Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, Block 110, Lot 166, Space 4.

4. **Lucinda Scarborough** (c1861–aft. 1870) lived with her parents in 1870.
5. **James Elliott Scarborough** (9 Sep 1878–7 Jul 1953) was born in the Braggs community, but his parents moved to Mount Willing when he was one year old. In 1900, James worked as a clerk in his brother's mercantile store in Mount Willing. James E. Scarborough married on 25 October 1905 in Lowndes County, Alabama to Martha E. Hinson [Mattie] (24 May 1880–27 Aug 1970), daughter of Joseph Lemuel Hinson (10 Nov 1833–6 Jan 1898) and Martha Ellen Daniel (11 Jul 1851–10 Aug 1926). Mattie worked as a schoolteacher in 1940.

In 1910, 1920, and 1940, James E. Scarborough operated his own mercantile store in Mount Willing. In 1930, he worked as a stock farmer, and in 1950, as a cattle farmer. Their two sons lived with them through 1930. The Fort Deposit newspaper published James' obituary on 10 July 1953 [17]:

...was a fine, upright citizen who has contributed much to the betterment of his community and county. He was a member of the Baptist Church, where he will be missed as a staunch supporter. Until his health failed a few years ago he was actively engaged in the mercantile business, a large landowner and in later years was also a prominent cattle raiser.

James and Mattie Scarborough are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama. Children of James Elliott Scarborough and Mattie Hinson:

- a. **James Elliott Scarborough Jr.** (26 Jul 1906–31 Jan 1966) married Isabelle Wisell (13 Dec 1909–15 Apr 1992), daughter of Augustus Casius Wisell (12 Oct 1883–1919) and Margaret Maude Halnon (1 Mar 1883–10 Aug 1958). James and Maude Scarborough are buried in the Westview Cemetery, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, Section A1.
- b. **Evans Hinson Scarborough** (15 Apr 1908–11 Feb 1948) married after 1930 to Dorothy Warren (6 Oct 1910–7 Feb 1996), daughter of Timothy Dewitt Warren (1887–1923) and Veni Worrell (9 Nov 1891–11 Oct 1971). Evans H. Scarborough and Dorothy are buried in the Mount Willing Cemetery, Lowndes County, Alabama.

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12. Joseph L. Scarborough

Joseph L. Scarborough (c1833–1870/1874) appears to have been the youngest son of Addison Scarborough. In 1840, Addison Scarborough's household included a male matching the age of Joseph L. Scarborough. In 1850, Joseph L. Scarborough lived in Addison's Butler County household, along with Addison's documented daughter, Amelia, and her family. Since there is no mention of Joseph L. Scarborough among Addison's legal heirs in the mid-1870s, uncertainty remains whether or not Joseph was Addison's son. While Joseph could possibly have been his grandson, but there is no evidence of this.

Joseph L. Scarborough lived in Caddo Parish, Louisiana in both 1860 and 1870. In 1860, Scarborough had a personal estate valued at \$1000 and worked as a trader in Shreveport. On 15 April 1861, as a resident of Shreveport, Louisiana, Joseph L. Scarborough enlisted as a private in Co. A, the "*Caddo Rifles*," 1st Regiment Louisiana Infantry, Confederate States Army. This unit joined the Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee. Scarborough served as a sergeant at various times during the war. He was present in the battles of King's School House, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Paine's Farm, and the Wilderness. His officers reported him as missing since the Battle of Spotsylvania on 12 May 1864, and he was reported as absent, captured for the rest of the war. He was on the rolls of Prisoners of War at Point Lookout, Maryland, later transferred to Elmira, New York [1].

Joseph L. Scarborough appears to have returned to Shreveport after the Civil War. He married about 1869, probably in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, to Y. ? (c1840–aft. 1870). In 1870, he lived there with his wife and worked as a laborer. There is no further record of him.

The administration of Addison Scarborough's estate between 1874 and 1876 made no reference to Joseph L. Scarborough as one of Addison's heirs. It is possible he was a relative and not Addison's son. However, given the 1850 household structure of Addison Scarborough, it seems more likely that Joseph was his son who died without children between 1870 and 1874.

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13. [Mary E. Scarborough](#)

[Mary E. Scarborough](#) [Mollie, Polly] (1833/1835–aft. 1900) remained behind in Snow Hill with her brothers, Addison and James, when their father moved to Butler County about 1849. She married about 1853, probably in Wilcox or Butler Counties, Alabama, to Thomas Morgan (c1832–Mar 1860). They moved to Florida in the mid-1850s, where three of their daughters were born before returning to Alabama by about 1859. Thomas Morgan died in Butler County in March 1860.

In 1860, Mary and her daughters lived on the farm of her sister, Amelia C. Norris, and in 1870, they lived on her father's farm with her single sister, Nancy M. Scarborough.

Between 1870 and about 1873, Mary Scarborough Morgan moved with her three surviving daughters to Texas. By mid-1874, she settled in Milam County. On 4 December 1877, she married William Carroll McElyea (8 Jul 1821–30 Oct 1883) in Cherokee County, and in 1880, they lived on his farm there. Mary's whereabouts between 1883 and 1898 are unknown, although she presumably remained in eastern Texas with her daughters. On 1 July 1898 in Harris County, Texas, Mary married J. H. Smith, who died soon afterwards. In 1900, a widowed Mary lived with her daughter in San Jacinto County, Texas. She is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave in the Shepherd Methodist Cemetery, Shepherd, San Jacinto County, Texas.

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Known Children of Mary E. Scarborough

Mary E. Scarborough had five known daughters by her first husband, Thomas Morgan:

1. **M. E. Morgan** (c1854–aft. 1860) was born in Alabama and either died or married in the 1860s.
2. **Ella Morgan** (Sep 1855–aft. 1870) was a twin to Emma, with their births occurring in Florida. She probably moved to Texas with her mother and sisters in the early 1870s and married there. Ella is presumably the third child of Mary alive in 1900, although nothing is known of her.
3. **Emma D. Morgan** [Etta] (Sep 1855–aft. Mar 1914) married W. N. Ross and Frank E. Taylor (c1859–15 Sep 1935).
4. **Nancy Idalia Morgan** [Nonnie] (Mar 1858–1900/1910) was born in Florida, married W. C. Moffatt, George F. McElroy, and John W. Martin.
5. **P. E. Morgan** [or L. E.] (May 1860–1860/1870) lived in her mother's 1860 Butler County, Alabama household as an infant. It appears that she died prior to June 1870.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

14. [female] Scarborough

The 1840 federal census enumeration of Addison Scarborough's household included one female under five years of age, which places the child's birth between 1835 and 1840. She could have been Addison's youngest daughter, but she could also have been a granddaughter. Since there is no mention of her in his estate proceedings in 1874, if she were Addison's daughter, she must have died without heirs before 1874.

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Abstracts of Scarborough Records in Georgia & Alabama

This section gives abstracts of all known records on Addison Scarborough in Georgia and Alabama. The destruction of the early records of Burke County, Georgia leaves only a handful of references to him in Georgia.

1805 **Addison Scarborough** drew a *single* blank in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery as a resident of Burke County. This proves that Addison Scarborough:

- lived in Burke County, Georgia between May 1803 and 1 March 1804, during the lottery registration period
- was a single man when he registered for the lottery, because he had only a single draw

Reference: Graham, Paul K. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery Persons Entitled to Draws*, The Genealogy Company, Decatur, Georgia, 2005.

1807 **Addison "Scarborough"** of Spain's District, Burke County drew Lot 304 in District 17, Wilkinson County, in the 1807 Georgia Land Lottery. The land lottery grant indices at the Georgia Archives show "**Adison Scarborough**" drew this lot, but he failed to apply for a grant on the land. It was sold by the state to **P. S. Williams** on 25 February 1834. The lot became a part of Laurens County in 1807.

Reference: Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett Jr. *The Second or 1807 Land Lottery of Georgia*. Southern Historical Press, 1986, p. 127.

31 Oct 1816 The heirs of **John Vickers**, deceased of Burke County, Georgia sold 350 acres of land in Burke County

"...on the Dry Branch joining land of Addison Scarborough...."

The deed was from the heirs of **John Vickers**, deceased, to **Penelope Vickers** (apparently the widow), and the land was sold for \$500. The Vickers heirs were **Noah Stringer & Celia Stringer**, together with Henry P. & Sarah Jones, Lawrence & Rachel Folsom, Samuel & Mary Williams, Hardy & Sarah Vickers, Lewis & Winifred Heath, Emanuel & Elizabeth Bennett, Nathan & Jane Vickers, Eli & Jerusa Wooten, and Jonathan & Mary Vickers.

Reference: William B. Jones, MD Collection, Item 112, Deed of John Vickers, Dec'd. Heirs, Georgia Archives Drawer 188, Box 25.

Comments:

- This record proves that Addison Scarborough was a landowner in Burke County, Georgia in 1816
- It also gives another connection between our Addison Scarborough and the family of David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. According to "*Southern Kith and Kin*" by Jewel Davis Scarborough, Noah and Celia Stringer were the parents of Nancy Stringer, the wife of Allen Scarborough. Allen Scarborough was the son of Major James Scarborough of Revolutionary War fame, and Major James Scarborough was the eldest son of David Scarborough of Edgecombe.

25 Feb 1819 The Muster Roll of the Eighth Regiment, Captain **Jonathan Scarborough's** Company from Burke County, of the Georgia Militia was made on this date. Listed next to each other on the roll were Privates **Ad Scarborough** and **Nathan Vickers**. Listed in the same company were Privates **Joab Scarborough** and **Miles Scarborough**. Listed in different companies on this roll were Privates **Thomas Scarborough**, **Silas Scarborough**, **Joel Scarborough**, and **William Scarborough**. The Eighth Regiment served in the Second Class from the Second Brigade, First Division, Georgia Militia.

Reference: These muster rolls are located in Volume 4, *WPA Georgia Military Affairs*, at the Georgia Archives. They were published in *Some Georgia County Records*, Volume 4, by Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr., Southern Historical Press, 1991. The militia had been formed in accordance with the Act of the Georgia Legislature dated 19 December 1818, which required every able-bodied, white, male citizen and alien in the state aged over eighteen and under forty-five to enroll in the county militia.

Comments:

- Addison Scarborough was referred to as "Ad" Scarborough by W. B. Palmer in his history of Furman, Alabama published in Madge Barefield's work. Additionally, since Ad was listed next to Nathan

Vickers, a known neighbor of Addison Scarborough (see document dated 31 Oct 1816), it seems certain that this "Ad Scarborough" was our Addison Scarborough.

- Addison Scarborough must have left Georgia immediately after this and was settled in Conecuh County, Alabama in time to be listed on the 1819 Conecuh County, Alabama tax list.

12 Oct 1819 The tax list for Conecuh County, Alabama was completed and returned to the court on this date. "**Anderson Scarbrough**" paid a territorial tax of 62.5 cents for one white poll. This is undoubtedly our "Addison," as he was listed on the 1820 census and bought land there in 1823.

Reference: 1819 Conecuh County AL Tax List, p. 11, #11.

Comment: Addison Scarborough must have left Burke County, Georgia and arrived in Conecuh County, Alabama between February and October of 1819.

1820 The family of **Addison Scarborough** was enumerated on the 1820 Conecuh County, Alabama State Census. His family consisted eight people: one male and female over the age of twenty-one, four males under twenty-one, and two females under twenty-one. He owned no slaves.

Reference: 1820 Conecuh County AL State Census, p. 7, #3: Addison Scarborough.

15 Dec 1823 **Addison Scarborough** of Conecuh County, Alabama bought 80 acres of land from the government at the Sparta, Alabama Government Land Office for \$100.

Reference: Sparta, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #291. Addison paid \$100.4375 for precisely 80.35 acres:

E½ of NW¼ of Section 8, Township 3, Range 13 East

Comments:

- In 1823 when Addison bought it, this tract of land lay in Conecuh County, but today it is in extreme northeastern Escambia County, about one-fourth of a mile west of the Sepulga River and one mile south of the present-day Escambia/Conecuh County border.
- This original government record contains a sample of Addison Scarborough's signature.

4 Apr 1825 **Addison Scarborough** of Conecuh County, Alabama bought 80 acres of land from the government at the Sparta, Alabama Government Land Office for \$100.

Reference: Sparta, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #443. Addison paid \$100.4375 for precisely 80.35 acres:

W½ of SW¼, Section 8, Township 3, Range 13 East

Comment: This original government record contains a sample of Addison Scarborough's signature.

8 Jan 1829 **Addison Scarborough** of Dallas County, Alabama bought 80 acres of land from the government at the Cahaba, Alabama Government Land Office for \$100.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #4405. Addison paid \$99.95 for 79.96 acres of land:

W½ of SW¼, Section 33, Township 13, Range 11

Comments:

- This record proves that Addison Scarborough had moved from his Conecuh County plantation and was a resident of Dallas County near Snow Hill by 8 January 1829. He probably remained in Conecuh County until the harvest of 1828, when he then moved north to the Snow Hill area.
- This tract of land lay in Dallas County, but the tract lay on the border between Dallas and Wilcox Counties. Later purchases Addison made caused his plantation near Snow Hill to lay on either side of the Dallas/Wilcox County line. He was thus a resident of both counties.

1830 **Addison Scarborough** was listed on both the Dallas and the Wilcox censuses. Both listings had the same number of children, but a few had different ages.

Comments:

- Addison's plantation lay on the county border, so he was considered a resident of both counties. This explains why he was enumerated on both censuses.
- Richard Fowler and Martin B. Lee were listed near Addison on the Dallas County census; they were neighbors of Addison's and also belonged to Bethsaida Church.

19 May 1831 **Addison Scarborough** of Dallas County, Alabama buys 144 acres of land from the government as a *preemption* claim. He paid \$177.69 for the land, with \$100 coming from the Bank of the United States and \$80 from the Bank of the State of Alabama.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Preemption Entry #7627 for 143.75 acres in Wilcox County:

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, Township 12, Range 11

Preemption was the right acquired by a settler who cleared, cultivated, and established residence on a vacant tract of land to purchase it from the government before it was offered for sale to the general public. The federal Preemption Act of 1830 allowed

...every 'settler or occupant' who had been in possession and cultivated a part of his claim in 1829, to enter up to 160 acres including his improvements at \$1.25 an acre. All such persons were therefore given preferential rights to enter their claims within one year from the date of enactment without having to bid for them at auction...

For details, see Gates, Paul. *History of Public Land Law Development*. Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Holmes Beach, Florida, 1968, pp. 224–226.

Comment: This record proves that Addison Scarborough had left Conecuh County AL, moved to the Dallas/Wilcox county line, and was in possession of and cultivating land in Wilcox County, Alabama by 1829.

15 Jan 1834 **Addison Scarborough** of Wilcox County, Alabama buys 35.45 acres of land from the government.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #17,936. For \$44.31, Addison bought the

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 12, Range 11

28 Jan 1834 **Addison Scarborough** of Dallas County, Alabama buys 35.45 acres of land from the government.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #18,118. For \$44.31, Addison bought the

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, Township 12, Range 11

Comment: By this time, Addison's plantation in Wilcox/Dallas Counties had grown to 294.61 acres. It was about one and one-half miles north of the village of Snow Hill.

7 Nov 1836 **Addison Scarborough** buys 240.6 acres of land from the government for \$300.75.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #32,552 for two tracts:

NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, Township 7, Range 12

Comments:

- This new property Scarborough bought lay on either side of Duck Creek, which contemporary maps show was then in southwestern Butler County. The county lines later changed, and today, Duck Creek is the Butler/Conecuh County border. Half of the land is on either side of the creek, and it was about twenty-seven miles due south of his plantation in Wilcox/Dallas County.
- It is not known why Addison purchased this additional tract of land so far from his plantation at Snow Hill. He did not cultivate it himself, however, for he remained on his farm at Snow Hill for the next thirteen years. It is possible his son William M. moved to and farmed this land since he is not living with Addison in 1840, nor can he be found living on his own in 1840 or 1850.

1840 **Addison Scarborough** appears on the 1840 Wilcox County, Alabama census. This is the first record showing Addison owning any slaves. Addison's son Noah lived nearby, but his sons Simeon and William were not listed as heads of households in Alabama.

1842/1843 **Addison Scarborough** bought 40 acres of land about 2.25 miles south of his plantation from **Thomas and Jane Hughes** for \$350.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 445–446. Addison bought the

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, Township 12, Range 11

Comments: The deed was lost and not recorded. It seems that Addison bought this tract strictly in order to donate it to Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church for the church to erect a new building to replace the "log hut" they had been using.

25 Oct 1845 **Addison Scarborough** deeds 3.5 acres of land to **James Griffin, Martin B. Lee, and Eaton Lee** as the Deacons of the **Bethsaida Baptist Church** for the purpose of erecting a church building. Scarborough stated

...I Addison Scarbrough [sic]... for & in consideration of the great Interest that I feel in the promotion and advancement of Christs [sic] Church and for the further interest that I have in aiding and building suitable houses to worship the God of Heaven in do & in consideration of the above Interest give grant and convey unto James Griffin Martin B. Lee & Eaton Lee the Deacons of the Bethsaida Baptist Church (of the primitive order) and to them in the Office of Deacons in said Church the following described tract or parcel of land... To have and to hold the same for the use of the said Baptist Church aforesaid for and during the time that said Church shall continue to be a Baptist Church of the primitive faith or in other words so long as she the said Church as before described continues to be orthodox and remain on the said premises above described. And I the said Addison Scarbrough [sic] do warrant and defend the same to be unemcumbered [sic]. It is hereby expressly understood by the parties that should the Bethsaida Baptist Church change her faith and become 76islaid76d [sic] then in that case this Deed shall be null & void to all intents and purposes and the said Lands shall in such case revert back to me again as though the same had never been conveyed but should the said Church aforesaid [remain] orthodox in the faith [then] this conveyance or Deed shall be as a fee simple title in & to the before described premises but if the said Church should think proper to remove from the said premises then this Deed is void and of no effect or if the said Church should ever be 76islaid76d [sic] then in that case the Deed or Conveyance shall be null & void....

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book M, p. 512. Scarborough gave land to the church "...which will include the Spring and contain three and a half acres more or less..." The land lay in the southwest corner of

Lot No 11 of the plat and Survey of the 16th Section of Township 12 Range 11 and run due north to a sweet gum tree below the Spring on the run of the Spring and thence due East one acre mile & corner and from thence due South to the line dividing Lot No. 11 & Lot No. 14 & corner from thence to the South West corner of Lot No. 11...

16 Jan 1849 **Addison Scarborough** sold 40 acres of land to **Edmund Hobdy** for \$125, except for 3 acres he had already deeded to the Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church on which they had built a church.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 191–192.

Comment: This was the remainder of the land Addison bought from the Hughes in 1842 or 1843 referenced above.

30 Aug 1849 **Addison Scarborough** sold his 294.61-acre plantation in Dallas/Wilcox Counties to **John A. Lee** for \$957.48.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 313–314. Addison sold Lee the plantation straddling the Dallas/Wilcox county-line that he had purchased at the Cahaba Land Office, described as these fractional portions in Range 11:

- NE¼ of Section 5, Township 12, in Wilcox County,
- NW¼ of NW¼ of Section 4, Township 12, in Wilcox County,
- NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 4, Township 12, in Wilcox County, and
- W½ of SW¼ of Section 33, Township 13, in Dallas County

Comments:

- John A. Lee was the minister of Bethsaida Primitive Baptist Church.
- This deed proves Addison Scarborough was a widower by 1849, for had his wife been alive she would have had to sign the document, relinquishing her dower rights to the land.

18 Sep 1849 **Addison Scarborough** swore that he purchased 40 acres of land from **Thomas Hughs** in 1842 or 1843, and "...that he lost or 76islaid [sic] the title to said tract or parcel of land..." **Addison B. Scarborough** was the officiating Justice of the Peace for this transaction. On this same day, **William M. Purifoy** swore he was the officiating Justice of the Peace when **Thomas Hughs** and **Jane Hughs**, his wife, executed the deed to **Addison Scarborough** back in 1842/1843. About a week later, on September 24th, **Thomas** and **Jane Hughs** acknowledged that they had sold the said land to Addison in 1842 or 1843.

Reference: Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 445–446. Addison bought the:

NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 16, Township 12, Range 11

15 Aug 1851 Addison Scarborough buys 40 acres of land in Butler County from the government for \$49.27.

Reference: Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #40549 for precisely 39.425 acres of land:

SE¼ of SE¼ of Section 6, Township 9, Range 16

Comments: This shows that Addison had begun the process of buying a new farm in (what was then) central Butler County almost immediately after moving to his Duck Creek farm. He may have never planned to remain there long, or perhaps he was so unhappy with his church situation that he almost immediately decided to move.

1852 Between November 17th and December 31st, these events took place regarding government land Addison Scarborough acquired:

- **John J. Brock**, a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces, was given bounty land by the government for his services.
- **Addison Scarborough** wrote a letter to the Cahaba Land Office on 15 December 1852 requesting that he be allowed to locate the warrant (to purchase the land). **Scarborough** was "assigned" (he purchased) the 40 acres of land from **John J. Brock**.
- **Addison Scarborough** received a receipt for the land from the Cahaba Land Office dated 31 December 1852.
- As this warrant was for exactly 40 acres of land and the tract contained 40.025 acres, in December 1852 **Addison Scarborough** had to pay an additional 3 cents to the land office for the remaining 0.025 additional acres of land.

Reference: Military Bounty Land Warrant #279 issued to John J. Brock, located at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office, assigned to Addison Scarborough, for the

SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 7, Township 9, Range 16

Comment: Military warrants are complicated. Until the mid-1850s, the federal government at times rewarded former soldiers with *bounty warrants*, free land given to them as a type of pension. Often soldiers lived in the eastern states and had no desire to move west onto their free land. Thus, they would sell it, or, in the language they used, the ex-soldiers would *assign* the land to someone for a price. On 25 August 1852, the United States Commissioner of Pensions issued a military land warrant to John J. Brock of Whitfield County, Georgia as his bounty land for service as a Sergeant in Captain Patton's Company of Georgia Volunteers during the Cherokee War. Brock "located" his warrant at the Cahaba Land Office, choosing 40 acres adjoining that of Addison's farm. The transaction between Brock and Scarborough was a private one, and we have no idea what amount Addison paid Brock for the 40 acres.

17 Dec 1852 Addison Scarborough bought 40 acres from **James and Falby Griffin** of Wilcox County for \$50.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, p. 46. Addison bought the

NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 7, Township 9, Range 16

The deed was sworn to in Wilcox County before **Addison B. Scarborough**, a justice of the peace.

17 Dec 1852 Addison Scarborough bought 40 acres from **Silas White Arnett** and **Sarah A. Albritton** of Wilcox County, Alabama for \$50.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, p. 47. This deed was made in and sworn to in Wilcox County; Scarborough bought the

SW¼ of NE¼ of Section 7, Township 9, Range 16

The deed was sworn to in Wilcox County before **Addison B. Scarborough**, a justice of the peace.

Jul 1853 Addison Scarborough paid his taxes in Precinct 6 of Butler County AL, the location of his new farm near Mount Zion Church. The personal property assessment listed him as "**Adison Scarboro**," but the real estate list assessment as "**Addison Scarborough**." The list of taxes paid on slaves was not included in this publication, but on a supplemental listing that was included, **Addison Scarborough** was taxed for 1 slave between the ages of 15 and 30 and "...no slave between 30 & 40...", apparently a correction

to the original slave assessment. Addison paid a tax of 25 cents on 1 clock and taxes on 240 acres of land in Butler, described as this portion of Section 7, Township 9, Range 16:

Section 7, Township 9, Range 16: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Section 17, Township 7, Range 12: E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Reference: *1853 Tax List, Butler County Alabama*. Butler County Historical Society, Greenville, Alabama, 1994.

Comments:

- This record proves that Addison was living on his new Mount Zion farm and not on the Duck Creek plantation by 1853.
- The last described tract of land is the Duck Creek farm.
- The tax record indicates Addison only owned 240 acres, but this is the acreage of his Mount Zion farm and does not include the one on Duck Creek.

5 May 1855 **Addison Scarborough** sells his 240-acre farm on Duck Creek to **Nicholas L.** and **James W. Simpson** of Muscogee County, Georgia for \$300.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book C, pp. 308–309. He was referred to as “Adason” and “Adison.” Scarborough sold:

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, Township 7, Range 12.

Comments: Addison Scarborough sold this farm just one week before Mount Zion Church agreed to assist Friendship with her “*difficulty*.” The trouble at Friendship Church may have influenced Addison to sell the Duck Creek farm.

1856 **Addison Scarborough** was listed on the 1856 Butler County tax list as a resident of Precinct 6.

Reference: The list of names on this tax list was published in Hahn, Marilyn Davis. *Butler County in the Nineteenth Century*. Southern Historical Press, 1978, p. 169.

23 Jun 1856 **Addison Scarborough** was **William Scarborough's** security for two promissory notes **William Scarborough** to **John Bolling**, one for \$30 and the other for \$25. To secure the notes, William mortgaged 80 acres of his farm to **Addison Scarborough** for \$1, with the land to be taken possession of and sold at public auction by Addison if William were to default on the notes.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book D, pp. 154–155. William M. Scarborough mortgaged this land to his father:

N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, Township 7, Range 17

Comments: This is the first of several records in which Addison became involved in some apparent financial problems of his son William M. Scarborough. William's farm then lay in southeastern Butler, now southwestern Crenshaw County, about twelve miles south-southeast of his father's new farm.

18 Feb 1857 **Addison Scarborough** advertised that the land of **William Scarborough** (described in document dated 23 June 1856) would be sold on 9 March 1857 at the courthouse door in Greenville.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book E, pp. 114–115.

Comment: This deed shows that William did indeed fail to pay the notes to Mr. Bolling, which forced Addison to seize the land and sell it, as per document dated 23 June 1856.

9 Mar 1857 As advertised, **William Scarborough's** land was sold at auction on this date. **Addison Scarborough** himself was the highest bidder for the land. He bid \$56, which is exactly the amount of the original two notes and the mortgage from his son.

Reference: Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book E, pp. 114–115.

Comment: This is the first instance in which Addison did not sign his name, but he made his mark to it, probably due to his advanced age. By 1857, he had reached the age of about 77 years.

23 Aug 1858 William and his wife **Tabitha Jane Scarborough** sold their 80 acres of land described in the document dated 23 June 1856 to **Samuel O. Claghorn** for \$280.

Reference: Butler County AL Deed Book F, p. 292.

25 Oct 1858 For \$280, **Addison Scarborough** sold the same tract of land to **Samuel Claghorn** that **William** and **Tabitha Jane Scarborough** had sold him on August 23rd.

Reference: Butler County AL Deed Book F, p. 193.

Comments:

- Claghorn would not have paid for the same land twice. It appears this series of deeds, apparently putting William's farm in his father's name, was a legal maneuver to prevent William's creditors from seizing his land.
- After this deed was executed, William Scarborough moved his family to Union Parish, Louisiana, where his brother Noah Scarborough lived.

1860 **Addison Scarborough** listed on the 1860 Butler County, Alabama census, living with his single daughter, Nancy M. Scarborough, and his orphaned granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Holmes.

13 Dec 1866 **Miss Mary E. Homes** married **John N. Staggers** at "**Mr. Scarbor's**" with the ceremony performed by **J. J. Cumbin** (?), a minister of the Gospel.

Reference: Butler County AL Marriage Book 3, p. 307.

Comments: Mary's surname was actually "Holmes." John N. Staggers was the son of John H. Staggers and Elizabeth M. Roach Staggers, per the 1850 and 1860 censuses. The Staggers were neighbors of Addison's when he first moved to Butler County in 1849/1850, and they moved across the county with him from Duck Creek to the Mount Zion area in the early 1850s.

5 Feb 1865 **James L. Davis**, administrator of the estate of **Addison B. Scarborough**, deceased, paid the \$269.61 claim of Addison Scarborough, Sr.

Reference: Butler County AL Record of Estates 7, p. 323.

Comments: Addison's son, Addison B. Scarborough, died in March 1864 while serving in the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

1868 **Addison Scarborough** died in Butler County, Alabama. His precise date of his death is unknown.

Reference: Butler County AL Estates Record 17, p. 131.

Comment: Addison died at about 88 years of age.

1874/1876 Between 4 June 1874 and 12 January 1876, **Addison Scarborough's** estate was settled before the Butler County Probate Court.

Reference: Addison's estate was recorded in these Butler County Probate Record and Minute books:
Estates Record 17, pp. 131, 134, 135, 165, 187, 200, 219, 233, 250, 258, 259, 294–295
Estates Record 14, pp. 489–492, 518, 519, 549–550
Record of Estates 15, pp. 104–110, 180–184, 228
Minutes Book 18, pp. 49–51, 142–143, 333–336, 432, 623.

One record book of this period has no index, so there could be additional entries in this book.

4 Jun 1874 Butler County Coroner Jonas W. Jones, at the request of the heirs of Addison Scarborough, deceased, applied to be appointed administrator of his estate.

9 Jun 1874 An inventory was made of the property belonging to the estate of Addison Scarborough, deceased, six years after his death, and after many of his children had left Butler County, Alabama for Texas:

Inventory of Addison Scarborough's Estate	
	\$\$
1 Red ox called Bright aged 7 years	20.00
1 Red ox called Ready aged 6 years	15.00
1 Red sided cow called Dilly aged 6 years	15.00
1 Red sided cow & calf called Trick aged 5 years	18.00
3 missing cattle	0.75
1 Roan Pony called Rumus aged 9 years	65.00
1 Gray Pony called Bob weak eyed aged 9 years	20.00
1 Brood Sow, 2 Killing hogs	9.00
9 Shoots	9.00
1 Feather Bed & Stead 15.00	15.00
1 clock 5.00	5.00
1 Table 1.00	1.00
1 Table 1.00	1.00
1 Loom 5.00	5.00
6 Chairs	3.00
1 Two horse wagon	15.00
2 Plow Stocks, farming utensils	2.00
2 pair plow gear & lot old Irons & plunder	1.00
200 Hundred acres of land valued at \$2.00 per acre	400.00
Rent of land for 1874	55.00

27 July 1874 On July 27 at Addison's old home, the administrator **Jonas W. Jones** sold Addison's personal property for a total of \$170.21. The buyers included Addison's daughter **Nancy M. Scarborough**, his son-in-law **Joseph Norris**, and grandson-in-law **John N. Stagers**.

23 Nov 1874 To equally divide his estate among the heirs, **Jonas Jones** auctioned Addison's 240-acre farm at the courthouse door in Greenville. **Jacob E. Rhodes** became the highest and last bidder, offering \$2.25 per acre, although since this was a price "greatly less disproportionate" to the actual value, the sale was declared void and a resale was ordered on December 1st.

28 Dec 1874 The resale of Addison Scarborough's land was held, with **David L. Milton** bidding \$2.85 per acre for a total of \$675. The final settlement or distribution of the estate was postponed so the list of heirs could be perfected.

8 Feb 1876 Jonas W. Jones, administrator of the Estate of Addison Scarborough, sold the real estate belonging to the estate on 28 December 1874 to David L. Milton for \$675. The Probate Court confirmed the same on 23 January 1875. The land sold was the following 240 acres in Township 9, Range 16:

Section 6: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Section 7: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Reference: Butler County AL Mortgage Book GG, pp. 369–370.

12 Jan 1876 Jonas W. Jones submitted his final report of the Estate of Addison Scarborough. After payment of all the debts of the estate, there was \$590.95 to be distributed among the ten legal heirs of Addison, amounting to \$59.09 each. Addison Scarborough's legal heirs were:

1. Milly (Amelia C.), wife of Joseph N. Norris of Butler County, Alabama
2. James A. J. Scarborough of Lowndes County, Alabama
3. Noah Scarborough of Union Parish, Louisiana
4. William Scarborough of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana
5. Matthew D. Scarborough of Leon County, Texas
6. Nancy M. Scarborough of Milam County, Texas

7. Mary E. Staggers, wife of John N. Staggers of Milam County, Texas
8. Mary Morgan of Texas
9. the heirs of Simeon R. Scarborough, deceased, all of Leon County, Texas:
 - a. Elizabeth Scarborough
 - b. Eunice Ann Scarborough
 - c. George N. Scarborough
 - d. John Charles Henry Scarborough
10. the heirs of Addison B. Scarborough, deceased
 - a. Mary, wife of Dr. Thomas Lee of Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama
 - b. James J. Scarborough, minor over fourteen of Butler County, Alabama, and
 - c. Lula Scarborough, minor over fourteen of Butler County, Alabama

Reference: Butler County Probate Record of Estates 15, pp. 104–110, 180–184.

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Notes

Introduction

1. Wertenbaker, Thomas J. *Bacon's Rebellion, 1676*. Williamsburg, VA, 1957, p. 52.
2. North Carolina Secretary of States Wills, [David Scarborough](#), Edgecombe County, 1774; see also LDS Film #4755006, Images #264–266.
3. Morse, Sara Hamer Scarborough. *White Columns*. Columbia, SC: R. L. Bryan, 1977. Mrs. Morse describes the family of Major Addison Scarborough of Sumter District, South Carolina.
4. Scarborough, Jewell Davis. [Southern Kith and Kin: A Record of My Children's Ancestors, Volume 3, Major James Scarborough: His Ancestors and Descendants](#). Abilene Printing Company, 1957, p. 48. Mrs. Scarborough focused her attention primarily on the descendants of Major James Scarborough, who moved directly from North Carolina to Georgia. As a result, she did not extensively research records in South Carolina for Scarborouhgs. The extensive records of Major Addison Scarborough there between about 1780 and 1832 clearly show that David Scarborough's son moved there from Edgecombe County, North Carolina. The Addison Scarborough in Burke County was a younger man, as he was still single when he registered for the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery.

Addison Scarborough Biography

1. The federal census enumerations of Addison Scarborough's households all give his age or an age bracket, giving rough estimates for his year of birth. These censuses include:
 - 1830 Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 76/161, line #4: Addison Scarborough.
 - 1830 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 173/34, line #21, Anderson Scarboro.
 - 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 330, line #29: A. Scarborough.
 - 1850 Butler County AL Federal Census, Township Seven, p. 248/495, Dwelling #72: Anderson Scarborough.
 - 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, p. 15/17, P. O.: Rainsville, Dwelling #126: A. Scarborough.

The 1860 census gave Addison's birthplace as South Carolina and age as 79, which matches his age brackets on the 1830 and 1840 censuses. The 1850 census gave his birthplace as Georgia and age as 72 (born about 1778), a few years older than all other census listings for Addison. Since no Scarborough males are known to have lived in Georgia until the mid-1780s, it appears that the 1850 census is inaccurate (the enumerator also listed him as "Anderson," another error). Since his farm lay on the Dallas/Wilcox County line, he was listed in both counties on the 1830 census. The 1830 Dallas census gave his age as 40–50, the 1830 Wilcox census gave it as 50–60, and the 1840 Wilcox census gave it as 50–60. Taking all of these records into consideration, we conclude that his birth must have occurred around 1780.

2. A later section details the evidence that suggests Addison is a grandson of David Scarborough of Edgecombe.
3. Graham, Paul K. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery Persons Entitled to Draws*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company, 2005, pp. i–vi, 487. His land lottery registration proves that Addison was a single adult male when he registered for the lottery in 1803 or 1804.
4. Both 1830 and the 1840 federal census enumerations of Addison's household show his wife as born between 1780 and 1790:
 - 1830 Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 76/161, line #4: Addison Scarborough.
 - 1830 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 173/34, line #21, Anderson Scarboro.
 - 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 330, line #29: A. Scarborough.

We know that he married about 1804 because his eldest son was born about 1805. Although Addison made numerous land transactions in his lifetime, none of them mention the name of his wife. It is not known if he was married more than once, but the naming patterns of the daughters of Addison's second son, Noah, born about 1808, suggest that his Addison's first wife was named "Mary" or "Mary Ann." Noah and his wife Samantha had nine children, the first five of whom were females. The eldest was named after Noah's mother-in-law and his eldest sister-in-law, and his third and fourth daughters were named after Samantha's other sisters. Noah's second daughter was named "Mary Ann," a name not found in Samantha's family, but this was the name of Noah's sister. Thus, it seems very possible that this was also the name of Noah's mother.

5. William B. Jones, MD Collection, Item 112, Deed of John Vickers, Dec'd. Heirs, Georgia Archives Drawer 188, Box 25.
6. Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr. *Some Georgia County Records, Vol. 4. Being Some of the Legal Records of Burke, Butts, Columbia, Emanuel, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Morgan and Richmond Counties, Georgia*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1991, pp. 6–11. The original rosters are missing, but a transcription appears in Volume 4 of "Georgia Military Affairs," a series of WPA typescripts in the Georgia Archives.

7. 1819 Conecuh County, Alabama Tax List. The tax list was completed and returned to the county court on 12 October 1819. "Anderson Scarbrough" paid a territorial tax of 62.5¢ for one white poll. He had apparently just arrived in Alabama from Burke County, Georgia.
8. Sparta, Alabama Land Office Cash Entries for "Addison Scarborough of Conecuh County," with both purchases for 80.35-acre tracts @ \$1.25/acre for a total \$100.43¾, cash money:
 - #291, 15 December 1823, E½ of NW¼
 - #443, 4 April 1825, W½ of SW¼
 Both tracts lay in Section 8, Township 3, Range 13 East. Both records contain samples of Addison Scarborough original signature.
9. Addison Scarborough made four purchases of land at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office between January 1829 and January 1834:
 - Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #4405, 8 January 1829, \$99.95 for 79.96 acres in Dallas County.
 - Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Preemption Entry #7627, 19 May 1831, \$177.69 for 143.75 in Wilcox County.
 - Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #17,936, 15 January 1834, \$44.31 for 35.45 acres in Wilcox County.
 - Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #18,118, 28 January 1834, \$44.31 for 35.45 acres in Wilcox County.
 See the following sections for detailed descriptions of Addison Scarborough's Alabama lands.
10. Bethlehem Baptist Association Minutes, 1831–1836, MFA 3.152, Special Collections, Microforms, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
11. Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes, 1838–1850, Special Collections, Microforms, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
12. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book L, pp. 445–446](#) (Thomas and Jane Hughes to Addison Scarborough, 1842/1843; affidavit made 18 September 1849 by Addison Scarborough and W. M. Purifoy before A. B. Scarborough, J.P.; affidavit made 24 September 1849 by Thomas and Jane Hughs before William Wallthall, J.P.). Addison Scarborough stated that the Hughes made a title for the land to him, but that he "lost or mislaid the title to said tract or parcel of land," causing him, the Hughes, and the Purifoy, the justice of the peace who notarized the transaction, to record these statements regarding the transaction before Addison left Snow Hill.
13. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book M, p. 512](#) (Addison Scarborough to James Griffin, Martin B. Lee, and Eaton Lee, Deacons of the Bethsaida Baptist Church, 25 October 1845; witnesses: W. M. Purifoy; Edmund Hobdy).
14. "The Georgia Genealogical Magazine" (Homerville, GA), October 1969, No. 34, p. 2343 (Letter from Penelope Yelvington and son Moses C. Yelvington of Talbot County, Georgia to Penelope's son, Robert J. Yelvington of Greenwood, Louisiana). "The Georgia Telegraph" (Macon, GA), 24 February 1846, p. 2, column 5. The Yelvingtons wrote from Georgia:

...We have the hardest times in this country that we ever have had since we have lived here. Corn cannot be bought for a dollar a bushel. The folks are going from here to Arkansas a good many of them...We have had the hardest times now that I ever have seen in my life. There is no corn in Georgia nor much of anything else to eat or feed with...

The newspaper article references a specimen of arrowroot "prepared from his crop for 1845. Owing to the severe drought of the past summer..."
15. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book L, pp. 191–192](#) ("Adison" Scarborough to Edmund Hobdy, 16 Jan 1849; notary: A. B. Scarborough, Justice of the Peace; signed: "Addison Scarborough").
16. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 313–314](#) (Addison Scarborough to John A. Lee, 30 August 1849; witnesses: "W^m M. Purifoy," "W. A. J. Albritton").
17. Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #32552, Addison Scarborough, 7 November 1836 (NE¼ & E½ of SE¼, Section 17, Township 7, Range 12; 240.6 acres; \$300.75). It is not clear why Addison made this purchase, but perhaps it was an investment, or he may have bought it for the use of his son, William M. Scarborough, who was not living in Addison's 1840 household at Snow Hill.
18. 1850 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 393, Dwelling #713: Richard Carter. Twenty-year old Richard Carter owned a farm valued at \$5000, and three of Addison's children lived in his household. Next to them lived Silas White Arnett Albritton, a long-time neighbor and associate of Addison Scarborough. Richard Carter's connection to the Scarboroughs is unknown.
19. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church Minute Book, pp. 47–50. These four pages are all that survives of the church minutes. These loose pages were found in the Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church Minute Book. In 1990, Mr. Kirby Phelps of Greenville, Alabama sent copies of these church records to the author of these notes. Photocopies were deposited in the Special Collections Department of Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama in 1991.
20. In 1851–1852, Addison Scarborough made four separate purchases of 40-acre tracts at his new Pigeon Creek location. By 1853, he bought another two 40-acre tracts, but we have no record of those transactions. The four known transactions:

- Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #40549, Addison Scarborough, 15 August 1851 (SE¼ of SE¼ of Section 6, Township 9, Range 16; 39.425 acres; \$49.27).
 - Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Military Bounty Land Warrant #279, John J. Brock, assigned to Addison Scarborough, December 1852 (John J. Brock, veteran, assigned to Addison Scarborough on 15 December 1852; SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 7, Township 9, Range 16; 40.025 acres).
 - [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, p. 46](#) (James and "Fulby" Griffin of Wilcox County to Addison Scarborough of Butler County, 17 December 1852; witness and justice of the peace for Wilcox County: A. B. Scarborough).
 - [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, p. 47](#) (S. W. A. and Sarah Albritton of Wilcox County to Addison Scarborough of Butler County, 17 December 1852; witness and justice of the peace for Wilcox County: A. B. Scarborough).
21. *1853 Tax List, Butler County, Alabama*. Greenville, AL: Butler County Historical Society, 1994.
 22. [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book C, pp. 308-309](#) ("Adason" Scarborough of Butler County to Nicholas L. and James W. Simpson of Muscogee County, Georgia, 5 May 1855; witness: D. C. Roach). Deed marked signed as "Adison" Scarborough.
 23. 1860 Leon County TX Federal Census, Leon Division, P. O. Centerville, pp. 32-33, Dwellings #228: S. R. Scarborough and #232: M. D. Scarborough.
 24. Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, Special Collections, Microforms, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
 25. Compiled Military Service Records:
 - Addison B. Scarborough (1st Lieutenant), Co. D, 61st Alabama Infantry, (Confederate), Civil War.
 - M. D. Scarborough (private), 14th Texas Field Battery, (Confederate), Civil War.
 - J. A. J. Scarborough (private, bugler), Co. I, 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry, (Confederate), Civil War.
 - Joseph L. Sarborough (private), Co. A, 1st Louisiana Infantry; (Confederate), Civil War.
 26. [Butler County AL Record of Estates Book 7, pp. 323-324](#) (James L. Davis, Administrator of the Estate of Addison B. Scarborough, deceased, Final Settlement, filed 27 February 1866). The account includes a list of debts paid, including on p. 323 #21: "*Feb'y 5th 1865, Addison Scarborough on Note, 269.61.*"
 27. [Butler County AL Estate Papers, LDS Film #7651368, Images #520-521](#), Estate of Addison B. Scarborough (Receipt signed by "Adison Scarborough" of amount received by the administrator of A. B. Scarborough).
 28. [Butler County AL Marriage Book \(1865-1868\), p. 307](#) (John N. Staggers to "Miss Mary E. Homes," 13 December 1866). They were married by "J. J. Cambin M.G.," with the ceremony held "*at Mr. Scarbor's.*"
 29. [Butler County, Alabama Estates Record 17, pp. 126, 131-132](#) (Butler County Probate Court orders Butler County Coroner Jonas W. Jones be appointed administrator of the Estate of Addison Scarborough, 29 May 1874). The order appointing Jones as the administrator of Scarborough's estate reads:

Upon the application of the heirs at law of Addison Scarborough deceased late of Butler County who it appears to the Court departed this life in the year 1868 intestate, leaving property real and personal...
 30. [Butler County AL Record of Estates 15, p. 182](#) (Jones W. Jones, request to approve renting land of Addison Scarborough's estate to John N. Staggers, 10 February 1876).
 31. The 1870 federal census of Butler County, Alabama shows Nancy living in Mary's household, along with Mary's three daughters. However, the Staggers were omitted from that enumeration.
 32. [Butler County Deeds & Mortgages Book AA, pp. 49-50](#) ("Mrs. Nancy Scarbrough & J. N. Staggers" mortgage to Seale & McGehee to cover promissory note of \$100, 18 April 1873; signed: "Nancy Scarborough").
 33. [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book CC, pp. 99-101](#) (J. N. Staggers promissory note and mortgage to Steiner, McGehee, & Co., 23 May 1874).
 34. [Butler County Mortgage Book GG, pp. 369-370](#) (Jonas W. Jones, Administrator of the Estate of Addison Scarborough, confirms the sale of 240 acres belonging to the estate originally made on 28 December 1874, approved by the Probate Court on 23 January 1875; Jones conveys the land to David L. Milton, 8 February 1876). "*The Greenville Advocate*" (Greenville, AL), 29 October 1874, p. 2, column 5.

Georgia and Alabama Farms

1. William B. Jones, MD Collection, Item 112, Deed of John Vickers, Dec'd. Heirs, Georgia Archives Drawer 188, Box 25.
2. Sparta, Alabama Land Office Cash Entries for "*Addison Scarborough of Conecuh County,*" with both purchases for 80.35-acre tracts @ \$1.25/acre for a total \$100.43¾, cash money:
 - #291, 15 December 1823, E½ of NW¼
 - #443, 4 April 1825, W½ of SW¼

Both tracts lay in Section 8, Township 3, Range 13 East. Both records contain samples of Addison Scarborough original signature.

3. 1820 Conecuh County, Alabama State Census, p. 7, #3: Addison Scarborough. Addison's household consisted of one male and one female over aged 21, and four males and two females under twenty one, and no slaves.
4. Palmer, W. B. "A History of Furman, Alabama." In Barefield, Marilyn Davis. *Records of Wilcox County, Alabama*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988, pp. 124–125. Palmer's work was copied by WPA Library Project #3529 sponsored by the Birmingham Library Board in 1937. According to Palmer, the original village of Snow Hill was located about one mile north of Furman. After the war, the railroad was laid south of Old Snow Hill, and the village moved to the railroad station.
5. 1830 Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 76/161, Household #4: Addison Scarborough. 1830 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 173/34, Household #21, Anderson Scarboro.
6. 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 330, line #29: A. Scarborough, and p. 326, line #17: N. Scarborough. Simeon was not found as the head of a household on the 1840 census in Alabama, although he lived in the state with his family during this period. Addison's son, William M. Scarborough, then a young man of twenty-two, was apparently still single and possibly worked as a hired hand on a nearby farm.
7. [Wilcox County, Alabama Deed Book J, pp. 313–314](#) (Addison Scarborough to John A. Lee, 30 August 1849).
8. Cahaba, Alabama Land Office Cash Entry #32552, Addison Scarborough, 7 November 1836, NE¼, & E½ of SE¼, Section 17, Township 7, Range 12, 240.6 acres @ \$1.25/acre = \$300.75 cash.
9. 1850 Butler County AL Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, pp. 9–10 (555), line #5, A. Scarborough, farm owner. The man who enumerated the 1850 Agricultural Schedule presumably recorded the 1849 farm production of Addison's farm on Duck Creek in Butler County, not what he may have raised on his Snow Hill farm that he owned until August 1849. However, the enumerator did not record this information until 24 December 1850, so he may have recorded 1850's production instead.
10. 1850 Butler County AL Federal Census, Slave Schedule, Township Ten, p. 399/799, column 1, line #18: "Adison Scarborough," slave owner.
11. 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, Precinct No. 4, Post Office Rainsville, p. 15/17, Dwelling #126: A. Scarborough. 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, Slave Schedule, Precinct No. 4, p. 5/229, column 2, line #3: A. Scarbrough, slave owner. In the "Color" column, all of Addison's slaves were listed as "black" except for the three-year-old male slave, who the enumerator marked as "M" for "mulatto."
12. 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, p. 5, line #14: A. Scarborough, farmer.

Primitive Baptists

1. These statements come from life experiences of the writer of these notes, Timothy D. Hudson, son of Elder Woodrow Wilson Hudson Jr. Woody Hudson Jr.'s extended family belonged to the Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church, and his ancestors had helped found the church about 1848. Woody Hudson was acquainted with his Scarborough cousins from New Mexico who had formerly belonged to that Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist Church before the family's migration to New Mexico in 1921.
2. Hassell, Elder Cushing Biggs and Elder Sylvester Hassell. *History of The Church of God, From the Creation to A.D. 1885; Including Especially The History of the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association*. Middletown, New York: Gilbert Beebe's Sons, Publishers, 1886, pp. 736–743.
3. Holcombe, Elder Hosea. *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Alabama: With a miniature history of the denomination from the Apostolic age down to the present time, interspersed with anecdotes original and selected, and concluded with an address To The Baptists of Alabama*. Philadelphia: King and Baird, 1840, pp. 88–105, 205–206, 242–243, 246. Rev. Holcombe includes information on Primitive Baptists throughout his work, as the divisions had just occurred when he wrote his book between 1839 and 1841. As Holcombe staunchly supported the missionary cause, he writes in a derogatory manner about the Primitive Baptists, or the "antis" as he calls them.
4. Holcombe, pp. 111–113. Bethlehem Baptist Association Minutes, 1831–1836, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
5. Holcombe, pp. 123–128.
6. Pigeon Creek/Mt. Zion Church Minutes, 1828–1833, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
7. Holcombe, pp. 95–98. 1838 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
8. Holcombe, pp. 50, 90–91, 304.
9. Palmer, pp. 129–131.
10. Bethlehem Baptist Association Minutes, 1831–1836. 1831–1976 History of Bethsaida Baptist Church comes from a printed church program.
11. 1838–1847 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
12. Palmer, pp. 129–131.
13. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 445–446](#) (Thomas and Jane Hughes to Addison Scarborough, 1842/1843; affidavit made 18 September 1849 by Addison Scarborough and W. M. Purifoy before A. B. Scarborough, J.P.;

- affidavit made 24 September 1849 by Thomas and Jane Hughs before William Wallthall, J.P.). The Hughes stated that they sold the 40-acre tract to Scarborough for \$350 *"in the in the Year 1842 or 1843..."* On 18 September 1849, Addison Scarborough made affidavit before his son, A. B. Scarborough, *"an acting Justice of the Peace,"* that he purchased the tract *"some time in the year 1842 or 1843 and that he lost or mislaid the title to said tract or parcel of land."* The Hughs sold Scarborough the NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 16, Township 12, Range 11.
14. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book M, p. 512](#) (Addison Scarborough to James Griffin, Martin B. Lee, and Eaton Lee, Deacons of the Bethsaida Baptist Church, 25 October 1845; witnesses: W. M. Purifoy; Edmund Hobdy).
 15. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 191–192](#) (*"Adison"* Scarborough to Edmund Hobdy, 16 Jan 1849; notary: A. B. Scarborough, Justice of the Peace; signed: *"Addison Scarborough"*).
 16. Palmer, p. 130.
 17. 1846–1847 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes.
 18. [Wilcox County AL Deed Book J, pp. 313–314](#) (Addison Scarborough to John A. Lee, 30 August 1849; witnesses: *"W^m M. Purifoy," "W. A. J. Albritton"*).
 19. Richard and Sarah Fowler sold their farm on the north side of Snow Hill in three transactions on 13 November 1850, all with Addison B. Scarborough serving as the justice of the peace who notarized the transactions. The three were all recorded in Wilcox County AL Deed Book J:
 - [pp. 588–589](#): Richard and Sarah Fowler to William M. Purifoy; witnesses: F. M. Purifoy, S. W. A. Albritton.
 - [pp. 590–591](#): Richard and Sarah Fowler to Francis M. Purifoy; witnesses: *"W^m M. Purifoy,"* S. W. A. Albritton.
 - [pp. 593–594](#): Richard and Sarah Fowler to Edmund Hobdy; witnesses: *"W^m M. Purifoy,"* S. W. A. Albritton.
 20. Palmer, p. 131.
 21. 1867 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes.
 22. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church Minutes. The original minute book was destroyed, leaving only four loose pages, 47, 48, 49, and 50. These pages were found in the minute book of Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Kirby Phelps of Greenville, Alabama (Butler County) sent me photocopies of these minutes in 1990, and I deposited copies with the Special Collections Department of Samford University Library in Birmingham. Addison's daughter Amelia had married Joseph N. Norris in about 1846.
 23. 1845–1849 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church Minutes.
 24. 1850–1854 Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association Minutes.
 25. *1853 Tax List, Butler County, Alabama*. Greenville, AL: Butler County Historical Society, 1994, Precinct No. 6: Addison Scarborough. Friendship Primitive Baptist Church Minutes. 1850 Butler County AL Federal Census, Population Schedule, Township Seven, p. 248, Household #72: Anderson [sic] Scarborough, and p. 249, Household #83: Jesse M. Armstrong. Pigeon Creek/Mt. Zion Church Minutes.
 26. Butler County, Alabama Deed Book C, p. 308. Scarborough sold the Duck Creek property for \$300.
 27. Pigeon Creek/Mt. Zion Church Minutes.

Early Scarboroughs in England & Virginia

1. Morse, pp. 7–10, 15. The information on the Viking connection to Scarborough Castle comes from historical items issued by the town of Scarborough.
2. Morse, pp. 81–82. Several online sites spell Henry's name as *"Scarburgh,"* and indicate that he was born in 1561, not 1565 as Mrs. Morse's book states.
3. Morse, pp. 81–83. Scarborough, pp. 35–36.
4. [Scarborough](#), pp. 37–45.

Addison Scarborough's Ancestry

1. Graham, pp. i–vi, 487.
2. William B. Jones, MD Collection, Item 112, Deed of John Vickers, Dec'd. Heirs, Georgia Archives Drawer 188, Box 25. Scarborough, p. 131, 134.
3. Morse, pp. 84–86. [Scarborough](#), pp. 37–45. According to Mrs. Scarborough's research, William Scarborough's son, Edward Scarborough Sr. (c1666–c1716) married in 1691 and raised his family in Surry County, Virginia. Among Edward's children was son William Scarborough, Jr. (c1697–1736), who married Sarah. William wrote his will on 9 November 1735, and it named David Scarborough as his son (Isle of Wight County VA Will Book 4, p. 140).
4. Mr. Robert W. Baird has methodically analyzed the early Scarborough records of Surry County and other areas in Virginia. His research raises questions about the precise relationship between David Scarborough of Edgecombe County, North Carolina and William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion. See his [analysis](#) for details.
5. Revolutionary War Pension File #S7467, Application of James Scarborough. On 25 February 1833, James Scarborough stated: *"He was born in the County of South Hampton Virginia the 29th day of November AD 1748...and was brought by his parents to Edgecombe County North Carolina at 10 years of age where he resided ever since..."*

6. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 1, pp. 310-312](#) (Robert Wright to David Scarborough, 17 April 1762). David Scarborough purchased 100 acres of land, "*beginning at a Burch on Town Creek...*"
7. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book D \(1769-1772\), pp. 316-317](#) (John and Elizabeth Dunagan to David Scarborough, 12 February 1771). David Scarborough purchased 150 acres on the south side of Beaver Dam Swamp. There was another David Scarborough who lived in Edgecombe County at this time, but the land that David left to his sons verify that these deeds were for David, father of James, Obediah, Shadrack, Samuel, Joel, and Lemuel Scarborough (see below for the reference).
8. [North Carolina Secretary of State Records, Edgecombe County Wills; LDS Film #4755006, Images #264-265; Edgecombe County NC Original Wills, LDS Film #7639886, Images #702-703](#) (Will of David Scarborough, signed 20 November 1773, filed with Edgecombe County Court in July 1774).
9. Scarborough, pp. 49-54. No primary source document proves all of the children of Major James Scarborough. However, we have no indication that our Addison is his son.
10. [Bulloch County GA Marriage Book 1-A \(1809-1816\), pp. 134-137](#) (Will of Samuel Scarborough, written 13 December 1809, filed in court on 5 February 1810).
11. [Sumter District SC Equity Court Suit, Martha Scarborough, et. al. vs. Daniel Scarborough, et. al., Roll 452; LDS Film #8300329, Images #27-52](#) (Martha, widow of Addison Scarborough, deceased sues his children by his first marriage, filed 11 November 1831).
12. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 4 \(1783-1788\), pp. 487-488](#) ("*Lamuell Scarborough*" to Henry Holland, 7 December 1786). "*Georgia Journal*" (Milledgeville, GA), 14 August 1816, p. 1, column 2. On 7 December 1786, Lemuel Scarborough sells a 131-acre tract of land on the "*South Side of the Beaver dam or Johnston Mill Swamp*," adjoining the lands of James Scarborough and Jesse Rasberry. He states that the 131 acres "*of Land being the land & Plantation left by my Father David Scarborough and gave by him to my brother Joel Scarborough Dec^d*." Lemuel moved to Burke County, Georgia, obtained land grants in 1892 and 1801, and died in 1815 or early 1816. He left a will that named Joel and Reddick Scarborough as his executors. It is not clear if they were his sons or nephews.
13. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 3 \(1775-1779\), pp. 389-390](#) (Thomas Davis to Shadrach Scarborough, 5 August 1778).
14. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 3 \(1775-1779\), p. 368](#) (Thomas Davis to William King, 5 August 1778; witnesses: Jacob Morrell, Shadrach Scarborough). Scarborough made his mark to the document. Davis sold King a 100-acre tract of land "*lying on the South side of Town Creek*."
15. Revolutionary War Pension File #S3668, Application of Micajah Pettaway.
16. Clark, Walter, ed. *The State Records of North Carolina*. Vol. XVI. Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1899, pp. 1002, 1006, 1164.
17. Treasurer's and Controller's Papers, Revolutionary War Pay Vouchers, Scarborough, Shadrach #6211, Halifax District, unspecified claims, 15 February 1792; Army Accounts, Book K, p. 101; Army Accounts, Book VII, p. 59, folio 1 (heading), p. 66, folio 1: Shadrach Scarborough.
18. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 4 \(1783-1788\), pp. 441-442](#) (Heneritto Brown "*formerly Henritto Davis*" Davis to Rhoda Allen, 26 September 1786).
19. [Edgecombe County NC Original Wills; LDS Film #7639868, Image #1214](#) (Will of Solomon Forehand, signed 3 March 1798, filed with Edgecombe County Court in August 1802).
20. [Edgecombe County NC Deed Book 12 \(1807-1816\), pp. 391-392](#) (Shadrack Scarborough to Jonathan Gardner Jr., 19 December 1807).
21. [Georgia Headright and Bounty Documents, 1783-1909, LDS Film #005271481, Images #93-95](#) (Shadrack Scarborough, 250 acres, 6 July 1784).
22. Headright and Lottery Loose Plat File, Georgia Surveyor General, RG 3-3-26, Georgia Archives, Vol. I, p. 615, Shadrack Scarborough, 250 acres, surveyed 20 October 1785.
23. Georgia Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783-1909. Register of Grants 1787, Vol. NNN, p. 86 (Shadrack Scarborough, 250 acres in Burke County, 15 March 1787).
24. Schaick, Edward E. Van, Jr., compl. and ed. *Some Georgia County Records, Vol. 8, Being Some of the Legal Records of Burke, Chatham, Columbia, Montgomery, Murray, Oglethorpe and Washington Counties*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1977, pp. 1-2. The original petition is located in the Telamon Cuyler Collection, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscripts Library, University of Georgia Libraries. Shadrack's brother, Lemuel, also signed the petition, as well as Aaron and Moses Scarborough and Noah Stringer.
25. Smith, Gordon Burns and Anna Habersham Wright Smith. *History of the Georgia Militia, 1783-1861, Vol. II*. Milledgeville, GA: Boyd Publishing, 2000, p. 90.
26. Graham, pp. 487-488.
27. [Bulloch County GA Marriage Record 1-A \(1809-1816\), pp. 125-127](#) (Inventory of the Estate of Elizabeth Banks, appraisers: Drury Jones, Shadrack Scarborough, Francis Grimes; initially filed 1 July 1809, addendum filed 14

- September 1809). Shadrack Scarborough and the other two appraisers appeared in Court both dates to sign their inventories. Shadrack Scarborough made his mark to both documents.
28. [Bulloch County GA Marriage Book 1-A \(1809-1816\), pp. 134-137](#) (Will of Samuel Scarborough, written 13 December 1809, filed in court on 5 February 1810). Samuel named his wife, Elizabeth, sons "Jessee," Samuel, James, and David, and daughters Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary Scarborough, and Winny Acock (Adcock?). He requested that Winny's portion be paid to James Winny.
 29. "*Augusta Herald*" (Augusta, GA), 25 April 1811 (p. 6, column 2); April 9 (p. 3, column 4) and 16 (4, column 4), October 8 (p. 3, column 4), 15 (p. 1, column 2), and 22 (p. 1, column 3), 1812; January 12 (p. 6, column 2) and 19 (p. 4, column 1), 1815.
 30. [Bulloch County GA Deed Book AA, p. 111](#) (John Richardson, Shadrack Scarborough, and Samuel Scarborough to Abraham S. Lane, 27 August 1805). The record was made between Lane and
...the Commissioners of the Scull Creek Baptist Church To wit. John Richardson, Shadrack Scarborough and Samuel Scarborough and their Successors in Office, planters of the State aforesaid and Counties of Bulloch and Burk...
 31. Bryan, Mary G. *Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785-1809*. Special Publications of the National Genealogical Society, No. 21. Arlington, VA: National Genealogical Society, 1959, pp. 21, 45.
 32. Hebron Baptist Church Minutes, p. 3. Dorsey, James E. *Footprints Along the Hoopee: A History of Emanuel County, 1812-1900*. Gainesville, GA: Magnolia Press, 1978, p. 36.
 33. "*Southern Recorder*" (Milledgeville, GA), 23 January 1827, p. 4, column 2.
 34. "*Georgia Journal*" (Milledgeville, GA), 14 August 1816 (p. 1, column 2); November 17 (p. 3, column 5) and 24 (p. 1, column 1), December 1 (p. 4, column 5), 8 (p. 1, column 3), and 15 (p. 1, column 5), 1818.
 35. Bulloch County GA Marks & Brands (1796-1954), p. 21.
 36. Scarborough, p. 48.
 37. Graham, p. 487. Mrs. Jewel Davis Scarborough did not carefully investigate the records in South Carolina on Major Addison Scarborough, or she would have realized that David's son, Addison, moved there. The work by Sara Hamer Scarborough Morse (*White Columns*. Columbia, SC: R. L. Bryan, 1977) focuses on the family of Major Addison Scarborough of Sumter District, South Carolina.
 38. [Sumter District SC Equity Court Suit, Martha Scarborough, et. al. vs. Daniel Scarborough, et. al., Roll 452: LDS Film #8300329, Images #27-52](#) (Martha, widow of Addison Scarborough, deceased sues his children by his first marriage, filed 11 November 1831).

Children of Addison Scarborough

1. Addison Scarborough's estate was recorded in the following probate books in Butler County, Alabama:
 - Butler County AL Estates Record 14, pp. [489-492](#), [518-519](#), [549-550](#)
 - Butler County AL Record of Estates 15, pp. [104-110](#), [180-184](#), [228](#)
 - Butler County AL Estates Record 17, pp. [131-132](#), [134-135](#), [165-167](#), [187](#), [200](#), [219](#), [233](#), [250](#), [258-259](#), [294-295](#)
 - Butler County AL Probate Minutes Book 18, pp. [49-51](#), [142-143](#), [333-336](#), [432](#), [623](#).
 One record book of this period has no index, so there could be more entries in this book.

Simeon R. Scarborough

1. [Butler County AL Estates Record 14, pp. 518-519](#) (Estate of Addison Scarborough, list of heirs, filed with Butler County Court on 7 July 1874); [Estates Record 17, pp. 258-259](#) (Citation of heirs of Addison Scarborough, deceased to appear in Butler County Court, 24 October 1874).
2. [Butler County AL Record of Estates 15, pp. 109-110](#) (Estate of Addison Scarborough Sr. Decd, "a full and true list of the Heirs and Distributees of said Estate," filed 19 August 1875 by Jonas W. Jones, Administrator); [Record of Estates 15, pp. 180-181](#) (Final Settlement of Estate of Addison Scarborough, deceased, filed 19 August 1875).
3. "*The Gazette*, 27 November 1901, p. 3, column 1.
4. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 19, p. 606 (John B. Scarborough to Ethel Bailey, 14 February 1920). The marriage record identified Scarborough's father as John Scarborough, "dead," and his mother as "N. E. Gynn, of Haile."
5. "*The Monroe News-Star*" (Monroe, LA), 19 October 1925, p. 7, columns 5-8.

William M. Scarborough

1. Tabitha Jane Scarborough's maiden name is undocumented. An unverified online source claims that Tabitha Jane's maiden name was "Cook." Interestingly, the family of Stephen (born c1794) and Martha Cook (born c1796) lived on the farm that adjoined Addison Scarborough's on Duck Creek in 1850. It is indeed possible that William M. Scarborough and Tabitha married in 1848-1849, and they were omitted from the 1850 federal census. See 1850

Butler County AL Federal Census, Township Seven, p. 248b, Dwellings #71: Stephen Cook; #72: Anderson Scarborough.

2. Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book D, pp. 154–155 (William Scarborough mortgage to Addison Scarborough to secure payment of promissory notes to John Bolling, 23 June 1856).
3. Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book E, pp. 114–115 (Addison Scarborough auctioned land belonging to William Scarborough according to mortgage dated 23 June 1856; advertised land for sale to be sold: 18 February 1857; held auction: 9 March 1857).
4. Butler County AL Deed Book F, p. 292 (William and Tabitha Jane Scarborough to Samuel O. Claghorn, 23 August 1858).
5. Butler County AL Deed Book F, p. 193 (Addison Scarborough to Samuel O. Claghorn, 25 October 1858).
6. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record L, p. 43 (Jasper Stokes to William Scarborough, 23 August 1860). Scarborough paid Stokes \$200 for this 39.69-acre tract of land: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Township 20 North, Range 2 East.
7. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #22768, William Scarborough, 17 November 1860; acres: 79.39; price/acre: 25¢; cash payment: \$19.85; description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Township 20 North, Range 2 East.
8. Monroe, Louisiana Land Office Cash Entry #22809, William Scarborough, 30 November 1860; acres: 158.19; price/acre: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cash payment: \$19.77; description of lands bought in Township 20 North, Range 2 East:
 Section 3: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Section 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$
9. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record L, p. 44 (William Scarborough to David M. Goodger, 13 February 1864). For \$975, Scarborough sold Goodger a total of 280 acres of land, all located in Township 20 North, Range 2 East, and about five miles south of his brother's farm in Township 21 North. William Scarborough sold the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, as well as these tracts in Section 10:
 - W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (80 acres)
 - NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (40 acres)
 - N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (80 acres)

These tracts only total 240 acres, not the 280 acres stated in the transaction. It appears that the deed failed to include this 40-acre tract bought on 30 November 1860: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

10. Knowledge about William M. Scarborough and his family is hampered without his household listings from the 1850 and 1880 censuses. In McLennan County, Texas, "*Mr. W. M. Scarborough*" married "*Mistress B. J. McCollom*" on 23 February 1893 (McLennan County TX Marriage Book H (1892–1894), p. 205). This man is probably not Addison's son, William M. Scarborough, but it noted here for future reference.

Nancy M. Scarborough

1. Butler County Deeds & Mortgages Book AA, pp. 49–50 ("*Mrs. Nancy Scarbrough & J. N. Staggers*" mortgage to Seale & McGehee to cover promissory note of \$100, 18 April 1873; signed: "*Nancy Scarborough*").
2. [Butler County AL Estates Record 14, pp. 491–492](#) (Sale of Estate of Addison Scarborough, sale: 27 July 1874; filed 28 July 1874).
3. [Butler County AL Record of Estates 15, pp. 109–110](#) (Estate of Addison Scarborough Sr. Decd, "*a full and true list of the Heirs and Distributees of said Estate*," filed 19 August 1875 by Jonas W. Jones, Administrator).
4. [Butler County AL Record of Estates 15, pp. 183–184](#) (Power of attorney of J. N. Staggers, Mary E. Staggers, and Nancy M. Scarborough as heirs of Addison Scarborough, deceased, 18 January 1876).

Matthew David Scarborough

1. "*Anti-Secession Banner*" (Camden, Wilcox County, AL), 15 July 1851, p. 1, columns 1–2.
2. Compiled Military Service Record, M. D. Scarborough, private, Co. C, 14th Texas Field Battery, Civil War (Confederate).
3. "*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*" (Fort Worth, TX), 10 May 1954, morning ed., p. 3, column 1; evening ed., p. 4, column 2.
4. "*Amarillo Daily News*" (Amarillo, TX), 5 July 1947, p. 1, column 8. "*The El Paso Times*" (El Paso, TX), 6 July 1947, p. 25, column 1. "*Pampa Daily News*" (Pampa, TX), 6 July 1947, p. 1, column 3; p. 7, column 4.
5. "*Borger News Herald*" (Borger, TX), 30 October 1990.

James A. J. Scarborough

1. "*Anti-Secession Banner*" (Camden, Wilcox County, AL), 15 July 1851, p. 1, columns 1–2.
2. Compiled Military Service Record, J. A. J. Scarborough, private and bugler, Co. I, 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry, Civil War (Confederate).

3. Alabama Confederate Pension Applications, LDS Film #8496901, Images #1406–1412 (Mrs. M. E. Scarborough, widow of James Scarborough, private in Co. I, 2nd Regiment Alabama Volunteers; he died 9 December 1895; application filed 24 June 1910).
4. National Archives and Records Administration, M1900, Records of the Field Offices for the State of Alabama, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872, Roll #13: Registers of Contracts, Vol. 1–2. LDS Film #7636357, Alabama Contract Book, Greenville, Ala, 1865 & 1866, Image #59–60, p. 17–18 (L. H. Robison contract with “Negroes,” 15 June 1865; witness: J. A. J. Scarborough); Image #60, pp. 18–19 (J. A. J. Scarborough of Butler County contract with Nelly, Melissa, and Wilson, 15 June 1865).
5. 1880 Lowndes County AL Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Braggs Beat, ED #105, p. 30, line #1: James Scarborough.
6. “*The Montgomery Advertiser*” (Montgomery, AL), 23 December 1911, p. 3, column 3; “*The Living Truth*” (Greenville, AL), 29 December 1911, p. 1, column 4.
7. “*The Living Truth*” (Greenville, AL), 22 December 1905, p. 1, column 2.
8. “*The Living Truth*” (Greenville, AL), 29 December 1911, p. 8, column 4.
9. “*The Greenville Advocate*,” 1 May 1912, p. 5, column 3.
10. “*The Troy Messenger*” (Troy, AL), 23 May 1917, p. 2, column 4.
11. “*The Troy Messenger*” (Troy, AL), 11 March 1925, p. 3, column 1.
12. “*The Birmingham News*” (Birmingham, AL), 24 May 1954, p. 24, columns 3–4.
13. “*The Selma Times-Journal*” (Selma, AL), 4 February 1955, p. 1, columns 4–5, p. 2, column 2.
14. “*The Lowndes Signal*” (Fort Deposit, AL), 15 January 1943, p. 1, column 4.
15. “*Alabama Journal*” (Montgomery, AL), 6 April 1943, p. 2, column 4). “*Union Springs Herald*” (Union Springs, AL), 8 April 1943, p. 5, column 4. “*The Lowndes Signal*” (Fort Deposit, AL), 9 April 1943, p. 1, column 4.
16. “*The Lowndes Signal*” (Fort Deposit, AL), 26 June 1935, p. 1, columns 4–5. “*The Elba Clipper*” (Elba, AL), 27 June 1935, p. 1, columns 7–8. “*The Montgomery Advertiser*” (28 June 1935), p. 1, column 3.
17. “*The Lowndes Signal*” (Fort Deposit, AL), 10 July 1953, p. 1, column 5.

Joseph L. Scarborough

1. Compiled Military Service Record, Joseph L. Scarborough, private, Co. A, 1st (Nelligan’s) Regiment Louisiana Infantry, Civil War (Confederate).

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