

Lt. Addison B. Scarborough
(c1822–17 Mar 1864)
of
Conecuh, Wilcox, & Butler Counties, Alabama
Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, & Alabama State Representative
Son of Addison Scarborough
by Timothy Dean Hudson

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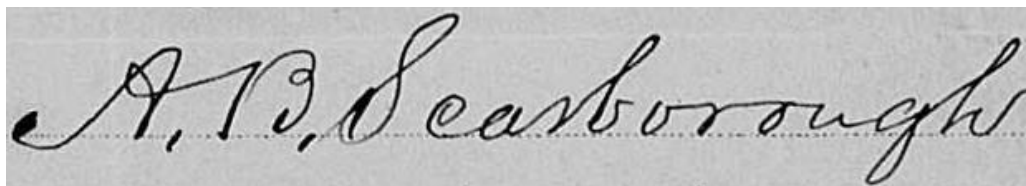
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Early Life in Snow Hill, Alabama

Addison B. Scarborough (c1822–17 Mar 1864) was the son of [Addison Scarborough](#) (c1780–1868) [1]. Nothing is known of the younger Addison's mother, as the wife (or wives) of his father are not documented. It does appear that Addison's mother died in the latter 1840s.

Addison B. Scarborough was born just a few years after his father arrived in Conecuh County, Alabama from Burke County, Georgia. About 1828, the elder Addison Scarborough moved his family northward to eastern Wilcox County, where he bought a 294.61-acre farm on the west side of Cedar Creek. The Scarborough farm straddled the east/west border between Wilcox and Dallas Counties and lay about 1.5 miles north of the village of Snow Hill.

Despite raising his children in an unsettled region that had only recently seen white settlement, the elder Addison Scarborough ensured that his sons and daughters received a substantial education. Most appear to have had excellent penmanship and signed their names to legal transactions throughout their lifetimes. Several samples of Addison B. Scarborough's signature survive, and they show him with a clear and precise writing style. This is his signature on a promissory note for \$22.68 signed at Montgomery, Alabama on 1 January 1862 [2]:

A photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature reads "A. B. Scarborough" and is written on a piece of paper with horizontal ruling lines. The ink is dark, and the handwriting is fluid and legible.

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). Elizabeth Ann McCondichie was born in Wilcox County, Alabama. She died in 1848, leaving one daughter. Elizabeth is buried in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery, and her tombstone included the statement "*Erected by her bereaved and disconsolate husband*" [3].

Addison B. Scarborough was appointed as the postmaster of the Snow Hill Post Office on 11 April 1846 and served in that capacity until replaced by Monroe P. Walls on 8 July 1847. Scarborough was reappointed as postmaster on 28 January 1851 and served until 24 January 1856 [4]. In the latter 1840s and early 1850s, he served as a Justice of the Peace for Wilcox County [5].

The elder Addison Scarborough began preparations to emigrate from Snow Hill by 1848, for he began disposing of his land holdings there on 16 January 1849 [6]. He sold his 294.61-acre farm on the border of the Wilcox/Dallas Counties where the younger Addison had spent the bulk of his life on 30 August 1849 [7]. Either during the winter of 1848–1849 or after the harvest in 1849,

Addison Scarborough settled on his property in southeastern Butler County along Duck Creek that he had purchased in 1836. His property there then lay entirely within Butler County, but due to subsequent boundary changes, his farm now straddles the border between Butler and Conecuh Counties [8].

Addison Scarborough left several of his children at Snow Hill when he departed about 1849, including Addison B. Scarborough. In 1850, the young man lived in a home in Snow Hill with his younger brother and sister, James A. J. and Mary Scarborough, and Richard Carter, a twenty-year-old farmer. Although Addison's occupation was listed as merchant, he owned real estate valued at \$500 and operated a farm outside Snow Hill. He had 40 acres of improved and 170 acres of unimproved land, and his farming implements and machinery were valued at \$20. His livestock holdings and 1849 crop production included [9]:

1850 Butler County, Alabama Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Farm of A. B. Scarborough											
Livestock as of 1 June 1850							1849 Farm Production				
Horses	Asses and Mules	Milch cows	Working Oxen	Other cattle	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Bushels sweet potatoes	Pounds butter	\$\$ Slaughtered Animals
2	--	6	--	6	40	300	400	10	100	50	120

In July 1851, local residents held a grand Independence Day celebration *"in the old Republican style"* at the Bethsaida Baptist Church in Snow Hill that was attended by around 800 citizens. After W. M. Purifoy read the Declaration of Independence, Justice of the Peace Addison B. Scarborough delivered *"an eloquent and patriotic Oration"* that was

...received with warm hearts, as was manifested by the responses of the audience, in frequent and hearty applause.

After the ceremonies, citizens held a barbeque prepared *"in the most splendid style—a better the world had never seen."* Matthew D. and James A. J. Scarborough, Addison's younger brothers, also attended the celebration and gave patriotic toasts [10].

Between June and August 1851, several candidates vied to serve as road commissioners in Wilcox County. At the election held on the first Monday in August, A. B. Scarborough was elected to serve as Wilcox County Road Commissioner [11].

After remaining a widower for five years, Addison B. Scarborough married on 12 December 1853 in Butler County, Alabama to Sarah C. Patton (4 Apr 1832–20 May 1900) [12], daughter of Matthew Patton (1805–25 May 1860) and Louisa Ann Coleman (15 Apr 1811–16 Nov 1841). Addison B. Scarborough's two wives are probably first cousins, as Elizabeth's mother, Sarah Patton McCondichie, is believed to be a sister of Matthew Patton, Sarah's father.

In 1850, Sarah C. Patton had lived with her parents on their farm in southwestern Butler County, near the farm of Addison B. Scarborough's father, Addison Scarborough. The proximity of the Patton and Scarborough farms may be how the younger Addison and Sarah met. He continued working as a Wilcox County justice of the peace throughout 1852, but by the latter portion of 1853, Addison B. Scarborough left Snow Hill and established his residence in Butler County.

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Monterey, Alabama Farmer

On 21 December 1853, nine days after his marriage, Addison B. Scarborough paid \$1500 for a 219-acre farm in Butler County. He did not settle near his father or Sarah's father. His new farm lay in northeastern Butler County, at the community of Ridgeville and just a few miles east of Monterey [1]. On 16 July 1855, Scarborough paid \$348 to Daniel G. and Drucilla V. Boggan for an adjoining 58-acre tract of land [2]. Several years later, in the latter 1850s, Scarborough served as the administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Boggan. On 29 December 1860, Scarborough auctioned part of the lands that Boggan owned at his death, officially making the transaction on 8 December 1862 [3].

Addison B. Scarborough became active politically after settling in Butler County, and the local citizens elected him to represent them in the Alabama House of Representatives for the 1857–1858 legislative session. Scarborough had formerly adhered to the Whig Party, whose 1852 disintegration saw the rise of the Know-Nothing movement and formation of the American Party. Addison B. Scarborough ran for and was elected to the Alabama Legislature as the Know-Nothing candidate [4].

The disintegration of the American or Know-Nothing Party in 1857 left former Whigs without a party to oppose their Democratic Party foes. On 7 May 1859, the Americans and Whigs of Butler County held a convention at the courthouse in Greenville to nominate candidates for the legislature and local offices, as well as to the upcoming District Convention. During the convention, they appointed a committee of five men to select delegates to represent the county at the District Convention. The committee members retired to complete their selections. During their absence,

...Hon. A. B. Scarborough was called on for a speech and came forward amidst deafening cheers.—For the space of half an hour, or more, he entertained the convention, heartily endorsing the nominations which had been made and congratulating the members, and the party, upon the harmony and good feeling which had characterized their deliberations, and the interest and enthusiasm which was evinced by the large delegation present; larger he said, perhaps than he had ever before seen assembled on a similar occasion. During the brief speech of Mr. Scarborough, the administration and leaders of the democratic party, received a severe and scathing review, which frequently elicited bursts of applause, and the eloquent conclusion of which, on the return of the committee, was received with prolonged cheers.

Among those selected as one of the sixteen delegates from Butler County was Addison B. Scarborough. He was also selected as one of the four appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination [5]. On May 13th, Scarborough and the other three delegates selected to inform Mr. M. C. Lane and W. H. Crenshaw of their nomination as the Whigs and American Party candidate for

the Alabama Legislature wrote them each a letter. The following week, both men published letters of acceptance in the Greenville newspaper [6].

In 1860, Addison B. Scarborough and his family lived on his 320-acre farm in northwestern Butler County, served by the post office at nearby Manningham. He owned real estate valued at \$4000, with his primary farm valued at \$2135. It consisted of 160 acres improved and 155 acres unimproved, with his farming implements and machinery worth \$500. Scarborough's livestock holdings and 1859 crop production included [7]:

1860 Butler County, Alabama Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule Farm of A. Scarborough													
Livestock as of 1 June 1860							1859 Farm Production						
Horses	Asses and Mules	Milch cows	Working Oxen	Other cattle	Swine	Value livestock	Bushels Indian corn	Bales, Ginned cotton	Bushels sweet potatoes	Pounds butter	Pounds of Beeswax	Pounds of Honey	\$\$ Slaughtered Animals
2	3	2	6	26	20	1415	700	48	300	75	25	200	500

Addison B. Scarborough utilized enslaved labor to produce this large amount of cotton, owning a total of fifteen slaves whose value formed the bulk of his \$20,000 personal estate. He owned seven adult slaves, including males aged 33, 28, 25, 25, and 24 and females aged 42 and 33. He also owned two teenaged, enslaved boys aged 15 and 14, one teenaged female aged 14, and five enslaved male children aged 9, 7, 7, 6, and nine months. Scarborough's slaves lived in four separate slave houses on his farm [8].

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. The men elected him as the company's First Lieutenant, and John F. Barganier as Captain [9]. The regiment remained a battalion during training at Pollard, Alabama until early 1864. The men went by rail to Montgomery, Alabama on 6 January 1864, and in early February, the addition of another company brought it to full regimental strength. Under the command of Col. William G. Swanson, the 61st Alabama Regiment received orders to travel by railroad to Columbia, South Carolina, then via Greensboro, North Carolina to Danville, Virginia, to join Battles' Brigade, Rodes' Division, 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, under the command of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Regiment had arrived in Richmond, Virginia by February 12th [10].

Addison B. Scarborough 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. His Regiment did not see its first military action until the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5th, about six weeks after Scarborough's death. In 1889, Addison's widow applied for a pension based upon his Confederate military service, which she was awarded and received until her death in 1900 [11].

After her husband's death, Sarah C. Scarborough continued to operate her farm, presumably with the assistance of her husband's slaves until 1865, when she began signing contracts with the "freedmen," the official term for former slaves. On 1 January 1866, she signed a contract with Albert Haley, and his wife and daughter by which

...the said Sarah P. Scarborough is to furnish them a house to live in and find them & furnish a mule & land to cultivate, & they the said Albert & his family are to have $\frac{1}{3}$ of all the corn, cotton, potatoes, & peas made & gathered on the said farm & Said Albert & daughter agrees to do good & faithful work on said plantation of said Mrs. Sarah P. Scarborough & the wife of the said Albert is to do good & faithful work as cook & other work about the house & Said Albert & family further agree to take good care of all stock, & everything entrusted to their care and to follow all instruction in regard to the stock & cultivation of the crop of the said S. P. Scarborough or D. G. Dunklin & in case the said Albert, wife & daughter, should become negligent & careless, & not attend to their duties as above they shall forfeit such portion of their portion of the crop as withhold the said Mrs. S. P. Scarborough harmless, so as her interest should not be injured by their negligence &c., this contract to expire on 1st day of January 1867.

The Freedmen's Bureau records do not include any later contracts [12].

Sometime in the latter 1860s, Sarah P. Scarborough moved her two young children to Greenville, where they lived in 1870. She owned real estate valued at \$2000, so she presumably continued to operate her farm in the country. Sometime in the 1870s, Sarah purchased a home in Greenville on Conecuh Street in which she lived until her death in 1900.

The 1870 federal census enumerator recorded that Sarah was deaf. Her hearing loss apparently caused an accident on 4 June 1893:

Sunday afternoon Mrs. S. P. Scarborough, one of our most estimable ladies, who is quite old and has lost hearing and can see but little, while crossing the street was run into by a horse attached to a buggy driven by two boys. She was knocked down but fortunately escaped being run over. She is just up from a severe spell of illness and the shock completely prostrated her. There is a penalty for such reckless driving, if we mistake not, and in any case the boys deserve a severe rebuke for their carelessness.

Sarah C. Scarborough recovered from the accident, for in October 1894, she and her daughter, Lula, left for an extended visit to her son, James J. Scarborough, then living in Alicia, Lawrence County, Arkansas [13].

Sarah C. Patton Scarborough wrote her will on 6 July 1898, leaving her property to her two children, Lula and James, and naming her nephew, Patton B. Dunklin, as her executor [14]. She died in Greenville at her home on 20 May 1900. She was buried in the Magnolia Cemetery in Greenville. The local newspaper published a lengthy obituary of her on 23 May 1900 [15]:

She, at the age of sixteen, graduated at the first commencement of a regular chartered college in Greenville. Her essay, quaintly written in scriptural language, so impressed the board of trustees that they asked her to give it to them, and strange to say, when the anniversary of that day rolled around, forty-four years afterward, she was able to repeat it almost verbatim to some friends at her home. A short-hand writer being present, took it down and sent it to the Advocate as perhaps many of your readers may remember.

She had been an invalid all of her life, and had been totally deaf for forty years, hearing not even the loudest sound, and understanding only by the motion of the lips. She had a brilliant mind and was an extensive reader. She lived her religion instead of talking about it. Those dearest to her called her "Saint Courageous" on account of the way she bore her many afflictions...

After Sarah's death, her old home on Conecuh Street continued to be known in town as "the Scarborough place." The house burned at 3:00 a.m. on 22 July 1902 [16].

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Children of Lt. Addison B. Scarborough

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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Brief Biographical Sketches of the Children of Lt. Addison B. Scarborough

1. **Mary Penelope Scarborough**

Mary Penelope Scarborough (15 Mar 1847–13 Jul 1927) was Addison B. Scarborough's only known child by his first wife, Elizabeth McCondichie. In 1850, the young girl lived with her maternal grandmother, Sarah Patton McCondichie, on her farm in Wilcox County, while her father lived nearby in the village of Snow Hill. In 1860, Mary was enumerated twice on the federal census, in the household of her father in Butler County, and also in the household of Thomas B. Key in Rehobeth, Wilcox County. Key's connection to Mary is unknown, but the adjoining household of Dr. William Gulley included Patten McCondichie, perhaps Mary's uncle or cousin.

Mary Penelope Scarborough married on 9 January 1862 in Butler County, Alabama to Dr. Thomas L. Lee (25 Oct 1836–9 Sep 1907), son of Isaac McPherson lee (31 Jan 1805–14 May 1868) and Ann Marie Lee (21 Jan 1815–16 Aug 1841). Mary and Thomas Lee had no children. In 1870, they lived in Carlowville, Dallas County, with his two sisters, and Thomas worked as a physician. During the 1880s, they settled in Furman, near (new) Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama. In 1900, Thomas worked as a cottonseed dealer. He is buried in the Carlowville Community Cemetery, Carlowville, Dallas County, while Mary is buried in the New Snow Hill Cemetery, Wilcox County, Alabama.

Published transcriptions of the New Snow Hill Cemetery state that Mary's tombstone has her year of birth as 1841, but this is a mistake. The year of birth inscribed on her tombstone is **1847**. However, the 1850, 1860, 1880, and 1900 censuses give 1846 as her year of birth, with the 1900 census giving it as 1847.

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2. Lula A. Scarborough

Lula A. Scarborough (c1855–Apr 1909) is the eldest known child of Addison B. Scarborough by his second wife, Sarah C. Patton. Lula remained single. She possessed great academic talent. She left Greenville on 23 June 1886 with another young woman, Miss Alma Porter. They traveled to Lebanon, Ohio, “*where they will make the special study of stenography at the National Normal Institute*” [1]. Lula served in a variety of occupations unusual for a woman during her era. Greenville’s newspaper printed this notice of her June 1887 appointment as the only woman holding public office in Butler County [2]:

It was by an unintentional oversight that we failed to make notice of the appointment by Gov. Seay of one of our towns-women as Notary Public. On the first of June Miss Lula Scarborough received her commission giving her authority to do so and perform all the duties pertaining to that office.

Miss Scarborough, is one of our most highly accomplished young ladies, who has fitted herself for a life of usefulness by a thorough course in type-writing, stenography, etc. We can and do most heartily recommend her to all our citizens who have business of any character requiring the seal and signature of any note. Miss Scarborough is the only lady holding an office in our county, and is the third that has been appointed under the recent act of our legislature in Alabama, granting power to women to hold office.

In September 1887, Lula served on the faculty of the South Alabama Institute, a “*chartered school for boys and girls,*” teaching stenography and typewriting. The school’s president was J. B. Little, author of the earliest history of Butler County [3]. Lula still served as a notary public in Butler County on 11 April 1889.

In late March 1890, Lula Scarborough accepted a position with a Fort Worth newspaper, and she left Greenville headed for Texas the last few days of March [4]. She returned to visit her mother and relatives in Greenville in May 1891 [5]. She later returned to Greenville, and in 1897, she was scheduled to participate in the Confederate Reunion ceremony, riding in one of the carriages in the processional and then read an original poem she had written. Unfortunately, she became ill, and her “*indisposition and inability to be present*” caused her reading at the celebration to be cancelled [6].

When her mother’s will was probated in 1900, she lived in Valle Crucis, North Carolina. Lula returned to Alabama after her mother’s death, and then moved to Tuscaloosa. She died in April 1909, and her hometown newspaper printed her obituary on 5 May 1909 [7]:

The body of Miss Lula Scarborough, a former citizen, and an old resident of Greenville, was brought here from Tuscaloosa last Friday night and was carried to the Episcopal Church, and from there on Saturday morning, carried out to Magnolia Cemetery and laid to rest beside the grave of her mother. Some six or eight years ago Miss Scarborough left Greenville and for a time lived in North Carolina. Then she went to Tuscaloosa where, after an illness of many months she

fell asleep. She was a native of Lowndes county we believe, but lived in Greenville nearly all of her life. One brother survives her. His whereabouts are unknown. This is all that is left of her immediate family. Her cousin, Mr. Jeff Burnett of Vicksburg, Mississippi, accompanied the remains to Greenville. Rev. H. T. Walden, pastor of the Episcopal church, officiated at the burial.

The obituary probably errs in stating that Lula was a native of Lowndes County, as records indicate that Addison B. Scarborough lived in Butler County at the time of her birth, not Lowndes. Lula is buried beside her mother in the Magnolia Cemetery, Butler County, Alabama.

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3. James Jackson Scarborough

James Jackson Scarborough (25 Oct 1856–16 Oct 1933) lived with his parents and sisters on their farm in Butler County, Alabama in 1860. In 1870, he lived with his mother and sister on their farm near Greenville. James J. Scarborough served in the first military organization in Greenville formed since the Civil War, the “*Greenville Light Guards*,” originally formed in June 1874. At its reorganization on 9 June 1875, Scarborough enlisted as a private [8]. In 1880, he worked as a railroad hand in Escambia County, Alabama.

James’ move from Butler County, Alabama to northeastern Arkansas in the 1880s causes much confusion. A newspaper article from 1894 proves that he resided in Lawrence County, Arkansas. Moreover, his 1907 marriage to Mrs. Minnie Sickler, plus her son’s signature on James J. Scarborough’s death certificate in 1933, verify that Addison B. Scarborough’s son moved from Butler County, Alabama to Lawrence, Craighead, and Poinsett Counties, Arkansas, and later to Pasco County, Florida.

James Jackson Scarborough married on 21 December 1886 in Jackson County, Arkansas to Mary Jane Archer (Jan 1865–aft. 1910). Both James J. Scarborough and his bride resided in Lawrence County, but their marriage occurred in Jackson County, located just to the south of Lawrence County [9]. In 1894, James lived in Alicia, Lawrence County, Arkansas, as shown by this newspaper notice of his mother and sister’s visit [10]:

Mrs. S. P. Scarborough and Miss Lula Scarborough left recently for Alicia, Ark., where they will reside with the family of Mr. James Scarborough.

In 1900, James and his family lived in Little Texas Township, Craighead County, Arkansas, where he cultivated a rented farm. When his mother’s will was probated later in 1900, her lawyer stated that James lived in Texas. Presumably, the lawyer erred in his statement.

James J. Scarborough married on 14 April 1907 in Poinsett County, Arkansas to Annie Hoey (c1872–aft. 1907). Six months later, on 14 October 1907, James J. Scarborough married in Poinsett County, Arkansas to Mary Elizabeth Wynn [Minnie] (3 Sep 1870–30 Jan 1935), daughter of John E. Wynn (6 Jul 1843–3 Oct 1921) and Sara Ann Emily Elder (23 Jul 1852–5 Jan 1928). It is unclear if there were two different men by the same name, or if he indeed married twice within such a short time span.

In 1910, James’ first wife, Mary Jane, and their children lived in Poinsett County, Arkansas in 1910, with Mary Jane listed as a widow. However, when Jack Scarborough registered for the draft in 1917, he stated that his father was alive and depended upon him for support. The two 1907 marriages in Poinsett County for James J. Scarborough, plus an inability to identify him on the 1910

census, complicates matters. Baring a mistake on the 1910 federal census, this all suggests that James J. Scarborough and Mary Jane divorced. Even still, it seems quite unusual for James J. Scarborough to marry twice within a six-month period.

James J. Scarborough is not found on the 1910 federal census, but in 1919, he moved to Blanton, near Dade City, in Pasco County Florida, where he operated a fruit farm. Although the 1920 and 1930 censuses as well as his death certificate in 1933 list him as a native of Kentucky, this is undoubtedly a mistake. This James Scarborough moved to Florida from Arkansas, and his obituary listed his survivors as Lula and Maggie, two daughters of the James J. Scarborough who lived in Craighead County, Arkansas in 1900. Moreover, his death certificate listed his mother as “Sara J. Patent,” clearly a corruption of his mother’s maiden name of “Patton.”

When James J. Scarborough married her in 1907, Minnie’s surname was listed as “Sickler,” but Minnie’s death certificate gave her father as J. E. Wynn and James’ lists her name as “Minnie Wynn.” Minnie’s birth occurred in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia. Minnie had a son, Odis G. Wynn (29 June 1893–18 Mar 1984), born out of wedlock. She joined a marital service and began correspondence with George Warren Sickler (3 Jun 1833–13 Feb 1922), a widower of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He became smitten and proposed through the mail without having met her. They married in 1899, and in 1900, they lived on his farm in Falls Township, Wyoming County. Sickler later claims that she “*had been cruel to him, made fun of his whiskers, his gray hair, threatened to mutilate him, and called him harsh names.*” They separated after two years of marriage. In 1905, Minnie wished to marry again and filed for divorce through an attorney [11].

Minnie’s son, identified as “Otis Wynn” in 1900, assumed his stepfather’s surname, going by Odis G. Sickler for the rest of his life. He married and farmed in Pike County, Georgia in 1920, but he joined his mother and James J. Scarborough in Blanton, Pasco County Florida in the 1920s. Odis married Verta (13 Aug 1893–14 Apr 1979), and they are buried in the Dade City Cemetery, Dade City, Pasco County, Florida.

James J. Scarborough is buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery near Dade City, Pasco County, Florida. Minnie Wynn Scarborough is buried in the Fort Benning Cemetery #10, Fort Benning, Muscogee County, Georgia.

The only known children of James J. Scarborough are from his first marriage to Mary Jane Archer:

1. **Robert Lee Scarborough** (Oct 1887–aft. 1906) married on 23 December 1906 in Poinsett County, Arkansas to Florence O’Neal (c1890–aft.1910).

2. **Lula Scarborough** (Jan 1889–aft. 1909) married on 22 May 1909 in Clay County, Arkansas to **David Shane**.
3. **Nora Scarborough** (Dec 1892–aft. 1910) married on 15 March 1910 in Poinsett County, Arkansas to James Waters.
4. **Samuel Jack Scarborough** (14 Mar 1895–aft. 1917) registered for the World War I draft as a resident of Poinsett County, Arkansas on 5 June 1917. He married on 24 March 1919 in Poinsett County, Arkansas to Bessie Hampton. It is unclear what became of him.
5. **Margaret Scarborough** [Maggie] (Jul 1897–aft. 1915) married on 2 January 1915 in Poinsett County, Arkansas to Everett Forrhand.

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Notes

1. Documentation verifying that Addison B. Scarborough was the son of Addison Scarborough comes from these Butler County, Alabama probate records:
 - [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).
 - [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).
2. [Butler County AL Estate Case Files, Estate of Addison Scarborough, LDS #7651368, Image #511](#) (Promissory note of A. B. Scarborough to “*Thos. H. Barge*,” due one day after 1 January 1862).
3. Old Snow Hill Cemetery (Furman, Wilcox County, AL). A 1974 cemetery survey recorded this inscription on Elizabeth’s tombstone: “*Elizabeth Ann Scarborough; Eldest child of Jay and Sarah McCondiche; January 10, 1828; May 8, 1848; Aged 20 years, 3 months, 28 days; Erected by her bereaved and disconsolate husband.*” The Old Snow Hill Cemetery is located on private property and has fallen into disrepair. It is unclear if her tombstone is still standing.
4. National Archives and Records Service, Record of Appointment of Postmasters 1832–30 September 1971, Microfilm Publications #M841, Roll 3: Alabama, Marion–Winston Counties, Image #554: Vol. 17; Image #555: Wilcox County, Snow Hill Post Office.
5. “*Camden Phenix*” (Camden, Wilcox County AL), 4 February 1851, p. 3, column 2 (“*In this county, on the 26th ult., by A. B. Scarborough, Esq., Mr. F. Wimberly to Mrs. Emily Lee*”). Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, p. 46 (James and “*Fulby*” Griffin to Addison Scarborough, 17 December 1852); p. 47 (S. W. A. and Sarah A. Albritton to Addison Scarborough, 17 December 1852). A. B. Scarborough, “*an acting Justice of the Peace*” for Wilcox County interviewed both women separate from their husbands to certify these transactions.
6. [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*”).
7. [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*”).
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; \$300.75).
9. 1850 Wilcox County AL Agricultural Schedule, p. 991/15–16, #20: A. B. Scarborough
10. “*Anti-Secession Banner*” (Camden, Wilcox County, AL), 15 July 1851, p. 1, column 1.
11. “*Camden Phenix*,” June 24 (p. 3, column 2) and August 12 (p. 3, column 2), 1851.
12. [Butler County AL Marriage Book \(1853–1858\), p. 30](#) (A. B. Scarborough to “*Miss Sarah C. Patton*,” 15 December 1853).

Monterey, Alabama Farmer

1. [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book A, pp. 376–377](#) (George W. and Catharine A. P. Esselman to “*Adison B. Scarborough*,” 21 December 1853). Addison B. Scarborough purchased this 219-acre tract of land located in Township 11, Range 12:
 - SE¼ of Section 14 except for five acres sold to Henry T. Jones, leaving 155 acres
 - N½ of NE¼ of Section 23 “*not sold to Henry T. Jones*,” containing 64.88 acres
 Scarborough’s new farm lay at the small community of Ridgeville, just a few miles east of the village of Monterey.
2. [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book D, p. 52](#) (Daniel G. Boggan and Drucilla V. Boggan to “*Adison B. Scarborough*,” 16 July 1855). Scarborough bought a 58-acre tract located in Section 14, Township 11, Range 12:
 - “*apart of the*” E½ of SW¼ “*commencing at the Elm Bluff Road*...
 The deed gave further descriptions in terms of chains and directions and referencing the road, a post oak tree, a dogwood tree, and a rock.
3. [Butler County AL Deeds & Mortgages Book J, pp. 409–410](#) (“*A. B. Scarborough administrator of the Estate of D. G. Boggan decd.*” to John S. Powers, 8 December 1862).
4. Little, John Buckner. *History of Butler County, Alabama, From 1815 to 1885*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Elm St. Printing Co., 1885, p. 242. “*Tuskegee Republican*” (Tuskegee, AL), 27 August 1857, p. 2, column 5 (Representatives: Butler – A. B. Scarborough). “*The Autauga Citizen*” (Prattville, AL), 10 September 1857, p. 2, column 3: “*General Assembly of Alabama–1857 – 1858; Representatives...Butler – A. B. Scarborough*, Samuel Adams...Those marked thus (*) are Know Nothings – six in the Senate and fifteen in the House.*”

5. "Southern Messenger" (Greenville, AL), 11 May 1859, p. 2, column 3.
6. "Southern Messenger," 18 May 1859, p. 2, columns 3–4.
7. 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Precinct No. 9, P.O. Manningham, pp. 23–24, #27: "A. Scarbrough."
8. 1860 Butler County AL Federal Census, Slaves Schedule, Precinct No. 9, p. 245b/35, column 1, line #37: "A. B. Scarbrough."
9. Compiled Military Service Record, Addison B. Scarborough, 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 61st Alabama Infantry Regiment, Civil War (Confederate).
10. United States War Department. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1880–1901. Vol. XXXII, Part II, pp. 629, 726; Vol. XXXIII, p. 1122.
11. Alabama Confederate Pension Applications, LDS Film #8496901, Images #1289–1312 (Sarah P. Scarborough, filed 11 April 1889; Lula Scarborough, Butler County Notary Public; husband: 1st Lt. A. B. Scarborough, died 17 March 1864, 61st Alabama Volunteers).
12. 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 #123, p. 177 (Sarah P. Scarborough contract with Albert Haley, wife, and daughter, 1 January 1866).
13. "The Greenville Advocate" (Greenville, AL), 7 June 1893 (p. 5, column 2) and 31 October 1894 (p. 5, column 2).
14. Butler County AL Will Book 3, pp. 387–389 (Will of Sarah P. Scarborough, signed 6 July 1898, filed with the Butler Probate Court on 18 April 1901).
15. "The Greenville Advocate," 23 May 1900, p. 4, column 3.
16. "The Greenville Advocate," 23 July 1902, p. 5, column 2.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Children of Lt. Addison B. Scarborough

1. "The Greenville Advocate," June 30 (p. 3, column 3) and October 6 (p. 2, column 2), 1886.
2. "The Greenville Advocate," 22 June 1887, p. 3, column 2.
3. "The Greenville Advocate," 14 September 1887, p. 2, right column.
4. "The Greenville Advocate," 2 April 1890, p. 3, column 2 ("Miss Lula Scarborough left late last week to accept a position on a newspaper at Ft. Worth, Tex.").
5. "The Greenville Advocate," 13 May 1891, p. 3, column 3 ("Miss Lula Scarborough, who for the past year has been at Ft. Worth, Tex., is visiting friends and relatives here.").
6. "The Greenville Advocate," August 18, (p. 1, column 5) and 25 (p. 1, column 1), 1897
7. "The Greenville Advocate," 5 May 1909, p. 5, column 4.
8. "The Greenville Advocate," 6 March 1889, p. 2, column 3.
9. Jackson County AR Marriage Book C, p. 141 (J. J. Scarborough to Mary Archer, 21 December 1886).
10. "The Greenville Advocate," 31 October 1894, p. 5, column 2.
11. "The Scranton Truth" (Scranton, PA), June 10 (p. 12, column 4) and 13 (p. 7, column 5), 1905; "The Scranton Republican" (Scranton, PA), 4 October 1905, p. 5, columns 3–4.

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