

Gift and Release Agreement:

We CHESTER S. DOROUGH and Jennifer K. Dorough
(Interviewee, print) (Interviewer, print)

do hereby give and grant to Jacksonville State University, all literary and property rights, title, and interest which we may possess to the audio or video recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview(s) conducted at 4374 Osage Dr., Pawnee, AL 35217 on the date(s) of March 30, 1996 for the oral history collection being compiled by the Jacksonville State University Library.

Chester S. Dorough
(Interviewee's signature)

Address P.O. BOX 170212

Date 3/30/96

TARRANT, AL 35217

Phone ²⁰⁵-849-9815

Jennifer K. Dorough
(Interviewer's signature)

Address 418 Forney Ave NW

Date 30 March 1996

Jacksonville, AL 36265

Phone (205) 435-0046

Interviewee Background Information

Name: Chester Singleton Dorough
Address: 4374 Osage Drive Pawnee, Alabama 35217
Phone Number: (205)849-9815
Approximate age or date of birth: July 19, 1911
Mother's name: Martha LeeAnna (O'barr) Dorough
Father's name: Singleton Reden Dorough
Places lived and when: Alabama, Jefferson County: Leeds/Lake Purdy area - 1911 until about 1925; Woodlawn area - 1925 until about 1934; Washington D.C. - 1934 to 1936; Birmingham, Alabama - 1936 to 1941; Atlanta, Georgia - 1941 to 1947; Birmingham, Alabama - 1947 to present.
Education: High School, Training with Federal Government
Religion: Methodist
Business, political and social memberships (past and present) none
Present occupation: Retired
Former occupation(s): Librarian - Birmingham & Jefferson County library; Federal Government - Worked with Social Security from its enactment until he retired in 1975; Security Guard Bell South - 1975 - 1980
Special skills: proofreading
Major Accomplishments: Raising four children
Local events in which you have participated: Boy Scout Master
State and/or regional events in which you have participated: none
National events in which you have participated: none
International events in which you have participated: none
Natural born U.S. citizen? Yes/No
Naturalized Citizen: Yes/No Date: NA
Country from which you emigrated: NA
Documents, photographs and artifacts which are in your possession: Newspaper picture of me and alligator
\$8,000,000 check from McDonald's
Individuals you recommend who might be candidates for an oral history interview: none
Additional information: _____

WORLD AND NATIONAL CHRONOLOGY

January 5, 1920

G.O.P. women demand equal representation at the Republican National Convention in June.

January 5, 1920

Pitcher George Herman "Babe" Ruth was sold to the Yankees for \$125,000.00, the largest sum ever paid for a player.

January 10, 1920

Treaty of Versailles goes into effect.

January 16, 1920

18th Amendment passed beginning Prohibition.

January 16, 1920

The League of Nations holds its first meeting in Paris, France.

February 3, 1920

The Allies demand that 890 German military leaders stand trial for war crimes.

February 13, 1920

U. S. Secretary of State Lansing resigns due to personal differences with the president.

February 16, 1920

The Allies accept Berlin's offer to try war criminals in Leipzig supreme court.

February 19, 1920

U. S. Senate denies ratification of Versailles treaty for the second time.

February 20, 1920

Robert Edwin Perry, the man credited with discovering the North Pole, died in Washington, D.C.

March 11, 1920

A Federal agent in New York kills the first dry law offender since the start of Prohibition.

April 3, 1920

William T. Tilden II wins the first U.S. indoor tennis title.

April 5, 1920

Frederick Douglass becomes the first Negro named to the New York University's Hall of Fame.

April 9, 1920

U. S. Senate rejects compulsory military training in favor of voluntary service.

May 5, 1920

U. S. Secretary of Labor Wilson announces that membership in a Communist Party is not grounds for deportation.

June 7, 1920

U. S. Supreme Court unanimously upholds 18th Amendment, Volstead Law.

June 10, 1920

U. S. Congress creates Federal Power Commission to oversee energy production.

June 12, 1920

Republicans nominate Warren G. Harding for president, Calvin Coolidge for vice president.

June 13, 1920

U. S. Post Office Department rules children may not be sent by parcel post.

July 4, 1920

Allies and German premiers meet in Belgium for the first time since Versailles.

July 6, 1920

Democrats nominate James M. Cox for president, Franklin D. Roosevelt for vice president.

July 7, 1920

U. S. removes ban on trade with Soviet Russia; includes all non-military items.

July 28, 1920

Pancho Villa, Mexican guerrilla leader, surrendered unconditionally to President Huerta with a stipulation that his life will be spared.

August 1, 1920

British Communist Party founded.

August 14, 1920

Opening of VII Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium.

August 25, 1920

Adrienne Bolland becomes first woman to cross English Channel aboard a plane.

August 26, 1920

19th Amendment ratified allowing women to vote.

August 28, 1920

Irish riot against British occupation.

September 16, 1920

An explosion in the Wall Street financial district killed 30 and injured 300.

September 30, 1920

Census report shows that urban population exceeds rural in U.S.

October 6, 1920

Armistice signed between Warsaw and Moscow as part of the fundamental preliminaries of peace.

October 25, 1920

Greek King Alexander I died of a bite from his pet monkey.

November 1, 1920

Warren G. Harding elected President with Calvin Coolidge, V.P.

December 10, 1920

Woodrow Wilson wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in restoring war-torn Europe.

January 4, 1921

Congress reactivates War Finance Corp. to aid struggling farmers.

January 15, 1921

Bread prices returned to .05¢ a loaf for the first time since the World War I.

January 25, 1921

Washington reports 3.5 million unemployed in the U.S.

February 12, 1921

Winston Churchill appointed colonial secretary in London, England.

February 17, 1921

U. S. reports nine million autos driven in the U.S. in 1920.

February 24, 1921

Herbert Hoover becomes U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

March 4, 1921

Warren G. Harding takes office as the 29th President of the United States.

March 6, 1921

Sunbury, PA joins the growing group of towns dismayed at the rising hemlines of dresses and skirts.

March 28, 1921

William Howard Taft appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court.

April 12, 1921

President Harding refuses to take part in the League of Nations started by his predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, who labored so hard to fashion it.

April 27, 1921

Allies formally presented Germany a bill for \$33 Billion Dollars for reparations.

May 11, 1921

Germany offers unconditional acceptance of the Allied

reparations demands.

May 27, 1921

Congress passes Emergency Tariff Act; agricultural duties soar.

September 11, 1921

KKK controls Lanier University.

December 20, 1921

House Democrats filibuster to block anti-lynching bill.

February 4, 1922

Ford Motor Company buys Lincoln Motor Company for \$8,000,000.00.

February 18, 1922

Congress passes Capper - Volstead Act allowing farmers exemption from anti-trust laws.

March 15, 1922

Oklahoma anti-KKK society organized.

March 23, 1922

Emile Trevelle Holley becomes the first Negro to enter Annapolis since the Civil War.

March 24, 1922

KKK holds mass initiations in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

March 31, 1922

600,000 coal miners now on strike.

May 18, 1922

Georgia Negro boy tortured and burned at stake for allegedly killing white woman.

July 15, 1922

U. S. Senate rejects Henry Ford's offer to build and operate Muscle Shoals Dam.

August 19, 1922

U. S. Senate Passes Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill.

August 22, 1922

U. S. Steel orders 20% wage increase.

August 26, 1922

Ford Motor Company announces plans to shut doors in September due to coal shortage.

September 19, 1922

President Harding vetoes cash bonus bill for veterans.

October 6, 1922

President Harding bans liquor from all ships entering U.S. Ports.

January 27, 1923

Washington reports rising demand for postage stamps as indicator of prosperity.

March 4, 1923

Congress passes Intl. Credit Act to aid in financing agricultural cooperatives.

April 9, 1923

Supreme Court rules unconstitutional D.C.'s minimum wage law for women and children.

May 27, 1923

Ku Klux Klan openly defies law requiring publication of names of members.

June 18, 1923

Mount Edna erupts in Italy.

June 30, 1923

KKK claims a membership of over one million men, with more in the Northern states than in the South.

July 6, 1923

A Federal judge rules Volstead Law unconstitutional where it restricts doctors' prescriptions.

July 21, 1923

National Woman's Party drafts equal rights amendments to the Federal Constitution in Seneca Falls, N.Y.

August 2, 1923

President Warren G. Harding died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke.

August 6, 1923

American Henry Sullivan swims English Channel in 28 hours.

September 15, 1923

Governor J.D. Walton places Oklahoma under martial law to control the KKK.

October 24, 1923

20,000 Klansmen gather in Dallas, Texas.

November 8, 1923

Adolf Hitler attempts German coup and proclaims himself chancellor and Ludendorff dictator.

November 12, 1923

Adolf Hitler arrested for his attempted coup.

November 19, 1923

Oklahoma Governor Walton ousted by state senate for anti-Klan measures.

December 10, 1923

Irish poet William Butler Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. The Nobel Prize for chemistry was won by Fritz Pregl of Austria and the Nobel Prize for physics went to Robert A. Milikan of the United States.

January 21, 1924

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, first Communist head of state and mastermind of the Russian revolution, died at the age of 54.

January 31, 1924

First Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix, France.

February 3, 1924

Former President Woodrow Wilson died at his home outside Washington.

March 18, 1924

U.S. Congress passed the Soldier's Bonus Bill offering 20-year annuities for a total of \$2 Billion.

April 1, 1924

Adolf Hitler sentenced to five years for a failed 1923 coup attempt.

May 2, 1924

President Coolidge bans the sale of arms to Cuban rebels.

May 3, 1924

President Coolidge vetoes the veteran bonus bill and sends his first veto to the Senate.

November 4, 1924

Miriam "Ma" Ferguson was elected as the first woman Governor of Texas.

December 10, 1924

The Dutch physiologist Willem Einthoven won the Nobel Prize in medicine for his discovery of the electrocardiogram.

December 20, 1924

Adolf Hitler freed after eight months of a five year prison sentence for the 1923 failed coup attempt.

January 5, 1925

Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming becomes the first woman Governor to take office in the U.S.

January 20, 1925

Miriam "Ma" Ferguson takes the oath as the Governor of Texas.

February 27, 1925

Adolf Hitler announces the reorganization of his banned German National Socialist Workers Party.

March 2., 1925

Tennessee bans teaching evolution.

August 8, 1925

40,000 Klansmen march in Washington, D.C.

August 28, 1925

Muscle Shoals plant to begin operation in effort to remedy power shortage caused by low water levels.

September 5, 1925

Water being sold by the gallon in the U.S. as prolonged drought grips the West and South.

October 16, 1925

U.S. Census Bureau reports 75,000 fewer farms than in 1920.

July 5, 1926

Washington reports that 1 in 6 Americans owns a car.

September 8, 1926

Germany admitted into the League of Nations.

September 11, 1926

Spain quits the League of Nations because Germany was admitted.

January 13, 1927

A woman takes a seat on the N.Y. Stock Exchange, breaking an all-male tradition.

January 21, 1927

U. S. Supreme Court denies retrial in Scopes evolution case.

February 24, 1927

U. S. Supreme Court upholds the right of states to control KKK activities.

March 7, 1927

Texas law banning vote for Negroes held unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

April 6, 1927

President Coolidge vetoes Filipino plebiscite calling for independence.

April 22-30, 1927

Mississippi River floods Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and northern Louisiana. In Tennessee the flooding killed 150 people and left 75,000 people homeless.

May 13, 1927

Germany suffers "Black Friday" economic collapse.

May 21, 1927

Charles Lindbergh flies The Spirit of St. Louis across the Atlantic Ocean for the first non-stop trans-atlantic flight.

May 26, 1927

U. S. Treasury Department to cut the size of paper money by one-third.

June 2, 1927

Lisbeth A. "Lizzie" Borden died at the age of 68.

June 29, 1927

First flight from the continental U.S. to Hawaii by Lts. Lester Maitland and Albert Hegenberger.

August 7, 1927

Charles Gates Dawes opens the "peace bridge" over Niagara Falls, linking Canada and U.S.

September 15, 1927

Belgium loses post in League of Nations Council.

October 6, 1927

New York Stock Exchange inaugurates world stock market.

October 13, 1927

Ruth Elder fails in transatlantic flight but sets a long-distance over-sea record.

October 23, 1927

Joseph Stalin expels Leon Trotsky and Grigori Zinoviev from the Central Committee tightening his control on the Communist Party leadership.

November 23, 1927

President Coolidge has commuted the prison sentence of

Marcus Garvey who will be deported to Jamaica as an undesirable alien.

December 1, 1927

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover pronounces that U.S. wages are the highest in the world at \$1,280/year.

December 1-2, 1927

A new Ford Model A was introduced to the American Public and gets 50,000 orders.

January 16, 1928

President Coolidge opens the 21-nation Pan-American Conference in Havana.

January 23, 1928

Presidential hopeful Herbert Hoover comes out against the repeal of the dry law.

February 11, 1928

Second Winter Olympic Games were held in St. Moritz hosting 25 countries.

February 12, 1928

Ku Klux Klan announces plans to establish a national headquarters in Washington D.C.

March 20, 1928

James W. Packard, American auto pioneer, dies.

March 28, 1928

New York Stock Exchange has it biggest day in Wall Street history with 4,790,270 shares changing hands.

April 19, 1928

Arbitration treaty signed between U.S. and Italy.

May 7, 1928

Herbert Hoover announces that if he is chosen to run for president, he will campaign with radio and movies.

May 15, 1928

President Coolidge signs the Jones-Reid bill allotting \$340 million for flood control in the West and Midwest.

May 25, 1928

Both houses pass the Muscle Shoals Bill calling for government ownership at the Tennessee hydroelectric plant.

May 27, 1928

U.S. Congress passes \$4.5 billion budget, setting a peacetime record.

June 18, 1928

Amelia Earhart of Atchison, Kansas, is the first woman to successfully fly across the Atlantic Ocean.

July 3, 1928

Daven Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, put the first television receiving set to be manufactured in the U.S. on the market for \$75.00.

July 28, 1928

VIIIth Olympic Games open in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

August 11, 1928

Presidential hopeful Herbert Hoover says that the U.S. is near the end of poverty with his campaign slogan, "A chicken in every pot, a car in every garage."

August 27, 1928

The U.S., France, Great Britain, Germany and 11 other countries signed the Kellogg-Briand Treaty that outlaws war.

September 15, 1928

Alexander Flemming discovers the germ-killing penicillium notatum mold which could be of major importance in the field of medicine for treating common infections.

November 16, 1928

Record 6.6 million share day shatters all records for the New York Stock Exchange.

November 23, 1928

The New York Stock Exchange is shut down and trading has been suspended after the over 6.9 million share day breaks the records set just 7 days prior.

December 7, 1928

The stocks continue their downward tumble dropping as much as 72-points totaling more than \$83 million from the open market value of shares.

January 13, 1929

"Incorruptible lawman" Wyatt Earp died at the age of 80.

January 15, 1929

The U.S. Senate ratifies Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact.

February 6, 1929

Germany accepts the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

February 21, 1929

The largest bank in the U.S. was formed by the \$2 billion merger of the National Bank of Commerce and Guaranty Trust.

March 4, 1929

Herbert Hoover takes the Presidential oath of office.

March 12, 1929

Asa G. Candler, the Georgia farm boy who founded Coca-Cola in 1888, died at the age of 77. He sold his business in 1919 for \$25 million to the Coca-Cola Company of Delaware.

May 2, 1929

Southern states were ravaged by tornadoes, killing 25 people in eight states.

May 16, 1929

First Academy Awards were given to show films in a more dignified image.

May 20, 1929

President Hoover appoints a commission to study the dry law's effect on the U.S. crime problem.

June 27, 1929

A system for showing television pictures in full color is shown by Bell Laboratories in New York.

July 9, 1929

Thirty-eight nations present protest to U.S. on high tariffs.

August 11, 1929

Babe Ruth hits his 500th major league homerun in Cleveland.

September 3, 1929

The New York Stock Market reaches an all-time high of 381.17.

September 30, 1929

The first rocket plane, invented by Fritz von Opel, makes a successful test flight.

October 24, 1929

Black Thursday. The stock market crashed and spurred the Depression as nearly 13 million shares traded hands and the losses are believed to be in the billions.

November 21, 1929

Henry Ford attempts to bolster confidence in the U.S. economy by announcing that he will raise wages in all his plants.

January 2, 1930

President Hoover calls congressional leaders to discuss a public works program.

February 3, 1930

William Howard Taft resigned as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court due to ill health.

February 13, 1930

Charles Evans Hughes becomes Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after Taft's February 3 resignation.

March 8, 1930

Former President William Howard Taft died at the age of 72 in his home outside Washington.

March 12, 1930

Mahatma Gandhi began a "march to the sea" in symbolic defiance of the British rule over the Indian subcontinent.

March 24, 1930

The U. S. Senate passes a bill increasing the tariffs.

April 4, 1930

U. S. Congress votes \$300 million for road construction.

April 21, 1930

The London Naval Treaty is signed by Britain, the U.S., Japan, France, and Italy.

May 4, 1930

Mahatma Gandhi is arrested by the British in India.

May 24, 1930

A Reader's Digest poll shows that a majority of Americans favor the repeal of the dry law.

June 2, 1930

100,000 new drivers reported in the U. S. over the last year.

June 13, 1930

Al Capone was arrested in Miami on a perjury charge.

July 7, 1930

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creature of Sherlock Holmes, died at the age of 71.

August 5, 1930

U. S. Census reports show that the U. S. population at 122.7 million.

August 11, 1930

Drought has cut U. S. corn output 690 million bushels.

September 14, 1930

National Socialist Party is the second largest in Germany with more power than the Communist Party.

October 17, 1930

President Hoover establishes the Committee for Unemployment Relief.

December 11, 1930

Bank of U.S. in Washington closes its doors.

December 31, 1930

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, estimated that about 4.8 million Americans are now unemployed. President Hoover put the nation's jobless rate at closer to 2.5 million.

January 27, 1931

Mahatma Gandhi was released after 8 months in prison.

February 2, 1931

Nazis demand Germany quit the League of Nations.

March 3, 1931

Hoover signs a bill making Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner" the National Anthem.

March 31, 1931

Alabama charges Negro youths, called the "Scottsboro Boys" with rape.

May 1, 1931

The empire state building is opened becoming the tallest building in the world.

June 12, 1931

Al Capone and 61 henchmen indicted for violating prohibition laws.

July 1, 1931

John Crockett and Ernest Watson report having smashed apart a lithium atom, the pre-step to the atomic bomb.

September 27, 1931

Civil war threatens in Kentucky coal fields in Harlan County.

October 2, 1931

U.S. cost of living down 15% from 1925.

October 18, 1931

Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor, died at the age of 84.

October 21, 1931

Twenty-one nations accepted a one year arms truce at Geneva.

January 14, 1932

The AFL estimated the U.S. jobless at 8.2 million.

February 22, 1932

The U.S. Glass-Steagall passed, giving Federal Reserve the right to expand credit to increase money circulation.

March 30, 1932

U.S. farm prices rise for first time in nine months.

April 13, 1932

U.S. deficit passes \$2 billion mark, the highest peace time mark.

June 21, 1932

Federal gas tax of .01¢ per gallon goes into effect.

August 22, 1932

11 million jobless, Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans \$49 million.

August 1932

The IX Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles, California.

November 27, 1932

U.S. National Labor Committee begins drive to end child labor.

January 21, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt pledges government operation of Muscle Shoals power plant.

January 30, 1933

Adolf Hitler was named German Chancellor.

January 31, 1933

U.S. jobless figure reaches 15 million.

February 15, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt narrowly escapes

assassination attempt.

March 5, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt orders four day bank holiday to halt massive withdrawals.

March 27, 1933

Retrials in the "Scottsboro Boys" case begins.

March 31, 1933

Congress passes Reforestation Releif Act creating Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to releive rampant unemployment.

April 28, 1933

A Farm Relief bill is passed by the Senate.

May 18, 1933

U.S. creates Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a landmark federal program for rural development.

May 27, 1933

The World Fair opens in Chicago, Illinois.

June 6, 1933

U.S. Employment Service created to match state funds for jobs programs.

November 8, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt creates Civil Works Administration, under Harry Hopkins, to create jobs through federal spending.

December 1, 1933

Alabama jury gives death to Haywood Patterson in "Scottsboro Boys" case.

December 5, 1933

Prohibition comes to an end.

January 31, 1934

Washington Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation set up to provide low interest loans backed by government bonds.

February 15, 1934

U.S. Congress passes Civil Works Emergency Relief Act allotting new funds for Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

April 21, 1934

Cotton Control Act passed in U.S. requiring tax on production exceeding quotas.

May 11, 1934

Dust dims New York City for 5 hours as West and South hit by vicious dust storm.

June 6, 1934

Congress creates Security Exchange Commission.

June 12, 1934

Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act allows farmers to buy back foreclosed property.

June 12, 1934

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act allows the President to make trade agreement without Congressional consent.

June 19, 1934

Communications Act establishes Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

June 28, 1934

Congress creates Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to insure construction loans.

October 15, 1934

U.S. reports 10.8 million unemployed.

November 6, 1934

New Deal wins big test in polls with the Democrats scoring high in re-elections.

April 1, 1935

U.S. Supreme Court orders new trial in the "Scottsboro Boys" case.

April 8, 1935

Emergency Relief Appropriations Act allots \$5 billion for relief and jobs programs.

May 11, 1935

Franklin D. Roosevelt creates the Rural Electrification Administration to provide energy loans

June 19, 1935

President Franklin D. Roosevelt asks for inheritance tax causing big levies on fortunes.

July 5, 1935

National Labor Relations Act protects American labor rights.

August 14, 1935

Social Security enacted giving old age insurance under state law for elderly, handicap, and unemployed.

Information gathered from:

Daniel, Clifton. Chronicle of the 20th Century. Mount Kisco, New York: Chronicle Publications, 1987.

Alabama Chronology

- 1918 - Russell Sage Foundation reports on the condition of Alabama
- 1918 - Thomas E. Kilby elected governor
- 1919 - Birmingham coal strike
- 1919 - State Child Welfare Department established
- 1920 - Second Birmingham coal strike
- 1920 - 19th Amendment gives women the right to vote
- 1920 - Explosion at the Parish mine
- 1920 - Glenn E. Messer builds Dixie Field in Birmingham, one of the first air fields in Alabama
- 1921 - State training school for girls founded
- 1921 - President Harding spoke in Birmingham for its semi-centennial anniversary
- 1922 - First Alabama radio station, WSY, created in Birmingham
- 1922 - Alabama Home for the Feeble-Minded established
- 1922 - Three month railroad strike in Birmingham
- 1922 - Three explosion in Alabama mines
- 1922 - William W. Brandon elected governor
- 1923 - Preston Motor Company in Birmingham, makers of the premocar, went bankrupt
- 1923 - Ku Klux Klan rally held in Birmingham to attract new members
- 1924 - James Knox scandal revealed the atrocities committed in prison mines
- 1924 - Birmingham reported 2,000 members of the Alabama League of Women Voters
- 1925 - Klan launched campaign to end prostitution in Birmingham
- 1925 - Explosion at Overton Mine No. 2
- 1925 - Birmingham City Hall and Library burned

1926 - University of Alabama hosted conference to instruct teachers of illiterates

1926 - Bibb Graves elected governor

1926 - Senator Oscar W. Underwood retires / Hugo L. Black elected senator

1927 - Educational reform package passed the legislature

1927 - Division of Negro Education created

1927 - Birmingham Public Library built after original burned in City Hall fire of 1925

1927 - Birmingham hosted a dinner in honor of Charles A. Linbergh

1927 - Grover C. Hall, Sr., editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, awarded Pulitzer Prize in
journalism

1928 - Bill proposed to end the Convict Lease System

1928 - Enlargement of Lake Purdy

1928 - Massive shift away from the Democratic Party as a result of the Alfred E. Smith
nomination / Birmingham convention met to oppose Smith

1929 - State's four normal colleges upgraded to the status of state teacher's colleges

1930 - American Communist Party establishes Southern headquarters in Birmingham

1930 - Benjamin M. Miller elected governor

1931 - "Scottsboro Boys" incident reveals support for black problems

1931 - New Jefferson County Courthouse completed

1931 - Birmingham Municipal Airport completed

1932 - beginning of the Tuskegee syphilis experiment

1933 - Three blacks accused of raping Vaudine Maddox are lynched by masked white men on the
way to Birmingham

1933 - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) system begun

1933 - Birmingham schools refuse to open until teachers can be payed

1933 - T. S. Stribling won a Pulitzer Prize for his novel *The Store*

1933-34 - Coal miners were on strike

1934 - Testile strike in Huntsville

1934 - Two hundred schools close their doors because of lack of funding

1934 - Bibb Graves reelected governor

1934 - Irene Davis selected as "Alabama's Most Courageous Woman of 1934" by the
Birmingham Post

1935 - New state Department of Labor created

1935 - Law passed creating state Department of Public Welfare

1935 - Alabama State Planning Commission created

1935 - Social Security Act passed Congress

1936 - Talladega textile strike

1936 - In the Berlin Olympics, Alabama born Jesse Owens set a new world record for the 200-yard dash, tied the world record for the 100-yard dash, and won a gold medal in the long jump

1937 - Alabama Chamber of Commerce established

1937 - Sit down strike in Birmingham against Birmingham Casting Company

1937 - Huntsville textile strike

1937 - President Roosevelt appointed Hugo Black to the Supeme Court / Lister Hill repalces
Black as Alabama Senator

1938 - Southern Conference for Human Welfare held first meeting in Birmingham

1938 - Frank Dixon Elected governor

Bibliography

McMillan, Malcolm C. Yesterday's Birmingham. Miami, Florida: E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1975.

Rogers, William Warren, Robert Davis Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins, Wayne Flint. Alabama: The History of a Deep South State. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1994.

Chester Singleton Dorough

July 19, 1911 - born near Lake Purdy in Leeds to Singleton Reden and Martha LeeAnna O'Barr

Dorough

1917 - started grammar school

August 27, 1921 - birth of younger brother, William Blair Dorough

wild boar incident

June, 1924 - alligator incident

1925 - started high school

1927 - started first job - librarian for Birmingham city and Jefferson county libraries

1929 - graduated from high school

February 20, 1934 - married to Aphrey Earl Barclift

1934 - went to Washington D.C for job at V.A. library

1935 - started work for Federal Government in Social Security

1935 - Underwent training for Social Security job

1936 - returned to Birmingham

April 24, 1937 - birth of 1st child, Chester Earl Dorough

December 22, 1940 - birth of 2nd child, William Scott Dorough

1941 - transferred to Atlanta

September 21, 1944 - birth of 3rd child, Sarah Diane Dorough

April 17, 1947 - birth of 4th child, Benjamin Clayton Dorough

Fall, 1947 - transferred back to Birmingham

1949 - bought first house in Inglenook

1949 - death of father, Singleton Reden Dorough

Combined Chronology

- 1911 - Chester Dorough was born
- 1917 - Chester Dorough started grammar school
- 1918 - Russell Sage Foundation reports on the condition of Alabama
- 1918 - Thomas E. Kilby elected governor
- 1919 - Birmingham coal strike
- 1919 - State Child Welfare Department established
- 1920 - 18th Amendment signals the beginning of Prohibition
- 1920 - Second Birmingham coal strike
- 1920 - 19th Amendment gives women the right to vote
- 1920 - Olympic Games in Belgium
- 1920 - Explosion at the Parish mine
- 1920 - Glenn E. Messer builds Dixie Field in Birmingham, one of the first air fields in Alabama
- 1920 - Warren G. Harding elected President
- 1921 - William Dorough, brother of Chester Dorough, born
- 1921 - Congress reactivates War Finance Corp to aid struggling farmers
- 1921 - Herbert Hoover becomes U. S. Secretary of Commerce
- 1921 - William Howard Taft appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- 1921 - State training school for girls founded
- 1921 - Congress passes Emergency Tariff Act; agricultural duties soar
- 1921 - House Democrats filibuster to block anti-lynching bill.
- 1921 - President Harding spoke in Birmingham for its semi-centennial anniversary
- 1922 - First Alabama radio station, WSY, created in Birmingham

1922 - Alabama Home for the Feeble-Minded established

1922 - Congress passes Capper-Volstead Act exempting farmers from anti-trust laws

1922 - Three month railroad strike in Birmingham

1922 - Three explosion in Alabama mines

1922 - William W. Brandon elected governor

1922 - Georgia negro boy tortured and burned at the stake for allegedly killing white woman

1922 - U. S. Senate rejects Henry Ford's offer to build and operate Muscle Shoals Dam

1923 - Preston Motor Company in Birmingham, makers of the premocar, went bankrupt

1923 - Ku Klux Klan rally held in Birmingham to attract new members

1923 - KKK openly defies law requiring publication of names of members

1923 - President Harding died of a stroke

1924 - Chester Dorrough's alligator incident

1924 - James Knox scandal revealed the atrocities committed in prison mines

1924 - Birmingham reported 2,000 members of the Alabama League of Women Voters

1924 - Woodrow Wilson died

1925 - Chester Dorrough started high school

1925 - Tennessee banned teaching evolution

1925 - Klan launched campaign to end prostitution in Birmingham

1925 - 40,000 Klansmen marched in Washington, D. C.

1925 - Explosion at Overton Mine No. 2

1925 - Birmingham City Hall and Library burned

1925 - Muscle Shoals plant begins operation to remedy power shortage

1925 - U. S. Census Bureau reports 75,000 fewer farms than in 1920

1926 - Washington reports that 1 in 6 Americans owns a car

1926 - University of Alabama hosted conference to instruct teachers of illiterates

1926 - Bibb Graves elected governor

1926 - Senator Oscar W. Underwood retires / Hugo L. Black elected senator

1927 - U. S. Supreme Court upholds the right of states to control KKK activities

1927 - Chester Dorrough started first job, librarian

1927 - Educational reform package passed the legislature

1927 - Division of Negro Education created

1927 - Birmingham Public Library built after original burned in City Hall fire of 1925

1927 - Birmingham hosted a dinner in honor of Charles A. Linbergh

1927 - Grover C. Hall, Sr., editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, awarded Pulitzer Prize in journalism

1928 - Bill proposed to end the Convict Lease System

1928 - Enlargement of Lake Purdy

1928 - Congress passes the Muscles Shoals Bill calling for government ownership of the Tennessee hydroelectric plant

1928 - Massive shift away from the Democratic Party as a result of the Alfred E. Smith nomination / Birmingham convention met to oppose Smith

1928 - Olympic Games in the Netherlands

1928 - Herbert Hoover elected President

1929 - Chester Dorrough graduated from high school

1929 - State's four normal colleges upgraded to the status of state teacher's colleges

1929 - Southern states ravaged by tornados killing 25

1929 - Black Thursday / Stock market crash signified beginning of Great Depression

1930 - Taft retired as Chief Justice due to ill health / died later that month

1930 - American Communist Party establishes Southern headquarters in Birmingham

1930 - Benjamin M. Miller elected governor

1930 - President Hoover established the Committee for Unemployment Relief

1930 - Bank of the United State in Washington closed its doors

1931 - "Star Spangled Banner" becomes National Anthem

1931 - "Scottsboro Boys" incident reveals support for black problems

1931 - New Jefferson County Courthouse completed

1931 - Birmingham Municipal Airport completed

1932 - Beginning of the Tuskegee syphilis experiment

1932 - U. S. farm prices rise for the first time in nine months

1932 - Olympic Games held in California

1932 - Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President

1933 - Retrials of "Scottsboro Boys" begin

1933 - Three blacks accused of raping Vaudine Maddox are lynched by masked white men on the way to Birmingham

1933 - A Farm Relief bill is passed by the Senate

1933 - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) system begun

1933 - President Roosevelt creates Civil Works Administration (CWA)

1933 - Birmingham schools refused to open until teachers could be payed

1933 - T. S. Stribling won a Pulitzer Prize for his novel *The Store*

1933 - Hayward Patterson sentenced to death in "Scottsboro Boys" case

1933 - Prohibition comes to an end

1933-34 - Coal miners were on strike

1934 - Chester Dorrough married Aphrey Barclift

1934 - Textile strike in Huntsville

1934 - Congress passed bill to create the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

1934 - Cotton Control Act / Federal Communications Commission (FCC) / Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

1934 - Two hundred schools close their doors because of lack of funding

1934 - Chester Dorrough and wife moved to Washington, D.C.

1934 - Bibb Graves reelected governor

1934 - Irene Davis selected as "Alabama's Most Courageous Woman of 1934" by the *Birmingham Post*

1935 - New state Department of Labor created

1935 - Supreme Court orders retrial on "Scottsboro Boys" trial

1935 - Emergency Relief Appropriations Act / Rural Electrification Administration / National Labor Relations Act

1935 - Law passed creating state Department of Public Welfare

1935 - Alabama State Planning Commission created

1935 - Social Security Act passed Congress

1935 - Chester Dorrough went to work for Social Security

1936 - Talladega textile strike

1936 - In the Berlin Olympics, Alabama born Jesse Owens set a new world record for the 200-yard dash, tied the world record for the 100-yard dash, and won a gold medal in the long

jump

1936 - Chester Dorrough returned to Birmingham to work for the Social Security Office there

1937 - Alabama Chamber of Commerce established

1937 - Sit down strike in Birmingham against Birmingham Casting Company

1937 - Birth of Chester Dorrough's first son, Chester Earl

1937 - Huntsville textile strike

1937 - President Roosevelt appointed Hugo Black to the Supreme Court / Lister Hill replaces

Black as Alabama Senator

1938 - Southern Conference for Human Welfare held first meeting in Birmingham

1938 - Frank Dixon Elected governor

What is your name?

Where and when were you born?

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

What did your parents do for a living?

Do you have any memories of your father at work?

Where did you live when you were young?

What was the house like?

Did you have electricity?

Did you have indoor plumbing?

What kinds of foods did you eat?

Where your foods store bought or home grown?

What kind of chores were you responsible for?

What kind of transportation did you have?

When did your family get their first car?

What kind of schooling did you have?

What was elementary school like?

Do you remember any of your teachers?

Where did you live after you left Leeds?

What is the story about the alligator?

Were there any other wild animals around your house?

What was high school like?

What types of classes did you take?

What were prices like?

What did you do for entertainment?

Did your father fight in World War I?

Did you here much about the Olympics?

Did the Leeds area ever get electricity?

Where did you meet your wife?

When were you married?

What kinds of jobs did you hold?

Did you have any children?

When were they born?

Where were they born?

What kind of work did you do for Social Security?

When did you retire?

Do you remember Prohibition?

Did you have any involvement with the Ku Klux Klan?

When did you get your first radio?

What was your first radio like?

Do you remember when you first saw an airplane?

Do you remember "bad guys" like Bonnie and Clyde?

Who were your heroes?

Do you remember the Hindenburg explosion?

Do you remember Hitler coming into power?

Did this area have firetrucks and police cars?

Did this area have hospitals?

Were your children born in hospitals?

What is ACIPCO and who lived there?

Did you have any nicknames?

Where did you get these nicknames?

Do you remember "War of the Worlds"?

When did you get your first television?

Did you have many newspapers in the area?

What impact did the Great Depression have on your life?

What is truck farming?

Do you remember any movies from your youth?

Did your mother live with you after your father's death?

Did you hear much about the Lindbergh baby?

Did Roosevelt's devaluation of the dollar effect you much?

Do you remember hemlines getting shorter?

What is a "zute suit" and did you ever wear one?

Do you remember the dust bowl?

Did you ever raise or pick cotton?

What is prune whip?

Who were your friends when you were growing up?

Who was Hilton Reed?

What types of houses did your father build?

What were your relations with blacks like?

Who enforced the separate conditions?

Tape Contents

Tape 1

Date and place of birth

Information on brother

Information on parents

Description of first home

Description of foods

Description of transportation

Description of elementary school

Adventure with the alligator

Adventure with the wild boar

Description of high school

Description of prices

Effects of outside forces (WWI, Olympics)

Information on wife

Description of occupations

Information on children

Description of Social Security job

Effects of outside forces (Prohibition, KKK)

Description of first radio

Description of first airplane sighting

Heroes and villains

Description of first car

Effects of outside forces (Hindenburg, Hitler)

Description of firetrucks and police cars

Description of hospitals in area

Description of ACIPCO

Explanation of nickname

Effects of outside forces ("War of the Worlds")

Description of first television

Effects of outside forces (Great Depression)

Description of truck farming

Discussion of mother after father's death

Effects of outside forces (Lindbergh baby, dollar devaluation, shorter hemlines, zute suits, dust bowl)

Effect of cotton on life

Role as Social Security charter employee

Discussion of "favorite things" (prune whip, bed of lathe, skunks, watermelon)

Discussion of friend, Hilton Reed

Discussion of houses that father built

Discussion of racial relations

Tape 2

Panther at Lake Purdy

Sling shots and boar story

Spring branch to get minnows

Stack board trap to catch hawk

Crawfishing games with the hunting dog

Alligator story

First car with gravity feed engine

The Life and Times of Chester S. Dorough

by:

Jennifer Kathleen Dorough

Jacksonville State University

Alabama History

Dr. Jackson

April 1, 1996

The life and times of Chester S. Dorough

On July 19, 1911, Chester Singleton Dorough was born near Leeds, Alabama to Singleton Reden (Sing) and Martha LeeAnna O'Barr Dorough. Living very close to the shores of Lake Purdy allowed young Chester, called Jack by his friends, to experience many adventures. Confrontations with wild animals and angry neighbors supplied Chester with many humorous stories to pass on to his children through the years.

One of these stories involves a seven foot eight inch alligator which he found in a creek near his home. He was heading down to the creek to take a swim when he spotted the alligator a few feet away. He ran to get his father and a shotgun. Because they only had two shells, Chester was sent to a neighbor's house to get another rifle and two shells. Chester, his father, and their neighbor killed the alligator by stabbing it in the head with a pitchfork until it opened its mouth and shooting it down the throat. When word leaked out about the incident, hundreds of cars were seen driving along the road while drivers attempted to get a glimpse of the alligator. A newspaper crew came and took pictures of the alligator and the ones who killed it. The picture appeared in *The Birmingham News* that evening.

Another story tells of an adventure had when Chester and some friends went into the woods to practice using their sling shots. They drew the unwanted attention of a wild boar who began to charge the boys. To escape the boar's tusks, the boys climbed the nearest tree which just happened to be a sapling. The higher the boys climbed, the more the tree bent. Eventually they had reached a point where climbing higher would put them within reach of the boar, but climbing down any further would put them in the boar's reach as well. Meanwhile, a trusty old hunting dog

was attempting to distract the boar away from the boys. The dog would charge the boar until the boar faced him, then would run to get the boar to follow. The boar refused to be led away. Finally the dog provided too much of an annoyance to the boar and it ran off into the woods. At that point, the boys jumped down from the tree and made a hasty retreat home.

Other stories introduce panthers, water moccasins, hawks, and crawfish. But wildlife didn't present the only danger faced by the boys. While stealing watermelons from a neighbor's garden, the boys came face to face with an angry farmer with a shotgun full of rock salt. The farmer frightened Chester so much that he dropped the two watermelons he was holding and jumped the fence in a run before the watermelons even hit the ground.¹

While Chester was learning where not to go and what not to do, the Federal government was telling grown-ups what they couldn't do, drink alcohol. On January 16, 1920, Congress passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution beginning Prohibition.² This didn't mean much for Chester, though, because he lived in a fairly religious family and alcohol was not a concern in his family.³ Neither did the ratification of the 19th Amendment on August 26, 1920, make much of an impact.⁴ Most of the women in his life felt that it was their duty to remain home with the children while their husbands dealt with politics and society.

Sing, Chester's father, was an excellent carpenter and cabinet maker. He built many

¹Chester Dorough, interview by author, 30 March 1996, Birmingham, tape recording, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama.

²Clifton Daniel, *Chronicle of the 20th Century* (Mount Kisco, New York: Chronicle Publications, 1987), 262.

³Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

⁴Daniel, *Chronicle*, 269.

houses in the Birmingham area when he was laid off from his regular job with the railroad commission. His regular job consisted of, among other things, driving a trolley on one of the trolley lines through Birmingham. Chester reminisces of riding a trolley with his mother to the trolley center to spend time with his father. They would get on Sing's trolley and ride it to the end of the line and back. On one of those trips, Sing took Chester to see the beginnings of the rock quarry in what is now Tarrant. Chester recalls that it was the biggest hole in the ground that he had ever seen, and they have been digging in it ever since.

Sing's position with the railroad prevented him from being sent to fight in World War I. The railroads were playing an important role in the war effort, and, therefore, employees of the railroad were exempted from the draft. Later, injuries would prevent both Chester and his brother, W.B., from going to war in World War II. The family was lucky in that they didn't lose anyone in a war.⁵

Dixie Field was built near Birmingham in 1920 by Glenn E. Messer. With the exception of the field used by the Wright Brothers for a short period of time, Dixie Field was Alabama's first air field.⁶ Chester remembers the response of his friends and neighbors when they watched airplanes fly by overhead. He remembers how excited he was, even though the planes were often too high to see clearly.

Sing and his wife had other ways of supporting Chester and his younger brother, William Blair Dorough, who was born August 27, 1921. The family ran a truck farm on the northeastern

⁵Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

⁶Malcolm C. McMillan, Yesterday's Birmingham (Miami, Florida: E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1975), 130.

corner of what is now the Birmingham Airport. The truck farm supplied almost all of their meals with enough left over to sell for spending money. Martha LeeAnna, known only as LeeAnna, was enough of a seamstress to keep her men in decent clothes. Even though the family was poor, they never went without a warm shelter and they never went hungry.

Early transportation by the family was either by foot, by horseback, or by horse and buggy. Chester often rode in the wagon as his father carried extra produce to sell at the farmer's market. When Chester was in his early teens, his father bought the family's first car, a Ford. It had a gravity powered fuel feed. This feature caused problems when the car was driven uphill. Most of the time, it would stall. Then it would have to coast backward down the hill until it reached level ground. Then the car could be restarted, but it would have to be driven backward up the hill to prevent it from stalling again.

Another "modern" convenience that the family acquired was a radio. This was quite an extravagance for the family. The radio looked like a speaker casing in wood. It was battery powered, which was convenient since most of the houses in the area did not have electricity. But despite the presence of the radio, the family didn't listen to it much.

Entertainment for this family leaned more toward church socials, sing-alongs, and fishing. Spending time outdoors was a common practice for the entire family. Chester is in possession of a photograph showing his mother and himself "resting in the woods" outside their home at Lake Purdy. This fact could explain Chester's vast knowledge in the identification of birds and flowers.

Church was a weekly tradition for the family. They attended Cahaba United Methodist Church in Leeds. Services were held on Sundays and Wednesdays. Many Sunday afternoons, after services, the church people would have pot luck dinners and picnics on the church lawn.

These hours allowed friends to catch up on events and children to let out pent up energy in enthusiastic games.

Chester started grammar school in 1917 at the age of six. He describes the grammar school as an old two room building. The younger students, grades one through four, were in one of the rooms while the older students, grades five through eight, were in the other. There was no electricity in the school building, but since classes were during the daytime, none was needed.

Chester remembers that he had very little contact with the black community. Black people lived in a different part of town, went to a different school, shopped in different stores, and never really entered the realm of the white people. Chester had heard of the Ku Klux Klan, but mostly that it was a secret organization set up to control black people. Chester didn't know of any friends or neighbors who were Klan members and his father never became a member. As a result, the Klan never played much of a role in Chester's life.⁷

This fact was only made the more unusual because of Chester's close proximity to major Klan activity. In 1923, the Klan held a major rally in Birmingham in order to raise membership in the organization.⁸ That same year, the Klan made the news by openly defying a law which required them to publish the names of their members.⁹ In 1925, the Klan set forth with a plan to end prostitution in Birmingham¹⁰ and 40,000 Klansmen made a very public march in Washington,

⁷Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

⁸William Warren Rogers, Robert Davis Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins, Wayne Flint, Alabama: The History of a Deep South State (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1994), 431.

⁹Daniel, Chronicle, 302.

¹⁰Rogers, et. al., Alabama, 432.

D. C.¹¹ In 1927, the Supreme Court upheld the state's right to control organizations like the Klan.¹² Then, in 1933, the Klan might have been responsible for the lynching of three black men, just outside of Birmingham, who were accused of raping a white woman.¹³

By the time Chester started high school in 1925, his family had moved to the Woodlawn area. He went to Woodlawn High School where he studied business courses like typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping. He also worked at the local library as a librarian and it was in high school that he met the woman whom he would eventually marry, Aphrey Earl Barclift. Aphrey was his assistant librarian at the library in addition to going to school with him.

Chester remembers an interesting incident from his high school days. Sitting in a study hall classroom, Chester noticed an ice wagon, pulled by two mules, on a street outside. The driver went into a building and, before Chester's eyes, the wagon and mules disappeared. Upon closer inspection, Chester found that the road had collapsed under the weight of the wagon and it had disappeared into a hole in the street taking the mules with it. Chester watched as the wagon and mules were brought up out of the ground with the use of a crane. He learned later that an underground stream had eroded the ground under the road. Even though many efforts were made to refill the hole in the road, everything that was used was swept away by the underground stream and the hole remained for quite a while.

After graduation, Chester continued on as the librarian for the city library and also for the county library. He was not able to formally continue his education, but he developed a great

¹¹Daniel, Chronicle, 328.

¹²Daniel, Chronicle, 343.

¹³Rogers, et. al., Alabama, 503.

fondness for books and used them to add to his knowledge on his own. His library days also had their share of adventures. Just driving the library van was an adventure because it had no floorboards. Chester could watch the road passing under the car. When he crossed a bridge, he could count the number of boards.

After he and Aphrey were married on February 20, 1934, they moved to Washington D.C. where he received a position as the librarian for the Veteran's Administration Library. Before being allowed to work at that library, he was required to take a civil servants test and to be found eligible for government employment.¹⁴ When the Social Security Act was passed on August 14, 1935,¹⁵ it was an event that directly effected the rest of his life. He was trained for less than a year and then became a charter member of the Social Security Department. He even issued his own social security card.

He was immediately transferred back to Birmingham where his first child, Chester Earl, was born on April 24, 1937. His second son, William Scott, was born three years later on December 22, 1940. In 1941, he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, where his two youngest children, Sarah Diane and Benjamin Clayton, were born on September 21, 1944, and April 17, 1947, respectively. During the fall of 1947, Chester was transferred for the last time back to Birmingham.

From 1947 until 1949, Chester and his family shared a duplex on the ACIPCO side of town with Hilton and Belle Reid, good friends.¹⁶ The ACIPCO area, in northern Birmingham,

¹⁴Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

¹⁵Daniel, Chronicle, 447.

¹⁶Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

was similar to other areas in that it had a baseball team. Many baseball games were played between the teams of local areas. They relieved some of the tension faced during the Great Depression.¹⁷

Then, in 1949, Chester and his mother, who was separated from his father, pooled their money and bought a house in Inglenook. This was the first house that Chester had ever owned. LeeAnna lived in the house with Chester and Aphrey for many years. Eventually the tensions of having two ladies in the household was too much for any of them to handle and Chester built a small house in the back yard for LeeAnna to live in.

Martha LeeAnna O'Barr Dorough died November 22, 1973. She left behind 2 sons, 2 daughters-in-law, thirteen grandchildren, and three step-grandchildren. She was a strong woman, truly the matriarch of the family, and she was and is greatly missed.

Chester worked at the Birmingham Social Security office until his retirement in 1975. At that point he went to work as a security guard in the Bell South building in downtown Birmingham. He worked there until the death of his wife in 1980.¹⁸

By 1990, Chester had settled himself into the pattern of an old, retired man. He had twelve grandchildren and one great granddaughter. He was surviving off of his retirement check and his social security check. He ate out every meal and watched television whenever he was awake. Amazingly enough, these two activities would pay off for him in a way that nobody could have predicted.

¹⁷Rogers, et. al., Alabama, 506.

¹⁸Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

McDonald's restaurant chains were having a "McMillions" contest. A customer would get a game card with a number on it and then would watch a specified television show. If their number was flashed on the screen, then they won the pot of money. Each day not claimed added \$1,000,000 to the pot. Eight days into the contest, there had still not been a winner. That night, Chester's number flashed up onto the screen. The next morning, he called the McDonald's main office and found out that he had won \$8,000,000.¹⁹

From that point on, Chester was in the limelight. He made appearances on *The David Letterman Show* and with Willard Scott on the *Today* show. He made McDonald's commercials and was on national news. He enjoyed every minute of it, but it had to end. A year later, most people didn't even remember the contest.

Chester moved in with his son, Bill, and his family soon after winning the money. His children feared for his safety.²⁰ Chester still lives with Bill and Joan to this day.²¹

¹⁹Videocassette, McMillion winner's day, unedited footage, part 1, October 1990.

²⁰Videocassette, McMillion winner's day plus TV coverage, plus unedited footage, part 2, October 1990.

²¹Dorough, interview, 30 March 1996.

To Whom It May Concern,

During the time of this interview, Chester was 84 years old. He was having a great deal of trouble remembering things and he often forgot little details. His son and daughter-in-law were present during the interview to put him at ease and also to help him remember some of the wonderful aspects of his life. Still, many errors were made and I attempted to correct them in the final paper. Please forgive any inconsistencies that you might come across between the interview and the paper.

I am Chester Dorough's granddaughter. I wanted to write this paper as a memorial to my grandfather who I believe is one of the most wonderful men I have ever known. My grandfather has meant a lot to me through the years and has done more for me than I can ever repay. This is not to say that my grandfather and I always get along. We often disagree, especially about what is acceptable in public, but there have been times when my grandfather was all I had.

My parents were sent to Oklahoma during the Desert Storm Crisis of 1991. My older sister was sent to Louisiana, and my older brother was living on the other side of town. At sixteen, I took on the responsibility of running my parents' household. Fortunately, my grandfather was living with us at the time, so I was never completely alone. During the six months that my parents were gone, my grandfather and I faced many crises together. I don't know how well I would have done if he had not been there to support me. Granddaddy saved my sanity if not my life.

Since that time, I have seen my grandfather suffer the loss of his oldest son and I have seen him comfort his daughter when her husband died. He is so strong. He always kept a level head even though I know that he was hurting. I admire that so much. Even now, my grandfather knows when I am hurting and always offers encouraging words to give me strength. There can be

no greater man than my grandfather.

No one in the world deserves to be immortalized as much as he does. He was not a superman and he never made a great impact on the world, but he was my hero and he made a tremendous impact on me. A common man with common dreams, but a success in his own way. These are the words to describe Chester Singleton Dorough.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jennifer Kathleen Dorough".

Jennifer Kathleen Dorough



Retired man wins \$8 million in contest

Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM — The highest salary Chester S. Dorough ever drew during his 33 years working for the Social Security Administration was \$19,000, but now he will get \$284,000 a year.

That's before taxes, but that doesn't bother the 80-year-old widower, who won \$8 million playing "McMillions" on NBC. He will draw the money for 30 years.

In the contest, a winning \$1 million number is shown during one of the network's prime-time television shows each night for 28 days.

Players pick up numbered cards at McDonald's restaurants.

Since no one claimed prizes the first seven nights, the prize accumulated until Dorough's lucky number, 730259620, was shown Monday night during the situation comedy "Ferris Bueller."

Dorough, retired for 21 years and living on a \$1,277-a-month government check, did not call in his claim until the next morning because "I didn't want to bother anybody at night."

His winning number was on one of three cards he picked up while eating breakfast, lunch and dinner

Monday at a McDonald's in suburban Tarrant.

His chance of winning was one in 3,262,200.

After his winning number was verified Tuesday at a Birmingham office, contest sponsors hired a white stretch limousine to carry Dorough to a series of interviews.

"I never rode in a limousine before," said Dorough, who drives an 11-year-old car.

Before he gets a new car, he said, he will get new shoes, because his favorite pair has holes in the sides and soles.

He also said he will pay his

debts, help his four children, 12 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren "a little bit," make a donation to a Ronald McDonald House under construction in Birmingham "and probably put some in a savings account to build up my estate."

If he doesn't live another 30 years, the remaining money will go to his estate.

His wife of 46 years died 10 years ago. "I wish she could have lived to enjoy this," said Dorough, who described himself as "more or less a couch potato, which I'll continue to be."



AP Wirephoto
Chester S. Dorough won \$8 million from McDonald's.

Retiree with holes in shoes collects \$8 million prize

By Kent Faulk
News staff writer

Chester S. Dorough stuck out his right foot as cameras began clicking off shots of the holes in his 6-year-old shoes in a McDonald's restaurant in Hoover on Tuesday.

Dorough, 80, had just won \$8 million.

"The first thing I'm going to do is buy a pair of shoes. They've got holes in them," said the retired Inglenook man.

Dorough, who never made more than \$19,000 a year, beat the 1-in-3,262,200 odds and became the first winner in the "McMillions on NBC" contest.

"I never thought I would ever have this much money," he said.

The winning number — 730259620 — was announced during *Ferris Bueller*, a sitcom shown on local NBC-affiliate WVTM Channel 13, about 7 p.m. Monday. One winner is eligible each day to win \$1 million. If it isn't claimed by 3 p.m. CDT the next day, it accumulates.

For the first eight days no one won and the pot accumulated to \$8 million — which means seven winning tickets were never claimed.

Dorough said he had been to the McDonald's in Tarrant on Monday for breakfast, lunch and supper and got the game pieces. He said he believes he got the winning ticket at supper when he ordered Chicken McNuggets.



NEWS STAFF PHOTO/HAL YEAGER

Chester Dorough savors his meal and his millions

A widower for 10 years, Dorough said he had been going to McDonald's every day since the contest began Sept. 24. He said he has entered other contests before but had never won more than a camera in an office pool.

"I just enter these contests for the fun of it... If I win, I win. If I lose, I lose."

Local McDonald's officials accompanied Dorough to Arthur Andersen & Co., an accounting firm, to verify he was the winner about noon Tuesday.

A chauffeur-driven, white limousine took Dorough and his son to Channel 13 for interviews and to tape some commercials for the prize giveaway. He then talked to reporters at the McDonald's across from Riverchase Galleria in Hoover as he ate a meal of Chicken McNuggets.

Winning \$8 million won't change him though, Dorough said.

Dorough, who has lived in the Inglenook neighborhood about 39 years, said he doesn't plan on moving immediately.

Dorough retired 21 years ago after working 33 years for the Social Security Administration regional office in Birmingham. A self-described "couch potato" since retirement, Dorough said he likes to read and watch television.

"I've had a pretty calm life," he said.

Besides buying a new pair of shoes, Dorough said he will pay off his debts and save most of the money so his four children, 12 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren will be taken care of after he dies.

The \$8 million will be paid in installments of \$264,000 — before taxes — each year for 30 years, said Pam Hollinger, local advertising and public relations manager for McDonald's. If Dorough dies before then, the remaining money will go to his estate, she said.

His first check will be delivered in the next 30 days. Miss Hollinger



The Dorrough/Dorrrough Family Chronicle



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A number in brackets [#] following a name is the individual's number in the book *Descendants of Abner B. Dorrough*, by Thomas A. Dorrough Jr.

Steve Dorrrough Family Missionaries in Former Soviet Union for Year

Steve Dorrrough

Dorrroughs have lived around the world for years either as part of the Armed Forces, in business, or as missionaries. From August, 1994 to July, 1995, four of the Dorrrough clan lived in Yaroslavl, Russia as a part of the CoMission. The CoMission is a group of mission organizations which have associated in order to send 12,000 people to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to work in the public schools introducing a Biblically Based Christian Ethics and Morality Curriculum. The CoMissioners also help begin Bible studies in the communities and train leaders in these studies. Steve, Linda, Daniel and Stephanie Dorrrough arrived in Moscow in the early part of August, 1994 for their year in Russia. After a few days of recovering from jet lag and touring Moscow, it was on to their final destination, Yaroslavl. The city of Yaroslavl, founded in 1010 by Yaroslavl the wise, is about 150 miles north of

(See Missionaries Page 11)

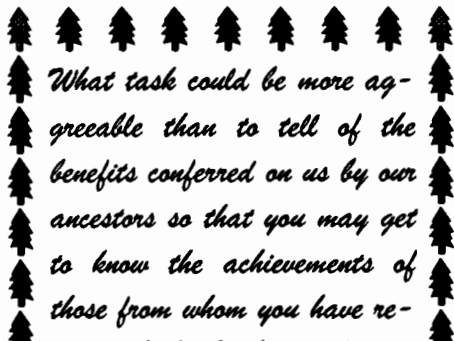
The Dorrough/Dorrrough Connection in the Little Cahaba River and Valley

Robert L. Dorrrough

The Little Cahaba River and Valley have played a significant role in the lives of many early Dor/Dorrrough families in Leeds, northern Shelby County and surrounding areas of Alabama. The fertile bottom farm lands of the valley were a great attraction, since most of our families at that time were farmers.

The river's sources are springs and branches that join around Moody and flow towards Leeds. After about two miles, the whole stream drops into a limestone hole called the "sink." About two hundreds yards down the valley, it gushes out of the ground as a huge spring, about 25-30 feet in diameter, called the "rise". The flow from the rise was greater than the flow into the sink, and it was speculated that there was an underground river below. The depth of the rise was not known. When I was young, several lengths of plow line with a weight on the end were let down and the weight never reached the bottom.

(See Little Cahaba Page 6)



What task could be more agreeable than to tell of the benefits conferred on us by our ancestors so that you may get to know the achievements of those from whom you have re-

DESCENDANTS OF ABNER B. DORROUGH, SECOND EDITION

Tom Dorrrough has sold all copies of the first edition of his book, *Descendants of Abner B. Dorrough*. Since then, he has received a number of requests for the book. He has worked on a revised and updated edition for the past year and began the final preparation in January, 1996. It should be ready in March. He plans to have the book printed locally and bound with plastic fingers and a protective plastic cover. His current estimate of the price of the book will be about 22-25 dollars plus mailing expenses. The final price will be given when the cost of printing material and

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Editors: Robert Lee Dorrough, M.D. [Rob]

Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr. [Tom]

The year 1995 has been a busy one for your editors. In January Rob went to Baltimore, MD for a week to teach at the Veterans Administration Training Institute. From Baltimore he flew to Dallas, TX to meet Tom. Although they had corresponded and talked on the phone many times, this was their first face to face meeting.

The occasion was the Technology Conference for the Genealogist, sponsored by Gentech and the Dallas Genealogical Society. It was a good learning experience, but the best part was getting acquainted with each other. From Dallas they proceeded to Friendswood, Tom's home. Rob spent a couple of days with Tom and his wife, Emily. He met Tom's daughters, Mary Lou and Phyllis, who help Tom with some computer technology from time to time.

In the spring Rob spent a couple of days at the courthouse in Columbiana, AL, copying all the court and land documents of all the Dorroughs and Dorroughs in the indexes. He still has not sorted and transcribed all of them. There were a number of documents regarding Joseph Tarplin (1797) and his son John J. He also spent a day in the Genealogical section of the Samford University Library, Birmingham, AL. Here he found the minutes of Mount Hebron Baptist Church. Several early Alabama Dorroughs were active in this church. All mentions of Dorroughs through 1933 were copied but haven't been transcribed yet. Some of our ancestors were disciplined by the church for such sins as dancing, card playing, and drinking spirituous liquors.

In May Rob went with the Montgomery Genealogical Society on a field trip to the Tutwiler Genealogical Section of the Birmingham Public Library. This library has an extensive collection of historical and genealogical material.

On the Saturday before Confederate Memorial Day, the second Sunday in May, Rob and Carol (Rob's sister) placed flowers on all the Dorrough/Dorrroughs graves and other family members in the following cemeteries: Moody, Moody AL, Cedar Grove and Shiloh, Leeds, AL, Bold Springs and Cahaba Methodist in the Cahaba Valley.

Tom attended a Dorrough reunion in San Antonio, TX in the early summer. In August he came to Auburn, AL to visit

They were able to show Tom an old letter from his great grandmother, Emaline Dobbs Dorrough[38], which he had never seen. He said, "getting this document made the trip worthwhile."

On Sunday, Tom traveled to Tallapoosa, GA for the Daniel reunion. Some of the Daniels are descendants of Susan Esther Lee Dorrough, wife of Issac Elijah Daniel. She was the daughter of Absalom G. Dorrough [38], Tom's great grandfather. Wayne Daniel[797] publishes the really neat Daniel Family Newsletter which is filled with births, graduations, deaths, book reviews, and family news items.

After the reunion was over, Tom and Rob spent a day at the Troup County Historical Society and Archives in LaGrange, GA. They have an extensive collection of historical and genealogical books and microfilms there, especially of west Georgia. A large amount of Dorrough information was found.

From LaGrange we traveled to Cordele, GA. There we surveyed the Dorrough Cemetery. Tom dictated the grave headstones for later transcription, and Rob photographed the stones so we could have a double record. While we were there, Oscar Summers Jr. [628], son of Estelle Dorrough[355], came by, and we had a long conversation with him. The next day Rob returned home. Tom stayed for the Cordele Dorrough reunion. He had a pleasant visit with James Demetrious (Ted) Dorrough[390], who provided more Dorrough information.

Following the reunion, Rob concentrated on finishing the first issue of the Chronicle. This was an enjoyable but time consuming effort.

In late September Rob went to the court houses in Upson and Crawford counties, GA to search and record or copy marriage and land records there. It was a fruitful trip.

In October Linda and Rob visited Chattanooga, TN to see the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Battlefields. We were able to find all the markers for the Alabama Regiments of Dorrough/Dorrrough soldiers who fought in these battles. Rob made photographs of these markers and was able to locate them on the maps. Rob's great grandfather, Benjamin Franklin[46], and his brother Hugh Lyle[45] fought with the 18th Ala. Infantry Regiment in these battles.

For several months now, Tom has been working on the second edition of Descendants of Abner B. Dorrough. He has added several hundred names, some of which were found because of the Chronicle. Currently he is working on the name and place indexes and proof reading the manuscript.

At Thanksgiving Rob spent a week with his daughter, Cathy, and her family in Flagstaff. At Christmas he visited

BOOK NOTES

Rob Dorrough

Some of the readers of the Chronicle may be beginning the study of their family history and/or genealogy. Here are a few books that may be helpful. Many colleges have either regular courses or evening adult classes on genealogy.

The following books represent a basic library:

The Handybook for Genealogists, 8th Ed., 1991, The Everton Publishers, P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT 84321, Phone (800)-443-6325. It is hardbound and the cost is \$31.95 plus \$1.50 for handling.

This book is an indispensable source of help. I refer to it often. It includes a brief history of each state, a list of all counties with their addresses, phone numbers, the types of records available, a county map of each state, a list of state genealogical archives, libraries, societies, histories and other helpful printed material.

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 2 Ed., 1990, Val D. Greenwood, Genealogical Publishing Co. 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202. Current price not known.

This book is considered one of the best general texts on genealogy. It is hard bound and 609 pages. Reviewers describe it as "Definitive textbook; detailed examination of records in specific area and time. It covers the use of primary sources: census schedules, probates, will, and vital, court, military and cemetery records...recommended as the most comprehensive how-to book on American genealogical and local research history." Even though it is detailed, I personally find it easily understandable. It provides a good source of review before I go somewhere to look up data or court records.

Tracing your Ancestry, A Step-by Step Guide to Researching Your Family History, F. Wilbur Helmbold, Oxmoor House, Inc, 1976, P. O. Box 1862, Birmingham, AL 35201, Phone (205)-877-6199. The cost is \$9.95 plus \$1.89. The bad news is that it is out of print according to Oxmoor on 12 Jan 1996. It is a paper bound and there is a companion Log Book at the same price. Hopefully it will be reprinted.

It covers the same material as Greenwood's book but in much less detail.

The Source, A Guidebook of American Genealogy, Editors Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny, Ancestry, PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476, Phone 1-800-262-3787. The book is hard bound and 786 pages, 8.5 x 11 inches. The current

edited. Ancestry also publishes **Genealogical Computing** which is a quarterly journal. This magazine reviews genealogical computing programs and helps.

Leeds... Her Story, History Committee Leeds Bicentennial Commission, Leeds, AL, 1979. It can be purchased from the Leeds Public Library, 802 Parkway Drive SE, Leeds AL 35094, Phone 205-699-5962. The price at the Library is \$24.00 and if mailed \$28.00. The book is 347 pages and is indexed. It has 41 references to Dor/Dorroughs. It is a good history of Leeds and the Little Cahaba Valley including churches, schools, cemeteries, war veterans, and many others. It is recommended for anyone interested in the history of this area.

Research in Georgia, Robert Scott Davis, Jr., Southern Historical Press, 1981, Reprinted 1991, 275 West Broad Street, Greenfield, SC 29601, 1981, Reprinted 1991. Current Price unknown.

This book is a valuable source of records in Georgia, especially those at the Georgia Archives. It contains lists of microfilms, colonial records, census records, land lotteries, and country histories. Since most of our Dorough ancestors passed through Georgia, this is a very helpful source that may save you time in your searches. It has a detailed listing of basic data and county listings.

Georgia Genealogical Research, George K. Schweitzer, 1987, 407 Regent Court, Knoxville, TN 37923.

Paper back 238 pages. Current price not known. Dr. Schweitzer has also written a number of books on research in other individual states, the Revolutionary War, Civil War and the War of 1812.

This book is similar to the one above. It describes a brief history and the various types of records and their location in Georgia. Each county is listed and the various records available in the county. It does not give detailed lists found in *Research in Georgia* noted above.

Guide to Genealogical Software, Donna Przech and Joan Lowrey, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202, 1993. Current price not known.

This book reviews the various genealogical computing programs available at the time of the printing. Joan Lowrey is well known for her expertise in the field, especially in PAF (Personal Ancestry File). If you are contemplating buying a computer program for genealogy, you may find this book helpful. However, keep in mind that genealogical computing programs change with upgrades, and new programs come out fre-

NATHAN SMITH DOROUGH AND THE DOROUGH CEMETERY

Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr.

Nathan Smith Dorough was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, in 1809. He bought his first land in Dooly County, in what is now Crisp County, on March 12, 1849, and moved his family there in the winter of 1850. He was listed in the 1850 U.S. Census of Oglethorpe County. Nathan and his family made their home in a covered wagon while he and his two older boys, ages 7 and 8, built the log cabin which was to be their first home, on his recently acquired property.

Misfortune struck this family in 1851 when Harriet, his wife of 10 years, died. She was buried in a coffin constructed by Nathan and his boys, perhaps with the help of neighbors, from the large virgin pines that grew in profusion on his farm. She was laid to rest in a clearing surrounded by stately pines on the Dorough farm. This became the nucleus of what is now the Dorough Cemetery.

The Cemetery is located near Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia, in what is known as the Midway Community. From the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 and Georgia State Highway 257 in Cordele, turn and follow 257 north about 2 1/2 miles to Midway Church Road. Turn right and travel about a quarter of a mile from 257. The cemetery is on the left and Midway Methodist Church is across the road on the right. They are both in plain view.

Although there are a number of Dorough descendants buried in this cemetery, it was made available to the congregation of the Midway Church. Now their graves outnumber

those of the Doroughs.

About 11 years after Harriet's death, Nathan married Georgia Ann Broxton (7 Dec 1862). One son, Howard, was born to this marriage on 29 Mar 1864.

Nathan would not be privileged to be buried with his loved ones in the cemetery that bears his name. Family legend tells that Nathan and his eldest son, James Henry, volunteered for military service in the Confederate Army. Nathan was killed during the battle for Atlanta in 1864, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, GA. The National Archives has an index card for James H., as a Sergeant in Company E, 1st Georgia Regulars, CSA, but nothing on Nathan. The book, "Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865," also has a listing for James H. in the 1st Georgia Regulars, having enlisted on 10 Apr 1861. It does not mention Nathan who apparently volunteered at a later date.

This is not an attempt to refute the information regarding Nathan's enlistment and death defending Atlanta. It has been estimated that from 10-15 percent of the Confederate military personnel were not accounted for in material given to the National Archives. He could also have been missed by writers of the referenced book. It seems unquestionably true that Nathan died in the Atlanta area. I have talked to descendants who have personally visited Nathan's grave in the Oakland Cemetery.

James Henry Dorough returned home unscathed following the surrender of the remnants of the Army of Tennessee at Greensboro, NC on 26 April 1865. However, he had a hole through his army hat made by a mini ball which earned him the name "Lucky", but that is another story.



The picture was sent by Jay D. Dorough, Jr., on the right. His daughter, Linda Dorough Shoemaker, is on the left. Jay came from Fredericksburg, Tx, to visit Linda during the summer of 1995. While there, he and Linda visited the Dorough Cemetery in Cordele.

Linda's husband, Gary, is stationed at Robins Air Force Base, and they live in Warner Robins, GA.

Jay is the descendant of George Shook Dorough. The story of George's move from Indian Territory to Texas was recounted in

DOROUGH CEMETERY, Cordele, Crisp County, Georgia
Dorough descendants Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr.

Vivian Dorrough Wife of B. H. Easom June 29, 1898—June 17, 1939	William D. Dorrough Aug. 28, 1867—Mar. 17, 1927	Frances Jane (Napier) Dorrough 1853—1904
Burie H. Easom Mar. 14, 1896—June 17, 1987	Alice C. Murray, wife of William D. Dorrough Mar. 31, 1873—Dec. 2, 1938	Eva Dorrough, Wife of E. E. Ellis 1878—1918
Alma Lee Dorrough Wife of Clinton Lee Pounds July 30, 1893—Oct. 18 1934	Husband John G. (Glen) Dorrough Sept. 29, 1847—Sept. 14, 1911	Ruth Dorrough Statham June 24, 1908—Nov. 1, 1990
Maxine Juanita Daughter of Clinton & Alma Pounds Feb. 12, 1916—Apr. 9, 1924	Augusta C. Sullivan, wife of John G. Dorrough May 4, 1858—May 10, 1946	Dave Welburn Statham May 1905—Apr. 18, 1983
Clinton Lee Pounds Jul. 29, 1887—Jul. 15, 1949	John C. (Carswell) Dorrough Nov. 27, 1867—Dec. 8, 1899	James Dorrough Statham June 18, 1940—July 1, 1940
Nancy E. Dorrough Wife of J. E. Brown Born April 2, 1869 Died Mch. 7, 1902	Infant of J. H. & Sarah Dorrough Jan. 26, 1875	Baby Girl Statham Mar. 1942
Lee Anna Daughter of J. H. and Sarah Dorrough Oct. 27, 1870—June 10, 1905	Infant of J. H. & Sarah Dorrough Oct 12, 1873	Baby Boy Statham Nov. 1944
Sarah E. (Powell) Dorrough Nov. 2, 1844—Oct. 27, 1907	At Rest Harriett (Landrum) Dorrough Feb. 27, 1813—Nov. 1851	James William Dorrough Sept. 24, 1979—Mar. 29, 1945
J. H. (James Henry) Dorrough Oct. 5, 1842—Nov. 6, 1910	Nancy A. Dorrough Jan. 1, 1846—Nov. 1851	Sarah E. Arnette Dorrough 1883—Oct. 17, 1917
	George W. (Washington) Dorrough 1849—1892	Nannie Estelle Dorrough, Wife of Olan Bryant Fuller Jan. 26, 1907—Apr. 7, 1985
		Olan Bryant Fuller Apr. 29, 1907—April 10, 1955

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY, LEEDS, ALABAMA, (CAHABA VALLEY), DOR/DORROUGHS

B. F. (Benjamin Franklin) Dorrough Pvt. Co. C, 18th Ala. Inf. CSA 14 Jan. 1839—10 May 1921	Benjamin Lester Dorrough 6 Feb. 1872 —25 Aug. 1954	Obediah D. Dorrough 26 Jan. 1875—26 Dec. 1953
Mary Taylor Dorrough, wife of B.F. 16 Jul. 1847—22 Apr. 1917	Mary Icelene Dorrough, wife of B.L. 1 Jul. 1872—9 Jan. 1958	Ora Byram Dorrough, wife of Obediah 2 Mar. 1878—5 Apr. 1957
Travis Herman Dorrough	L. L. (Jack) Dorrough	Virginia Dorrough Turner

Little Cahaba River and Valley

(Continued from Page 1)

In between the 'sink' and the 'rise' is a pool, about the same size, called the "stand". Both the "stand" and the "rise" were in my grandfather's (Obediah D. Dorrough), dairy farm's pasture. The "sink" was on an adjacent farm. From the "rise" the creek flowed through the pasture and other farms, on to and through the city of Leeds, thence down "the valley". Somewhere along the route it changed from a creek to the Little Cahaba River. When the Dorroughs in this area talk about "the valley", it is the valley of the Little Cahaba. The river runs southwest between Pine Ridge on the northwest and Little Oak Ridge on the southeast.

The "Big" Cahaba River is in the next valley to the north between Pine Ridge and Shades Mountain. The Little Cahaba joins the Cahaba just after they cross from Jefferson County into Shelby County. The county lines between St. Clair, Shelby and Jefferson in this area have been changed several times over the years. Compare the map of 1858 and the current one.

Shortly after the war of 1812, pioneers began moving into the valley. There was an old Indian trail down the valley which was used as a stage coach route. It made stops at intervals and at post offices. The road became the Ashville-Montevallo Road and to some it still carries that name. There was a railroad station in Montevallo, and above Ashville there was access to the boat travel on the Coosa River. These two terminals made the road an important one in those early years. North of Leeds the road is now also US 411 and south of Leeds it is AL 119. The Post Office at Cedar Grove in Jefferson County was established in 1828. The Bridgeton Post Office was at the southern end of the valley next to the Cahaba Methodist Church.

About 1810 a dam was built across the river and a water powered mill was built by Henry Little to grind corn into corn meal. It was later owned by S.E. Fuller and was known as "Fuller's Mill". It was a favorite spot for courting, and Bill Dorrough[126vi] proposed to Phoebe Scott at the mill. The deteriorating mill was torn down in 1953. An article in the Birmingham News by Leo Willette on May 13, 1953 said, "That spot's been responsible for more marriages than any one place in Alabama."

At the start of the Civil War, men in the Cahaba Valley volunteered for the Confederate Army at Cedar Grove, which was the Post Office and trading center for the area. One group was called the "Cahaba Valley Rangers" and became Co. C of

records, because I could not locate them. Later I found the old maps and learned that both communities as such have since disappeared. There is still a Cedar Grove Church and Cemetery which are in Leeds, but not at the same site as the former Post Office.

At this time Birmingham and Leeds did not exist. Elyton was a community where several roads crossed and there was a post office. Later Birmingham was founded, and as the city grew, it engulfed Elyton. In 1830 there were only four post offices in Jefferson County: Cedar Grove, Elyton, Jonesboro, and Green.

Five early churches and their adjacent cemeteries in the valley have served and been served by the Dorrough/Dorrough families. They are Cedar Grove Baptist, 1862, Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian, 1821, Mt Hebron Baptist, 1819, Cahaba Methodist, about 1818, and Bold Springs Cumberland Presbyterian, 1843. The histories of these churches are described in the book *Leeds Her Story* (see Book Review, page 3). Also Bold Springs and Mt. Hebron have short written histories, which I have been able to obtain.

In 1906 the lower valley began to make a big change. The City of Birmingham decided to use the clean clear Little Cahaba River water as the primary source of water for the city. A dam was to be built and a lake created for storage. The lower fertile valley property was bought to form a lake. The dam was constructed in 1909. The lake was named Lake Purdy after the man who bought the property. Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Lester, and Obediah D. Dorrough sold land to Mr. Purdy and had to move. They are in Bold Springs

(Continued on Page 10)

LAKE PURDY ALLIGATOR

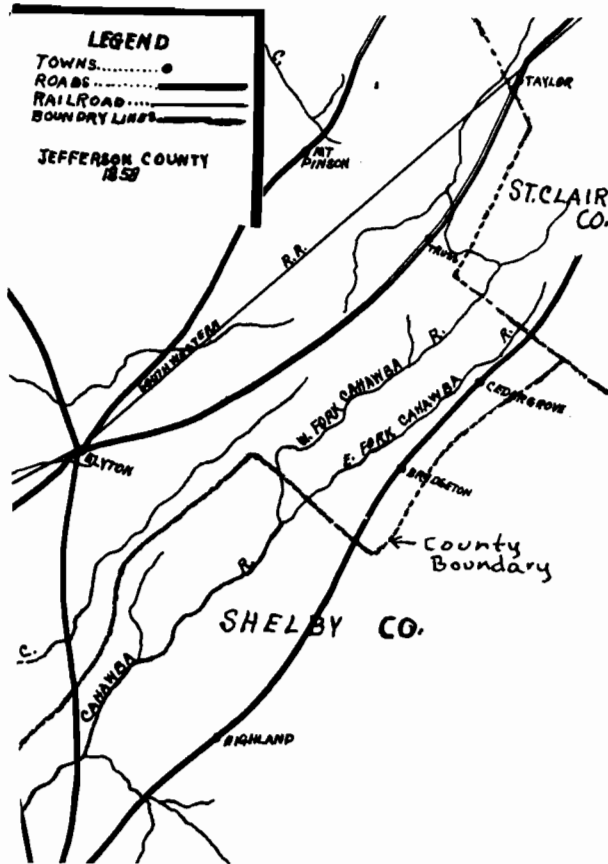
Bill (William B.) Dorough

Bill (William B.) Dorough was only about three years old when his father, Singleton (Sing) Dorough, killed an alligator at Lake Purdy. He sent the following story and picture:

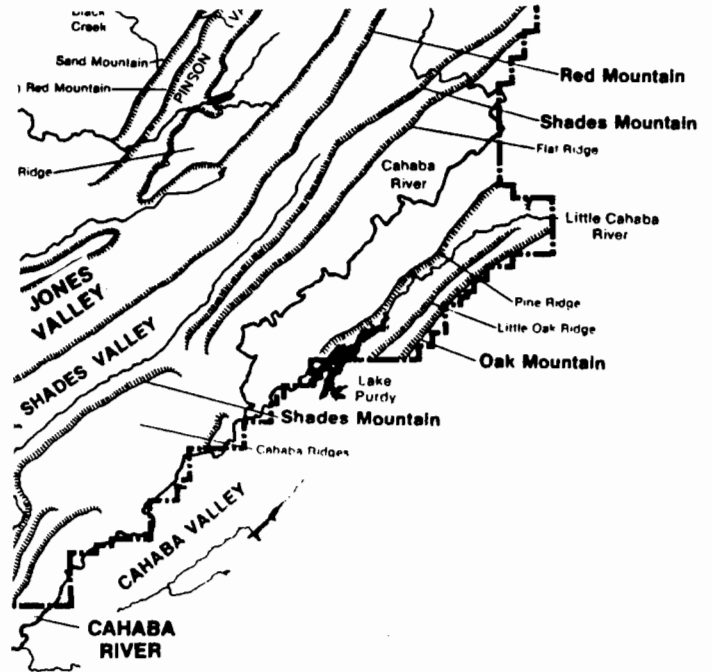
"I was too young to remember about the alligator. I will have to rely on remembering the story told so many times by my dad and mother.

The year was 1924, and we were living in the valley near Leeds, AL. We had to rely on a spring near the house to keep our butter, milk, etc. cool. Mother sent Chester to the spring for something, and he returned yelling about an alligator in the creek near the spring. Dad didn't believe Chester, but he did get his shotgun, and Chester took a pitchfork down to the creek. Sure enough there was an alligator. Dad had Chester take the water with the pitchfork, and when he opened his

Map of the Cahaba River area in 1858. Note that it was spelled Cahawba at that time. Courtesy of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.



Recent Map of the Cahaba Valley region from *The Birmingham District, An Industrial History and Guide*, The Birmingham Historical Society, 1981. This map shows the current county lines and the various valleys and mountain ranges.



CIVIL WAR SECTION

The Civil War played a huge role in the lives and history of many of our Dorrough/Dorrough family ancestors. Many fought and most were privates. Some were wounded and others killed in battle. Others died, far away from home, of the diseases which were common in the camps such as measles, typhoid, typhus, malaria, scorbatus (vitamin deficiencies), pneumonia and dysentery. The records of these men who served are in National and State Archives. To date I have found records of only one in the 1860 census who owned slaves. After the war many of the Dorroughs and Dorroughs moved west because of the devastation of the South. My real interest started after the TV series on the Civil War was shown on A & E and PBS Networks. Then I saw the movie Gettysburg. Did you know that it was an Alabama unit that led Pickett's charge and another that led the fight at little Round Top at Gettysburg? The movie gave the impression that they were all from Virginia. As a combat veteran, I have wondered what made men fight like that when less than ten-fifteen percent of Southerners owned slaves. I am unable to believe the current "politically correct" view that it was solely a war about slavery. The more I study the writings of the time, the more I am convinced that the issue of states rights was the greater issue of the war. Would men fight and die for a wealthy man's war? I still haven't found a complete answer, since few if any Dorroughs left any papers or writings about the reasons they were willing to fight. If they did write, few if any of these records were preserved. To date I have seen none. The Chronicle will include some articles in future issues regarding these men, the units with which they served, and the battles in which they fought.

There are probably Dorrough/Dorroughs who also fought with the Union Army. At present we have not found these as most of us come from the South. If you know of any who were in the Union Army please let me hear from you. *Rob Dorrough*

DOROUGH/DORROUGH SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr.

The following, arranged alphabetically by state, was extracted from the General Index Cards of the National Archives. They were copied from a microfilm copy of the cards on file at the Clayton Genealogical Library, Houston, Texas. Duplication will appear when an individual is listed by both Dorrough and Dorrough, and when he served in more than one unit. He may have served in other units for which there are no cards. Names appearing in brackets were added, using other source documentation, or when I recognized the initials. When known, information regarding the death of the soldier has been included. The fact that an index card exists does not guarantee that the National Archives will have a file of his military records. I have not been able to locate the military records of my great grandfather (Absalom G. Dorrough) in either the National or Alabama State Archives. Names preceded by ** were added from the book, *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865*. Names preceded by an * were listed both in the book and the National Archives. The name preceded by # is from an Index Card and Muster Rolls in the Alabama Archives (Information from Stephen Barber, Columbus, GA, a descendant of Henry Alexander.)

ALABAMA

Dorrough, A.G. [Absalom G.].....	Private	Co. D	8th (Livingston's) Ala. Cav.
Dorrough, Abner F. [Fluellen]	Private	Co. K	30th Ala. Inf.
#Dorrough, A.L. [Henry Alexander]	Private	Co. C	29th Ala. Inf. and 18th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, B. F. [Benjamin Franklin].....	Private	Co. C	18th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, H. L. [Hugh Lyle]	Private	Co. C	18th Ala. Inf. (Wounded in service)
Dorrough, H. L.	Private	Co. K	30th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, James D.	Private	Co. K	46th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, J. D.	Private	Co. H	40th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, L. D.	Private	Co. H	40th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, M.C.			4th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, Mark C.	Private	Co. F	41st Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, Nathaniel B.	Private	Co. K	30th Ala. Inf.
Dorrough, W.	Private	Co. D	Livingston's Ala. Cav.

GEORGIA

Dorough, F. F.	Private	Co. D	21st Ga. Inf
Dorough, H. T.	Captain	Co. E	38th Ga. Inf
Dorough, J. T.	Private	Co. H	54th Ga. Inf.
Dorough, J. W.	Private	Co. E	1st Ga. Cav.
*Dorough, Jacob M.	Corporal	Co. H	1st (Fannin's) Ga. Reserve
*Dorough, James M.	Sergeant	Co. E	1st Ga. Regulars
Dorough, John D.		Co. D	21st Ga. Inf.
**Dorough, John Thomas.....		Co. E	7th Regmt. GA Vol. Inf.
**Dorough, John Thomas.....	Private	Co. D	21st Regmt. GA Vol. Inf.
Dorough, John W.	Corporal		21st Ga. Inf.
**Dorough, John W.....	2d Corporal	Co. K	5th Regmt. GA Vol. Inf.
**Dorough, Joseph T.....	Private	Co. H	54th Regmt. GA Inf.
Dorough, Milton B.	Private	Co. D	10th Ga. Cav. (State Guard)
Dorough Robert T.[Toombs]	Captain	Co. E	38th Ga. Inf.
**Dorough, Simeon R.		Co. I	32nd Regmt. GA Vol. Inf.
Dorough, S.Z.	Private	Co. I	32nd Ga. Regt.
*Dorough, Thomas L.	Private	Co. E	38th Ga. Inf. (Died 10 Mar 1862, Augusta, GA
*Dorough, Thomas Travis	Private	Co. A	24th Ga. Inf.
*Dorough, Thomas T. [Travis].....	Colonel	F & S	34th Ga. Inf.
**Dorough, Thomas Travis.)	Major	F & S	34th Ga. Inf.
Dorough, W.T.	Corporal	Co. F	39th Ga. Inf.
*Dorough, James H.	Sergeant	Co. E	1st Ga. Regulars
Dorough, J. W. (?)	Private	Co. A	4th (Clinch's) Ga. Cav.
Dorough, James H. C.	Sergeant	Co. E	1st Ga. Regulars
Dorough, Jonathan M.....	Private	Co. I	7th Ga. Inf. (State Guard)
Dorough, R.T.[Robert T.]	Capitan	Co. E	38th Ga. Inf.
Dorough, T. L.	Private	Co. E	38th Ga. Inf.
Dorough, William G.	Private	Co. G.	80th Ga. Inf.
Dorough, Zachariah	Private	Co. D	64th Ga. Inf. (Died of chronic diarrhea in Point Look out POW Camp, 30 May 1865. See Chronicle Vol 1 No. 1 for story)

MISSISSIPPI

Dorough, John.....	Private	Co F	11th Miss. Inf.
Dorough, W. R.	Private	Co D	8th Miss Inf. (Died 10 Nov 1863,LaGrange, Georgia. He is buried in Stonewall Cemetery (Confederate) LaGrange, Ga. Row 1 Grave 1.)

TEXAS

Dorough, J. B.	Private		6th Battalion, Tex. Cav.
Dorough, John D.	Private		Capt. Douglas' Co. Tex. Arty.
Dorough, John D.	Private	Co. H	13th Tex. Vollunteers
Dorough, D.			40th Tex Volunteers

VIRGINIA

Little Cahaba River and Valley*(Continued from page 6)*

church's list of those who were lost to the church because of the lake. The land which Obediah sold was from the inheritance of Ora Byram (Obe's wife) from her father Joseph Byram.

When the dam was raised 20 feet in 1929, to make the lake larger, the old church, which was called the white church, because of its paint color, was to be underwater. The Birmingham City Water Works replaced the old church with one built of old field stone on higher ground. They also contributed to the upkeep of the cemetery because of its proximity to the lake.

References:

1. Confederate States of America, Blue Book, Confederate Muster Roll Collection, Ala. Dept of Archives and History.
2. The Birmingham District, An Industrial History and Guide.
3. Leeds...Her Story
4. Histoy of Bold Springs Presbyterian Church
5. History of Mt. Hebron Baptist Church

Bold Springs Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

Secretary, Mrs Betty Bailey, 7244 Cahaba Valley Road, Birmingham, AL 35242, Located on AL Highway 119, 2.2 miles East from US Highway 280

Bold Springs Cemetery

Dorough, J.N.[46ii] (Joseph Nathaniel), Son of B. F. & M.T. Dorough (Benjamin Franklin and Mary Taylor Harrison)
17 Feb 1869—30 Apr 1899

Dorough, Lizzie (Elizabeth Roberts)
(wife of Joseph Nathaniel Dorough)
1867—1959

Dorough, Vessie L.
(Daughter of Benjamin Franklin[46] and Mary T. Harrison)
28 Aug 1882—21 Feb 1905

Dorough, Maud A.
(Daughter of Benjamin Lester[125] and Mary I. Dorough)
1 Mar 1900—18 Dec 1902

National Genealogical Society 1996 Conference

Nashville, TN on May 8-11, 1996

For information contact: NGS, 4527 17th Street, North,

Cahaba United Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery

Aphrey E. Barcliff Dorough *

11 June 1914—17 Aug 1980

Chester Earl Dorough, AC 2 U.S. Navy *

24 Apr 1937—17 Dec 1992

Martha L. (LeeAnna) O'Barr Dorough

Wife of Singleton R. Dorough[46ix]

20 Nov 1892—22 Nov 1973

Howard Jackson MacKey *

Husband of S. Diana Dorrough Mackey

2 Apr 1930—11 Jan 1992

S. Diana Dorrough MacKey *

21 Sep 1944—Still living

Note: We have no genealogical information regarding the four nmes marked with an (*). If you have any information, please send to the Chronicle

Shiloh Cemetery

Annie L. (Louisa) Dorough[97vi]

29 Mar 1882—16 Mar 1930

William F.(Franklin) Dorough[97]

30 Aug 1851—3 Mar 1933

Martha (Emerline Pearson) Dorough, wife of William F. Dorough

23 Oct 1856—20 Nov 1916

Note: William F. Dorough is also listed in McElwain Cemetery with the same dates. If you have any information or correction as to which cemetery please let us know.

NOTE

Please see Page # 5 for Cedar Grove Cemetery. For those interested in the Mt Hebron Cemetery, the other Valley cemetery, there was insufficient room in this issue to record those. They will be published in a future issue of the Chronicle.

**CHESTER DOROUGH WINS
McDONALDS CONTEST**

Chester S. Dorough was not only involved with the billing

Missionaries (Continued from Page 1)

Moscow and is located on the Volga River. The main industry in the city is the manufacturing of engines for automobiles and military equipment.

Life in Russia is very different from today's fast paced society in the United States. It is very common to see people gathered in the courtyards of the apartment buildings talking and being neighborly. The Russian people seem to be very cold and aloof in public and around strangers. The reality is that the people are the warmest and most giving people you could ever find anywhere. There was never a time when the Dorrroughs had Russian guests, that the guests didn't come to the door with a gift of some sort, although most could not afford to show such extravagance. Relationship was the essence of the Dorrroughs' time in Russia. Evenings were not spent around a television set. They were spent talking, eating, singing and laughing with new friends and family. Life was truly lived and experienced.

Most things in Russia are very different from the United States. Transportation around the city is predominately by bus, trolleybus, and a tram system. The common joke among CoMissioners who have lived in Russia for a few months is that if you can see light between the bodies on the bus, there is room for you to get on it. Very few Russians can afford cars, and those who do own cars usually will take people places for money like a taxi service. To travel from city to city, one would usually take a train or bus. Planes are used occasionally, but this is a very expensive way to travel and not always safe.

Shopping is another thing that is very different. There are almost no grocery stores as Americans know them. The shops are called magazines and can be found everywhere. When a person shops, it is usually done by walking down the street and opening doors to all the buildings to see if it is a store, business, bank, or apartment. A typical store can have food, clothes, tools and hardware in counters next to each other. This merchandise in the store can change from week to week, so a shopper will need to keep checking the contents of the store weekly. The way a person shops is in three parts. Part 1 is to choose the item you want to buy and get the price. Part 2 is to pay the cashier. This can be a challenge if you don't have a pen and paper to write down all the prices. You also need to be sure you are in the correct line to pay the correct cashier for the item you want. Part 3 is to go back to the counter and pick up your purchase. There are no shopping carts at the stores in Russia. There is also very little, if any, shoplifting. The other place to shop is the open-air market

children. Steve would go occasionally and play soccer with the older boys. He learned quickly that he was used to using his hands as in football or basketball and that he was not able to keep up with even the youngest child playing. Basketball was a different story though. (Steve is 6 feet 6 inches). Of all the people who became friends with the Dorrroughs, Steve's interpreter Max has had the biggest impact on the whole family. During the year, Max was unofficially adopted into the Dorrrough clan but will forever officially be a part of the Dorrrough family.

Steve will be going to Estonia for an OMS training seminar in May and both he and Linda will be going to Tver, Russia again in October for another training seminar.

Excerpts from Steve and Linda's Newsletters from Russia

December 1994— "I have been working with Preschool teachers from 5 different schools for ten weeks now. We began with the video series '7 Laws of the Learner' by Walk thru the Bible Ministries. We are also showing a series by Focus on the Family." "Linda is leading a Ladies' Bible Study on Tuesday nights. On Wednesday afternoons, Linda goes to the children's home with another team member. They are doing crafts and telling Bible stories and singing with the kids."

4 March 1995— "The Preschool...teachers want to begin studying the Bible more in depth. We had 38 parents in a classroom to see Dr. Dobson's video about adolescents. We scheduled seven showings of a multi-media event called 'The Scarlet Thread of Salvation.' The response was wonderful with over 900 people attending at least one showing."

July 1995— "The Bible study Linda has been working with this year has seen some great changes. One of the ladies is becoming a real leader in the Christian community here."

Steve, a graduate of Auburn University Montgomery, is a CPA and was working for KinderCare. In order to go on the mission to Russia, Steve resigned his position with KinderCare, and he and Linda sold their home and car to help finance their mission expenses. Since returning to Montgomery, Steve has started an accounting business. They are members of Frazier Memorial Methodist Church, Montgomery

Steve's Genealogy:

Name: Donald Stephen (Steve) Dorrrough, b 1 Feb 1962, Denver, Araphahoe, CO.

Mother: Ardith Carolyn (Ardie) Elliott, b 13 Oct 1939, Rock Springs, Sweetwater, WY.

Father: Thomas A. Yetter, (Ardith and Thomas divorced.)

Ardith married Robert Lee Dorrrough, 1968. Steve, Scott Lewis, and Sheila Eileen had their names changed to Dor-

This is a copy of the Marriage Certificate of Joseph Tarpelin Dorough [9] (born 1797) to his second wife Jane Bazemore Parish (born 1805). She was the sister of his first wife Elizabeth Ann (Betsy) Bazemore. Jane apparently had also been married previously to a Mr. Parish. The children from this marriage were: Lenora A., Abner Fluellen, Margaret R., Hugh Lyle, Benjamin Franklin, Nathaniel B., Mary Victoria, and Donna Jenette (Nettie). It was copied from the Marriage Book at the Crawford County Courthouse in September 1995 by Robert L. Dorrough. As the certificate did not copy well it is transcribed below.

Georgia
Crawford County

To any Judge, Justice of the Superior Court, Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the Gospel
You are hereby authorised join Joseph T. Dorough and Jane Parish in the holy state of matrimony
according to the Constitution and laws of this state and for so doing this shall be your sufficient
License. Given under my hand and seal this 14 th day of October, 1831.

R. Harvey, CCo. L (Legal Signature)

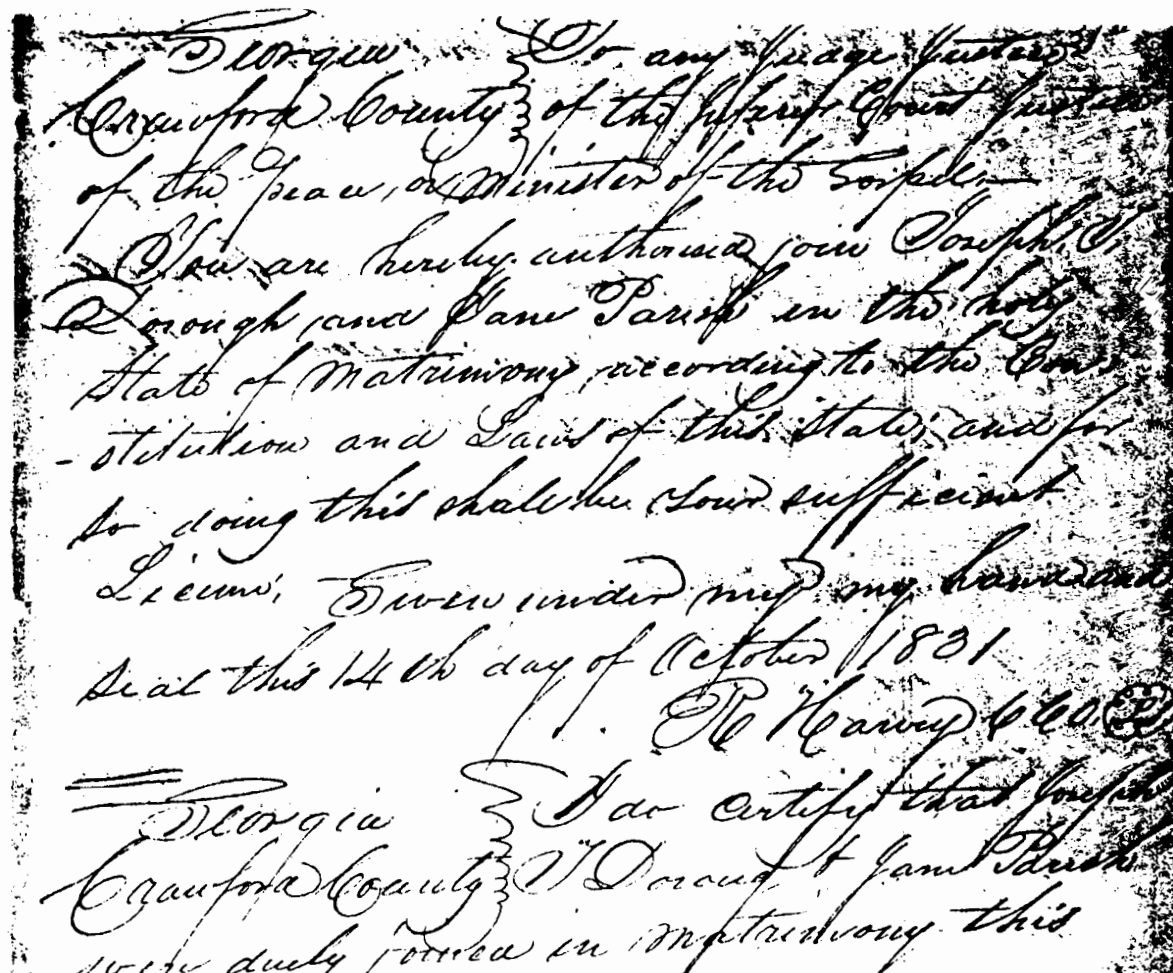
Georgia
Crawford County

I do certify that Joseph T. Dorough and Jane Parish were duly joined in matrimony this 14th Oct. 1831.

Readom Wilson, J.P.

Entered on record December 2nd 1831

R Harvey, CCo. (probably Clerk of Court)



ing Docket and General Index to Realty Deeds and Mortgages, Harris County, GA; Grantees Page 17
ed Book C Page 720, Recorded March 12, 1840
pied at Harris Co. Courthouse, Hamilton, GA 10 March 1995 by Robert L. Dorough, M.D.

720

Harris Superior Court - Record - March 12th 1840

Georgia }
 Harris County } This Indenture Made and entered into this the
 20th day of February 1840 between Leonard Hornsby of the one part
 and of the County and State aforesaid and Joseph S. Dorough of the
 County and State aforesaid and Joseph S. Dorough of the
 County of Russell and Frederick Stephens of Chambers County and
 State of Alabama of the other part. Witnesseth for and in the
 Consideration of the sum of Twelve hundred dollars to the said
 Hornsby in hand paid the receipt is hereby acknowledged
 have this day bargained and sold and conveyed and by this
 do bargain sell and convey unto the said Dorough Smith & Stevens
 all that tract or parcels of land lying and being situate in the town
 with Dist. originally Muscogee now Harris County known and
 distinguished in the plan of said dist. by the following numbers viz.
 beginning at a Stake corner being the southern corner of fraction No.
 (369) three hundred and sixty nine and beginning thence due South
 to a dead pine stump bounding on the land of Joseph S. Dorough
 to the dividing line between said Hornsby and the said Dorough
 running thence due east to the land of Lot No. 63 has a clay root
 and corner on a pine thence North on said line to the beginning
 corner containing (201) five hundred and four acres be the same more or
 less To have and to hold all and singular the above described premises
 together with the appurtenances thereto belonging to them said Dorough
 Smith and Stevens their heirs and assigns to their own proper use forever
 in fee simple. And the said Hornsby for himself his administrators
 and assigns well warrant and forever defend the right and title to the
 aforesaid premises unto the said Dorough Smith and Stevens their
 heirs and assigns against the claim of all and every other person whatsoever
 In witness whereof the said Hornsby hath hereunto set his hand and
 seal, this day and year above written

Test.
 Moses Larden
 Moses Hornsby
 Leonard S. Dorough
 Smith

Georgia }
 Harris County } Presently signed by me with the seal of

THE DOROUGH POUNDCAKE

Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr.

The following recipe for poundcake was submitted by Donna Jo Tarr Blakesmith, a fifth generation descendant of Joseph Tarpelin Dorough (1797-1868). The cake has an interesting but vague history. The recipe was given to Donna Jo by her grandmother, Amelia Luthella Dorough[248] (1892-1987), who said she obtained it from her grandmother, Harriet M. Roberts, wife of John J. Dorough[37]. Its source beyond that becomes hazy. Harriet may have obtained the recipe from Jane Bazemore Parrish, second wife of Joseph Tarpelin Dorrough, who could have obtained it from her sister, Elizabeth Ann Bazemore (1801-1831), first wife of Joseph. Its history beyond this point becomes more elusive. James L. Dorough, the father of Joseph Tarpelin, died while Joseph T. was still a minor. Insofar as we can determine, James L. was the only one of his family to migrate from Virginia to Georgia, and we have no record of when his wife died. However, Joseph T.'s mother, Elizabeth Wright, could have passed the recipe on to some of her older children who, in turn, may have given it to Joseph Tarpelin's wife.

Updates to the recipe had to be made as the years passed. Originally a Colonial/English recipe, it was baked in a hearth oven. With the coming of the kitchen stove to replace open hearth cooking, cooking instructions had to be modified. Although the ingredients may have been altered as commercially prepared ingredients became available, the cake remains essentially the same as our Colonial forbearers had prepared it. Donna Jo has won several blue ribbons with the Dorough Poundcake.

Folklore also has it that the recipe could not be given to anyone outside the Dorough clan or sept. One story tells of its almost breaking up a planned wedding in the days prior to the Civil War. The family of the bride-to-be wanted to serve the cake at the reception. They were denied the recipe because they were not yet in the Dorough family. The final solution was that just a few days before the wedding the recipe would be given to the cook(s) of the involved family who were to prepare or oversee the baking for the reception. These cooks were said to have been sworn that they would not pass the recipe on to anyone.

So, here is the secret recipe:

3 cups sugar	1/4 cup butter
3 cups flour	1/4 teaspoon baking soda
1 cup sour cream	1/2 teaspoon lemon extract

QUERIES

Caroline Williamson. Born about 1839 in Tallapoosa ?, AL. She was the wife of John L. Dorough, born 1836 in Paulding Co. GA.

Willie Kinchum. Born about 1865 in TN. She was the wife of George Alex Dorough, born 1866 in Cleburne Co. AL. If you have any information on either of the above, contact Deborah Dorrough Wein, 5513 So. Laredo Street, Aurora, CO 80015-4066, (303)-699-9667.

Sterling W. Sills. Thomas A. Dorrough has received, from several sources, some Dorough Family Group Sheets prepared by Steriling W. Sills. However, Tom has been unable to locate him or his parentage.

Francis (sic) E. Dorrough and James T. Davis were married in Shelby Co., AL, on 10 Aug 1879. **Jene B. Dorrough** and John F. Joiner were married by N.D. Maske, in Shelby Co. on 13 Feb 1879. Can anyone identify Francis and Jene and tell me who their parents were? If you have any information about Sills, Francis, or Jene, please contact Thomas A. Dorrough, Jr. 1208 Minglewood Lane, Friendswood, TX, 77546-4908, (713) 482-7834.

Mary Virginia Burrell Dorough, buried 25 Aug 1964.

William Louie Dorough, buried 28 Oct 1943.

Gladyc W. Dorough, buried 1 Jul 1993.

All three of the above are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, AL. The cemetery had only the dates of burial and would not release family information. The Association has no information regarding the genealogy of any of these three Doroughs. If you have any information please contact the Association at the address on page 2.

Benjamin Franklin Dorough[46] and Mary Taylor Harrison: m. 3 Aug 1865 in Shelby Co. AL. Both are buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Leeds, AL. Robert Dorrough is searching for information regarding them, their children, and their descendants. No death certificate has been found for either at the Alabama Dept. of Vital Statistics nor at the Jefferson County Health Dept. The children of this marriage were: James Franklin, Joseph Nathaniel, Benjamin Lester, Obediah D., Jessie F.(m. Blanton Riggins), Charles Madison, David Blanton (Blant) And Singleton Redden (Sing). We have some information on some of these but almost none of the recent generations. We also have no information about the parents of Mary T. Harrison. If you have

ASSOCIATION NEWS

The Association is growing. At press time we now have 68 members. We are receiving new memberships almost weekly now that the holidays are over and folks are catching up with things that they have put off. There are members in 19 states and one in Kuwait. Several members have subscribed for their children or their grandchildren. It has been a pleasure to have received letters, information and phone calls from many of the members.

David Newton Dorough, Jr., a member and attorney, who lives in Decatur, GA has completed the first draft of the legal documents to register the Association as a non-profit organization in Georgia. The draft is being reviewed now and we will have it registered soon. Registration in Georgia will be easier for him since he practices in Georgia. We are grateful to David for this work. David is a descendant of John J. Dorough[37], Henry David[99], Mark[257], and his father was David Newton[257i].

A roster of all members with addresses and phone numbers was mailed to all members in January. The roster will be sent to new members and Supplements will be mailed out periodically.

Reunions: Sardis, MS: Kathy Tulip reports a Dorrough Reunion in Sardis, MS on the 3rd Sunday of September. This year it will be on the 15 September. There are usually 40-50 people present. Most are the descendents fo Charles Alexander Dorrough and Sarah WOFFORD Dorrough, but others are welcome. For more information write or call: Kathy Tulip, 3755 Merritt, Memphis, TN 38128-3750, Phone 901-827-8273.

Cordele, GA: Kermit Dorough, 1610 Pryor Way, Cordele, GA, 31015, extends you a cordial invitation to the Dorough Homecoming, at the Midway Church at the Dorough Cemetery, Cordele, GA on the first Sunday in May each year. There is all day singing and dinner on the grounds. (See story of the Dorough Cemetery on pages 4 and 5.)

Notice of deaths:

George C. Dorrough of Dayton, Ohio reportd the death of **Della Marie (Dorrough) Modie**[514] on 16 January 1996 in Millsboro, DL.

Claire (Cookie) Dorough, of Birmingham. AL, wife of Talmadge Jack[498] sent obituaries of the following:

Amy Mae Brunson Cooper, Cookie's Mother, d. 27 Aug 1995, Columbiana, AL, Buried at the Columbiana City Cemetery

Mildred Wyatt Dorough, d. 27 Aug 1995, wife of James Robert (Bob) Dorough[261], Tuscaloosa AL, buried in Tuscaloosa Memorial Park.

Kathy Tulip of Memphis, TN, reported the death of her mother. **Jimmie Inez Dorrough Tulip**, b 11 Jan 1921, d 3 Jun 1995 in Memphis, TN, burried in Memphis Memorial Gardens.

Mildred Muriee Dorrough Ragsdale, b 23 May 1908, d. 3 Feb 1996, Montgomery, AL , burried Forest Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, AL.

Anniversaries:

Autrey Garland (A.G. or Doc) Dorrough[126iii] and Jewel celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary at Cook Springs Manor, Cook Springs, AL. They married on May 27, 1928.

Help!

If anyone knows the correct address for Dace Dorough Martin, please notify the Chronicle. She has requested the Chronicle but we have an incorrect address and those which were mailed have been returned.

Corrections to the roster:

Thomas A. Dorrough— Zip Code is **77456-4908**, **Not 77546**
Ellyn Jones Matheny— **Not Evelyn**

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, DOROUGH/DORROUGH FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Title: _____ Surname: _____ Given 1: _____ Sex (M) (F)
 Given 2: _____ Given 3 and/or _____
 Home Nickname: _____ Title _____
 Address: _____ Zip _____ Phone _____
 Work _____

George Washington's Prayer at Valley Forge

"Almighty and eternal Lord God, the great Creator of heaven and earth, and the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; look down from heaven in pity and compassion on me Thy servamt. who humbly prostrate myself before Thee."

REMINDER NOTICE

November and December are busy times of the year for us all. Some of you have put it off or forgotten to send your membership to the Association although you had planned to do so.

This will be the last mailing of the Chronicle to all the Dorrough/Dorrough families for whom we have addresses, about 700. If you wish to continue receiving the Chronicle, you must join the Association. There is just not enough money to continue mailing it out to everyone.

We have a number of copies of The Chronicle which have been returned but are in good condition. If you would like to have some of these to give to other members of your family or save for your children or grandchildren write or call Rob Dorrough. The only charge will be for postage.

We mailed about 800 copies of the Chronicle. About 200 Dorrough/Dorroughs changed their address from those listed on the CD ROM Phone Disc. These were returned by the Post Office and many had no forwarding address. Others never received the Chronicle although, I know it was mailed to their residence by first class mail. If your address changes please send us a change of address. If you know of one of your relatives whom you think would be interested, please send them the address of the Association, or send their name to the Association with a note, and I will send a copy of the Chronicle. It is particularly difficult to locate the female Dorrough/Dorroughs who have married and changed their surname. If you have married sisters, daughters, or cousins who have not received a Chronicle, send their name and address and one will be mailed to them.

There are plans to send copies of the Chronicle to a number of libraries and genealogical societies which retain newsletters on file. If you have any suggestions of libraries, send these to the Association.

**The Dorrough/Dorrough
Family Chronicle
461 Caldwell Place
Montgomery, AL 36109-2350
Phone 334-244-6945**

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