

Spurling's command (Steele's cavalry) followed the railroad as far as Pollard, capturing both north and south bound trains, destroying considerable stores, and bringing in 120 prisoners, 200 negroes and 250 horses and mules.

March 31, Steele's troops reached Stockton where they found corn and beef. Spurling's troops also came in on the 31.

April 1, Spurling was sent ahead. About four miles from Blakely he found the road barricaded and charged, capturing the flag of the Forty-Sixth Mississippi and seventy-four prisoners and the Confederates were driven into Blakely.

But to return to Gen. Canby whom we left at River Park. On March 25, all the various commands, about 32,000 men, having arrived, the Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A.J. Smith, commanding, coming from Dauphin Island by transport, the entire army except Bertram's brigade moved by the direct road to Deer Park where they encamped for the night. Bertram's brigade moved by the Montrose road, crossing Flying Creek at the upper ford and camping on the south side of Rock Creek. On March 26, the Sixteenth Corps moved to the south branch of Bay Minette Creek, threatening both Spanish Fort and Blakely. Gen. Granger, with Veatch's and Benton's divisions moved toward Spanish Fort. Bertram moved up the bay road halting at the lower crossing of D'Olive's Creek. The Confederates were in order of battle north of the creek but owing to the flanking movement of the Sixteenth Corps fell back into Spanish Fort and Blakely, destroying the lower bridge on Bay Minette Creek cutting off their own communication except by water.

On the 27th Garrard's division established an entrenched camp to cover the right and rear of the army and the investment of Spanish Fort was completed in the following order: Carr's division, resting upon Bay Minette Creek occupied the extreme right, then McArthur, Benton, Veatch and Bertram, the latter's left resting on the impassible marsh that borders upon D'Olive's Creek. These movements were sharply contested and the casualties were considerable, particularly in the Sixteenth Corps, the right of which was exposed to the fire of the gunboats and of Huger and Tracy.

On the 26th the Engineer Brigade under Gen. Bailey left Navy Cove going by transport to Stark's Landing, near Jackson Oaks. At this place a depot was established for the handling of all supplies for the army. Six wharves from 300 to 500 feet long were built and over these the sick and wounded were removed to New Orleans and all prisoners were sent to Ship Island.

On the 30th Veatch's division was withdrawn from the line of investment and sent to Holyoke with 75 Wagon loads of supplies for Gen. Steele. April 2, as strong attack was made by the Confederates upon the troops, and Andrew's division having come up, Veatch was ordered in from Holyoke. April 3, Garrard was ordered to complete the investment of Blakely on the left, and Lucas' and Johnson's cavalry brigades were charged with the duty of covering the rear of the army.

April 5, the lower bridge on Bay Minette Creek was reestablished and Spanish Fort and Blakely were both included in the same general line of investment. The inner line was about 17 miles and the outer line about 22 miles in length. The country within these lines is very broken, with many small streams and ravines and much impassable marsh.

April 5, a salute of hundred shotted guns was fired in honor of national victories.

April 8, there were in position against Spanish Fort 53 siege guns (including ten 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars) and 37 field pieces. The battery upon Bay Minette Hill operating against Batteries Huger and Tracy consisted of two 100-pounder, and four 30-pounder rifles.

Three gunboats, the Milwaukie, Osage, and Rondolph were the toll of the torpedoes at the mouth of the river.

Spanish Fort was defended by less than 2,000 men commanded by Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson (afterward U.S. Senator from Louisiana); his account is the best we have of an utterly hopeless and useless defense in a cause that fate had already deserted. Gen. Gibson says:

"For the first ten days my artillery, aided by well-trained sharpshooters, was able to cope with that of the enemy, sometimes silencing his guns, and often broke up his working parties; but after this time it was evident from his overwhelming resources in men and guns, that it would be impossible with the means at my disposal to arrest his gradual advance. While he was steadily digging up to our front and flanks, his fleet kept up a well-directed and heavy fire in our rear, and mortars dropped over the entire surface shells of the largest size; his batteries in the rear of his right flank bombarded Batteries Huger and Tracy....I found by the 8th of April that my artillery was about silenced....Not an officer or a man had taken any unbroken rest, except such as they could snatch while on duty in the broken works. When there was no fighting there was cutting, digging, moving ammunition, taking down and putting up heavy guns, and repairing damages....Shortly after dark while the firing was heavy from all points, and especially upon the flanks, the enemy broke through the lines upon the extreme left, completely turned the flank of the main works, and captured some of the men in them...My standing orders from Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, had been not to hold Spanish Fort after the garrison was in danger of capture....The guns were ordered to be spiked and time was allowed for this purpose; the few remaining stores were issued; the sick and wounded were carefully removed; and finally, in good order the whole garrison was withdrawn. The retreat was along a narrow treadway, about 18 inches wide, which ran from a small peninsula from the left flank across the river, and over a broad marsh to a deep channel opposite Battery Huger. It was about 1,200 yards long, and commanded throughout by the enemy's heavy batteries. It was concealed by the high grass and covered by moss, and the troops pulled off their shoes, and succeeded in retiring without attracting the attention of the enemy."

April 9, 1865 was Palm Sunday: In a little parlor at Appomattox Grant and Lee arranged the details of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but upon the Tensaw none knew, and Bertram was left to guard the prisoners and collect the spoils of victory, while the others went on to Blakely.

For a week, the sappers at Blakely had dug slowly toward the Tensaw. Early in the morning four more 30-pounder Parrotts were mounted on Bay Minette Hill to play upon Blakely landing and the Tensaw to cut off communication with Mobile. During the day all troops were maneuvered into position and at 5:30 p.m. the assault was ordered. The Ninety-seventh Illinois deployed as skirmishers led the center and following, 35 regiments, more than 16,000 men rushed over the torpedoes, abatis and slashings, and in less than 20 minutes resistance was over. The Seventy-sixth Illinois charged Redoubt No. 3, just north of the Stockton Road entering by the south salient and suffered greatest loss, 16 killed and 82 wounded; 5 men were killed and 15 wounded inside of the redoubt. The total Federal loss in the assault was 127 killed and 527 wounded; many mortally. The Confederate loss at Blakely is unknown; at Spanish Fort was 93 killed and 350 wounded. The total loss of the Federal army in the campaign was 232 killed and 1,403 wounded.

But Huger and Tracy still held: more guns were mounted on Bay Minette Hill; as fast as they could be unspiked, the guns of Spanish Fort were turned to the north; the Octorara crossed the bar and men went ashore and beat down the cane-brake until the gunners could see Huger; knowing that they must evacuate, the garrisons were lavish in the use of ammunition. April 11, the firing was furious--it was the last day of the great guns in the Civil War and their roar was instinct with hatred and death; only in the graves was there peace. At nightfall the garrisons embarked for Mobile and before morning the signal for evacuation went up from the marsh in front of the city.

On the 12th Gen. Granger with the First and Third Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps crossed the bay landing below the city; they soon met Mayor R.H. Slough carrying a flag of truce and upon their arrival in the city he signed the surrender, saying: "I trust gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safeguards which you can throw around our people will be secured to them."

When Harry S. Truman was President, he summed up all I want to say with a few salty words. Commenting on the attitude of many recent college graduates who were still young enough to know everything, he said:

"I always try to tell them that it's what you learn after you know it all that really counts."

STORY OF THE TENSAW

APPENDIX A

Organization of the Union Forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward R.S. Canby, operating against Mobile, Ala., March 17 - April 12, 1865.

Engineer Brigade

Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey.
96th U.S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U.S. Colored Troops:

Lieut. Col. George A. Harmount.
Col. George D. Robinson

1st Company of Pontoniers, Capt. John J. Smith.

Siege Train

Brig. Gen. James Totten
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Companies B,C,H,I,
K,L, and M.
Col. Benjamin F. Hays
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt.
Albert G. Mack.

THIRTEENTH ARMS CORPS

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger

Mortar Batteries

6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Company A. Capt.
Seldon F. Craig.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Company K. Lieut.
Charles W. Wood.

First Division

Brig, Gen. James C. Veatch.

First Brigade

Brig. Gen. James R. Slack
99th Illinois (five Companies), Lieut.
Col. Asa C. Matthews.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A.
McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut, Col. Salue G. Van Anda
29th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Bradford Hancock.

Second Brigade

Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis
8th Illinois, Col. Josiah
A. Sheetz.
11th Illinois, Col, James
H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Col. Benj.
Bornbläser

Third Brigade

Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey
29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col William T.
Wilkinson.
161st New York, Maj. Willis E. Craig.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Green.

Artillery

Capt. George W. Fox.

Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.

Second Division

Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Andrews

First Brigade.

Col. Henry Bertram.

94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A.
Starr.
1st Missouri Light Artillery. Battery
F. Capt. Joseph Furst.

Second Brigade

Col. William T. Spicely

76th Illinois:
Col. Samuel T. Busey.
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Jones
97th Illinois. Lieut. Col. Victor
Vifquain.
24th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Francis
A. Sears.
69th Indiana (four companies)
Lieut. Col. Gran Perry
Capt. Lewis K. Harris.

Third Brigade

Col. Frederick W. Moore

37th Illinois. Col. Charles Black
20th Iowa. Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Leake.
34th Iowa. Col. George W. Clark.
83d Ohio. Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

Artillery

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery- Lieut. Albert Rowse

Third Division

Brig. Gen. William P. Benton

First Brigade

Col. David P. Grier
28th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter
Maj. Hinman Rhodes
77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Reid
96th Ohio (five companies); Lieut. Col.
Albert H. Brown.
35th Wisconsin. Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade

Col. Henry M. Day.
91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Geo.
A. Day.
50th Indiana (Five companies)
Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Col. Thos. H. Benton
Jr.
7th Vermont, Col. Wm. C. Holbrook.

Third Brigade

Col. Conrad Krez.
33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens
27th Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Cunningham.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Artillery

New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

Sixteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith.

Pontoniers.

114th Illinois, Maj. John M. Johnson

First Division

Brig. Gen. John McArthur

First Brigade.

Col. William L. McMillen.
33d Illinois, Col. Chas. E. Lippincott.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel
P. Jennison
72 Ohio, Lieut. Col. Chas. G. Eaton.
9th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brum-
k.

Second Brigade-

Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
47th Illinois:
Maj. Edward Bonham.
Col. David W. Magee.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col.
William R. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah
F. Marsh.
11th Missouri, Maj. Modesta
J. Green.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col.
William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Col. William R. Marshall.
12th Iowa, Maj. Samuel G. Knee.
35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.
7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery

Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Ginn
Iowa Light 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.

Second Division

Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard

First Brigade

Col. John L. Rinacker
119th Illinois, Col. Thos. J. Kinney.
122d Illinois:
Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
Maj. James F. Chapman
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey
Craven.
21st Missouri, Capt. Charles W.
Tracy.

Second Brigade

Brig. Gen. James L. Gilbert
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
27th Iowa, Maj. Geo. W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A.
Eberhart.
10th Kansas (four companies), Lieut
Col. Charles S. Hills.
6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram
P. Grant.

Third Brigade

Col. Charles L. Harris
58th Illinois (four companies), Capt. John Murphy.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
34th New Jersey, Col. William Hudson Lawrence.
178th New York, Lieut. Col. John B. Grandolfo.
11th Wisconsin, Maj. Jesse S. Miller.

Third Division

Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

First Brigade

Col. Jonathan B. Moore,
72d Illinois, Col. Joseph Stockton.
95th Illinois, Col. Leander Blanden.
44th Missouri, Capt. F.G. Hopkins
33d Wisconsin, Col. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade

Col. Lyman M. Ward.
40th Missouri, Col. S.A. Holmes
49th Missouri, Col. David P. Dyer
14th Wisconsin, Maj. Eddy F. Ferris

Third Brigade

Col. James L. GEDDES

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. RODGERS
108th Illinois, Col. Charles TURNER
124th Illinois, Bvt. Col. John H. HOWE
8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. BELL

Artillery Brigade

Capt. John W. LOWELL

Illinois Light, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. William R. ELTING.
2d Indiana Light, Battery G., Lieut. Perry WILCH
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence JACOBY
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. MORSE
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. RICE

COLUMN FROM PENSACOLA BAY, FLORIDA

Maj. Gen. Frederick STEELE

First Division

Brig. Gen. John P. HAWKINS

First Brigade

Brig. Gen. William A. PILE
73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. Henry C. MERRIAM
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Col.
Ladislas L. ZULAVSKY
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. George E. YARRINGTON

Second Brigade

Col. Hiram SCOFIELD
47th U.S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. Ferdinand E. PEEBLES
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col.
Charles A. GILCHRIST
51st U. S. Colored Troops, Col.
A. Watson WEBBER

Third Brigade

Col. Charles W. DREW

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. GRANDALL
68th U. S. Colored Troops:
Col. J. Blackburn JONES
Lieut. Col. Daniel DENSMORE
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. NYE

Unless you are brief, your complete plan of thought will seldom be grasped. Before you reach the conclusion, the reader or listener has forgotten the beginning and the middle.

-- Horace.

CAVALRY

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas

First Brigade

Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Alernon
S. Badger.
31st Massachusetts (Mounted Infantry)
Lieut. Col. Edward P. Nettleton.
2d New York Veteran, Lieut. Col.
Asa L. Gurney

Second Brigade

Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling
1st Florida, Capt. Francis Lyons
2d Illinois, Maj. Franklin Moore
2d Maine, Maj. Charles A. Miller

Artillery

Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. William
Marland.

First Division

Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe

First Brigade

Col. Joseph Karge.
12th Indiana, Maj. W.H. Calkins
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. P.J.
Yorke.
4th Wisconsin, Col. W.P. Moore

Second Brigade

Col. Gilbert M.L. Johnson.
10th Indiana, Maj. Gen. R. Swallow
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William
T. Pepper.
4th Tennessee. Lieut, Col. Jacob
M. Thornburgh.

Artillery

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Capt. William C. Myers

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA

Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith

Dauphin Island

Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
3d Maryland Cavalry (6 companies) Capt. Eli D. Grinder.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies C,E,F,H, and I, Capt.
Seymour Howell.

Mobile Point

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Clarke
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G. Lieut. George L.
Stillman.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies B,D, and G, Maj. Harrison
Soule.

APPENDIX B

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf. Maj. Gen. Dabney H. MAURY, C.S. Army, commanding, March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. Bryan M. THOMAS

Col. Thomas H. TAYLOR

1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. HUGER.

City Battalion, Special Service (four companies), Maj. Wm. HARTWELL. Pelham Cadets Battalion, Capt. P. WILLIAMS, Jr.

2d Alabama Reserves, Lieut. Col. Junius A. LAW.

21st Alabama, Lieut. Col. James M. WILLIAMS

Brig. Gen. Randall L. GIBSON

Holtzclaw's Brigade

1st 16th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Robert H. LINDSAY

18th Alabama, Capt. A. C. GREENE.

4th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Francis C. ZACHARIE.

32d and 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod JONES

19th Louisiana, Maj. G. FLOURNOY

36th Alabama, Col. T. H. HERNDON

4th, 13th and 30th Louisiana, --, Batta-

38th Alabama, Capt. C. E. BUSSEY.

lion Sharpshooters, Col. Francis L. CAMPBELL

SAPPERS AND MINERS

Capt. L. HUTCHINSON

HUTCHINSON's company, Lieut. R. MIDDLETON.

VERNON's company, Lieut. J. ARMSTRONG

Brig. Gen. Francis M. COCKRELL

Col. James McCOWN (McGOWAN?)

Col. David COLEMAN

1st and 3d Missouri, Capt. Joseph H. NEAL.

29th North Carolina, Capt. John W. GUDGER.

1st and 4th Missouri, Capt. Charles L. EDMONDSON.

39th North Carolina, Maj. Pascal C. HUGHES.

2d and 6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. S. COOPER.

9th Texas, Lieut. Col. A. DILLARD.

3d and 5th Missouri, Capt. Benj. E. GUTHRIE.

10th Texas Cavalry, Capt. J. ZIEGLER.

Steede's (Mississippi) cavalry bat-

14th " " , Col. A. HARRIS.

tallion, Maj. Abner C. STEEDE.

32d " " Capt. Nathan ANDERSON

Abbey's battery, Capt. G. F. ABBAY.

Don't let yesterday take up too much of your time today.

Col. Thomas N. ADAIRE

4th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas P. NELSON
7th Mississippi (battalion), Capt. Samuel D. HARRIS.
35th Mississippi Capt. George W. ODEN (ODEM)
36th Mississippi Lieut. Col. Edward BROWN
39th Mississippi Capt. C. W. GALLAHER.
46th Mississippi Capt. J. A. BARWICK.

Brig. Gen. James H. CLANTON

3d Alabama Reserves, Maj. STRICKLAND.
6th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Washington T. LARY.
8th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. FAULKNER.
Keyser's Detachment, Capt. Joseph C. KEYSER.

ARMISTEAD's Cavalry Brigade

MAURY's Command

8th Alabama, Col. Charles P. BALL
16th Confederate, Lieut. Col. Philip
R. SPENCE.
LEWIS's Battalion, Maj. W. V. HARRELL.

15th Confederate, Col. Henry MAURY
Tobin's Battery, Capt. Thos. F.
TOBIN.

ARTILLERY RESERVES, Etc.

Left Wing. Defenses of Mobile

Col. Charles A. FULLER

Artillery

Batteries

Maj. Henry A. CLINCH
1st Louisiana, Company C, Capt. J.
H. LAMON.
1st Louisiana, Company I, Capt. E.
C. BUTLER.
Coffin's (Virginia) artillery, Lieut.
J. B. HUMPHREYS.
State Reserves, Capt. W. H. HOMER.
State Reserves, Lieut. R. H. BUSH.
Barry's Battery, Lieut. R. L. WATKINS.
Young's Battery, Capt. A. J. YOUNG.

Lieut. Col. L. HOXTON
Dent's Battery, Capt. S. H. DENT.
Douglas' Battery, Lieut. Ben.
HARDIN.
Eufaula Battery, Lieut. William H.
WOODS.
Fenner's Battery, Lieut. W. T.
CLUVERIUS.
Garrity's Battery, Capt. Jas. GARRITY.
Rice's Battery, Capt. T. W. RICE.
Thrall's Battery, Capt. J. C. THRALL.

The proper means for increasing the love we bear
for our native country is to reside for a time
in a foreign one.

--William SHENSTONE.

RIGHT WING DEFENSES OF MOBILE

Col. Melancthon SMITH

Capt. Charles L. LAMSDEN
Lovelace's Battery, Lieut. William
M. SELDEN
Lumsden's Battery, Lieut. A. C.
HARGROVE

Capt. Cuthbert H. SLOCOMB
Phillips' Battery, Capt. J. W.
PHILLIPS.
Ritter's Battery, Capt. Wm. L. RITTER
Slocomb's Battery, Lieut. J. Ad.
CHALARON.

Maj. James T. GEE

Capt. John B. GRAYSON

Perry's Battery, Capt. Thos. J. PERRY
Phelan's Battery, Capt. John PHELAN
Turner's Battery, Capt. William B.
TURNER.
1st Alabama Artillery (detachment),
Lieut. P. Lee HAMMOND.

Cowan's Battery, Capt. Jas J. COWAN
Culpepper's Battery, Lieut. J. L.
MOSES.
Tarrant's Battery, Capt. Edward TARRANT.
Winston's Battery, Capt. William C.
WINSTON.

Batteries Etc.

Col. William E. BURNET

Battery McIntosh
Maj. W. C. CAPERS
1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies
A and D.
1st Mississippi Artillery, Company L.

Battery Gladden
Capt. Richard C. BOND
2d Alabama Artillery, Companies C and E.
1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies
B and G.

Battery Tilghman
Green's (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut.
H. S. QUISENBERRY.

Battery Missouri
Capt. James GIBNEY
22d Louisiana Regiment, Companies E & K
Holmes' light Battery

Pickett Fleet

Battery Buchanan

1st Mississippi Artillery (Four
companies), Maj. Jeff. L. WOFFORD.

Crew Gun-Boat Gaines, Capt. P. U.
MURPHY.

3d Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. T. B. CATRON.

Home Fillers--The log cabin concept was brought to America by Swedish immi-
grants. Colonial sewing was done by hand using expensive silk thread. It
was not until the early 1800's that a method was discovered by which
cotton yarns could be twisted together to produce a strong, smooth thread.

---Copied.

AN HISTORICAL ODDITY

Submitted by: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. GREEN

Most local history buffs know that our county's namesake, the Honorable Abraham BALDWIN, is buried in Washington's Rock Creek Cemetery. But few Baldwin Countians have visited the gravesite. A surprise awaits those who do. The family marker reads as follows:

RUTH

Wife of Joel Barlow
Daughter of Michael
and Ruth Baldwin
New Haven, Conn.
Died May 23, 1818
Aged 62 Years

ABRAHAM

Son of Michael
and Ruth Baldwin
New Haven, Conn. Died a
Senator in Congress from
Georgia
March 4, 1807
Aged 52 Years

Some visitors might be shocked to find that Mr. BALDWIN shares a grave with his sister. The reason for this is, however, that Mr. BALDWIN and his sister were not moved to Rock Creek Cemetery until 1892, and were reinterred in a single grave space belonging to the BOMFORD family (one of Mr. BALDWIN's sisters had married Colonel BOMFORD). But the real shocker is this: the gravestone's reference to Mr. BALDWIN's mother as "Ruth" is totally in error - a rare situation indeed. His mother's name was Lucy. A family member explained to this writer that the fault lay with the stonecutter, who misunderstood his instructions. The mistake has simply never been corrected.

Two other stones mark Mr. Baldwin's grave. One is a simple military marker commemorating his Revolutionary War service as a chaplain. The other is a memorial stone placed by the District of Columbia D.A.R. in 1943.

There are few tangible memorials to this 18th century American genius. The greatest monument to his ability is our Constitution, of which he was a central author.

LAND GRANT

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE, through courtesy of Mrs. Mattie CUMBIA.
Cont'd from Vol. III, No. 4, p. 112 --UNITED STATES TO BARON DE FERIET.

^(S/C)
Henry Clement MILLAUDON, et al. to Henry CHAIPELLA. Power of Attorney dated July 31, 1869. Acknowledged - Filed for record September 17, 1872. Recorded in Record Book J, Page 44. All Signers names in body of conveyance.

RECITES:- OUR TRUE AND LAWFUL ATTORNEY in fact for us and in our names places and stead to represent us and act for us in all matters -- appertaining to the estate of Laurent MILLAUDON, deceased within the State of Alabama --- to give, sign and execute in our names and to execute, acknowledge and deliver all deeds for the sale, exchange, mortgage, release and lease of any of the

property -- to apply for letters testamentary on said estate - etc ---

Grantors to this instrument are: Henry Clement MILLAUDON: Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON, Jeanne Henriette MILLAUDON, and her husband, Casimier GARDANERE, Edmund BURTHE, Andre BURTHE, by his attorney Edmund BURTHE, Eusmanuel BURTHE, (Signed E. M. BURTHE, George BURTHE, (Signed F. G. BURTHE), Marguerite BURTHE and husband Robert O. BURTHE, Adolph TOMBORNEY, in his own right and also as testamentary executor of Henry MAILLAUDON, deceased, and also tutor or guardian to the minors Madeline MILLAUDON and Genevive MILLAUDON, Marie Agatha, Alice ABOT (signed M Agatha TOMBORNEY born ABOT) by her agent Adolph TOMBORNEY, Lizzie MILLS, (signed Lizzie MILLS, (signed Lizzie MILLAUDON, born MILLS) by Adolph TOMBORNEY, her attorney in fact, Also by J henriette GORDONE, nee MILLAUDON, per authorization G. GORDONE.

All above grantors acknowledged at different times before the Commissioners of deeds of Alabama and Florida in the State of Louisiana. -p 48.

--

J. Henrietta GARDANNE, nee MILLAUDON and C. GARDANNE (sic) to H. C. MILLAUDON. Transfer dated June 19, 1875. No acknowledgment. Consideration of \$600.00. Paid. Filed for record July 13, 1876. Recorded in Record Book K, Page 246. Witness: Alfred BOULIGNY, C. TOMBOURY, (sic).

Recites: "in consideration of the sum of \$600.00 in hand paid in presence of the undersigned witnesses, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged and acquittance given, I have and do, by these presents, sell, transfer and set over to H. C. MILLAUDON, my rights title and claim I have on lands in the State of Alabama.

New Orleans, June 19, 1875. J. Henrietta GARDANNE, nee MILLAUDON to authorize my wife.- C. GARDANNE.

Witnesses: Alfred Bouligny, C. TOMBOURY" -p.49

Heirs of Laurent MILLAUDON, by Frank J. McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL, and Mannis TAYLOR, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Deed dated September 5, 1872. Acknowledged Sept 5 1872, before William H GASQUE, Judge of Probate, Baldwin County, Ala., by Frank McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR. Filed for record September 14 1872. Recorded in Record Book J, pp 48-49-50 and properly indexed. Names of all signers are in body of conveyance. Cons: \$4,719.50. Paid. No witnesses.

Recites: Whereas by a decree of the Probate Court of said County, rendered on the 23rd day of May 1870, Frank McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Hurisco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, were appointed by the Judge of said Court, Commissioners to sell certain real estate situated in said County, belonging to Clement MILLAUDON, Benjamin L. MILLAUDON, Henrietta GARDANNE, Edmond (sic) BURTHE, Emmound BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE, Margueritte BURTHE, Lizzy MILLAUDON, Mrs Adolph TOMBOURY, Madeline MILLAUDON and Genevieve MILLAUDON, heirs of Laurent MILLAUDON did, and whereas in pursuance of said decree a commissioner issued from said Court, to said Commissioners, on the 27th day of May 1870, directing them to sell, in pursuance of said decree, said real estate particularly described in said commission, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House of said County, for the purpose of equal division between the said heirs of the said Laurent MILLAUDON dec; Thereupon said Commissioners, in accordance with the directions contained in said Commission, after having made due publication, did sell said real estate, on the 5th day of September A D

1870, at public auction, in front of the Court House of said County, for cash, and at said sale Henry C. MILLAUDON became the highest and best bidder for the same;

Therefore Know all men by these presents, that we, Frank McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, Commissioners, for and in consideration of the sum of Four Thousand Seven hundred and nineteen 50/100 dollars, to us in hand paid by Henry C. MILLAUDON, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, unto the said Henry C. MILLAUDON, all the right, title, interest and estate of Clement MILLAUDON, Benjamin L. MILLAUDON, Henrietta GARDANNE, Edmund BURTHE, Emmanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE, Margueritte BURTHE, Lizzy MILLAUDON, Mrs Adolphe TOMBOURY, Madeline MILLAUDON and Genevieve MILLAUDON, in and to the following described land, situate lying and being in the County of Baldwin, to wit;

(other lands) and "Also the following described tract of land in Baldwin County, Beginning at the mouth of Rio volante, and running thence to the Bay of Mobile to a point (to be ascertained by Survey) from which a line drawn perpendicular to the Bay shall comprehend the superficial amount of twelve hundred feet, by forty Arpents.

Also Five hundred lots in Alabama City in said County.

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To have and to hold the land hereinbefore described, unto the said H. C.

MILLAUDON his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof, we the commissioners aforesaid have hereunto subscribed our names on the Fifth day of September 1872.

(Signed)-F.J.McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL, Hannis TAYLOR, Commissioners.

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Henry Clement MILLAUDON and Mrs Phillipine MILLAUDON (born MONTIER), his wife, to Edmund BURTHE.

Warranty Deed dated December 11, 1872. Acknowledged December 11, 1872 before John G. EUSTIS, Commissioner for Ala., Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans (Seal). Grantors are married. No separate acknowledgment of wife. It is properly indexed. Names of signers in body as shown. Filed for record December 13, 1872. Recorded in Record Book J, pp 626-627. Cons: \$3200.00 - Paid. Witness: Henry CHIAPPELLA, T. H KENNEDY.

Conveys:- all the Real Estate, situated, lying and being in the County of Baldwin, State of Alabama - which said Real Estate was acquired by the present vendor by Deed of sale from F. J. McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, Commissioners appointed under a decree of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, State of Alabama, dated May 23rd 1870, in the matter of H. C. MILLAUDON et als vs Madelin & Genevieve MILLAUDON for partition which said Deed of sale was executed on the 5th September 1872, in pursuance of the adjudication made at public auction on the 5th September 1870, to the said H. C. MILLAUDON, & is recorded in Book J, of deeds of Baldwin County, at pages 48, 49, & 50, All of which said Real Estate lies in Baldwin County, Alabama, viz: (Other lands) and also five hundred lots in Alabama City, in said County. (Baldwin).

Signed: H C MILLAUDON; P MILLAUDON.

In Acknowledgment; Henry C MILLAUDON; Phillipine MILLAUDON.

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Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON and Mistress Marie Lucie MILLAUDON, born DUCROS, his wife, to Frederick HALL.

Statutory Warranty Deed dated March 31, 1869. Acknowledged March 31, 1869 before John BENDERNAGLE, Commr. of Deeds for Ala.; in New Orleans, La.; (Seal).

Separate acknowledgment of wife, same officer, same date. Filed for record October 31, 1870. Recorded in Deed Book I, pp 470-471, properly indexed. Names

of signers in body as shown above. Cons: \$5,000 - Paid. Witness: S. MAGIUR, Jas. FAHEY.

Conveys:- All his said MILLAUDON's right, title and interest, claim, ownership and demand whatsoever nature or kind in and to all and singular, the Real Estate situate lying and being in the State of Alabama, in Baldwin County, and belonging and which may belong to the successors of the late Laurent MILLAUDON, and of his late deceased wife, Marie Martha Elemere MONTREIUL of whom the said Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON is heir for one sixth, duly acknowledged as such and put in possession of said one sixth by a decree of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans bearing date the ninth of March, 1868, rendered in the matter of the succession of said late Mrs. MILLAUDON, No. 19,959, of the Docket of said Court, and by another decree rendered by the same Court on the nineteenth of November 1868, in the matter of the succession of said late Laurent MILLAUDON No. 32,095 of the Docket of said court.

Signed: B. L. MILLAUDON; Lucie MILLAUDON.

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Frederick HALL, and Mrs. Angele Odile HALL, born BEAUREGARD, his wife, to Armand PITAT.

Statutory Warranty Deed. Dated September 17, 1870. Acknowledged September 17, 1870, before John BENDERNAGEL, Commr. of Deeds for Ala., in New Orleans, La., (Seal). Grantors are married. Separate acknowledgment of wife, same officer, same date. Filed for record October 31, 1870. Recorded in Record Book I, pp 471-472. Properly indexed. Names of signers in body as shown above. Cons: \$350.00 - Paid. Witness: S. MAGIUR, Jas FAHEY.

Conveys:- All and singular his the said HALL's, one undivided Eighteenth right, title, claim and interest of whatsoever nature or kind, which he has or may have, and which he acquired by purchase from Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON & wife by act under private signature, dated the Thirty first of March 1869, and acknowledged on the same day before John BENDERNAGEL, a Commissioner for Ala in this State, in - all and singular the Real Estate situate, lying and being situated in Baldwin County, State of Alabama and belonging and which may belong to the successions of the late Laurent MILLAUDON, and of his late deceased wife, Marie Martha Elmire MONTREUIL.

Signed: Frederick HALL; Angele O HALL.

In general acknowledgment: Frederick HALL; Angele Odile his wife.

In separate acknowledgment: Angele Odile HALL.

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Armand PITAT and Mrs. Rosa MONTEGUT, my wife, to Frederick HALL.

Warranty Deed dated May 18, 1876, before Andrew HERO Jr., Commr. of Deeds for Ala., in New Orleans, La., (Seal). Grantors are married. No separate acknowledgment of wife. Filed for record January 30, 1884. Recorded in Record Book N, pp 280-281 - properly indexed. Names of signers in body as shown above. Cons: \$300.00 - Paid. Witness: G leGARDANT Jr., Benjamin ORY, Edw PITAT.

Conveys:- All and singular his, the said PITAT's one undivided eighteenth right, title, claim and interest of whatsoever nature or kind which he has or may have, and which he acquired by purchase from said Frederick HALL and wife by act under private signature dated the 17th of September 1870, and acknowledged on the same day before John BENDERNAGLE, a commissioner for Alabama, in this State, in all and singular the Real estate situate, lying and being in Baldwin County, State of Alabama and belonging and which may belong to him the said Armand PITAT and wife.

Signed: Armand PITAT; Rosa PITAT.

Acknowledged: Armand PITAT and Mrs Rosa PITAT (born-MONTEGUT) his wife.

-p 55

Frederick HALL, and Mrs. Angele Odile HALL, born BEAUREGARD, his wife, to Henry CHIAPPELLA.

Warranty Deed dated July 7, 1876. Acknowledged July 10 1876, before Andrew HERO, Jr., Commr. of Deeds for Ala., in Parish of Orleans, La. (Seal). Grantors are married. No separate acknowledgment of wife. Filed for record October 7, 1881. Recorded in Deed Book M, page 247-248 - properly indexed. Names of signers in body as shown above. Cons: \$800.00 - Paid. Witness: Andrew HERO, Jr., P. A. CONAND.

Conveys:- All & singular his the said HALL's one undivided sixth part, it being the whole of said HALL's right, title, interest, claim, ownership & demand, of whatsoever nature or kind in & to the following described Real Estate, Situate, lying & being in Baldwin County, State of Alabama - Viz; That certain tract of land in Baldwin County, Alabama, containing Eleven Thousand acres, more or less, lately belonging to Laurent MILLAUDON late of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana; to which said tract of land Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON of the City of New Orleans became an heir for One sixth part undivided, as son and forced heir of the late Laurent MILLAUDON & of his late wife Marie Marthe Elmire MILLAUDON, born MONTREUIL, both late of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana - It being the same one sixth undivided which the present vendor has acquired by purchase, from the said Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON & wife, by act under private signature executed at New Orleans on March 31st 1869, & recorded in November 1st, 1870, in The Books of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, Alabama.

Signed: Frederick HALL; Odile Angile HALL.

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Record Book E, page 115-116.

I the undersigned do hereby appoint Mr. John FOY of the State of Alabama my special agent with full power to prevent any person or persons whatever from trespassing on my property situated in Baldwin County Ala and known as the Alabama City and also to prevent any person or persons from committing any desecrations there on, I also authorize him the said John FOY to bring suit in my name against any such person or persons thus trespassing or committing depirdations, before any Competent Court of Justice and to claim in my name, and for my use such dammmages as I may suffer or may have suffered from such trespass and depridation and I further revoke and annul hereby any power of attorney which may have been by me given to any other person for the purposes above mentioned, done at New Orleans on the twenty fourth day of April Eighteen hundred and forty four.

S/ Victor BURTHE

Acknowledged April 23 1844, before Achille CHIAPPELLA, NP, New Orleans Parish La. Filed for record May 6 1844.

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L. MILLAUDON to Samuel MORGAN.

Power of Attorney, dated April 15th, 1840. Acknowledged same date, before Wm. N. STRINGER, NP, Mobile Co. Ala. Does not state if grantor is married or single. Filed for Record April 30th, 1840. Recorded in Record Book D, Page 368 -properly indexed. Names of all signers are in body of Conveyance. No witnesses.

Recites:- By virtue of the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the directors of the City Company of Alabama held in New Orleans on the 17th day of February, 1840 Samuel MORGAN of Alabama City, my true and lawful attorney to execute and sign all deeds for the lots that may be sold at Mobile on the 15th and at Montgomery on the 25th, inst. Resolved that the president be and he is hereby authorized to have 1000 building lots of the city plat sold in the city of Mobile, without reserve, on Wednesday 15th day of April next for 1/5 cash and the balance at one, two and three years credit, also to have 1000 lots sold in the city of New Orleans on Saturday the 9th day of May, the whole to be sold at auction on the same terms. L. MILLAUDON.

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City Company of Alabama, Laurent MILLAUDON, President;
to Samuel MORGAN, trustee.

Deed of Trust, dated September 26, 1840. Acknowledged same day, before N.P., New Orleans, La. Filed for record October 9, 1840. Recorded in Record Book D, pages 404-406 - properly indexed. Names of all signers are in body of conveyance. Cons: \$1.00 and see recitals. Witnesses: Two.

Conveys:- Deed recites that the City Company of Alabama, a corporate body approved by act of the legislature thereof on the 23 day of December, 1836, represented by Laurent MILLAUDON and duly authorized by the Board of Directors, dated the 19th day of September, 1840 a certified copy of which is hereto annexed, is justly indebted to Henry D RICHARDSON, of the City of New Orleans, executor of the Estate of the late William PROVAN of the State of Louisiana, in the sum of \$20,000.00 and for which said sum the said President has issued the promissory note of said Company dated the 26th day of September 1840, payable one year after date - - - Now therefore - - - the said Laurent MILLAUDON, president, as aforesaid, sells, conveys and confirms in trust unto Samuel MORGAN the following described property:-

9650 lots of ground situated in said City of Alabama, agreeable to the plans and title thereof, the parties agreeing to waive a particular description thereof, and relying upon the good faith of said Company to point out the same when requested. It is further agreed by and between the said parties that the said Samuel MORGAN, as trustee, shall sell under the direction of the said Henry D RICHARDSON, executor as aforesaid, provided the note is not paid at the end of the year.

At a meeting of the Directors of the City Company of Alabama, held on the 19th day of September, 1840, at - - the following resolution was adopted: "resolved the President be and he is hereby authorized to sell, mortgage, etc., the property of the Company for the purpose of using the money to pay debts etc., and to secure a loan of not exceeding \$20,000.00 for one year, or longer,-" &c.

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Samuel MORGAN, trustee to Victor BURTHE.

Foreclosure Deed, dated October 23, 1841. Acknowledged January 12, 1842, before Clerk County Court, Baldwin County, Ala. Filed for record January 12, 1842. Recorded in Record Book E, page 10 - properly indexed. Names of all signers are in body of conveyance. Cons: \$5,000.00 - Paid. Two witnesses.

Conveys:- All the lots, pieces or parcels of land belonging to the City Company of Alabama, in Alabama City or City of Alabama, which were not sold prior to October 23, 1841, amounting to 9,650 lots, except the following sold by said Alabama City Company prior to said date, to-wit:

20 squares of ground from No.203, inclusive, 12 lots each	240 lots
Squares Nos.206, 210, 213, 214, 300, 309, 310 and 426,	
12 lots each	108 lots
Lots 1 to 6, Square No. 204 and 5 to 12, Square 205,	
1 and 2 Square 207	16 lots
Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Square 207	
and 1 and 2, Square 427	<u>12 lots</u>
Making 376 lots except from this deed	376 lots

Recites: That the City Company of Alabama, incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Orleans, December 23, 1836, and represented by Laurent MILLAUDON, of the City of New Orleans, President, of said Company, and duly authorized thereto by a resolution of the board of directors thereof September 1, 1840, did convey by deed dated September 26, 1840, recorded in Book "D", pages 404-6, in trust unto said Samuel MORGAN, 9,650 Lots of ground in the City of Alabama,

agreeable to the plans and titles thereof be the same more or less, the parties agreeing to waive a particular description thereof, and relying on the good faith of said Company to point out the same when required, together with all the rights, and privileges of the same company derived under the charter aforesaid, in and to the same, for the purpose of securing to Henry D. RICHARDSON, of New Orleans, as executor of the estate of Wm. PROVAN, of Iberville Parish, La., the sum of \$20,000.00 in which amount the said company was indebted to him by their promissory note, dated September 26, 1840, drawn to his order and endorsed by said company and payable one year after date; and whereas said Samuel MORGAN, trustee as aforesaid was fully authorized and empowered by said deed to sell the said property under the direction and upon the condition and terms prescribed by the said Henry D. RICHARDSON, executor as aforesaid, as the bonafide holder of said note, after giving ten days notice by public advertisement in any newspaper published in the City of Mobile, or City of Alabama, provided that sale should not be made within one year from date of said deed of conveyance, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the use and benefit of said H. D. RICHARDSON, to satisfy whatever sum may be due him, that by virtue of said deed of trust and at the request and under the direction of said H. D. RICHARDSON, and after having given ten days notice of the time, place and terms of sale in several newspapers published in the City of Mobile, did, October 23rd, at the City of Alabama, aforesaid, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, the said above mentioned lots of ground, together with all the rights and privileges of the said City Company of Alabama, derived under the charter thereof aforesaid, in and to the same, at which sale, Victor BURTHE was the highest and best bidder for \$3,000.00.

-pp 60-61.

----- To be continued --

EDWARD BRODBECK

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County".

Edward BRODBECK, merchant and fruit grower of Point Clear, Baldwin county, and junior partner in the firm of Charles F. ZUNDEL & Co., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1853--son of Christian and Barbara (DERR) BRODBECK. The father was a butcher of considerable wealth, who came to America in 1873 with his family, landing at New Orleans, whence he moved directly to Point Clear, where he bade farewell to earth in 1891 at the ripe age of eighty-one years. His wife was also a native of Baden, was married in her nineteenth year, and became the mother of twelve children, of whom six still survive (at this writing). Early in life she united with the Lutheran church, and faithfully lived according to its tenets, until her death in 1866, in her fifty-third year. Edward BRODBECK attended school in his native land until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a tailor. Shortly after his arrival at Point Clear he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles F. ZUNDEL, for the purpose of trading and of fruit and vegetable growing, under the firm name of Charles F. ZUNDEL & Co., carrying a stock of goods valued at \$3,000 to \$5,000 and doing an average business of \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum.

The marriage of Mr. BRODBECK took place in 1875 to Miss Rosina JENNE, daughter of Jacob M. JENNE. This lady was born in Baden in 1852, was married at the age of twenty-three, and has borne her husband four children, viz.: Edward C. born 1876, Emil born 1878 and died 1881, Arnold M. born 1881, Carolina R. born 1883. Mrs. BRODBECK and family were members of the Lutheran church, and the children were educated highly. Messrs. Charles F. ZUNDEL & Co. owned in their own right between one and two thousand acres of land and a number of tenant

houses; they owned their large store buildings, with their residences adjoining, and surrounding grounds were laid out in convenient and picturesque fruit and vegetable plats. Mr. BRODBECK turned much of his attention to horticulture and had his gardens planted with all kinds of fruits and nuts, including the orange, 200 pear trees, 75 pecan trees, and grapes of all varieties as well as figs. He raised Irish and sweet potatoes and (kehager) cabbage, and all garden vegetables. He was also a lumber and wood dealer, and had a schooner that transported all freights from Mobile and elsewhere to the wharf near the store. He farmed on a small scale and had his land well fenced and enriched by proper cultivation and fertilization. He was a stanch (sic) business man, a democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. He raised his cabbage in the winter and harvested it in January, then a crop of Irish potatoes and two crops of hay off the same ground in one season.

Charles F. ZUNDEL--senior member of the firm of ZUNDEL & BRODBECK, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1824, the son of Jacob and Kathlene (SCHIEFFELIN) ZUNDEL. Jacob ZUNDEL was principal of a public school in his native land for many years, was a member of a Protestant church, and died in 1855. Charles F. ZUNDEL had good school advantages, of which he fully availed himself, and while still young learned the baker's trade. At the age of twenty-eight years he sailed for America and landed at New Orleans, whence he went to Mobile until 1866, when he moved to Baldwin county and engaged in merchandising in partnership with George KAPAHN. They carried a large and varied stock and were so successful that they opened a branch store on the west prong of Fish river, later known as Marlow postoffice. A dissolution of the copartnership eventually resulted. Mr. ZUNDEL then formed a copartnership with Mr. BRODBECK, in which there was abundant success.

The marriage of Mr. ZUNDEL was solemnized in 1870 to Miss Anna M. BRODBECK, a sister of his partner in business. She was born in Baden, Germany, in 1842 and came to America with her parents in 1869, and married at the age of twenty-eight. She has blessed her husband with nine children, born in the following order: Charles F., Ludwig T., Otto E., Ferdinand C., Emil J., Wilhelmina G., Paulina L., Amelia and Cathalina. The family affiliated with the German Lutheran church, and were held in high respect by the community at large. In politics he was a democrat, and an active participant in the late war, joining the forces of the section in which he had cast his lot.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$3.00.

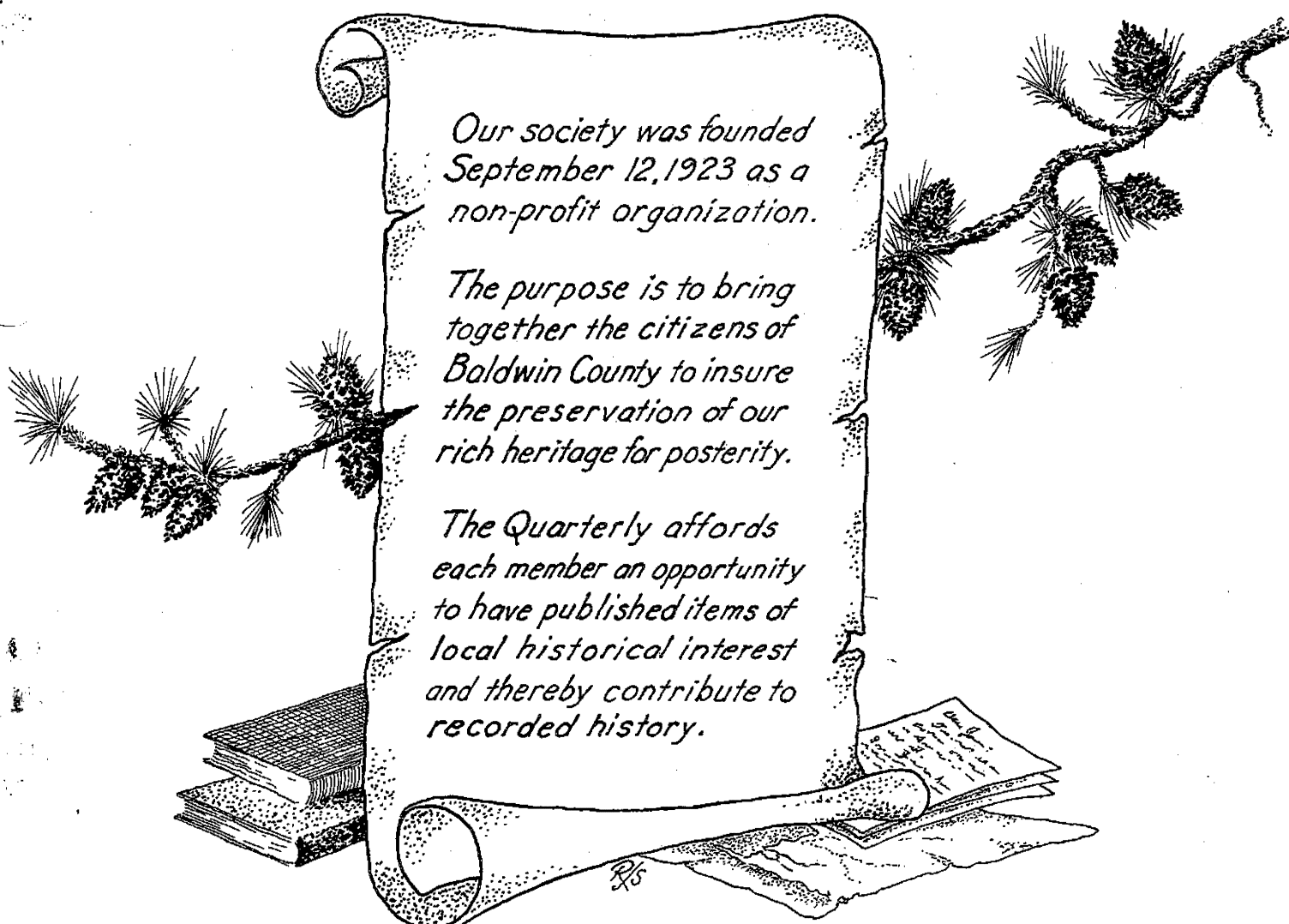
MEETINGS of the Baldwin County Historical Society are held 3rd Sunday of each month - 2:30 p.m. Next three will be: Oct. 17, 1976 at home of Frank LARAWAY. Nov. 21, 1976 at Stockton Presbyterian Church, Stockton. Dec. 19, 1976 at Colonial Inn, Fairhope.
Note that residence of Mr. Laraway is on Fish River, Hwy 48, 6 miles East of Fairhope on Fairhope Ave.

The Quarterly

VOLUME IV

No. 2

JANUARY 1977



*Our society was founded
September 12, 1923 as a
non-profit organization.*

*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

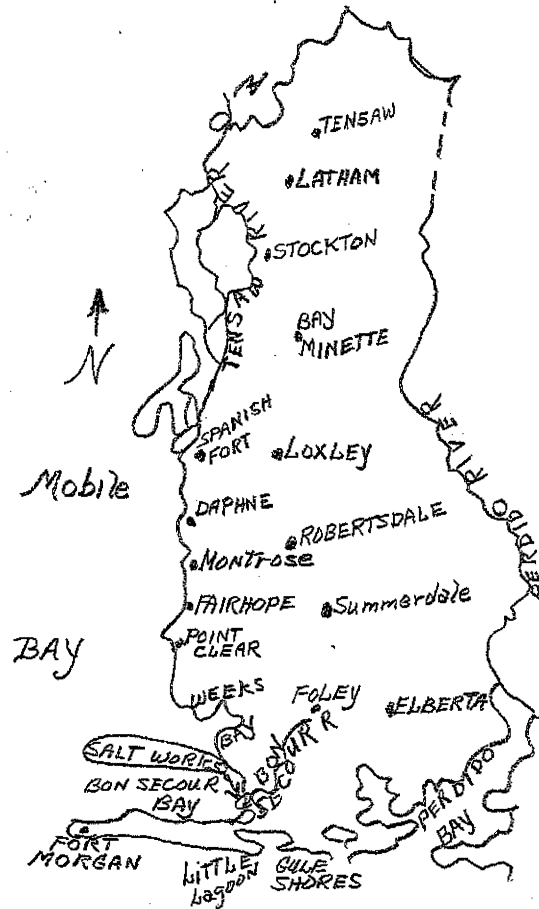
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. Frank Laraway, President
Silverhill, Alabama 36576

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 2

JANUARY 1977

The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each -- special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. Frank Laraway, Route 1, Box 153, Silverhill, Alabama 36576, or to such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

-Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
 c/o Mr. Frank Laraway
 Silverhill, Alabama 36576
 1976 - 1977

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME IV

January 1977

NUMBER 2

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TODAY'S TASKS, TOMORROW'S DREAMS

There is an adage: "Keep your fingers on the near things, and your eyes on the far things." This is a poetic way of saying: "Give your immediate attention to the task for today, but do not overlook the dreams for tomorrow."

There are people who become too absorbed in today. They forget that change is the law of life. As they blindly concentrate on today, they let yesterday overtake them. Then, in their bewilderment, they lose themselves among others who also failed because they had no time for progress.

There are other people who become too absorbed in tomorrow. They have their eyes on the far things, all right, but they do not have their hands on anything. Continuously looking to the future, they ignore the necessity of today. They keep on building cathedrals with their imagination when they should start building houses with their hands. For them it is always tomorrow; it is never today.

In every field success demands that you keep your eyes and your mind open to what the future may bring, and that you work hard today with what the present provides.

--Catholic Quote.

LAND GRANT

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE, through courtesy of Mrs. Mattie CUMBIA.
Cont'd from Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 26 -- and concluded in this issue.

UNITED STATES TO BARON DE FERIET.

Probate, Baldwin County: Petition to sell lands of Victor BURTHE for distribution among heirs. Filed for record February 12, 1870. Recorded, Minute Book C-4, pages 366-367, Estate File #52. Estate of Victor BURTHE, deceased.

To the Honorable William H. GASQUE, Judge of the Probate Court of Baldwin County.

The petition of Emanuel BURTHE aged thirty-two years, F. George BURTHE aged twenty-eight years, Andre BURTHE aged twenty-four years and Margueritte BURTHE wife of R. O. BUTLER who also joins her as a party to this proceeding, respectfully shows unto your Honor; that they are, with the exception of the said R. O. BUTLER, the children of the late Victor BURTHE, deceased, by his wife Estelle MILLAUDON, deceased.

The said Victor BURTHE died intestate seized in fee simple or otherwise well entitled to the lands hereinafter described and your petitioners Emmanuel, F. George, Andre and Margueritte are his heirs and as such are respectively seized in fee simple or otherwise well entitled to the following undivided parts of or interests in said lands, viz: Emmanuel BURTHE an undivided one fourth part of said lands, F. George BURTHE, an undivided one fourth part of said lands, Andre BURTHE, an undivided one fourth part of said lands, Margueritte BURTHE, wife of R. O. BUTLER, an undivided one fourth part of said lands. p.62

Your petitioners reside in the State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans, and they desire a sale of said lands for distribution among your petitioners according to their respective interests therein as already set forth in detail and they show unto your Honor that said lands cannot be equitably partitioned or divided without a sale thereof and that it is to the interest of all of your petitioners that said lands be sold for the purpose of partition and division and your petitioners allege that said lands cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the owners thereof, without a sale thereof.

The following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to and which it is desired to have sold under this proceeding viz: All and singular the lots, pieces or parcels of ground situate lying and being in the City of Alabama belonging heretofore or in anywise appertaining to the City Company of Alabama and which were not sold prior to the 23 day of October in the year of our Lord 1841 amounting to nine thousand six hundred and fifty lots of ground, more or less, according to the map or plan of the said City of Alabama annexed to a certain conveyance made by Samuel MORGAN, Trustee, to Victor BURTHE on the 23rd day of October, 1841 and recorded in Book E pages 10, 11 and 12 of the records of conveyances of Baldwin County. The following described lots or parcels of ground amongst others sold by said City Company of Alabama prior to the said 23 day of October, A.D. 1841 being excepted from and not included in said conveyance, to-wit: Twenty squares of ground numbered from one hundred and eighty four to Two hundred and three, both included, and each of said squares containing twelve lots of ground, also square numbered 206, 210, 212, 213, 214, 300, 309, 310, 426. Each containing twelve lots. Six lots from number one to number six inclusive, in square number 204. Eight lots number 5 to number 12, inclusive, in square numbered 205. Ten lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 in square 207. Lots 1 and 2 in square 208 and Lots 1 and 2 in square 427, making altogether three hundred and seventy-six lots (376) numbered agreeably to the said plan annexed to said deed which are not included in the premises conveyed by said deed. (and other lands).

Also the following land in the County of Baldwin, State of Alabama, conveyed to Victor BURTHE by Wm. DeForrest HOLLEY on 17th May 1837 by deed recorded in Book D pages 263 and 264 of the records of conveyances of said County, viz: the following lands. In township six south, Range two East, viz: in Section eight, the East half of the Southwest quarter; West half of Northwest quarter; East half of Northwest quarter; West half of Southwest quarter, and the fractional section seven. (and other lands).

Wherefore your petitioners pray that your Honor will appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and that notice issue to all the parties of the time and place set for the hearing of this petition as is by law required and that upon such hearing your Honor will decree the said lands to be sold and make and issue such orders as may be necessary to effect the sale thereof and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

R. SMITH,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of February A.D. 1870. p.63,64.

Probate Court Proceedings in the Estate of Victor BURTHE, Dec'd. Probate Court of Baldwin County, February 12th, 1870.

The State of Alabama, Baldwin County. In the matter of the petition or application of Emmanuel BURTHE, et al, for the sale of certain real estate for partition and division.

This day came Emmanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE and Marguritte BURTHE and her husband R. O. BUTLER, who joins her in this proceeding and filed their application in writing and under oath setting forth among other matters, that they reside in the State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans, and that they are joint owners of certain real estate situated in this county which is more particularly described in said application, that said lands cannot be equitably partitioned or divided without a sale of the same and that it is to the interest of all the parties that said lands be sold for the purpose of partition and division, and praying this court to decree the said property to be sold and to make and issue all such orders as may be necessary to effect the sale thereof for such purpose. Whereupon it is ordered that the twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1870, be appointed a day for the hearing of said application and that notice of the same be also given by publication to all the parties, it appearing from said application that they all reside out of the State of Alabama. Said publication to be made weekly, until said day of hearing in the Mobile Daily Republican, that being the paper designated according to law for such publications, there being no paper published in this county and that being the paper published nearest to the court house of the county and in an adjoining county, to-wit the county of Mobile, and further that a newspaper containing such notice, with black lines drawn around the notice be sent by mail postpaid to each of the parties.

This 12th Feby. 1870. W. H. GASQUE, Judge of Probate. p.65.

Probate Court Proceedings in the Estate of Victor BURTHE, Dec'd. Probate Court, State of Alabama, Baldwin County.

To Frank McCOY, Stephen CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, Greetings:

Whereas by a decree of the Judge of said Court, rendered on the 23rd day of May 1870, you were appointed by said Judge Commissioners to sell the following described real estate, situated in this County, to-wit: All and singular the lots, pieces or parcels of ground situate, lying and being in the City of Alabama, belonging heretofore or in anywise appertaining to the City Company of Alabama, and which were not sold prior to the 23rd day of October in the year of our Lord 1841, amounting to nine thousand, six hundred and fifty lots of Ground, more or less, according to a map or plan of the said City of Alabama,

annexed to a certain conveyance made by Samuel MORGAN, Trustee, to Victor BURTHE, on the 23rd day of October, 1841 and recorded in Book E, pages 10, 11 and 12, of the records of conveyances of Baldwin County, the following described lots or parcels of ground amongst others sold by said City Company of Alabama, prior to the said 23rd day of October, A.D. 1841 being excepted from, and not included in said conveyance, to-wit: Twenty squares of ground numbered from one hundred and eighty four to two Hundred and three, both included and each of said squares containing twelve lots of ground, also squares numbered 206, 210, 212, 213, 214, 300, 309, 310, 421, each containing twelve lots, six lots from number one to number six, inclusive, and square 204 eight lots number 5 to 12 inclusive, in square 205, ten lots, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in square 207, lots 1 and 2, in square 208 and lots 1 and 2 in square 427 making altogether 376 lots numbered agreeably to the said plan annexed to said deed, which are not included in the premises conveyed by said deed.

Also the following land in the County of Baldwin, State of Alabama, conveyed to Victor BURTHE, by Wm. DeForest HOLLY on the 17th May, 1837, by deed recorded in Book D, pages 263 and 264 of the records of conveyances of said County. The following lands, in Township six South, Range two East, viz: in Section eight the East half of the Southwest quarter, West half of the Northwest quarter, and the East half of the Northwest quarter, West half of the Southwest quarter, and the fractional section seven, (And other lands).

Which property is held and owned jointly equally and in common by Emmanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE and Margueritte BURTHE, wife of R. O. BUTLER, to be divided between them equally, viz: Emmanuel BURTHE, one fourth, F. George BURTHE, one fourth, Andre BURTHE, one fourth, and Marguerette BURTHE, wife of R. O. BUTLER, one fourth. p.66

Now, therefore, you are hereby directed in pursuance of said decree, and the statute in such case made and provided, to sell the above real property, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, in front of the Court house of this county, for the purpose of making an equitable division between the said Joint owners, after first giving at least thirty days notice of the time, place and terms of sale, together with a description of said property by advertisement to be inserted in the Mobile Daily Republican, that being the paper designated by law for such advertisements, and you are hereby further directed to make return to, said court, in writing and under oath, of your proceedings in this behalf within sixty days after said sale. You are further directed to retain the proceeds of said sale until such sale shall be duly confirmed, and until the further order of court.

Witness, William H. GASQUE, Judge of said Court, at office this 27th day of May 1870. W.H.GASQUE, Judge. Probate record C-4, pages 394-396. p.67.

Probate Court Proceedings in the Estate of Victor BURTHE, Dec'd. Probate Court. State of Alabama, Baldwin County. To the Hon. W. H. GASQUE, Judge of said Court.

The undersigned, the commissioners, heretofore appointed by your Honor, to sell certain real property, which is particularly set forth and described in the commission, which was issued and addressed to the undersigned by your Honor on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1870 and which commission is hereby annexed and referred to as a part of this report: Respectfully report, and represent unto your Honor, that in pursuance of, and in strict accordance with the directions

of said commission; and the statute in such cases made and provided, they did on the 5th day of September A.D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M. sell at public auction, in front of the Court House of this County, that property described in said commission as "Lots No. 3 and 4 in Alabama City, to Harry PILLANS, who was the highest and best bidder for said lots, for the sum of forty-six dollars: All the rest of said property described in said commission was sold to L. A. BURTHE, who was the highest and best bidder for the same, for the sum of One Thousand, one hundred and fourteen 83/100 dollars, the respective amounts being the particular description of said sale the statement of the auctioneer is hereto annexed and referred to as a part of this report; that said sale was in all respects fairly made, conducted and concluded; the said property sold for an amount equal to its value; and that said PILLANS and said BURTHE have complied with the terms of said sale by the payment to the undersigned of the whole of said purchase money, in cash, which money being the proceeds of said sale, is held in the hands of the undersigned, as directed by said commission, for the purpose of being distributed among the parties interested who are named in said commission, according to law and the orders of the court.

And said Commissioners having fully complied with the directions of said commission, beg leave to submit the foregoing, to the Judgment and further order of your Honor, as the report of their action in the premises. The undersigned pray that they may have a reasonable allowance made to them for their services in the premises, and that they may be ordered to divide said funds according to law. Hannis TAYLOR, H. AUSTELL, F. F. McCOY, Commissioners.

Signed and sworn to by each of these commissioners this 5th day of Sept. 1870. W. H. GASQUE, Probate Judge.
Recorded Probate Record Book C-4, Pages 396-399.

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Victor BURTHE, deceased, Estate of; Baldwin County, Alabama.
Minute Book C-4, Page 396; September 19, 1870:

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE. In the matter of the petition of Emanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE and Marguritte BURTHE, wife of R. O. BUTLER, for sale of certain real property for division.

Report of sale having been made and examined, it is ordered by the court that the same be in all things approved, ratified and confirmed. --- p.69.

Transfers of Title - The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans.

Heirs of Victor BURTHE, deceased, by Commissioners, to L. A. BURTHE.
Commissioner's Deed, dated Sept. 5, 1872 and acknowledged September 5, 1872 before J Probate Baldwin Co., Ala.
Filed for Record September 14, 1872 and Recorded in Book No. J, Page 51-52, indexed. Consideration paid: \$1114.83. No witness.

Description of property conveyed: Whereas by a decree of the Hon. Probate Court of said County, rendered on the 23rd day of May 1870, Frank McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriusco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, were appointed by the Judge of said Court, Commissioners, to sell certain real estate, situated in said County, belonging to Emmanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE and Margueritte BURTHE, heirs of Victor BURTHE dec. and whereas in pursuance of said decree, a Commission issued from said Court, to said Commissioners, on the 27th day of May 1870, directing them, in pursuance of said decree, to sell said real estate, particularly described in said commission, at public auction, to the highest bidder for Cash, in front of the Court House of said County, for the purpose of equal division, between the said heirs of Victor BURTHE dec, - Therefore

said Commissioners, in pursuance of said Commission, after having made due publication, did sell said real estate on the 5th day of September 1870, at public auction, in front of the Court House of said County, for Cash, and at said sale L. A. BURTHE became the highest and best bidder, for all of said land described in said commission, except Lots No 3 & 4 in Alabama City; Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that we, Frank McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR, Commissioners, for and in Consideration of the sum of One Thousand one hundred and fourteen, 83/100 dollars, to us in hand paid by L. A. BURTHE, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said L. A. BURTHE, all the right, title, interest and estate of Emmanuel BURTHE, F. George BURTHE, Andre BURTHE, and Margueritte BURTHE, in and to the following described land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Baldwin, towit;

And also the following land in the County of Baldwin, conveyed to Victor BURTHE by Wm De Forest HOLLY, on the 17th May 1837, by Deed recorded in Book D, pages 263 and 264 of the records of conveyance of said County, in Township Six, South Range, Two East, viz; in Section Eight, the East half of the South west quarter, West half of the North west quarter, and the East, half of the North west quarter, west half of the South west quarter, and the fractional Section Seven, - - -

To have and to hold, the Said land, hereinbefore described, unto him the said L. A. BURTHE his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereof we the commissioners aforesaid, have hereunto set subscribed our names on this 5th day of September A.D. 1872. (Signed) F. J. McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL, Hannis TAYLOR, Commissioners. p.70-71.

Transfers of Title, The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans.

Laurent Andre BURTHE to Edmond BURTHE.

Warranty Deed dated December 11, 1872 and acknowledged Dec. 11, 1872 before Comr. of Deeds of Ala., New Orleans La.

Filed for Record Dec. 12, 1872 and recorded in Blk No. J, pp 624-625, properly indexed. Consideration of \$800.00 paid. Witness: Henry CHIAPELLA and T. H. KENNEDY.

Description of Property Conveyed: All the Real Estate of which I am seized or possess & lying and being situated in the County of Baldwin, State of Alabama, & more particularly described hereafter - which said Real Estate was acquired by me by Deed of sale from F. J. McCOY, Stephens CROOM, Huriosco AUSTILL and Hannis TAYLOR Commissioners appointed under a decree of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, State of Alabama, dated May 23rd 1870 in the matter of the succession of Victor BURTHE - which said Deed was executed on the 5th September 1872 in pursuance of the adjudication made to me the said Laurent Andre BURTHE at public auction on the 5th September 1870 & which said was recorded Sept 17th 1872 at pages 51 & 52 of the Records of Baldwin County - Book J all of which said real Estate lies in Baldwin County, Alabama in Township Six South Range Two East in Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 & 20, & comprises the New Alabama City tract,

And I the said Laurent Andre BURTHE do hereby grant, give, bargain & sell unto the said Edmond BURTHE the following tract of land which was conveyed to my father the late Victor BURTHE by William De Forest HOLLY on the 17th May 1837 by and recorded in Book D p 263 & 264 of records of Baldwin County and which I acquired by Deed of sale from the Commissioners above mentioned on the 5th September 1872; In Section Eight T, 6.S.R.2.E. The North west quarter and the South West quarter containing Three hundred and twenty acres more or less.

Signed: L. A. BURTHE; In Acknowledgment, Laurent A BURTHE. p.72.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - Civil District Court of Orleans Parish, Louisiana in Probate of Estate of Edmond BURTHE.

Filed for Record in Baldwin County, Alabama, Records, August 28, 1882, and recorded in Record Book M, page 537-538.

Letters of Tutorship in the matter of Succession of Edmond BURTHE.

Certificate of Letters of Tutorship of Louisa BURTHE, of New Orleans, La.

Certificate recites: This shall certify that on October 7th, 1880, application for letters of Tutorship was made to the Honorable W. T. HOUSTON, Judge of Civil District Court, of Orleans Parish, La., Division B, by Louisa BURTHE, widow of D. F. Edmond BURTHE. On October 20th, 1880 she was granted letters of tutorship in the matter of Succession of D. F. Edmond BURTHE, and she took oath and complied with all the requirements of the law of the State of Louisiana. October 21, 1880.

(Signed) W. T. HOUSTON, Judge of Civil District Court of Orleans Parish, Div. B.

Certified to by J. T. CLARK, Clerk of the said Court. (Seal)

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Certificate, under seal, of Oscar ARRAYAZ, Secretary of State, Louisiana. Certificate sets out, that J. T. CLARK was Clerk of the Civil District Court of Orleans Parish, La., Div., B, that the seal and signature of the instrument in Book M, page 537, were his, that they were genuine, that they were executed in conformity with the law of the State of Louisiana.

Signed, Oscar ARRAYEZ, Secretary of State of Louisiana,, (Seal).

Filed for Record August 28, 1882. Recorded in Record Book M, p. 538.

p.74

Heirs at Law of Edmund BURTHE, deceased. Affidavit, filed for record June 28, 1902. Recorded in Deed Book 5 NS, page 260.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans:

Before me, William J. FORMENTO, a Notary Public in and for said Parish and State, personally appeared Henry CHIAPELLA and Henry MOLAISSON, who on first being sworn deposes and says that Mrs. Madeline STORY, wife of Sidney STORY; Mrs. Gabrielle SOUCHON, wife of Dr. Marion SOUCHON; Louis S. Edmund BURTHE and Miss Elodie BURTHE are the sole heirs at law of the late Edmund BURTHE and his wife, Mrs. Louise BURTHE, deceased; that said Edmund BURTHE, D. F. Edmund BURTHE and H. C. MILLAUDON as appears in the records of Baldwin County, Alabama, were one and the same person.

(Signed) Henry CHIAPELLA, Henry MOLAISSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of June, 1902.

(Seal) W. J. FORMENTO, Notary Public, Parish of Orleans, La.

p.75

TRANSFER OF TITLE -- Mrs. Gabrielle Burthe SOUCHON, et al., to George H. HOYLE. Statutory Warranty Deed dated June 3, 1902; acknowledged June 10, 1902 before Notary Public Orleans Parish La. Filed for Record June 26, 1902 and recorded in Deed Book 5 NS page 260, for consideration of \$5.00 paid.

Description of Property: All their right, title and interest in and to all that real property in the said County of Baldwin and State of Alabama which was owned by Edmund BURTHE, deceased, as shown by the records of said County.

Signatures: Mrs. Gabrielle Burthe SOUCHON to authorize my wife, Marion SOUCHON, MD; Mrs. Sidney Story, to authorize my wife, Sidney STORY; Miss E BURTHE, Edmond BURTHE.

Body of instrument recites: "between Mrs. Madeline Burthe STORY and Sidney STORY, her husband, Mrs. Gabrielle Burthe SOUCHON and Dr. Marion SOUCHON, her husband; Louis S Edmond BURTHE and Miss Elodie BURTHE"

Acknowledgment recites grantors as: "Mrs. Madeline B. STORY and Sidney STORY, her husband, Mrs. Gabrielle B. SOUCHON and Dr. Marion SOUCHON, her husband; Louis S Edmond BORTHE (sic), unmarried and Miss Elodie BURTHE." p.76

TRANSFER OF TITLE - Henry CHIAPPELLA and Henry MOLAISSON - Affidavit dated June 10th, 1902, before Notary Public, Parish of Orleans. Filed for Record June 28th, 1902. Recorded in Deed Book 5 NS Page 260.

Description of Property - The State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans-

Henry CHIAPPELLA and Henry MOLAISSON of the city of New Orleans, being duly sworn, depose and say that they were well acquainted with Mrs. Louise BURTHE, born BURTHE, late wife of D. F. Edmund BURTHE, deceased, and that she died on March 11th, 1891 leaving as her sole children and heirs; Miss Madeline BURTHE, Miss Elodie BURTHE, Miss Gabrielle BURTHE, Louis S. Edmond BURTHE and Miss Cecile BURTHE; that said Madeline BURTHE is now married to Sidney STORY; that Gabrielle BURTHE is now married to Dr. Marion SOUCHON both of whom reside in the city of New Orleans, that Louis S. Edmond BURTHE and Miss Elodie BURTHE are unmarried and that Miss Cecile BURTHE died unmarried and intestate on Sept. 13th, 1900 in the city of New Orleans, leaving as her sole heirs her four brothers and sisters above named.

- Henry CHIAPPELLA, Henry MOLAISSON.

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Deed Book 27NS, Page 406. State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans:-

Before me, William V. SEEBER a Notary Public in and for said Parish and State, personally appeared Marion SOUCHON, who, being by me first duly sworn, saith that he knew Edmund BURTHE, deceased, and also his wife, Louise BURTHE; that the said Edmund BURTHE left him surviving, as his sole heirs, his children, as follows.

Madeline BURTHE, who afterwards married Sidney STORY; Elodie BURTHE; Gabrielle BURTHE, who afterwards married Dr. Marion SOUCHON; Louis S. Edmund BURTHE and Cecile BURTHE; that the said Cecile BURTHE died unmarried and intestate on September 13, 1900, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, leaving as her sole heirs her above named brothers and sisters.

(Signed) Marion SOUCHON, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1918.

Witness my hand and official seal. (Seal)

Signed) W. V. SEEBER, Notary Public, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.

Filed for record September 16th 1918 at 9 A.M.,

Recorded September 17th 1918. Jas. M. VOLTZ, Judge of Probate.

It is properly indexed.

p.78

Evie D. HOYLE, wife of George H. HOYLE to George H. HOYLE.

Power of Attorney, dated August 16, 1909; acknowledged August 16, 1909, before NP Baldwin Co Ala., (S). Grantor is married. Filed for Record August 24, 1909; and recorded in Deed Book 14 NS, Page 543. Properly indexed. No consideration.

Recites:- I, Evie D. HOYLE, wife of George H. HOYLE, of said State and County, have this day constituted and appointed, and by these presents - constitute and appoint said George H. HOYLE, my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to lease mortgage, sell and convey any and all real estate, or interest therein, situated in Baldwin County, Alabama, which may be now, or hereafter owned by him, giving and granting to my said attorney, full power and authority to do all acts, necessary and proper to be done in and about the premises. p.79

ABSTRACTER'S NOTE: A careful search of the Indexes of the Probate Records shows no conveyance unto Margaret NOLES to any of the lands described in the caption to this abstract. - - - - - p.80

TRANSFER OF TITLE- Margaret NOLES to James M. WITHERS and Alexander McKINSTRY. -- Warranty Deed dated February 17, 1859; acknowledged Feb 24, 1859 (Probated), before Notary Public, Mobile Co., Ala.

Filed for Record Feb. 28, 1859 and recorded in Deed Book G Page 496. All Signors names in body of conveyance. Consideration of \$500.00 paid. Two witnesses.

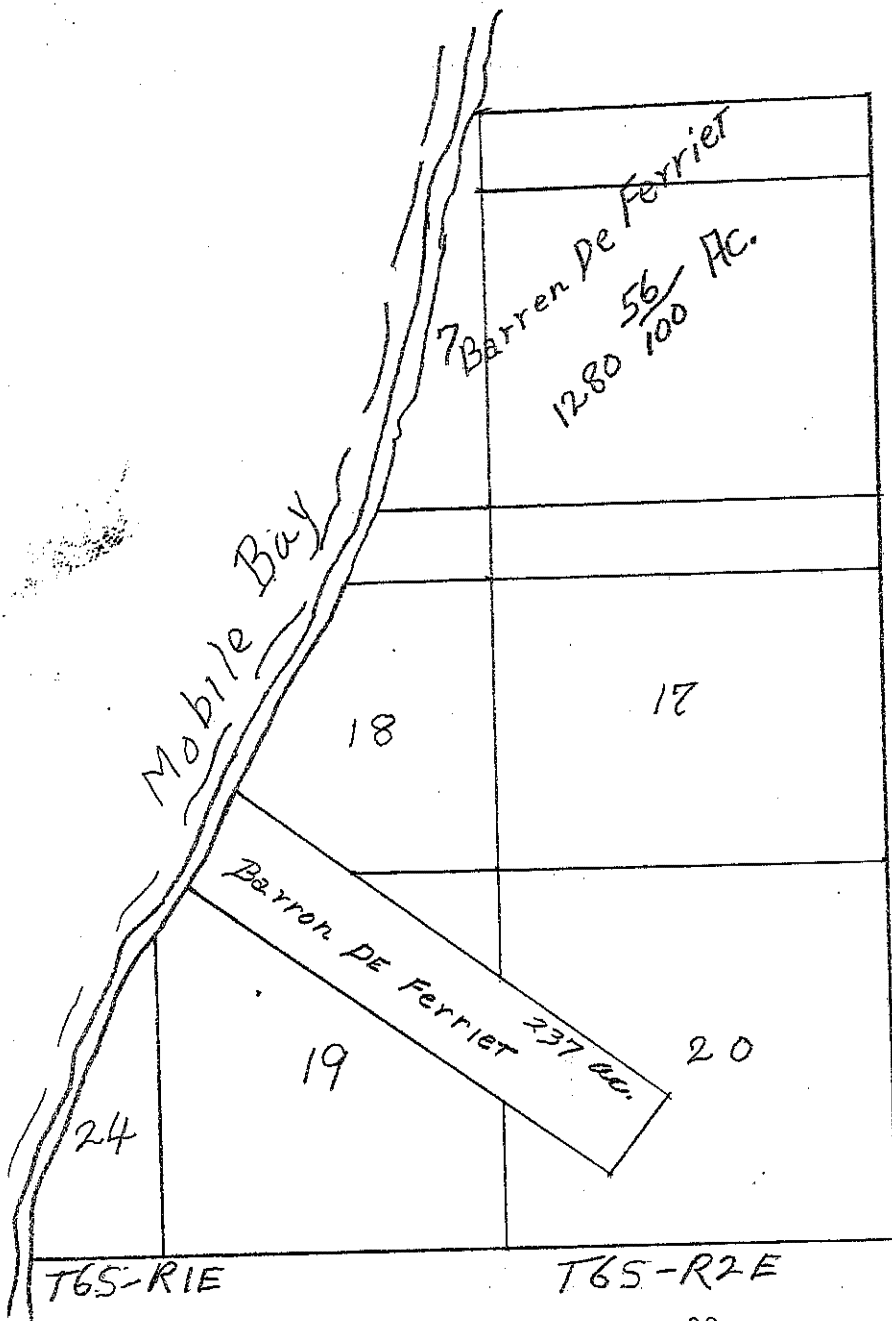
Description of the Property: - The Old DeFerriet claim situated on East shore of Mobile Bay, Baldwin County, as is set forth in the plat hereto attached and marked (A);

the said tract containing according to the survey set forth in this plat 237 acres, and running diagonally through Secs. 18, 19, & 20, in Tp 6 S. R 2 E of the lands in the St Stephens Land District.

(again recorded July 4th, 1868 Book I page 126).

Grantor signs instrument with mark.

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TRANSFER OF TITLE- Alex McKINSTRY & V. T. McKINSTRY; J. M. WITHERS and R. E. WITHERS to VASS, FOSDICK & Co.

Warranty Deed dated June 9, 1868 and acknowledged June 19, 1868, before Probate Judge, Mobile Co., Ala.

Filed for record June 19, 1868 and recorded in Deed Book I page 127. Consideration of \$500.00 paid. No witnesses.

Description of Property:- Same description as preceding item - 237 acres.

Note: Body of instrument recites "Alexander McKINSTRY" "Virginia T. McKINSTRY" "Jones M WITHERS", Rebecca E WITHERS".

p. 82

Douglas VASS, S. U. FOSDICK, & Thos. HARRISON, Composing the firm of VASS, FOSDICK & Co., to Marshall J. SMITH & Co.

Warranty Deed dated December 22, 1870, acknowledged December 22, 1870 before H. AUSTILL NP Mobile Co Ala.

Filed for record March 12, 1871, and recorded in Record Book "I" page 503 and indexed. Consideration of \$500.00 paid. Witness: H. M. FRIEND.

Conveys:- All and singular that certain piece or parcel of land lying on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County and running diagonally through Sections 18, 19 & 20, in Township Six, South, Range Two East, in the St. Stephens Land District, containing in all Two hundred and thirty seven acres, more or less, for a more particular description see plat annexed to deed from Margaret NOLES to McKINSTRY and WITHERS recorded in Book G of deeds page 496.

Signed:- Douglas VASS; Thos. L. HARRISON; S. U. FOSDICK.

p. 83

Thomas A. ARCHER acting in his capacity of Liquidator of the late firm of MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co. to N. T. GOODING.

Warranty Deed dated May 19, 1875, before Comm'r of Deeds for Ala., in New Orleans, La., (S). Properly indexed.

Filed for record May 27, 1875 and recorded in Record Book K pages 211-212. Consideration of \$400.00 paid. Witness: Andrew HERO Jr., P. A. CONANDGE.

Conveys:- (see above conveyance).

Signed:- Thomas A ARCHER, Liquidator. Marshall J. SMITH & Co. in Liquidation.

p. 84

N. T. GOODING and Harriet K. GOODING, his wife, to Albert A VOSS & Peter HAWES.

Warranty Deed dated May 13, 1875; acknowledged May 31, 1875, by N. T. GOODING before J Peace Baldwin Co Ala. Grantors are married. Separate acknowledgment of wife, June 5, 1875, before J Probate Craven Co _____(S).

Filed for Record June 24, 1875 and recorded in Record Book K, pages 236-237; properly indexed. No witnesses. Consideration of \$500.00 paid.

Conveys:- All and singular that certain piece or parcel of land ... (see above conveyance). ... Except from the above mentioned piece or parcel of land sold by HUGHES & Co to the following parties, viz: Two acres to Solomon GRIST, as recorded in Book I, page 669, Three acres to Joseph FEMINEAR as recorded in Book J, page 671, and Two Acres to John BRYAN, (NONE OF THE EXCEPTIONS COVER ANY PART OF THE LAND DESCRIBED IN THE CAPTION OF THIS ABSTRACT).

p. 85

What good is like to this: To do worthy the right, and to write worthy the reading and the world's delight?

-- Samuel DANIEL.

Albert A. VOSS, and Louisa, his wife, Peter HAWES and Ellen, his wife to William H. A. VOSS.

Warranty Deed dated October 18, 1877; acknowledged October 18 and October 19, 1877 before NP Mobile Co., Ala. Grantors are married--no separate acknowledgment of wife.

Filed for record November 19, 1877 and recorded in Record Book K, pages 576-578; properly indexed; all signers in body of conveyance. Consideration of \$3,000.00, paid. No witnesses.

Conveys:-- Property in Mobile County, and Also all the Real Estate owned by the said A. A. VOSS and Peter HAWES as Co-partners, situate in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, Alabama, not especially above described and enumerated.

Signed:- A. A. VOSS; Louisa VOSS; Peter HAWES- by F. A. STOUTZ his attorney in fact; Ellen HAWES.

p. 86

William H. A. VOSS, Elijah S. TAYLOR and John O'SULLIVAN to J. G. THOMAS.

Warranty Deed dated January 12, 1878; and acknowledged January 19, 1878, before NP, Mobile Co., Ala.

Filed for Record March 18, 1878; Recorded in Record Book K, pages 620-621, properly indexed. Consideration of \$150.00 Paid. No witnesses.

Conveys:-- That certain piece or parcel of land lying on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County, State of Alabama, and running diagonally through Sections 18, 19, & 20, in Township Six South Range Two East, in the St Stephens Land District containing in all Two hundred and thirty Seven acres, more or less, For a more particular description see plat annexed to a deed from Margaret NOLES to to (sic) McKINSTRY and WITHERS, recorded in Book, G, of Deeds page 496, Except from the above mentioned piece or parcel of land, Seven acres, sold by HUGHES & Co, to the following parties, viz; Two acres to Solomon GRIST, as recorded in Book I, page 669; Three Acres to Joseph FEMINEAR, as recorded in Book J, page 671, and Two acres to John BRYAN, (None of the Exceptions cover any part of the land described in the caption to this abstract).

Signed;- W. H. A. VOSS by his atty in fact A. A. VOSS;
E. S. TAYLOR; and J. O'SULLIVAN.

In acknowledgment:- A. A. VOSS atty in fact W. H. A. VOSS; E. S. TAYLOR; and J. O'SULLIVAN.

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TRANSFERS OF TITLE: J. Grey THOMAS and his wife Hattie THOMAS, to Jane STANLEY.

Quit Claim Deed, conveyed July 25, 1885; and acknowledged July 27, 1885, before J. Peace Mobile Co., Ala. Grantor is married; no separate acknowledgment of wife.

Filed for Record August 4, 1885, and recorded in Record Book "O" page 7-8; properly indexed. Consideration of \$75.00 paid. No witnesses.

Description: Quit Claim Deed. Recites: " that piece or parcel of land lying near Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County, State of Alabama, and described as follows, viz- Commencing in the North Line of the FERRIET Tract of land, Running on the North line of STANLEY's Lane S57° E 30.00/100 Chains to a Post on the West Side of the Big Head hollow - Thence down the same S 33° W 10.00/100, being at right angles to a Post, Thence N 57° - to a Post, near said Lane, thence N 33° E, just in front of STANLEY's fence 10 Chains to the beginning, Containing thirty (30) acres more or less, Said lands are a part of FERRIET Claim, purchased by J. Grey THOMAS of VOSS, TAYLOR & Co, Township Six South Range 2 East."

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TRANSFERS OF TITLE:-- Jane STANLEY, a widow, to Valina KIRKMAN and Herbert KIRKMAN.

Statutory (sic) Warranty Deed dated May 5, 1906; acknowledged May 9, 1906 before NP Baldwin Co., Ala., (S). Grantor is Single.

Filed for Record January 9, 1925; 1 PM and recorded in Deed Book 36 NS, page 40-41, properly indexed. Consideration of \$1.00 and other consideration, paid. Witness: E. F. HOUSTON, Geo H. HOYLE.

Description of property Conveyed:-- Recites, in part: All that real property in Baldwin County, Alabama, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the north line of the Spanish Grant, Section Eighteen, Township Six South, of Range Two East, 21.67½ chains North, 57° West from the intersection of said north line with the section line dividing Sections Nineteen and Twenty: Running thence South, 57° East, Thirty chains to a stake; thence South 33° West, Five chains to a stake; thence North, 57° West, Thirty chains to a stake; thence North, 33° East, Five chains to the place of beginning, containing Fifteen acres. The same being the Northerly half of that thirty acre tract of land purchased by the Grantor herein from James G. THOMAS by deed dated August 4th., 1885, and recorded in Book "O" pp 7 & 8 of the records of Baldwin County, Alabama.

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Herbert M. KIRKMAN and Evelyn KIRKMAN, his wife, to Vilina KIRKMAN.

Warranty Deed dated October 31, 1935; acknowledged Oct. 31, 1935 before NP Cook Co., Ill., (S), Com. Ex. May 5, 1937. Grantor is married; separate acknowledgment of wife, before NP Cook Co., Ill., (S), Com. Ex. May 5, 1937.

Filed for Record January 13, 1936; 8SM and recorded in Deed Book 58NS, pages 413-414, properly conveyed and indexed. Consideration of \$150.00 paid. Witness: Marie WILLIANSON (sic).

Description of property conveyed:-- the following described lands situated in Baldwin County, Alabama, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the north line of the Spanish Grant, section 18, T 6 S, R 2 E, 21.67½ chains N, 57° W from intersection of said north line with the section line dividing Sections 19 & 20: Running thence S, 57° E, 30 chains to a stake; thence S 33° W, 5 chains to a stake; thence N, 57° W, 30 chains to a stake; thence N 33° E, 5 chains to the place of beginning, containing 15 acres. The same being the Northerly half of that thirty acres of land purchased by the grantor herein from James G. THOMAS, by deed dtd Aug. 4, 1885, recorded in Book "O" pp 7&8 of the records of Baldwin County, Alabama.

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TRANSFER OF TITLE: Vilina KIRKMAN, a single woman, to Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, his wife. Warranty Deed dtd Sept. 19, 1942 & acknowledged before NP Baldwin Co. Ala., (S), Com. Ex. 2/17/1943. Filed for Record Nov. 4, 1942, 1 P.M. and recorded in Deed Book 78NS pp 285-286. Consideration of \$10.00 paid. No witness.

Recites:- State of Alabama, County of Baldwin, Warranty Deed:-- Know all men by these presents, that for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars, to me in hand paid by Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, his wife, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I, Vilina KIRKMAN, a single woman, do grant... unto Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, the following described lands situated in Baldwin Co., Ala. to-wit:

From the SE corner of Fl S 18, T 6 S R 2 E according to the U.S. Photolithographic Map approved May 19, 1845, thence run S 1499 feet to the N line of S 18, Barron De FERRIET Grant, for a point of beginning; thence S 58° 45' W 339.3 ft; thence N 363.5 ft to point of beginning. Lot contains 5 acres, more or less, and is in S 18, Barron De FERRIET Grant, Fl T 6 S R 2 E, also conveying all improvements ... To have and to hold to Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, their heirs ...

And I do covenant with said Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS that I am seized in fee of above described premises; that I have right to sell & convey ... Witness my hand & seal this 19 day of Sept. A.D. 1942. /S/ Vilina KIRKMAN L.S.

--This conveyance acknowledged before G. E. PERKINS, a Notary Public, within and for said County, in said State ... under hand and seal 19 September A.D. 1942. /S/ G. E. PERKINS, NP Baldwin County, Alabama. Comm. expires: Feb. 17, 1943.

TRANSFER OF TITLE:- Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, husband and wife, to John Busey FLEMING.

Warranty deed dated September 30, 1942; acknowledged September 30, 1942, before J Peace Mobile Co., Ala.(S). Grantor is married; separate acknowledgment of wife, before J Peace Mobile Co., Ala.(S).

Filed for record January 11, 1943 and recorded in Deed Book 79NS page 68 and properly indexed. All signers in body of conveyance. Consideration of \$10.00 paid. No witnesses.

Description of Property-- Warranty Deed. State of Alabama, County of Baldwin.

Know all men by these presents, That for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars, to us in hand paid by John Busey FLEMING, The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, We, Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, husband and wife, do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said John Busey FLEMING, the following described lands situated in Baldwin County, Alabama, to-wit:

From the Southeast corner of Fl.Sec.18,T.6.S.R.2.E., according to the U. S. Photolithographic Map Approved May 19, 1845, thence run South 1499 feet to the North Line of Section 18, Barron De FERRIET Grant, thence run South 58 Deg. 45 Min. East along the North line of aforesaid Barron De FERRIET Grant, 155 feet for a point of beginning; thence South 58 Deg. 45 Min. East 394.5 feet; thence South 33 Deg. West 230 feet; thence North 59 Deg. West 250 feet; thence North 263.5 feet to the point of beginning. Lot contains 2½ acres, more or less, and is in Section 18, Barron De FERRIET Grant, Fl.T.6.S.R.2.E., also conveying all improvements of whatsoever nature on above described tract.

To have and to hold to the said John Busey FLEMING, his heirs or assigns forever.

And we do covenant with the said John Busey FLEMING, that we are seized in fee of the above described premises; that we have the right to sell and convey the same, that the said premises are free from all encumbrances; and that we will and our heirs, executors and administrators shall forever Warrant and Defend the same to the said John Busey FLEMING, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

Witness our hands and seals this 30 day of September, A.D., 1942.

(USIR Stamp \$1.10 can)
(JD-LD-9/30/42)

(Signed) Jack DAVIS L.S.
Lottie DAVIS L.S.

The State of Alabama; County of Mobile:-

I, Florence CARR a Justice of the Peace, within and for said State and County, do hereby certify that Jack DAVIS and Lottie DAVIS, husband and wife, whose names are signed to the foregoing conveyance, and who are known to me acknowledged before me, on this day that being informed of the contents of the said conveyance, they executed the same voluntarily on the day the same bears date,

and I do further certify that on the 30 day of September, A.D., 1942, came before me the within named Lottie DAVIS, Known to me to be the wife of the within named Jack DAVIS, who being examined separate and apart from her husband in reference to her signature to the within conveyance, acknowledged that she signed the same of her own free will and accord, and without fear, constraint or threats on the part of the husband.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and official seal, this 30 day of Septembr, A.D., 1942. (S) Florence CARR, Justice of the Peace, Mobile
(SEAL) County, Alabama. My Commission expires: Jan. 1945.

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ABSTRACTER'S NOTE: There are two affidavits on Record in the Office of the Probate Judge of Baldwin County, Alabama, in Book _____, Page _____, Stating that Valina KIRKMAN and Vilina KIRKMAN are one and the same person and single. And further stating that Herbert M. KIRKMAN and Evelyn KIRKMAN are husband and wife, and all of these parties have been in possession of the property described in the caption of this abstract many years.

(Signed) HARRY H. PARKER.

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STATE AND COUNTY TAXES:-

1941. Tax Assessors Book, Beat 10, Vol. H-0, Page 852, Valena KIRKMAN. Begin at stake on N. line of Spanish Grant Sec. 18-6s-2 21.62 Chs- N.57° W- from the intersection of said N. line with the Sec. line div. Sec 19-20 thence S 57° E. 30 Chs. S. 33° W. 5 Chs N. 57° W. 30 Chs. N 33° E 5 Chs. to begn- 18/10-6-2 15 Ac- Paid.

1942 Tax Assessors Book. Beat 10, Vol. 2, Page 849. Valena KIRKMAN. Same as 1941. Paid.

1943 Tax Assessors Book. Beat 10, Vol. 2, Page _____, Valena KIRKMAN. Same as 1942. Paid

1944 Tax Assessors Book. Beat 10, Vol. 2, Page _____, Jack & Lottie DAVIS #1. From SE Cor of Fl. Sec 18-6s-2E acc'd to the U.S. Photo Map approved May 19, 1845, thence run S 1499 fr. to N line of Sec 18 Baron De FERRIET Grant for Pt. of Beg'n. thence S 58° 45' E 549.5 ft. thence S 33° W 330 ft. thence N 58°45' W 339.3 ft. thence N 363.5 W to pt of beg. Lot contains 5 ac more or less and is in Sec 18 Baron de FERRIET Grant Fl. 6S-2E also conveying all improvements of whatsoever nature on above tract. Paid.

1945 Tax Assessors Book. Beat 10, Vol. 2, Page _____, Jack & Lottie DAVIS #1. Same as 1944.

1946 Tax Assessors Book. Beat 10, Vol. 2, Page _____, Jack & Lottie DAVIS #1. Not due until October, 1946.

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CERTIFICATE:-

I, Harry H. PARKER, Licensed Abstractor of Baldwin County Land Titles, do hereby certify that I have made a careful examination of the indexes to the land records of Baldwin County, Alabama, found in the offices of the Judge of Probate, Tax Assessor and Tax Collector of said County, for Mortgages, Judgments, Liens, Lis Pendens, and for other instruments of writing recorded in said County affecting the title to the lands described in the caption hereof, and find no instruments of record, affecting the titles to the lands in question, except such as are noted in the foregoing pages, numbered 1 to 96 INCLUSIVE, WHICH pages compose a full, true and complete Abstract of Title to the said lands, according to the indexes.

I further certify that no suits pending or judgments rendered out of any court of record, affecting the title to said lands, are disclosed thereby except as herein noted.

I further certify that there are no State and County taxes due, nor any tax sales unredeemed except as herein noted.

I further certify that there are no parts of this property in the corporate limits of any City, Town or Municipality.

Dated at Fairhope, Alabama, on the 14th day of February A.D., 1946 at 4:30 o'clock, p.m.

(Signed) Harry H. PARKER, Licensed Abstractor.

END of U. S. to Baron De FERRIET
Claim No. 91.

ROBERT FARMER

The Story of Alabama, Vol. 1, Marie Bankhead OWEN; Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, c1949.

Robert FARMER, British commandant of Mobile, was born in England in 1718, and died in Mobile in 1778. On October 20th, 1763, he "took possession of Mobile in the name of his Britannic majesty," (GAYARRE). From 1765 until 1767 he is said to have also served as commandant of the Illinois District. On May 16, 1765, M. Aubry wrote from New Orleans to the French government: "the correspondence which I am obliged to have with the English and particularly the governor of Mobile, gives me serious occupation. This governor is an extraordinary man, as he knows that I speak English, he occasionally writes to me in verse. He speaks to me of FRANCIS I and CHARLES V. He compares PONTIAC, an Indian chief, with MITHRIDATES. He says he goes to bed with MONTESQUIEU. When there occur some petty difficulties between the inhabitants of New Orleans and Mobile he quotes to me from Magna Charta, and the laws of Great Britain. It is said the English university sent him to Mobile to get rid of him because he was one of the hottest in the opposition. He pays me handsome compliments, which I duly return him; and upon the whole he is a man of parts, but a dangerous neighbor, against whom it is well to be on one's guard." HAMILTON, "Mobile under five Flags," says, "He superintended everything for the British in these parts, buying lands for public purposes, making contracts and paying troops. Farmer's Island north of the city was owned by him and he was the first resident on the Tensaw Bluff, now called Stockton. In Mobile he lived at the northeast corner of St. Emanuel and Government streets, adjacent to the lands used under the French and also under the British for a royal bakery and other public purposes."

Major FARMER was not wanting in courage, and he often dared to run counter to the opinions of those superior in rank. This resulted in a court martial, which became a cause celebre, lasting from September 1766 to August 1768. The charges were voluminous and the records fill volumes. The result was the acquittal of Major FARMER, greatly to the joy of the people in the British possessions on the Gulf. The Major apparently retired during the trial, but in 1769 he was recommended as governor of West Florida. On August 5, 1778 the celebrated naturalist, William BARTRAM, visited Major FARMER at his home on Tensaw Bluff, and there he inspected his extensive plantations, cultivated by French tenants. The Major was elected as one of the representatives from Mobile and Charlotte County to the West Florida legislature, 1772, but the Mobile members never took their seats. In 1777 he was again chosen, but he died in 1778, the record reciting that another was "elected in the room of Robert FARMER, deceased." On the capture of Mobile by Don GALVEZ, the Spanish governor, many houses were burned, including "the late home of Major FARMER, with valuable papers." (HAMILTON). He was buried in Mobile, but his last resting place is unknown. "His family consisted of his wife Mary and five children, of whom Elizabeth Mary will meet later. Through her marriage with Louis Alexandre de VAUXBERCY, the FARMER blood has survived until the present day." She had a daughter who became the wife of Curtis LEWIS, an early American settler.

A wise father gave his politician son some advice about speaking: "Show up, so they won't hate you. Stand up, so they can hear you. And shut up, so they'll like you."

The coffee's cold, the sherbet droops, the speech drones on and on. Oh, Speaker, heed the ancient rule:

Be bright. Be brief. Be gone.

--Copied.

MONTROSE HISTORICAL DISTRICT
Excerpted from News Releases

Montrose - a quiet village lined with majestic oaks in Baldwin County on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay - chosen in honor of a Scottish duke. It recalls the red clay bluffs known as "Ecor Rouge" and evokes the heritage of early settlers.

A joint effort by the Montrose Garden Club, the Montrose Property Owners Association, and the Baldwin County Historical Society has resulted in the acceptance on June 3, 1976, of the Village of Montrose being added to the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Department of the Interior.

On Sunday, August 15, 1976, the village honored those early settlers and the nation's Bicentennial with an observance on the lawn of "Heritage House", the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. SCOTT on Adams Street.

The following chronology of events is submitted as a review of the history of Montrose Village:

1766: Because of apprehension and uneasiness caused by the Creek Indians on the Eastern Shore, the inhabitants, led by F. POUSETT, a flag maker - urged that a fort be built at Red Cliffs.

1767: Malaria and Yellow Fever, taking their toll at Fort Charlotte (Mobile) prompted Frederick HALDIMAN, in command of English West Florida, to direct Elias DURNFORD, the provisional engineer, "to survey and lay out a healthy place across the bay on the Red Cliffs to accommodate 250 men for rest and recreation."

1769: Dr. J. LORIMER recommended the building of a blockhouse and establishment of a village on "the high bluff between Elias DURNFORD's plantation and the old French village."

1771: British Camp Crofton was completed in April. Also in this year a survey and navigational chart of Mobile Bay was published by the British Admiralty.

1805: Lt. FERRIET bought six or seven arpens (an arpen - about an acre) of land, with house and kitchen, at Crofton from J. B. LORANDING (sic) for \$120... (now under Spanish rule).

1810: Isabelle NARBONNE obtained 20 arpens at the bluff "in order to put her slaves to work making brick and tiles."

1811: Forbes and Company purchased the brickyard near Rock Creek.

1839: (Now under State of Alabama) Cyrus SIBLEY of Massachusetts secured title to property of Isabelle (NRABONNE) CAMPBELL as well as "much property adjoining".

1847: Land was surveyed and platted. The village became known as "Sibley". William STEDMAN built a wharf for the bay boats and the village became known as "Stedman's Landing".

1852: STEDMAN sold his property to Theodore GRAHAM. The village was renamed "Montrose", after the Duke of Montrose in Scotland, a figure prominent in GRAHAM's background.

1856: Cyrus SIBLEY deeded Square No. 23 of nine acres for a cemetery, a church and school.

1859: Square No. 12 was deeded by SIBLEY for just a school on which was built Montrose Academy.

1866: A hotel, with cottages, was built by Mrs. Mary C. HUTCHISON.

1876: Miller Reese HUTCHISON, famous inventor and associate of Thomas A. EDISON, was born of Mary C. HUTCHISON.

1879: Mary C. HUTCHISON was appointed postmistress of Montrose in June. After Mrs. HUTCHISON's death, Mrs. Mary WILLIAMS became postmistress in November.

1880: Post Office was discontinued.

1883: Thomas Marshall appointed Montrose postmaster.

1890: Upon the death of Thomas MARSHALL, his widow, Ida, became postmistress on September 20. Since then the post office has been permanent, but at many different locations. The first post office building was built in 1883 on the present property of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. SCOTT. Mrs. SCOTT is the granddaughter of the late Ida and Thomas MARSHALL.

Montrose has long been a mecca for those seeking respite from the heat and problems of life in the larger town across the bay.

Elias DURNFORD, in charge of the British Fort Charlotte, had a plantation near Montrose, and the British established a facility for the recovery of their disease racked troops near the red bluffs.

In the Spanish period, brick yards were established on the site, and about 1810 Cyrus SIBLEY came to Alabama and changed the future of the village. He established himself at Blakeley, investing in plantations and lumber businesses there and became what we would call today "a mover and a shaker" in Baldwin County. He acquired a great deal of property in what is known today as Montrose. Doubtless the raw materials of some of the older houses still standing came from his sawmills. His name appeared in many deeds to land bought from him in the 1840's and 1850's.

The settlers who bought the land from Mr. SIBLEY came from New England, from Virginia, or from across the Bay at Mobile. They were largely of English, Scottish or Irish descent, and they worked in the lumber business, as riverboat captains, or as merchants - or perhaps if they were female, they operated a boarding house or taught school.

These are the people who built and lived in the houses that were recognised and presented with certificates, signifying each to be a part of the Montrose Historic District, at the celebration on August 15.

In behalf of the Alabama Historical Commission, State Senator, L. D. OWEN presented to the Village of Montrose a certificate to be hung in the new Montrose Post Office. A second plaque was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. SCOTT on whose property the first post office was built in 1883 and which building has been restored.

Certificates were also presented to the owners of the following 14 homes in the Montrose Historic District, which have been included in the National Register of Historic Places: the Turner-Burgess House, McCullough-Garnett House, Brainard-Bredkenridge House, Ledyard-Anderson-Moses House, Scott-Phillips House, Kearley House, Gaynor-Fell-Bullock House, Randall-Wachter House, Chapman-Marshall-Scott House, Loftus-Timbes House, McIntyre-Kennedy House, Drew-Holland-Rush House, Gray-Oliver Cottage, Stapleton-Thomson-Malone House.

MUSTER ROLL
With Date and Place of Enlistment
of
Company "C", 15th Regiment
Confederate Cavalry, C.S.A.

Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE through the courtesy of Mr. John Thomas ODOM of Fordyce, Arkansas.

T. C. BARLOW, Captain	R. M. McDAVID, 2nd Lieutenant
O. SIBLEY, Jr., 1st Lieutenant	A. O. SIBLEY, Brevet 2nd Lieutenant
	L. W. HARRIS, Surgeon
W. H. H. McDAVID, 1st Sergeant	A. J. STEADHAM, 2nd Corporal, April
April 9, 1862, Blakeley	9, 1862, Blakeley
B. N. DAVIS, 2nd Sergeant	J. H. WHEELER, 3rd Corporal, April 16,
April 9, 1862, Blakeley	1862, Blakeley
J. L. HARRIS, 3rd Sergeant,	W. L. WILLIAMS, 4th Corporal, May 12,
May 13, 1862, Stockton	1862, Stockton
J. F. DAVIS, 4th Sergeant, April	W. R. WEEKLY, 4th Corporal, April 15,
9, 1862, Blakeley	1862, Stockton
S. B. RICHERSON, 5th Sergeant, Oct. 31,	L. H. HALL, Bugler, July 1, 1862,
1862, Camp Powell	Camp Powell
M. BONIFAY, Quarter-Master Sergeant,	A. J. PRUETT, Farrier, April 16, 1862,
April 9, 1862, Blakeley	Blakeley
W. L. STAPLETON, 1st Corporal,	E. WILLIS, Blacksmith, February 22, 1863,
April 9, 1862, Blakeley	Camp Powell.
AVERY, C. B., April 15, 1862, Stockton	COLBERT, WM. April 9, 1862, Blakeley
BRYAN, L. L., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	CONWAY, C.W. Apr. 26, 1864, Camp Powell
BOON, A. J., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	CARTRETT, J.V., April 15, 1862, Stockton
BRYARS, W. L. April 15, 1862, Stockton	CHERRY, A.S., Oct. 31, 1862, Camp Powell
BRYARS, R. B., Oct. 15, 1862, Camp Powell	CHERRY, W.H.H., Oct. 31, 1862, " "
BRYARS, C., Oct. 31, 1862, Camp Powell	COMMYNS, Thos., Oct. 31, 1862, " "
BAUGHMAN, J. A., April __, Blakeley	CARTRETT, H., Dec. 28, 1863, Hall's Mill
BISHOP, C., April 16, 1862, Blakeley	CROSBY, A.T., May 13, 1864, Camp Powell
BANKISTER, L. April 15, 1862, Stockton	COLLIER, E.M., May 15, 1864, " "
BANKISTER, G.W., Oct. 27, " Camp Powell	DAVIS, H.D., April 15, 1862, Stockton
BATES, W. J., April 15, 1862, Stockton	DAVIS, A.J., April 15, 1862, "
BRYANT, H.W., April 16, 1862, Blakeley	DAVIS, Thos.J., June 1, 1862, Camp Powell
BRACKIN, R., April 15, 1862, Stockton	DEES, T. H., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
BEARD, G.W., Oct. 30, 1862, Camp Powell	DOLIVE, S., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
BURGESS, J. May 17, 1864, Camp Powell	DOLIVE, A., April 15, 1862, Blakeley
BANKISTER, H., June 17, 1864, " "	DOLIVE, W.L., Oct. 5, 1864, Mobile
BRYANT, A. W., Blakeley	DOLIVE, V.
BLAKE, E. L., May 11, 1864, Camp Powell	DOLIVE, J.L., Sept. 13, 1862, Shell Banks
BARLOW, L., May 10, 1864, " "	DREW, J. A., Oct. 10, 1862, Shell Banks
CAIN, R. P., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	DURANT, N.S., May 16, 1864, Camp Powell
CALLOWAY, J.A., Apr. 15, 1862, Stockton	DURANT, W.H., June 16, 1864, " "
CALLOWAY, J.G., Apr. 15, 1862, Stockton	DAVIS, J.W., May 11, 1864, " "

EZELL, C.F., Sept. 1, 1862, Hall's Mill	MONIAC, D.A., Feb. 1, 1864, Hall's Mills
FLAHERTY, JNO, April 9, 1862, Blakeley	McDOWELL, A., May 9, 1864, Camp Powell
FLETCHER, J.F.L., April 15, 1862, Stockton	NOLLY, R. McD., Sept. 1, ____, Mobile
FICKLING, T., April 15, 1862, Stockton	OLIVER, J.W., Oct. 31, 1862, Camp Powell
FICKLING, C., Oct. 30, 1862, Camp Powell	PAYNE, W., April 15, 1862, Stockton
FULFORD, J.W., Sept. 23, 1862, " "	PRICE, J.A., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
FERGUSON, T.W., Oct. 31, 1862, " "	PARAZINI, F., Oct. 24, 1862, Camp Powell
GABEL, JNO L, April 9, 1862, Blakeley	PARKER, W.H., Oct. 29, 1862, " "
GABEL, M.V., May 12, 1862, Camp Powell	RICHBURG, H.C., April 15, 1862, Stockton
GREENWOOD, A., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	RICHERSON, E., May 16, 1862, " "
GREENWOOD, W.H.H., Apr. 23, 1861, Mobile	RICHARDS, A.J., Oct. 31, 1862, Camp Powell
GREENWOOD, J.S. Oct. 23, 1862, Camp Withers	STAPLETON, J.B., April 15, 1862, Stockton
GREENWOOD, J.L, March 18, 1863, Camp Powell	STAPLETON, E.O., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
GENTRY, J.W., April 15, 1862, Stockton	STAPLETON, C.A., April 9, 1862, " "
GORDON, A.J., Sr. Aug. 1, 1862, Mount Pleasant	STAPLETON, N.B., Jan. 15, 1862, Camp Withers
GORDON, A.J., Jr. Oct. 6, 1862, Shell Banks	STAPLETON, W.E., Jan. 15, 1862, " "
GRIST, J.R., Aug. 1, 1863, Camp Powell	SHACKLEFORD, N.C., May 12, 1862, Stockton
HAMMOND, J.J., April 15, 1862, Stockton	SIBLEY, W.H., May 12, 1862, Stockton
HINSON, John, April 17, 1862, " "	SIBLEY, F.E., May 12, 1862, " "
HASTIE, J.H., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	STEADHAM, J.V., Oct. 29, 1862, Camp Powell
HOLLINGER, A., April 2, 1862, " "	STEADHAM, E., Nov. 26, 1862, " "
HATTER, T.A., May 12, 1862, Stockton	SUARES, A., July 12, 1861, Pensacola, Fla.
HARRIS, L.J., Oct. 29, 1862, Camp Powell	STUART, R.J., Dec. 28, 1863, Hall's Mills
HALL, W.P., Oct. 23, 1862, Camp Withers	STUART, R., December ____, " "
HALL, H.A., April 3, 1864, Pollard	SIRLES, H., Dec. 22, 1862, Camp Powell
HOLMES, T.G., Sept. 1, 1863, Blakeley	STARKE, W.H., July 1, 1862, " "
HADLEY, J.T. Oct. 31 ____, Camp Powell	SHERRARD, J.H., June 10, ____, Blakeley
JOHNSON, JAS, Apr. 9, 1862, Blakeley	SUARES, F., April 25, 1862, Camp Withers
JONES, H.W., April 15, 1862, Stockton	SIBLEY, A.W., Nov. 10, 1863, Hall's Mills
JONES, J.B., Oct. 10, 1862, Shell Banks	STEADHAM, A.T., Nov. 10, 1863, " "
JOHNSON, JAS.S., April 9, ____, Blakeley	TOMPKINS, S.Y., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
KING, M., June 7, 1864, Camp Powell	THOMPSON, B., April 15, 1862, Stockton
LONG, F.B., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	THOMPSON, O., April 9, 1862, Blakeley
LEWIS, C., Oct. 16, 1862, Camp Powell	TAYLOR, E.S., May 20, 1862, Mobile
LUMSDEN, A.McD., Apr. 9, 1862, Blakeley	UNDERWOOD, R.R., Oct. 25, 1862, Camp Powell
LEAVINS, M., June 3, 1863, Camp Powell	UNDERWOOD, M., June 7, 1864, " "
McDAVID, A.J., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	VIDEL, John, April 9, 1862, Blakeley
MILES, J.P., April 9, 1862, " "	WHITBEE, THOS., April 15, 1862, Stockton
MYLES, Joseph, Apr. 9, 1862, " "	WOODS, M., April 15, 1862, Stockton
MONIAC, J.R., May 24, 1864, Camp Powell	WILKINS, J.W., April 12, ____, Stockton
MONIAC, GEO., Oct. 1, 1862, Shell Banks	WEEKLY, J.B., Oct. 11, 1862, Camp Powell
MONIAC, M., April 9, 1862, Blakeley	WEEKLY, W.E., Oct. 31, ____, " "
McGILL, J.P., April 16, 1862, " "	WEEKLY, C., Oct. 31, 1862, " "
MILSTED, G.B., April 16, 1862, " "	WILKINS, C.E., April 26, 1864, " "
MILSTED, J.E., Oct. 15, 1862, Camp Powell	WILKINS, C.T., June 2, 1864, " "
MITCHELL, J.R., Apr. 15, 1862, Stockton	
MONTGOMERY, F., Aug. 11, 1863, Camp Powell	
McDAVID, J.F., May 11, 1864, " "	

We have a Chest of new Goods, and the Key is in our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our common Father, and we will live with you, as Children ought to do, in Peace and Love. We will brighten the Chain, and strengthen the Union between us; so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren as long as the Sun gives light ... --Thomas LEE, to the Sachems of the Six Nations.

HAMMOND

Elias Leonard and James Henry - of South Carolina
(Relationship)

Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE through the courtesy of Mr. John Thomas ODOM of
Fordyce, Arkansas.

1. The original ancestry of both named above were Benjamin and Mary (VINCENT) HAMMOND.
2. Samuel and Mary (HATHAWAY) HAMMOND -- brothers-- Benjamin and Elizabeth (HUNNIWELL) HAMMOND.
3. Seth and Mercy (RANDALL) HAMMOND -- first cousins -- Elisha and Elizabeth (HASKELL) HAMMOND.
4. Archelaus and Elizabeth (WEEKS) HAMMOND -- third cousins -- Ebenezer and Deborah (TERRY) HAMMOND.
5. Charles and Anna (STEWART) HAMMOND -- fifth cousins -- Elisha and Catharine (FOX SPANN) HAMMOND.
6. Paul and Nancy HAMMOND -- seventh cousins -- James Henry HAMMOND, U. S. Senator and Governor of South Carolina; he was first elected governor in 1842 and served two terms.
7. Elias Leonard and Martha A. HAMMOND -- seventh cousin once removed from James Henry HAMMOND.

Elias Leonard HAMMOND was born in Brunswick County, North Carolina, according to his enlistment record; he was a member of "CLINCHES Co., Fourth Infantry Regiment of the U. S. Army. Columbus County, North Carolina was created from Brunswick and Bladen Counties, North Carolina.

Elias Leonard HAMMOND was an army sergt., farmer, mechanic, carpenter, and stage coach depot operator.

MACABAY DEED, 1810

Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE.

This deed made this first day of June in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ten (1810) between Diego MACABAY & Euphrasina MACABAY his wife both of the Town of Pensacola of the one part and Joshua KENNEDY of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Deigo MACABAY and Euphrasina MACABAY his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred and fifty Dollars to Charles HALL Jun^r, the agent of them, the said Diego McBAY and Euphrasina MACABAY (sic) his wife, in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents by the said KENNEDY, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath deeded, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do deed, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Joshua KENNEDY, his heirs and assigns forever all that Tract of Land lying, being and situated on both sides of the Tensaw River in West Florida containing Twelve thousand eight Hundred arpens, to wit, Six thousand four hundred arpens on each side of the River aforesaid having a front of Eighty arpens on each side of said River and extending back from each side of said River eighty arpens, including Rains Creek and Farmers Bluff, having such shape, form and mark as will appear by reference to the original grant for the same granted to Cornelius McCURTIN by cecree of Stephen MIRO, governor and Intend and general of the Province of Louisiana, dated in New Orleans, the sixteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven (1787), and which tract of land was willed by the said Cornelius McCURTIN to his wife, Euphrasina (BOSARGE) McCURTIN, who is at present the wife of the aforesaid Diego MACABAY, to wit, the before mentioned Euphrasina MACABAY

and children were the chief victims. I saw bodies frightfully mutilated, torn, scalded; some struggling in a last vain effort to escape from the overwhelming waters; some rescued only to prolong their sufferings for a few hours. The boat gave a queer hissing sound before the explosion. Then came the report, followed by a rumbling, hissing sound. Fragments of timber and metals flew in all directions. The fore part of the boat and cabin was completely carried away The guests of the hotel and the residents turned out in a body and rendered every possible assistance. Large numbers of boats were hurried to the scene, but they arrived too late to save the drowning. All was over with them in less than five minutes. But many of these were so badly wounded that they would have died, if rescued.

The number of passengers on the Wave is only conjectural, and so is the number of the lost. But the boat was certainly crowded, and it is safe to estimate the number aboard at over two hundred. Very many of these were children, and many little hats and bonnets came ashore to tell the tale of the little victims beneath the waves. How many were lost, it is impossible to know. The number will probably never be accurately known The boiler was torn open, with a long seam. It was so rotten as literally to tear open. If it had been stronger, so as to explode with greater violence, the destruction would probably have been greater.

The Ocean Wave has for some time been considered an unsafe boat. A criminal responsibility rests somewhere, and it ought to be visited upon those to whom the recklessness and incapacity are attributable. The system of inspections everywhere is loose, careless and reckless, and officers who give an official safety certificate to such old shells of boilers ought to lose their official heads, if not their necks.

TOM AND KITTY

By: Prescott A. PARKER

Submitted by Eloise WILSON. Article was reproduced through the kindness of Mr. Albert E. REYNOLDS, Jr., from Highlights of 100 Years in Mobile, published by the First National Bank of Mobile in 1965.

All shrank, like boys, who, unaware, ranging the
woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair, where, growling
low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood. ---Macaulay.

In 1861 there was no dredged channel in Mobile Bay, and to the Lower Fleet, as the deep water about the entrance is called, came the ships of all nations to load the cotton that came down the Alabama and the Tombigbee, the Coosa and Warrior rivers and their thousand miles of tributaries.

The larger river boats came directly to the Lower Fleet and the smaller ones transferred their freight to sea-going barges.

As the Fleetwing rounded Little Point Clear a hundred ships lay in the offing and these, with the river boats and barges, made a brilliant scene. One of the largest clippers was especially interesting to the children, for her lines seemed as delicate as a yacht, and her topmasts and spars were like reeds against the sky.

"Main, top royal, sky and moon," said Tom, naming the sails from the deck upward, "she must be a pretty sight with all her sails set."

On a little sand drift that separates the little lagoon called St. Andrew's Bay, from the Bay of Mobile, were the homes of the pilots of Mobile Bay. Men of courage and skill were these pilots, for, during the fierce northers, as well as when summer breezes blow, they threaded the tortuous channel with their precious charges.

The children spent the evening at Captain DORGAN's, and Mrs. DORGAN told of her life at Pilottown.

In 1822 there were but two houses, and after sunset the howling of wolves and the cry of the panther made monotonous music. The old wooden fort, called Fort Bowyer, erected by Andrew Jackson, was at the Point, but it was destroyed by a storm, and the brick fort was erected about the time of the Mexican war.

Hundreds of Indians were camped about, for the United States government had placed the subdued Creeks and Cherokees upon the peninsula pending their removal to Indian Territory. The Indians dug the channel from Pilottown to the Gulf for fishing purposes, and the long embankment where the road skirts the south side of St. Andrew's Bay, was made by them.

Occasionally, Jack GRANT, the pirate of Dauphin Island, called with his fleet, twelve-oared boat, and altho (sic) he assured them that he never harmed poor people, the reason for which was obvious, the gruesome tales of scuttled ships, and treasure buried beneath the dead sentinel that people might think it only a grave, made his visits undesirable.

But 1861 was the beginning of an epoch, and the children heard that night that the governor of Alabama had garrisoned Fort Morgan with a detachment of the State militia, and preparations were being made to defend it against the Federal Government.

Among the interesting people at Pilottown was Mrs. DORGAN's daughter, Mrs. LADNIER. Born at Pilottown in 1841, she was destined to see many changes, and if her story could have been told that night, the stoutest of hearts would have quailed. When the shells from the blockading squadron fell about her home she went to the south beach with her children, and FARAGUT seeing them, ordered the squadron to fire no more in that direction. From the gallery of her home she saw the squadron come into the bay on that memorable Aug. 5th, 1864, and saw the Tennessee in its death grapple with the Federal fleet. She saw the troops landed at Pilottown for the siege of Fort Morgan, and General GRANGER ordered the sentries to guard her house against harm.

General BAILEY pitched his tent upon the little eminence near her house and beneath the four oaks. Clinging to one of these oaks more than forty years later, supported by her children, this aged woman saw in the dim light of the early morning, the Gulf lashed by the hurricane, sweep across the marsh and wipe out Pilottown.

It razed the houses, it levelled the dunes, it uprooted the orange trees and it opened the graves. When the sun set on the 27th of September, 1906, there was no Pilottown; there was only a sand drift.

---TOM AND KITTY was written by Prescott A. PARKER, surveyor, historian and writer, who lived in the Montrose area of Baldwin County during the first quarter of the 20th century. Parker Road, running east and west off Old Hwy 98 by Rosemont Nursing Home is named for him. The setting of the book is the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and the time just before, during, and after the War Between the States.

AUSPHERA W. BRYANT

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs--Baldwin County".

Ausphera W. BRYANT, planter, was born in Baldwin county, August 20, 1827. He attended school till seventeen, then entered the employ of Mr. Edward ROBINSON, as clerk in a store of general merchandise. At the age of twenty years, he entered in business for himself. In 1858, he bought his first piece of land, consisting of forty acres, where his present pleasant home now stands and which he settled at that time and put on first class improvements. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1862 and was paroled in April, 1865. After the war he returned to his home and family and began the upbuilding of his shattered fortunes. He began the clearing of land and turned to farming, in which he has been successful and has accumulated much realty, adding to his original purchase of forty acres, till he now owns 1,900 acres, agricultural and timber lands.

Mr. BRYANT was married in 1858 to Miss Virginia STEADHAM, daughter of Edward STEADHAM, who was a native of South Carolina and was one of Alabama's early pioneers. With his father and two brothers he settled in Baldwin county, near the boat yard, so called, and was one of the many settlers that sought safety in Fort Mims, and escaped the day of the downfall of the fort. With two musket balls in his thigh he returned to the Alabama river, and, with the assistance of a pine log, swam the stream and thence to the Tombigbee river, and in like manner succeeded in crossing that stream and found his way to safety, and lived to be one of the wealthy and representative men of the county.

Mrs. BRYANT was born in Baldwin county, near Montgomery Hill, September 26, 1838, was married in her twentieth year and is now the mother of eleven children, ten of whom still live, born in the following order: Emma, wife of John McDAVID, whose biography appears elsewhere; Julia A., wife of I. R. COX; Martha E. wife of John RIDHARDSON; Maggie V., single; William E., married to Maggie RICHERSON; Ausphera W., attending dental school in Philadelphia; Percy A., attending college at Auburn; May H., George R., and Douglass O.

William P. BRYANT, father of A. W. BRYANT, was born in North Carolina in Scotland Neck, in March of 1799, came to Alabama and settled near Fort Mims, and in a short time returned to North Carolina and brought his mother and sisters to this state. He married in Baldwin county in 1825 to Miss Margaret WEEKLEY. He then engaged in merchandising near old Fort Mims, where he continued in business till death, September 27, 1839. His wife was born near Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, daughter of settlers from St. Augustine, Fla. near Montgomery Hill. She was married in her twentieth year and became the mother of three children, two of whom reached maturity and still survive. In 1843 she was married to Edward ROBINSON, and lived a happy, consistent and exemplary life till her death, Dec. 28, 1862.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579, Price: \$3.00.

QUERY

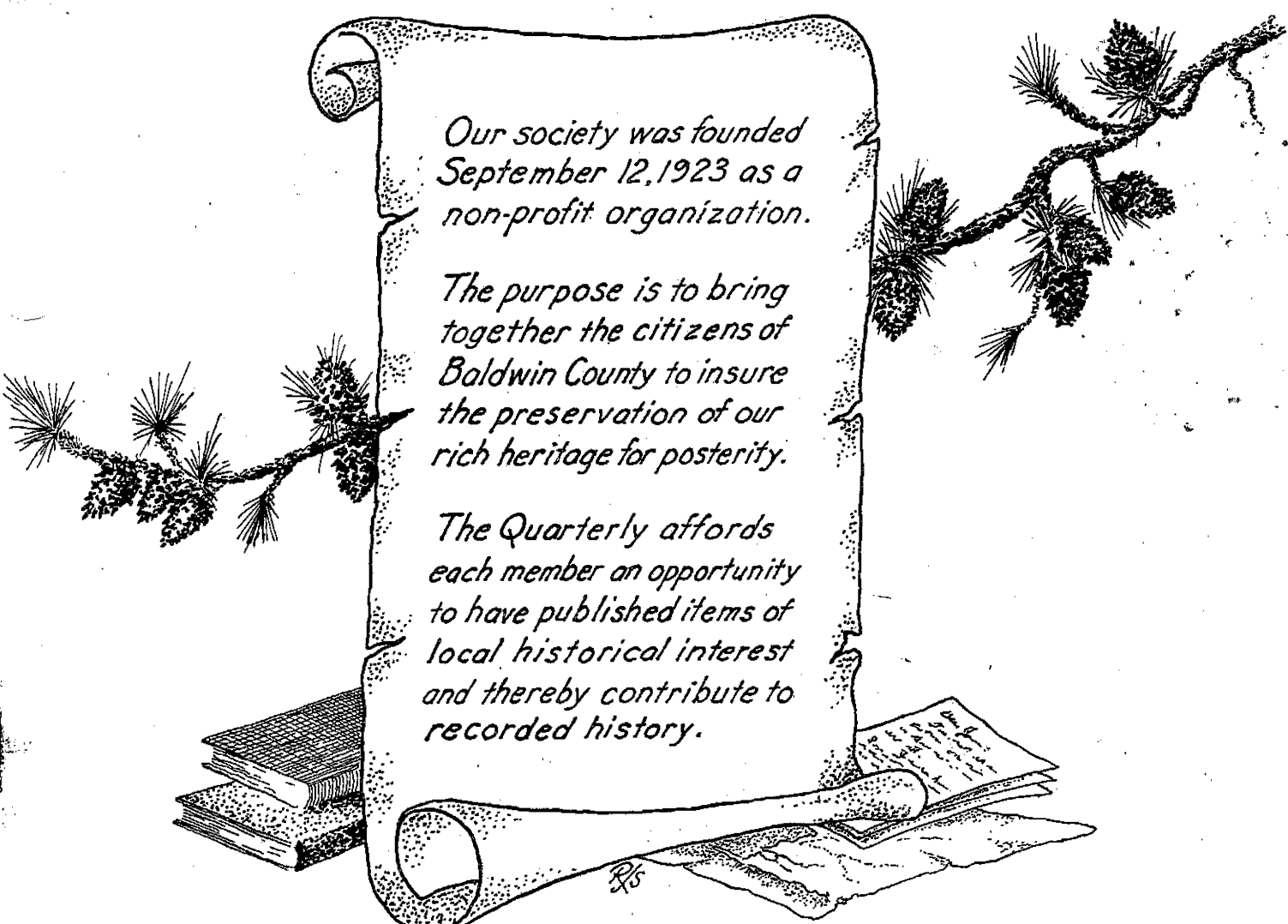
Where was Camp Powell located during Civil War? Has anything been written about the "Baldwin Rangers"? Where can this account be found: Indians found a wounded man from trail of blood & took care of him. He did not remember his name so they called him "Woods" because this is where they found him. He supposedly married an Indian girl and sometime before 1833 legally took the name of BANKESTER. Mrs. E. F. LENTO, 3304 Jacaranda Avenue, Burbank, Ca 91505.

The Quarterly

VOLUME IV

No. 3

APRIL 1977

A central illustration featuring a large, unrolled scroll with a dotted texture. The scroll is flanked by pine branches with cones. At the bottom of the scroll, there are several books and a stack of papers. The initials 'R/S' are visible near the bottom of the scroll.

*Our society was founded
September 12, 1923 as a
non-profit organization.*

*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

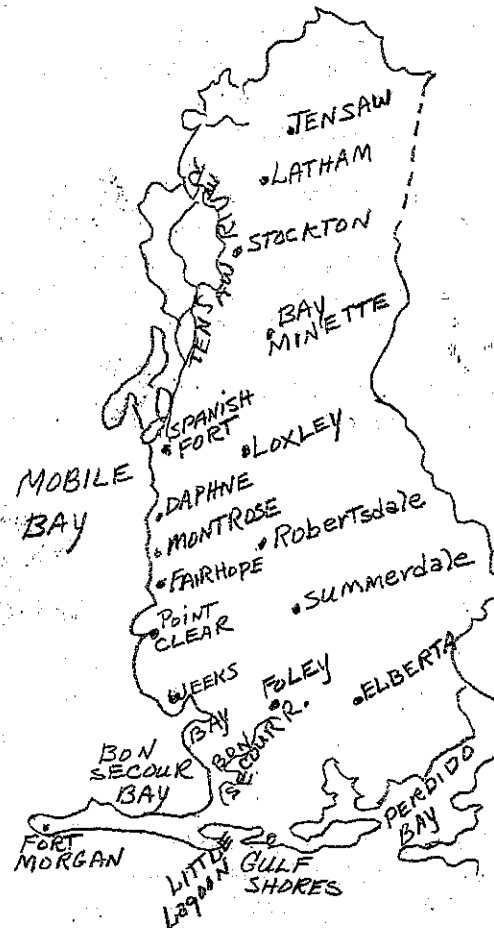
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. Frank Laraway, President
Silverhill, Alabama 36576

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs. Davida Hastie, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. Frank Laraway, Route 1, Box 153, Silverhill, Alabama 36576, or to such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

-Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. Frank Laraway
Silverhill, Alabama 36576
1976 - 1977

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME IV

April 1977

NUMBER 3

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America is still the land of opportunity, where a man can start out sweeping streets and end up behind a desk -- if he doesn't mind the financial sacrifice.
--Nebraska Oil Jobber.

We must be willing to pay a price for freedom, for no price that is ever asked for it is half the cost of doing without it. --H. L. MENCKEN.

7 DAPHNE

to Raze Old Landmark for Recreation Center

Copied from Mobile Press Register, Sunday, Sept. 7, 1958, article of Ford Cook, Press Register State Editor. (Note: since 1958, some items may have changed a bit from that as reported in 1958.)

(Blakeley held court under Oak/ Second Baldwin Courthouse was at Daphne/
Old county jail still standing at Daphne/ Courthouse built in 1901 at
Bay Minette)

Daphne, Ala.- A landmark, almost a century old, will give way to progress and modernization later this year when the old courthouse and jail are torn down to make way for a recreational center for Daphne.

The courthouse, Baldwin County's second of three, served in that capacity for 33 years and has seen a variety of other uses since Bay Minette took over the task of being county seat of government in 1901. Contracts for razing the two old brick structures - the courthouse and jail - are being sought and the 10-acre tract then will be utilized for civic and recreational functions for the town.

The history of the courthouse and jail, when Daphne was Baldwin County's second county seat, coincide with the peak of Daphne's progress, though the town dates back nearly 120 years further into history. Villages - Old Village and Hollywood - are noted on British Admiralty maps as far back as 1746 in this immediate vicinity. However, the actual town of Daphne dates back only about the time of many other water-front towns in the county - early 1800's.

From "Big Beautiful Baldwin" July 18, 1974, "Daphne...Old and New:-- Daphne is one of the oldest settlements in Baldwin County. In 1885, Italians chose the site of Daphne to create a close, warm community. Today, descendants of the same families are well-established in Baldwin County in trades, businesses and farming. Each year, Italian families celebrate their ancestry by an Italian Festival, with bread making, family reunions, and sales of Italian dishes.

Before being settled, Daphne was the scene, like many other sites in the county, of Indian dwellings. Also, nearby is Jackson's Oak, where Andrew JACKSON's troops headquartered in the Creek War. This oak tree is among the oldest in the South, for unlike many other young cities, Daphne has respected and preserved the valuable old trees... and traditions.

Because of its rich history and slow, steady growth, Daphne's way of life has a serenity and stability unusual with today's "booming" population. Daphne is growing, moving from status of town to city, seeing construction of shopping centers and other businesses along the Eastern Shore Parkway, but retains a sense of the old. Located in Daphne is the oldest church in Baldwin county, and an old palatial hotel, which now serves as a private academy. The hotel, once named the Howard Hotel, housed many wealthy tourists from all over the United States who boated across Mobile Bay from Mobile. In the city are four schools: an elementary school, a middle school, a private academy, and a parochial school operated by the Catholic Church.

Daphne has long been called the Jubilee Town. Jubilees are strange natural occurrences in which sea life swims to the shore line by the thousands and can be gilled, netted or scooped up by hand. When Jubilees occur, (during the summer at night) people, too, swarm to the shore line, equipped with pails, tubs, nets, lanterns, sometimes rushing to the shore in pajamas in

the midnight hours. Jubilees have attracted the attention of national magazines, television and newspapers. As far as is known, Jubilees occur nowhere else in the world.

Daphne has mayor-council government, volunteer fire department, six churches, and community support in fund raising campaigns for various projects, such as the library and museum.

Back to article by Ford Cook from Mobile Press Register, Sept. 7, 1958:

The prosperous community of Daphne - so named by early settlers on this site for the laurel tree - came to be known as an industrial and resort center about 1817, the same time the teeming city of Blakeley, 12 miles to the north on Tensaw River, was getting its start and Alabama became a territory, when Mississippi became a state.

Founded in 1817: These rapid-fire activities brought considerable recognition to this area of Baldwin County and many of the towns and villages of the western portion of the present boundaries of the county began to flourish. But Daphne's history reveals a town of continued progress and growth at a normal and healthy pace from the time it was founded in 1817 to the end of the War Between the States - about 1868 - when it became Baldwin's second county seat with the downfall of Blakeley. Then Daphne began a stronger growth, based on industries such as timber, lumber, sawmills, pottery, and others, not to mention the new found boost of being the county seat.

The -then modern - buildings to house the seat of government activities and a jail were constructed in 1868, and the Alabama Legislature authorized the move of the center of government to this place from the dwindling town of Blakeley, which had enjoyed a size rivaling Mobile during its peak, approximately 30 years previous.

Court Under Tree: In 1817, with Blakeley less than a year old and Alabama becoming a territory, that riverfront town was designated the county seat, where, legend has it, court was held under an oak tree while construction of the county's first courthouse was in progress. The judge sat in the forks of a live oak to preside over the court sessions, thus Baldwin's first courthouse was born. With the abandoning of Blakeley, following two severe yellow fever attacks and the war, Daphne was the logical place for the new county seat.

It is these buildings which still stand (in 1958), but are condemned to give way to progress, that served as the governmental center of the county for 33 years and later almost as long as a State Normal School

The old courthouse and jail, though unused for years, mark a spot of importance in this area's history.

County Seat Moved: The incident of moving the county seat from here to Bay Minette in 1901 is a thrilling saga within itself. The Alabama Legislature approved the move, and the Alabama Supreme Court, on three occasions, upheld the action, yet the Daphne residents refused to give up their center of government; and a group of Bay Minette residents converged on the town of Daphne and took the records in a bloodless coup and removed them to the new courthouse which had been constructed in the thriving town of Bay Minette - Baldwin's third county seat and third courthouse since it became a county in the Mississippi Territory in 1809.

Some weak but futile efforts were made on the part of some of Daphne's citizens to a seething memory in the minds of those who disagreed with the move. Now Baldwin County has a completely modern courthouse, since the renovation and remodeling of the one built in 1901 has been completed, though it contains most of the same old building which served from 1901 to 1955.

Back to the second courthouse of the county, we find it was soon to be used as a center for education after it was discontinued as a government post. The State Normal School began operation in the courthouse and jail buildings here about 1910 and continued for almost 30 years. During the peak of its operation, the Normal School was considered a top flight school and drew attendance from many sections of the state.

Releasing its hold as a school in 1937, the old building appeared doomed to uselessness, but again it came into the limelight during World War II when it was used as temporary facilities for workmen employed in Mobile and other nearby defense establishments. But once again it dropped almost to the point of oblivion when again the two old buildings in 1946 were given hopes of "belonging".

This time the State Department of Education, which had become owners of the property with the operation of the Normal School, agreed to give the buildings and grounds to the Baldwin County School System to be used as a teacher recreation center. But the new boost for usefulness for the old courthouse and jail were short-lived because insufficient interest in the idea again left it doomed, this time for good.

Now (1958) the buildings will go by the board when the contract is let for demolishing them, and the area will be taken over by the Daphne Civic Association for use of its many and varied operations and functions for the improvement of the town, which once flourished and is climbing the ladder of progress once again.

JUBILEE

A Rare Phenomena Claimed by Eastern Shore

Copied from "Big Beautiful Baldwin - July 18, 1974" and written by Kay Nuzum.

Among many other attractions, Baldwin County offers vacationers a greater variety of fishing than perhaps anywhere else on earth. Anglers can take their choice at surf, pier, deep sea, brackish, fresh water or farm pond fishing. But the easiest and most delightful kind of fishing the county offers is the "pickup" kind found when a Jubilee occurs on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay along the beaches of Spanish Fort, Daphne, Montrose, Fairhope, Battles Wharf, Point Clear, and as far south as Mullet Point.

Fish Jubilee phenomena usually occur from June to September and mostly after midnight to early daylight hours. When the shouts of JUBILEEEEEEE ring out along an area on the Eastern Shore, or when phone calls by lookouts alert special friends, a peaceful midsummer night is transformed into a real beach carnival. It's come as you are, but be sure to bring along a gig or spear, a dip net, seine, bucket, tub or even a small skiff. Your "catches" can be monstrous. Jubilee time is where the action is - a time when succulent flounder, crabs, shrimp, catfish and other marine animals literally leap out of Mobile Bay in a frenzied struggle to get to shallow water along the edge of the beach.

What causes the unusual phenomena? No scientific tests have been able to explain fully this mass exodus of sea life. Probably the best explanation is

the "low oxygen" theory proposed by fishery biologists of the Game and Fish Division of the Alabama Department of Conservation, who conducted water analyses tests of Mobile Bay during and after Jubilees.

According to the fishery biologists, each year many tons of dead leaves, aquatic plants and wood debris are brought down into Mobile Bay by waters of Blakeley, Apalachee, Tensaw and Mobile Rivers. This material settles to the bottom of the bay and decays. During the warm summer time, this decay process is accelerated and the oxygen supply is rapidly depleted from the layer of salty water along the bottom of the bay. This depletion of oxygen occurs best when the water is relatively calm and the sky is overcast. Bright sunlight, strong winds and waves help oxygenate the waters and prevent a Jubilee.

A gentle east wind blowing over the hills on the Eastern Shore has a calming effect on the bay waters where the Jubilees usually occur. This east wind also slowly blows the oxygen bearing surface waters away from the east shoreline of the bay. When this occurs and the tide moves in, it brings the saltier bottom waters, which are devoid of oxygen at the time, near the shore. Thus, as the tide comes in, the bottom dwelling fish and crustaceans are forced to move further shoreward and are eventually trapped in the shallow water at the beach where the Jubilee harvesters are waiting.

Some Jubilees have been known to last as long as six hours, others less than an hour. In 1952 one continued all night. In years of lowest local rainfalls, few Jubilees have occurred. The average number per year is nine. Areas of the mass exodus of sea life to the shore range from 200 or 300 feet to as much as three miles along the beach.

Recent archaeological digs of early Indian kitchen middens along the Eastern Shore indicate that Jubilees occurred long before white men came to these shores. When the earliest European explorers wrote in their diaries and journals about "bountiful harvests of endless varieties of fish and shell fish," they were no doubt describing Jubilees.

HISTORIC BLAKELEY FOUNDATION, INC.

Copy of letter dated October 17, 1975, to Mr. John Snook (then President of Baldwin County Historical Society) from Mary Y. GRICE, Executive Director, Historic Blakeley Foundation, Inc., together with names of other members. (Letter is quoted as written):

Before discussing the many activities that the Historic Blakeley Foundation is involved in at this time, I want to take the opportunity to tell each board member the tremendous vote of thanks that we owe Dr. SIBERT for giving this organization the tools to work with.

As you can see from the committee assignment sheets attached, the college is lending the services of a number of their professors to help us undertake this tremendous job of developing the two Blakeleys (Olde Towne Blakeley and Civil War Blakeley).

To link the parkway through the 3,800 acre site and connect that parkway with definitive historic points of interest is a mammoth job alone. Jim EDDINS, the College Civil Engineer, has been assigned to help us lay this parkway out and survey the boundaries of our fifteen acre (more or less) Olde Towne gift from the owners.

Dr. Edward BROWN has been assigned to the Foundation to help design and work out the particulars of a Performing Arts Center at Blakeley to be run by the college to be used by all of Baldwin County. The design, of course, will reflect the early theaters of the Federal Period. This is perhaps the most significant development of all as it will create Blakeley into a living entity. There is much more to this than can be written in a letter and at our next Board Meeting we will go into elaborate detail concerning this one project.

John CARTER, Faulkner's Botanist, has been assigned to work with the Plant and Wildlife Committee in identifying the indigenous plants within the Blakeley compound. He and the College's "Blakeley Junior Brigade" will assist this committee in identifying the plants, different species of wildlife, marking their native habitat and creating nature trails.

Dr. WHITTEN has been assigned to work with this office and the Baldwin County Historic Society in establishing a Baldwin County history curriculum. It will be taught in three quarters, eight sessions a quarter, offered at night as a non-credit course to all interested Baldwin Countians. We are going to try and offer it in all three Centers, Foley, Fairhope and Bay Minette. Dr. WHITTEN will also help both the Site Selection Committee for the Battle of Blakeley and the Site Selection Committee for Olde Towne Blakeley in establishing the authenticity of the sites selected in these areas.

Billy MILLS will help with the ground selection of the sites within the Battle of Blakeley. He has a private museum and a number of documents probably not seen by the public. He has spent twenty years of his life compiling the history of the battles of Spanish Fort and Blakeley. He also happens to live within the 3,800 acre site.

Mrs. HESS and Mrs. KAISER will give freely of their time to assist the Annual Blakeley Fund Drive Committee in getting started.

We have had a tentative offer of roughly \$4,000.00 to establish an authentic dog trot to be used as our office and information center to be established just off Highway 225 at the beginning of the parkway.

As you know, we have no money at present, and the help the college and others are giving us is indispensable. Again, no words can adequately thank Dr. SIBERT and this college for their magnanimous gesture.

You will find enclosed Membership Certificates, committee assignment lists, Board addresses and the Mobile magazine which runs as its feature story, Blakeley. /s/ Mary Y. GRICE, Executive Director.

COMMITTEES OF HISTORIC BLAKELEY FOUNDATION:

Finance Committee-- Chairman: Bill HEARIN; Executive Director: Mary Y. GRICE; Members; Dr. ADAMS, E. CLEVERDON, D. DeLANEY, J. McMILLAN, Jr., H. MOORE and Mrs. F. SMYTH.

Parkway & Archeology Committee-- Chairman: Mike BLAKE; Faculty Advisor: Jim EDDINS; Members: M. WILKINS, D. HASTIE, N. LAUDER, C. LINDSEY, Louis DANTZLER/I.P., T. WILLISSON.

Plant and Wildlife Committee-- Chairman: Jean KUTACK; Faculty Advisor: John CARTER; Members: P. EBERSTEIN, C. DeLANEY, M. BLAKE, B. GASTON, Laura KANE, J. McMILLAN, Jr.

Site Selection Committee for "The Battle of Blakeley-- Chairman: Mrs. Davida HASTIE; Faculty Advisor: Dr. Clinton WHITTEN; Ground Advisor: Billy MILLS; Members: L. FERGUSON, John SNOOK, C. LINDSEY, "Buck" BENTON, N. DURANT, N. LAUDER, L. DANTZLER.

Site Selection Committee for "Olde Towne Blakeley"-- Chairman: June FOREMAN; Faculty Advisor: Dr. Clinton WHITTEN and Dr. Edward BROWN; Members: Mrs. P. BRYANT, Miss D. BRYARS, E. CLEVERDON, P. EBERSTEIN, M. BLAKE, W. HOFFMAN, Mrs. Frank SMYTH, T. WILLISSON.

Blakeley Annual Fund Drive-- Chariman: Lamar BENTON; Faculty Advisor: Dr. Edward BROWN; Staff Person: Mrs. Barry HESS; School Division: Mrs. Bob KAISER; Co-Chairman: Alton B. HANKINS, Jr.; Members: Dr. L. SIBERT, G. JORDAN, A. R. McVAY, John SNOOK, B GASTON.

Park Security Committee: Chairman: Sheriff "Buck" BENTON; Executive Director: Mary GRICE; Members: N. DURANT, W. HOFFMAN, Billy MILLS, Willis QUINLEY, Harry DURANT, T. WILLISSON.

HISTORIC BLAKELEY FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, BOARD MEMBERS AND ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBERS:

ADAMS, Dr. Ralph
Pres. Troy State U
Troy, Alabama

EBERSTEIN, Pyne, Mrs.
156 White Ave
Fairhope, Al 36532

KANE, Laura, Miss
Montrose, Ala.

BLAKE, Mike
P. O. Box 312
Montrose, Ala 36559

FERGUSON, Luella, Miss
Star Rt A
Stockton, Al 36579

WILKINS, Marion
4463 Emperor Dr
Mobile, Ala

BENTON, Lamar
Pub. The Baldwin Times
Bay Minette, Al 36507

FOREMAN, June, Mrs(Clyde)
Point Clear, Al

KUTACK, Jason (Jean) Mrs.
607 Hancock Rd
Fairhope, Ala 36532

BENTON, Thomas, Sheriff
Foley, Al 36535

GASTON, Barry
717 Fairhope Ave
Fairhope, Ala 36532

LAUDER, Neil
County Commissioner
Gulf Shores, Ala 36542

BRYANT, Percy, Mrs.
301 10th St.
Bay Minette, Al 36507

HANKINS, Alton B., Jr.
Rt. 1, Box 58
Robertsdale, Ala

LINDSEY, Craig
Rt. 1, Box 316
Bay Minette, Ala 36507

BRYARS, Dollie, Mayor
P. O. BOx 770
Bay Minette, Al 36507

HASTIE, Mrs. Davida (John)
P. O. Box 69
Stockton, Al 36579

McVAY, A. R., Supt. Baldwin
County Board of Education
Bay Minette, Ala 36507

CLEVERDON, Ernest
1860 Dauphin St
Mobile, Al, 36606

HEARIN, William
Pub. Mobile Press
Mobile, Ala.

McMILLAN, John M. Jr
P. O. Box 253
Stockton, Ala 36579

DeLANEY, Chris
Rt.4, Box 180
Daphne, Al 36526

HOFFMAN, W. C.
Rt. 1, Box 328
Bay Minette, Al 36507

MOORE, Herman
P. O. Box 2328
Mobile, Ala 36601

DURANT, Norman
Rt. 1, Box 300
Bay Minette, Al 36507

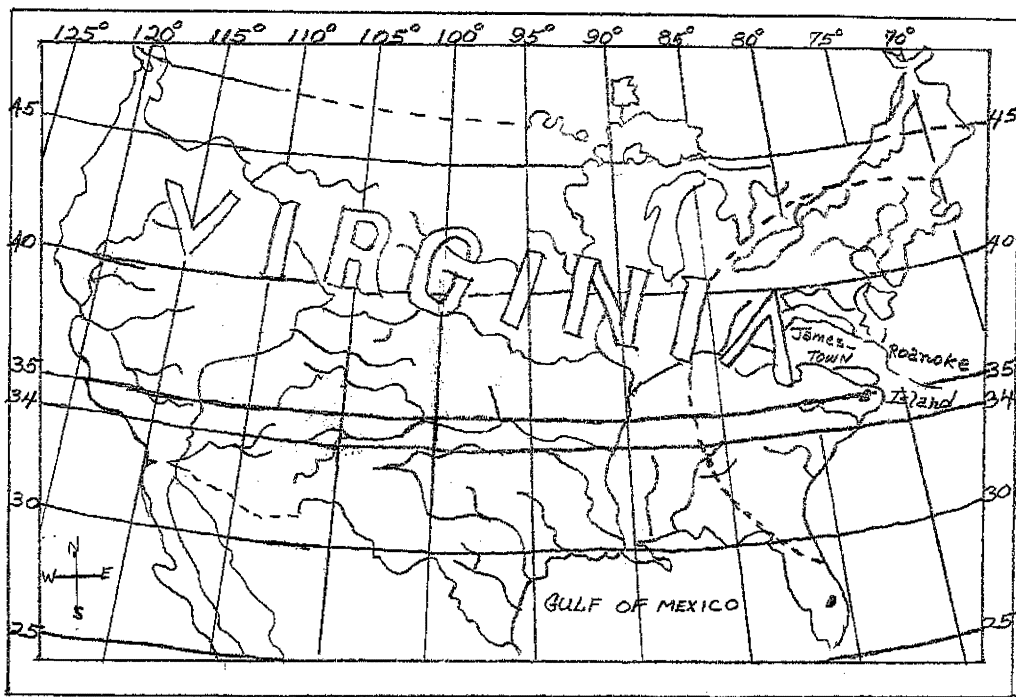
JORDAN, H. ALEN, Mayor
City Hall
Daphne, Ala 36526

SIBERT, Lathem N., Dr.
Pres. James H. Faulkner
State Junior College
Bay Minette, Ala 36507

SMYTH, Frank, Mrs.
317 Satsuma St.
Foley, Ala 36535

SNOOK, John
P. O. Drawer 670
Foley, Ala 36535

WILLISSON, Thomas
Rt. 1, Box 344 A
Bay Minette, Ala 36507



Under Charter of 1606 JAMES the FIRST granted the right to settle between parallels 34 and 45, without, however, yielding English claims above 45 and below 34. This continental expanse Elizabeth had named Virginia and the dotted curve indicates the Queen's grant to Sir Walter RALEGH (sic) in 1584.

From: Virginia the Old Dominion by Matthew Page ANDREWS,
Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, MCMXXXVII,
New York. c1937.

HOME-MADE HISTORY
By: Converse HARWELL
Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

Research into Baldwin County, and especially into Fairhope's history, emphasizes a growing appreciation for the value of present day historical records for those who inherit this region after us. It is difficult to project one's mind into the future, and see how vague and general the life and events of our own day will be to our successors. So much is presently being written, we feel confident that our every thought and deed will be an open book to the future students of our space in time.

Reading and experience have shown that in spite of the fact that writing has been a favorite pastime and diversion for centuries, those writers who have left a complete word picture of their own life and times are very few. What would we not give to know how our ancestors lived, what they thought, what they read?

With sympathy for future researchers, I am preserving records, writing essays, collecting bits and scraps of information that may help students of the future, in piecing together the story of this, our day, when this day and time shall have become a part of the shadowy past.

In Birmingham, Alabama an effort has been made by Public Library officials to preserve the published writings and manuscripts of our Alabama writers. Wouldn't it be a worthwhile project to collect and preserve written records and literature by our local authors, especially that material written about our local people, our villages, towns and county?

A considerable amount of excellent historical material has become lost in the columns of local newspapers ... and though files of these papers still exist ... only one who has tried it ... realizes the time and effort necessary to bring this material to light again, and clothe it in present day language to tempt an apathetic reading public.

Some vital historical information has appeared in booklet form, usually privately printed, to be forgotten ... such as the history of Baldwin County compiled some years ago by a Mr. SLOOP (?). Prescott A. PARKER from time to time in his little publication "Keep Close To the Ground" gave brief bits of information relating to the Eastern Shore. He also printed a booklet entitled: "The Story of The Tensaw", in which he collected information about old Blakeley, Spanish Fort, Jackson's Oak and Fort Morgan. And many years ago PARKER wrote "The Story of Tom and Kitty", against a civil war background, and pictured the country about Volanta, just north of Fairhope, and the region south toward the Fish River area.

The late Prescott A. PARKER, by profession a civil engineer, came to Baldwin County in the early days of the Single Tax colony at Fairhope. He had been sufficiently acquainted with the great Henry GEORGE, author of "Progress and Poverty" that he attended the funeral of that popular man in New York City in 1897. When PARKER came to Baldwin County, he was employed by the colony as an engineer in the construction of one of the first steamboats to be used by the Fairhope settlers to insure transportation to fit their desire and needs. This first steamboat was built by engineer PARKER on the beach near the present Fairhope pleasure pier.

Prescott A. PARKER and his family moved from New England to the Single Tax colony at Fairhope, later the PARKERs lived in quiet seclusion and simple fashion on a little farm bordering Bly Creek in the Volanta section of Montrose. PARKER owned a small hand operated printing press. He wrote, hand set the small type and laboriously printed most of the material he authored. At one time his publication "Keep Close to The Ground" had an interesting subscription list, and it was through PARKER that the Single Tax colony at Fairhope gained many converts.

Henry J. STUART who came from Idaho, was much interested in PARKER's philosophy of living on the land, and he became a local personality worthy of recognition. Mr. STUART was a kindly man of experience and education. He held a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Mount Union College in Ohio, although he apparently never ministered to an organized church. STUART loved humanity and particularly laboring men and women, and his honest attitude toward life caused him to live almost entirely by the labor of his own hands.

Initially his chief occupation was rug weaving by hand and loom, the textile material he used being dyed with his own home made colors, from leaves and roots

and bark from native shrubs, as was our grandmother's and great grandmother's. Other and very substantial rugs he made from "gunny" or "tow" sacks, or as they are called in eastern North Carolina, "coraker" sacks.

Mr. STUART was a successful organic gardner, having laid out a serviceable and complete system of irrigation for his waist high gardens. He constructed his own cement block house in a circular form, most of the sand and water worn bricks being carried over a mile from the bay shore on his back, and in a little two-wheeled cart he had made for the purpose. STUART's idea of a "round house" was adopted as a possible protection against the hurricanes of this region. "The Hermit's House" is still an attraction and land mark on Parker Avenue near the Rosemont Rest Home at Montrose.

It was an interesting and profitable experience to meet and talk with Brother STUART as he liked to be called, though decidedly individual in life and thought, there was nothing eccentric, nothing of the retiring hermit about the man. He was healthy, of splendid physique, and his mass of gray hair and flowing beard was never concealed by a hat or cap, no matter what the weather. Clean and neat always, he walked sturdily and upright with his stout walking stick, or it rested across his shoulder to support a bundle of rugs, or a gunny sack containing his few grocery and household necessities, as he walked barefoot to and from his "Tolstoy Park" near Montrose.

Mr. STUART was seen only occasionally, but one could expect to see him at least twice a week in the fall and winter months. He regularly attended the Sunday afternoon Forum Club and the Wednesday Community lunches in old Comings Hall. Those who knew him can attest to his depth of thought and breadth of knowledge.

An interesting literary personality in the historical background of Fairhope for a few years, was Eleanor RISLEY, founder of one of Fairhope's first writer's groups, "The Scribbler's Club." Eleanor RISLEY and her husband, Peter RISLEY, were gracious residents of Fairhope for some five years. Eleanor was a prolific writer and many of her articles appeared in the columns of The Fairhope Courier. Later the Courier published a booklet containing selections of this material, titled "Real Fairhope Folks". The sketches depicted, with more or less accuracy, some of our local characters; they were cleverly written and witty. From an historical standpoint the articles are of little value to the researcher on account of the anonymity clothing the people she wrote about.

Eleanor RISLEY and her husband took a walking tour up through Alabama and into neighboring states, and upon returning to Fairhope, she wrote their experiences into short sketches which appeared in The Atlantic Monthly Magazine, and were later gathered into a book, named by the publisher, "The Road to Wildcat."

"The Road to Wildcat" was sufficiently successful to be reprinted in England. A later book by Mrs. RISLEY, but not so popular as the first, was "An Abandoned Orchard."

After their residence in Fairhope, Eleanor and Peter RISLEY lived for some years in Arkansas where they both died, Peter first, and Eleanor a few years later in 1945.

Another very interesting book by a local author was "Educated Fools" by Clement L. COLEMAN, which was privately printed in 1930. COLEMAN's book is especially interesting because the incidents and characters, although anonymous, do parallel personalties and events of early Fairhope, and I am told that when "Real Fairhope Folks" and "Educated Fools" hit the Fairhope literary market, there was a lot of fun and some pretty hot arguments as to the identities of

the characters in the locally written books.

The reference section of the Fairhope Public Library contains copies of the materials I have enumerated in this paper, plus many more items of interest to the serious researcher into the past history of the people and events that have built such a lovely place in which we live today.

Sometime when you are at loose ends for something to read or do, try delving into the past in the special collections research room at the Fairhope Public Library. The room is isolated and quiet; there are comfortable lounging chairs and the atmosphere is conducive to reminiscent thought.

STOCKTON

Its Resources and Surroundings -- With an Account of a Recent Visit.

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE and is from an 1884 issue of "The Daily ?"
(Register?)

To the Editor of the Register:

DUMAS wisely said that useful travelling like real charity might begin at home. The force of this assersion (sic) was realized when, after living scarcely thirty miles distant, I recently, for the first time, beheld the picturesque lakes and rivers of Baldwin County.

At eight o'clock one bright morning in August, we left Mobile on the steam tug Lena Mobray, which had in tow two barges. These are frequently carried up to Stockton and loaded with turpentine, rosin, wood, lumber and shingles, which are brought to Mobile for sale or shipment. The barges somewhat retarded our progress, but as one was alongside the tug and covered with awning, under which we sat, our pleasure, if not our speed was greatly enhanced, for we had a more extensive view and could better enjoy the exhilarating bay breeze.

While passing the lighthouse, I saw in the distance the eastern shore bathed in the mists of morning and stretching far out toward the south. On either side was the marsh, a broad expanse of vivid green composed of reeds and feathery grasses, while far beyond, pine clad hills veiled in aerial haze, softly loomed up against the clear blue sky, appearing to fancy's eye like a distant mountain range. Here and there, seemingly in the midst of the marsh, a solitary house would be seen. I was surprised to find a human habitation where one would suppose only alligators and water fowls could exist, but was informed that those houses were occupied by gardeners who cultivated truck farms and carried their produce in little boats to the Mobile markets.

At Blakely, about twelve miles northeast of Mobile, the Tensas River enters the bay. It was difficult to realize that over fifty years ago on this site, stood the flourishing town which was then considered a rival of the Gulf City. Only a picture of desolation met my eye, which was eloquently suggestive of the mutability of things terrestrial.

We were now gliding slowly over the broad bosom of the Tensas, whose waters glistened like burnished silver beneath the rays of a moonday sun. This river is more picturesque than the Mobile, being wider in some places, while its banks are more elevated and the forest growth more varied. I saw drooping from trees in luxuriant masses, the bigonia with its scarlet bells, and festions of long gray moss, while patches of water lilies gleamed white and tremulously

from their setting of dark green leaves. As I gazed around on the wild beauty of the scene, my thoughts wandered back to the dim and distant years, when no sound of axe had ever resounded through those mighty forests, no steamers ploughed the waters of the rivers. Then, civilization with its utilizing designs had not interfered with nature, destroying its primeval beauty and grandeur. The red man was monarch of all he surveyed, and enjoyed in peace his happy hunting grounds. Now, all is changed -- on the tide of a druel destiny the glory of the poor Indian has ebbed away -- the wave of oppression has borne him far beyond the reach of his native woodlands and lovely streams, to the distant prairies of the West. It seemed like the memory of a dream, that where not a vestige of the tribe remains, the Tensas once lived, and it may not be irrelevant, no uninteresting to some if I allude to their history.

These Indians were a branch of the Natchez, a proud, despotic nation who came originally from Mexico, and probably were descendants of the ancient Toltecs. They retained for a long period, many of the customs and religious rites of the Mexicans. Like the Natchez, the Tensas regarded fire with peculiar veneration, never permitting it to be extinguished in their temples. In 1711, when BIENVILLE founded the town of Mobile, these Indians were living on the romantic river which bears their name, but in the course of time, they with other small tribes were merged in the larger nations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. PICKETT alludes to a Major FARMAR, who in 1777, had much to do with the colonial government. He resided at Tensas, afterward called Stockton, and owned extensive improvements and plantations on the river. Many French families lived there also, but left when the English took possession of the country. In 1792, the most populous settlement with the exception of Mobile, was on the Tensas River and lake. There were whigs and royalists, the latter having been compelled to leave Georgia and the Carolinas. Among the early settlers mentioned at that time were the BYRNES, HALLS, MIMS, KILLCREAS, STEADHAMS, EASLIES, LINDERS and others.

The trip up the river, which is usually made in three or four hours, consumed eight on this occasion, but owing to agreeable company, it was by no means tedious.

At Stockton there are three steam mills, owned by Messrs. McMILLAN & Son, ROBINSON & McMILLAN, and SILVER & HASTIE. There are also several stores, a turpentine distillery with which a barrel factory is connected, a Union Church, and Masonic Hall. In the vicinity of each mill are the cottages of the workmen and their families. Among them I saw some Germans who had been imported from the Fatherland. In the fall it is not healthy immediately on the river, but there is little sickness among the better classes, who live a mile or more distant, where the air is salubrious, and the locations unusually pretty. The handsome residence of Mr. B. F. McMILLAN is lighted throughout with gas manufactured on the place, and it is as brilliant as that used in cities. I visited one of the steam mills, and my escort expounded to me the mysteries of machinery, but true to my sex, I was as wise when I came out as when I entered what really seemed a perfect Babel. The blended noise of hissing steam, of revolving wheels, of saws converting huge logs into planks and shingles was positively bewildering. We also went to the turpentine still, over which we were conducted by its courteous manager, Mr. F. BRIERS, who seemed to take great pleasure in kindly explaining the process of distillation.

No section of the country is richer in natural resources than this portion of Baldwin County. There are inexhaustible timber lands of cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable woods; fine stock is raised, and some have invested in

imported Jerseys, while others find sheep raising exceedingly lucrative; the woods abound with game, the rivers and lakes in fish and aquatic fowls; in fact, to the disciples of Nimrod and Izaak WALTON, it is a very paradise. Sugar cane is extensively cultivated and molasses is made by some. The soil is admirably adapted to grape culture, and I never before tasted such excellent home made wine.

There are some fine drives in the neighborhood of Stockton, especially the road to Hastie's Lake. Surpassingly beautiful is this charming spot, which is truly worthy the pencil of a TURNER or POUSSIN. Lovely under all aspects, it was particularly so when I saw it once by moonlight. We stopped on the long bridge which stretches over the eastern side of the lake, and enjoyed the matchless scene. From the orient sky the light of a full-orbed moon transmitted the waters into a silvery flood, while in contrast fell the dark shadows of the pines which crowned the hill that sloped back from the western side. A weird effect was produced by the cypress trees which spectre like stood out in the water, and a night mist had arisen which hung like a soft, white veil over the eastern shore. It was a picture too lovely ever to be forgotten.

The social circle, though not extensive, is refined and cultivated. The people are proverbially warm hearted and hospitable; indeed, of this community it might, in truth, be said:

"Every house was an inn where all were welcomed and feasted."

They have a reading club, and some of its members possess dramatic talent of an order which would do credit to any literary society. During my stay the club held a meeting at the charming home of Mr. G. W. ROBINSON, on which occasion I was most highly entertained. I also had the pleasure of attending two delightful picnics, or fishing excursions, which were given by Mr. T. M. McMILLAN to the young people of the neighborhood. The first occurred a few days after my arrival.

A merry party occupying the Lena Mobray and a barge, left Stockton about nine o'clock in the morning. Proceeding eight miles down the Tensas, we entered Miflin's Lake where the tug and barge were abandoned -- the party separating and embarking in canoes, which on the present occasion seemed only large enough to accommodate two persons. This lake, which is ten miles long, is considered the finest fishing place in the country. The water is very deep, translucent, and of a dark emerald hue. Every shade of green could be seen in the foliage that clothed the banks, while clusters of white swamp lilies and blue pontederia fringed the water's edge. In the cool shade of overhanging boughs, we sat in our canoes and fished for several hours. It was my first experience of the kind and I naturally felt very proud of my success. At one o'clock we returned to the barge, where a sumptuous repast was spread, to which all did ample justice. Altogether, our party caught over two hundred fishes. When dinner was over, we again repaired to our little boats, and while some resumed the pleasure of angling, others whiled away the time in conversation, while gliding lazily on the glassy surface of the lake. Shadows of evening were deepening, when the whistle of the Lena Mobray warned us that it was time to return.

A few weeks later, the second excursion took place. Again we embarked on the steam tug and went up the Tensas river. It would have been utterly impossible for me to remember the labyrinth of lakes and bayous we passed, were it not for the kindness of Capt. D. WILLIAMS, who showed me a map of Baldwin County drawn by himself and pointed out the route we took. Although there was not much diversity in the scenery, I was deeply impressed with the wild grandeur of the broad rivers, and romantic beauty of crystal lakes, nestling among vast cypress swamps, where Nature's solitude appeared unbroken as when the red men inhabited these wilds. Even at noonday, from dense thickets came melancholy notes of the

owl; white cranes were frightened from lonely coverts, and an occasional rifle shot would startle the alligator which lay like a log upon the bank. We went up Tensas to Middle River, thence down to Chippewa Lake, passing by Brier Lake, Bayou La Forban, Ramshorn Lake, Tensas Lake, the Devil's Elbow, upper mouth of Bottle Creek and Bayou Dominique. At Chippewa Lake the tug was again deserted and the canoes occupied. For several hours we drifted over "sunny spots of greenery" and fished, but this time with poor success, for the finny tribe were either more wary, or the tide was unfavorable. Returning to the tug and going one mile down Bottle Creek, we landed and walked about a half mile to an Indian mound which was sixty feet high. From this, as well as similar elevations which are found in the South and Northwest, arrow heads, pottery, and bones have been excavated. About then years ago, from a mound near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, a short sword was found which is supposed to have been a relic of the DeSOTO expedition. The steel part of it was a cake of rust, but the gold chain and mountings were still bright. This valuable curio was sent to a museum at the North.

Hungry and tired from our pedestrian journey to the mound, we rested under the shade of great live oaks on the bank of Bottle creek. Here we also dined in true picnic style, which all enjoyed immensely. After this, we went to Mifflin's Lake, where we remained until the sunset's rosy glow reminded us that one day of pleasure was drawing to a close.

The day of my departure came at last, and with deep regret I said "good-bye" to my Stockton friends. The summer hours spent with them will ever be gratefully remembered, and numbered among the brightest of my life.

- Bessie O. WILLISSON.

 STAPLETON CEMETERY

Located just off Hwy 31, behind the Country Club and Golf Course, between Bay Minette and Stapleton, Ala.

Copied Jan. 8, 1977 by Miss Winona STEPHENS and Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS.

Mrs. Callie MIXON Oct. 12, 1882 March 9, 1964 Wife of Kyser MIXON	Infant daughter of H.E. & J CRAVY b & d Jan. 2, 1902	Elizabeth A. STAPLETON Nov. 8, 1814 March 2, 1891 (under the Magnolia tree)
Within an old fenced enclosure: 2 adults and 1 child	Betty CHOTE May 24, 1864 Dec 2, 1897	J. G. STAPLETON Jan. 27, 1850 Mar. 2, 1912 (under the Magnolia tree)
4 infants - no markers (2 with slabs)	Octavia WHITE Feb. 10, 1839 Feb. 8, 1880	William KIRKPATRICK d Nov. 10, 1899
Ida D. WILSON 1878 - 1970	Robert J. WHITE, Sr. May 25, 1826 Dec. 15, 1901	A good 32 years, 9 months, 28 days
R. E. PERKINS 1877 - 1912	6 adults - native stones under a Magnolia tree - no markers.	1 Adult - mound. Nille Gray BARNES d March 6, 1966 Age 37, March 6
Calvin PERKINS 1907 - 1909		
WILSON twins (infants)		1 Adult - slab.

Following markers were within a newly fenced area:

Palmer HARRIS
 Jan. 27, 1885
 May 8, 1966

1 Infant - slab

4 Adults - slabs

Eliza SLOAN
 June 13, 1868
 Aug. 28, 1928

Ethel DAVIDSON
 Nov. 22, 1889
 Aug. 4, 1928

J. W. DAVIDSON baby
 slab built -
 Dec. 26, 1973.

TRAWICK

Mattie E. Alonzo F.
 May 22, 1878 May 15, 1879
 -- Nov. 25, 1961

William Squire, infant
 son of William E. & Frances
 CHISPIN - d Jan. 21, 1921

W. C. DAVIDSON
 Sept. 4, 1866
 Jan. 16, 1938

Jincy Cleemteen, wife
 of L. N. TRAWICK
 May 8, 1842
 Aug. 20, 1897

Lunsford N. TRAWICK
 Nov. 14, 1845
 Nov. 10, 1917

1 Infant - slab

Infant son of Cecil A.
 & Emma D. TRAWICK
 b & d March 24, 1939

Richard Lafayette TRAWICK
 Jan 2, 1876
 June 25, 1936

Ester Folmar TRAWICK
 June 28, 1881
 May 30, 1967

Lola May BROWN
 Feb. 14, 1914
 Oct. 19, 1967

5 Adults - unmarked

1 Child - unmarked
 1 Adult - unmarked slab
 1 Infant - unmarked slab

Baron D. DAVIDSON
 April 11, 1867
 Feb. 10, 1943

Albert L. DAVIDSON
 Jan 22, 1888
 Nov 29, 1962

Mary Etta DAVIDSON
 Sept. 11, 1889
 March 5, 1970

1 Adult - unmarked

1 Child - Unmarked

Ella J. HEROD
 Feb. 28, 1877
 Jan. 20, 1919

2 Adults - unmarked

1 Infant - unmarked

Leslie L. DAVIDSON
 Ala. Cpl 31 Inf
 7 Inf Div., World War II
 June 10, 1925
 Dec. 23, 1950

Emmett M. DAVIDSON
 Ala. Tec 5 Co C
 1874 Engr Avn Bn
 World War II
 Jan 17, 1913
 June 24, 1960

Marie DAVIDSON (Maurie?)
 July 26, 1905
 Sept. 10, 1956

STAPLETON FAMILY CEMETERY

Bricked enclosure with wrought iron gate located near the original Stapleton Farm Home - Now known as the HALE Farm, about two miles South of Stapleton, Ala. just off Hwy 31.

Copied Jan. 22, 1977 by Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, Miss Winona P. STEPHENS, and Mr. Lawrence M. FILIPPINI.

Apparently there are other graves within this enclosure - maybe ten or so, but no markers were found.

Morris STAPLETON
 Sept. 18, 1795
 June 28, 1883

Howard Hall STAPLETON
 July 18, 1810
 May 1, 1893

Susan, wife of Howard Hall
 STAPLETON: March 20, 1820
 Nov. 23, 1863

R. E. STAPLETON
 May 24, 1846
 Feb. 2, 1886

Joyce STAPLETON
 Oct. 27, 1805
 Feb. 15, 1872

A. Durwood STAPLETON
 March 11, 1874
 Sept. 29, 1890

Adeline DURWOOD, March 22, 1821 // March 4, 1890.

BANKESTER CEMETERY

Near the Bromley Community area about 2-3 miles off Highway 31, just South of Stapleton, Alabama.

Copied Jan. 22, 1977, by Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, Miss Winona P. STEPHENS, Mr. Lawrence M. FILIPPINI.

Corean, wife of Sam CONWAY June 3, 1841 Oct. 28, 1925	7 Adult slabs - no markers	George W. BANKESTER Co. C. 15 Ala. Cav. CSA
Samuel E. CONWAY March 13, 1850 Dec. 9, 1920	Lilla Mae TRAWICK May 25, 1918 Feb. 5, 1919	Edwin (J?) BANKESTER April 22, 1849 Feb. 26, 1924
Mary E. CONWAY 1826 - 1902	4 Infant slabs - no markers	Henry BANKESTER Aug. 13, 1846 Dec. 9, 1915
16 Children - unmarked.	Z. MARKS - no other data	20 Adults - no markers.

Apparently this has many graves without any indication now showing where they might be. This cemetery has been well kept and the cemetery area is fairly large.

BROMLEY CEMETERY

Approximately 4-5 miles off Hwy 31 just South of Stapleton.

Copied Jan. 22, 1977 by Miss Winona P. STEPHENS and Mr. Lawrence M. FILIPPINI.

Emma BANKESTER June 8, 1885 Sept. 16, 1940	Mary Louise FOLMAR Oct. 13, 1912 July 30, 1913	Laura Carroll D'OLIVE June 30, 1852 March 3, 1951
Louis BANKESTER Co. C. 15th Conf. Cav. CSA	Armand Edward CLAUSON May 25, 1905 Jan. 15, 1975	Edwin P. DURANT March 20, 1863 Jan. 7, 1935
Bert W. ISAACSON Feb. 20, 1886 June 3, 1945	Marcellite DURANT Dec. 20, 1884 May 2, 1956	Nancy B. DURANT April 30, 1873 April 3, 1928
Susie BANKESTER Jan. 29, 1888 Jan. 11, 1944	Donnie W. MILES d Aug. 30, 1913 3 years	Martin M. DURANT 1810 - 1880 and 2 of 12 sons. (Miss Evie DURANT of this community states that 4 sons are buried in this cemetery.)
Infant son of ISAACSON - April 23, 1912	Lena DURANT Nov. 16, 1874 Nov. 13, 1965	
2 Adults - unmarked	Dennie D. MILES d April 30, 1912 38 years	Walter H. DURANT 1845 - 1888
E. Vander DIXON 1851 - 1915	Norman L. DURANT Feb. 19, 1843 April 24, 1927	Adrian J. DURANT 1848 - 1906
Rosie A. DIXON 1853 - 1926		

V. R. D'OLIVE Feb. 11, 1854 Feb. 15, 1940	Willie T. DURANT June 15, 1912 Oct. 12, 1913	John Oliver DURANT Aug. 9, 1904 Dec. 26, 1967
L. R. D'OLIVE Jan. 13, 1850 Jan. 25, 1904	W. Douglass DURANT 1879 - 1919	David R. DURANT April 20, 1881 July 12, 1937
Aurelia D. DURANT Sept. 21, 1877 Oct. 21, 1910 married	Minnie D. DURANT 1881 - 1919	Lorene B. HOPSKINS Oct. 9, 1871 May 9, 1954
Cam B. DIXON Oct. 31, 1874 June 13, 1944	Norman L. SIBLEY March 2, 1874 Sept. 30, 1938	Augustus DIXON Co. G, Spanish American War
Louis BANKESTER, Jr. Dec. 14, 1884 Jan. 15, 1952	Irene B. SIBLEY Feb. 10, 1876 July 11, 1937	Walter L. BANKESTER 1 Adult - unmarked

OTHER DAYS

From PARKER's "Keep Close To The Ground" Vol. 4, No. 9, Montrose, Alabama, September 1925 (25 cents for the calendar year).
Submitted by: Mrs. Eloise WILSON.

In Montrose Cemetery
By Helen Gray KYLE

Time cometh late or soon
When I must die,
Sunlight or careless moon
Here would I lie.

Here is no shadowed lawn,
No shaft of white
To prate about a dawn
After the night.

Sleeping as they who sleep
High on this hill,
Where matted briars creep
Tangling at will.

Roots might grow down to me
Where cold I lie,
Bear me back tenderly
To see the sky.

Forgotten Death and Pain,
Each vagrant breeze
Would let me sing again
With the tall trees.

Individual history ends in the graveyard and some of it is enacted there. Along the northern boundary of the Montrose graveyard are the breastworks that were thrown up by the troops of Captain WINSTON to oppose CANBY's march. To the south is the gully where the women and children of Montrose took refuge from the shells of the Federal ships.

Two of its graves tell of one of the now forgotten but fearful tales that come to us out of war and out of the sea.

The Oreto was one of the little steamers built in England for the Confederate government. She was libelled at Nassau by the British Attorney General, but after a long trial was released. That night Commander J. N. MAFFITT ran her out under cover of darkness and met a schooner with her armament off Green Key. After five days of severe labor under the tropical sun, the flag of England

was hauled down and under the flag of the Confederacy she became the cruiser Florida.

Several of the crew were unwell and that night the steward died. At sunset MAFFITT called his first officer, Lieut. STRIBLING, and told him that yellow fever was aboard. There was no surgeon and the commander was obliged to assume the duties of that officer. On the fifth day the working crew was reduced to one fireman and four deck hands. It was no longer possible to keep at sea and they ran into the Cuban port of Cardenas and STRIBLING went to Havana for help. The commander was now almost alone to care for the sick. August 13, MAFFITT gave his clerk written instructions concerning the ship and went to bed. STRIBLING returned bringing 12 men and Dr. BARRETT of Georgia. On the 22d LAURENS, the captain's son, died, and on the 23d the third engineer. The sick were sent to the hospital on shore and most of them died. A Spanish surgeon came on board and pronounced MAFFITT's case hopeless; he had not spoken for three days. "You are all mistaken-- I have too much to do and have no time to die," said the commander opening his eyes. Owing to the stringent orders of neutrality it was impossible to refit or recruit and on Sept. 1, they started for Mobile. At 2 p.m. on the 4th day they sighted Fort Morgan and the three Federal cruisers that guarded the bar. The sick were brought on deck and preparations were made for blowing up the ship if necessary and with the British flag flying they made for the entrance. It was unthinkable that a blockade runner should make the attempt in broad daylight and PREBLE's flagship the Oneida waited. There was no reply to the Oneida's hail and she poured a broadside into the Florida. Two shells went entirely thru (sic) her taking off one man's head and wounding seven others. The Federal ships fired until she reached the protecting guns of Fort Morgan.

The next day Lieut. STRIBLING read the burial service over the headless body of the sailor at Montrose, and three days later he died of yellow fever and was buried beside the sailor.

MAFFITT lived, and with the Florida "he lighted the seas with a track of fire wherever he passed." The inscriptions are --

THE GRAVE

of a

SEAMAN

1862

SACRED

to the memory of

Lieut. JOHN M. STRIBLING

son of

Rear Admiral C. K. STRIBLING

died

off Montrose, Ala. August* 7, 1862.

(*September)

FRANCIS EARLE

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County".

Francis EARLE, a retired agriculturist of Baldwin County, Ala., of which he is a native, was born in February, 1818, received a three years' course of schooling in one of the best institutions of learning in the state, and then took charge of his father's plantation and stock farm, spending much time in western Alabama, looking after the vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle belonging to the estate. He lost his father in 1836, when the charge of the entire property, including the homestead, devolved upon his young shoulders.

His parents were Jones and Elizabeth (TARVIN) EARLE, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1766 and in 1792, came to Alabama, settled in Baldwin

County, near Fort Mims, and at once engaged in stock raising. He built a dwelling near where his son, Francis, now lives, married Miss Elizabeth TARVIN, and led a life of quiet usefulness until February 12, 1813, when he was warned of a threatened outbreak among the Indians and advised to seek safety at the fort. He accordingly destroyed such of his household effects, that he knew would be either stolen or burned, and sought refuge in the fort seven miles away.

That night his negro herdman reported that he had seen numerous squads of red men in the vicinity, but the report was discredited by the inmates of the fort, with the exception of Mr. EARLE, who, with his wife and three children, stole away from the defenses and made his way to Blakely, sixty miles distant, and thence to Mottville. His caution and foresight proved of service, for the next day February 13, 1813, at 12 o'clock, noon, the fort was attacked by the savages and one of the bloodiest massacres recorded in the annals of Alabama was perpetrated. In a few days Mr. EARLE returned to his plantation and stock range, proceeded at once to rebuild his home; cleared up more land and began planting on a large scale.

When Gen. JACKSON arrived in the territory he went into camp near Mr. EARLE's plantation and received his needed supplies therefrom for a number of years. The death of Mr. EARLE took place in 1836. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and a sincere christian. The old house built after the fall of Fort Mims is still standing in good condition (1893).

Mrs. Elizabeth EARLE was a native of Baldwin county and a daughter of one of its earliest pioneers, John TARVIN. She was married in her nineteenth year and was the mother of nine children -- six boys and three girls -- of whom Francis, whose name heads this sketch, was the seventh in the order of birth.

After his father's death, Francis continued the live stock business, became a large owner and dealer in negro property, and set free over 100 slaves at the close of the Civil War. Before the war he had lived like a prince, had servants to respond to every call -- operated extensive plantations, and was one of the wealthiest planters of Baldwin county, having the handsomest residence for miles around. It was erected by Col. SLAUGHTER at a cost of \$20,000. When the war came on in 1861, everything was changed. His beautiful mansion was burned, his negroes set free and his herds scattered to the four winds of heaven; his fences were torn down and burned and his fields laid waste, and he was, in fact absolutely impoverished. Notwithstanding his heavy losses, Mr. EARLE, when matters had quieted down, re-engaged in stock raising, having sold a few bales of cotton he had managed to save at \$200 per bale, the proceeds giving him a fair start, and once more began planting, the result being that he is once more a wealthy man.

The marriage of Mr. EARLE took place in 1850 to Miss Mary McDONALD, daughter of John McDONALD, a lumber manufacturer on a large scale in Baldwin County. This lady was born in Baldwin County, was highly educated, was a society belle, and was married in her twenty-sixth year. She has two children, viz.: Frank, who is married to Mamie DANIELS and has one child, also named Frank; and Mary, the wife of Thomas BRADLEY, a young planter of Baldwin County, and also the mother of one child - Ulmer. Mrs. BRADLEY is a member of the Methodist church.

Francis EARLE, the elder, has been lavish in his support of church and school, and is generous to a fault, as well as public spirited.

A philosopher is one who doubts. --Montaigne.

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Records at the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi
(In response to a request for assistance on information for one Stephen STAPLETON,
Mrs. Harriet HEIDELBERG, Assistant Librarian, sent this information.-G.STEPHENS)

1810 Census, Baldwin Co. (Mississippi Territory)

1816 Census, Baldwin Co. (Mississippi Territory)

Microfilm collection of Baldwin County tax rolls for 1810, 1811, 1813, 1815 and
one undated roll - these are not indexed.

Microfilm of "U.S. Surveyor South of Tennessee, Land Applications and Entires,
1808-1818," Record Group 7, MF 2. The areas are shown below.

In the official state archives in that Department, there are many records of the
Mississippi Territory - most are not arranged by county.

Land Offices: (R67, MF2)

Huntsville, Mississippi Territory-- Lands applied for, etc: July 1811-June
1817. Monies entered for land: March 1811-May 1817. (Moved from
Nashville, 1811)

Nashville, Tennessee-- Lands applied for, etc.: August 1809-April 1811.
Monies entered for land: August 1809-March 1811. (Nashville Land Office
moved to Huntsville, 1811)

St. Stephens, Mississippi Territory-- Lands applied for, etc.: July 1815-
March 1816. Monies entered for land: July 1815-March 1816.

Washington, Mississippi Territory-- Lands applied for, etc.: January 1809-
December 1814. Monies entered for land: January 1808-September 1818.

Note: Due to the time involved, the limited staff will be unable to undertake
research of material which is not indexed. In the official state archives,
there are many records of the Mississippi Territory.

Anyone may visit the library, where the records can be made available for
research, or obtain a list of genealogical researchers, although these researchers
have no official connection with the Department.

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Copied from "A History of the State", Marie Bankhead OWEN, Lewis Historical
Publishing Co., New York, c1949.

Baldwin County, the third oldest county now in Alabama, has the distinction of
having had the greatest change in its county boundaries since its creation of
any county in the State.

By an act of the Legislature of Mississippi Territory, approved December 21,
1809, and entitled, "An Act to divide Washington County, and other purposes,"
Baldwin County was created with the following boundaries:

"beginning on the line of demarkation, where the trading road leading from
the Choctaw nation to Mobile crosses the same, thence with the said trading
road to where the fifth parallel township line crosses the same, thence east
with the said line to Bassett's Creek, thence down the same to its junction
with the Tombeckbee River, thence up said river to where the fifth parallel
township line crosses the same, thence with said township line east, to
where it intersects the Indian boundary line, thence with said boundary
line to the cut-off, thence up the cut-off to the Alabama River, thence

across the same to the Indian boundary line, thence with said boundary line to the line of demarkation, and with the same west to the beginning."

After the division of Mississippi Territory into Mississippi State and Alabama Territory, the Alabama Territorial Legislature, by an act approved February 7, 1818, added to Baldwin County all that part of Greene County, Mississippi, which had been thrown into Alabama Territory.

The next change in its boundaries was by an act approved December 13, 1819, when there was added to Baldwin County all the tract of country within the following boundaries:

"beginning at the center of the western boundary line of township four in range three, east of the basis meridian of the land district of Pearl River; thence east to the Alabama River; thence with said river to its junction with Little River, to the point of its intersection by the range line between ranges five and six; thence north with said line to the northwest corner of township three in range six; thence east along the township line between townships three and four in range seven; thence south along the range line between ranges seven and eight to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence west to the former boundary line of Baldwin County."

Thus was added to the old county the land which now comprises the northern part of the present county of Baldwin and the western part of Escambia County. The part of the present county of Baldwin which lies south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude was then a part of Mobile County.

By an act approved December 16, 1820, the Legislature again changed the county lines, taking all of the county "lying south of the line of Washington County and west of the Tombeckbee and Mobile rivers" away from Baldwin and putting it into Mobile County, and making the boundaries of Baldwin County as follows, viz:

"beginning at that point on the Alabama River, where it unites with Little River, thence up Little River to the point where said river is intersected by the range line between ranges five and six, east of the basis meridian line of the land district east of Pearl River; thence north along said line to the Northwest corner of township three, in range six; thence east along the township line, between townships three and four, in range seven; thence south along the range line between the ranges seven and eight, to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence in a direct line to the head of Perdido River; thence down said river to the mouth thereof; thence along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the channel or pass between Mobile point and Dauphin Island; thence through said pass and the middle of Mobile Bay to the center of a direct line, to be drawn between the towns of Mobile and Blakeley; thence in a direct line to the head of Middle River so called at its junction with Tensa River; thence up the Tensa River to its junction with the Mobile River; thence up Mobile River to the junction of the Tombeckbee and Alabama rivers; thence through the cut-off to the Alabama River; thence up the Alabama to the mouth of Little River the place of beginning."

The creation of Escambia County in 1868, partly from Baldwin County (and partly from Conecuh County), occasioned its chief loss of territory.

Bay Minette-- County seat of Baldwin County, in the central part of the county, on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Foley branch of that road, at the headwaters of Bay Minette and White House Creeks, northeast of Mobile, northwest of Pensacola and north of

Foley. Altitude: 278 feet. Population: 1888- 250; 1910- 749; 1920- 1092; 1930- 1545; 1940- 1763. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. The corporate limits are circular, extending three fourths of a mile in all directions from the courthouse.

It is the third county seat in the county since 1809. Blakeley was the first, and Daphne the second. Bay Minette was chosen by the legislature, February 5, 1901. By act approved March 4, 1903, the proceedings in the erection of public buildings and in removing the records of the county from Daphne were legalized and approved. The town is on the old road from Stockton to Daphne. It is the center of extensive shipping activities, as the products of the trucking district along the Foley branch converge there.

Bay Minette was first settled by the French. It took its name from a French woman, who lived on a bayou at the mouth of Bay Minette Creek. The town was established in its present location in 1861 when the railroad was constructed. The first settler was William WRIGHT; the first physician, Dr. J. D. TRAMMELL; first preacher, Rev. MITCHELL, Baptist; the first school teacher and postmaster, Miss Annie BYRNE. Among the early settlers were STANMEYER, THOMPSON, HASTIE, SILVA, BYRNE, D'OLIVE and CARNEY families.

Daphne-- Post office and incorporated town on the western edge of Baldwin County, situated on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. It is a popular winter resort. Population: 1930-- 582; 1940- 630. It was incorporated in 1927.

It was settled in the early days of the county. The British Admiralty Map of 1746 shows the two villages of Old Village and Hollywood near the site of the present Daphne. About 1819, the D'OLIVE, YANCEY, LEE and other families settled here, and called it Daphne for the laurel tree. It formerly had a bank, a newspaper, and two hotels, and was the largest of the bay-shore towns of Baldwin County. It was attacked by FARRAGUT during the War Between the States.

In 1868, it became the county seat of justice, and the courthouse was removed to Daphne from Blakeley. With the rise of Bay Minette, however, Daphne declined. In 1901, it lost the courthouse to Bay Minette. The old courthouse was later used for some years for a State Normal School, but this too has now been discontinued. Daphne remains one of the most beautiful of the Bayshore towns, though its importance has waned.

Its industries were saw mills, paper mill, and pottery.

Fairhope-- Post office and town on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, Baldwin County, west of Robertsdale, the nearest shipping point, and southwest of Bay Minette. Altitude: 140 feet. Population: 1904-- 400; 1910-- 500; 1920-- 853; 1930-- 1549; 1940-- 1845. It was incorporated in 1908 under the municipal code of 1907, with corporate limits one mile square.

It is the largest Single Tax colony known, and the oldest in the United States.

The town was settled in 1895, on the site of the extinct town of Clifton, later called Alabama City, by the Fairhope Industrial Association, organized and incorporated at Des Moines, Iowa, in February, 1894. The first residents were E. B. GASTON, wife and four children; James P. HUNNEL, father and mother. They were soon joined by several hundred settlers. Mr. Joseph FELS, a large manufacturer, has been a steady and generous friend of the colony. Truck-farming for the northern markets, especially the growing of citrus fruits,

Japanese persimmons, and pecans, has become an important industry of the community. It is the site of the School of Organic Education, opened in 1907, with six pupils.

Foley-- Post office and southern terminus of the Foley branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, situated in the extreme southern end of Baldwin County, near Mobile Bay on the west, Perdido Bay on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. It is a shipping center for that section of the county, as well as a recreational center.

Population: 1920-- 243; 1930- 791; 1940- 864.

Its history as given by C. G. COOK, Secretary of the Foley Chamber of Commerce, is as follows:

"In the latter part of 1901, Mr. J. B. FOLEY, a Chicago drug manufacturer and Mr. C. U. GORDAN, postmaster of Chicago at that time, were enroute to Washington to attend the funeral of the lamented President William McKINLEY. During the course of their conversations, Mr. FOLEY remarked that if a man had money to invest he could buy up large tracts of timber lands in the south and eventually realize good returns on his investments. Shortly after their return to Chicago, Mr. FOLEY began having calls from men who had listings of large tracts of land for sale. One of these men was Colonel J. M. GREEN of Bay Minette, who succeeded in getting him to Baldwin County for a personal investigation. He came to Mobile by train, on over the Bay to Daphne by boat and thence into the interior of the County by horse and buggy.

"On this trip Mr. FOLEY became so enthusiastic and so delighted with the climate and other advantages of the South, that he purchased a forty-thousand acre tract of fine timber land. Interested with him at the time was Mr. FITZGERALD of Chicago, president of Junction R.R. and an official of Swift & Company.

"Shortly after purchasing this large tract of land, Mr. FOLEY started laying out small tract farms, constructing roads and bringing in settlers from the north and east. Soon schools and churches were erected, as well as a small depot at the southern end of the B. M. & Ft. Morgan R. R. (fuel for the trains on this R. R. was lightwood-knots racked along the side of the track).

"Because of the fine climate and fertile soil the agricultural industry grew very rapidly, and early in 1905, the new settlers petitioned the Post Office Department in Washington for a new post office to be established. This petition was granted and the post office named Foley in honor of its most public spirited citizen. Mr. W. H. MONTEITH was appointed first Postmaster.

"The village grew as the agricultural industries grew and on January 4, 1915, the town was incorporated, with Mr. G. I. WEATHERLY as the Mayor and C. A. BOLLER, Henry BROCKMAN, P. J. COONEY, John C. LEHR and William STELK, as Councilmen.

"Foley has grown steadily and has become Baldwin County's largest shipper of many thousands of carloads of fresh vegetable crops, the chief of which is the Irish potato. Cut flowers (gladiolus, iris, etc.) and flower bulbs industry has grown into better than a million dollar industry.

"As a recreational and resort center Foley is unexcelled by any place along the Gulf Coast--miles and miles of beautiful white sandy beach, no finer surf bathing and fishing to be found along the Gulf of Mexico.

"United States Naval Air Field--Barin Field is located two miles east of the business district of Foley and is one of five United States Navy Auxiliary bases, and the only Navy Air Station in Alabama; and is connected with Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida. This field holds a record of having more flying hours than any Navy Air Station in the United States. Besides American men trained here, a large number of English cadets trained at this field."

Robertsdale--Post office and shipping center, situated near the center of Baldwin County, on the Foley branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Due partly to climatic advantages and largely to its geographical location, it is a "busy town with the offices and shipping sheds of a number of produce buyers and large shippers located there. The town is headquarters of the Baldwin County Building and Loan Association, and there are many supply and business houses, a feed mill, cream station, machine shops, lumber yards, etc." It was incorporated in 1921. Population: 1930-- 678; 1940-- 779.

It was founded in 1905 by the Southern Plantation Development Company of Chicago, Illinois, after the Louisville and Nashville Railroad began its Foley branch. From a sparsely settled lumbering country, the area grew into an incorporated town. The name of the town was a compliment to Dr. B. F. ROBERTS, an officer of the Southern Plantation Development Company.

Silverhill--Post office and interior town of Baldwin County, about 3 miles west of Robertsdale, its railroad station. It was incorporated in 1926. Population: 1930-- 314; 1940-- 270. Its chief industries and occupations are connected with fruit growing, general farming, with the chief crops potatoes, corn and hay, cucumbers, hogs and poultry.

It was founded in 1897, and was first settled by Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Bohemians. Among the early settlers were Oscar JOHNSON, C. O. CARLSON, and C. A. VALENTIN.

Summerdale-- Post office and shipping point on the Foley branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, midway between Foley and Robertsdale, in the southern part of Baldwin County. Population: 1930-- 267; 1940-- 239. It was incorporated 1929. Its industries are truck farming, particularly Irish potatoes and sweet corn, dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry.

It was founded in 1904, by Eli SUMMERS, for whom the town is named, as a center for tobacco industry. Tobacco no longer grown. It was settled, also, by Mennonites from Michigan and Ohio.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579, Price: \$3.00.

QUERY

STAPLETON-TOWNSEND: William M. STAPLETON b in Marlboro Co., S.C. Nov. 3, 1802, m Mary TOWNSEND. Who was his father? Was the father one Stephen STAPLETON, who was a Constable in Baldwin Co. Ala. in 1820?
Mrs. Lucille S. TRAYLOR, Box 523, Marble Falls, Texas 78654.

BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Meetings 1976-1977

3rd Sunday of Each Month

at 2:30 p.m.

Speakers and subject material are subject to change

October 17, 1976 - Laraway residence on Fish River on Highway 48, 6 miles East of Fairhope on Fairhope Avenue.

Subject: Tristian De Luna on Mobile Bay

Speaker: Mrs. E. C. Marty

-Bring lawn chairs for meeting on river. Some will be provided.

November 21, 1976 - Stockton Presbyterian Church in Stockton on Main Highway through town.

Subject: Baldwin County History

Speaker: Mr. Leslie Smith.

December 19, 1976 - Fairhope at Colonial Inn located on Scenic (Bay) Route 98 above Fairhope Wharf

Speaker: Mr. Neb Greene

Subject: History of some Popular Christmas Carols

Program: Christmas Carols and Christmas Cheer.

January 16, 1977 - Foley. John Snook's Old Foley Hotel, Highway 59, downtown.

Speaker: Mr. David DeJarnette, Archaeologist

Subject: Alabama Prehistory

February 20, 1977 - Fairhope at St. James Church, Education Building- on St. James one block below Church Street and one block south of Fairhope Avenue.

Speaker: Mr. Harry Toulmin

Subject: Judge Harry Toulmin -- 18th Century Mississippi Territory.

March 20, 1977 - Orange Beach. Daugeette Residence at Orange Beach - take Alabama Highway 182 to Sea Gate Motel, turn left onto dead end road, 3rd house on left.

Speaker: Mr. Paul Mitchell

Subject: Fort Morgan Army Life During World War I.

April 17, 1977 - Montrose (In case of rain, location to be announced).

Place: Montrose Cemetery just off four lane U.S. 98 on Sibley Street (can be seen from the highway)

Speaker: Mr. John Reisenfeld

Subject: Funerals With Dignity-Baldwin-Mobile Memorial Society.

May 15, 1977 - Daphne

Place: Daphne City Hall on Old U.S. 98, two blocks off four lane highway toward the Bay in Daphne

Speaker: Mrs. E. C. Marty

Subject: Tristan De Luna's Exploration of Mobile Bay.

The knightliest of the knightly race

That, since the days of old,

Have kept the lamp of chivalry

Alight in hearts of gold;

The kindest of the kindly band

That rarely hating ease,

Yet rode with Spottswood round the land,

And Raleigh round the seas;...

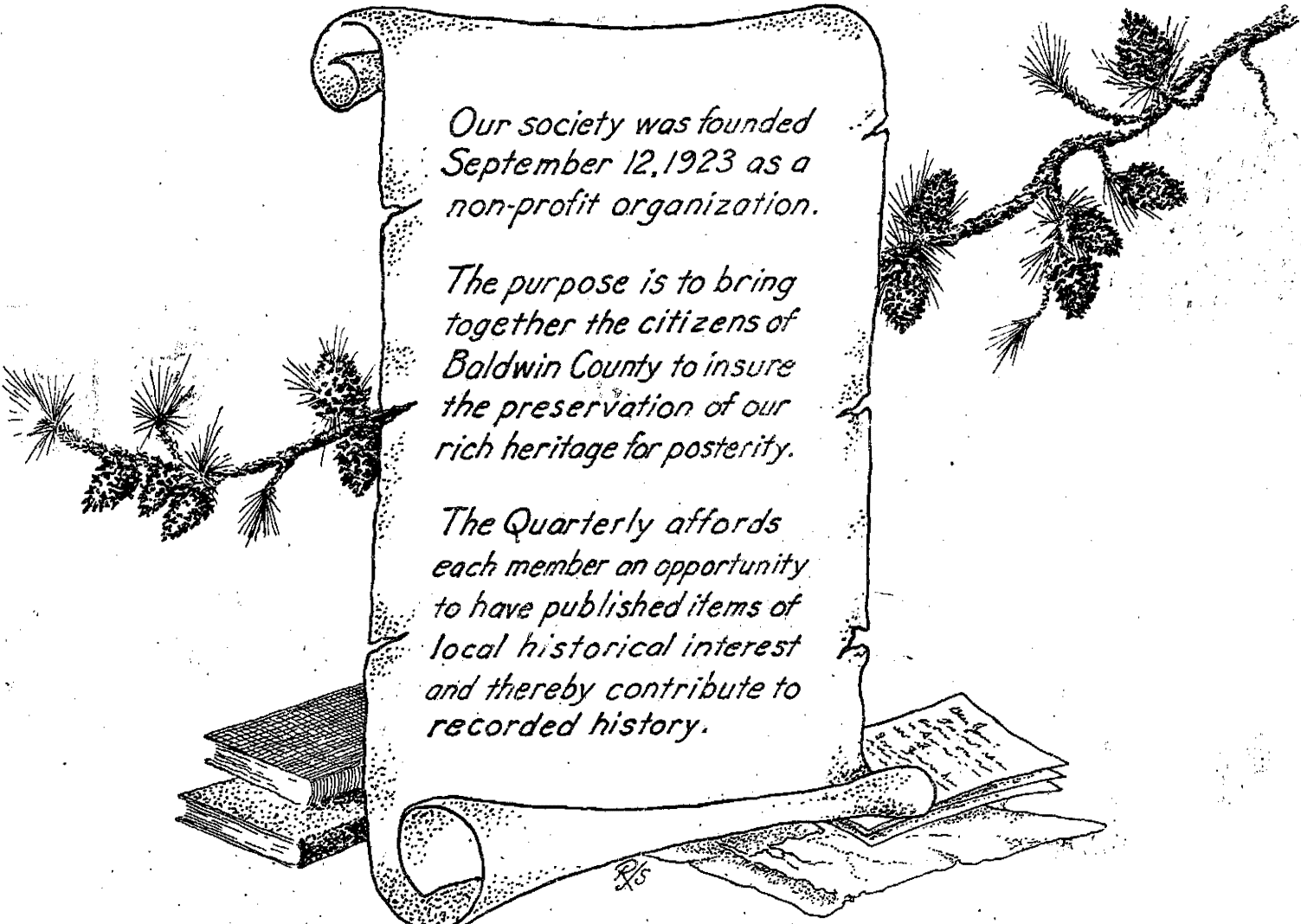
--Francis Orray Ticknor

The Quarterly

VOLUME IV

NO. 1

JULY 1977

A decorative scroll is the central focus, containing three paragraphs of text. The scroll is flanked by pine branches with cones. At the bottom, there are illustrations of a stack of books on the left and an open book with a quill pen on the right. The scroll is signed 'R/S' at the bottom center.

*Our society was founded
September 12, 1923 as a
non-profit organization.*

*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

MINUTES
of
The Baldwin County Historical Society

May 15, 1977

The Baldwin County Historical Society met on May 15, 1977, at the Daphne City Hall. The meeting was preceded by the dedication of a plaque commemorating the presence of General Andrew Jackson on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. The plaque was given by Mrs. Dixie Culver and the Daphne-Spanish Fort Lions Club in memory of Mrs. Culver's late husband, Capt. George Culver.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Frank Laraway. No reports or minutes were read. Mr. Laraway read a letter from Miss Mary Grice, executive director of the Historic Blakeley Foundation, inviting the members to visit Blakeley following the Historical Society's program.

Mr. Mike Blake mentioned that the Evangelical Covenant Church of Silverhill has given to the Historic Blakeley Foundation its 1902 church building. It will be moved to Blakeley - first to be used as an office and later to be the church for the community.

Mr. Laraway thanked the members of the Baldwin County Commission for their assistance in historical projects in the county. He announced that the next meeting will be held at Live Oak Landing on October 16, 1977. Members are invited to bring their lunch at 1 p.m., with drinks to be furnished. The speaker will be Warner Floyd, Executive Director of the Alabama Historic Commission.

Mr. Laraway read a paper from the July, 1976, Alabama Historical Quarterly by Jack D. L. Holmes, of the University of Alabama, Birmingham, concerning the Revolutionary War battle waged at "The Village" on the Eastern Shore.

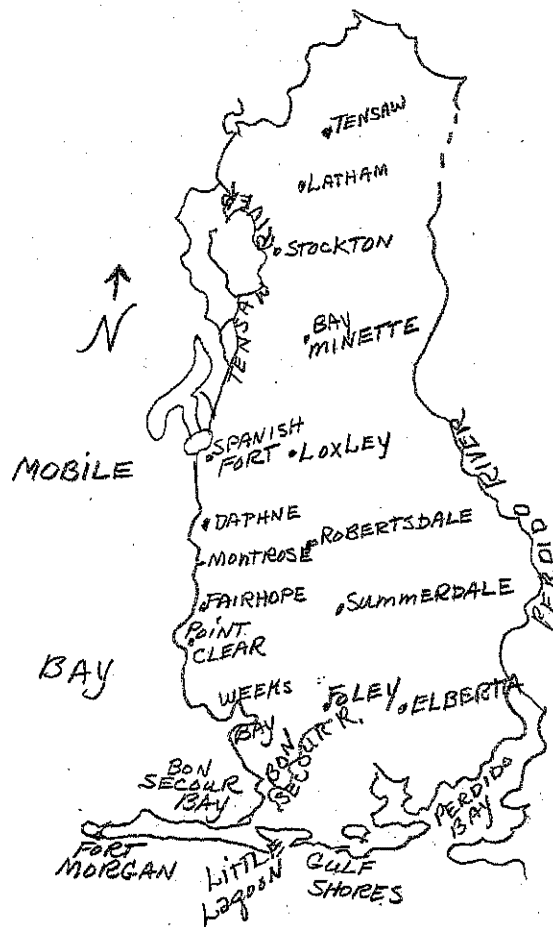
The main speaker of the afternoon was Ethel Beck Marty (Mrs. Edward Marty), whose topic was Tristan de Luna and his colony on Mobile Bay. Sources for this interesting paper were Spanish colonial documents, translated from ancient to modern Spanish*by her father-in-law, J. Lorca Marty and her brother-in-law, John Luis Marty. The paper will be reproduced in the Baldwin County Historical Quarterly.

At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments of punch and cookies were served.

*and then in English.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



published by:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. Frank Laraway, President
Silverhill, Alabama 36576

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 4

JULY 1977

The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs. Davida Hastie, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. Frank Laraway, Route 1, Box 153, Silverhill, Alabama 36576, or to such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to
preserve entire those rights,
which they have delivered to
our care. We owe it to our
posterity, not to suffer their
dearest inheritance to be
destroyed.

-Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

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True progress consists in the discovery of error
as well as of truth ...

--Matthew Fontaine MAURY.

THE DEFENCE OF MOBILE

1865

By General Dabney H. MAURY

From "The Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume III, Number 1, January 1877, Richmond, Virginia.

Submitted by: Norman G. NICHOLSON

INTRODUCTION

By W. F. LARAWAY

Since General C. C. ANDREWS' account of the Campaign of Mobile has been reprinted in The Quarterly providing the Union point of view of events of that period, it is fitting that we are able to provide an account by a Confederate participant also. This particular account is not only a narrative of events but a critique of ANDREWS' version and General CANBY's strategy. See various previous issues for ANDREWS' account of the campaign. -----

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(We deem it a valuable service to the cause of historic truth to be able to be able to present from time to time careful reviews of books about the war. And our readers will consider us fortunate in having secured the following review of General ANDREWS' book from the pen of the able soldier who made the gallant defence of Mobile against such overwhelming odds.)

History of the Campaign of Mobile, By Brevet Major-General C. C. ANDREWS, D. Van NOSTRAND, Publisher, &c.

This is an octavo volume of more than 250 pages prepared in 1865-6, and entirely devoted to the campaign of Mobile.

The author manifests extreme pride in the success accomplished by the Federal army, in which he held high command. He has avowedly endeavored to set forth fairly the facts of the history he has undertaken to record, but has shown how difficult was the task when the passions of the recent strife was so fresh.

The first and second chapters are devoted to the capture by FARRAGUT of Forts Morgan and Gaines and Powell. Though they are not very accurate, we let them pass.

Chapter four is very short, but it contains as many errors as can well be found in any other chapter not longer.

It vindicates, as the author thinks, CANBY's selection of his base of operations, which was made upon the eastern shore of Mobile bay, and from which he operated against detached outworks of comparatively little importance.

We were infinitely relieved when we found the attack would be there--but never knew why; and until General ANDREWS told us in this chapter why General STEELE's column moved from Pensacola up to Pollard, we had been at a loss to account for that movement. He says it was to prevent us from escaping CANBY's army on the eastern shore and making our way to Montgomery! Such a route of escape had never been contemplated by us. We always feared lest he might intercept us on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, by which we ultimately moved away unmolested.

Had CANBY landed on Dog river, west of Mobile, and invested the city, he would have found his work shorter and easier, and might have captured my whole army.

The city was level and exposed throughout the whole extent to fire from any direction. There were near 40,000 non-combatants within its lines of defence, whose sufferings under a seige would soon have paralyzed the defence by a garrison so small as ours was; and the early evacuation would have been inevitable, while it would have been exceedingly difficult of accomplishment. Had CANBY not made the indefensible blunder of landing his army at Fish river to attack Mobile, the sending of STEELE's corps towards Pollard would not have been a blunder, for then I might have been forced to try to bring out my garrison on that side, and to lead it to Montgomery, and have had to drive STEELE from my path or surrender to him.

On page 41 we have an illustration of the Puritan origin of our author, in the following:

"Such of the soldiers as were disposed assembled in religious meetings when circumstances permitted. One pleasant evening, in GILBERT's brigade 1,000 men were assembled and * * * poured forth their fervent prayers and joined their voices in sacred hymns. Nor will those who remember such heroes as HAVELOCK deny that piety is a help to valor."

A little reflection on its illogical results would, perhaps, have caused General ANDREWS to spare us this appeal to the cant-loving community for whom he writes, and adopt the more simple style becoming a military historian of his opportunities.

CANBY was moving with 60,000 soldiers and FARRAGUT's fleet to attack 8,000 ill-appointed Confederates, and to capture them. And after our little army had withstood his great armament and armada for three weeks, and had then bravely made good its retreat, Gen. ANDREWS calls upon his readers to admire the great valor, supplemented by the piety, of the attacking army, because one pleasant night they had prayers and sang humns in their bivouac in the piney woods.

He tells us CANBY's base on Fish river was only twenty miles below Spanish Fort; that he occupied nine days in marching that distance; that his wing entrenched itself every night--all in a strain of grandiloquence conformable with his illustration of its piety, and rendered especially absurd to us, who knew that there was nor force in CANBY's front except about five hundred cavalry under Colonel SPENCE.

It is true, SPENCE handled his men with excellent skill and courage, and no doubt had even praying in a quiet way every night; for he made 40,000 Federals move very circumspectly every day, and entrench themselves every night against him; and here I will say Colonel SPENCE was one of the most efficient and comfortable out-post commanders I ever had to deal with. He always took what was given to him and made the most of it. He was devoted, active, brave and modest, and did his whole duty to the very last day of our existence as an army.

In my comments on the allusion of General ANDREWS to praying in his camp, I do not mean to dissent from the well understood fact that valor and piety often go together, and we do not, above all things, wish to incur the suspicion of irreverence. The simple, unpretending piety which prevailed in the Confederate camps has always been the subject of our genuine respect. There has never been in any army of modern times a soldiery so sober, so continent, so religious or so reliant, as was to be found in the armies of the Southern Confederacy; from our great commander down to the youngest privates in the ranks, in all might have been observed one high purpose--to stand by the right--and to maintain that the support and aid of the God of Battles was daily invoked; and that it was not invoked in vain, let the unsurpassed achievements of the Confederate troops bear witness. There was never a day from the beginning to the end of

the war that the chaplains of our regiments did not discharge their duty, and as a class there were none in our armies who held and who still retain more of the confidence, the respect and the affection of the Confederate soldiers than the Confederate chaplains. No matter what was his sect--whether Roman Catholic or Protestant--every soldier knew he had in his chaplain a friend, and for many weary weeks after the time General ANDREWS commemorates, he might, had he been with us, have daily attended mass performed by the brave priests in the camps of our Louisianians, or joined in the simpler devotions which were led by the devoted ministers of the regiments of ECTOR's fierce Texans.

The piety and the valor which went hand in hand through our armies, were not working for naught--and it may yet be, even in the lifetime of General ANDREWS, that Providence, who works in a misterious way, may manifest how surely the right will triumph in the end--and that he will live to see and understand that the principles we fought to uphold are essential to civil liberty in its highest perfection, and the time seems near at hand when all the world will know it.

Page 44, the statement of the strength of the garrison of Mobile is very inaccurate. Including 1,500 cavalry and all the available fighting men for defence of Mobile, and all its outposts, batteries and dependencies, my force did not exceed 9,000 men of all arms!

The cavalry constituted no part of the defensive force of the places attacked, and all of our infantry and a large part of our artillery was sent away from Mobile to Spanish Fort and Blakely. During the fighting on the eastern shore, the city of Mobile and all the works and forts immediately around it were garrisoned by scarce 3,000 artillerists! And by a bold dash, the place could have been carried any night during the operations against Spanish Fort.

Page 48, the author is mistaken in saying we had Parrott guns in Spanish Fort. The only Parrott gun we had at that time about Mobile was a thirty-pounder Parrott, named "Lady Richardson." We had captured her at Corinth in October 1862; my Division Chief of Artillery, Colonel William E. BURNETT, brought her off, and added her to our park of field artillery, and we had kept her ever since.

But we had some cannon better than any Parrott had ever made. They were the Brooke guns, made at Selma in the Confederate naval works, of the iron from Briarsfield, Alabama--the best iron for making cannon in the world.

Our Brooke guns at Mobile were rifles, of 11-inch, 10-inch, 7-inch and 6 1/4-inch callibres. They out-ranged the Parrotts, and, though subjected to extraordinary service, not one of them was ever bursted (sic) or even strained.

The mistakes into which General ANDREWS has fallen are natural and almost inevitable. His real desire to write fairly is evinced by the handsome compliments he pays to Confederate officers on several occasions, as in case of Lieutenant, SIBLEY, who, with six men, boldly attacked the wagon train of CANBY's army, brought off his spoils, and created a little flutter of alarm all throughout the post.

General ANDREWS persists in his mistake as to the numbers of the garrisons of the respective places, and he counts the same forces twice in the same place. Thus, when the "boy brigade" was relieved in Spanish Fort by the Alabama brigade, the boys were sent away to Blakely; but the author continues to count them as if still forming part of Spanish Fort garrison.

But despite the defects of the work, some of which we have endeavored to illustrate, it is a valuable addition to the history of the times, and will probably be the accepted authority on that side about the essential history of the last great battle of the war between the States, as it is not probable that anybody else will have the painstaking industry and, at the same time, the direct personal interest in the subject to embody in a form so permanent the events of a campaign so brief and so bootless--a campaign which was begun when scarce a hope was left of that independence for which we had fought four years and was ended after LEE's surrender at Appomattox had enshrouded in the pall of utter despair every heart that could feel a patriot's glow throughout all our stricken land.

Because it was my honor to command that Confederate army at Mobile, and my privilege to share its fortunes to the very end, it is my duty to record its story. I cannot do so more briefly than in the narrative I now reproduce, which was originally written by me soon after Mr. DAVIS, our late honored President, was released from arrest on account of his participation in the war of secession.

He had entrusted me with the command of the Department of the Gulf and the defence of Mobile. I felt a soldier's natural desire to inform him how that trust had been executed.

General ANDREWS' book and excellent maps, in connection with the report and comments herein given, will afford to the military reader all that is essential to a proper understanding of the last great battle which has yet been fought to uphold the rights of the States against the encroachments of the Federal power.

--Dabney H. MAURY, Major-General late Confederate Army

New Orleans, Louisiana, December 25, 1871

To Hon. Jefferson DAVIS,
Late President Southern Confederacy:

My dear sir--I avail myself of your permission to narrate to you the history of the last great military operation between the troops of the Confederate States and the troops of the United States.

Immediately after the battle of Nashville, preparations were commenced for the reduction of Mobile. Two corps which had been sent to reinforce THOMAS at Nashville were promptly returned to CANBY in New Orleans, and the collection of material and transportation for a regular siege of Mobile commenced. General TAYLOR agreed with me in the opinion that ten thousand men in Mobile would compel a siege by regular approaches, would occupy the Federal troops in the Southwest for a long time, and would be as much as the Confederacy could spare for such objects. He thought he could send me such a force; and believed that the cavalry under FORREST would be able to defeat WILSON and succor me, and prevent the successful siege of the place if I could hold out for seven days. The general orders given me by General BEAUREGARD and General TAYLOR were to save my garrison, after having defended my position as long as was consistent with the ultimate safety of my troops, and to burn all the cotton in the city, except that which had been guaranteed protection against such burning by the Confederate authorities.

CANBY organized his forces in Mobile bay and at Pensacola. Two army corps rendezvoused on Fish river under the immediate command of CANBY; another army corps assembled at Pensacola under General STEELE. The whole expeditionary force against Mobile consisted of fifty thousand infantry, seven thousand

cavalry, a very large train of field and siege artillery, a fleet of more than twenty men-of-war, and about fifty transports, mostly steamers. The preparations having commenced in December, the attack began on the 25th of March.

My total effective force was seven thousand seven hundred excellent infantry and artillery, fifteen hundred cavalry, and about three hundred field and siege guns. A naval force of four small gunboats cooperated with my troops.

The column under CANBY marched from Fish river against the position of Spanish Fort. On March 25th information received through the advanced cavalry induced me to believe that the column from Fish river was not more than twelve thousand strong; and expecting it would march by the river road with its left covered by the fleet, I organized a force of four thousand five hundred infantry and ten guns, and resolved to give battle to CANBY at the crossing of D'Olive creek, about two miles distant from the works of Spanish Fort. The troops ordered for this service were the Missouri brigade of COCKRELL, GIBSON's Louisiana brigade, ECTOR's Texas and North Carolina brigade, and THOMAS' brigade of Alabama boy-reserves, the third Missouri battery and CULPEPER's battery. I felt confident then, and the light of experience justifies the confidence, that had CANBY marched upon us with only twelve thousand troops, we should have beaten him in the field; but he moved by a road which turned our position far to the left, and his force was near forty thousand men. I therefore moved the troops into Spanish Fort and Blakely, and awaited his attack in them. I assigned General St. John LIDDELL to the immediate command of Blakely, and General Randall GIBSON to the immediate command of Spanish Fort. They were both gentlemen of birth and breeding, soldiers of good education and experience, and entirely devoted to their duty. Spanish Fort was garrisoned by GIBSON's Louisiana brigade, the brigade of Alabama boy-reserves, part of the twenty-second Louisiana regiment (heavy artillerists), SLOCOMB's battery of light artillery, MASSENBERG's (Georgia) light artillery company, and a few others not now remembered.

The works of Spanish Fort consisted of a heavy battery of six guns on a bluff of the left bank of the Apalachie river, three thousand yards below Battery Huger. This was strongly enclosed in the rear. On commanding eminences five hundred to six hundred yards to its rear were erected three other redoubts, which were connected by light rifle-pits with each other. The whole crest of the line of defence was about two thousand five hundred yards, and swept around old Spanish Fort as a centre, with the right flank resting on Apalachie river, the left flank resting on Bayou Minette. At first the garrison consisted of about two thousand five hundred effectives, but I reduced its numbers by transferring the brigade of boy-reserves to Blakely, and replacing it by veterans of ECTOR's brigade and HOLTZELAW's Alabama brigade. After this change was made (about the fourth day of the siege) the position was held by fifteen hundred muskets and less than three hundred artillerists.

On the twenty-sixth of March, CANBY invested the position with a force of one corps and two divisions of infantry, and a large siege train; another division of infantry invested Blakely on the same day. The siege of Spanish Fort was at once commenced by regular approaches, and was prosecuted with great industry and caution. The defence was active, bold and defiant. The garrison fought all day and worked all night until the night of April 8th, when the enemy effected a lodgment on the left flank which threatened to close the route of evacuation for the garrison. I had caused a plank road or bridge about one mile long to be made on trestles from the left flank of the lines of Spanish Fort, over the Bayou Minette and the marshes, to a point opposite Battery Huger; and General GIBSON's orders were to save his garrison, when the siege had been protracted as long as possible without losing his troops, by marching

out over this bridge. On the eighth of April I ordered GIBSON to commence the evacuation that night, by sending over to Mobile all surplus stores, etc., for which purpose I sent him some of the blockade steamers. They arrived in good time to save his garrison, for at 10 P.M. GIBSON, finding the enemy too firmly established on his left to be dislodged, in obedience to his orders marched his garrison out on the plank road, and abandoned the position of Spanish Fort and its material to the enemy. He lost some pickets and about thirty-five cannon and mortars. I moved the troops to Mobile, anticipating an early attack on the city. I consider the defence of Spanish Fort by General GIBSON and the gentlemen of his command one of the most spirited defences of the war.

Blakely was attacked by regular siege on the 1st of April. STEELE's corps came down from the direction of Pollard, and with the divisions that had been lying before Blakely since the 26th, broke ground very cautiously against the place. The position of Blakely was better for defence than that of Spanish Fort. The works consisted of nine lunettes connected by good rifle-pits, and covered in front by a double line of abatis, and of an advanced line of rifle-pits. The crest was about three thousand yards long. Both flanks rested on Apalachie river, on the marsh. No part of the line was exposed to enfilade fire. The garrison was the noble brigade of Missourians, Elisha GATES commanding, the survivors of more than twenty battles, and the finest troops I have ever seen; the Alabama boy-reserve brigade under General THOMAS, part of HOLTZELAW's brigade, BARRY's Mississippi brigade, the First Mississippi light artillery armed as infantry, several light batteries with about thirty-five pieces of field and siege artillery, besides Cohorn and siege mortars. The whole effective force was about 2,700 men under General St. John LIDDELL. The gallant General COCKRELL of Missouri was next in command.

During Sunday, the day after the evacuation of Spanish Fort, the enemy was continually moving troops from below towards Blakely, and Sunday evening about five o'clock he assaulted the centre of the line with a heavy column of eleven brigades (about 22,000 men in three lines of battle) and carried the position, capturing all of the material and of the troops, except about 150 men, who escaped over the marshes and river by swimming. On the loss of Blakely I resolved to evacuate Mobile. My effective force was now reduced to less than 5,000 men, and the supply of ammunition had been nearly exhausted in the siege of the two positions which the enemy had taken from me. Mobile contained nearly forty thousand non-combatants. The city and its population were entirely exposed to the fire which would be directed against its defences. With the means now left me an obstinate or protracted defence would have been impossible, while the consequences of its being stormed by a combined force of Federal and negro troops would have been shocking--my orders were to save my troops, after having made as much time as possible--therefore I decided to evacuate Mobile at once. Blakely was carried on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock; I completed the evacuation of Mobile on Wednesday morning, having dismantled the works, removed the stores best suited for troops in the field, transferred the commissary stores to the Mayor for the use of the people, and marched out with 4,500 infantry and artillery, twenty-seven light cannon, and brought off all the land and water transportation.

During the night of Tuesday I remained in the city with the rear guard of 300 Louisiana infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert LINDSAY, and marched out on Wednesday morning with them at sunrise. I left General GIBSON to see to the withdrawal of the cavalry pickets and the burning of the cotton. At 11 o'clock, the whole business of evacuation being completed, General GIBSON sent a white flag to the fleet to inform the enemy that he might take quiet possession of Mobile, since there was no Confederate force to oppose him. Soon after mid-

day CANBY marched in. Six thousand cavalry had been sent up the country from Pensacola to prevent my escape; but they could not get across the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, which with their bottoms were flooded, and I reached Meridian with my army unopposed. No active pursuit was made. By General TAYLOR's orders I moved the troops to Cuba station, refitted the transportation and field batteries, and made ready to march across and join General Joseph E. JOHNSTON in Carolina. The tidings of LEE's surrender soon came, then of the capture of the President of the Confederacy. But under all these sad and depressing trials, the little army of Mobile remained steadfastly together, and in perfect order and discipline awaited the final issue of events.

On the 8th of May we marched back to Meridian to surrender, and on the 13th of May we had completed the turning in of arms (to our own ordinance officers), and the last of us departed for his home a paroled prisoner of war.

Nothing in the history of those anxious days appears to me more touching and devoted than the conduct of the garrison of Mobile. Representatives of every State in the Southern Confederacy, veterans of every army and of scores of battles, they resisted an army of ten-fold their numbers, until near half their force was destroyed, and then made good their retreat in good order. After reaching their encampment near Cuba, they preserved the dignity of brave and devoted men who had staked all and lost all save honor. Every night they assembled around the campfires of their generals and called for tidings from the army of the Confederacy and from their President. After receiving all of the information we could impart, they would give us "three cheers" and return to their bivouacs. I think there was no day on which they would not have attacked and beaten a superior force of the enemy.

During the fourteen days of siege of Spanish Fort, the daily loss of the garrison in killed and wounded ranged from fifteen to twenty. During the eight days of the siege of Blakely, the losses were from twenty to twenty-five daily. The only officer of rank killed was my Chief of Artillery, Colonel W. E. BURNETT, son of the venerable ex-President of Texas. He was a man of rare attainments, of extraordinary military capacity, of unshrinking courage, and pure character. On the morning of April 4th I took him with me to Spanish Fort to establish a new battery: a sharpshooter shot him in the forehead, and he died in a few hours.

There were many instances of fine conduct during these operations. You may remember there were two little batteries constructed on the right bank of the Apalachie river, several miles below Blakely, called "Huger" and "Tracy"; they were to defend that river. They had but little over two hundred rounds of ammunition to each gun; therefore I made them hold their fire during the whole siege. The garrisons of these batteries were 300 men of the Twenty-second Louisiana, under the command of Colonel PATTON, of Virginia. Early in the action the enemy opened some Parrott batteries on these forts, and for more than ten days they silently received the fire which they might not reply to. After Blakely fell, these two little outposts remained close to the centre of the army of the enemy (50,000 men) who were continually opening new guns upon them and increasing their fire; still they replied not. On their right lay the great Federal Fleet; ten miles to their rear was their nearest support--in Mobile--and a waste of marshes and water lay between. At last came to them the long looked for order: "Open all your guns upon the enemy, keep up an active fire, and hold your position until you receive orders to retire." And so they did, until late on Tuesday night I sent Major CUMMINS, of my staff, to inform them the evacuation of Mobile was complete, their whole duty was performed, and they might retire. The first steamer I sent for them grounded, and I had (about 2 A.M.) to dispatch another. Every man was brought safely off, with his small arms and ammunition--they dismantled their batteries be-

fore they abandoned them--and it was nine o'clock Wednesday morning before they left the wharf of Mobile for Demopolis.

These garrisons fired the last cannon in the last great battle of the war for the freedom of the Southern States. I believe the enemy's loss during all these operations was not less than 7,000 killed and wounded. Two of his ironclads were sunk on Apalachie bar by torpedoes; four other armed vessels and five transports were sunk during and after the siege--making, with the Tecumseh, twelve hostile vessels destroyed in Mobile bay by the torpedoes.

Our own little fleet did all they could to aid the defence, but there was little opportunity for them. On the morning of the evacuation, the two floating batteries were sunk in the river by their own crews. The other vessels were moved up the Tombigbee river to Demopolis, in convoy of the fleet of transports.

I reflect with satisfaction that it was my privilege to command Confederate troops in our last great battle, and that those troops behaved to the last with so much courage and dignity.

With highest respect, I remain truly yours. --Dabney H. MAURY, Major-General
late Confederate Army, Prisoner of War on Parole. -----

Remarks, Etc.

During the siege of Spanish Fort the expenditure of small-arm ammunition was very great. The garrison at first fired 36,000 rounds per day; the young reserves spent it freely. The old Texans and veterans from North Carolina and Alabama, who replaced the brigade of boys, were more deliberate and careful of their ammunition, and we reduced its expenditure to 12,000 rounds per day.

The torpedoes were the most striking and effective of the new contrivance for defence which were used during these operations. Every avenue of approach to the outworks or to the city of Mobile was guarded by submarine torpedoes, so that it was impossible for any vessel drawing three feet of water to get within effective cannon range of any part of our defences. Two ironclads attempted to get near enough to Spanish Fort to take part in the bombardment. They both suddenly struck the bottom on Apalachie bar, and thenceforward the fleet made no further attempt to encounter the almost certain destruction which they saw awaited any vessel which might attempt to enter our torpedo-guarded waters. But many were sunk when least expecting it. Some went down long after the Confederate forces had evacuated Mobile. The Tecumseh was probably sunk on her own torpedo. While steaming in lead of FARRAGUT's fleet she carried a torpedo affixed to a spar which projected some twenty feet from her bows; she proposed to use this torpedo against the Tennessee, our only formidable ship; but while passing Fort Morgan a shot from that fort cut away the stays by which the Tecumseh's torpedo was secured; it then doubled under her, and exploding fairly under the bottom of the ill-fated ship, she careened and sunk instantly in ten fathoms of water. Only six or eight of her crew of one hundred and fifty officers and men were saved--the others still lie in their iron coffin at the bottom of the bay. Besides the Tecumseh, eleven other Federal vessels, men-of-war and transports, were sunk by torpedoes in Mobile bay; and their effectiveness as a means of defence of harbors was clearly established by the results of this siege. Had we understood their power in the beginning of the war as we came to do before its end, we could have effectually defended every harbor, channel or river throughout the Confederate States against all sorts of naval attacks. It is noteworthy that the Confederate ironclad

Virginia by her fearful destruction of the Federal war-ships in Hampton Roads early in the war, caused all the maritime powers of the world to remodel their navies and build ironclads at enormous expense, only to learn by the Confederate lessons of Mobile that ironclads cannot avail against torpedoes; for, as the Federal naval captain who had been engaged in clearing Mobile bay of the torpedoes and the wrecks they had made, after the close of the war remarked to the writer: "It makes no difference whether a ship is of wood, or is tin-clad, or is iron-clad, if she gets over a torpedo it blows the same size hold in the bottom of all alike, which I found on an average to be just twelve feet by eight square." He furthermore stated that he had ascertained that in every instance but one of the wrecks in Mobile bay, the vessel had been sunk while backing--only one exploded a torpedo while going ahead.

During the fight in Spanish Fort our cannoniers found effectual protection from the extraordinarily heavy fire of sharpshooters in mantlets or screens, made by plates of steel about two feet by three square, and about half-inch thick; they were so secured to the inner faces of the embrasures that they were quickly lowered and raised as the gun ran into battery or recoiled. General BEAUREGARD, before the battle began, gave me the model of a capital sort of wooden embrasure, to be used by our own sharpshooters; they were to be covered over by sand-bags as soon as the rifleman should establish himself in his pit. The old veterans of the Army of Tennessee at once acknowledged their superiority over "head logs," or any other contrivance for covering sharpshooters, and the demand for them was soon greater than I could supply.

The Brooke guns, of which I had a large number, of calibres ranging from six and four-tenths up to eleven inches, were more formidable and serviceable than any which the Federals used against me. These guns were cast at Selma of the iron about Briarfield in North Alabama. It must be the best gun-metal in the world. Some of our Brooke guns were subjected to extraordinarily severe tests, yet not one of them burst or was in any degree injured; at the same time they out-ranged the enemy's best and heaviest Parrotts, which not unfrequently burst by over-charging and over-elevation.

By a capital invention of Colonel William E. BURNETT, of Texas, our gun-carriages were much simplified; we were enabled to dispense with eccentrics entirely, and our heaviest cannon could be run into battery with one hand.

In every part of this narrative I have been thinking of the staff officers who were with me throughout the whole of those trying times--friends who have always been true and soldiers who were tried by every test. Whatever efficiency attended the operations entrusted to my conduct throughout the war, was due to their intelligence, courage and devotion. Three of them sleep in their soldier's graves, and were in mercy spared the miseries of the subjugation against which they fought so nobly. John MAURY, my Aide-de-Camp, gave up his young life at Vicksburg, in 1863; Columbus JACKSON, Inspector-General, soon followed him, and William E. BURNETT, Chief of Artillery, fell in Spanish Fort, and was almost the last officer killed during the war.

D. W. FLOWEWE, Adjutant-General; John GILLESPIE, Ordnance Officer; Edmund CUMMINGS, Inspector-General; Sylvester NIDELEH, Surgeon; Dick HOLLAND and John MASON, Aides-de-Camp, survived the dangers of those arduous campaigns, and are still manfully combatting the evils we fought together to avert from our people. They were gallant soldiers in war, and have shown themselves good citizens in the "peace" vouchsafed to us. --D.H.M.

The following farewell order was published to the troops who remained with me after the battle of Mobile:

Headquarters MAURY's Division
Camp six miles east of Meridian, Mississippi, May 7, 1865.

Soldiers--Our last march is almost ended. To-morrow we shall lay down the arms we have borne for four years to defend our rights, to win our liberties.

We know that we have borne them with honor; and we only now surrender to the overwhelming power of the enemy, which has rendered further resistance hopeless and mischievous to our own people and cause. But we shall never forget the noble comrades who have been martyred; the noble Southern women who have been wronged and are unavenged; or the noble principles for which we have fought. Conscious that we have played our part like men, confident of the righteousness of our cause, without regret for our past action, and without despair of the future, let us to-morrow, with the dignity of the veterans who are the last to surrender, perform the sad duty which has been assigned to us.

Your friend and comrade,

Dabney H. MAURY,
Major-General Confederate Army.

SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR
(Baltimore Sun)
Submitted by Mrs. Davidie HASTIE

Mr. Cassenove G. LEE, of Washington, a recognized authority on civil war statistics, has prepared an interesting table showing the enormous superiority of the Northern army over that of the South during the civil war. Mr. LEE's figures show that the total enlistments in the Northern army were 2,778,304, as against 600,000 in the Confederate army. The foreigners and negroes in the Northern army aggregated 680,917 or 80,917 more than the total strength of the Confederate army. There were 316,424 men of Southern birth in the Northern army. Mr. LEE's figures are as follows:

Northern Army:

Whites from the North	2,272,333
Whites from the South	316,424
Negroes	186,017
Indians	3,530
TOTAL	2,778,304

Southern Army:

North's numerical superiority -	600,000
	2,178,304

In the Northern Army there were:

Germans	176,800
Irish	144,200
British-Americans	53,500
English	45,000
Other nationalities	74,900
Negroes	186,017
TOTAL	689,917

Total of Southern soldiers	600,000
Southern men in Northern Army	316,424
Foreigners	494,900
Negroes	186,017
TOTAL	998,513

Armies At The War's End

Aggregate Federal, May 1, 1865	1,000,516
Aggregate Confederate May 1, 1865	133,433

No. in Battle	Confeds.	Feds.
Seven Days' Fight	80,835	115,249
Antietam	35,255	87,164
Chancellorsville	57,212	131,661
Fredericksburg	78,110	110,000
Gettysburg	62,000	95,000
Chickamauga	44,000	65,000
Wilderness	63,987	141,160
Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons		270,000
Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons		220,000
Confederates died in Federal prisons		26,436
Federals died in Confederate prisons		22,570

 INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF EARLY
 SETTLERS OF NORTH BALDWIN COUNTY
 By Olive C. THOMLEY
 Contributed by Davida HASTIE

Land Grants - Nations

Baldwin County, like Mobile, has been under the rule of five different governments. Although the Spanish did not make any settlements, they did pass through the northern part of the county around the Perdido river. The French, who came next and settled Mobile, left quite a few. Some of them, though, were the ones likely that are referred to as too rough for BIENVILLE to handle and too devilish for the priest. Most of the land grants date from 1781 - 1813. The first white settlers were Tory refugees trying to avoid fighting against the king of England and their fellow colonists in New England. The settlers were compelled, under certain circumstances, to procure Indian grants to settle on. After England had ceded to the United States the land north of 31 degrees, the lands south of 31 degrees north latitude were either Indian, Spanish, or English grants. The settlers had to prove to the United States Commissioners that they had a legal right to enter upon a tract of land, clear, cultivate and live for a number of years before Congress would issue recommendations that their claims be confirmed.

Stockton

The 31st degree north latitude passes through the center of Stockton, so that old town has been disputed territory. In the search for the original Spanish grants in Mobile County Court House, we find that Baldwin County was the third county formed. At first it was West Florida, then Mississippi Territory, next Mobile County, and at last Baldwin County.

Robert FARMER, English royal governor, stationed at Mobile, bought a tract of land from St. MICHAEL, A Creek Indian Chief, of 12,800 acres. Robert FARMER built a house on the banks of the Tensaw river near where the little town of Stockton now stands. It was then called "Farmer's Bluff". It was here that he entertained the great English naturalist, William BARTRAM, in 1776. FARMER

gathered many of his English friends around and they bought large tracts of land and after a time, some built handsome homes -- John KILLCREAS, William KITCHENS, Edward ROBINSON, Patrick BYRNE, Joshua KENNEDY, Uriah BARLOW, Cornelious McCURTAIN, METCALF and BOSARGE(BOSAGE?).

Joshua KENNEDY, a civil engineer, bought FARMER's entire tract of 12,800 acres for \$650.00 in 1810. KENNEDY agreed to give to William KITCHENS, his brother-in-law, every other lot of ground if KITCHENS would develop the town.

Stockton became the shipping center and largest town besides Blakeley in the county. Until sometime after the Civil War, Stockton was of considerable importance. Daily boat service to Mobile and stage coaches from Montgomery to Blakeley and Pensacola provided transportation. At one time four-masted schooners docked here, as the channel was deeper than at Mobile, and they carried away cargoes of cotton and lumber. Land was cheap and labor plentiful. Red liquor flowed freely, and poker chips were stacked high. Men whipped out their pistols for little or no insult. One lady told of her mother punishing her when she was a child because she so forgot her lady-like manners as to watch two men fight a duel in the streets. Another story is told of two men having a quarrel as to where a fence should be placed. As one lived north of the 31st degree and one south, they decided to fight a duel to settle the matter. One was killed outright and the other died of wounds received. Stockton then had four bars, two hotels, and several large stores.

The main business industry then, as now, was the timber business, stock raising, and cotton raising; cutting huge cypress and shipping the lumber by schooners to New Orleans and by flat boats to Mobile gave employment to many men and slaves. Flat boats were propelled by one large sail and steered by a sweep, pinned to the goose-tail. A steer man stood on the cabin and worked the sweeps as the case required. Sometimes it took two weeks to go to Mobile and back.

Boats

Capt. Uriah BARLOW had a very fine stern wheel steam boat which he named himself. His wife was furious. To keep peace in the family, he had to have another built and christened "Narcissa". The two ran in opposition and were rivals in speed and trade. Other ships were "The Tuscan", "Capt. P.O. Foster", "St. Elmo", and the "Wade Allen". The last named, owned by John KILLCREAS, was burned with its owner and his faithful slave, Joshua, while in harbor in Mobile. Records show that John KILLCREAS had sold his saw mill No. 2 to J. W. JEWETT the day before. JEWETT invested heavily after this, lost everything, died penniless, and is buried in a pauper's grave in Mobile. "Josh ain't gwine let nobody git any good out of Marse John's lands. Josh gwinter come back and hant anybody that messes with his marster's things", - so the other slaves believed and retold the story to others.

Other means of Travel

Even men of modest means and a few slaves kept a fine stable of horses. Ladies as well as men had their own riding horses. One of the early settlers had been taught the art of carriage making. So every family of means had its own carriage with plush-covered cushions. The state coach, pulled by six horses and changed at hitching posts every ten miles, afforded a means of travel to many. An old lady was asked if she had ridden very often on the stage coach, replied, "Certainly not. We had our own carriage; no lady was thought to be of good character if she travelled alone, without a brother, husband, or father along to protect her."

Amusements

Hunting, horse racing, quilting bees, barbeques, picnics, and dances were enjoyed. Deer were plentiful and one old-timer said they were never without fresh venison for the table. To kill two wild turkeys at one shot was a frequent happening. Panthers often were seen and killed. A few miles from Bay Minette is a shallow hole about sixteen feet wide. It is here that John KILCREAS had his wolf pit. Fresh meat was hung above the pit and brush piled over it. The wolves, in trying to get the meat, fell inside and were then killed. An Indian-Negro slave called them up by imitating the wolf call.

Some of the People

Dr. John Hamilton HASTIE married Joshua KENNEDY's daughter, Seclusia, and had a fine home and a large mill, run by water power, by damming up two creeks.

Col. John Gaston AIKEN married Clarrissa KENNEDY and was given by the Executor, William R. HALLET, seventy-five slaves, a saw mill, and large river plantations.

The McMILLANS came with the royal blood of Scotland in their veins and a high regard for culture, education, and moral obligations, along with a strict Presbyterian religion. The CROSBYS whose forebears were James SMITH and Samuel DALE arrived. The BRYANTS, ROBINSONS, CATRETTs came from South Carolina, as did the BRYARS. One, James BRYARS, brought an anvil on horseback all the way. Louis D'OLIVE, a Frenchman, once had three slaves stolen from him by some Spanish soldiers and taken to Pensacola. Andrew JACKSON heard of it and sent this message, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a scalp for a scalp". The slaves were released and sent home at once.

Then there was Jacque CHESTANG, also French, who took refuge in the deep swamps near Stockton when the English took over Mobile. With his Indian-Negro wife, he lived apart from the outside world. But his house was open to any visitor who came in a friendly way. A lovely room was kept for visitors and a beautiful table provided every delicious food that could be thought of. When someone asked him if he were married and had a family, he burst into tears, then admitted that his family could never make their place among white people.

Little River

In the extreme northern part of Baldwin County, where Monroe joins Baldwin, is Little River, the village that takes its name from the river that forms the boundary line. Alexander MCGILLIVRAY had his "Cowpens Plantation" here and organized a system of commerce that has never been equalled in the section since. From his thousands of cattle, hides and tallow were shipped to Europe and the merchant, PATON, in Pensacola.

Montpelia

South of Little River and north of Tensaw about four miles is the beautiful estate of Mr. Frank EARL. He has named his home Montpelia because it is built on the site of Fort Montpelia, erected by Andrew JACKSON in the months after the massacre at Fort Mims. Mrs. JACKSON spent the winter here in 1814. She wrote to a friend from here that she would be glad to get away from that heathen country, as there was not a good Catholic closer than Mobile. From here JACKSON wrote his resignation from the U. S. Army to begin a stormy career that landed him in the White House. On the estate is buried David TATE,

half-brother of William WEATHERFORD and son of Col. John TATE, a British officer in the Revolutionary War. Under a cairn of native stones sleeps the once proud and haughty Red Eagle. His neighbors never held him guilty of the murder of over five hundred people. He died at peace in 1824.

Tensaw

On the banks of the Alabama River, north of Stockton about twelve miles is Pierce's Landing, site of old Fort Pierce. Two miles farther, on Boat Yard Lake, is Fort Mims. On the highway two miles away is Tensaw, one time Fort Montgomery, then Montgomery Hill. Verily history was made on all of these places. The most horrible massacre of white people by Indians occurred here on August 30, 1813.

The great Shawnee Chief, TECUMSEH, was sent by the British to Alabama in 1812, to arouse the Indians against the Americans. He found fertile soil in which to plant his seeds of hatred. A Federal road had just been made from Georgia to Mim's Ferry. This alarmed the Indians very much to see the white people pushing them out of their country. Over five hundred men, women, and children were hacked to pieces in the most brutal manner by the "Ted Stocks", led by William WEATHERFORD, Peter McQUEEN, and Josiah FRANCIS. The only sign of the great struggle on the spot is a depression in the earth where the wells were and which were filled with the dead after the battle. A monument of rough marble was placed there about thirty years ago, and many arrow-heads and steel slugs may be picked up on the ground.

Dr. Thomas Galphin HOLMES escaped from Fort Mims and hid in the woods. After five days and nights in the woods without food, he made his way to a cabin near Stockton, caught a chicken and ate it raw. Dr. HOLMES was a friend of Andrew J. PICKETT, and gave him much of the information for his records.

On the highway in Tensaw is a marker that tells the story of the colorful pageant that has passed over the little village:

"Indian Trail -- Creek Path until 1805. Federal Road 1811. Here Fort Montgomery Erected 1814 by Lt. Col. BENTON of Andrew JACKSON's Army. Along this way passed Tristan de LUNA 1560, William BARTRAM 1776, Lorenzo DOW 1803, Vice President Aaron BURR (under arrest), and over this route passed the stage coach in early days. Post Office Montgomery Hill. 1/4 Mile Baptist Church, built 1840".

It is interesting to know that Rev. J. A. LAMBERT was pastor of this church for 53 years. Another minister during these rough and romantic times was Rev. McAULEY, the pastor who did much to shepherd his flock into more peaceful pastures.

Truly, North Baldwin's history is as colorful and as turbulent as that of South Baldwin with its Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, and Old Blakeley. Its soil has been dyed red with blood and dampened with tears. The forests and woodlands echo the sounds of laughter again - it indeed is a God-blessed land.

HANNAH HOLMES - OBITUARY

Contributed by Regina Moreno MANDRELL (Mrs. W. F.)

Died on the 20th day of January, at Oakland, the late residence of her mother, in Baldwin County, Hannah HOLMES, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas G. HOLMES of

said county. Her disease was typhoid fever, supposed to have been induced by the long and anxious watching over the sick beds - first of her mother, and then her aunt, Mrs. Margaret ROBINSON, of Stockton.

It has rarely fallen to the lot of the writer of this notice to mention the death of one who has made so deep a wound in the hearts of all who knew her. Her piety, her fine mind, her amiability, her modesty, her prudence and her kind and affectionate disposition had endeared her to all her acquaintances. In her desire to contribute to the happiness of others, she seemed to forget herself, or rather she found her own happiness in promoting that of others. After the death of her mother, she was at once placed at the head of the family circle. Her brothers felt that they could confide the domestic economy of the household to her prudence and care. Her younger sister looked up to her as her guide and companion. Among her acquaintance, to know her well, was to love her.

But it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take her to himself; and, as might be supposed, she was prepared and resigned to His will. Her life was an example worthy of imitation to all who knew her, and her last end proved her wisdom. May we who are left to mourn our loss, take warning and remember that Death strikes down the young as well as the old; and may we endeavor, like her, to be prepared. - R.S.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

Contributed by Regina Moreno MANDRELL (Mrs. W. F.)

Hall of Merchants' Steam Fire Co. No. 4, Mobile, March 6th, 1872

At the regular monthly meeting of this Company, the undersigned--a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of the Company's loss in the death of our highly esteemed brother fireman and honorary member, the late Zebulon B. HUBBARD--offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late brother fireman, Zebulon B. HUBBARD, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Zebulon B. HUBBARD this Company has lost a warm friend, and, until a failing health overtook him, a devoted fireman; one whose memory will be long cherished by us; one, too, whose genial companionship and courteous demeanor, through a long course of years as a member of this Company, has endeared him to us in our recollections; and one whose active zeal and devotion to all calls will be long remembered by the Company, and cherished by us, as a bright example of a true and generous fireman.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased comrade in their bereavement, and we tender them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of ten days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Company, a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased; also, they be published in the Register and Tribune of this city.

--Sam'l C. MULDON

Chandler S. SMITH

W. B. SEAWELL,

----- Committee.

DR. THOS. G. HOLMES

Contributed by Regina Moreno MANDRELL (Mrs. W. F.)

To A.B. MOON, Esq.-- Dear Sir: As you have taken a deep interest in whatever relates to the history of Alabama, I don't know to whom I can, with more propriety, address this communication.

On the 19th of October 1852 at his residence near Montgomery Hill, in the County of Baldwin, Thos. Galphin HOLMES departed this life. He was born at Silver Bluff S. C. on 21st January 1781. Upon that Bluff, which fronts the eastern side of the Savannah, his grandfather, the Hon. George GALPHIN, established himself as early as 1736. Mr. GALPHIN was the most extensive and affluent Indian trader up to the commencement of the Revolution. From his trading houses at Savannah, Augusta, and Silver Bluff, he was accustomed to send merchandise to all parts of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek nations, as they originally existed. A patriot of the Revolution, he applied much of his wealth and all of his influence to the attainment of our liberties. The wife of Gov. MILLEGE was his daughter, the descendants of whom have lately shared the proceeds of the GALPHIN claim.

Dr. HOLMES, the subject of this notice, came to the neighborhood in which he died, in the spring of 1809. Near the ill-fated Fort Mims, he lived, and was accustomed to engage in the exciting amusements incident to a wild and frontier life. He was full of vivacity, of wit, of courage, and of bold adventure. He had been prominent in the field sports of Carolina, and had brought to this country some racers of matchless speed. In November, 1810, he was in the KEMPER expedition, designed to take Mobile from the Spaniards, and while encamped in the old fields of Bay Minette, engaged in a desperate combat with a Dr. POLLARD. Adventure often led him to the different Indian nations. Ever ready to engage in desperate enterprises, he was among the first to march against the Creeks. He was at the battle of Burnt Corn as a private in the company of Dixon BAILEY, and fought, side by side, with that officer and Sam DALE. That disastrous conflict had the effect to drive all the Americans into places of defence. Within the rude walls of Fort Mims, HOLMES was an assistant Surgeon of a garrison consisting of over five hundred men, women, children, Indians and Negroes. I need not describe that unparalleled massacre for you have read a minute account of it in the work which I have recently published. You have seen that HOLMES was among the last to quit the bloody place: That, covered with the blood of his neighbors, who one by one had fallen by his side, he rushed through the enemy's lines and made his escape. That in a place of precarious concealment he lay until nearly midnight, in the midst of warriors who were in hot pursuit of him. That he then retreated to the cane-brake, where he remained five days without sustenance, and was finally discovered and carried to Mount Vernon, in a state of the greatest destitution. You have further seen that he was the one who cut down some pickets of the Fort, by which the few escaped, or else none could have told the tale.

Soon after the fall of Fort Mims, Dr. HOLMES accompanied Major BLUE in an expedition which took possession of the country around the scene of the massacre. He was next made Surgeon's made 31 Regiment and marched with Col. RUSSELL to Fort Claiborne. I am not positive, but I think he was in the battle of the Holy Ground. I know that he was one of the expedition commanded by Captain DEAKINS that went in pursuit of WEATHERFORD, nearly to Pensacola. In the summer of 1814, Fort Montgomery was erected, and from this post various mounted expeditions proceeded against the Indians. One of these was conducted by Col. William PEACOCK, formerly a resident of the town of Montgomery, in which HOLMES acted in the double capacity of trooper and Surgeon, and being well acquainted with

the country, not unfrequently lent his services, pilot (sic). In all these campaigns, he was exposed to the hardships and dangers of the ordinary character. He also formed one of Capt. DEVOROUGH's horse company, which scoured the country around the Perdido. When JACKSON marched upon Pensacola, HOLMES was with his army. But of all the arduous service he performed, none was equal to that while under Major BLUE. That officer left Fort Montgomery with a large mounted force in the winter of 1814. He brought the Creek war to a successful termination. In doing this, he was forced to scour the swamps of Conecuh, and Escambia, and the Hammocks of West Florida. He swam creeks and rivers, and ma ?, fighting and rapid marches until late hours of the night--indeed he often surprised the Indians several hours before day. In all these difficult marches, HOLMES acted in the character of both trooper and Assistant Surgeon.

After the war, Dr. HOLMES became a permanent, good physician and useful citizen. Indeed, he was a man of so much address and frankness of spirit that during the war, General JACKSON, and other distinguished officers, were fond of his society. Gen. Wade HAMPTON made him a present of some handsome silver cups. In person he was large and commanding. His face denoted much talent, and you would not be without perceiving that he was very intelligent. His voice excelled that of any man with whom I ever conversed in its strong, but not unpleasant intonations. In common conversation he could be distinctly heard in every part of his commodious house. I often imagined, in riding with him in the woods, that he could be heard conversing at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Among his other accomplishments which fitted him for the perilous life to which I have merely alluded, I will state that he was a most capital rider. In his manner he was rather positive. He always delivered his views with force and fluency. His memory was of a most minute and retentive character. He could commence with a narration of any expedition in which he had been engaged and take you to the end of it in a manner so connected and minute as to astonish you. In preparing the History of Alabama it was my good fortune to have found many old persons, of strong memories, who imparted much information. As to the recollection of the past, HOLMES exceeded them all. It makes me very sad to reflect that they have nearly all left this world, and that HOLMES, too, is numbered with them. I have some satisfaction, however, in knowing that he lived to read the History which I have published, about the success of which, he took such a lively interest. I was not present at his death, but have been informed by letters from his kind neighbors that he departed at peace with God -- at peace with man -- and with the fullest assurance of a joyful resurrection. A few months before his death, he had become a member of the Baptist Church.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Montgomery, Nov. 1, 1852.

A. J. PICKETT

IN MEMORIUM

Contributed by Regina Moreno MANDRELL (Mrs. W. F.)

On August 23, 1893, young Charles HALL, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Baldwin county, died at his residence near Hurricane Bayou. He was born at Carpenter's station, Baldwin county, October 9, 1818, and on September 16, 1852, he was married to Cornelia EARLE, who was also born in the same county. He survived his devoted wife scarcely three years and left eight children, five sons and three daughters, of them all are married except two sons and one daughter.

Mr. HALL was elected sheriff of Baldwin county in August, 1850, and served three years. During the late war he was clerk of the court for one term, and in August, 1880, was appointed sheriff and tax collector, serving

faithfully until the latter part of August, 1888. When he received the appointment of tax collector the county was in debt, but by his wise and upright administration it was not only relieved of all financial embarrassments, but a courthouse was erected at Daphne.

Mr. HALL possessed a genial, kind nature, and well might his name have been recorded as one that loved his fellow men. His just and upright intercourse with others gave signification to these words:

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

---M.G.S.

Mrs. MANDRELL notes: Mrs. HALL was related to the BYRNE family. Also, she noted that Zebulon HUBBARD (p.97) was married to Margaret Ann BYRNE, daughter of Thomas BYRNE and Hannah DUNN, and granddaughter of Gerald BYRNE and Ann Delmar ALLMAN.

OBITUARY

Contributed by Regina Moreno MANDRELL (Mrs. W. F.)

"Whom the Gods love die young." Alas! they have descended from their crystalline throne and plucked from our midst one of the flowers of earth; one endeared to us for her many amiable traits which will long live in our hearts and hallow her memory.

Died on the 27th ultimo at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Alabama, Mrs. Kate (ARRINGTON) TUNSTALL, wife of Edmund S. TUNSTALL, in the 19th year of her age.

Sad indeed is our duty when it requires us to record the death of one so young and gifted in the graces of her sex--snatched away from a circle of admiring friends and affectionate relatives ere she had fairly passed through the honeymoon of life.

Bereavements are sore afflictions at any time, for even when the aged and infirm of our friends and kindred in the fulfilment of their earthly mission totter to the grave, we mourn their loss with unaffected sorrow.

How much more deeply and sincerely then do we mourn the death of one called away from our family circle while yet in the bloom of rosy young womanhood to the "boon that heaven grants its favorites."

The circumstances of Mrs. TUNSTALL's death were most melancholy indeed. She died in the blush of health and bloom of youth, after an illness of a few hours' duration, bearing away with her, to "the land of souls," all the unfulfilled promises of a life of happiness with which her young husband had crowned his future and her own--a future to which her gentle, confiding and devoted attachments to him gave such sweet promise of fulfilment.

Alas! a blight now shrouds that once bright future. "The golden bowl is broken," and the visions which surrounded it are gone and the spirit that kindled them fled. Yet we think that

"In her flight to that fair sphere
'Mid all her spirits new felt glow
A pitying look she turned below,
To him she left in sorrow here.

"Him, whom perhaps, if vain regret
Can dwell in Heaven, she pities yet;
And oft, when looking to this dim
And distant world, remembers him."

WILLIAM H. GASQUE

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County".

William H. GASQUE, retired probate judge and business man of Baldwin County, and residing at Daphne, Ala., was born in the town of Saint Stephens, Washington County, December 6, 1811, but at the age of two years was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Ala., where he grew to manhood. In 1831, he settled in Baldwin County, where, in 1835, he was elected clerk of circuit court and clerk of county court, served four years and then was re-elected; just before the expiration of his second term, he was elected to the state legislature, and served through the term of 1842-3. In 1852 he was appointed as an assistant in the sheriff's office, and served until 1854, when he was appointed an assistant in the United States marshal's office at Mobile. In 1858 he was made mailing clerk at Mobile, which position he held until the close of the Civil War when, in the spring of 1865, he was appointed one of the revenue assessors of the Port of Mobile, of which office he was relieved in 1868. In the fall of the same year he was appointed judge of probate of Baldwin County, and filled that office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens until November 3, 1892, when he retired to private life. During Mr. GASQUE's twenty-four years incumbency of the probate judgeship he witnessed many changes for the better in Baldwin County. When he took his seat the county was in debt \$5,500, to which was to be added the liabilities of two successive defaulting sheriffs. The people of the county were poor, and during court term the jurors were compelled to use their certificates as collateral. This the judge resolved to obviate by borrowing \$1,000 on his personal account and applying the amount to the relief of the more pressing wants of these indigent jurors. In 1888, a movement was made toward building a new court house, and through the strenuous exertions of the judge the project was carried out at an expense of \$10,000. On the completion of the edifice, so much needed, the county found itself in debt to the amount of \$2,800, and again the judge used his personal responsibility to secure the amount. The county is now, however, free from debt. While in office the judge was successful in securing many pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, and freely gave of his own means toward the building of church and school edifices and the maintenance of charitable institutions.

Judge GASQUE was a son of Samuel and Mary (GODBOLD) GASQUE. Samuel GASQUE, of Huguenot descent, was born in Marion district, S. C. In 1810 he came to Alabama and passed two years at Saint Stephens in Washington County, where he died in April, 1812. Mrs. Mary (GODBOLD) GASQUE was also born in Marion district, S. C., was married in her nineteenth year, and bore Mr. GASQUE two children. In 1815 she was joined in marriage with Silas MORGAN, to whom she bore five children, and died in 1832. Judge GASQUE was never married, and is the last survivor of his family. He is now (1893) eighty-two years of age, and although he has twice had the yellow fever and once had the confluent small-pox, he is well preserved and full of vigor, bearing the appearance of a man of fifty. He recalls many incidents of pioneer life and some of quite a thrilling character. He was living at Saint Stephens when the Indian massacre at Fort Mims took place, in 1813, in which many settlers lost their lives and during which the parents of the judge were obliged to conceal themselves in the forest for several days and nights. Baldwin county has reached its present development under his eyes, and much of its advancement is due to his personal exertion. The

judge was made a Mason in 1844, when he entered Mobile lodge, No. 40. He is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew JACKSON and his last for Grover CLEVELAND.

JOHN HADLEY

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County".

John HADLEY, stock grower of South Baldwin County, with post office at Swift, was born in Baldwin County, Alabama, in 1820. He was early employed as a farm hand and while yet a young man rode United States express for nine years, under Ward TAYLOR, after which he gradually went into the stock business in company with his brother, and in that manner did business for a number of years. He took part in the late war, after which he continued to grow various kinds of stock. In 1882 he bought a section of land where he now lives (Section sixteen, township six, range four, east) and a tract of 160 acres laying on Blackwater river in southeast Baldwin county. He moved his family to this place shortly after purchasing and brought 1,400 head of sheep with him, and now owns a flock of 5,000 to 7,000. He also has a fine herd of 320 cattle. He raises hogs, cows and some horses, and also has a herd oftame deer, on his premises; he has a number of different wool-growing sheep, amongst which may be found the Merino, the Cotswold, the Southdown and the native sheep. Mr. HADLEY was united in marriage September 15, 1848, to Miss Nellie JOHNSON, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth JOHNSON. She was born in Georgia in 1820, and was young when brought to Baldwin County, Alabama, where she grew up, becoming proficient in all domestic pursuits of usefulness.

She was married in her twenty-fifth year and became the mother of six children, all of whom are now deceased, born in the following order: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, John, Joseph, and Otis. John reached maturity and married Miss Sarah CRUIT, whose four children were born in the following order: J. Cruit, John T., Sarah E., and Joseph W., all of whom find a comfortable home with Mr. HADLEY, their grandfather, and are also receiving a liberal education.

Early in life the wife of Mr. HADLEY united with the Missionary Baptist church, and has lived a good and consistent life ever since. In coming to her present home she left many kind friends and church going people with whom she was loath to part. She is now (1893) in her seventy-third year, and enjoys comparatively good health. Mr. HADLEY is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (KENELSON) HADLEY. Benjamin was a native of North Carolina and took part in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married in North Carolina and emigrated south in 1818 and settled in Florida, which was later taken in as Baldwin County, Ala., and subsequently moved to north Baldwin County near Montgomery Hill. He there bought a farm and became one of Baldwin County's progressive farmers and stock growers, and prominent as a whig. His death occurred in 1826.

His father was killed by the tories in Revolutionary times. The mother of Mr. HADLEY was a native of Mississippi, where she spent the early part of her life. She was married in her twenty-fifth year and was Mr. HADLEY's second wife and had seven children, five boys and two girls, five of whom still survive. The mother's death occurred in 1822. John HADLEY was

thrown upon his own resources early in life and has made all that he now owns by careful investments and good management; his mode of life is primitive, yet he is surrounded by plenty and has everything to supply his few wants. His home is in the great sheep range of Alabama in the heart of the forest, with neighbors few and far between.

A FLORIDA FIND

By James W. MILGRAM, M. D.
Contributed by Robert S. TOMLINSON

The days of the "sleeper" have not passed as the subject of this article will demonstrate. Included in a small group of stampless covers that were offered at a well-known antiques auction were fourteen pre-territorial and territorial covers from Pensacola, Florida. No pre-auction estimate of value was given, but the presence of so many rare covers in a single lot caused the lot to sell for a price that astonished both the owner and the auctioneer.

With one exception each was handstamped with a black straight-line postmark in the upper left corner of the addressed cover. The postmaster had a peculiar style of applying the handstamp at a diagonal slant. All of the covers are addressed to the sender's wife in New York, so each bears a "Paid 25" cents rate marking in manuscript.

However, the earliest letter bears a manuscript "Pensacola 6th Augt. 21" which is a postmark that has not been previously recorded. The cover also was forwarded from New (sic) to Providence, Rhode Island at a 18 3/4 cents rate. The contents of this letter are very illuminating:

Pensacola 2d August 1831

My Dear Mary

As no vessel has sailed for an Eastern port since my arrival and this is the first mail since the Government has been changed, is my reason for not writing you more frequently. I received your affectionate and kind letter of the 15th May a few days since..now the mail is established you will hear from me (every) week or two... The city of Pensacola is situated immediately on the bay of the same name, which is perhaps one of the most spacious in the world, the lands high, the water excellent and cool, but the soil is poor for some miles around the city, being mostly sand. Property is composed of about one half Americans & the other Spaniards & French, but the population does not exceed 3,000 souls.. The climate is delightful, & the sea breeze now blows so strong that it is difficult to write and enjoy it. Oranges, figs, grapes grow in great profusion and altho the soil is sand, vegetables are in plenty..."

This cover is one of the greatest postal history items in existence as the contents of the letter prove that the letter was in the first American mail out of Pensacola after Florida was transferred from Spain to the United States. It is the only known example of a manuscript pre-territorial postmark from Pensacola. The official territorial date for Florida is March 30, 1822. Therefore, most of the covers in this correspondence are pre-territorial.

The next letter in the correspondence is the other forwarded cover of the group. It was postmarked October 1, 1821 and is an early use of the hand-stamp. The letter, dated September 30, describes the writer's experience with an attack of cholera. Charles BRADFORD goes on to mention the local politics:

"We live here in troubled water. The discontent of the spanish officers, who have remained, towards the conduct of Genl. JACKSON, has occasioned him to issue his proclamation ordering them out of the country in three days. This has occasioned great commotion & how it will end God only knows. The Genl. leaves here in a few weeks for Tennessee, and I feel Col. WALTON, who will be acting Governor during his absence, will have a difficult task to curb the restless spirits inhabiting this country. Although I am well acquainted with the Govr. & Col. WALTON and intimate in the family of the Governor, I will endeavor to keep out of all difficulties by pursuing a straight & independent course and not meddling with things in which I am not immediately concerned."

Most of the other letters contain largely personal contents not of any general interest. Probably the most attractive cover is the one dated January 8, 1822. This letter, of the same date as the postmark, mentions "I have been introduced to a sister of the celebrated Indian Warrior WEATHERFORD's sister (sic), whom you may recollect delivered himself up to Genl. JACKSON during the late war because his warriors had been all killed & he could fight no longer. She has very little of Indian appearance, and is well educated - she was married on Christmas day to Capt. SHOME, late of the army ..."

HENRY J. HUNT

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County".

Henry J. HUNT, planter and lumberman, of Tensaw, Baldwin county, Ala., was born in Georgia, November 27, 1827, and came to Alabama with his parents, who, in 1836, settled in Russell county, where the son grew to manhood. From Russell county the family moved to Chambers county, and thence to Randolph county, Ga., where Henry J. was married to Miss Mary A. MORRIS, daughter of James MORRIS, a planter.

Mrs. HUNT was a native of Randolph county, was married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of three children, viz.: Jane D., William H. and Mary A., all now deceased. Mrs. HUNT died in 1856, an earnest member of the Primitive Baptist church, and in 1857, Mr. HUNT married Miss Emma RAMIE, daughter of Capt. Bryant RAMIE, a planter of Stewart county, Ga., where the lady was born in 1841. To this union have been born eight children, as follows: Jane, wife of L. F. WARREN, and mother of five children; Joe, who is with his parents; Lula A., married to Daniel O'ROURKE, a business man, of Wallace, Ala.; Gussie, Emma, Fannie, Claude and May. Mr. HUNT reached Alabama with his family December 24, 1861, and for some years his attention was occupied with the affairs of war.

He enlisted in the Alabama cavalry service under the command of Capt. ENGLISH, and was chiefly employed in home guard duty until the close of hostilities. In 1865, he bought a tract of land containing 160 acres,

put up a saw-mill, and began his career as a millman; in 1875, he bought the well improved SILVER's place, and has been constantly employed at lumbering and farming to the present date. 9

The parents of Henry J. HUNT were Daniel and Jane (GOLDSMITH) HUNT, who were the father and mother of ten children, Henry J. being the fifth in order of birth. Daniel HUNT was born in Butts county, Ga. in 1800, was a farmer, and was married in his native county. On coming to Alabama, he was elected sheriff of Russell county, later was elected tax collector and assessor and then appointed deputy sheriff. He passed the latter part of his life in the state of his nativity and died in 1866. His wife was born in Houston county, Ga., was married at the age of sixteen, and became the mother of ten children, of whom eight reached maturity and five are still living. Mrs. Jane HUNT passed away in 1863, an exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist church. Of her ten children, three sons came to Alabama with Henry J., all of whom are now deceased, the last three dying in 1892.

Henry J. HUNT still owns his original tract of 160 acres, to which he has added 3,000 more, mostly fine bottom land. He has a tasteful residence site near the Tensaw post-office, with fruits of all kinds in abundance, and is surrounded with everything tending to make life enjoyable. He is a member of Tensaw lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F., and, with his family, of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is an honest and useful citizen.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS. (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala) Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579, Price: \$3.00.

WANTED

Material for publication in your Quarterly: 1) Complete cemetery recordings with location of the cemetery, 2) Wills, 3) Deeds, 4) Estate probations, 5) Census records, 6) Land grants, 7) Church records with membership listings, 8) Genealogical materials, 9) Historical materials, 10) Queries, 11) Etc., etc. All prior to 1900 if possible. Will you help? --Editor.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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Compiled by: Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

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