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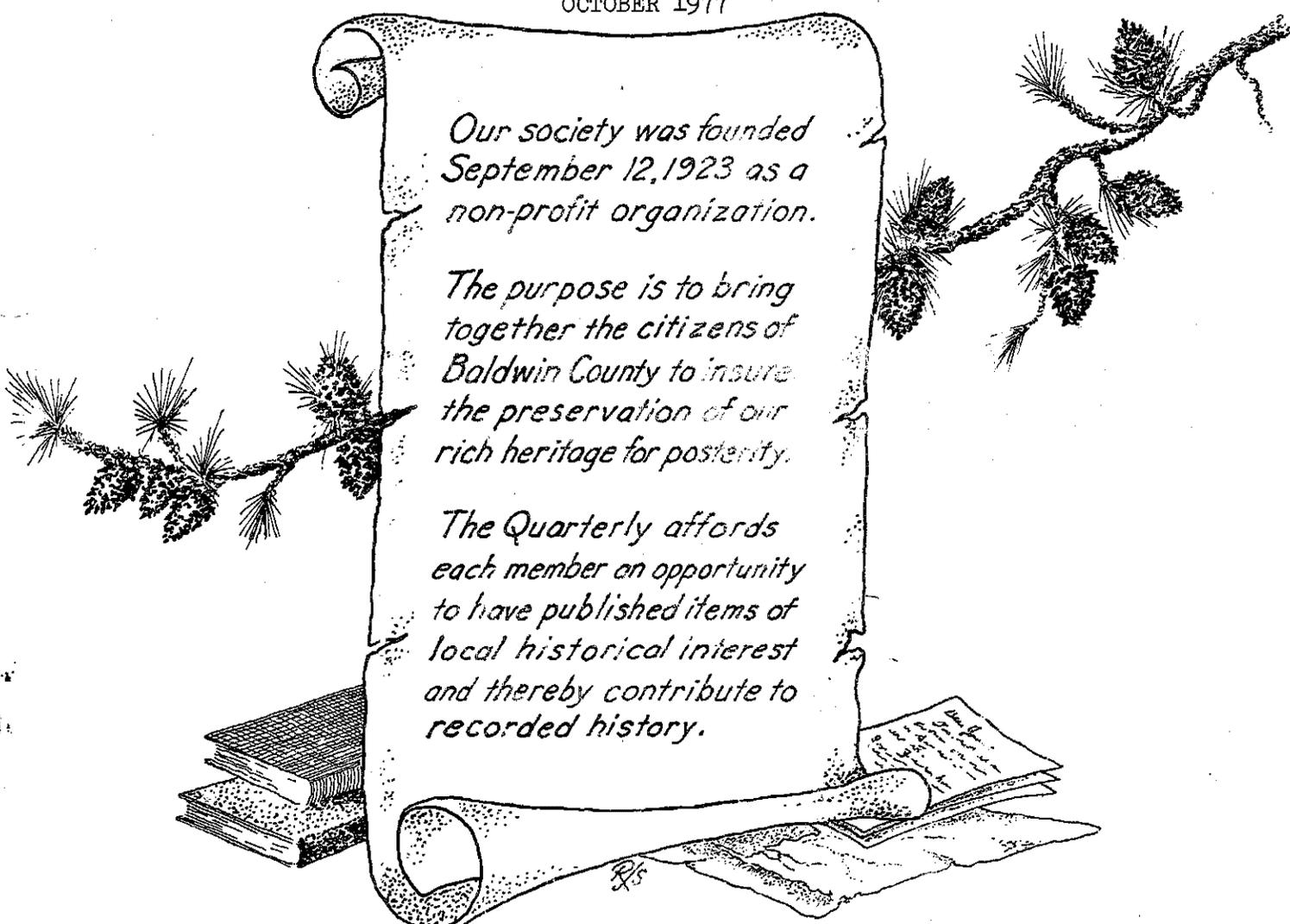
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*Our society was founded
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*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

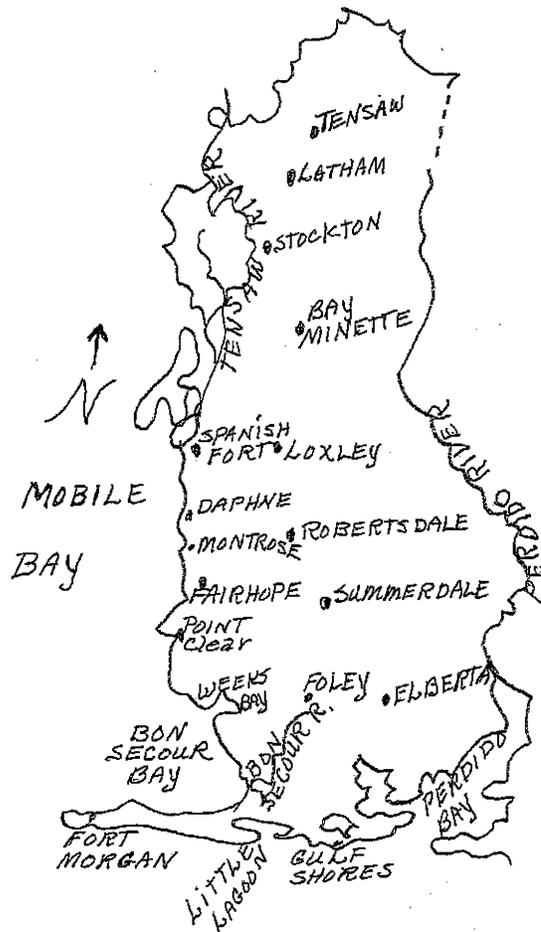
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to have published items of
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and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

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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 V

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Beneath those rugged, that yew-tree's shade
Where heaves the turf in many a molding heap
Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Where Creek paths converged; the settlers rested,
cleared land and cities rose; some to flourish
and survive and others destined to perish by
the evolution of convenience.

Come back! ye friends whose lives are ended
Come back, with all that light attended
Which seemed to darken and decay
When ye arose and went away.

--Longfellow.

NEED early Baldwin County materials for publication in
the quarterly. Send to editor.

HISTORY OF SWIFT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

By Mrs. Byard ROBERTS

Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE

Twice I have written the History of Swift Church and twice it has been destroyed by fire. Someone lost the Church Record so I am now endeavoring to re-write the history giving dates and facts as accurately as I can.

Many wonder why Swift Church was built so far from the center of the Mifflin Community, as many wonder why it was called "Swift Church". A young woman, a stranger this past summer saw "Swift S. S." written on the blackboard and she asked if it were because the church did things in a hurry. One visiting Presbyterian minister, years ago, thought that the Church should never have been built on its present location, and wanted to have it moved over to the heart of Mifflin. This distressed Miss Miriam ROBERTS, through whose efforts the church was built, for she felt that he did not understand, or he would not have spoken as he did.

Years ago, on the right bank of Sandy Creek, there was a large commissary, several nice homes and a railroad track running from far out into the pine forests, down to the creek's edge. Here every week came a steamer from Millview, Florida to tow huge rafts of logs to Millview. This logging center on the creek was owned by Mr. George ROBINSON, and the business was operated by Mr. C. A. SWIFT. It was here that Mr. SWIFT brought his bride, Susie P. ROBERTS of Mobile, to make her home.

There was a large school building and on one of the roads there were so many houses and so many little children that it was known as "Squall Street".

Miss Cornelia Miriam ROBERTS, her father, her brother, Byard ROBERTS, and sister, Mrs. G. E. GAVIN came here to live, and when the business was moved to Seminole, Alabama, many of the people moved with it, but the ROBERTS family stayed on.

Life was very lonely here for Miss ROBERTS. She missed her old friends and she especially missed her home church. (Government Street Presbyterian Church, Mobile, Alabama.)

Her brother, Platt ROBERTS died and his wife and five small children came here to live. Miss ROBERTS always had Sunday School for these five little folks, and on pleasant Sundays they would walk up the hill to the spot where the Church stands, and she would tell them of her dream of building a church there.

After about two years, the Platt ROBERTS moved to Mobile, and Miss ROBERTS was alone again but she did not give up her dream.

One day, her brother-in-law, Mr. C. A. SWIFT, was talking to her, and she told him of that dream. He said, "Why don't you build that Church, Min? I'll give you the land and the lumber." And, so the Church was begun in 1905.

Miss ROBERTS said that she especially wanted the church here, so that her sister's family, her brother, and the people scattered about throughout this area might have a place to worship the Lord.

Much of the lumber was brought here by boat from Bon Secour. Some came from the mill here. Miss ROBERTS had many difficulties and labor troubles while the church was being constructed. Two families -- the NELSONS and the WHITES moved here from Pennsylvania and put up a saw mill. They were zealous Presbyterians and Miss ROBERTS felt that her troubles were over, for now these men could shoulder the responsibility, but both Mr. NELSON and Mr. WHITE died of typhoid fever after a few months, but the work must go on. The SWIFT family, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. GAVIN, other relatives and friends contributed funds and helped in every way they could.

Swift Church was not built and furnished at one time. The pulpit was built by Mr. Chris HANSEN and copied from Government Street Presbyterian Church in Mobile. The chair was made in Mobile and paid for by the "Busy Bees". Some of the pews were made in Mobile and paid for by donations. When we needed extra pews they were made by Mr. Emory ANDERSON. The organ was bought by the Sunday School. The contribution plate was given by Mrs. SWIFT. The bell was given by Mrs. G. E. GAVIN in memory of her husband, Dr. GAVIN. The Young Peoples Society, with the help of some outside contributions, paid for the building of the flue. The first Bible came from the first old school building. The chandelier was a gift from Mrs. SWIFT.

There was no community in Mifflin when the Church was begun, but now people began to move in. The J. B. MCGREWS, the John T. JOHNSONS, the August ANDERSONS, the LUNDQUISTS, the FORSBERGS, and many others came. A day school was organized, and a P. T. A. which finally merged into a Ladies Aid with Mrs. M. B. MCGREW as its first President. The Charter members were: Mrs. MCGREW, Mrs. Scott BARNES, Mrs. Annabel, Mrs. INGALLS, Mrs. John T. JOHNSON, Mrs. August ANDERSON, Mrs. Johanna ANDERSON, Mrs. FORSBERG, Miss C. M. ROBERTS, and Mrs. LUNDQUIST.

Finally, the Church was completed, about 1907. Several ministers held services here, among them were: Dr. HOYT, Rev. FLOYD, Rev. W. F. ROGERS and Mr. Eugene CROSBY.

In the autumn of 1910, the Swift Church was formally organized by the Presbytery of Mobile and the building was dedicated by Rev. SMITH of Brewton, Alabama. Mr. C. A. SWIFT and Dr. E. A. MOORE of Foley were elected elders. There was no man to take the office of deacon so Miss ROBERTS was elected Deaconess.

In the summer of 1911, Mr. E. D. CURTIS, a student preached, and the following summer Mr. Murdoch MURPHY, another student, preached. Then came Mr. William F. HARRIS who preached from time to time for about eight years. Other early ministers were: Rev. Arthur FOGARTY, E. T. AUSTIN, A. T. TAYLOR, Rev. P. S. VAN DYKE, Roy WILKIE, and Rev. T. C. DELANEY. Rev. James W. MARSHALL, Superintendent of Home Missions, often visited Swift Church, and we will long remember his helpful sermons and kindly ways.

It has been said that, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". Since the Sunday School is the cradle of the church, we will give the names of the superintendents who have tried to guide young people in the paths of righteousness. Who knows but that some of these young people may be world rulers at some future time? Miss C. M. ROBERTS held Sunday School in her own home. Afterwards, Mr. William G. NELSON of Mercer, Pennsylvania, came to Mifflin. He was the first Superintendent of the organized Sunday School. He lived at the old mill site just below Swift Church, and died of typhoid fever a few months later. Miss ROBERTS became Superintendent and served for many years.

Other superintendents who served were: Mr. Jacob JOHNSON, Mr. J. A. PILGRIM, Mrs. Maria L. RADCLIFFE, Mrs. Byard ROBERTS, Mrs. Robert J. LAUDER, Mrs. Evar ANDERSON, Mr. Eric LAUDER, Mrs. Peggy Lauder SCHEER, Mrs. Rose Epperson FLIRT, Mrs. Lillian Pilgrim WILLIS, Mr. Andy JENSEN, Miss Therese ROBERTS, Mr. Ernest ROCKSTALL, and at present, Mr. Tony SCHEER.

Miss ROBERTS organized the Busy Bee Society and the young people spent many pleasant profitable hours in her quaint southern home. The charter members were: Vernon, Evar, Arthur, and Anna ANDERSON; Margaret and Bernard McGREW; Flora, Lillian, and Ted JOHNSON; Edith LUNDQUIST; Jane, Corrine and Willie LAY. The Busy Bees finally became a C. E. and then Young Peoples Society.

In 1911 or 1912, the PILGRIMS, LAUDERS, Jacob JOHNSONS, Emory ANDERSONS, and Mrs. M. L. RADCLIFFE came and added much to the church's life and progress. Mr. JOHNSON was selected elder and also Sunday School Superintendent. The Sunday School flourished under his leadership.

Mr. JOHNSON and his family moved back to Kentucky and Capt. R. R. LAUDER became Sunday School Superintendent. He also taught the Adult Bible Class, and when the Church was without a pastor at one time, he held the Church together giving some splendid sermons. He died in August 1922 and his wife died in October of the same year.

Miss ROBERTS served as President of the Aid for many years. She managed and controlled all the Church funds and business. She always said that she answered every call, and the treasury, like the cruse, was never empty.

In 1924 the Ladies Aid became an Auxiliary and at a meeting of Presbytery held here about that time, the Church was named "Swift Church" in honor of Mr. C. A. SWIFT, one of its first elders, and its most generous contributor. On March 3rd, 1926, Miss ROBERTS passed to her eternal reward, and soon afterwards the Auxiliary became the Miriam Roberts Auxiliary in honor of her memory. But it was during Mrs. J. A. PILGRIM's term of office as President that the society became a fullfledged Auxiliary with all the cause secretaries. Later, the Auxiliary became known as the Women of the Church. This group of women has always been active in the work of the church. They have supported the causes which the Presbyterian Church U. S. supports, giving of their time, talents, and money. Besides contributing to the regular program, they have, over the years, given bridal showers, stork showers, sunshine baskets for the sick. The Circle Bible Study is one of the most enjoyed features of the W. O. C. program with a number of ladies, of other faiths, joining the study group. The following is a list of presidents of the Women's work, who served faithfully and well. Some of them have gone to their Heavenly Home, but their work follows them: Miss C. M. ROBERTS, Mrs. J. B. McGREW, Mrs. J. A. PILGRIM, Miss Margaret McGREW, Mrs. Knut JENSEN, Mrs. Rose Epperson FLIRT, Mrs. Andy JENSEN, Mrs. Tony SCHEER, Mrs. Evar ANDERSON, Mrs. Ernest ROCKSTALL, Mrs. Bruce WILLIS, Mrs. John KAECHLE, and Mrs. Fred SEIBERT.

Some of our ministers have served as foreign missionaries: Rev. John B. VAIL (Korea), Rev. P. S. VAN DYK (Japan), Rev. S. K. DODSON (Korea), and Rev. Charles BUTLER (Brazil). Dr. Vernon ANDERSON, a son of our Church, served forty years in the Belgian Congo. Mrs. John BOYLE, who as Mae SCHLICH, attended Swift Church, and is now serving the Mission Field in Brazil.

The influences of Swift Church have been spread to the Presbyterian Churches in the South Baldwin area. To Foley Church went Mrs. George ROBINSON and her two daughters, Mrs. John HEILMEIER and Mrs. MACK FELL. Mrs. Augusta KAEMMERER was a member of our Ladies Aid. Some of her descendants are members of the Gulf Shores Church. Mrs. Abbie WALKER was interested in the Ladies Aid and Busy Bees, and the Young Peoples Society. Her children and grandchildren are prominent workers in the Orange Beach Church. Ronald and Neil LAUDER are workers in the Orange Beach Church. They are the sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. J. LAUDER, beloved workers of Swift Church. The Carl SCHLICHS were members here. Mr. SCHLICH was clerk of the Session when they moved to Loxley, Ala.

Our Charter Members were: Miss C. M. ROBERTS, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. SWIFT, Miss Emily SWIFT, Miss Eleanor SWIFT, and Dr. E. A. MOORE.

Mr. W. F. HARRIS was the first minister of the organized church. Other firsts: Mysie Pilgrim ROCKSTALL, first child received by infant baptism; Vernon ANDERSON, first young person united by profession of faith; Miss Margaret McGREW, first President of the Christian Endeavor Society; Robert LAUDER (Bobby) was the first President of the Presbyterian League, Presbyterian Young Peoples' Organization; Mr. and Mrs. John CLIMIE (nee Corrine LAY), the first couple united in marriage in the sanctuary; Byard Wilmer ROBERTS, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Byard ROBERTS, first funeral service held in the church.

On March 31st, 1933 the Church was badly damaged by a cyclone, but the men of the Church with the help of some good friends in the community repaired it, but it was badly in need of a new roof. The members of Swift Church gave an all day picnic and barbecue at the home of Mr. Byard ROBERTS and funds were raised to reroof the Church.

A very successful Daily Vacation Bible School was held in the Church in 1951. After two weeks of Bible study and pleasure, forty-two children were made happy when they received their certificates.

In 1956 Foley became an independent church, and Swift, after many pleasant years of sharing Foley's pastor, joined the group of Swift, Orange Beach, and Gulf Shores Churches. The Rev. Howard LAWSON of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was called as pastor of the three churches. He was installed in an impressive service at Swift on July 1, 1956.

Electricity was installed in the Church in 1949. For the first time the annual Birthday Party was held in the Church. Heretofore, because of poor lighting in the building, the meetings had been held in the homes.

Additional furnishings were placed in the building by the Sunday School, Women of the Church, some members, and friends. Mr. J. A. PILGRIM donated a hot water heater and gas stove. Mr. Tony SCHEER gave an electric pump. Mr. Evar ANDERSON made and gave a lectern. A baptismal bowl was given in memory of Mrs. Anna ANDERSON JENSEN. Hymnals were placed in the sanctuary in memory of Mrs. Mary ANDERSON.

The construction of a Fellowship Hall was begun in 1958. Contractors built the outer shell, and the men of the church did much of the finish work, wiring and plumbing. The addition was almost completed in February 1960, when District Conference was held at Swift. A Family Night Supper

was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon ANDERSON on March 7, 1960, and the new building was used for the first time by the congregation. Presbytery met at the Church on April 19, 1960. Approximately forty-five ministers, elders, and guests attended.

Present officers of the Church, Sunday School, and Women of the Church are as follows: Elders-- Mr. J. A. PILGRIM, who has served continuously since 1923, and Mr. Andy JENSEN; Deacons-- Mr. Alan PILGRIM, Mr. Bruce WILLIS, Mr. Joe GOOD, Mr. Ernest ROCKSTALL, and Mr. Arlo BELL; Sunday School Superintendent-- Mr. Tony SCHEER; President, Women of the Church-- Mrs. Naomi PILGRIM.

We do not want to forget those families and individuals who have worked and worshipped in Swift Church in the past: Mr. J. T. JOHNSON, Mr. J. B. MCGREW, Bernard MCGREW, Mrs. August LUNDQUIST, Edith LUNDQUIST RIEFFENBERG, the Albert ARD family, William and Donald ARMSTRONG, Mrs. Roy DAVIS, the BREITSWERDT family, the Misses SUCKAU, Mrs. SCHULT, the Harry LAY family, the KEENON family, the RAINWATER family, the MANNING family, the FELL family, the COUNTS family, the HUGGINS family, the HARRISON and STASSI families, the RICE family, Mrs. Laura LASSON, the Eric LAUDER family, the WILLIS family, the Everett SMITHS, the Harry CRAWFORD family, and Mrs. Ida BORIS.

Many people have taught and worked with the Sunday School: Miss C. M. ROBERTS, Mrs. Scott BARNES, Mrs. J. B. MCGREW, Mr. Jacob JOHNSON, Mr. J. A. PILGRIM, Mrs. Byard ROBERTS, Mrs. R. G. STEVENS (nee Eleanor SWIFT), Mrs. Maria L. RADCLIFFE, Capt. R. R. LAUDER, Mrs. R. J. LAUDER, Miss Margaret MCGREW, Mrs. Bruce WILLIS, Mrs. John KAECHLE, Mrs. Evar ANDERSON, Mrs. Rose Epperson FLIRT, Miss Therese ROBERTS, Mrs. Tony SCHEER, Mr. Andy JENSEN, Mrs. Andy JENSEN, Mrs. Howard PILGRIM, Mr. Arlo BELL, Miss Joyce KAECHLE, Mrs. Claire Lauder HERTEL, Mrs. Barbara Pilgrim SELBERT.

Those who served for many years as pianists: Mrs. R. G. STEVENS, Mrs. R. J. LAUDER, Miss Margaret MCGREW, Mrs. Claire Lauder HERTEL, Mrs. Eric LAUDER, Mrs. John KAECHLE, and Miss Polly SCHEER.

A few years ago the Adult Bible Class was named The Marie Lauder Bible Class in honor of Mrs. R. J. LAUDER who had served so faithfully as Sunday School teacher, Church Treasurer, soloist and pianist.

Mrs. J. A. PILGRIM, Mrs. Mary ANDERSON, and Mrs. Anna Anderson JENSEN were always present at Sunday School, Church services, and other Church meetings.

Kenneth PILGRIM should be commended for his many years of perfect attendance in Sunday School.

Much has been omitted for lack of space. Some errors may have been made. We hope you will pardon us if we left out any names, or made any errors. It certainly was not intentional.

A.M.R., T.K.R., and B.D.A.

Notes From Minutes of Mobile Presbytery

In April 1922 Rev. W. F. HARRIS was supply. In 1923 the pulpit was vacant.

In November 1923 Presbytery's Home Missions reported that Swift Church had an elder, Mr. J. A. PILGRIM, and a deacon, after being without resident

officers for many months. Rev. A. T. TAYLOR served Swift, Foley, Atmore and Uriah.

April 14, 1924 Elder J. A. PILGRIM attended a meeting of Presbytery at Bell's Landing Presbyterian Church at Tinela, Alabama.

November 10, 11, 1924 Presbytery met at Swift Church, thirteen ministers and twelve elders were present. Mr. J. A. PILGRIM represented Swift Church, and Rev. V. A. ANDERSON was elected Moderator. He told of his work in the Belgian Congo and all were much impressed. Quote: "This meeting was the most numerously attended in the history of Mobile Presbytery."

In 1924 Rev. George A. JOHNSON held an evangelistic meeting at Swift.

In 1925 the Minutes of Presbytery noted that Swift Church gave more than its apportionment to Presbytery's Home Missions.

In 1925 the pulpit was vacant.

In 1926 Rev. Charles GHISELIN of China Mission Field visited Swift Church. Presbytery's Benevolent Treasurer reported that Swift Church made a regular gift of \$25.00, Special gift \$84.00. Rev. J. B. VAIL, Jr. came to Swift, Foley and Loxley in May. During the same year, Mr. J. A. PILGRIM was elected Alternate Delegate to the General Assembly at El Dorado, Arkansas.

In 1927 Robert LAUDER (Bobby) was the first President of the Presbyterian League, an organization of Presbytery's young people.

In 1928 Rev. James I. PAISLEY of Korea Mission visited Swift Church.

In 1929 Rev. A. R. CATES came to Swift Church as minister. In November of the same year Presbytery met in Swift Church. Rev. V. A. ANDERSON was elected Moderator, Mr. J. A. PILGRIM, Elder Delegate. Delegates to General Assembly, Rev. V. A. ANDERSON and Mr. J. A. PILGRIM.

In 1932 Mr. J. A. PILGRIM was Clerk, Mrs. R. J. LAUDER was Treasurer, and Mrs. K. T. JENSEN was Benevolent Treasurer.

In 1933 the following was taken from the minutes of Presbytery: "Since the last meeting of Presbytery, Rev. A. R. CATES of the Foley group (including Swift) and Rev. George F. JOHNSON of the Jackson group have exchanged fields of labor. Done with the consent of churches and the Home Mission Committee."

November 8, 1937 the Minutes of Presbytery record the death of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon ANDERSON's son in Africa.

In 1939 Supt. of Home Missions was serving the Church since Mr. JOHNSON left in the fall of 1938.

In 1940 Rev. S. K. DODSON became minister of Swift and Foley Churches.

In 1944 Rev. S. K. DODSON resigned as pastor of the church.

In 1947 Rev. Charles BUTLER, who has served as a Student Pastor on the South Baldwin Field, has agreed to serve in the Field full time for at least one full year prior to his entering Foreign Mission Work.

In March 1948 Rev. Charles BUTLER resigned, and in October in the same year Rev. H. R. MILLER was received by Presbytery and served the South Baldwin area.

In October 1950 Rev. MILLER was elected Moderator of Presbytery and Commissioner to the General Assembly (1951).

In 1951 Mr. MILLER resigned from the South Baldwin Field.

In October 1952 Rev. Marvin BRYANT was installed as pastor of the Church.

In 1953 a petition was presented to organize a church at Orange Beach.

In 1956 Rev. Marvin BRYANT resigned as pastor of the Church.

In July 1956 Rev. Howard A. LAWSON was installed as pastor of Swift, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach Churches.

Miss Miriam ROBERTS

Cornelia Miriam ROBERTS was born March 13, 1857, in Mobile, Alabama, the second of six children of William Henry ROBERTS and Sarah Cornelia (BULL) ROBERTS. When a girl of about twelve years she united with the Government Street Presbyterian Church of Mobile on profession of faith. About 1890 she moved to Miflin, Alabama, where she died March 3, 1926 at the home of her brother. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. C. A. SWIFT of Bon Secour, Alabama, and Mrs. G. E. GAVIN of Mobile, Alabama, and one brother, Mr. Byard ROBERTS of Miflin.

For godliness of life, purity of motives, and thoughtfulness of others the name of Miss ROBERTS will be revered by those who knew her best. Her lot having been providentially cast in a community where there was no church, she followed the footsteps of David in that it came into her heart to build a house for the worship of God. Under many difficulties this ambition was realized, so that her faith and devotion were rewarded both by the construction of a church building and the organization of the Swift Presbyterian Church December 4, 1910, the pulpit furniture being modeled after that of the Government Street Church in Mobile, the home of her childhood.

Into this little church she poured the precious ointment of her prayers and zeal throughout the years. Whether with the little children, the young people, or the older members, her labors were abundantly fruitful in directing their hearts heavenward, in enlisting their hands in the service of her Master. "The Woman that feareth the Lord shall be praised; for in her tongue was the law of kindness."

-Written for the Christian Observer,
by Rev. James W. MARSHALL, 1926

Biography of Dr. Vernon A. ANDERSON

Dr. Vernon A. ANDERSON served for thirty-nine and a half years, from 1920 to 1960, as an evangelistic Missionary of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., to the Belgian Congo. He had an interesting and exciting career which spanned four epoch-making decades during which kaleidoscopic changes were taking place on the continent of Africa. He was privileged to arrive there

in time to see something of the primitive Congo and to remain long enough to get a glimpse of the now hectic era in which numerous new nations have emerged.

Born in Illinois, August 23, 1896, he was reared and educated in Alabama. He attended a little one-room school house in Miflin, in South Baldwin County.

Under the influence of two godly women, his mother and Miss Miriam ROBERTS, he early found the Lord. He united with the Swift Presbyterian Church and felt the call to the ministry while in his early teens.

He is a graduate of the Alabama Presbyterian College, 1917, and the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, 1920.

While at home on his second furlough he completed work for the Th. M. Degree at the latter institution, and on a subsequent furlough the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary conferred on him the Ph. D. Degree upon the completion of his studies there. The subject of his thesis was: "Witchcraft in Africa, A Missionary Problem."

Laura Muflord STAFFORD and he were united in marriage in October, 1920 and the following December they sailed for Africa via Europe. She died in the Congo after only six years, leaving three children. In 1930 Dr. ANDERSON married Eva Hawes STAFFORD, the sister of his deceased wife.

His first child, Miriam, died of tropical dysentery, and Vernon Stafford, the only child of his present wife, likewise succumbed to that disease. At that time the antibiotics had not yet made their appearance. Their two living children are Mrs. W. C. WORTH, Jr., of Tampa, Florida, and the Reverend David L. ANDERSON of Lake Luzerne, N. Y.

Dr. ANDERSON is a co-author of a Tshiluba-English dictionary at which they labored for seven years, and was a member of the revision committee which has recently completed a new translation of the Tshiluba Bible. He wrote the World Mission study book, "Still Led In Triumph", which was widely used by our church in 1959.

From 1946 to 1948 he served as Interim General Secretary of the Congo Protestant Council which organization is made up of forty-five of the Protestant missions laboring in the Congo.

He was a member of the Government Commission for the Protection of Africans to which he was appointed by the Belgian King.

During the concluding decade of his service on the field he was his Mission's representative in government affairs. Three times he was decorated by the Belgian Government for the signal service he rendered in assisting them in their efforts to educate and elevate the Congolese peoples.

Above all Dr. ANDERSON has always been a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and he has had the joy of seeing thousands of the Congolese come to know the Savior. In recent years his interest was directed to the establishing of an indigenous church which will be self-sustaining and self propagating.

Davidson College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in May 1960.

Having severed his official connections with the Board of World Missions of our Church in June of this year, 1960, Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON are making their home in Dallas, Texas where he is the Minister of Evangelism in the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

Comparative Statistics

	Eld ers	Dea cons	Prof of Faith	Com- muni- cants	S.S.	Ben- v.	Cur- rent Exp.	Misc. & Building Fund	Total
1922	1	0	2	22	62	67.00	210.00	12.00	289.00
1925	1	1	6	26	62	100.00	266.00		366.00
1930			15	55	52	146.00	615.00	49.00	810.00
1933			1	51		128.00	241.00	12.00	381.00
1937			1	39	37	58.00	150.00		208.00
1942			6	64	30	94.00	260.00		354.00
1947				46	20	348.00	263.00		611.00
1955	2	6	8	52	42	430.00	2037.00	70.00	2537.00
1959	2	5	8	73	33	739.00	2590.00	350.00	3679.00

Men Who Served in the Armed Forces

From World War I to the present time many young men from the Community having ties with the Swift Church served our Country in the Armed Forces. They are listed here as follows:

ANDERSON, Evar	JENSEN, Knut	PILGRIM, Joe
ARMSTRONG, William	KAECHELE, John, Jr.	ROBERTS, Gavin
BETHUNE, William	KAEMMERER, Henry	SCHEER, Tony
EPPERSON, Arthur	KAECHELE, James	SMITH, Berkely
EPPERSON, Edwin	LARSON, Henry, Jr.	WILLIS, Bruce, Jr.
GOOD, John, Jr.	McGREW, Robert Dunlevy	WILLIS, Russell
HOFFMAN, Carl	PILGRIM, Alan	WILLIS, Wilbur
	PILGRIM, Howard	WRIGHT, Gerald

List of Church Members 1960

ANDERSON, Mrs. Evar	HAIRSTON, Mr. & Mrs. Bob	LABRATO, Mr. & Mrs. Eugene
BECK, Mr. Richard	Mae	PILGRIM, Mr. & Mrs. Alan
BETHUNE, Mr. & Mrs. William		PILGRIM, Mr. & Mrs. Howard
BELL, Mr. & Mrs. Arlo	HOFFMAN, Mr. & Mrs. Carl	Diane, Kenny, Susan
BELL, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence	HOFFMAN, Mr. & Mrs. Richard	PILGRIM, Mr. & Mrs. J.A.
CLIMIE, Jrs. John		PILGRIM, Mr. Kenneth
CREIGHTON, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph		ROBERTS, Mr. & Mrs. Byard
CRESAP, Mrs. James (nee Carrie GOOD)		ROBERTS, Miss Therese
DAVIS, Miss Barbara Faye		ROCKSTALL, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest
DAVIS, Silas	JENSEN, Mr. & Mrs. Andy	Charles
EPPERSON, Mr. & Mrs. Roy	Richard	SCHEER, Mr. & Mrs. Tony
FLIRT, Mr. & Mrs. Aubrey	Van	Polly
FLIRT, Mr. & Mrs. Joe M.	James	Ronald
FLIRT, Mr. Robert	KAECHELE, Mr. & Mrs. John, Sr.	Robert
GOOD, Mr. & Mrs. John, Sr.	Joyce	Alan
Betty	Vernon	SEIBERT, Mrs. Barbara
GOOD, Miss Helen	Madelyn	WILLIS, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce, Sr.
GOOD, Mr. John, Jr.	KAECHELE, Mr. & Mrs. John, Jr.	Bruce, Jr.
GOOD, Mr. Joe	-----	

THE BATTLE AT "THE VILLAGE"

Dr. Jack D. L. HOLMES, "Alabama's Bloodiest Day of the American Revolution Counterattack at the Village, January 7, 1781", Alabama Review, Volume 29, Number 3, July 1976, pp 207 - 219. Reprinted with the permission of Dr. Jack D. L. HOLMES.

Introduction
By W. F. LARAWAY

Over the years having noted numerous references to a battle fought in Baldwin County during the time of the American Revolution, curiosity got the best of me to attempt to find the place where this event occurred. The many references located the place to be at "The Village", an area just north of Daphne and basically the Jackson's Oaks area. While searching in the woods with Mike BLAKE as guide, I also put out numerous queries to see if anyone had a more positive location and account. Our site visit of a year ago could find no indication in the area "north of The Village" of military fortifications although by no means was the entire area searched thoroughly, mainly due to the large amount of housing and commercial development. During this time, Jay HIGGENBOTHAM, a Mobile historian informed us that there was a recent article occurring in the "Alabama Review" by Jack D. L. HOLMES concerning The Village Battle. Having obtained a copy of the account, we again visited the site to search since the account gave several physical clues as to the nature and location of any fortifications which might still survive. We did find some earthen undulations in the terrain that would indicate a fortification. This line is located across the north of the D'OLIVE homestead and cemetery site, travels east and crosses the old highway. Another visit to the site and a search with metal detectors turned up no military artifacts which might be expected with such a battle. Due to the almost hand-to-hand nature of the battle, perhaps there was never deposited a great amount of such hardware. Our search was not extensive nor did we give it as much time as it might demand. Another possibility is that the area where we have searched is only the most innermost line of works and that the battle area is farther out from this area in the midst of the development.

An even more likely possibility is that The Battle of The Village occurred some three miles north at Spanish Fort. It is a much more militarily defensive position although far from the very important Bay crossing point at the real Village. This entire area might have been known as The Village in those days as far north as Spanish Fort.

Whatever significance this battle might have seems to lie in the fact that the British were defeated sufficiently that they could not easily join CORNWALLIS on the Southern East Coast. It was thus that it assisted the colonists in their war for independence.

Alabama's Bloodiest Day of the American Revolution: Counterattack at The Village, January 7, 1781, by Jack D. L. HOLMES*

As Americans gather to celebrate The Bicentennial of their independence, historians meet to retell the glorious accounts of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Alabamians, too, should look to their revolutionary past, which is not as well known, but which has its share of glory, sacrifice, and honor. A little-known event that occurred on January 7, 1781, may be considered the bloodiest single day's action of the war -- the British counter-attack on The Village.

After the Spanish troops under the command of Gen. Bernardo de GALVEZ captured Fort Charlotte's British defenders on March 14, 1780, Col. José de EZPELETA took command of Mobile and its district and proceeded to make the transition from British to Spanish rule.¹ GALVEZ hoped to capture the last British stronghold at Pensacola during the fall of 1780, but a furious hurricane, which struck the Gulf of Mexico from October 18-23, scattered his fleet from the Mississippi River to Campeche in Mexico.² For the British at Pensacola, the storm was a welcome stroke of luck, for it delayed the impending Spanish attack. Moreover, it gave Gen. John CAMPBELL, the British commander-in-chief there, the chance to work on his defenses, assemble the West Florida Rangers and the 2,000 Indians who had come to West Florida to challenge the Spaniards, and hope that the British fleet at Jamaica would come to his aid.³

In the meantime, however, CAMPBELL planned to harass the Spanish troops in the Mobile District. During the winter of 1780-1781, he sent three different parties to attack the Spanish outposts, particularly a palisaded spot on the east bank of the Mobile River known as La Aldea -- The Village -- some eight miles north-east of the fortified town of Mobile. The first two attacks consisted of Indian auxiliaries and some volunteers, while the third included a company of West Florida cavalry.⁴ EZPELETA urged Havana to send reinforcements for his district so as to protect such outposts as The Village, but when GALVEZ sent José RADA from Havana on December 6, 1780, with eight ships and 500 men, they found it impossible to sail up Mobile Bay and turned instead toward the mouth of the Mississippi River, where they landed at the pilot station of Balize.⁵ These were troops EZPELETA sorely needed.

EZPELETA maintained a garrison of 190 men at The Village, where they were under orders to protect the land approaches to Mobile as well as to keep open access to the opposite bank of the river.⁶ The troops were from the Spanish line regiments of Príncipe, España, Navarra, and Havana. Gunners from the Royal Artillery Corps manned the two four-pound cannon, and there were several fusiliers.⁷ In addition, the New Orleans Colored Militia Companies were well represented.⁷ GALVEZ had created the Company of Free Mulatto Militia at New Orleans, March 26, 1778.⁸ Black troops showed such bravery in the Spanish campaign against the British posts on the Mississippi in 1779 that thirty of them received "Royal Medals of Merit."⁹ In his attack on Mobile in 1780, GALVEZ utilized 139 free blacks and 139 free mulattoes.¹⁰

The British forces mobilized for the final attack included a variety of units, as well. The land troops were commanded by Col. J. L. W. HANXLEDEN of the Waldeck Regiment, A German unit that had been called into British service in 1776.¹¹ Although neither the Germans nor General CAMPBELL thought too highly of the Indian auxiliaries, 2,000 of them had come to aid the British at Pensacola.¹²

West Florida Royal Foresters were mounted loyalist settlers who worked closely with the Indians in raids along the exposed Spanish frontier, and the ease with which they were able to collect "hair" from the hapless settlers in the Mobile District encouraged them to think an attack on The Village would be successful.¹³

The Maryland and Pennsylvania loyalists, who had been organized into fighting units at Philadelphia in 1777, had come to Pensacola in 1779. Some 250 of these American Tories accompanied Colonel HANXLEDEN.¹⁴ Some 100 select soldiers from the 60th (Royal American) Regiment of FOOT, which had seen service already at Baton Rouge and Mobile, joined the attack.¹⁵ There were

60 men from the Waldeck Regiment, anxious to avenge the honor of their unit, which had been mauled in GALVEZ's operations in West Florida during 1779.¹⁶ One of the Waldecker deserters, a man named BRANDENBURG, a native of Königshagen, had taken to the Indian way of life and fought with them in battle, "as little of a Christian as his Indian comrades."¹⁷

As Colonel HANXLEDEN assembled his army forces, the British naval arm, which was supposed to attack the Spaniards from the sea, set sail for Mobile Bay. Captain DEANS of the frigate Mentor, another English frigate and a war bilander, used a trick to get past the Spanish guns on Dauphin Island: they hid their British colors behind some Spanish banners they had captured. On January 5, 1781, the British ships sailed easily past the Spanish defenses.¹⁸

The Spaniards had a small, hastily constructed battery on Dauphin Island, which Pilot First-Class José de EVIA had built in 1780. Then it held eight guns manned by forty soldiers and sixty sailors.¹⁹ In 1781 the commanding officer there saw the British ships approach and believed them to be part of a Spanish convoy that had been expected for several weeks from Havana. Wishing to be of service, the Spanish officer gathered supplies and took them out to the ships in a long-boat with five soldiers, the boat master, and six sailors. It was not until they hailed the officer of the day on board the frigate that the hapless Spaniards realized that they had been tricked. They were immediately taken prisoners and their captors learned of the weak defenses of Dauphin Island from them.

The British knew that fresh meat rations for the Mobile garrison came from the royal herds grazing on Dauphin Island, and they decided to "liberate" the cattle there. The landing party was not prepared, however, for the stout defense put up by the eighteen Spaniards led by Sergeant Second-Class Manuel RODRIGUEZ.²⁰ In the face of a withering volley of musketry, the British troops grabbed three young beeves and returned hastily to their boats. Out of range of the Spanish gunfire, they paused to see what Colonel HANXLEDEN's forces could do against the Spaniards.²¹

This fourth attack on The Village was the best-organized of the British campaigns thus far in West Florida. With an estimated 200 white soldiers and assisted by from 200 to 500 Indians, they brought two 4-pounder field pieces with them.²² They left Pensacola on January 3, 1781, and when the early dawn of January 7 broke at The Village, the British troops were straining at the bit for battle.

The New Orleans Black militia were in the outer perimeter trenches, but the British troops, under cover of a dense fog, moved in single column stealthily through the camp of the colored militia. Not a shot had been fired, although Sub-lieutenant Manuel de CORDOBA of the España regiment peered at the shadowy troops moving toward the Spanish positions. Córdoba believed these shapes to be the militia returning from the outer trenches and did not give the order to fire until the attackers were upon his exposed position. "This mistake," reported EZPELETA, "he paid for with his life, for he died at his post."²³

The British had reached the trenches without a shot being fired and they halted, somewhat puzzled at the lack of any stout defense. They did not pause long, however, for the Spanish troops suddenly opened fire on their attackers. The two forces lunged at each other with knives and bayonets drawn, yelling and screaming their respective "Viva el Rey" to their monarchs. Those Waldeckers who had plunged ahead of the main force found that the Spanish trenches were no refuge; most of them were killed there.

As the commander halted his troops and sent out parties to the various flanks of the Spanish palisade, hoping for a weak opening, the Spanish marksmen raked their positions. "Our men, who had resolved to sell their lives dearly," wrote EZPELETA, "opened a general volley against the enemy." The Waldeck sergeant major wildly charged the Spanish grenadiers with his troops, but he ran upon the point of a bayonet and was killed. With such a withering fire, the British forces retreated. The Spanish troops continued their devastating fire despite the number of casualties among their own number. The torrential rains the previous evening had soaked the quick-matches and match-cords used by gunners to light the field pieces, but as they dried, the artillerymen used one of the two four-pounders against the retreating enemy with devastating effect.

One of the bravest acts by the attacking British force was the cool fire under pressure by William Augustus BOWLES, formerly a member of the Maryland Loyalists, but who had shucked his redcoat uniform in a disagreement with one of his superiors and had joined the Creeks in Florida as one of their principal warriors. "BOWLES, along with several hundred Indians," says one biographical account,²⁴ "joined the party, he himself in dress and figure so exactly resembling a savage warrior, that unless he had discovered himself, he would never have been recognized by his old acquaintances, several of whom served in this expedition."

A fellow-soldier of BOWLES recounts the tale of his friend's bravery in the attack on The Village:

In the midst of all this danger, BOWLES, with the coolness of an unconcerned spectator, very leisurely loaded and discharged his rifel gun at those who were firing from the windows (of the palisade); and when the British soldiers called to the ... officers to save their lives by flight, our hero posted himself behind a tree, within a few yards of the work, loading and firing alone; and he must undoubtedly have been killed or taken, had not a cannon-ball from the enemy shivered the tree to pieces, and driven him unhurt, to gain the small flying party, already at the distance of a quarter of a mile.²⁵

Philip B. KEY, captain of the combined Maryland-Pennsylvania Loyalists, assumed command with the death of the German Waldeck leaders, and led the disappointing retreat back to Pensacola.²⁶

Some Spanish militia broke and fled with the initial onslaught, hopeful of finding near the shore a boat which had brought rations to the Spanish troops the previous afternoon. The boat had been withdrawn, however, against just such an attempt at retreat, and with howling Indians charging them on all sides the terrified black militiamen were caught in the middle of fire directed from both the British and Spanish positions.²⁷ One historian assures us that the only reason the Spaniards fought with such bravery against the British attackers was their fear of being scalped by the Indians.²⁸ Be that as it may, EZPELETA paid his respects to the Spanish defenders of The Village: "The promptness with which they leaped to the defense and their tenacity in the fact of a surprise attack during such a stormy night, are hints of what they might have done if they had received prior word of the attack."²⁹

The British forces retreated under cover of the frigates that had sailed into Mobile Bay the previous evening and hovered near Bon Secour River. At Mobile EZPELETA was faced with the dilemma of not having sufficient troops to send to The Village's aid, while at the same time guarding the boats on the river, which were loaded with provisions and supplies. The lack of sufficient launches

to transport the troops was another factor, he explained, as he sent 250 men to guard the boats and 100 men to aid the defenders at The Village. Close pursuit of the rear guard and even the possibility of cutting off the retreat of the British attack force completely, were satisfactions denied the decimated Spanish forces.³⁰

The casualties were heavy for both sides. Spanish troops discovered in the trenches and palisade bottom the bodies of fifteen men and three wounded prisoners. Three more dead soldiers were discovered along the retreat path. Colonel HANXLEDEN, a captain of grenadiers and an aide all lay together at the foot of the palisade, while a dead sergeant-major in the British force was found in the trench. Two Negroes had been captured and they revealed the extent of the casualties, a conclusion supported by three of the wounded English prisoners. An estimated 18 dead and at least 60 wounded British troops plus at least two dead Indians and five wounded, would bring the total British casualties to 85.³¹

The Spanish defenders at The Village had lost a third of their fighting force in repelling the enemy. Fourteen were killed, 23 were wounded, and one was taken prisoner.³² GALVEZ received the reports and forwarded them to Madrid from Havana on February 17 aboard the mail frigate El Rey. This ship landed at Cádiz on March 29, 1781, and the reports were immediately sent to the Ministry of War and to the offices of the Gazeta de Madrid for publication.³³

It was customary for the Spanish monarch to reward those who had distinguished themselves in battle for the honor of Spanish arms. In an April 23, 1781, dispatch, Minister of War Miguel de MUZQUIZ informed Minister of the Indies Josef de GALVEZ the decision on those to be so honored.³⁴

Lieutenant Ramón de CASTRO of the Regiment of Príncipe, exhibited such bravery and calmness under fire when he directed the counterattack against the British from the trench, and because he was the first Spaniard to recognize who the attackers were and to organize the defense, he was granted the first company available with the commanding rank of captain and an annual pension of 3,000 reales (about \$375). Juan Roselló and Juan de GUARDAMURO, both lieutenants of the Navarra and España regiments respectively, were promoted to captain. Sublieutenant Pedro CARNE of the fusiliers was promoted to lieutenant and went on to fight at Pensacola in the spring and summer of 1781 and to St. Augustine (1789, 1794) and to New Orleans for duty against the French Jacobins in 1793.³⁵ Sergeant of Fusiliers Isidro ROIG was recommended for the first company with an opening (primera bandera). A number of soldiers and corporals, who were in the advanced trench area when the attack started, were also rewarded.³⁶

Sublieutenant CORDOBA had been recommended for a posthumous promotion to breveted lieutenant of the Second Battalion of the España Regiment. His sorrowful mother pleaded for mercy with Josef de GALVEZ, the Minister of the Indies, in a petition, which suggests the terrible toll of Spain's eighteenth-century military achievements. Her late husband, Marcelino de CORDOBA, died as breveted captain of the España Regiment, leaving her with three sons to raise. Marcelino (Jr.) was only a distinguished cadet in the Cantabrian Regiment when he died on the beach at Algiers in 1775. Manuel had died at The Village, January 7, 1781, leaving only Miguel, a sublieutenant in the Sevilla Regiment. A grateful crown acknowledged the widow's losses and agreed to increase Miguel's salary.³⁷

Isidro ROIG, Sergeant of Fusiliers, died as a result of his wounds and did not live to see his promotion. His widow Cathalina and daughter Maria were treated by the crown to a special pension of two reales per day for the lifetime of the widow and thereafter to her daughter.³⁸

The Spanish troops honored the bravery of their foes by placing a fence around the graves of Colonel HANKLEDEN, Lieutenant STIRLIN, and the others who fell at The Village. As for the Spanish heroes, EZPELETA had great praise for them as well. "With the greatest satisfaction," he crowed, "I can report to you that every one of the attacks thrown against us by the enemy has been repulsed, and with these small victories our men are gradually gaining a certain feeling of superiority over the enemy, which could be very useful from now on."³⁹

When the final attack on Pensacola came later in 1781, many of the regulars and militia who had seen service at The Village found indeed that their confidence had grown. Mobile was now safe from attack, thanks to their sacrifice at The Village. Pensacola would soon fall, and Spain would once again claim mastery over the Gulf of Mexico. It was in no small measure that the bloodiest day in Alabama's American Revolutionary War contributed to the defeat of British forces in West Florida. -----

Footnotes

*This paper was read at the Alabama Academy of Science, Mobile, April 8-10, 1976. The author acknowledges the financial assistance of the UAB Faculty Research Committee for grants-in-aid over the past three years which sponsored much of the research.

¹John Walton CAUGHEY, "Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana, 1776-1783" (Berkeley, 1934, reprinted, Gretna, Louisiana, 1972), 85-242.

²On the Gulf coast hurricanes of 1766, 1772, 1778, and the "Great Hurricane" of 1780, see David M. LUDLUM, "Early American Hurricanes, 1492-1870" (Boston, 1963), 62-73.

³Buchanan Parker THOMSON, "La ayuda española en la guerra de la independencia norteamericana" (Madrid, 1967), 173; CAUGHEY, "Galvez", 193-94. The key to British defense of Pensacola and Mobile was the British Navy far away in Jamaica. See Alfred Thayer MAHAN, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783" (12th ed., Boston, 1890), 517.

⁴"Gazeta de Madrid", April 6, 1781. The exact location of The Village is not known.

⁵"Diario de las operaciones de la expedición contra la Plaza de Panzacola concluida por las armas de S.M. Católica, baxo las órdenes del Mariscal de Campo D. Bernardo de GALVEZ," January 2-March 3, 1780, and Panzacola, May 12, 1781, Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid), Documentos de Indias, No. 482; and printed by the "Gazeta de Madrid, 1781. See "Diario de las operaciones ... (2d ed.; Madrid, 1959), 9-10.

⁶José de EZPELETA to Bernardo de GALVEZ, Mobile, January 20, 1781, Archivo General de Indias (Sevilla), Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba (hereafter cited as AGI, PC), legajo 2359. The report is printed in "Gazeta de Madrid", April 6, 1781, 291-94.

⁷EZPELETA to Pedro PIERNAS (acting governor-general of Louisiana at New Orleans), Mobile, January 15, 1781, Archivo General de Simanacas, Guerra Moderna, legajo 6912.

⁸GALVEZ's appointment of Sergeant Juan Baptista SERRAS, New Orleans, March 26, 1778, AGI; PC, legajo 184-A.

⁹Jack D. L. HOLMES, "The 1779 'Marcha de Galvez': Louisiana's Giant Step Forward in the American Revolution" (Baton Rouge, 1974), 20, 23.

¹⁰GALVEZ's roster, 1780, copy in Mississippi Provincial Archives (Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson), Spanish Dominion, I, 341.

¹¹The Third Regiment of WALDECK arrived at New York in October, 1776, and saw action at Fort Washington and the defense of Staten Island. Sent to Pensacola in October, 1778, they included 24 officers, 650 infantrymen, 14 gunners and two three- or four-pounder cannon. Philip R.N. KATCHER, "Encyclopedia of British, Provincial, and German Army Units, 1775-1783" (Harrisburg, Pa., 1973), 126. The

best account of the unit is Max von EELKING, "The German Allied Troops in the North American War for Independence (translated and abridged by Joseph George ROSENGARTEN; Albany, N.Y., 1893), 48, 218-23. See also J. Hanno DEILVER, "The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana, and the Creoles of German Descent (Philadelphia, 1909), 131-36.

¹²The use of Indian auxiliaries against whites was deplored by GÁLVEZ who pointed out that Spain had exercised control over their Choctaw allies at Baton Rouge, and he urged CAMPBELL not to incite the red men against innocent settlers. CAMPBELL, however, in the belief that all is fair in war, intended to use the psychological fear of Indians to spread panic among the Spaniards at Mobile. Had CAMPBELL given the Creeks the support they asked, the situation of GÁLVEZ would have been untenable. GÁLVEZ to CAMPBELL, Mobile, April 9, 1780, copy in AGI, Audencia de Santo Domingo, legajo 2543; James H. O'CONNEL, III, "Southern Indians in the American Revolution" (Knoxville, 1973), 98-99.

¹³J. Leitch WRIGHT, Jr., "Florida in the American Revolution" (Gainesville, 1975), 85. The West Florida Rangers were similar to their East Florida comrades in that they were mounted and usually worked with the Indians along the northern borders of Florida. See KATCHER, "Encyclopedia of Army Units, 85-86. The "going price" for scalps on the market, according to Quartermaster Carl Philipp STEURNAGEL of the Waldeck Regiment, was three pounds sterling! Von EELKING, "Berman Troops", 220.

¹⁴The Pennsylvania and Maryland Loyalists numbered 200 and 425 respectively. Sir William HOWE was the colonel of the former, with Lieutenant-Colonel William ALLEN its commander. Lieutenant-Colonel James CHALMERS commanded the Maryland Loyalists. KATCHER, "Encyclopedia of Army Units, 92, 95; CAMPBELL to HANXLEDEN, January 4, 1781, AGI, PC, Legajo 2359, gives the strength of these men in the British attack force as 250.

¹⁵CAMPBELL to HANXLEDEN, January 4, 1781. This regiment, first raised in 1755 as the 62nd, was renumbered in 1757. Survivors of all campaigns in West Florida, 1779-1781, were sent first to St. Augustine, Florida, in November, 1782, and then to New York. KATCHER, "Encyclopedia of Army Units", 62-63.

¹⁶The Waldeck Regiment lost 27 killed and wounded and suffered 264 prisoners in the Baton Rouge campaign. HOLMES, "Marcha de Gálvez", 16-25.

¹⁷Von EELKING, "German Troops", 220.

¹⁸The following account is based on EZPELETA's report as printed in the "Gazeta de Madrid", May 11, 1781, 383-84. (British sources offer a somewhat different account. Ed.)

¹⁹Jack D. L. HOLMES, "José de EVIA y sus reconocimientos del Golfo de México, 1783-1796" (Madrid, 1968), 7, 239; and HOLMES, "José de EVIA and His Activities Mobile, 1780-1784," Alabama Historical Quarterly, XXIV (1972), 106-12.

²⁰RODRIGUEZ, who was born in Mexico City in 1759, was a member of the Savoy Infantry Regiment and fought in the conquest of Mobile in 1780. For three and one-half months in 1780 he served at Mobile, and after The Village battle he went on to fight in the seige and capture of Pensacola. Jack D. L. HOLMES, "Honor and Fidelity, the Louisiana Infantry Regiment and the Louisiana Militia Companies, 1766-1821" (Birmingham, Ala., 1965), 217.

²¹EZPELETA praised the Spanish defenders who held Dauphin Island until a relief force arrived. For "sustaining the honor of our arms," Charles III awarded each man a "shield of merit" plus a monthly bonus over their regular army pay. "Gazeta de Madrid," May 11, 1781.

²²"Gazeta de Madrid," April 6, 1781.

²³EZPELETA to PLERNAS, January 15, 1781.

²⁴"The Life of General W. A. BOWLES," from Public Characters for 1802 (London, 1803), 10-11.

²⁵(Benjamin BAYNTON), "Authentic Memoirs of William Augustus BOWLES, Esquire, Ambassador from the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees, to the Court of London" (London, 1791), 33-34. The incident is also described in J. Leitch WRIGHT,

Jr., "William Augustus BOWLES Director General of the Creek Nation" (Athens, Georgia, 1967), 14. Critical Spanish officials liked to believe the following description of BOWLES: "The height of Mr. BOWLES captures our attention for its stature and for the build of his frame, which is similar to that possessed by the ancient gladiators, qualities combining force and activity ... He boasts several skills - he is an actor without having appeared in more than three plays in his life; a painter, although no one seems to have seen the results of his skill; a chemist without knowledge of the basics; a navigator without having studied the principles of navigation." Francisco CERDÁ to Governor of Louisiana, Madrid, July 18, 1799, AGI, PC, legajo 134-A.

²⁶WRIGHT, "Florida in the American Revolution," 85. Philip B. KEY was the uncle of Francis Scott KEY, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

²⁷EZPELETA to PIERNAS, January 15, 1781.

²⁸WRIGHT, "Florida in the American Revolution," 85.

²⁹EZPELETA to PIERNAS, January 15, 1781.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹PIERNAS to Diego Josef NAVARRO, No. 299, New Orleans, January 18, 1799, translated in WPA, "Dispatches of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana to the Captains-general of Cuba" (11 vols.; New Orleans Cabildo Museum), X, Book 2, 21-23; "Gazeta de Madrid," April 6, 1781; EZPELETA to GÁLVEZ, Mobile, January 20, 1781, AGI, PC, legajo 2359.

³²Ibid.; EZPELETA to PIERNAS, January 15, 1781, copy in AGS, GM, legajo 6912. The casualty list gives the following names of the dead: Sublieutenant Manuel CORDOBA (España), Francisco ROCA (España), Joseph ALVAREZ (España), Domingo PARDO (España), Pablo BRITOS (Príncipe), Gerónimo SANZ (Príncipe), Jorge RUANO (Navarra), Pedro YERRO (Navarra), Manuel BLANCO (Havana), Juan SANTIN (Havana), Alonso MARTÍNEZ (Havana), Juan FERNÁNDEZ (Havana), Simon OFICIAL (New Orleans Militia), Daniel VILLARS (New Orleans Militia).

³³"Gazeta de Madrid," April 6, 1781.

³⁴Miguel de MUZQUIZ to Josef de GÁLVEZ, Aranjuez, April 23, 1781, AGS, GM, legajo 6912.

³⁵Ibid. CARNÉ, a native of Badalona, was a career officer. His service record (hoja de servicios), is in Archivo General de Simancas, Guerra Moderna, legajo 7264, Cuaderno VI.

³⁶"Gazeta de Madrid," April 6, 1781, 294.

³⁷Gertrudis de CORDOVA y BURILLO to Josef de GALVEZ, Málaga, February 7, 1783, Archivo General de Simancas, Guerra Moderna, legajo 6912.

³⁸Petition of Cathalina and Maria ROIG, Barcelona, March 14, 1782, and royal decree, San Ildefonso, July 2, 1782, *ibid.*

³⁹EZPELETA to GÁLVEZ, January 20, 1781.

HAZY FIGURES MOVE = RIFLES SPIT. BATTLE RAGES NEAR MOBILE

An account of the Battle at the Village by Clark STALLWORTH with permission of Jack D. L. HOLMES, Ph.D., for the Bicentennial Supplement to the Birmingham News, July 4, 1976, p. 4-G.

The fog was thick, hugging the ground in a thick gray embrace, and Spanish Sublieutenant Manuel de CORDOBA squinted as he tried to see out the window of the small house.

He saw black shapes flitting through the gray shrouds of mist, and he looked closer. There were men out there, moving. Their black figures flickered in and out of his vision. He nodded. They were militia--black volunteers from New Orleans serving with the Spanish Army--returning from the outer trenches.

The black figures came closer, a rift opened in the fog, and he saw the red coats of the soldiers, closing in on the house. There was a shout of alarm, a rifle shot.

They were British troops, not Spanish. CORDOBA's eyes widened, and he shouted amongst the din. But it was late, the British troops had infiltrated the outer line of Spanish trenches. Heavy firing began, and the grunts and screams of battle. For his mistake, CORDOBA would die. It was January 7, 1781, and the bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War in Alabama was beginning.

Ironically, the battle was fought by the British, Spanish, Germans, Indians, and black militiamen from New Orleans fighting for the Spanish -- but no Americans. The battle was fought at a place about eight miles east of Mobile, near the present Spanish Fort. The French called it the French Village, the Spanish called it La Aldea (the Village).

While Washington was pushing CORNWALLIS toward Yorktown (the British surrender there came October 19, 1781), another war was being waged on the Gulf Coast. Britain held Pensacola, the capital of West Florida. The Spanish, under Bernardo de GALVEZ, were headquartered in New Orleans. In March of 1780, GALVEZ had taken Mobile from the British. The Americans and the Spanish were allies, Spain having declared war on Britain.

To protect Mobile, GALVEZ ordered that La Aldea, The Village, be fortified. If the British came overland from Pensacola, they first would have to take this point, before moving on to Mobile. Trenches were dug at The Village, and sharpened stakes were driven into the ground. The Spanish troops--infantrymen from the line regiments of Principe, Espana, Navarra and Havana--cleaned their muskets and waited. In the outer trenches, black troops--who had showed great bravery in the Louisiana campaign of GALVEZ--watched the edge of the woods. They were members of the Company of Free Mulatto Militia, formed by GALVEZ in New Orleans, and some of them had fought with GALVEZ when he took Mobile, some ten months earlier.

General John CAMPBELL, the British commander in Pensacola, was determined to harass the Spanish at Mobile. During the winter of 1780-81, he sent three attacks against Spanish outposts in the area, including The Village.

Col. Jose de EZPELETA, the Spanish commander at Mobile's Fort Charlotte, sent an urgent call to GALVEZ for help. From Havana, GALVEZ sent eight ships and 500 men, but the ships--for some reason--could not enter Mobile Bay, and turned westward toward the mouth of the Mississippi River, where they landed at the pilot station of Belize. EZPELETA needed these troops for the defense of Mobile, but they were far away when he needed them the most. At The Village, EZPELETA maintained a garrison of 190 men. His orders: Protect the approaches to Mobile.

Late in December, CAMPBELL gathered a force in Pensacola to attack The Village. There were 60 Waldeckers, German troops "hired" by George III to fight against the American revolutionaries. There were Indians, 2000 of them in Pensacola, who had volunteered to fight against the Spanish, but CAMPBELL put little faith in their fighting ability. There were West Florida Royal Foresters, mounted Loyalist settlers who worked closely with the Indians in raids along the exposed Spanish frontier. Some 250 Tories from Maryland and Pennsylvania accompanied the raiding party. And there were British regulars, about 100 soldiers from the 60th (Royal American) Regiment of FOOT.

This collection of regular British infantry, Tory settlers, Indians and German mercenaries set out from Pensacola on January 3, 1781. They were commanded by Col. J. L. W. HANXLEDEN of the Waldeck Regiment.

Meanwhile, three British ships used a trick to slip past Spanish guns at the mouth of Mobile Bay. Captain DEANS of a frigate ordered the British colors hidden behind some Spanish banners they had captured. The Spanish gunners waved in friendship as the British ships moved past their guns, into the bay, on January 5, 1781.

The fourth attack on The Village was the best organized. With some 200 white soldiers and from 200 to 500 Indians, HANXLEDEN brought two four-pounder field pieces with him. At dawn on January 7, through the thick fog, the British troops moved stealthily through the camp of the black militia troops from New Orleans.

Sublieutenant CORDOBA saw the black shapes flitting through the fog, waited too long to sound the alarm, and British fire killed him almost immediately. The Spanish troops, though surprised, recovered quickly and opened fire. It was close-range battle, with soldiers lunging at each other with bayonets and knives. "Viva El Rey," shouted the Spanish soldiers, and the British answered in kind: "Long Live the King."

The Waldeckers had plunged ahead of the other British troops. They deployed in the Spanish trenches, looking for safety. Instead they found death, and most of them died there.

After the first assault, HANXLEDEN halted his troops and sent out parties to the flanks of the Spanish position, thrusting for weak spots. Meanwhile, Spanish sharpshooters raked their positions with a deadly, accurate fire.

"Our men, who had resolved to sell their lives dearly," wrote EZPELETA, "opened a general volley against the enemy."

D'OLIVE CEMETERY

Copied some years ago by Mr. Richard Scott and contributed for the Quarterly by Mrs. Richard (Florence D'Olive) Scott, through Mr. Frank Laraway.

The D'Olive Cemetery is located north of Daphne, across Yancey Branch west of Old Highway 98. Visits to it over the past year have proved that vandalism is progressively destroying what until this decade, was a very fine and well preserved group of tombstones. Due to the quality of the stones themselves and the cutting, most stones could be read directly without making rubbings. The iron fence and gate are long since gone.

Upon our last and most recent visit to the site, some of the last of the fine stones were found to be demolished. One of these we recently brought to one of our Historical Society meetings to exhibit the fruits of this vandalism. It had been our intent to make rubbings of whatever stones or parts of stones which might be salvable in order to preserve at least the information for posterity. It was at this point that Florence SCOTT, a D'OLIVE herself, reminded us that she already had in her possession a record of many of the graves located in this cemetery.

Following is the list furnished by Mrs. SCOTT. There are apparently many more graves in the cemetery than those listed here - as indicated by mere markers or sunken areas. If anyone else has a more complete record of persons buried in this cemetery, please forward it to either the president of the Historical Society or to the editor of the Quarterly. --W. Frank LARAWAY.

In Memory of
Mary
wife of Uriah Blue
who departed this life
the 19th of May 1826
age 36 years

Louisa Dolive Starke
Died Feb. 23, 1864
aged 55 years
Our Mother
The dearest friend we ever knew

Ice Repose
Marone Dolives
fils de Louis Dolives et de
Louise Le Flau
Il deceda Le onze Juillet 1830
age de 27 ans et demi
En proie a la douleur
La mort fut son refuge

In Memory of
Major Louis Starke
Born Feb. 3, 1799
Died Feb. 4, 1872

Ice Repose
Anneys Laurendin
El deceda
Le trois March 1837
age de 30 ans
et
Son Enfant Edward
fils de R. H. Dolive
deceda
Le premier March 1837
age 18 mois

Mederick Adrian Dolive
Died March 28th 1871
"Bright blooms the flowers above
the noble son! None knew thee
but to love thee, none named
thee but to praise"

In Memory of
Louis Dolive
Born 1769 Died 1841
and his wife
Louisa Le Fleau
Born 1782 Died 1840
Both natives of Alabama
This stone is erected as a token
of filial Love.

In Memory of
Mary A. H. Dolive
wife of M. Dolive
Born Aug. 11, 1812
Died March 15, 1876
(Inscription not complete)

J. L. Dolive
Co. C. 15 Regt.
Ala. Cav. C. S. A.
1839 - 1876

Louisa Ann Dolive
Died May 31st 1844
"The casket smolders here
The gem sparkles in Heaven"

In-Memory of
Mederick Dolive
Born Aug. 3rd, 1812
Died Sept. 14th 1884
(Inscription not complete)

EARLY EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

"Crude Log Cabin Housed State's Earliest Educational System"

Article from "The South Alabamian", Jackson, Alabama, submitted by Frank LARAWAY. (Efforts by your editor to obtain date of this publication from Jackson, Alabama, were unsuccessful.)

Alabama's education system had an humble and modest, yet colorful, beginning in a crude log cabin on the banks of Boatyard Lake, a channel of the Alabama River, in what is today Baldwin County.

Meager records and information tell us that this earliest known school was established by John PIERCE, a New England Yankee, in 1799, twenty years before Alabama became a state and while it was still a part of the Mississippi Territory. Although it was in no sense a "public" school, it was typical of an attempt for education in the territories. Not until 1811 did the General Assembly of the Mississippi Territory charter Washington Academy at St. Stephens on the Tombigbee River "...granting freedom from taxation and giving privilege of raising money by lottery..." Green Academy in Huntsville was chartered in 1812.

During the periods of Spanish and English occupations of the Alabama country, no steps were taken to encourage education, Catholic priests, during the French occupation, may have taught children of the French colonists, but there are no records of any schools. Bienville urged the French government to establish a college in Mobile, but his request was denied on account of the small population.

John PIERCE's Boatyard School served the Tensaw-Tombigbee settlement. Founded in the middle of the eighteenth century it was in the first English-speaking settlement in Alabama. A number of Tory refugees from the Carolinas and Georgia also settled here. A. B. MEEK, noted Alabama historian, wrote that these Tory refugees "laid the first foundations of American inheritance in the counties of Clarke, Washington, and Baldwin."

Some of our state's first large plantations originated in the Tensaw-Tombigbee area. Fine cotton flourished in the rich black soil. The hardy pioneers built brickyards and sawmills. Lumber was floated down the river to Mobile for transshipment to the West Indies.

Students who came to PIERCE's School to learn to read, to write and to do sums were the children of the wealthy planters and lumbermen: The MIMS, HALLS, STEADHAMS, BYRNES and others. The mother and father of the aristocratic LINDERS had come from far away Switzerland. Children of the halfbreed families also attended: the picturesque WEATHERFORDS, the MCGILLIVRAYS, TAITTS, DURANTS, McQUEENS and perhaps others.

What an ingenuous language lab the school must have been! English, Spanish, French and Indian languages must have all been spoken. The soft southern drawl was to come later. It was also known as the "Blab" School -- not because of the diversity of languages spoken, but because the students studied and recited aloud.

Probably the only books used were owned by the teacher--a Webster's Spelling Book, a geography, an arithmetic and perhaps a Colonial New England Primer and the Bay Psalm Book. As a consequence the method of teaching was by word of mouth, or "blab".

The school, no doubt, was a crude log cabin with puncheon floors, no glass paned windows, only square holes closed by wooden shutters. The hard, rough benches surely must have caused much squirming and leg-dangling. There were no blackboards and no crayons. Also, no Title I, II, or III moneys; no accreditation standards; no new math!

A regular term at the Boatyard School was unheard of. Classes were held at odd times. Sometimes the older children had to stay out to work. On days school was in session, it was attended from eight to twelve and one to four.

Distractions, in this primitive school in a primeval forest were nature's own; the subtle and wily clippings of squirrels in the tall pines; the mimicry of "Mockers" and scoldings of bluejays; "bloop bloops" of fish jumping in the adjacent lake; or the low-pitched croak of a heron.

Physical education may have lacked the isometrics, exogenics and isotonics of today, but the imaginative inventiveness of boys kept them occupied at recess. A favorite sport was Indian Ball -- which they played with real Indians. This was the traditional ball game of the Choctaws and was similar to our present-day lacrosse. A ball of buckskin, stuffed hard with animal hair and sewn with sinews, was used. The long webbed rackets served a dual purpose. They were used to advance the ball down the field and into the goal and also served as a weapon to keep members of the opposite team out of the way -- sometimes permanently. By the way of illustration, if our present-day baseball players used a "racket-bat" to hit the ball and carried it with them to first base, where the first baseman also had a "racket-bat", and these implements were used on each other, we would have an approximation of Indian Ball Play.

Dolls of cornhusk and pine were favorite play things for girls.

Although John PIERCE supposedly made a tidy profit from the affluent patrons of his "Blab" School, teachers' salaries, then as now, no doubt presented a living-wage problem, so he turned to the more profitable businesses of cotton-ginning and mercantiling, as a partner with his brother, William.

Records do not show how long the school was in operation, nor whether there was a successive schoolmaster.

The Alabama Postal History compiled by J. H. SCRUGGS of the United States Post Office Department lists John PIERCE as the postmaster at Tensaw from 1811 to 1818.

The site of the earliest known school in Alabama can be reached by driving twenty-two and one half miles north from Courthouse Square in Bay Minette on Highway 59 to Slaughter's Store in Tensaw. Turn left at the store and continue about four miles to the end of the road at Boatyard Lake.

Somewhere along the banks of this lake almost 170 years ago stood Alabama's first school in the shade of the huge oaks goateed with moss.

Just before reaching Boatyard Lake, one will see Old Fort Mims on the right where on August 13, 1813 Creek Indian warriors killed 517 men, women and children in one of the bloodiest massacres in American history.

Old Barton Academy, Alabama's first public school, still stands in Mobile and is occupied by the Mobile County School Board. While academies, private schools for children of prominent and usually affluent families, were established on Alabama soil by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature in 1811 at St. Stephens and at Huntsville in 1812, the first public school was opened in Mobile in 1852. This was the result of county level efforts. In 1854 the Hon. A. B. MEEK, a representative from Mobile, submitted to the Legislature a bill providing for establishment and maintenance of public schools for the entire State of Alabama. The first superintendent, W. F. PERRY, encountered all manner of difficulties in getting the public school movement underway. Sparseness of population, small appropriations, and indifference of illiterates were listed in his reports as major hurdles.

The Reconstruction Period presented even more problems and chief among them was a lack of competent teachers. With this in mind the State took action to better conditions and in 1872 established a teacher training institute at Florence which was called a normal school. In 1907 high schools were established in each county except those already possessing normal or agricultural schools. But it was not until 1947 that all children of Alabama were provided a nine months school term.

SPANISH CEMETERY

Contributed by Vernon J. O'SHEA, through John McClure SNOOK

Note: The following material on Spanish Cemetery is recorded here as submitted. These petitions were efforts to set aside Persimmon Swamp Cemetery - originally Spanish Cemetery. -- editor.

Letter of March 22, 1977 from Vernon J. O'Shea to John McClure Snook, then President of the Baldwin County Historical Society--

Dear Mr. Snook:

We, the undersigned, are seeking your assistance in our behalf to petition Harry D'OLIVE, the Judge of Probate, Baldwin County, to set aside "Persimmon Swamp Cemetary" (sic) (originally Spanish Cemetary) (sic) in accordance with Title 12, provisions 208 and 210 from the Code of Alabama.

This old cemetary (sic) is located on the south half of Lot #34 in Shell Banks Subdivision, Section 23, Township 9 South, Range 2 East -- ten miles west of Gulf Shores, Alabama on Highway 180 West (Fort Morgan Road).

There are over 100 persons buried in this old cemetary (sic), of which sixteen are blood relatives of the undersigned.

Any assistance you may be able to give us in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

/s/ Isabelle Thornton NELSON; Roy R. SMITH; Myrtice E. WEST; Berkley SMITH;
Vernon J. O'SHEA.

Excerpt of a letter (exactly as submitted) mailed in March 1970 from 803 Gorgas St., Mobile, Ala. 36603 to Mr. Vernon J. OShea, 706 Bradford Drive, Fort Walton Beach, Fla. 32548. (Aunt was spending some time with daughter when she wrote this letter, she was 87 yrs old and died one year later.)

..."in Philadelphia Pa. in 1822. her name was Helen Mawr TATUM her middle name was given her after the Hospital she was born in. both her Parents were English. & Grand Pa STYRON was born May 3rd 1812. in Raligh North Carolina Mamas mother was named TATUM. & had 14 children 7 boys & 7 girls. only raised 4 girls to be grown. Aunt Susan THORNTON. Aunt Easter. Aunt Bama & my Mama Louisa Eleanor STYRON. 7 boys & 3 girls are Buried at the grave yard near Lucille PARKS Aunt Susan THORNTON had 13 children. all her children were buried in the grave yard near PARKS all but 1. daughter Jesse was Buried in Shell banks cemetary. she only raised 5 children to be grown. names Joseph Robert, & Sarah & Will & Arthur & Belle Warren Nelson. & Horace Walker. & Old Lem Walker Epsy Strong. & Mouse Walker. were sisters and Brothers. Children of my grandfather Styron's sister Lovie STYRON. who married old man Limuel WALKER. so. Horace WALKER married Julie STRONG. his Sister Epsie married Gilbert STRONG & his Sister Lovie married old Limuel WALKER. & Horace W. Sister Mosuri married a man by name of MATHEW or MATHIS dont no which of her married surnames is correct. so Epsie STRONGs people are our Cousins. also Horace WALKER's children by his 1st wife Julie. STRONG. he had Sam. Claudie. Norman. Rhetta. & Jim WALKER. All dead now. Horace W.s 2nd wife was Addie NELSON. Old Bish NELSON Sister. hope you can get this all straight & wrote down. & when I come Home will give you names of my Papas Mother & father. & others Ive forgotten. until I go back home. I have 7 uncles. & 3 aunts all brothers and sisters of my Mama buried near PARKS. & I have 8 cousins all Aunt Susan children buried near PARKS. sorry I make so many"....

(Notes (in different handwriting): Helen STYRON & Susan STYRON THORNTON had R.H. blood factor. They both lost children. some shortly after birth. some 3 and 4 years old. My gradmoth (sic) Louisa Eleanor STYRON only lost one child.

Only six were buried (PARKS) 2 are in Shellbank Cemetery.)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: 21 Decemter 1975.

I, Violet Eugenia NELSON, a native of Baldwin County and resident of Gasque, Alabama since my birth 30 January 1888, do here by make the following statement:

"I have known of the existence of the 'Persimmon Swamp Cemetery' for many years. It was originally a Spanish Burial Ground, pirates brought their dead to bury them there. When Daniel KELLY obtained Section 23, known as Shell Banks, he set aside Lot 34 (same cemetery) as a cemetery for the community. Many local residents were buried there, and due to the cemetery becoming crowded, a new one was created at Gasque, Alabama."

/s/ Miss Violet Eugenia NELSON.

Witnessed by: Judy MILLER, Rena MILLER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Date 08/30/76

I, Louis A. MAYGARDEN, was born December 12, 1891, on Lot 16 in Shellbanks and lived there until 1912 when I moved to Pensacola, Fl, do hereby make the following statements:

When I lived in Shellbanks I knew about the "Old Spanish Cemetery", walked by it on the way to school each day. I saw mounded graves covered with shells and marked with wooden cypress stakes. On one occasion on the way to school a group of us (children at the time) saw the feet of two bodies near the waters edge of the cemetery, later they were covered up. During the Spanish days they would bring the dead into the Bayou by small boat and bury them not

too far from the water. As a young boy I used to follow the Spanish markers of snakes on trees that led to a certain grave in the cemetery. I do not recall any names of the local people that were buried in the old cemetery, but was told they (sic) was quite a few. The last time I visited the cemetery was in 1939, when I took my son-in-law there to show him the graves, etc. There was a huge hole in the cemetery and it was said a treasure was recovered from one of the Spanish graves.

/s/ L. A. MAYGARDEN, Sr. (Louis A.). Witnessed by: Ruth M. McDONALD; W.E. McDONALD.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: January 31, 1977

I, Roy F. SMITH, was born July 29th, 1897 at Shell Banks and lived there until 1918. I knew of the existence of the "Old Spanish Cemetery" near Persimmon Swamp and passed by it often while I lived at Shell Banks.

My mother, Louisa Eleanor Styron SMITH, spoke many times about her brother, Robert STYRON, and other relatives being buried there.

/s/ Roy F. SMITH. Witness: John C. CARRINGTON, Jr; A. D. SCOTT

State of Alabama: Sworn and subscribed to before me this the 31st day of January 1977.- Annie Jeanne WILLIAMSON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: January 3, 1976

I, Forest L. WEST, Sr., born on February 9, 1913, in Lane Mississippi, and the son of Josephine Adele MAYGARDEN, born on Lot 16 in Shellbanks, October 4, 1887, do hereby make the following statements:

In September of 1931, I came to Shellbanks with my parents. We stayed temporarily at the "Henrietta Hotel Cottages." In 1933, we moved back to my mother's old home site on Lot 16. As a young man, I hunted in the area of the "Old Spanish Cemetery" (Lot 34, Shellbanks) and Persimmon Swamp. While hunting, I saw many graves in the old cemetery; some with wooden markers and oyster shells mounted on top, and some with no markers at all. After my first visit to the old cemetery, I asked my mother about these graves. Her reply was: "They are mostly local people who have lived and died in Shellbanks that are buried there." I do not recall if she told me any of the people's names.

In the 1930s there were no "Cattle Grazing" laws in effect in Baldwin County; therefore, all underbrush was kept clear by cattle. All graves in the old cemetery were very visible during this period. I have known of the existence of the Old Spanish Cemetery for the past forty-four years, and have visited the area many times during these years.

/s/ Forest L. WEST, Sr. Witnessed by: James A. CARPENTER; Magdalena CARPENTER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: January 3, 1976

I, Myrtice Eleanor (FLIRT) WEST, born on June 29, 1923, in Mobile, Alabama, daughter of Mary Eleanor (SMITH) FLIRT, 1883-1971, granddaughter of Louisa Eleanor (STYRON) SMITH, 1865-1928, and great granddaughter of Helen Mawr (TATUM) STYRON, 1822-1893, do hereby make the following statements:

I came to Shellbanks (Lot 47) on October 24, 1939, and lived with my parents Mr. and Mrs. W. B. FLIRT. During the Christmas holidays of 1939, after my mother told me about gold being dug from one of the Pirate's grave, she took me to the "Old Spanish Cemetery" (Lot 34, Shellbanks) to observe the large hole where a buried treasure was recovered. While I was in the cemetery, I saw mounded graves--shell covered and sunken ones. My mother told me about her uncles and aunts being buried in the cemetery. She showed me approximately where they were buried and told me their names. I cannot recall their names; however, they were all from the STYRON family whom were residents of Shellbanks. They were children of my Great Grandmother; therefore, my great uncles and great aunts.

/s/ Myrtice E. WEST. Witnessed by: James A. CARPENTER; Magdalena CARPENTER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: February 3, 1977

I, Vernon J. O'SHEA, born in Mobile, Alabama, May 3, 1923, the son of Lorena Lee (SMITH) O'SHEA, who was born on Lot No. 13 in Shellbanks, Alabama, 12 September 1902, the grandson of Louisa Eleanor (STYRON) SMITH who was born on Lot No. 13 in Shellbanks, October 6, 1865, the great grandson of Helen Mawr (TATUM) STYRON who came to Lot. No. 13 to reside in 1840 and lived there until September 26, 1893, do hereby make the following statements:

October 1939, my blood aunt, (Mrs. W. B. FLIRT) moved back to Shellbanks, Lots 47 and 48. During the school Christmas holidays my cousin (Robert Donald SMITH) and I proceeded to build an entrance walkway to the front steps of our Aunt's home. We used old bricks and had used all available at my Aunt's place. Our Aunt instructed us to go look around some of the old homesites. My cousin went to the south of the highway and I traveled north. I came upon some mounds resembling old graves, also saw the sill framework of an old home north of the mounds. When I returned to my Aunt's home, I inquired about these mounds and the old home, Her reply was that some of the mounds were graves of our relatives; children of Helen Mawr (TATUM) STYRON, and Susan Helen (STYRON) THORNTON. She told me the cemetary (sic) was first used by Spanish Pirates, that they came into the (now covered up) bayou in small boats, buried their dead, and left. Other residents of Shellbanks were buried there, but my Aunt did not know their names. Approximately half of Lot No. 34 was used for the cemetary (sic). John C. NELSON had a house and General Store on the north section. The whole lot at one time was owned by my Great Aunt and Uncle, Susan Styron THORNTON and Joseph R. THORNTON.

I have traveled through this old cemetary (sic) many times since December 1939, my brothers, nephews, cousins, and friends have been with me. The mounds are flat and sunken now, but the Remains of my relatives are still beneath the earth.

/s/ Vernon J. O'SHEA. Witnessed by: Robert W. CHILDRESS; Nancy T. CHILDRESS.

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Ltr dtd December 24, 1975 to Mr. W. Warner Floyd, Director, Alabama Historical Commission, 725 Monroe Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36130:

Dear Director Floyd:

Our society received a letter from a Vernon J. O'SHEA, a copy of which you will please find enclosed. I am sure that you will be able to advise the O'SHEA's better than I concerning the Persimmon Swamp Cemetary (sic) as is mentioned in this communication. Any direction and assistance that you may give them will be appreciated. I am also directing a copy of this inquiry from the O'SHEA's to our local Baldwin County Commission for their information and advice as well. May we as always send our compliments and best wishes regarding your good work and also of the season. Sincerely,

Baldwin County Historical Society

/s/

John McClure SNOOK, President

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Ltr dtd December 24, 1975 to Mr. A. B. HANKINS, Chairman, Baldwin County Commissioners; Baldwin County Commission, Bay Minette, Alabama 36507:

Dear Commission Chairman and Commissioners:

Our Historical Society has received a most interesting and courteous note from the Vernon J. O'SHEA's of Fort Walton Beach, Florida (copy enclosed) concerning Persimmon Swamp Cemetary (sic) which inquiry I believe is self-explanatory. As a person and individual I do not feel qualified to answer the questions raised within this letter and therefore I hesitate to advise these good people relative to their inquiry. My thoughts, prejudices and information concerning the perpetuation and protection of cemeteries (sic) varies from state to state and community to community. Therefore, I feel that your office and the office

of our County Solicitor, Mr. Jim HENDRIX would be much more appropriate as a source of information and legal rights. I therefore, beg your attention and indulgence relative to this sincere and well stated inquiry. Thanking you once again for your always good interest and community dedication, I am

Most sincerely
Baldwin County Historical Society
/s/ John McClure SNOOK, President

Letter of April 9, 1977 to Mr. Vernon J. O'SHEA, 706 Bradford Drive, Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548.

Dear Mr. O'Shea:

We appreciate very much your sending us the brochure relative to the Per-simmon Swamp Cemetary (sic), originally termed the Spanish Cemetary. I am sending this material on to Mr. Frank LARAWAY current President of the Baldwin County Historical Society. I will be personally glad to offer any assistance that I may as a citizen of the County concerning your purpose. The material that you have gathered is most interesting and we feel well gathered and ordered. Should you wish I will be most happy to send a copy of it to our County Commission along with my recommendation that we feel that this cemetary should be preserved. Please let me know if I may be of any further service to you. May I wish you success and good fortune in this project. Most sincerely,

Gulf Telephone Company
/s/ John McClure SNOOK, President

cc: Mr. Frank LARAWAY; Isabelle Thornton NELSON; Roy F. SMITH; Myrtice E. WEST; Berkeley H. SMITH; Warner FLOYD, Director; A. B. HANKINS, Chairman, Baldwin County Commission.

T. G. McGOWAN

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County"- by Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS.

T. G. McGOWAN, county commissioner of Baldwin county and a respected planter, was born in 1832 in county Tyrone, Ireland. At the age of fifteen he sailed for America alone and landed in New Orleans May 5, 1847, whence he made his way to Mobile and started to attend school, but was interrupted by an attack of sickness, which compelled him to seek the hospitality of Judge FITCH, a short distance from the city; on becoming convalescent he made another attempt at learning, but had a relapse and relinquished the task.

He then served a long time with a millwright, fully mastered the trade and moved to Stockton, Bladwin county, and started in business. In 1854 he engaged with Col. AIKEN for a year as a millwright, and later built a mill for John HARRIS on Fair creek; continued millwrighting and building for a number of years; erected a mill on Watsau creek for Edward ROBINSON, and also doing work on McDONALD's mill on Major creek.

In 1854 he entered 80 acres of his present place for which he paid 50 cents per acre and received in addition 160 acres from the government, on which he has built a comfortable and commodious dwelling. In 1862 he sent a substitute to the Confederate service and later enlisted in the Fifteenth Alabama cavalry and served until the end of the troubles. On the return of peace he worked at his trade a year and then turned his attention to agriculture and stock growing, and in these he has met the success his energy and industry deserve.

January 26, 1854, he married Miss Julia A. MATHIS, a daughter of William MATHIS, a native of Maine, who settled in Baldwin county about the year 1820, and here died in the autumn of 1829. Mrs. McGOWAN was born in Baldwin county, was married at the age of twenty-four and the mother of six children, viz: Thomas, who married Miss Mary TUNSTALL, who has borne three children; Mary, George, Annie, Guy and Eugenie G.

The parents of T. G. McGOWAN were James and Fannie McGOWAN. The father was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, was a farmer and died in his native country in 1839; the mother was born in the city of Dublin, the daughter of William McGOWAN, an attorney-at-law. She was married in her twentieth year, became the mother of five children, and died about 1847, a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian church, both she and her husband being of Scotch-Irish parentage.

Mr. T. G. McGOWAN fully met the reward of his intelligence and industry, became the owner of 3,500 acres of land well improved with a commodious dwelling, in which was kept the post office known as Latham's, of which Miss Mary was postmistress. In 1892 Mr. McGOWAN was elected county commissioner and faithfully performed the duties of that office down to the present time -(1893). The family affiliated with the Methodist church and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. T. G. McGOWAN was local preacher of the Methodist church.

RICHARD H. MOORE

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs-- Baldwin County" - by Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS.

Richard H. MOORE, planter and stockraiser, of Baldwin county, was born at Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., March 17, 1835, a son of Richard S. and Mary F. (DAVIS) MOORE. Richard S. was a native of South Carolina and was brought to Alabama when a boy by his parents, who located in Monroe county. In 1830 he moved to Baldwin county, and in 1832 was there married. He became a substantial planter, owned much negro property, was popular and influential and was a sound democrat. In 1848 he was elected to the state legislature and served two terms, 1840-1843. His death occurred in 1854 from yellow fever.

Mrs. Mary F. was also born in South Carolina, but was a little girl when brought to Alabama by her parents, who settled in Baldwin county. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was married at eighteen years of age, and died in 1852.

Richard H. MOORE grew up on his father's plantation and took an active interest in the management of the place as he advanced in years, but, being still young when his father died, made a temporary home with his maternal grandfather, Harry DAVIS, who was one of the pioneers of Baldwin county, and died, in 1862, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. Richard H. was not more than eighteen when he began planting on his own account, and to planting he added stockraising. In 1858 he married Miss Carrie EARLE, only child of John EARLE, a pioneer planter of Baldwin county, and a soldier of the Creek war, and who died in 1865. Mrs. Carrie MOORE was born in Baldwin county, was educated at the Female college of Summerfield, Ala., and was married in her eighteenth year. Richard and Carrie MOORE had four children in the following order: Duke G., born September 10, 1860, and married to Anna STARKE; Mary L., born in February, 1862, and now the wife of John DAVIS; Carrie A., born in February 1865; Theodore S. born in September 1870, married to Miss Annette WATTS. After peace had been restored

he resumed planting and stockraising, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of naval stores and timber, but has since sold his turpentine still. He erected his fine residence in 1876 and surrounded it with good fencing and comfortable out-buildings for horses and kine, and embellished his grounds with flowers, vines and fruit trees. Mr. MOORE was a democrat, and in 1890 was elected to the general assembly, and for two terms proved to be worthy of his constituency. He was made a Mason in 1856, just as he became of age to become eligible. Always enterprising, he was the prime mover in organizing the Dixie Mill company in 1880, but has since disposed of his interest. He did much in aid of school and church and in work of a charitable nature or for the public good. He was one of the most noted hunters in Baldwin county. His lands comprised between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, much of it rich in bottom land. The family affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and all enjoyed the respect of Baldwin county's citizens.

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, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$3.00.

Back copies of The Baldwin County Historical Quarterly are available. Four volumes have been published to date - fully indexed, each issue. Order from Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$1.25 each -- special price to members of 50¢ each.

NEEDED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE QUARTERLY: Cemeteries in Baldwin County; wills, deeds, grants, census records, etc.; early Baldwin county history and records of those who made this history. Send data to the editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. After use, materials will be returned.

FACTS!

Who, among other achievements, introduced olives, rice, merino sheep, caper plants, calcutta hogs and the elevator into the U. S.?

Answer: Thomas JEFFERSON - naturally!

If you wait for others to do something for you, the chances are you'll wait a long time.

Flattery is one way people pave the walkway of life, but it often costs more than it's worth.

The medical term for the fear of work is Ergophobia.

Linoleum was patented in 1863 by Frederick WALTON, an English rubber manufacturer.

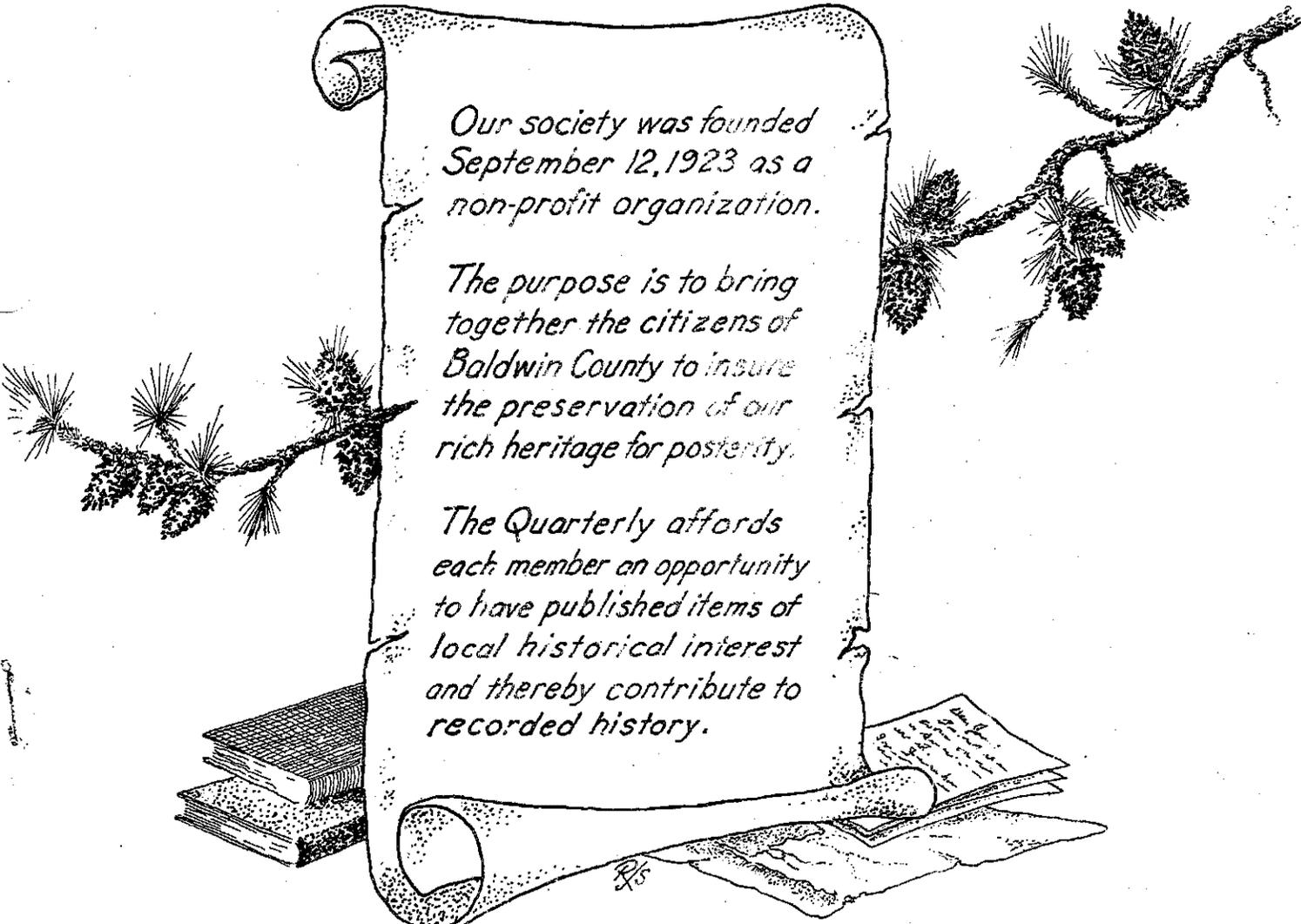
Our nation still has nearly 3/4's of the forested land that was here when Columbus landed. 759 million acres of the forests in the U. S. - 204 million in the South. Trees are a renewable resource.

The Quarterly

VOLUME V

No. 2

JANUARY 1978



*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.*

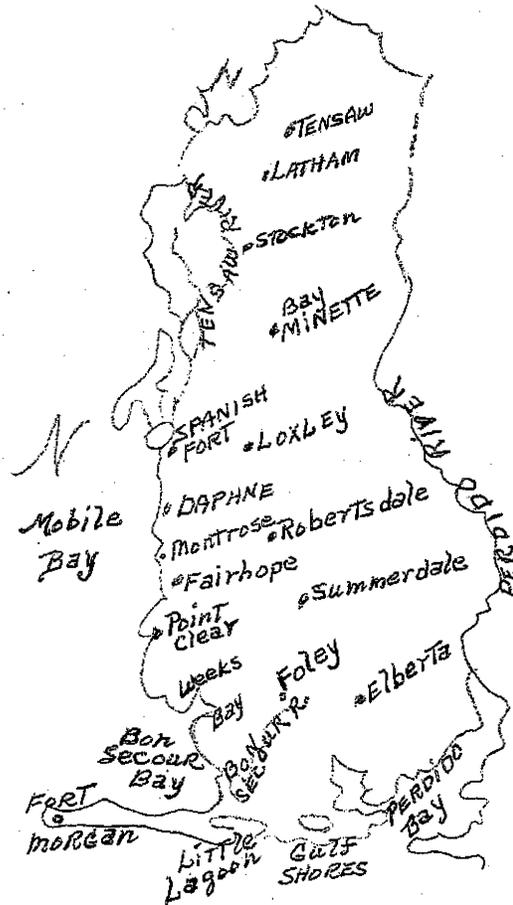
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**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

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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

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c/o Mr. Frank Laraway
Silverhill, Alabama 36576
1976 - 1978

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME V

JANUARY 1978

NUMBER 2

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SMILES

More Than Glad: Speed Fiend -- "It's great speeding along like this. Aren't you glad you're alive."
Passenger -- "Glad isn't the word. I'm amazed."
Police!- "Now," said the hypnotist, "I shall make this man forget everything."
"Hold on," yelled a man in the back row, "he owes me \$10."
Men do not stumble over mountains, but over molehills. -- Confucius.

NEED early Baldwin County and territorial materials for publication in the Quarterly. If you will share your material or if you will copy cemetery and courthouse records, it will be helpful. Send to editor.

AN 1858 PLEASURE JAUNT TO SOUTH ALABAMA

by

Jack D. L. HOLMES

Professor of History

University of Alabama in Birmingham

(Submitted by Dr. Holmes)

Baldwin and Mobile counties attracted the attention of a New Orleans vacationer during 1858. In the newspapers of that era, readers had a variety of subject matter. They could read with some concern that a "Washington Hotel Sickness" occurred at the National Hotel in Washington, D. C. in which a mysterious malady struck healthy people and made invalids of them. The Mississippi River overflowed at Island 96 and caused a crevasse further South near New Orleans. The great supporter of the Westward movement, Thomas Hart BENTON, died. Alabamians noted an eclipse of the sun in March and snow fell in Mississippi in early March. The last of the Seminole wars was concluded with the payment of rich bounties to Billy Bowlegs and his followers who consented to move to an Arkansas reservation. Edward EVERETT pleased audiences throughout the land with his lecture on George WASHINGTON, and his scheduled appearance in Mobile caused a flurry of social activity. Witness to the activities in south Alabama was a New Orleans resident who took a cruise ship from the Crescent City to the Port City. His report gives interesting data on the pleasures of a bygone age, and it was printed in the New Orleans Daily Picayune of May 2, 1858. This is the report:

Battle House, Mobile, April 20, 1858

A trip to Mobile from New Orleans is a pleasure excursion worth taking, in these charming spring days, with clear moonlight nights at the end of them. The boats are fleet, well-commanded, comfortable, well provided and easy going, and the distance is not so great as to worry the traveler with monotony. I went over in the California, and came back in the Florida, and found both boats all they should be, in every particular of comfort and accommodation.

Arriving, I found I had hit upon quite a gala week for my visit to Mobile. In the first place, Mr. EVERETT was expected to arrive, according to previous appointment, and the unwelcome intelligence that he had been called home to Massachusetts by illness in his family, not having reached the ears of large numbers in the interior of Alabama and the adjoining states, there was quite a gathering of country-folk for the purpose of enjoying the promised intellectual treat. Mr. EVERETT was to have been the guest of M^{me} LeVERT, who had rooms arranged for his reception, and this morning, the day he was to have arrived, several superb bouquets were sent to his designated quarters, by horticulturists in and around Mobile. Of course, the disappointment occasioned by the non-arrival of the great orator is very great.

And then there was to be a grand wedding, the person being the daughter of one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this place, and a young South Carolinian, whose friends, as well as those of the bride's family, were gathered together for the joyous occasion, from some five states. Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama were all well represented at the nuptial festivities, which were of the most brilliant and genial character. They took place at the palatial residence of the fair bride's father; the drawing-rooms were beautifully decorated for the occasion with a profusion of natural flowers and evergreens and there was gathered in them a most dazzling concourse of youth, beauty, taste, gallantry and fashion. The bride's maids---half of whom were from other states and the rest from Mobile---attended the bride, of course escorted by the same number of grooms-men. I have not the faculty of describing technically the charming toilettes

which added so much to the effect of the scene---a deficiency which I most certainly regret, knowing how considerable a feature this is, on occasions of this kind, in the eyes of the ladies. They must exercise their lively and sympathetic imaginations in filling up the picture, taking my assurance that they cannot draw too largely upon their fancy in this particular.

It may well be supposed that, with Mobile so full of strangers, mine hosts of the Battle House have had the satisfaction of seeing their rooms and tables well filled this week. By the way, what a perfect hotel this is! In nothing in which the accommodation of the visitor is in the least degree concerned is it wanting. Its every way convenient lodging rooms, its sumptuously provided table, its unrivaled cuisine and cellar, the courtesy of all its employees, its scrupulous cleanliness, its convenient location, and the uniform regularity with which its concerns are conducted, in every department, render it a model establishment of the kind. Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & Co. may well felicitate themselves on the attainment of the ne plus ultra in hotel-keeping. And this must be the universal award of all that portion of the travelling public whose "business and affairs have made them lookers on in" Mobile.

Connected with this excellent city establishment, and under the same capable management, is the new hotel at the charming seaside watering place, Point Clear, which Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & Co. will open for their third season early in June, with every prospect of its being as popular, favorite and fashionable a resort as it has been for the last two summers, and especially the last.

A new steamboat, the "Crescent", has been provided to make several regular trips daily, from the city to the Point, and back again; so that even the "Can't-get-'aways" will have an opportunity of passing some of their summer time at this delightful retreat. The arrangements are also exceedingly auspicious for the Orleanians, who will find the transit from Lake Pontchartrain to Point Clear easy and expeditious.

A well introduced visitor to Mobile is uniformly in good luck. The characteristic of the place is a genuine, hearty, unrestrained and whole-souled hospitality. It is a city of open hearts, and open hands, and open doors. And I may add, that of these last, the latch-strings are never drawn in. The Mobilians spoil one "wise saw" in their treatment of their visitors. While nothing can be more hearty than the cordiality with which they "welcome the coming," nothing can be less so than that with which they "speed the departing guest." The great trouble is to get away at all.

Among those who most prominently distinguish themselves in making our sister city agreeable to the stranger within its gates, must, in all justice, be mentioned the gentlemen of the press, who are always indefatigable, as well as prompt, in "doing the honors." "Haud inexpertus loquer." They are, in this, the efficient auxiliaries of a coterie of their hospitable fellow citizens, to whom it is unnecessary more particularly to allude, as their praises in this kind are in the grateful memories of all who have ever been the recipients of their kindness.

Amusements in Mobile have been drawing to a close within the last week or two. Mr. DUFFIELD has conducted his dramatic season greatly to the satisfaction of his public, and intends, I understand, to commence another campaign early in the fall. The theatre is now in excellent order, and is in

good repute with the Mobilians. VESTVALI, the favorite contralto, designs commencing a brief season there, I am told, next Monday evening. She is quite popular here, as well as in our city.

Among the present sojourners at the Battle House, is the eminent aurist and oculist, Dr. Von MOSCHZIEKER, of whose successes in his professional practice in New Orleans we are so well advised. He found awaiting his arrival several applicants for advice and assistance and, from the moment of commencing business, has had his rooms constantly attended by patients. He has already treated several delicate cases with his usual success, and is advised of others, some of them resident at a distance, who intend to avail themselves of his skill and science. Among those who have consulted him have been two from New Orleans, who have come hither for the sole purpose. Dr. Von M. purposes remaining here until the close of the month.

But I must conclude my desultory reminiscences of my short week in Mobile. It has been an exceedingly agreeable one, and I felt it to be in some sort a duty, as it certainly is, in all sorts, a pleasure, to jot down these few notes of it.

SAMUEL K. REYNOLDS

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

Samuel K. REYNOLDS, physician and surgeon of Battles, Baldwin County, Ala., and resident physician of Hotel Grand, Point Clear, in the same county, was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He received a thorough literary education in his native city and then began the study of medicine under Prof. MUTTER, of Jefferson Medical college, and after an attendance of six years graduated, in 1857, with first honors. The year following he was engaged in private practice, and then engaged on a line of merchant vessels as surgeon--passing six months in Europe.

He came to Alabama in 1859 and practiced at Livingston, Sumter County, until the spring of 1860, when he located in Mobile, conducting private practice until the opening of the Civil War, when he was placed in charge of all the Catholic institutions of the city as medical director, and until the close of hostilities rendered very efficient service. He then resumed his private practice in Mobile and so continued until 1889. He next located at his summer residence in Battles, where he has since continued his profession, in conjunction with his position as resident physician at the Hotel Grand (1893). He was recognized as one of the most experienced and skillful practitioners in the county, and stood equally high socially and professionally.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Irma Amelia HERPIN, daughter of John B. HERPIN, a prominent dry goods merchant of Mobile. Mrs. REYNOLDS was born in 1838, enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and graduated from the convent of the Visitation. They had one child who died prior to 1893.

Dr. REYNOLDS himself was third of seven children born to John and Marion W. (Stuart) REYNOLDS. The early days of the father were passed in his native Ireland as clerk for a mercantile house, and when still young came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he became one of that staid city's most prosperous merchants and where he was summoned to his final rest in 1858. He

was a Free Mason and in religion was a Presbyterian. Mrs. Marion W. REYNOLDS was a native of Philadelphia, was highly educated, and was married in her eighteenth year. She became the mother of seven children, all of whom reached maturity, but of whom two survive (in 1893)--the doctor and his sister, now Mrs. Joseph M. PILE, of Philadelphia. Mrs. REYNOLDS was of Scottish parentage, was also a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1871. Dr. S. K. REYNOLDS and wife have been identified with many charitable works at Mobile, and their generosity is not at all stunted at their place of residence. Dr. S. K. REYNOLDS and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church.

THE COLONY OF TRISTAN DE LUNA ON MOBILE BAY

Paper presented by Ethel B. MARTY on May 15, 1977, to Baldwin County Historical Society. Presented for publication by Mrs. Flo SIMMONS.

It was on September 3, 1558 that Guido de KAS BAZARES left new Spain to explore La Florida to search for a good and secure port where the people who were to go to settle La Florida could disembark. He sailed from Mexico north along the coast, discovering, charting and naming all bays, sounds and rivers he found. He continued after the shore line had turned eastward for many miles until he found a chain of islands about 12 miles off the mainland; apparently he had found the Mississippi Sound, for he sailed eastward between the islands and the mainland for about 40 or 50 miles until he entered a large pear-shaped bay, 30 miles north-south by 10 miles wide with a large number of rivers entering the bay from the north. There were a great many different kinds of trees close to the waters edge, and the land abounded in varieties of game. On the east he noticed high, red cliffs. He had found Mobile Bay. He named it Bahia Filipina for the Spanish king. He continued his explorations eastward along the coast until it turned southeast, but contrary winds forced him back to the Bahia Filipina where he took on water and decided since the winter was coming on that he best return to New Spain and make his report. He arrived there about the 15th of December.

We can picture the scene in Mexico when he returned. The Viceroy Don Luis de VELASCO, his kinsman Don Tristan de LUNA y ARELLANO, the priests, officials and the others interested in the proposed exploration gathered to hear the report. Let me quote from a letter of Father Pedro de FRERIA: "The purpose contemplated according to what his Majesty orders in his instructions--is to make a settlement in a port which the viceroy sent to have discovered. That port, according to the account of those who discovered it, is a good one and in a good land in which there is every resource for settling and building. After a settlement had been made there and information of the land obtained, another settlement is to be made further on in a province called Coosa, which is the best one there among all those which have up to this time been seen".

Much depended on the report as you can see and you can imagine the intense interest with which the group listened to this experienced navigator and explorer. Just think what it would mean to these men. Don Tristan de LUNA who we considered a wealthy man had mortgaged all his estates and those of his children to obtain his necessary share of the expenses. VELASCO had spent quite a fortune equipping the expedition. Their plans had been carefully made so that this would be the perfect colony, the solace for Spanish commerce and beginning of the conversion of the heathen.

You can imagine the congratulations and handshaking when Las BAZARES' report was finished. They gave thanks to God that the ideal spot had been located.

In April 1559, final preparations were made for recruiting 500 soldiers and provisioning them and 1,000 others that were to go. It was indeed interesting to note in VELASCO's report to the king, May 25, 1559, for linen cloths, shoes and other necessary items besides one horse and a reasonably good coat of mail to wear beneath their cotton armor. The captains and men who go have spent (aside from the assistance given them from the royal treasury) more than 300,000 pesos. One horse and one suit of armor cost a little less than 200 pesos. The ships and supplies were furnished by the Royal Treasury. There were six priests of the Dominican Order, for one of the prime objects of the settlement was the peaceful conversion of the natives. Don Tristan de LUNA y ARELLANO was to be the Governor with a salary of 8000 Castilleean Ducats; the viceroy suggested that the king add more so that de LUNA might better be able to maintain himself and his household since there were gentlemen and people of quality going with him to La Florida.

The grand day finally arrived and on June 11, 1559, the fleet of 13 vessels sailed from the port of Vera Cruz with flags flying and cannons giving repeated salutes. The company consisted of 1500 persons including soldiers, men, women and children, servants, negro slaves and a number of Florida Indians who had come to Mexico with the Spanish explorers, beside 240 horses. Half the captains and many of the soldiers had already been to La Florida exploring, so knew what to expect.

They had favorable weather for the voyage and in about a month sighted land someplace west of the present Appalachicola River. Here they took on wood, water and grass. Let me quote a letter de LUNA wrote the king: "The fleet being well provided with supplies (in Mexico) I set sail on June 11 and until the day of Our Lady of August, when it pleased God that the entire fleet should enter this Port of Ochuse, there was nothing done but sail in search of it as we did, both because it is in a very good port and because it is in a good locality of land. As we entered on the day I say and to give it the name of your Majesty, it was named Bahia Filipina de SANTA MARIA. Seamen say that it is the best port in the Indies and the sight which has been selected for founding the town is no less good, for it is a high point of land which slopes to the bay where the ships come to anchor".

It is still not definitely known whether this port of Ochuse was at Pensacola or Mobile Bay. Various clues lead only to confuse the researcher and until further proof can be obtained, it will remain debatable. VELASCO speaks of a "Barranca vermeja" which Mr. PRESTLY translates "reddish ravine" instead of red cliffs, but the many rivers emptying into Bahia Filipina would lead to the belief that the colony was on Mobile Bay.

The Spaniards felt that they had found a spot secure from any storms, but only a month after their arrival, de LUNA, writing to the king says, "on the night of the 19th of September, there came up from the north a fierce tempest which blowing from all directions until the same hour as it began without stopping but increasing continuously, did irreparable damage to the ships of the fleet. There was great loss by many seamen and passengers both of their lives as well as their property, All ships which were in this port went around (although it is one of the best ports in these Indies)".

Poor Tristan de LUNA, here began his trials and tribulations. The supplies which would have maintained the colony for a year lost in twenty-four hours, it was enough to wreck the morale of any man. However, this band of colonists stuck it out for three years.

After the storm they decided to go up river to the Indian settlement of Ipacana, located on the Alabama River near Camden, to obtain food and some of the camp remained there while messages were sent back to Don TRISTAN urging him to bring the camp up river to Ipacana. After some time, during which the governor had been ill, he decided to move the colony up river, leaving some one hundred married soldiers and their wives at the port of Ochuse.

After this we read of the various trips into the interior and up and down the river as far as Coosa in Northern Alabama, searching for food. The forests were so dense that only small clearings were made on the banks of the rivers for small farms. These were indeed insufficient to sustain 1500 people. The Viceroy did his part and sent supplies as fast as he could, but imagine trying to maintain such a colony from Mexico to Cuba.

Gradually, affairs became unbearable. Each boat that brought supplies took colonists back home. There were sickness and want on every side. De LUNA himself became ill and "had a fever which put him out of his head so that he said many foolish things and was not in a condition to govern." It was during this time that de LUNA decided to leave Ipacana and go to the Coosa country in spite of the lack of supplies to maintain them on the trip. The petitions from all the soldiers and captains and priests begging him not to command them to make the trip would seem to melt a heart of stone, but not de LUNA's. He finally condemned the whole colony to death for mutiny.

During Holy Week of 1561, a reconciliation was effected by two of the monks which was very dramatic. On Palm Sunday during Mass, the good Father stopped the usual ritual and called the governor to come in front of the altar where he remained kneeling. As if with Divine Inspiration, the priest began to ask him questions of his faith, finally asking: "If you believe this (that the wicked suffer eternally in hell) as every faithful Christian must, how is it that you are the cause of so many evils and sins which we have sufferent for five months because you would not reconcile yourself with your captains to treat of a remedy for all the people who for your sake have perished and are perishing?" At the end, he said: "If you will do it, by command of our Lord, I promise you aid for all before three days have passed and if you do not, chastisement by his Hand." De LUNA rose after Mass was over, spoke of the strange words the priest had spoken and said that if the fault was his, he begged forgiveness of God and all the people. Then the Camp Master went to the Governor and begged forgiveness and one after the other until peace seemed to fall upon them.

They immediately set about trying to devise some means to remedy their miserable condition. Fortunately, aid was near at hand. News of the conditions had reached VELASCO in Mexico and he had commissioned Angel de VILLAFANA to supersede Tristan de LUNA and carry aid to the colonists. Almost in answer to the promise of the priest the fleet of VILLAFANA appeared in the bay. Great was the rejoicing for the fleet was laden with supplies for the starving colonists. It soon became known that de LUNA was to be replaced as governor, for he asked for a frigate to go to Spain. The day after VILLAFANA arrived, Tristan de LUNA sailed away, having first secured a transcript of all the important papers (much to the joy of modern historians) so that the papers might be

presented to the king. He took only one or two servants and a negro woman with him and for the first time in months seemed content and happy, much to the surprise of all concerned.

The next day VILLAFANA called everyone together and made a speech saying he was to go to Punta Santa Elena on the Carolina coast to try to establish a colony there. All were free to return to Mexico who wished but he needed some to go with him. Those who were to go took oath and prepared to leave. However, he left at the port of Ochuse, Capt. BIEDMA and Lt. Antonio VELAZQUEZ with fifty men, commanding them not to desert the place for the Viceroy had so directed.

Of those men who were left at the port of Ochuse, we have no further knowledge. They were told to wait four or five months and then if they had no word, they could leave. (How or to where is not mentioned).

We hear of Antonio VELAZQUEZ in a petition for funds and an account given the King in Madrid. No mention is made as to how he got there or what happened to Capt. VIEDAN (sic) and the fifty men. Perhaps their bones were left on Dauphin Island to be discovered by BIENVILLE and his people in 1702. We know nothing of what might have happened in Mobile Bay in all that time. There are in the Archives of Seville, 30,000 bundles of documents on the West Indies which have never even been catalogued.

(Notes of Mrs. Ethel MARTY 1977).

FORT MORTAN -- ITS MILITARY ARCHITECTURE

By Kay NUZUM and published in The Fairhope Courier, November 11, 1971

(Note: This is a review of the Fort Morgan portion of the recently published work, Military Architecture at Mobile Bay, written by Willard B. ROBINSON of Texas Tech University, where he is Associate Professor in the Department of Architecture. Professor ROBINSON's writing came into being from a comprehensive study that he made of military architecture in North America--a project that began in 1966 under the auspices of the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Professor ROBINSON introduces his writing with a resume of the historical background of the Mobile Bay region. He relates how in contrast to Spain which developed a religious basis for colonization, and England, which established a firm commercial foundation under her colonies; France placed confidence in her army--hoping with it to maintain her interests by controlling vital natural highways with key forts at key points.

"Even though France lost the contest for North America during the 18th century, she continued to influence the destiny of Americans," continues ROBINSON. For years after the Declaration of Independence the United States relied upon French talents of men like LAFAYETTE, ROCHAMBEAU, L'ENFANT and DUPORTAIL in military, technical, and artistic developments.

In his writing ROBINSON gives detailed analyses of Fort Louis de la Mobile founded at Twenty-Seven-Mile Bluff, Fort Conde (Fort Charlotte) in Mobile, Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island and Fort Morgan in Baldwin County. He points out the resources of building materials that were available around the Mobile Bay in building the early forts: Southern pine and oak, plentiful lime from the shell banks, and good clays for brick, etc.

(Note: Since Baldwin Countians are first most interested in Baldwin County, this review will deal mainly with the planning and construction of Fort Morgan.)

"After the Revolution, Americans directed their energies to the defense of Mobile Bay -- especially of the inlet to the bay," writes ROBINSON.

In 1813 work was commenced at Mobile Point in Baldwin County under the command of General James WILKINSON. . . "An irregularly traced fortification was built with earth" and named Fort Bowyer. The Fort withstood British attack from the sea, but capitulated in the land siege. British efforts to hold the fort, however were for naught, and shortly afterwards the fort was returned to the United States.

After the War of 1812, a large program of national defense was undertaken in the United States. The government appealed to France for an expert in the art of fortification. LAFAYETTE recommended Simon BERNARD with an illustrious background as designer and superintendent of fortifications in Europe. In 1816 with several American officials, BERNARD, and his draftsman, Guillame Tell POUSSIN, were delegated to develop an entire national system of defense, including roads and canals.

After surveying, studying, and mapping the Gulf Coast area, they reported that it was impractical to enclose cities within walls. They also pointed out other weaknesses in the existing forts. Working on the theory that attacks would probably come by sea rather than by land, BERNARD, an advocate of detached forts, reasoned that defense forts should be "as far as possible from the city they protected, so that the city would not suffer bombardment from ships."

Following an analysis of the Gulf Coast region, BERNARD and the Board of Engineers established certain requirements for fortifications: "first, prevent blockade by denying a safe harbor for enemy ships; second, the communication of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers with the ocean would be secured; third, protect communication with New Orleans via the interior channel (inside a chain of islands); and fourth, the enemy should be deprived of places where he might establish bases for attacks on nearby cities."

Physical geography and topography too, played important roles in determining the number and the positions of fortifications.

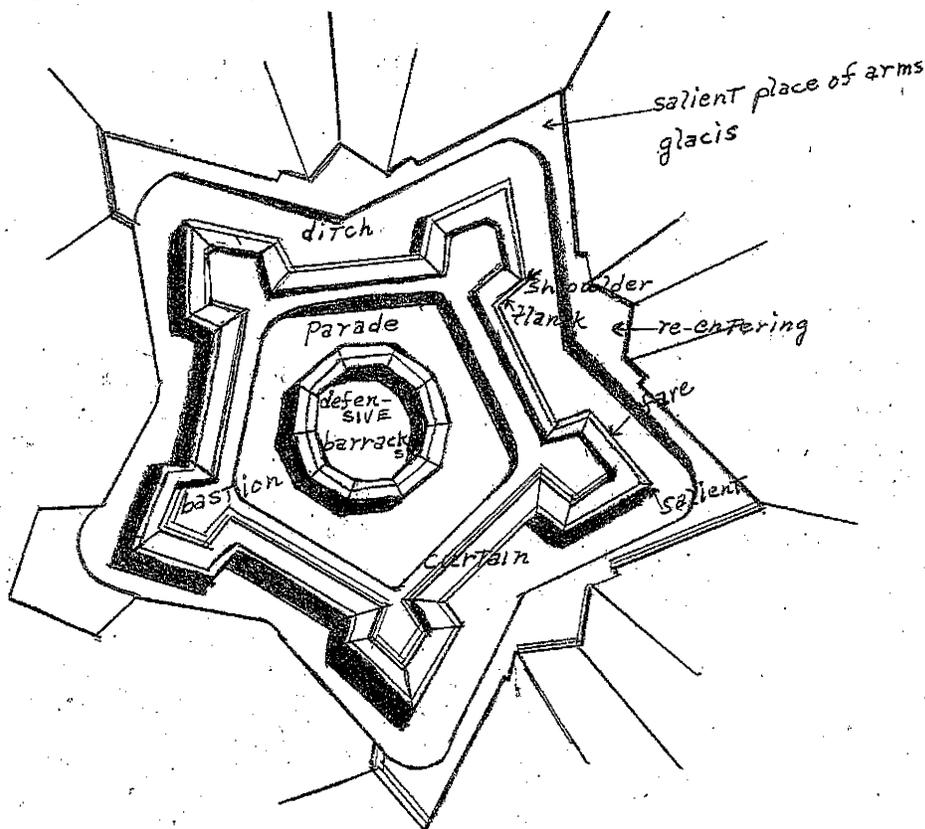
At the time of BERNARD's survey Mobile Bay was "approximately three and a half miles wide, and had two channels of entry separated by a wide bar. On the east, the channel by Mobile Point was nearly a mile wide, and had a minimum depth at high tide of between 17 and 18 feet; on the west, the channel was 1200 yards from the tip of Dauphin Island, but was only about 300 yards wide and ten feet deep at the shoalest point." In order to defend these channels, BERNARD "conceived two identical forts, one for Mobile Point and one for Dauphin Island," according to Professor ROBINSON. "BERNARD explained how the channels of the bay influenced the development of the configurations of the forts." The twin forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay were among the first to be undertaken in "the elaborate chain of works conceived by the Board of Engineers."

Construction of the Mobile Point fort was contracted in May, 1818, and the fort on Dauphin Island two months later. Both were to have been completed late in 1821. Regardless of all the difficulties the engineers and contractors encountered, work at Mobile Point "proceeded in a logical pattern."

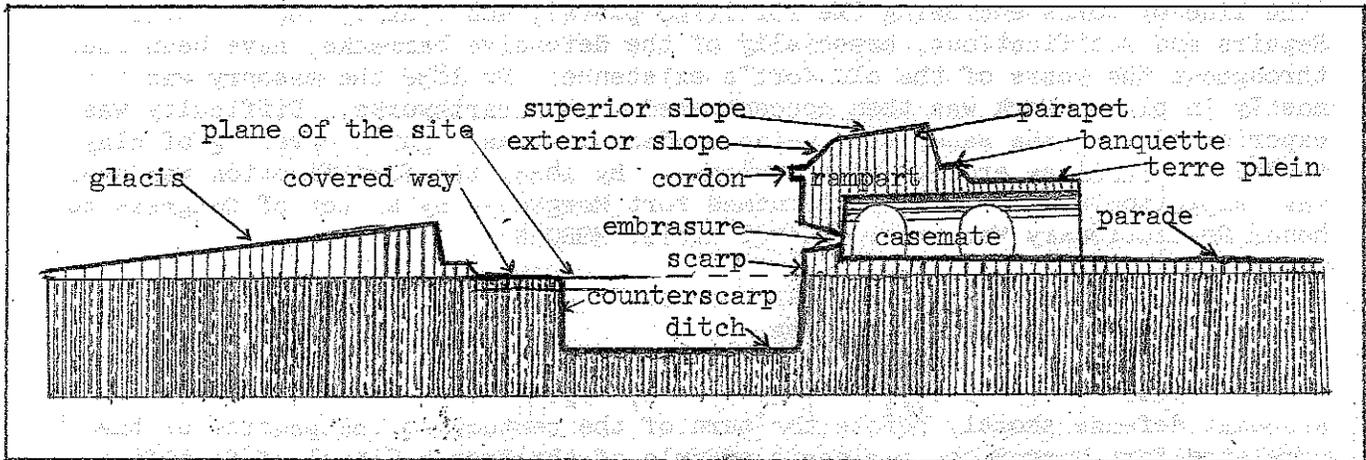
Working from the center outward, the citadel was built first; then the enciente (the line of works enclosing the fortified place); and finally the outworks. Repairs and modifications, especially of the defensive barracks, have been made throughout the years of the old fort's existence. By 1832 the masonry was mostly in place. Work was then concentrated on the earthworks. Difficulty was experienced with the sandy soil being eroded by winds. But a covering of clay tended to stabilize erosion of the slopes. By 1833, the fortification was nearing completion and was officially named Fort Morgan -- by an Act of Congress to honor Revolutionary War hero, General Daniel MORGAN.

As of September 1835, \$1,026,777.41 had been expended in building the fort -- far exceeding the original estimate.

ROBINSON also describes the hotshot furnace, typical of ones used in America for seacoast defense shortly before the turn of the century. "The profile of the completed Fort Morgan was a classic example of the French School of fortification... And the beauty and strength of Fort Morgan were unquestionably sources of pride and psychological security to residents along the Gulf Coast," concluded Professor ROBINSON with the Mobile Point phase of his most informative writing: Military Architecture at Mobile Bay. (According to Mary E. KIRKLAND, of the Fort Morgan Historical Commission, Professor ROBINSON's Military Architecture at Mobile Bay is available from the Society of Architectural Historians, 1700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 at \$5.00 a copy.)



Fort Morgan: Elements of Fortification
By Willard B. ROBINSON



Fort Morgan: Elements of Fortification in Profile By Willard B. ROBINSON

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(Index prepared by Mrs. Dora Lee WRIGHT of Hyattsville, Maryland and dedicated to her ancestor Judith MONROE of Virginia. The list was furnished on request to your editor sometime ago by National Archives. Mrs. WRIGHT notes on her index: "Would that a great number of persons will find these Bible records helpful.")

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ARTIST PAINTED MURAL
AT POST OFFICE IN 1939

By Kay NUZUM - Published in the Baldwin Times, 19 September 1974

Because Baldwin Countians care about their heritage we now know the story of the mural entitled "Removal of County Seat from Daphne to Bay Minette" on the north wall of the Bay Minette Post Office.

It all started some months ago when an interested listener called Bob WILLIS on his WBCA "Open Line" show and asked for information concerning the historic mural. WILLIS contacted a number of Baldwin Countians intensely interested in the county's history. This culminated in his presentation of a plaque Tuesday afternoon to Postmaster Burton YOUNG which gives the highlights of the story of the mural. But there is much more to the story than what could be engraved on the plaque.

By the untiring efforts of Davida HASTIE, outgoing president of the Baldwin County Historical Society, who went straight to the "horse's mouth" in Washington, D. C., and obtained for us the real story of how the mural on the north wall of the Bay Minette Post Office came into being.

In June of 1938 the Section of Painting and Sculpture and the Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury Department invited artist Hilton LEECH to submit designs for the mural decoration in the Bay Minette Post Office - the construction of what was 74 percent complete as of November 1, 1937.

Hilton LEECH, winter artist of the Ringling Art School, Sarasota, Florida, and instructor of the summer art school at Amagansett, Long Island, New York, accepted the assignment. Other than that he was born in 1906 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, no other biographical data is available about the artist.

Of three subjects and designs submitted by LEECH to the Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture, the department chose the one representing the removal of the county seat from Daphne to Bay Minette as the "most unusual, interesting and appropriate in subject matter." It is not known what the other two subjects were.

The contract with Artist LEECH, dated October 1, 1938, called for a mural twelve feet wide by five feet high. The medium was to be oil on canvas. The artist was to receive a total of \$660 - \$200 to be paid after submission of a preliminary design, \$200 after full size cartoon and photograph, and \$260 when mural was completed, approved, installed and photographed.

It is interesting to note that in the interim of the entire project thirty-six pieces of correspondence were exchanged between the artist and the Treasury Department. Besides the contract, size and medium to be used, other characteristics of the mural were outlined: quality of canvas, colors, techniques, progress reports and authorization to permit installation on the wall.

On May 20, 1939 Artist LEECH notified the Treasury Department that the mural was completed and installed in the Bay Minette Post Office, with accompanying photographs. Balance of fee due the artist was paid in June of 1939.

The current postmaster of Bay Minette at the time wrote the following letter to the Treasury Department:

"The mural is indeed a fine addition to our building and we deeply appreciate it. Thanks to you and your department for furnishing us with it. It has occasioned a great deal of comment - pro and con."

Guess where the "Con" comments came from!

Many versions of the "removal" of Baldwin County's seat of government from Daphne to Bay Minette have been told and written. Let's review what history has recorded.

Carved out of Washington County in 1809, Baldwin's first county seat was located at McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River. The county government was then transferred to Blakeley in 1810 where a courthouse was built for only \$2,000. After Blakeley's decline, an act of the State Legislature in 1868 provided for the county seat's removal to Daphne.

Before the surreptitious dead-of-night move of the county seat from Daphne to Bay Minette on October 1, 1901, the county courthouse and old jail in Bay Minette were built by J. B. HAND, for which he was paid \$35,000.

Although a legislative act provided for the transfer of the county seat from Daphne to Bay Minette, some of the Daphne folks vehemently opposed the move. On the other hand, Bay Minette citizens were so anxious for the courthouse to be moved to their town, they took matters into their own hands, forgetting to issue a writ of enjoinder in order to secure the county records.

With an ox team caravan and armed with crowbars and other courthouse moving implements, a contingent of Bay Minettters camped on the outskirts of Daphne the night of September 30. Having already sent Sheriff George BRYANT on a wild goose chase to South Baldwin to arrest a non-existent prisoner, the stealthy citizens gained entrance into the Daphne courthouse and jail.

Being in sympathy with the movement, Judge Charles HALL permitted the loading of all county records, jail furnishings, and other essentials for a county seat onto their wagons.

Indignant partisans of Daphne carried the case to the State Supreme Court and won a decision, but after a rehearing by Judge TYSON, the decision was reserved in favor of Bay Minette.

But time heals all wounds and both towns hold no animosity to each other over the incident.

(See also Vol. I, No. 1, page 26 - "Bay Minette Wins Court House.")

MONTROSE CEMETERY - MARKERS, (BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.)

(This list of markers in Montrose Cemetery was Xeroxed from a list found in the Department of Archives and History. It was not dated and no record was found of who copied the markers or when this was done. It is noted that the latest death appears to be that of Claude POWERS who died in 1932 - this copy must have been made about that time, and there would now be many other markers not recorded here.) This cemetery is located on Highway 98 and Sibley Avenue in Montrose, Alabama.

Holy Bible
Harriet WIMBERLY
1841 - 1908
(Broken Tombstone)

In Loving Memory of
Georgia A. MORSE
d Feb 7, 1905
Aged 36 years
"At rest"

Virginia GIBBS
d July 4, 1905
Aged 59 years
We may be miles apart
We always have mothers
heart.

Solomon DAVIS
died March 30, 1909
aged 76 years
Gone but not for-
gotten. Rest.

In loving memory of
Harriet ALLEN
d Jan 26, 1896
Aged 54 years
"At rest"
H.A. on foot of grave.

Josephine ROGERS
b April 12, 1875
Montrose, Alabama
d April 6, 1912
Montrose, Alabama

Betsey DAVIES
died Aug. 24, 1915
age 70 years
She was the sunshine
of our home. (A hand
pointing to the sky)

In loving memory of
Troupe ALLEN
d Mar 5, 1905
aged 73 years

GRAHAM
A tombstone

Henry NERO
b March 15, 1879
d Nov 16, 1931
aged 52 years

Mariah DIXON
d Sept 18th, 1923
Aged 117 years
(Johnson Allen Und.
Co., Mobile, Ala.)

Three graves surrounded with
wire fence. One small grave
and two large graves.. One grave
is marked:

Kate OLIVE, wife of
(John A. GREEN,
Born April 18, 1874
Died Dec 8, 1901)

In memory of
Mary L. TAYLOR
b April 18, 1871
d July 1, 1898
"In faith"

In memory of
Millie VIVIANs
b Dec 27, 1863
d Dec 19, 1904

CORZATTE, Pearl Nina
wife of
William Clayton CORZATTE
1-6-63 -- 7-18-1824

Annie McCREE
d April 28, 1906
age 51 years
"Asleep in Jesus"

George FICKLIN
d Oct 5, 1889
Aged 54 years
"Faithful unto death"

A. P. PARKER
Note: The father of Mr. P. A.
PARKER. The family came here
from Massachusetts.

Claude POWERS
1855 - 1932

One grave not marked,
wire fence around it.

John Martin GABEL
May 14, 1862
Oct 6, 1927

Caroline Langston
MARSHALL
1869 - 1931

Annie Marshall RANDALL
1867 - 1931

Ida Babb MARSHALL
1832 - 1922

Harry Bayard MARSHALL
1855 - 1931

Caroline P. MOORE-Mother
Oct 8, 1838
Jan 30, 1913
"I know that my redeemer
liveth. John XIX-25"

Charity Jefferis BABB
1801 - 1879

In Memory of Willie McADAM
a native of Glasgow, Scotland
died Feb 28th 1879
aged 24 years.

G. F. GABEL
born Nov 9, 1857
died July 10, 1906
His many virtues form the
noblest monument to his
memory. A large tree is
growing over the center
of this grave.
One unmarked grave in this
plot

Ann PATTERSON, wife of
John J. GABEL,
born in Co. Caven (?)
Ireland
July 21, 1834
died June 1, 1898

Rest Mother, rest in quiet
sleep, While friends in
sorrow O'er thee weep.

1859

Mary L. LEE
(This grave enclosed
in iron fence)

Sacred to
The memory of
Lieut. John M. STRIBLING
son of Rear Admiral
G. N. STRIBLING
died off Montrose, Ala.
Aug. 7, 1862

"The grave of a sea-
man - 1862"

Beulah MAYHAND
July 9, 1896
June 5, 1928

"Thy will be done"

Thomas William
MARSHALL
1819 - 1890

A notation was made
that there are about
75 or 80 unmarked
graves in this cemetery.

EARLY PINE WOODS

A Hearling Place

By Kay NUZUM

(Published by The Eastern Shore Courier, May 9, 1977, and contributed by Mrs. NUZUM for publication in the Quarterly.)

Besides depending upon the deep majestic pine woods of early Baldwin County for their way of life, the Creek Indians also considered them as their healing places. They were their clinics, their emergency and examining rooms, their diagnostic and prescribing rooms, as well as their pharmacies. Here they found their materia medica, an abundant supply of roots, leaves, barks, saps, blossoms, fruits to alleviate the health problems of their peoples.

Among the Creek Indians, the mico, or chief, also "moonlighted" as the medicine man. Before gathering any ingredients for his healing potions from the forests he chanted appropriate prayers to the Great Spirit. He always gathered from the east, supposedly the spiritual side of the tree or shrub, and he took only what he needed.

From the pine he gathered the needles which he brewed into teas for coughs and colds. Poultices for rheumatism and for sprains and swellings were concocted from the inner bark of the pine

Many common shrubs and plants found in the pine woods also made their way into the materia medica of Indian healing.

Leaves of the wax myrtle were crushed, moistened and applied as a poultice for ivy poisoning and for itching skin. Leaves of St. John's Wort were prized as an antidote for snake bites and for arrow and spear wounds. Berries and the bark of the wild cherry and sparkleberry were used in tonics and for stomach troubles. A pungent, aromatic brew, made from the red bay or "king's tree" was considered a cure-all. The bark of the fringe tree was concocted into heart medicine, and bark of the sweet pepper bush became a potent tonic for fevers.

The sumac was the medicine man's real lagnaippe. The bark and berries were used in medicine for dysentery, its leaves and blossoms as a poultice for burns, ashes of its burned roots were applied to skin irritations, and the sumac bark became a strong and purifying spring tonic. From the dried blossoms of the wild azalea of pinkster flower, a poultice for burns was made. The green puffy growths on the azalea twigs were prized as a spring tonic.

Blackberries were another standby in Indian medicine. The berries found their way into brews for colics and upset stomachs and were used to alleviate female problems. The leaves were applied to burns, and the bark was ground into medication for sore eyes. Even the thorns of the blackberry bushes became useful to the Creeks for they were made into "scratchers" and used on the ball players before their ceremonial game, widely known as ballplay. Also during the Boos-ke-tau (a thanksgiving ceremonial which glorified maize, the Creek's staple food), the yaupon played an important part. Black-tea was brewed from the leaves of the yaupon and was drunk by the Indian braves "to extoll all virtues." A half hour after drinking a quart of the brew, a warrior deliberately regurgitated it, being greatly admired if he could spout a distance of at least eight feet!

But even more important to the Indians than the material things found in the primeval forests of Baldwin was the fact that they were a haven of peace, a soothing therapy so important in a "healing place."

Perhaps an old Creek legend best describes how meaningful were the pine forests to the Indians. The legend tells of "three brothers who traveled to the West Wind Spirit to request gifts. One brother asked to be the tallest thing in the land; the second wanted to live forever; and the third, most compassionate of the three toward his fellowman, asked for a great gift to offer his people. After hearing their requests, the wise spirit turned the three brothers into tall pine trees - because the pine is the tallest tree in the South; it is evergreen, thus immortal; and it offers healing to those who are sick."

RAILROAD BILL

By Kay NUZUM and published in the Eastern Shore Courier, May 23, 1977

Sherwood Forest may have had its Robin Hood, the wild west its Pecos Bill and the big north woods its Paul Bunyan, but during the gay nineties North Baldwin and Southwest Escambia counties had their equally suspenseful character named Railroad Bill - a real live gun slinging, freight hopping desperado celebrated in legend and ballad.

The L & N Railroad was Railroad Bill's THING. The racketing freight cars were his means of escape and their contents his means of livelihood.

Railroad Bill's story began while he was still Morris SLATER, a big dark brown Negro turpentine still worker. On a sultry summer evening in 1893 SLATER came out of the piney woods carrying his rifle and heading for Atmore. When a policeman there demanded his gun, SLATER refused. In the scuffle over the weapon the lawman was shot. From the moment Morris SLATER ran and then hopped an L & N freight just pulling out of Atmore station, he became the fugitive, Railroad Bill. The freight train not only provided him with a means of escape but also his means of livelihood.

Soon after the shooting incident, seals on freight cars were found broken and the contents missing. Canned foods and other provisions were cheap along the L & N course. Bill was underselling the company stores. From Elwy and Keego to Nokomis and Perdido, Bill sold or gave away his loot to whites and blacks alike.

Possemen hunted him for several years. When they were hot on his trail, he would hide out with an old "voodoo man" deep in the pine woods who according to some sources taught him "voodoo powers and secrets."

Legend also has it that with STACKALEE, Railroad Bill shared the ability of turning into an animal to elude his pursuers. (STACKALEE, of Mississippi River lore, owned a magic Stetson hat, for which he sold his soul to the devil and which enabled him to assume various shapes - from mountains to varmints!) Once, while being hunted with bloodhounds by a sheriff's posse, Bill "changed himself into a black dog and accompanied the hounds to his girl's house where he stayed behind for a bit of courtin' when the sheriff left!" Some folks said he could "change himself into a sheep or an ox and stand watching while the posse went by!"

Bill's friends gloried in his luck and his powers to escape. Some believed that just to touch him brought them luck. Above all they welcomed him with his loot. When his pursuers got too close, Bill would have to shoot them which he hated to do. The list of his killings grew to over a dozen.

In order to get elected during the nineties every sheriff in South Alabama had to swear to get Railroad Bill. It became the standard campaign promise. Courageous and handsome Sheriff Ed McMILLAN, who succeeded his brother Jim as enforcer of the law, swore he would take the notorious bandit - dead or alive. By grapevine in his piney-wooded "Sherwood Forest" Bill heard the new sheriff's vow and scrawled him a note: "I wish you hadn't made that statement, Mr. Ed, because I love you and don't want to kill you, so please don't come after me."

By mid-summer of 1895, a pattern of operations had established that Railroad Bill was beating about Flomaton, Bluff Springs and Bay Minette, and, as usual, conducting his special brand of business. With Dr. O. BRANNON and son, Charles, Sheriff McMILLAN went to hunt Railroad Bill down on the evening of the 3rd of July after having been tipped off that their man was staying in a shanty about a half mile from the railroad station at Bluff Springs. As they neared the house, a well-known voice challenged them: "Who's there?"

Sheriff McMILLAN came from behind a tree and raised his gun. Before he could fire, a shot from the house pierced his heart. His companions returned rapid fire, then quickly turned to administer the wounded man. While being taken to the home of John McDAVID, Sheriff McMILLAN asked those about him to pray for his soul, then "he sank into the agony-releasing quietude of death."

The law began closing in fast. Reward was increased and the price on Bill's head was \$1250. The L & N guaranteed a railroad pass for life to the man that would cut Railroad Bill down. Then on a balmy spring day in March of 1896, who should come walking into TIDMORE's store in Atmore but Railroad Bill - the man of long and frustrating searches and who apparently was in dire need of vittles. A. C. JOHN, who immediately recognized the outlaw, fired his rifle and Bill fell to the floor. Leonard McGOWIN, who had been trailing Bill, entered the store and fired another shot into the already prone body of the outlaw.

The body was embalmed and placed into a metallic casket and put on display in Brewton, Montgomery and Pensacola. The reason for this unusual procedure (before the body was relegated to Potter's Field) was to dispel from the minds of the credulous the myth that Railroad Bill was immortal. All the South Alabama sheriffs rejoiced at the funeral.

The reward money was split between Leonard McGOWAN and A. C. JOHN. But deep in the piney woods of Baldwin and Escambia Counties there were those who steadfastly believed: "Railroad Bill dead? Not him!"

CORRECTION PLEASE

Early Education in Alabama - Crude Log Cabin Housed State's Earliest Educational System -- See Vol. I, No. 1, October 1977, page 23.

That article is by our own Mrs. Kay NUZUM. She first published this in The Baldwin Times, April 25, 1968 and in November 1968 in the Alabama School Journal.

I am grateful that by this notice proper credit can be given her for this fine article.

Every effort is made to give proper credit to authors of all material. We appreciate the generosity of everyone who will share their great store of knowledge and their works with us in our efforts to preserve our rich heritage through the publication of this Quarterly. -- Editor.

HAZY FIGURES MOVE = RIFLES SPIT. BATTLE RAGES NEAR MOBILE

Completion of the account of the Battle at the Village by Clark STALLWORTH with permission of Jack D. L. HOLMES, Ph.D., for the Bicentennial Supplement to the Birmingham News, July 4, 1976, p. 4-G.

See Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 19, 20, 21 - the following was inadvertently omitted, and is now included to complete the article as written by Mr. STALLWORTH.

The WALDECK sergeant major, the son of the commander, wildly charged the Spanish grenadiers with his troops, shouting "Viva George Third." But he was impaled on the point of a Spanish bayonet and killed. One of the British attackers was a man named William Augustus BOWLES, a Maryland Loyalist who had a disagreement with his superior officer and left the unit in disgust. BOWLES had joined the Creek Indians in Florida as one of their principal warriors. He dressed like an Indian, cut his hair in the Indian manner; he became an Indian. Later, he would become Director General of the Muskogee (Muscogee or Creek) Nation after the Revolutionary War.

A fellow soldier of BOWLES tells of his friend's bravery: "In the midst of all this danger, BOWLES, with the coolness of an unconcerned spectator, very leisurely loaded and discharged his rifle gun at those who were firing from

the windows (of the palisade); and when the British soldiers called to the ... officers to save their lives by flight, our hero posted himself behind a tree, within a few yards of the (breast) work, loading and firing alone; and he must undoubtedly have been killed or taken, had not a cannonball from the enemy shivered the tree to pieces, and driven him unhurt, to gain the small flying party, already at the distance of a quarter of a mile."

In the attack, Col. HANXLEDEN had been killed, and Philip B. KEY, captain of the combined Maryland-Pennsylvania Loyalists, assumed command of the British force.

Some Spanish militia had broken and run with the first onslaught of the British. They ran toward the bay, hoping to escape in a boat which had brought rations over from Mobile the previous afternoon. The boat was gone, however, and the terrified militiamen were caught in the middle of a fire fight between the British and Spanish positions. They fought bravely, but one historian reasons that their bravery was based in fear: They were afraid of being scalped by the Indians.

Casualties were heavy on both sides. The Spanish counted several bodies in the trenches and behind the palisades, and three more bodies were discovered along the path of the British retreat. Col. HANXLEDEN lay at the foot of the palisade, killed in the attack. In all, the Spanish defenders at The Village lost a third of their fighting force: 14 killed, 23 wounded, one man lost as a prisoner. The British licked their wounds on the way back to Pensacola. They suffered an estimated 18 dead and at least 60 wounded, plus at least two dead Indians and five wounded: Total British casualties: 85.

After the battle of The Village, Mobile was safe. Pensacola soon would fall to GALVEZ' invading army, a blow which would take away the Gulf Coast from the British and contribute to their final defeat in the Revolutionary War.

(Note: Complete credit for research on this story should go to Jack D. L. HOLMES, professor of history at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. An expert on Spanish activities in Alabama and the South, Dr. HOLMES spent years gathering material about this battle, searching archives in Spain and other parts of Europe. His paper, Alabama's Bloodiest Day of the American Revolution: Counter-Attack at The Village, Jan. 7, 1781, was read at the Alabama Academy of Science in Mobile April 8 - 10, 1976. We thank Dr. HOLMES for his cooperation in allowing his material to be used in this story. -- By Clarke STALLWORTH, News Staff Writer.)

The Baldwin County Historical Society is equally grateful to Dr. HOLMES for allowing us to publish these articles in the Quarterly - See Vol. 5, No. 1 and 2.
-end.

GRAND HOTEL - MAKES THE POINT
Copied from "Big Beautiful Baldwin," July 18, 1974

The Grand Hotel is a picturesque, luxury resort for year round pleasure living. Stroll under the massive moss-draped oaks. Pause on the white sand beaches. Tee off down a bright green fairway. Look across the blue Mobile Bay. Breathe that clean air. You'll know why this is the perfect peninsula for pleasure. Queen of Southern Resorts, unrivalled Point Clear, the scene of romances, tragedies, joys and sorrows, has a history so varied and teeming with interesting events that only a brief outline of it can be given here.

The first Grand Hotel was built in 1847 by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who owned extensive lands. The lumber for it was brought from Mobile on sailboats. The original building somewhat resembled the present structure, though not so long, and part of it, known as "Texas" was over the water at the west end of the peninsula. This was used as a hospital during the Civil War, and the Officers' Quarters were located where the fireplace now stands. The Gunnison House, two doors from the present hotel, which is almost as old as the hotel, was built by John BATTLE. It bears the mark of a shell fired from Admiral FARRAGUT's ship on August 5, 1864.

During the Civil War, the 21st Alabama Regiment was encamped on the grounds east of the hotel. About 150 soldiers who died here are buried in the Point Clear Cemetery. This cemetery is located off the ninth tee at Lakewood Golf Club and is still in limited use.

Fire destroyed the first hotel and left only the "Texas" building standing, about 1870. The hotel was not rebuilt for several years, about 1875, by Captain Henry BALDWIN, whose son-in-law, George JOHNSON, was treasurer of the State of Louisiana, and took an active part in the scheme. He assumed charge of the hotel after BALDWIN's death. It is related that the material came from Pearl River, La., and furnishings from New Orleans.

During the 90's, Point Clear became again the center of the most brilliant social life to be found in the Deep South. During the "season", Grand Hotel II was the scene of great festivity. Boats full of pleasure seekers from Mobile and New Orleans docked at the hotel pier amid the flying pennants and white sails of the regatta. Carriages and tandem bicycles dashed in and out of the drive. Blaring bands and picnickers milled about on the broad lawns.

The present Grand Hotel III was rebuilt in 1939, opening in 1941. The cottages were added a few years later. The hotel was closed during much of World War II. E. A. ROBERTS, chairman of the board, Waterman Steamship Corporation, for the sum of \$1, turned the building and property over to the Mobile Air Service Command to be used as a Marine Training School. The training program lasted for nine months. During that time no shoes were worn throughout the building, in order to preserve the pine floors. In October, 1966, the hotel was purchased by J. K. McLEAN and Grand Hotel Company was formed. A new, modern fifty-room addition was built and extensive improvements made, without losing any of the charm and graciousness of the first two Grand Hotels.

The nationally famous Lakewood Golf Club, with its 27 holes of championship golf, for hotel guests and a limited local membership has everything one needs for a round of golf, including a relaxed and unhurried atmosphere in which to perfect your game. Most fairways are walled by tall pines and oaks. So one plays undistracted in privacy. The Lakewood Golf Club is a country club in itself, with dining room, ladies' and men's lounges and car rooms, attended locker rooms and pro shop, putting greens, practice range and resident pro, electric carts and expert caddies. One will find everything needed for golf at the Point. Lakewood Golf Club is listed in the top 40 of courses in "Great Golf Resorts of the World." The tennis club is also listed in the top 40 of "Great Tennis Resorts of the World."

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, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price \$3.00.

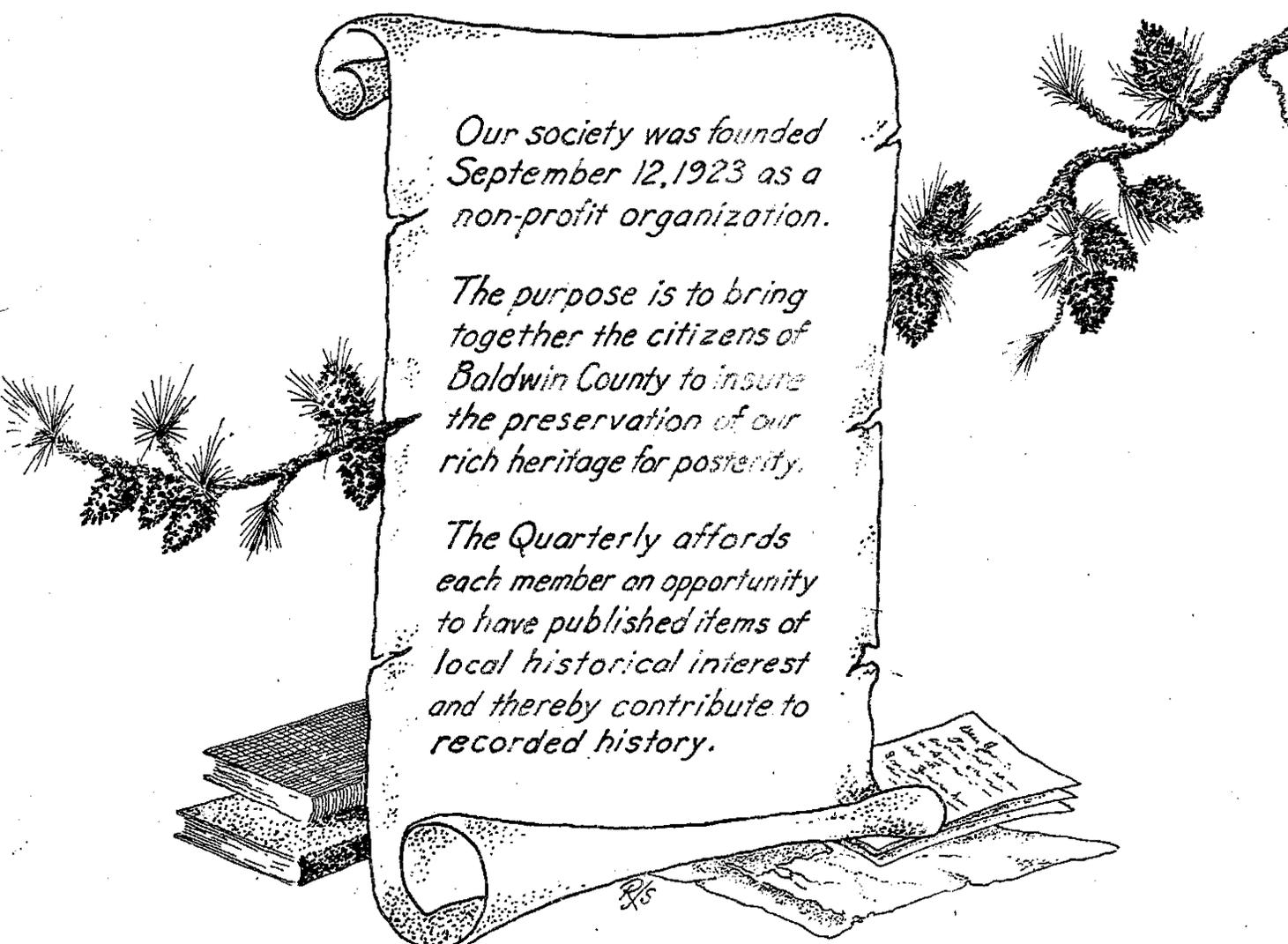
Back copies of the Quarterly are available - each volume indexed. Order from Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala., 36579. Price: \$1.25 each -- special price to members of 50¢ each.

The Quarterly

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APRIL 1978



*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.*

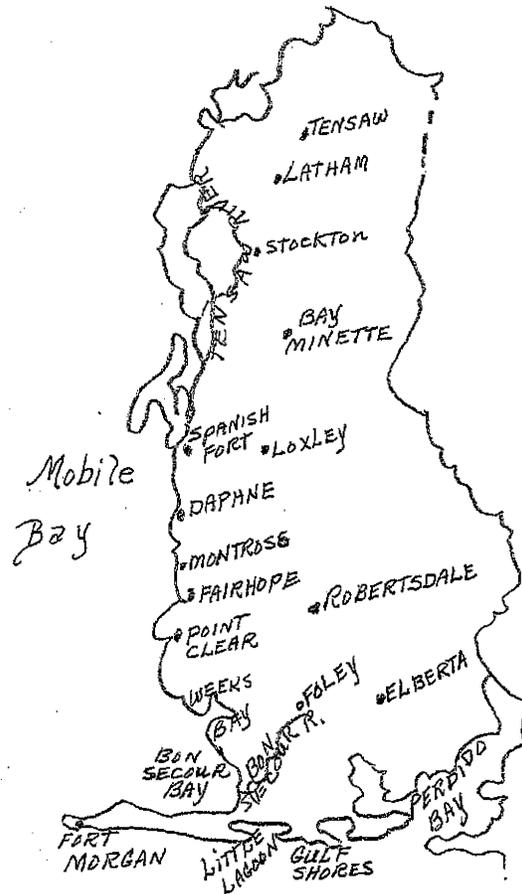
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
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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
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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.

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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

VOLUME V

APRIL 1978

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Of all crafts, to be an honest man is the master craft. --John RAY.

The stethoscope was invented by a French physician around the turn of the 19th century. --Copied.

The patent on margarine was granted in 1871, for a "compound for culinary use" composed of lard, vegetable butter or shortening. --Copied.

"State of Maine Pure Spruce Gum," manufactured by John CURTIS in 1848, was the first chewing gum. It was made from paraffin. --Copied.

The U. S. Census Bureau reported that its 1970 census missed about 5,300,000 people. --Copied.

People once measured rank by the length of the toes of their shoes. Some dandies wore shoes $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and tied the toes to the knee with chains. --Copied.

WILLIAM L. SCHIEFFELIN

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

Among the most useful of the citizens of Baldwin County, Ala., William L. SCHIEFFELIN stands foremost. A native of the county, born 23 July 1852, he ever had its interest at heart. He received an excellent academic education in Mobile, having graduated from Barton's academy in 1860. In 1871, he went to Adams County, Ill., and engaged in business until the latter part of 1873, when he returned to Mobile and secured a large and complete stock of general merchandise, with which he opened a store at Daphne, Baldwin County, and this business he conducted with unwavering success until 1889, when he disposed of it and turned his attention to other pursuits.

During the interim, in 1884, he had been appointed to the responsible position of tax assessor of Baldwin County, held the office four years, and was then elected by the democratic party to the same office, which he held until the expiration of his term in 1892, giving his entire incumbency the utmost satisfaction to the community.

In 1875 he was joined in matrimony with Miss Alice COPLEY, daughter of M. S. COPLEY, a worthy citizen and talented newspaper man of Mobile. This lady was born in Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala., but at an early age was taken by her parents to Mobile, where she was reared and where she enjoyed excellent educational advantages at Barton Academy. She was married in her eighteenth year and was the mother of eight children, born in the following order: George B., October 27, 1876; William O., September 4, 1878; Cornelia A., July 18, 1880; Claude H., June 23, 1882; Lillian A., March 9, 1885; Mark C., March 21, 1887; Claribel, May 29, 1889; and Maud W., August 4, 1891. The mother of Mrs. Alice SCHIEFFELIN bore the maiden name of Augusta A. WADDLE and was born in North Carolina in 1836; she was married in her native state in her fifteenth year and bore nine children; she was a communicant of the Episcopal church and greatly respected.

The parents of William L. SCHIEFFELIN were George A. F. and Cornelia J. (STARKE) SCHIEFFELIN. George A. F. was a native of New York, but at an early age ran away to sea, and during his service on ship board learned sailmaking. Eventually landing at Mobile, he opened a sail-loft and for many years followed sailmaking as a vocation, subsequently turning his attention to other pursuits. He was married in Mobile and became the father of five children. His death occurred in 1871, he being a member of the I.O.O.F. at the time, having joined the order many years previously.

Mrs. Cornelia J. (STARKE) SCHIEFFELIN was born in Baldwin County, Ala., and was eighteen years of age when married. She became a member of the Episcopal church early in life, and later made her home with her son, William L. This gentleman owned and occupied a beautiful home of many rooms and wide, cool verandas, overlooking the placid waters of the beautiful Mobile Bay, located at Daphne, surrounded by scenery well calculated to soothe the weary and please the eye of the most fanciful. Here the giant live oaks, with somber drapery of Spanish moss, flourish in profusion, also the orange tree, with its golden fruit-laden branches, forming a most cool shade. His garden was prolific with the pear, peach and plum and grapes of many kinds. He owned property, both business and residence, in Daphne and was considered one of Baldwin's progressive representative men.

DIARY OF THE STORM SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1906

By Miss Maude M. MIDGETTE and contributed by Elof M. TUVESON of Fairhope, Ala.

We were spending the summer at our home in Navy Cove when this terrible storm occurred. The storm really began on Sunday, September 24th. The weather was gloomy, rain every now and then, and the wind was from the north-east. Sunday evening it was raining too hard for anyone to make any calls.

Monday came and with it more rain and the wind increasing rapidly. Monday evening a crowd of girls and boys donned bathing suits and took a walk over to the south beach to view the Gulf, which looked very angry at the time. There wasn't but a very small part of the beach left, and the water was threatening to roll over Navy Cove then.

The remainder of that day we spent in packing, as we intended coming to Mobile on Wednesday. Monday night just at twelve o'clock there came an awful crash of thunder; it seemed as though it rent the Heavens in twain. Such like was never heard in Navy Cove before. The oldest inhabitants (in fact everyone old and young) who heard it said it was a warning of an approaching storm; and what seemed so awfully strange to everyone too was that one loud peal of thunder was all that was heard during the whole storm. Some people have the nerve to say it was foolish to pray, but those kind of people, well!! I will not express my opinion of them here on paper, nevertheless it shall not keep me from thinking. Well here I am drifting far away from my subject, so I must go back and take up the thread of my story where I left off.

Tuesday morning came and a more dreary day cannot be imagined. We were still busy packing to come to Mobile. Tuesday evening Papa came home and we were very glad to see him, and he being somewhat used to stormy weather, said we were going to have a storm; that being the day before the storm signals were hoisted at Fort Morgan. The Pilots always said that when the storm signals were hoisted at Fort Morgan was a sign that the storm was over, but in this case their sayings proved untrue.

Wednesday came and we were expecting the boat (which we had engaged) to move us to Mobile, but as the wind was continually increasing, we finally gave her up and knew that we were in for a very rough time.

The crowd tried to get over to the South beach again on Wednesday evening, but where we once used to walk over there dry shod, this time we went in a row boat, as the water had entirely covered that end of the Cove; that is rain water and salt water together. The wind kept increasing all the time, in fact, so much that most all the people decided to stay up and watch the water for fear that it would rise up and cover the whole place before we could make our escape to higher ground.

Matilda and I (in fact) all of us except Papa and Mama retired for the night, so we thought, but precious little sleep we or anyone else had that night. So Papa decided we would all stay up and wait for the worst. The wind then was blowing (at least) seventy-five miles an hour. Matilda and Joe said they were going on the beach to see how high the ride really was. They did not have but a short distance to go, still they had a hard time to stand on their feet. After returning from the beach, they then went over to awaken the family who was our next door neighbor; this family numbered three, husband, wife and baby; and they, just think of it, knew nothing at all of the now raging storm; so in less time than it takes to tell, they were

awakened and told to come over to our house as we had intentions of going further down the beach, as the land in that part of the place was wider and we thought more safe. We awakened all the children and wrapped them up as best we could then started down the beach. Little did we think (at that moment) that we were leaving our home never to return, and to think we never gave one backward glance towards it. Oh! if we had only known we were leaving it forever, still, I suppose it was best we did not know. As we left from our front gate we could hear our two dogs barking; and O! how very lonesome it sounded. It was eleven thirty when we left our house, and we proceeded on down the beach; and it was midnight when we reached Pilot Charles LADNIER's house. The storm was then raging.

We intended staying the remainder of the night in this house, that is, if it would stand the storm. Finally we thought we would lie down and try and sleep, but such a thing was utterly impossible, as the wind was howling and the rain pouring in torrents something fierce. The wind was blowing so awfully hard that we all decided to stay in one room of the house for fear we would all have to leave the house and get outside. While Papa was out on the porch watching the changes in the wind, he saw someone coming down the beach with a light and this soon proved to be Pilot Alex JOHNSTON coming from the LADNIER house (where he had brought his family in the early part of the night) for he thought it more safe in that part of the Cove, as the land was much wider.

He was trying to make his way down to his father's house (which was the next house below us) but even then (his Father and family) they were cut off from us entirely, and he came back the second time and called to Papa to bring us all out of the house (we now occupied) as quickly as he (Papa) could, for we were being washed away and knew nothing whatever of it. When we came out of the house and stepped off the gallery we were in water waist deep. It was then about 2 a.m. So we made our way through salt water from the gulf, blinding rain, and fiercely blowing wind. Oh! shall I ever forget the roaring and howling wind as it swept past us, threatening every moment to hurl us into eternity. The night was one of intense darkness which made it appear all the worse.

We started out with a lighted lantern to guide us on our short, but perilous journey to the next house, but we had not gone more than a dozen steps when a heavy gust of wind came and extinguished the light. Then waist deep in water we were left in total darkness, and from there on we had to grope our way catching hold of fences, bushes or, in fact, anything with which our hands came in contact. Finally we reached the LADNIER home, and oh! what joy to see so many familiar faces once more.

One of the boys who had been on the front porch watching the storm, came in the room and said: "I think we had all better kneel and offer up some prayers to God to spare our lives, as I am almost sure we have only a few short hours on this earth." That (I am sure) was not very encouraging to be told we were facing death, tho he voiced our thoughts and was the only one to bravely stand there and tell to the rest of the crowd what we each and all feared. While we were all kneeling in prayer, we could hear the logs and drift from the Gulf as it rushed past under the house on its mad way to the bay. That night is one to be remembered, and it is a miracle how we were all saved, and a great wonder why some one of us had not lost our mind in such a terrible time, but everyone was composed, even the "wee babies" did not make an attempt to cry. We heard the kitchen when it was parted from the house, and sounded just as though someone were chopping it away.

Not until the house began to tremble and shake did someone say, "Let's leave the house and go to the hill near by," all the while praying God to spare us our lives. Had we remained in the house but a few moments longer, we would all of us have been crushed to death. The house had settled in the middle, and thus causing the doors to jamb, and the men had to beat them down or else we would have perished in the house.

The shrieks of everyone as we left the now fast falling house was heart-rending to hear. We ran out of the front door and down the length of the gallery and jumped the balusters, then found ourselves in the water. The men removed a panel of the fence (which was still standing) so as we could reach the hill, that being the only dry piece of land left in sight. We did not have but a short distance to go after the fence was broken down; still we could scarcely retain our feet. When we reached the hill we all sat down in a heap and held onto one another, for fear the wind would blow us away. The wind was blowing so hard until we had to raise our voices to the very highest pitch, so as to be heard by one another.

The wind was deafening, and the sand almost blinded us as we sat there in utter darkness expecting every moment to be our last; altho we were earnestly praying God to spare us our lives. Just imagine! with scarcely enough wraps to keep us warm, and each and all bare-headed we sat there on that awful, awful night, the memory of which is still fresh as tho it had happened yesterday; and Oh! how we prayed for daylight to appear so as we could see our surroundings, tho we almost knew what they would be. If only the moon had appeared, what a welcome sight it would have been; most anything would have been welcome to dispel the awful darkness on such a night.

When daylight did appear it was then five-thirty, and it was welcomed by us as it had never been before. The piece of ground to which we went for safety was about twenty feet square and we had to remain there from four o'clock Thursday morning (that being the time when we came out of the house) until Friday evening, with the Gulf water not more than three feet back of us, and the waters of the bay almost washing our feet; it was that close. Such a time!! I for one do not care to experience again.

We could almost feel ourselves struggling in the water, and we were so cold and numb from sitting so long in one position; in fact we were almost afraid to move until someone suggested that we should all get up out of our uncomfortable positions and get some exercise, and we were a happy and joyful crowd, when we found that we could stand without clinging to something for support, as the wind had subsided a great deal.

Next came the question of something to eat (the smallest children, in fact everyone was getting real hungry. We could not as much as get a fresh drink of water, it being mixed with the brine from the Gulf and bay, but we had to drink it. The first thing that we had to eat being some oranges that had blown from the trees onto our little island, next we found some irish potatoes and they were roasted and eaten; then someone found an egg (just think of it, "one egg") and it was soon cooked and given to the smallest children.

Finally someone ventured back into the half fallen house, and when they appeared again, they had with them twenty-one jars of preserves which he had fished out of the water (which now covered half of the house) and oh! they were surely nice, and as we had to use our fingers as forks they tasted all the nicer.

When the rain slacked up, we could see almost to Ft. Morgan and imagine our joy when we could see the Tug Nim Rod down there, so we at once set a flag for her to come to our assistance. (For our flag we used a sheet) but it was no more than hoisted when it was torn in shreds as the wind was still blowing very hard. We made sure that she would come to our rescue as her crew could not but see that Navy Cove was entirely gone with the exception of but a very small part of three houses.

When our flag was blown to pieces we became very much discouraged until someone brought to light a beautiful American flag, and it was quickly hoisted (with Union down) to the highest tree that was left standing near us; but all the flags were of no avail, for she (the Nim Rod) soon turned her prow towards Mobile, while we poor storm beaten and half frozen people were destined to stay (on what once had been our dear Navy Cove) many hours longer.

Later in the day Papa suggested that someone go to Ft. Morgan for provisions, but this trip they all seemed afraid to make until two of the boys more courageous than the rest said "we'll go!" So a boat and some poles were found and they were soon on their way, with the good wishes from all for a safe and speedy return.

In the meantime we saw a small boat coming towards our island, and it proved to be Captain Nimrod (unable to read this name, but think it is Nimrod, ed.) the fisherman and his two sons (who was (sic) at the time fishing at Navy Cove. Their large schooner had gone ashore between Navy Cove and Ft. Morgan, and they had made their escape in the small boat. When they reached our island we were glad to see them, for we thought they had all been drowned.

On their way to us they found Mr. Dennie LADNIER and his daughter, Dole, and they took them in the boat with them. These two, Father and daughter, were all that was left of a family of seven (except one other daughter). The rest were swept from the roof of their home by a tidal wave. Ruth, the other remaining daughter was spending the night with her Aunt, that is why she came to be with us. When the boat landed and Ruth saw only her Father and sister she said it seemed as if her heart ceased to beat; for she knew they were all gone. Oh! it was awfully sad when these remaining ones met, and just think losing a mother and four brothers.

These people were almost frozen when they reached the spot where we were, and Dole being attired in a bathing suit was very nearly frozen and blue with the cold. We made these new-comers as comfortable as we could, and shared all our wet bedding and quilts with them (the best we had) still we were thankful to have even those.

When the wind had subsided somewhat we walked down on the beach (as far as we dared go) and was viewing our surroundings, when we saw some more people not more than three hundred yards from us, but it was still blowing too hard for us to make them hear should we call to them, and besides there was a channel twenty-feet deep (that had cut through from the Gulf) between us. We at last made them out to be the JOHNSONS; and we quickly devised a plan to get them over with us. Some of the men found a small boat and some ropes, and managed to pull the boat back and forth (across this channel) by the ropes until the last one arrived safely over where we were. When they had all arrived safely over we were glad to see that they had escaped such a terrible death - that of drowning; but ah! there was one missing and that was their poor aged Father who had been crushed to death by his house falling

on him, and Oh! how sad to think they had to come away and leave him beneath the ruins. We shared our shelter with these poor heart broken ones and consoled them as best we could.

When dark came that evening we were all getting chilly from having to remain in wet clothes so long. Finally someone made another trip back into the half fallen house and found some matches and then it wasn't very long before we had a very large fire, using parts of houses, fences and trees for wood. Then things began to look more cheerful. A mattress, cot, a chair and some bedding was brought from a nearby house which added much to the comfort of our elders (in fact most all of us).

Just at dark the boys arrived from Ft. Morgan with the provisions which consisted of several kinds of canned goods and crackers. The best the army could afford, and we were thankful they shared with us. We enjoyed this our first meal (since the day before) very much, as each and everyone had an enormous appetite (sic) and we were thanking those kind soldiers from the very depths of our hearts, for this was but the beginning of the kindness shown to us by these brave and fearless soldiers. When just about eighty-three we were (most of us) trying to get a few moments sleep when we heard several people whistling and everyone got up and came down near the waters edge to see if we could see anyone coming. When Lo! and behold! it proved to be the soldiers coming from the Ft, coming in a large submarine boat to our rescue. Never was soldiers greeted with more joy than those noble fellows who risked their lives for us.

Just half of our crowd went to the Fort that night, as the wind was blowing very hard and it took them (the soldiers) quite a while to make their way there and return. So the rest of us had to spend another night in what once had been Navy Cove. When about 2:30 in the morning we heard the soldiers returning for the rest of us. They were all so kind; they could not do enough for us poor storm sufferers. They sat up the remainder of the night and kept the fire burning brightly while we poor storm-tossed ones tried to sleep as most of us was very nearly exhausted.

About day-break we prepared to leave for the Fort. Even this time the boat could not take everyone; so Papa and a few others remained to bring the body of Mr. JOHNSON from the ruins of what once had been his home. That was a sad, a tedious task for those left behind to perform it; so they built a rude box and wrapped the body in a sheet and then proceeded to the Fort where they arrived several hours later.

Now the hour had come for us to leave "Navy Cove" and when we were seated in the boat and had started on our way, everyone turned and looked back at what once had been "our home" for so many happy years, and now nothing of it remained but a very small piece of land here and there. We rejoiced (sic) over having escaped such a terrible death, still we were sad too, to think we were leaving "our dear old Navy Cove" never to return (that is to live). Many happy days had we spent on that 'dear little strip of sand' and through the woods gathering wild flowers and lovely pond lillies, and after strolling over to the south beach on moonlight nights with the one you loved best by your side enjoying the refreshing breezes from the Gulf. Never again are we to have such glorious times at 'dear old Navy Cove'. Never again to enjoy the lovely bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing. Oh! it makes one's heart ache to even think of it. We cannot (so soon) realize that Navy Cove is no more, but when summer time comes it will be

sadly missed; and we will 'all' long so much to be away down there enjoying ourselves.

One in our crowd suggested we should find another Navy Cove, and (all who were there in the storm) move to the same place. That would seem something like home, but go where we will, we will never find an ideal spot like the 'Cove'. I have heard several remark since the storm that they had never liked the place but I for one did like it, aye! more than that I loved every grain of sand that was in the place, and, do miss it now (even before summer time comes) very much. I must now return to the boat or we will never get to our journey's end.

A more folorn (sic) and wearily looking crowd you never wished to see and then again it was quite laughable to look around the boat and see what comical pictures each one presented, for here was one wrapped in quilt, another in a blanket, several with oil-coats, old skirts, waists and even soldier coats which they were kind enough to lend us, as it had never ceased raining. We tried to keep the smaller children well wrapped until the Ft. was reached, and many thanks to the kind soldiers, we were well provided for. Still another cause for laughter when we reached the Fort, for we had to be carried (by the soldiers) from the boat to the land; and several times it took more than one soldier to carry one of us as there was a great many large ones in the crowd.

Upon reaching the Fort we were met by the 1st Sergeant of the 99th Co., who kindly gave us permission to take full possession of the Major's quarters. He, the Major, and his family having left the Fort a week previous to the storm. So we took the 1st Sergeant at his word and soon we were making ourselves at home for the present, and (we, some of us) soon we became restless and could not stay in the house (tho this being our first time inside a house since Wednesday night, and the time being Friday a.m., so we strolled around the Fort to see what destruction the storm had wrought. We were given permission to go anywhere on the Fort we pleased.

We walked about a mile around what is known as the "Old Fort" and the water from the Gulf was still washing into it. While we were on the Gulf side we saw all sorts of dead fish, and also some oranges, we supposed had come from the trees in the Cove. Finally we came in sight of Ft. Morgan lighthouse and dwelling, and the storm came very near washing it away. During the storm the lighthouse keeper with his family were up in the tower (which is located on top of the "Old Fort"). Their position was a perilous one, but they all came through the storm unhurt. When we had finished our exploring we came back and found the rest of our party waiting for us as breakfast was being served at the Major's Quarters for us. Never shall I forget the group they presented as we came up to them. The soldiers came over from the Canteen and this is what they served to us: a large pan full of biscuit, another of gravy, and still another with fried beefsteak, and last of all, came the coffee and Oh! the size of the cups were immense, but we did not mind that for we were thankful for even that much. They gave us sugar for our coffee but the milk was lacking, and when everyone started eating, My!! what a group for a kodak, for some was sitting on the floor, others standing and some even kneeling. Twas a picture worthy of a frame.

Breakfast over (and again thanking the soldiers) we again strolled around the Fort, glad of so much freedom. In the meantime Papa and the rest of the crowd had arrived from the Cove with the body of Mr. JOHNSON. He was

brought up to the 8th Co. Barracks to wait to be conveyed to the city for burial. While we were standing on the Govt wharf (or at least a part of it), we saw a fruiter coming around the Fort, and we also knew that she was coming in without a pilot, for both pilot boats were blown away in the storm (but no lives lost); after the first fruiter came, four more soon followed. And last came a very large Steamer and for the want of a Pilot she ran aground, and had to remain there for nearly a week after the storm.

Papa (being a pilot) quickly decided that he would pilot one of the vessels to the City, as the captains of each one was afraid to make an attempt, for all the channel lights and stakes were gone, and there was nothing left for a guide. So the boys rowed Papa (in a small boat) to one of the fruiters, and he at once started for the City of Mobile. I shall never forget how he looked as he made his way to the ship. He was wet and cold and very much worn out, and so downhearted, and he felt very uneasy about Mobile. He said he knew that the City had been damaged a great deal; hence his eagerness to be on his way. The Captain of the Fruiter gave Papa several bunches of ripe bananas, and he (Papa) gave them to the boys to bring to us on shore, which we all enjoyed very much.

After Papa had left on the fruiter and was but a short distance up the bay, when the captains of the other vessels grew braver and quickly followed; for well they knew that the one in the lead had on board a pilot capable of bringing her safely to Mobile.

After Papa left us we were all wondering how soon the time would come for us to go to our homes in Mobile. Just about ten o'clock we saw a smoke up the bay and knew that we would soon leave Fort Morgan and go to the City, but when she came close enough for us to see, it proved to be the Tug Gertrude and she was too small to take such a large crowd, most all of whom were children, and right disappointed we were to think we had to stay at the Fort perhaps another day, but our hopes were soon raised again when we saw in the distance and recognized the U. S. Mail boat General Batchelder. We knew that after she arrived at the Fort, our stay would be real short, and we at once made preparations to leave. We had started for the boat when the 1st Sergt. of 99th Co. came and said he could not think of us leaving the Fort until after he had served us dinner. Therefore we had to remain over another hour. Dinner was served us very much on the order as breakfast. There was forty some odd in our crowd and full justice was done the meal they so kindly sat before us. Then again thanking the brave soldiers for all their kindness to us, we once more started for the boat.

The Gen. Batchelder would not land at the large wharf, as the storm had completely demolished it, so we had to be rowed in the submarine boat (which had brought us from the Cove) to the mail boat. What a picture we must have made for the crew of the mail boat to gaze upon, for we were wearing soldiers hats (we having lost ours in the storm). The kindness which the soldiers showed us that day will never be forgotten by any of us.

Arriving onboard the boat we at once made ourselves at home, but it was fully two hours before the boat was ready to leave, and when we saw the soldiers bringing the U. S. Mail bag, we knew then that the boat would soon get orders to leave. The trip up the bay was a lovely one and the bay was so smooth it looked like a sheet of glass. While we were looking over the side of the boat, we recognized small pieces of our houses, fences and boats drifting by.

When we at last came in sight of Mobile, what an awful sight met the eye with trees and houses blown down, and vessels turned over and dismantled and up on the wharves, and some even up on the streets. Turn which way we would, we could see the effects of the storm everywhere.

When at last we landed at the pier, there was a very large crowd from all around collected on the pier to see the survivors of the storm. Some came from pity, but I think most of them came from curiosity alone. Several people took snapshots of us as we left the mail boat and came onto the wharf. Papa met us on the wharf with six carriages (which was (sic) kindly donated by Mr. P. B. DIXON) and we were quickly taken to them and then started for our homes, therefore avoiding the staring eyes of the public.

Thus have I finished my story of what was known as the worst storm along the Gulf coast for many years, and we all pray to our God above that we may never again be called upon to witness such another. If anyone after reading this short story doubts its truth, they should take a trip to Navy Cove and there be convinced.

/s/ Maude M. MIDGETTE, November 1st, 1912.

MAJOR ROBERT FARMER PLANTATION

Here on the banks of the Tensaw River - named for the Tensa Indian tribe whose principal village was located at this place - Major Robert FARMER developed a plantation about 1772. FARMER was one of the most prominent and controversial Alabamians of the British period, being commander of the regiments at Mobile from 1763-1765. He resigned his commission in 1768 and was elected to every Commons House of Assembly for the District of West Florida from 1769 until his death in 1778. Artist-Naturalist, William BARTRAM, visited FARMER here in 1775, and recorded eloquently and well the plant life of the area. FARMER's plantation encompassed what is now the town of Stockton.

(Erected by the Baldwin County Historical Society, 1977)

Plaque to be dedicated this Spring (1978) on Highway 225, south of Stockton - courtesy of John SNOOK.

(Above submitted by President of the Baldwin County Historical Society, Frank LARAWAY.)

MARIETTA JOHNSON AND THE SCHOOL OF ORGANIC EDUCATION

Paper presented by George BROWN of Bon Secour to The Alabama Historical Association's Annual Convention, April 24, 1965, and submitted for the Quarterly by Frank LARAWAY.

(This abbreviated biography is a reprint of a paper presented to The Alabama Historical Association's Annual Convention at Florence State College April 24, 1965 by George BROWN of Bon Secour.

Having roots in Fairhope and having attended the School of Organic Education for 14 years myself, this paper written by one of the Historical Society's most consistent members over 12 years ago seemed the

likely vehicle to record the life of one of the town's most influential founders. For sometime during the town's early history large numbers of people were attracted to it by either The Organic School or the Single Tax Colony or both. During the first 50 years there were few who settled here who were not touched by this woman and her educational work.

Many newcomers to Fairhope wonder what has given the town its distinctive progressive and intellectual character. For the most part, it is these two utopian movements which attracted the people that in turn gave it its character and physical planning. One cannot totally discount the concurrent attraction of the climate and land which attract more people today, but Marietta JOHNSON and those like her have had great effect on the history of The Town of Fairhope.

Introduction by Frank LARAWAY

Marietta JOHNSON and the School of Organic Education

She was a woman holding a lamp for the feet of children. Thus I introduce you to Marietta Pierce JOHNSON, founder of the School of Organic Education in Fairhope, Alabama. In the field of education, she was a pioneer, a visionary, and a demonstration center for the belief that "education is identical with growth". She called her school "Organic" because it was designed to meet the needs of the growing organism. She felt that no requirements should be made for entrance into any school; not "What do you know?" but "What do you need?" should be the question, and the school should be able to supply that need.

Marietta Louise PIERCE was born in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1864, daughter of Clarence and Rhoda (MORTON) PIERCE, who had moved west from New York State. She was graduated from the State Normal School in St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1885, and taught in the St. Paul Teachers' Training School and other State Teachers' Colleges in Minnesota. In 1897 she married John Franklin JOHNSON of St. Paul. They had two sons, Clifford and Franklin, and lived on a small ranch. They decided to move south, as the cold winters were affecting Mrs. JOHNSON's health, and wrote to a friend in Fairhope, Alabama to look around and buy a pecan grove for them. The friend wrote back, "Come down and buy it yourself."

So in 1907 they came to Fairhope, in Baldwin County, and now Alabama can proudly claim this remarkable woman for its very own. For herē she lived the rest of her life; here she founded her School of Organic Education; from here she traveled all over America and Europe presenting her progressive and revolutionary educational doctrines.

Photographs of Marietta JOHNSON reveal her as a quietly beautiful woman, with softly waved hair, fine penetrating eyes. There is serenity and competence in her face, and her brown eyes seem to shine with warmth and humor. She was also a woman dedicated to an ideal--a better way of education for children--and she pursued this ideal with strength and conviction all her life. It gave her an added beauty.

Marietta JOHNSON tells the story of her "conversion" to what was to become her life work in the following words: "I was teaching in a normal school in the Middle West," she begins. "I was young and full of enthusiasm for my profession, sure that the hope of democracy lay in universal education, and that I was helping to build a better world. I wanted to give the children as much as they could possibly do, and I was working out new ways of teaching whereby

they could get through four First Readers in three months." She shook her head with a shamefaced smile. "It was a fine example of the factory system at its worst," she confessed. "Of course, I didn't know any better then, but just the same, it makes me feel like a criminal every time I think of it now. Then one day my superintendent handed me a thick red book, and said: "Unless education shifts its course to conform with these discoveries, it cannot expect to hold the attention of the best of you young teachers." I was startled, and appalled, but I took the book home and read it. It was Nathaniel OPPENHEIM's 'Development of the Child', and it changed my entire scheme of thinking and teaching.

"I discovered that I had been forcing children 'way beyond their powers, that I had practically been maiming their minds and emotions, and that the entire system under which I taught went directly contrary to the natural needs of the child. I determined to do no more teaching until I knew more about children, and for several years I worked and studied, trying to find out what children needed, and what sort of environment would make for their finest growth." It was when she had studied "Education and the Larger Life" by Charles Hanford HENDERSON, that she felt she had something practical upon which to start, and with her own small boys she began to experiment. They were too young for schooling, but not for education.

She had the opportunity to put her theories into further practice when the JOHNSONS came to live in the Single Tax Colony in Fairhope, Alabama. Here in this small community of cultivated, thinking people, believers in the Henry GEORGE theory that all men are equally entitled to the use of the earth, Marietta JOHNSON found herself in an atmosphere congenial and receptive to her unusual abilities. In the summer of 1907, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. COMINGS asked her to open a free school for young children, offering to provide \$25 a month for expenses. She happily accepted, rented a small cottage for \$15 a month, and had \$10 left for her salary and supplies for her six pupils.

Such was the modest beginning of an educational experiment which eventually attracted the interest of many educators here and abroad. Classes were added from year to year until a complete system of primary, grammar and secondary schooling was developed, a two year training course for teachers, and a six weeks course for parents of students.

The young students in the Organic School had no desks nor books, they were given no marks, report cards or examinations. They were grouped according to age, the work being adapted to the stage of development of the group, and individual attention given when necessary. Classes were often held out of doors, and a sandstone gully near the school was a fine place for arithmetic lessons -- the red clay walls made an excellent blackboard, and a stick or a stone a good pencil.

Her students learned, for she taught them well. Graduates of the Organic School had two years of Latin and French, four years of science, which included biology, botany, physics and chemistry; four years of history, two years of arts and crafts and woodworking; a thorough knowledge of outdoor nature, of folk singing and dancing. Above all, she taught them poise, courtesy, good manners and a remarkable lack of self-consciousness.

John DEWEY of Columbia University was invited to come to Fairhope and investigate the school. In his book, "Schools of Tomorrow", he devoted an entire chapter to the Marietta JOHNSON school. His favorable report was of inestimable

VALUE, NOT ONLY IN ESTABLISHING IT IN THE MINDS OF EDUCATORS AND OTHERS, BUT also in serving as a great help in securing funds. For much of Marietta JOHNSON's time and energy was spent in raising money for the school. "I've been a beggar all these years," she said, and she so impressed Joseph FELS, the naphtha soap millionaire, that he early gave \$11,000 to her school!

It had been said that the Organic School was better known in Europe than in the United States, and better known in other states than in Alabama. Marietta JOHNSON was invited to lecture at the New Educational Fellowship World Conference at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1925; at Locarno, Switzerland, in 1927; at Dublin, Ireland, in 1933. She was a speaker at the International Girl Scout Conference in Cambridge, England, in 1922; and at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. She was one of the founders of the Progressive Education Association at Washington, D. C. in 1920, and frequently contributed to its publication, "Progressive Education". Her own book, "Youth in a World of Men", was widely read by educators.

The years of the 1920's reached and maintained a high plateau in Marietta JOHNSON's national and international recognition. Her ideal of giving each child an opportunity to develop his highest capacity without suffering the devastating pressure of competition began to take hold in other schools: at Caldwell, New Jersey; Port Washington, Long Island; Menlo Park, California; and Pawling, New York.

Perhaps the best known school to follow her principles of teaching was the Edgewood School at Greenwich, Connecticut. The events which led to her association with this school make an amusing story. Mrs. JOHNSON was traveling by train to a speaking engagement, when she discovered she had rushed off without any money, except for a check. She was talking with the conductor about her dilemma, when a man seated near, overhearing the conversation, introduced himself and offered advice. The man was W. J. HOGGSON, of Greenwich, a school trustee very much interested in educational matters.

Mr. HOGGSON proved to be a good friend, and an influential one. He invited her to speak at his home, and here she met Mrs. Charles D. LANIER, daughter-in-law of the poet, Sidney LANIER, who had just started what she called "The Little School in the Woods" on the Lanier estate nearby. The enthusiasm of Mrs. LANIER and other prominent people in Greenwich resulted in what became the famous Edgewood School. Mrs. JOHNSON's association with this school continued for 13 years. Many teachers who achieved prominence along progressive educational lines received their early training at Edgewood.

The years passed rapidly, for she was forever busy. There were years of incredible hardships, and not without personal tragedy. Her small son, Franklin, was accidentally killed, and in 1919 her husband died. Mr. JOHNSON's help, encouragement and assistance with the school had been her mainstay, but this courageous woman still carried on. For 32 years she served her school, her children, without pay, except for a simple living in the school home. She contributed unselfishly of her own income, and gave the school all money raised on her lecture tours. Most of all, she gave of herself, and the whole hearted response of her students she considered to be her measure of success, her reward. Her good friend, Mrs. COMINGS, said of her: "Mrs. JOHNSON was an inspired speaker and teacher with older people, but with the children she was simply marvelous. They gave her eager and rapt attention, and I have never known her to ask anything of a pupil that she did not get immediate response."

Marietta JOHNSON died on December 23, 1938. A month earlier, the Alumni Association of the School of Organic Education gave a dinner honoring her at the Colonial Inn, in Fairhope. She was unable to attend, for her overworked heart was giving out. Words of love and appreciation were heaped upon her; tributes and testimonials from those prominent in civic, educational and professional fields were read; letters and telegrams from near and far poured out a flood of admiration and respect.

From the many tributes, which were preserved in a scrapbook by her friends and presented to Marietta JOHNSON before her death, we do well to remember this: "We in Alabama are proud of the fact that Mrs. JOHNSON's life and work have been spent in our state environs; that Mrs. JOHNSON has found right here in Alabama fertile ground in which to plant the seed of her knowledge and inspiration, so that, under her guidance a newer, more natural and more perfect standard of education has grown and flourished. In any given century, God gives to this earth only a few of His chosen leaders. We are fortunate that He has placed, in the person of Marietta JOHNSON, such a one in our midst. We do ourselves honor by honoring her."

CRANE CEMETERY

Rubbings made and submitted by W. Frank LARAWAY. These tombstone rubbings were taken from the Crane Cemetery located northeast of Daphne across from the present-day shopping center and cinema off Whispering Pines Road. The graveyard consists of about four or five gravestones still remaining. Sinkholes indicate the possibility of other graves being there which have either had no markers or have had markers that have been stolen. The markers are somewhat unusual in that they are partially sculptured. The area still more northeast of the cemetery is very unusual for this area of the county. Yancey Branch has created a deep gorge with sheer cliffs falling off about 50 feet to the water. It is a very attractive and natural site. However, the new development across this creek will make short work of nature's primitiveness and lack of progress. --W. Frank LARAWAY.

Erald? SMALLWOOD
born May 16, 1885
died March 11, 1906
(COHC Log Tombstone).

John A. CRANE
April 7, 1856
Dec. 5, 1928

Mary CRANE
March 15, 1832
Feb. 25, 1904

Blessed are the pure in heart
For they shall see God

One rubbing - unreadable--begins with J.N.

BALDWIN COUNTY EMBLEM

Submitted by Mrs. Kay NUZUM, from the "Eastern Shore Courier" Monday, August 5, 1974. --See Vol. III, No. 4, July 1976 for a sketch.

At County Courthouse--Fairhope man's design used on postage meter. As of last Thursday, August 1 (1974), all letters mailed from the Baldwin County Courthouse carry the emblem of the county which was designed by Rudy ROSENQUIST of Fairhope. The county commissioners voted last Tuesday to use the emblem, originally designed for the Baldwin County Sesquicentennial in 1959, on the new postage meter at the courthouse.

ROSENQUIST said that all forms of art have been a lifetime fringe interest though he decided not to enter the field professionally. He has done other

drawings, as well as sculpture, ceramics, architectural design, and political cartoons.

The design carries the motto, "Ne Plus Ultra", meaning "the very best", symbolic of the feeling Baldwin County residents have for their county. Also at the top of the shield shaped design are buck horns representing the abundance of game found within the area. Six flags, those of Spain, France, England, Alabama, Confederacy and United States are keys to the rich historical legend and story of Baldwin County.

A stylized fish is indicative of the great abundance of bay, river and deep sea fishing ranking supreme within the state, the jubilees found only on the shores of the county and water sports. A tree symbolizes the vast forest resources, timber and also the famous "Jackson Oak" from whose limbs Andrew JACKSON addressed his troops during the War of 1812.

The words recreation, industry, seafood and agriculture, indicate that few counties have such a rounded economy and such abundance of each. The Indian is a symbol of the historical background of the county. The soldier, shown wearing the uniform of the Confederacy indicates the state's allegiance during the Civil War.

The date 1809 is the date Baldwin County was formed by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature on December 21, making it older than the state of Alabama, which came into existence in 1819.

The words Baldwin County, which was named for Abraham BALDWIN, Connecticut born, who became a distinguished Georgian and represented that state in the convention that framed the Federal Constitution complete the design.

ROSTER OF CIVIL WAR HOME DEFENDERS

Baldwin County, Alabama, February 28, 1862

From NELSON ROOTS: I, A Genealogy of the Nelson and Allied Families of Baldwin County, Alabama Volume I, compiled by William Dorgan CHADICK, and published by Polyanthos, New Orleans, c1977. parts

Mr. CHADICK has graciously given permission for publication of his publication to be included in the Baldwin County Historical Quarterly. These will be used from time to time. (If you would like a copy of Mr. CHADICK's book, you may contact him in Mobile.)

NAME	Rank	NAME	Rank	NAME	Rank
RUPERT, J. C.	Capt	PIERCE, John	4th Cpl.	CUSICK, William	Pvt.
HUDSON, William	1st Lt	ANGELO, John	Pvt.	DADE, Robert T.	"
ELGIN, A.M.	2nd Lt	BRADD, Silas	"	DAVIS, Philip	"
DURANT, M.M.	3rd Lt.	BRITTON, Joseph	"	DURANT, W. H.	"
GRAHAM, T.V.W.	1st Sgt.	BRAINARD, James M.	"	DURWOOD, Alexander	"
ANDERSON, Thomas	2nd sgt.	BUFFINGTON, C.W.	"	EDMONDSON, C.	"
HICKS, J.W.	3rd Sgt.	BUFFINGTON, T.M.	"	ESLAVA, J.	"
LOWELL, Martin	4th Sgt.	CASEY, Martin	"	FOSTER, S.W.	"
GWIN, J.C.	5th Sgt.	CHANDLER, Joseph	"		
HUNNEWALL, J.	Cpl	CHAPMAN, John A.	"		
SAVAGE, O.W.	2nd Cpl.	COTTRELL, J.A.	"		
JORDAN, H.A.	3rd Cpl.	CRENSHAW, E.	"		

NAME	Rank	NAME	Rank	NAME	Rank
GRAHAM, Theodore	Pvt.	OWEN, John	Pvt.	WALLACE,	
GRIST, Benjamin	"	OWEN, William H.	"	Benjamin C.	Pvt.
HALL, DeKalb	"	PATTON, Samuel	"	WEEKS, William	"
HALL, Lafayette	"	POST, H. D.	"	WILSON, John	"
HALL, Nathaniel	"			WOODBERRY, David	"
HARRIS, T. M.	"	RIGGS, James	"	YANCEY, William	"
HAYDEN, C. W.	"	RILEY, Thomas W.	"	ZANDIS, Joseph	"
HICKS, James D.	"	RIGGS, Richard	"	ZANDIS, William	"
HOMER, A. B.	"	SCHNEIDER, Joseph	"		
		SHEDICK, Joseph	"		
JOHNSON, Peter	"	SHEDICK, William	"		
		SHELBY, J. M.	"	<u>MUSICIANS</u>	
KEEME, D. R.	"	SHORT, Thomas	"		
		SMITH, C. D.	"	ROWELL, Joseph P.	
LaCOSTE, Francis	"	SMITH, J. R.	"		
LAWRENCE, Robert	"	SOLOMON, B. N.	"	WELCH, D.	
LOFTUS, Thomas	"	STARKE, D. W.	"		
		STELZEMULLER,		WHITBY, Ben	
McCARTNEY, M. M.	"	Edward	"		
MANIZ, Julius	"				
MARSHALL, T. W.	"	THREADGILL,			
		William	"		
NABORS, E. T.	"	TWONEY, Thomas	"		
NUNNEZ, H. A.	"				

BYRON OR MULLER MEMORIAL CEMETERY

Hwy 180 West Fort Morgan Road. Cared for by the Lagoon Baptist Church.

Note: This cemetery was included in NELSON ROOTS:I, The Genealogy of the Nelson and Allied Families of Baldwin County, Alabama, Vol. I, Compiled by William Dorgan CHADICK, published by Polyanthos, New Orleans, cl977 by Mr. CHADICK. Permission was graciously granted by Mr. CHADICK for inclusion in our Quarterly.

Subsequently, Mrs. Eva Marie (WALKER) SPRINGSTEEN of Foley submitted for inclusion in our Quarterly several items (to be used later), among which was this cemetery which she copied in 1977.

Comparison of the two indicates that some markers are in one or the other but not both. This is due probably to the fact that one had knowledge of burials that the other didn't, and also the time of recording. Within a short time, new burials will be made, or unfortunate vandalism will destroy markers. Credit therefore is given both sources, using Mrs. SPRINGSTEEN's list and noting with (C) additions and/or differences from Mr. CHADICK's listing.

Old Section First Row Going From South to North

Robert O. BURGESS	Wooden marker	Baby grave with shells
Alabama, 2d Lt 45		
Artillery CAC, WW I	Grave-pieces of	Luke M. COLEY, Sr.
Aug. 8, 1893	broken rock	Nov. 22, 1919
Jan. 27, 1970		July 13, 1964
Slab no name	Grave, 1 brick as	Eugene E. CALLAWAY
	a marker	1902 - 1952

Frederic KENDALL
Louisiana

Pvt Tr Pd 13 Cav.
WW I

Sept. 15, 1896
March 3, 1963

2nd Row S to N

Woodrow Wilson
SMITH
March 10, 1914
Sept. 9, 1971

David Brayton
RODGERS
Dec. 16, 1903
July 5, 1974

Knox Lanier MALLETT
May 20, 1908
Jan. 18, 1970

Grave, white stone
marker, no name

Grave, marked with
shells.

Grave, marked with brick

Infant LEAVINS

Infant LEAVINS

Infant son of Gerald
and Carol SWEET
July 15, 1961

Frank W. LEAVINS
Feb. 23, 1884
Sept. 21, 1911

Lillian LEAVINS
Nov. 5, 1885
Dec. 3, 1925

Laura WALLACE
Aug. 4, 1874
Aug. 27, 1906

Sarah SHALLER
Jan. 9, 1827
Feb. 8, 1909

Grave wooden marker
by big oak tree

Marcia Gray ORRELL
March 26, 1856

May 26, 1916

Josephus S. WALLACE
Nov. 2, 1882
Dec. 3, 1929

David L. WALLACE
April 14, 1860
May 21, 1927

Benjamin WALLACE
Aug. 8, 1852
Aug. 17, 1867

John V. WALLACE
Jan. 20, 1851
Jan. 23, 1921

Allen L. WALLACE
Sept. 30, 1825
April 9, 1861

Anna G. WALLACE
Feb. 1, 1825
April 11, 1878

Elisha Monroe CALLAWAY
June 7, 1877
Oct. 3, 1880

Mary Ellis CHILDRESS
Mar. 25, 1915
June 25, 1921

James CALLAWAY
1906 - 1916/17
(unmarked grave)

Alfred D. Wallace
Sept. 18, 1896
Sept. 25, 1896

George WALLACE
Aug. 29, 1846
Mar. 30, 1923

Amelia CALLAWAY
Died April 1905
(unmarked grave)

Stella C. FULFORD
July 24, 1890
April 27, 1970

Mary WALLACE
Beloved wife of
G.W. WALLACE

James and (Amelia) are
children of William S.
and Rosena CALLAWAY

Joseph FULFORD
Feb. 11, 1884
April 28, 1956

Oct. 12, 1854
Oct. 30, 1904

born Mrs. SPRINGSTEEN
by Emma (CALLAWAY) WALLACE

William F. FULFORD
Nov. 4, 1844
Oct. 2, 1926

Henrietta W. MCKINLEY
Dec. 14, 1841
March 4, 1912

Elizabeth Gray CHILDRESS
April 5, 1877
Oct. 24, 1944

Charlotte V. FULFORD
May 28, 1851
Jan. 19, 1931

Edna M. TELL (PELL-C)
1883 - 1960

William S. CALLAWAY
May 21, 1875
Dec. 8, 1951

William F. ORRELL
March 23, 1863
age 55 years
Grave I brick as
a marker

William W. FULFORD
July 17, 1872
March 17, 1951

Rosena CALLAWAY
Feb. 21, 1879
Feb. 16, 1963

Philip V. FULFORD
Nov. 27, 1878
Aug. 5, 1965

Shell grave

Wylie (Wiley) A.
CALLAWAY, son of
JC & NE CALLAWAY
April 15, 1879
Nov. 24, 1881

Capt. James C. CALLAWAY
Feb. 28, 1854
Oct. 12, 1917
wife

Nancy E. CALLAWAY
1857 - 1942

James Amel CALLAWAY
Feb. 26, 1890
Aug. 20, 1974

Annie E. CHILDRESS
Mar. 19, 1876
Mar. 23, 1900

(Annie E. CALLAWAY
3/15/1875
3/23/1900 (C))

4 shell graves

John PEARSON
Born in Denmark
Feb. 1810
Feb. 1879

Andrew H. MILLER
Rume Denmark
1825 - Dec. 17, 1860

Mary Annie MILLER
Sept. 21, 1857
April 9, 1886

Andrew W. MILLER
Nov. 24, 1853
June 24, 1890

Johnson S. KRUSE
(CRUSE - (C))
1806 - 1899
age 93 years

Anna M. KRUSE (CRUSE-(C))
1829 - 1906
age 77 years

Hans BOENSCH
Sept. 29, 1891
June 11, 1968

Daniel O. CALLAWAY
1885 - 1967
wife

Mollie E. CALLAWAY
1890 - 1969

Capt. Marvin Earl PEED
Dec. 30, 1902
July 30, 1971
Master of 10

J. E. CONNELL
July 30, 1914
Sept. 20, 1968

Woodman of the World
Memorial
Charles B. DANNELLEY
April 8, 1857
Aug. 23, 1917

Dark slab- no name

3 shell graves

Eliza A. CALLAWAY
Feb. 9, 1851
July , 1930

Ruffus B. CALLAWAY
Aug. 9, 1858
June 9, 1918

3 very old slabs -
no names

3 baby graves - old
slab around shell graves
no names

Marker - no name

Henry SHELBY
March 30, 1899
April 21, 1919

Susan Elizabeth SHELBY
July 11, 1864
March 18, 1928

Mack R. SHELBY
ALABAMA
Pvt Btry C 316 Fld Arty
World War I
Jan. 29, 1896
Oct. 16, 1958

Meldona Lay SHELBY
1896 - 1974

Pipe grave marker

Marjorie Grace KING
Feb. 3, 1911
July 24, 1975

Julia A. KING
April 14, 1894
Nov. 2, 1969

Thomas P. B. NELSON
Oct. 25, 1853
Oct. 5, 1902

Bertha NELSON
Sept. 8, 1854
Sept. 28, 1907

Wooden grave marker

Elisha NELSON
July 26, 1804
Oct. 9, 1880

Eliza J. NELSON
Sept. 27, 1813
March 12, 1897

2 graves - wooden markers

Horatio W. CHILDRESS
Aug. 29, 1859
June 13, 1865

Alice V. NELSON
Feb. 13, 1883
Nov. 21, 1895

Horatio NELSON
April 5, 1868
Jan. 27, 1870

John Gilbert SHELBY Sept. 14, 1864 March 23, 1940	3 graves, wooden markers 1 brick grave marker 1 pipe grave marker	George F. (L-(C)) ROBERSON June 8, 1830 July 22, 1907
Clara NELSON, wife of Drury NELSON 1872 - 1911	Emma NELSON 1891 - 1924	Rebecca E. ROBERSON Feb. 5, 1833 May 19, 1905
James S. NELSON June 26, 1871 Jan. 15, 1872	Hilary A. NELSON 1879 - 1949	Harvey H. CALLAWAY March 25, 1908 Aug. 4, 1933
Grave, marked with a pipe.	1 brick grave - baby 3 wooden marked graves 1 pipe	Wm. Herbert CALLAWAY May 16, 1883 Sept. 16, 1953
Josephine A. NELSON 1849 - 1917	2 graves stone markers no names	Cresie Grey SNOW Mar. 3, 1904 Aug. 25, 1974
Asa W. NELSON 1839 - 1925	James George CALLAWAY 1912 - 1920	Wilhelmina HARMS May 6, 1916
Dora L. CHILDRESS Dec. 11, 1902 age 48 years 9 days	Meggs CALLAWAY 1915 - 1917	Leslie, infant son of E. & P. BILL Feb. 5, 1904 Feb. 12, 1904
B. W. CHILDRESS Sept. 11, 1833 March 31, 1917 83 yrs 6 mo 20 days	Jess Willard CALLAWAY 1917 - 1922	Frank H. PARKER 1871 - 1960 wife, Annie C. 1877 - 1935
Alice CHILDRESS wife of BW CHILDRESS Died Jan 10, 1933 age 66 yrs 9 mo 5 days	Baby grave wooden marker	Allsey B. CHILDRESS March 6, 1865 Nov. 6, 1905
Harriet C. (E-(C)) ROBERSON Jan. 21, 1862 Aug. 22, 1904	Bartholomew CHILDRESS 1803 - 1881	White slab no name
Drue S. ROBERSON 1868 - 1940 mother	Nancy Ward CHILDRESS 1807 - 1878	Shirley E. MURPHY Oct. 14, 1934 March 16, 1956
Druesilla ROBERSON 1867 - 1928	Ora Dawson NELSON Sept. 23, 1887 Oct. 21, 1965	John CHILDRESS May 21, 1829 April 15, 1901
Nancy CHILDRESS 1866 - 1942	Hubert E. STEINER Oct. 22, 1876 May 8, 1957 (b. 1877 - Wow marker, per (C))	Eliza ROSE, wife of John CHILDRESS Dec. 8, 1830 Oct. 19, 1920
Mary Eva FROST wife of E.W. NELSON Aug. 15, 1890 Oct. 25, 1924	William Marshall LOVELADY Dec. 12, 1821 Nov. 5, 1901 age 79 years	John GALLAWAY May 1, 1894 (1884-(C)) Jan. 22, 1945
Edward Auston NELSON Oct. 18, 1912 Aug. 14, 1976	Cornelia Elizabeth FLEMING wife of Wm LOVELADY June 12, 1902 age 72	2 white slabs, no names

Shell grave	Nancy (EWING) 1949	Ralph B. RODGERS April 11, 1932
William C. BISHOP ALABAMA, WW II Cpl 251 Field Art BN April 25, 1920 June 3, 1954	In Memory of Cisroe EWING, lost at sea Feb. 11, 1964 (C)- 1960.	Dina Helen RODGERS Aug. 31, 1930 Jan. 19, 1973
Mollie Gallaway BISHOP July 30, 1899 Jan. 1, 1964	3 slabs no names Theodore MEEKER Died 1956	Ronald Freeman SCHRANTZ Feb. 1, 1955 July 28, 1974
2 slabs, no names Capt. H. O. HARMS 1905 - 1969	Mary Christine MEEKER Sept. 30, 1901 June 4, 1975	George S. SALLEY 1909 - 1976
Willie Florence HARMS June 30, 1881 Sept. 10, 1947	William Ira (R) PARKS Dec. 17, 1928 Oct. 7, 1957	Francis H. STONE Georgia, PFC U. S. Army World War I 1897 - 1973
Corry W. RUDD World War I April 7, 1895 Sept. 21, 1972	William LeRoy PARKS April 6, 1905 Jan. 25, 1953	The following on (C) listing: John D. MINTON March 4, 1910 April 9, 1966
Hendrick HARMS May 2, 1877 Sept. 18, 1953	Jerry (William) L. PARKS, Jr. Oct. 15, 1964 Mar. 6, 1966	Anna Mae MINTON Sept. 21, 1910 March 30, 1958
Broken headstone William CHILDRESS Nov. 22 Wooden marker on grave (C)- Jan. 1, 1827 Nov. 2, 1899	Brick marked grave Thomas A. CALLAWAY July 25, 1882 April 10, 1968 wife Mary Louise CALLAWAY May 25, 1883 Nov. 21, 1951	Alice C. BANARD Aug. 8, 1867 Oct. 30, 1901
Jasper N. CHILDRESS March 17, 1836 May 26, 1912	James A. HATFIELD Ala. AD1, U.S. Navy World War II May 2, 1925 Jan. 6, 1972 2 BRICK marked graves 3 slabs - no names	Lille C. WILLIAMS March 4, 1962 Age 57
Caroline CHILDRESS Sept. 3, 1894 Age 63 years	James A. FULFORD (Buck) June 16, 1891 March 21, 1974	Millie ROBERSON; wife of Washington ROBERSON April 2, 1882 Nov. 13, 1951
Moses R. CHILDRESS Feb. 18, 1843 Dec. 15, 1888	Ruby Y. FULFORD March 15, 1892 Jan. 17, 1977	Katie Lula MUND March 26, 1925 Nov. 9, 1925
Wooden grave marker Charles EWING 1935	James A. MELCHER Sept. 12, 1952 May 8, 1972	Inf. of Mr. & Mrs. O.D. NELSON - March 25, 1925
Martha EWING 1916		Curtis Melford MUND Aug. 27, 1926 Dec. 30, 1927
		Andrew MUND April 21, 1892 May 5, 1930

FULFORD, Frederick Lee
Nov. 2, 1896 -- June 8, 1933

FULFORD, Robert Lee
Sept. 21, 1869 -- March 10, 1960

MOTHER OF MEMORIAL DAY
Contributed by Eloise WILSON

Time Magazine in the June 5, 1972 issue wrote in its Memorial Day story, "The custom of observing the day as a tribute to men fallen in battle was initiated by the women of Mobile, Alabama in 1865 and picked up by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C. a year later." The old letter reproduced below will put flesh on the bare bones of that statement and may prove of interest to some of our readers.-

Richards Landing, July 7, 1935.

Dear Helen

Your letter of June 26th was forwarded to me. You see I come here every summer and return to St. Louis in Sept. My St. Louis address is 5414 Delmar Ave. I mention this fact so as you will know the cause of my delay in replying to your letter.

I believe that the United Daughters of the Confederacy are becoming stricter in their requirements for an application for membership. I became a member of the "Daughters" April 5, 1905. Your Aunt Eula's grandmother destroyed war time records of Uncle Harry because she did not think they would be of any importance. The records on which I became a member (many years after Aunt Lenie destroyed Uncle Harry's records) were for the aid and service which my grandmother Mrs. Ann T. HUNTER gave the Confederate Soldiers. She nursed ALL the soldiers in the Confederate Hospitals, often ministering to a Union soldier who was brought in the Hospital. She organized the first Confederate Memorial Assn. in Mobile, the first year after the end of the War Between the States, was elected the president of this Confederate Mem. Assn. and remained Pres. of the Assn. until her death in Nov. 28, 1884. This Assn. gave pic-nics and my grandmother received donations from all the Merchants of Mobile and the Mobile people. With this money she was most prominent in building the Confederate monument and placing marble headstones to the many Confederate Soldiers, many whose names were not known. Prior to this it was mainly through her efforts, influence and deeds she gathered the remains and had them buried in the Magnolia Cemetery. Col. John HIGBY (HIGLY?) posed for the Confederate Soldier who was on top of this Confederate monument. Memorial Day in Alabama was observed on April 26, the day Gen'l Joseph E. JOHNSTON surrendered at the end of the War. I give you this information because you can give her record as the material help she gave the Confederate Soldiers. As you know she is buried in the Confederate Rest and has a cross (which she erected) in memory of Uncle Harry. I think this Cross has only the date of Uncle Harry's birth and death. Now for the little information I can give you of his record. Uncle Harry enlisted in the Texas Rangers (8th Texas Infantry) in New Orleans the first year of the War. He saw active service from the time of his Enlistment until he was so severely wounded he was taken to a Hospital in Uniontown, Alabama and died from his wounds. He was captain of his company when wounded. I do not know in what Battle he was wounded. You will have to write to the War Department

in Washington, D. C. for further information as to his service in the Army. Write to the War Department Records. You will not have any trouble in securing membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Give lots of love to your father and mother and Eula and her household.

With love, Aff'ate, Helen E. WARNER.

Identifications of the names mentioned in the letter are: (1) "Aunt Lenie" was Cornelia (HOLLINGER) HUNTER, daughter of Robena Innerarity and Adam Hollinger, Jr. (some sources call him "II" or even "III") and widow of Harry HUNTER. (2) "Mrs. Ann T. HUNTER" nee Ann TOULMIN, was daughter of Ann TREMLETT and Judge Harry T. TOULMIN and wife of William Morrison HUNTER. (3) "Uncle Harry" was Harry HUNTER, son of Ann and Morrison HUNTER and husband of Aunt Lenie. (4) "Eula" was Eulalie T. FELL, daughter of Helen HUNTER and W. W. TURNER, granddaughter of Cornelia and Harry HUNTER. (5) "Helen E. WARNER" the writer of the letter, I think was granddaughter of Ann and Morrison HUNTER and daughter of Mattie (Martha?) (HUNTER) EWING.

A visitor to Confederate Rest in Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery will find near the Monument of the Confederate Soldier the grave of Ann HUNTER, the only woman buried in this section. On her tombstone is inscribed:

Ann TOULMIN, wife of Morrison HUNTER
Born in Frankfort, Kentucky
Sept. 17, 1804
Died Nov. 28, 1884
Daughter of Judge Harry TOULMIN.

Adjacent to her monument is a smaller one in memory of their son:

Capt. Harry HUNTER
son of M. and A. T. HUNTER
Born June 19, 1828
Died Oct. 11, 1864
A Texas Ranger

During the past year a small white cross similar to the hundreds of other crosses on Confederate Rest, inscribed "Capt. Harry HUNTER" has been placed next to this larger cross so it is probable that some member of the family brought his body home from Uniontown.

Decoration Day, April 26, when school children marched to Confederate Rest to decorate each cross studded grave with flowers and small Stars and Bars gave way to Memorial Day, May 30, when, in cities over the nation, soldiers marched, bands blared, and citizens paid homage to the dead of Bull Run, Belleau Woods, Bastogne. Now Memorial Day is whatever Monday falls closest to the original date and has become, in the words of the Time story, "a three-day nationwide hootenanny that seems to have lost much of its original purpose."

Ann HUNTER and your dedicated cohorts, do not weep! Some of us still remember.

--- Mrs. Fred WILSON

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ASKS...WHAT HAPPENED TO DAPHNE NORMAL SCHOOL?

By Mrs. Kay NUZUM and contributed by Mrs. NUZUM for the Quarterly

(Note: See Vol. IV, No. 3, pp 57-59)

A query from the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. via Nadine RAWLINSON of the Alabama Public Library Service, was received by Mrs. A. G. ALLEGRI, Jr. of Daphne, requesting information regarding old Daphne Normal School. When the query was referred to us we found the research most interesting and thought that our readers, too, would like to know the story of the old school.

For a complete story of Daphne Normal, we should first review the history of Baldwin's county seats.

The first county government center was at McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River when Baldwin was carved out of Washington County in 1809. The county seat was transferred to Blakeley in 1810 where the second courthouse was built for only \$2,000.

After Blakeley's decline, an act of the state legislature in 1888 provided for the county seat's removal to Daphne. While the courthouse was being built in Daphne, the first court session was held under the majestic oaks on the grounds of old Howard's Hotel (today's Bayside Academy).

Following the surreptitious dead-of-night move of the Baldwin County Courthouse from Daphne to Bay Minette on October 1, 1901, the people of Daphne began to visualize the courthouse building as a possible site for a "school of higher learning." According to Florence and Richard SCOTT in their book, "Daphne", it was through the astute interest of the teachers of Baldwin County, under the leadership of Superintendent J. S. LAMBERT, and the citizens of Daphne that "the Daphne Normal School was founded on July 4, 1907."

"The state legislature had, at a previous session, made an appropriation of \$2,500 towards its support and provided the sum of \$10,000 be raised by the people in good subscriptions." The work of raising this contribution fell upon Dr. J. S. B. LOVETT and through his untiring efforts was accomplished "to the satisfaction of Governor Braxton B. COMER, who, upon the date above written, declared the Daphne Normal School one of the state's institutions of learning.

Among the seven trustees of the school appointed by the Governor were J. R. MIXON and Dr. W. J. MASON, both of Daphne. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on the 5th of July 1907 and Dr. LOVETT was unanimously elected president of the school for the ensuing year.

On October 1, 1907, the first announcement was made for the opening Daphne Normal. The catalogue - a copy of which is still owned by Florence SCOTT - gave a full description of the "village and its advantages such as natural scenery, bay breezes, pure drinking water, sea bathing, perfect drainage and charming climate." First courses offered at the school were: Mathematics, English, Latin, Expression and Art.

Expenses for the accommodations of boarding students for nine months were as follows: Room and board \$90; incidentals \$9; laundry \$9; and textbooks, about \$7.50.

Dr. LOVETT remained as head of the school for only the first nine months' term, and was succeeded by the following presidents: Professor B. B. BAKER,

1908-1915; Professor H. H. HOLMES, 1915-1924; and Professor D. R. MURPHEY, 1924-1940.

After existing for 33 years, during which time new courses were added including a two-year teacher training program above high school, Daphne Normal School was officially discontinued by the state on September 19, 1940. From a number of sources, and verified by R. L. SMITH, Supervisor of Buildings and Transportation of the Baldwin County Board of Education, all student records, records of the school, and presumably all books were transferred to Livingston State Teachers' College and incorporated into the files of that school in 1940. A ledger of early committee meetings was donated by Florence SCOTT to the Baldwin Room at Faulkner College.

Then followed a number of attempts to find a definite use for the "historic and handsome old buildings" of Daphne Normal. First of these was that a summer stock company established headquarters there during World War II. An endeavor to make it a vacation center for the teachers of Alabama was the next project, followed by an effort to make it a community center. In 1953 and 1954 the Baldwin County Theatre Arts Association used the old Normal site to present dramatic performances from Mobile, Birmingham and elsewhere. But as the SCOTTS say in their book, "Daphne", "The beloved building was living on borrowed time." It was razed in 1958.

If it is any consolation, the old bricks, wood, fine doors, spiral staircases of iron and other accouterments were used in homes built on the Eastern Shore and in Mobile.

Even though Daphne State Normal School is no more, many Baldwin Countians, Alabamians and even out-of-staters treasure fond memories of the school. If this writer may interject her own personal memories of attending Daphne Normal of "some years ago," she still remembers with nostalgia; being given the honor of ringing the old school bell -- no electronic devices then to call students to class; swimming in the bay during free periods between classes -- then attending the next class dripping from a wet swim suit underneath a dress, much to the consternation of the instructor; participating in May Day activities; meeting the bay boats with rides on the pier aboard the late Gus BERTAGNOLI's freight and mail truck; being taught the basic rudiments of physical education by Dr. Austin MEADOWS, recently retired Superintendent of Education in Alabama; and being inspired by the great teacher, Marietta JOHNSON, into the teaching profession.

Although the Nicholson Center, built since on the site of the Old Normal School, is a fine community center, it can never take the place of Daphne Normal, which should have been preserved. We learn from past mistakes. Remaining historical buildings and sites in Baldwin County must be preserved. How else will we know "where we're going if we don't know where we've been?"

(A photo of the Daphne Normal School in 1912 appeared in the NYMPH, Book of the Senior Class of 1912 and was graciously loaned by Mrs. Evan HIGBEE at the time the above article by Mrs. NUZUM appeared in the "Courier--Onlooker--Times (Combined) Monday, April 8, 1974.)

The Sonar system of discovering objects under water was developed by Paul LANGEVIN around the end of World War I.

RED EAGLE'S GRAVE SITE IS DEEDED TO BALDWIN COUNTY

By Kay NUZUM and presented by Mrs. NUZUM for the Quarterly. Article published in "The Baldwin Times" Thursday, November 23, 1972.

Call him what you will--Red Eagle; Indian Chief, William Weatherford; Lomachatte, as the Creek Indians did; or just plain Billy--the famous Indian Chief's resting place now belongs to Baldwin County. Last Friday at 10:00 in the morning, Mrs. Christine N. DREISBACH generously and graciously presented a deed to an acre of land surrounding Red Eagle's grave to Baldwin County, along with an easement through her property to the Dixie Landing Road in North Baldwin County. On behalf of the Baldwin County Commission, Commissioner John McMILLAN, Jr. accepted the deed to the property prepared by Mrs. DREISBACH's attorney, John CHASON. Mrs. DREISBACH's brother, D. C. NORRIS, and her great grandson, David Clifford CHAVIES, were also present at the ceremony.

It is also interesting to note here that Mrs. DREISBACH's husband's uncle, J.D. DREISBACH, was the first Superintendent of Baldwin County Schools. He served from 1876 to 1893.

The grave site had been cleared by workers of the Emergency Employment Act under the direction of George BROWN, Baldwin County Coordinator of Development.

Needless to say, the Baldwin County Historical Commission and the Baldwin County Historical Society, as well as all Baldwin Countians who have been assigned to survey historical sites, buildings and objects, and all who are interested in the history of our county are delighted with the acquisition of Red Eagle's grave site. The present marker was placed on the grave of the famous Indian leader next to his mother's (Sehoy's) grave in 1928 by the Baldwin County Historical Society.

What kind of man was Red Eagle?

Through the years historians have tried to glean the story--even though clouded for lack of information--of Red Eagle. Although the marker on his grave shows that he was born in 1765, some historians have given 1777, 1779, and "around 1780" as his birth date. Since he died at the age of 60 in 1824, the marker birth year seems to be the most authentic.

One thing is certain--all historians agree that he had a terrific impact on the Creek Nation. In Baldwin County and surrounding areas, many hundreds of descendants are living and are proud to be progeny of Red Eagle.

From his father, Charles WEATHERFORD--Scotch trader, horse dealer and government agent--William learned "pale-face" culture and polish, and a good knowledge of the English language. From his mother, beautiful Indian Princess of the Wind, Sehoy, William inherited wild, impulsive instincts of a savage.

Even though predominantly white, William WEATHERFORD cast his lot with the Indians. He was deeply sympathetic to the cause of his Creek brothers--joining them in their plight only to try to save them and their lands.

Perhaps in an old manuscript, Martha V. WEATHERFORD, who was married to Red Eagle's grandson best described the Indian Chief: "Billy WEATHERFORD was exceptionally handsome--over six feet tall, straight as an arrow, graceful in his movement, pleasant and courteous to everyone. His complexion was rather fair, his brow broad and high, with dark hazel eyes and hair of a dark brown color--soft and inclined to curl."

We've all heard of Fort Mims story many times and with many different versions; and how after the Creeks' final defeat at Holy Ground the great LAMACHATTE rode alone into General Andrew JACKSON's camp with these words: "General JACKSON, I am not afraid of you. I fear no man for I am a Creek. You may kill me if you wish. I have come to beg you to send for the women and children of the war party who are starving in the woods. I am now through fighting." Even though these two brave men had been bitter enemies, they understood each other. And after the war Red Eagle was a guest in the JACKSON home for more than a year.

In 1801 William WEATHERFORD married Mary MONIAC. Of this marriage there were three children. His second marriage was to Mary's cousin, Sofoth Caney MONIAC, to which union was born one son. Mary STIGGINS was his third wife. They were blessed with five children.

Even though Indian Chief WEATHERFORD led the Creek Indians in many battles and supposedly in the massacre at Fort Mims, he died a peaceful and respected man among the same settlers he was said to have fought. In 1829 Chief Speckled Snake of the Creek Nation perhaps best described the plight of the Indians:

"When the white man first came over the wide waters, he was a little man and begged the Indian for a little land to light his fire on. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indians' fire and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large--his feet covered the plains and the valleys.

"He 'loved' his red children, and he said: "Get a little further, lest I tread on thee..."

"Brothers I have listened to a great many talks from the white man... But he always began and ended in this: 'Get a little further; you are too near me.'"

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, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price \$3.00.

Back copies of the Quarterly are available -- each volume indexed. Order from Mrs. Davida HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579, Price: \$1.25 each -- special price to members of 50¢ each.

QUERIES

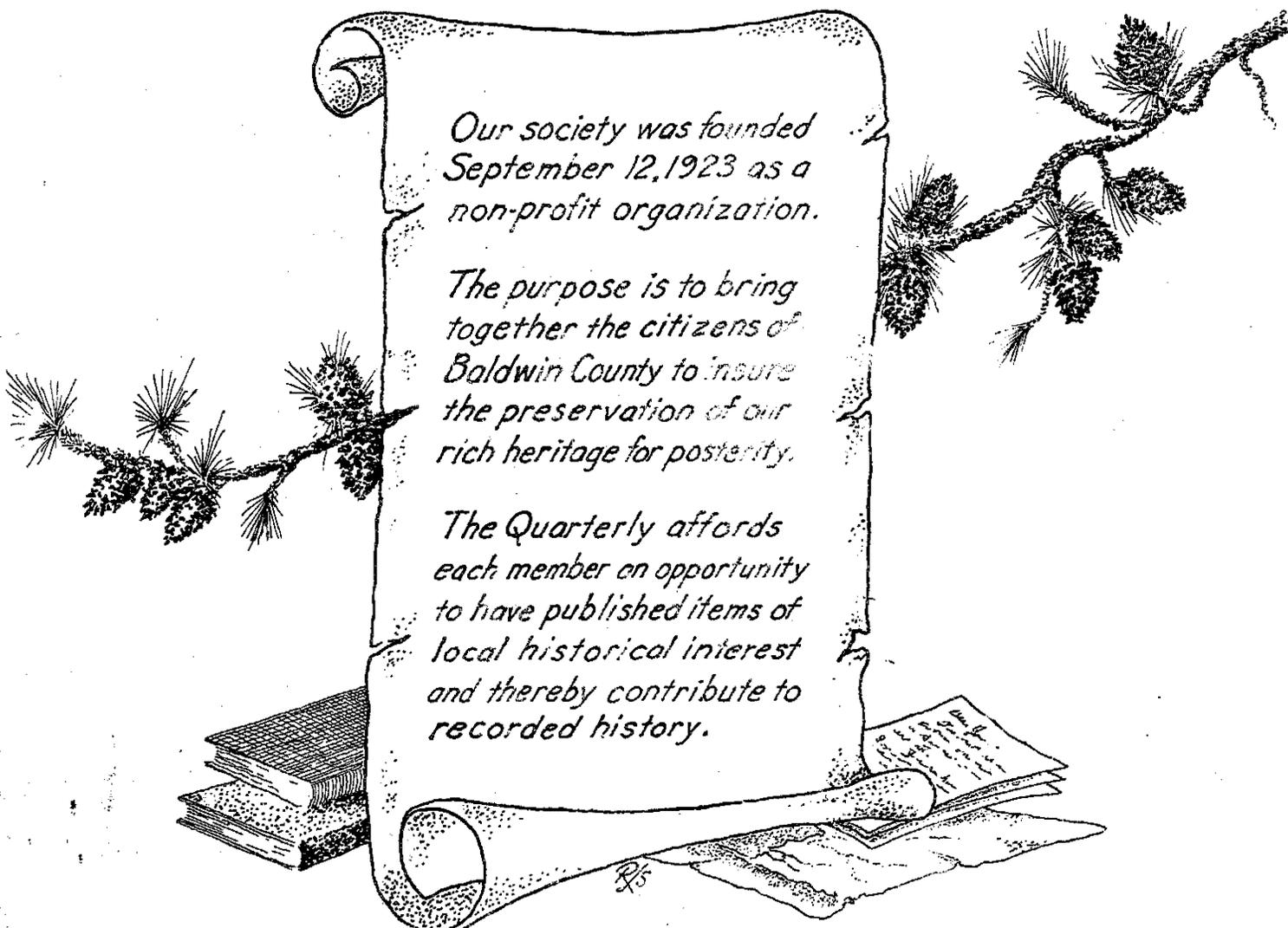
DARLING, Dennison-- Mr. Darling was appointed Collector of U. S. Customs at Fort Stoddert on May 3, 1810 by President James MADISON. Wanted: a biography and picture of Mr. DARLING for the U. S. Customs Service. If you have suggestions, contact Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Ala. (You may call at work: 690-2101)
If you can assist with Collectors of Customs, please contact me.

The Quarterly

VOLUME V

No. 4

JULY 1978



*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.*

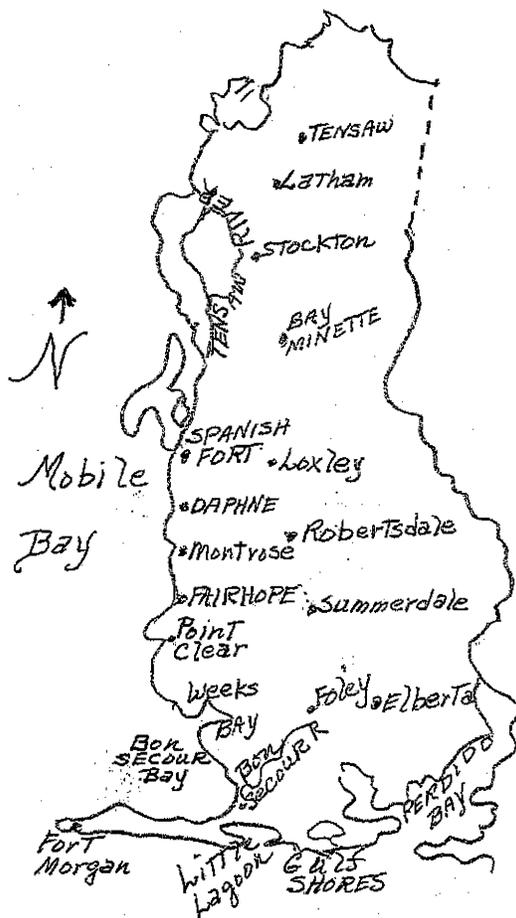
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**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.

QUARTERLY

VOLUME V

JULY 1978

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If you can assist in copying cemeteries,
wills, deeds, etc., please contact your
editor.

SPENCER SHARP

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs--Baldwin County" - by Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS.

Spencer SHARP, the well known horticulturist of Montrose, Baldwin County, Ala., was born in Wood County, Va., 23 October 1809, the son of Spencer and Ann (ARNOLD) SHARP. The father was also a native of Wood County, born 13 February 1762, and reared a farmer in the Blue Ridge Mountains; and in the latter part of the Revolutionary war was old enough to take an active part; he was present at the surrender of Lord CORNWALLIS. He was married in his thirty-first year, continued to farm in the Blue Ridge until within a few years of his death, when he moved to Ohio, where he died in 1851, noted for his upright life and honest methods in his business transactions. Mrs. Ann (ARNOLD) SHARP was born in eastern Virginia, 22 September 1772, was married when twenty-one, and became the mother of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity. She died in 1816. The parents were born subjects of King George III, and the father was old enough for compulsory attendance at state church and the unwilling reading of its catechism.

Spencer SHARP was reared a farmer, but on reaching his majority sought other employment. He first engaged as a teamster for the Ohio Canal Company, but at the end of four months became tired of the life and turned his attention to the trade of a carpenter and joiner. However, being of somewhat frail constitution, he found this work too laborious and was compelled to relinquish it. For several years he followed various lighter occupations until 1839, when he came south with a Capt. TATEM, and for a year worked as a carpenter on his boat. Miscellaneous occupations then employed Mr. SHARP's time until 1846, when he located on Mon Louis Island, in the southeast end of Mobile county, and engaged in orange culture, being the first to try the experiment in Alabama. As the fruit was propagated from the seed, it took eleven long years of patient waiting before Mr. SHARP realized a substantial reward. He resided on Mon Louis Island thirty years--the last twenty of which were passed in comparative ease.

In 1879, he set out a grove of 3,000 orange scions for Capt. Frank STONE, near Montrose, but repeated frosts neutralized the venture. Mr. SHARP resided in residence of Capt. STONE and had entire charge of the latter's interests.

Mr. SHARP never married, nor affiliated with any church or secret society. He was a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Martin VAN BUREN and the last for Grover CLEVELAND.

From God, through ancestors famed
or obscure, we received the gift of
life, a heritage we hold in trust
for a destiny the future will reveal.

--copied.

SHELL BANKS, ALABAMA

From NELSON ROOTS: I, A Genealogy of the Nelson and Allied Families of Baldwin County, Alabama, Volume I, compiled by William Dorgan CHADICK, and published by Polyanthos, New Orleans, c1977.

Mr. CHADICK has graciously given permission for publication of parts of his book to be included in the Baldwin County Historical Quarterly. If you would like a copy of NELSON ROOTS, please contact Mr. CHADICK at 11 Oakland Terrace, Mobile, Alabama 36604.

The name "Shell Banks" was derived from the huge oyster shell mounds left either by the Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles or the Cherokee Indians, or all of them. From the size of these oyster shell mounds, one could conclude that the oysters in this area- reputed to be the most delectable found anywhere- were enjoyed and consumed, not only by the Indians, but by the explorers as well, reported to have visited this peninsula during the years 1170, 1519, and 1559. About six miles down a sandy road from Bon Secour to Fort Morgan looms Shell Banks, the focal point of our interest as it relates to the lives of so many of our NELSON families, as well as allied lines of HANSON, FULFORD, UNDERWOOD, EWING, TODD, SMITH, MAYGARDENS, PLASH, WINCHESTER, CALLAWAY, CHILDRESS, STRONG, TERRY, COOK, GRAHAM, WILLIAMS, ROSHONS, HURLEY, THORNTON, GALLOWAYS, HOLLOWAYS and many other families. Its population is estimated to have been about two hundred God fearing souls whose main livelihood was derived from the sea. Little of the history of Shell Banks remains except the old Baptist Church, built over 100 years ago, which has been remodeled and kept in constant repair by the good people who stayed on after the 1906 hurricane and who returned to their homes.

The original Baptist Church at Shell Banks was organized in 1858 by A. B. COUCH, as a member of the Mobile Baptist Association. The Rev. Thomas NELSON, son of Joseph NELSON, Sr. and Abigail (STIRON) NELSON, was pastor of the Shell Banks Baptist Church in 1859. Records show that he held services also at the Daphne Methodist Church in 1854 and 1855.

Earlier in the century, missionaries had served the Shell Banks area. In 1823, Alexander TRAVIS was appointed to south Alabama as a missionary at 50 cents per day and in 1846 records show that the Rev. Joseph MITCHELL and the Rev. Thomas NELSON were missionaries to the area. In 1875 Hans Peter HANSON, a native of Denmark, who had been living near Bon Secour for several years, was ordained and served as pastor of the Shell Banks Church for over 25 years. He was married to Sarah Frances NELSON, who was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas NELSON and Mahala Ann (LYON) NELSON.

We who have an interest in this old church, owe a debt of gratitude to those good people who have worked so diligently to keep this Church open for regular worship services. The old pulpit is still in use and the motto "One Faith, One Church, One Baptism" painted on the wall over the pulpit is still there. The old church, though now modern in appearance, can be seen on the right on the highway to Fort Morgan and becomes more famous as the years go by as it was near this spot where the first Indian Village was visited by a white man; this was the Indian Village "Achuse" visited by Admiral MALDONADO in the year 1539.

A beautiful dream was realized for the Shell Banks Baptist Church Cemetery when the Shell Banks natives, some who are still living in the area and others who have moved away, who have loved ones buried at Shell Banks, contributed toward the complete renovation of the Cemetery, to make it the picturesque