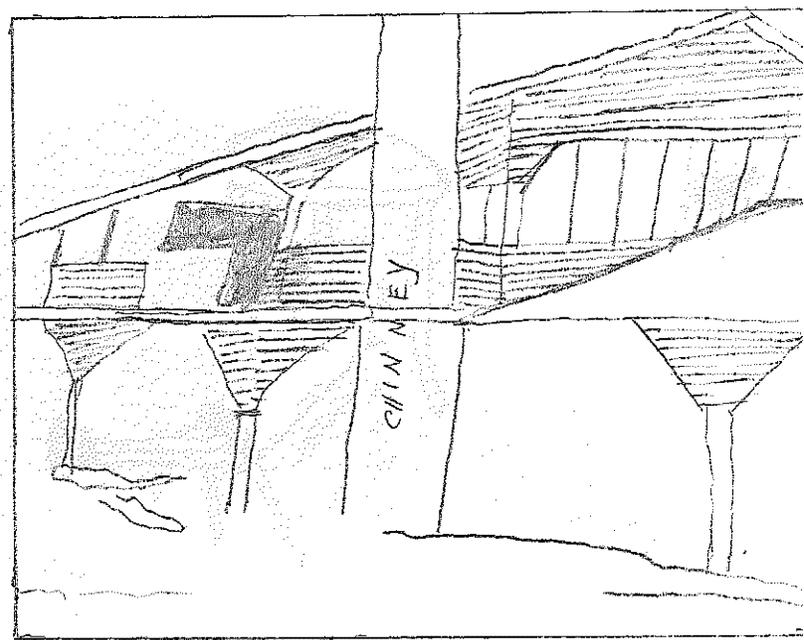
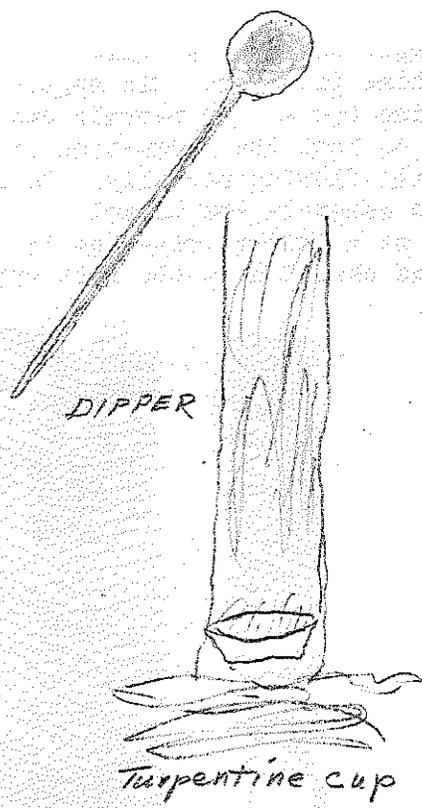
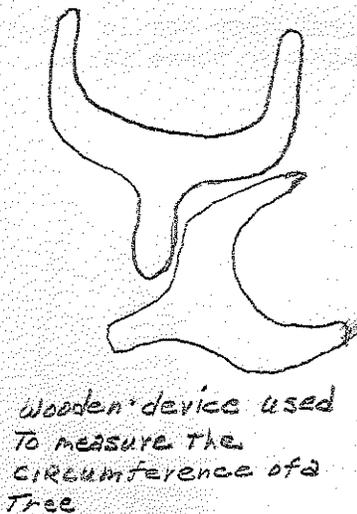


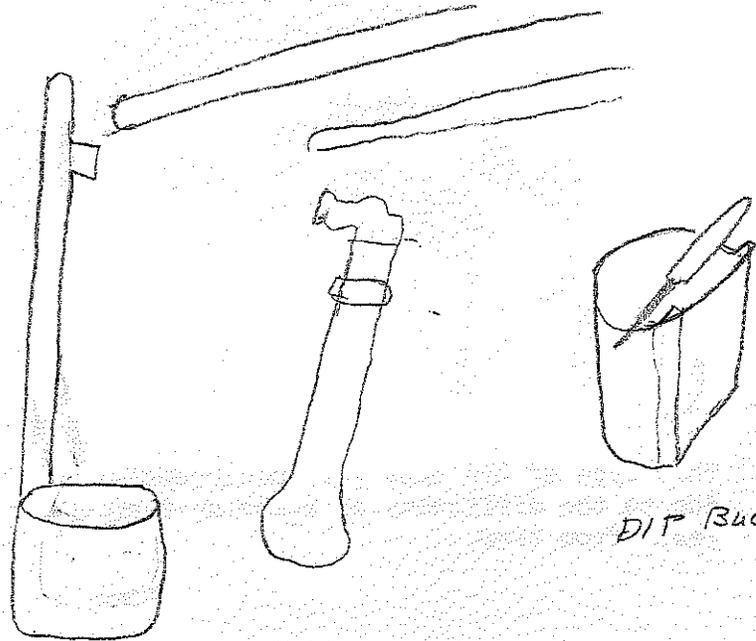
DIAGRAM OF A STILL



A Turpentine Still

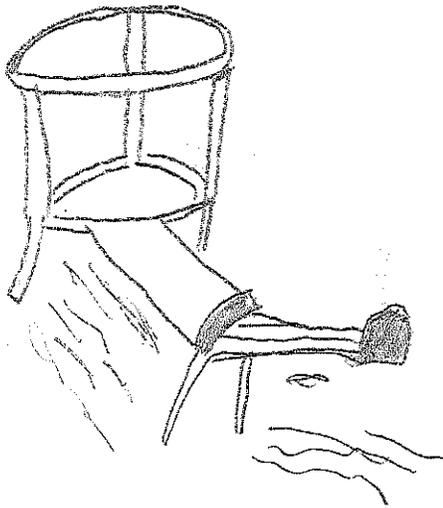


Wooden device used to measure the circumference of a tree



DIP Bucket

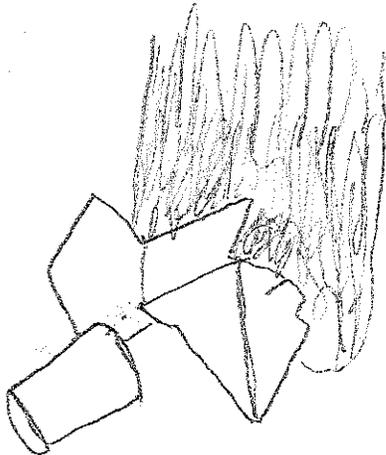
Some Hand Tools



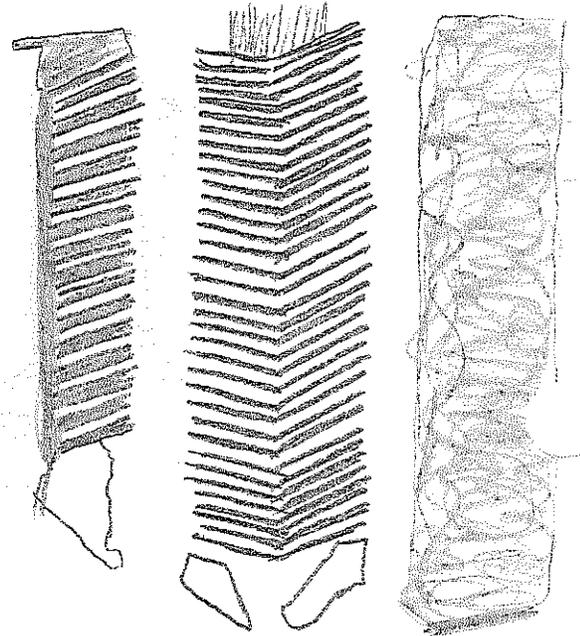
The cooper was a vital person in the turpentine industry. His expertise in making the wooden barrels was needed to keep the production of the still flowing normally. To be able to assemble the barrel staves at a uniform size, an iron stand as sketched to the left was needed.



Clay cups soon were found to be obsolete because they were easily broken.



This type of tin cups were unsuccessful due to the difficulty of removing the resin from them.



First chop box is illustrated by these faces.



Cup on pine tree filled ready for dipping.

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-

CAMP WITHERS

In response to inquiry as to the location of Camp Withers, Mrs. Carl (Sibyl) RYAN identifies this location as follows:

Mrs. RYAN's families (CALLAWAY, WALLACE and NELSON) have lived in this area since before the Civil War. Prior to the time the Fort Morgan Highway was built (1935-36) the old "sand road" to Fort Morgan ran right through Old Camp Withers, and the family had to pass that way going to and from Foley.

During the 1930's, Mr. R. L. KIRKLAND, Sr., of Foley, had a turpentine still on the location of Camp Withers. Of course, with the completion of the paved highway, the old road was abandoned, and the area has grown up in underbrush, but Mrs. RYAN is sure she can find it.

She suggests if someone is looking for the old camp (from Foley), to come South on highway 59, across the Canal Bridge to the first traffic light in Gulf Shores. Turn right on Fort Morgan highway (#180), and drive about one-quarter mile. After passing the FULLBRIGHT place, go over a hill, and on the left, will be Oak Ridge Drive. On the right will be a dirt road. Follow it until you come to a large cluster of old oak trees. That was the location of Camp Withers.

When a man reproached him for going into unclean places, he said, "The sun too penetrates into privies, but is not polluted by them."

--- Diogenes.

NELSON-FULFORD

Submitted by: Mrs. Carl RYAN, Star Rt., Box 1315, Gulf Shores, Ala.

William Frank FULFORD, son of William and Abigail (FULFORD) FULFORD, b Nov. 4, 1844, d Oct. 2, 1926; m Aug. 7, 1870, Charlotte Virginia NELSON, dau of Elisha and Eliza (FULFORD) NELSON. She was b May 28, 1851, d Jan. 19, 1931. Bu Miller Memorial Cemetery, Gulf Shores.

Children:

1. William Walter FULFORD b July 17, 1872, d March 17, 1951. Unm.
2. Eliza Ella FULFORD b ca 1874 m J. Washington STRONG b 1866
Children: Frank, Bertus, Delia, Rupert, Lynette, Ethel and Julius.
3. Elizabeth FULFORD b 1876, d ca 1950, m Clinton WINCHESTER
Children: Katie, Hazel, Fred D. and Lydia.
4. Phillip V. FULFORD b Nov. 27, 1878, d Aug. 5, 1965. Unm.
5. Elisha Raymond FULFORD b April 23, 1881, m Irene PARKS
Children: Preston, Loren and Alden.
6. Joseph H. FULFORD b Feb. 11, 1884, d April 28, 1956 m Estelle CALLAWAY b July 24, 1890, d April 27, 1970
Children: Lula and Angeline.
7. Alice FULFORD b Aug. 17, 1886, d Aug. 17, 1886
8. Willard FULFORD b Oct. 9, 1887, d July 1, 1890.

NELSON

Elisha NELSON, son of Joseph and Abigail (STIRON-STYRON) NELSON, b July 26, 1804, d Oct. 9, 1880. He m Feb. 11, 1830, Eliza J. FULFORD, dau of Clifford and Alice FULFORD. She was b Sept. 22, 1813, d March 12, 1897. Both are bu in Miller Memorial Cemetery.

Children:

1. Eliza Rosette NELSON b Dec. 8, 1830, d Oct. 19, 1920, m 1st Feb. 14, 1850 James Spruell CALLAWAY b June 9, 1826, d Aug. 31, 1864; m 2nd Jan. 27, 1868 John CHILDRESS b May 21, 1829 d April 15, 1901.
Children 1st m: Eliza Ann, Elisha Clement, James Clifford, Alice Virginia, Andrew Fuller, Serena C., Samuel W. and Susan Elizabeth CALLAWAY.
Children 2nd m: Henrietta, Joseph B., Mary Louise and John Halbert CHILDRESS.
2. Julia Ann NELSON b Nov. 11, 1832, d Dec. 16, 1832.
3. Abigail NELSON b Jan. 17, 1834, d July 21, 1835.

4. Alice NELSON b March 26, 1836, d Jan. 10, 1903; m Dec. 22, 1853
Washington CHILDRESS, b Sept. 11, 1833, d March 31, 1917
Children: Medora L., John J., Horatio W., Harriett C., Eliza V.,
Nancy L., Mary Drucilla, Gordon, Alva C. and Alice E.
5. Asa W. NELSON b Aug. 10, 1839, d Sept. 10, 1925; m May 9, 1867
Josephine Abigail NELSON b May 7, 1849, d 1917
Children: Isabella E., James S., Joseph D., Agnes, Nancy,
Hiliary A., Nora, Elisha W., Dawson and Alice B.
6. Samuel NELSON b Sept. 2, 1842, d Oct. 6, 1931; m May 14, 1863
Margaret Catherine NELSON, b July 3, 1844, d Jan. 25, 1929.
Children: Samuel, Jr., Charles O., Arabella, Elisha, Rossie,
Olive, Floyd, William, Warren and Rose.
7. Joseph Dudley NELSON, b Jan. 8, 1845, d Aug. 8, 1915; m Aug. 14,
1866, Lucy Caroline CHILDRESS, b Dec. 22, 1847, d Mar. 12, 1904
Children: William, Theodore Ruric, Mary Eliza, Louise Madora,
Robert E. Lee, Rowena, Clifford P. and Samuel D.
8. John Clifford NELSON, b May 10, 1847, d June 25, 1918
m 1st Sept. 16, 1867, Nancy Bradley NELSON b Nov. 11, 1848,
d Oct. 1, 1907
m 2nd Claudia WALKER
Children, 1st m. Virginia, John Clifford, Jr., and Mabel
" 2nd m. Mary
9. Elisha NELSON, Jr., b Aug. 5, 1849, d Jan. 13, 1896; m Dec. 31,
1879, Norvilene NELSON, b May 13, 1858
Children: Matilda, Agnes, Buddy and Lydia.
10. Charlotte Virginia NELSON, b May 28, 1851, d Jan. 19, 1931;
m Aug. 7, 1870, William Frank FULFORD, b Nov. 4, 1844, d Oct. 2,
1926
Children: William Walter, Eliza E., Elizabeth, Philip V.,
Elisha Raymond, Joseph, Alice and Willard Fulford.
11. Thomas Prince B. NELSON b Oct. 25, 1853, d Oct. 5, 1920;
m Jan. 11, 1877, Bertha WALBY, b Sept. 8, 1854, d Sept. 28,
1907
Children: Charles, Millard, Elisha, Monroe, Thomas, Rosa Belle
and Earl.

FULFORD

William FULFORD, b Jan. 5, 1810; d July 30, 1862; m April 18, 1835,
Abigail (FULFORD) STREET, dau of Clifford and Alice FULFORD, b Dec.
28, 1806, d Sept. 7, 1896. This was William FULFORD's first marriage,
but the second marriage for Abigail. Her first marriage had been to
Clifford STREET.

Children (her 1st marriage)

1. James Clifford STREET, b Sept. 28, 1829, d Jan. 12, 1861; m Rebecca
STYRON, b March 26, 1830, d July 30, 1894.
Children: William V., Mary Alice and Lucy.

2. Caroline STREET, b March 2, 1831, d April 6, 1876
3. John P. STREET, b Dec. 23, 1832, d Sept. 19, 1839

Children (her 2nd marriage)

1. James W. FULFORD, b Feb. 23, 1836, d Jan. 2, 1899; m May 23, 1872
Sallie J. PITTMAN
2. Charlotte Ann FULFORD, b Jan. 12, 1838; m John A. STYRON, b 1828
Children: Delilah, John, Robert, Crelius, Joanna and Delia.
3. John Ance FULFORD, b March 21, 1840, d ___; m April 1, 1866
Sarah Frances NELSON, b Jan. 20, 1846
Children: James W. and Robert Lee.
4. Mary Elizabeth FULFORD, b Dec. 31, 1841, d Jan. 31, 1924;
m July 25, 1861 Joseph Frank NELSON, b Aug. 26, 1839, d Jan. 26, 1912
Children: Joseph W., Georgiana, Edwin L., Ardella, Mary Ella,
Ralph G., Charles, James S., Lula, Frank B.,
Deveraux H., and Sarah C.
5. William Frank FULFORD, b Nov. 4, 1844, d Oct. 2, 1926; m Aug. 7,
1870 Charlotte Virginia NELSON, b May 28, 1851, d Jan. 19, 1931.
Children: William Walter, Eliza, Elizabeth, Philip V., Elisha
Raymond, Joseph H., Alice and Willard.
6. Stephen Decatur FULFORD, b Nov. 18, 1846, d March 3, 1916;
m Oct. 20, 1886 Kathleen NELSON, b Oct. 12, 1863, d Oct. 1, 1916
Children: Bessie A., Lee Roy, Lillian, William N., Stephen D. Jr.,
Hazel and Maurice V.
7. Josephus FULFORD, b Sept. 1, 1850, d Oct. 17, 1855.

AUNT LONIE HAS CENTURY OF MEMORIES

By Jacie BYRD, Press Register Reporter, and published in Baldwin Section,
3H, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1980. Dateline: Bay Minette, Ala.

Sitting in her old wicker chair, the spry little woman tells stories of how ~~she~~ the old Baldwin County Courthouse was stolen away from Daphne and of long past days when a young girl could take a sightseeing tour of the island of Cuba, alone.

She doesn't relate hearsay, Lonie TAYLOR of Bay Minette is simply reminiscing about her full life which to date has seen 100-plus years. Known as "Aunt Lonie" to some 37 nieces and nephews and a score of great nieces and nephews, the retired nurse resides in the home she built nearly 50 years ago. Born Aug. 22, 1879, Miss TAYLOR is the only surviving member of a family which included nine children.

Choosing a career of nursing, Miss TAYLOR became a registered nurse in 1913. During her working years, her profession took her from Mobile to Chicago and then to New Orleans.

A cruise to Cuba, which would now require official clearance, was taken by Miss TAYLOR during her younger years as a last minute vacation. Recalling that ships passing the hospital where she worked allowed the travel and "Aunt Lonie" stated that she "jumped at the chance." Venturing out alone, she notes, she took a sightseeing tour which remains a fond memory.

Another favorite recollection is that of her late father, Thomas TAYLOR. He made a promise to his entire family, the daughter remembers, that for each first born son named in his honor a cow and calf would be made a gift to that child. "That is the reason there are so many 'Toms' in the family," states Miss TAYLOR.

With daily Bible reading a matter of routine, Miss TAYLOR believes that her total dependence in God has led to her long productive life and she admonishes others to do the same. Living a conservative lifestyle has also been the manner of Miss TAYLOR. "Putting away a penny," she states has insured her financial independence even after some 35 years' retirement.

Surrounded by family and friends like relatives-neighbors Bobby and Fay TAYLOR and nephews Tom TAYLOR, Emanuel DAVIDSON and John WHITE, all of Bay Minette, "Aunt Lonie" continues to celebrate the century which has been her life.

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, Ala. 36579. \$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 (\$5.00 for entire Volume of 4 issues) -- Special price of 50¢ each issue to Members of Baldwin County Historical Society.

NEEDED

Early Baldwin County records to be copied
for publication.

Someone to edit and type the quarterly.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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PEOPLE - PLACES - THINGS

Compiled by: Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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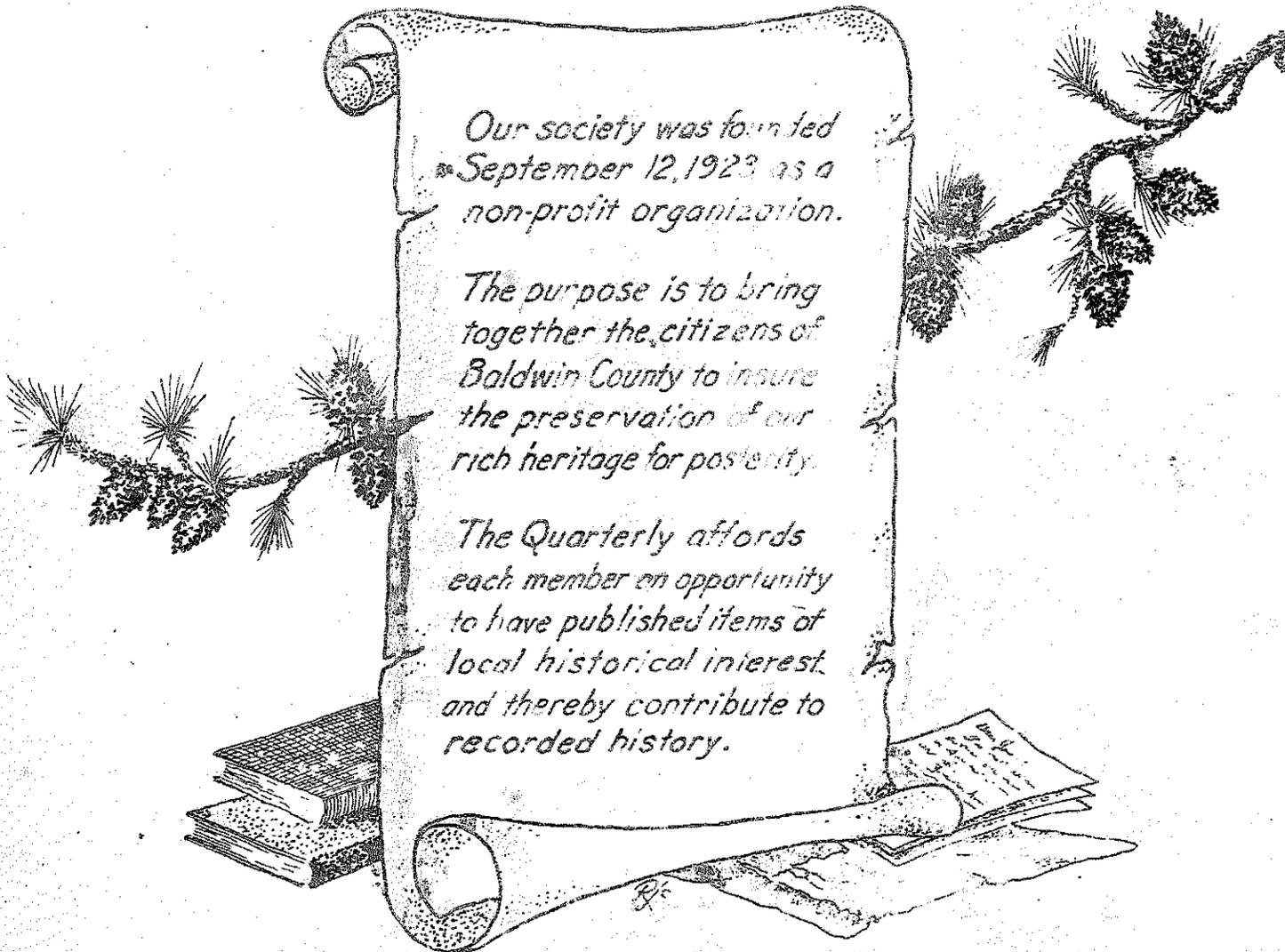
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*Our society was founded
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*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

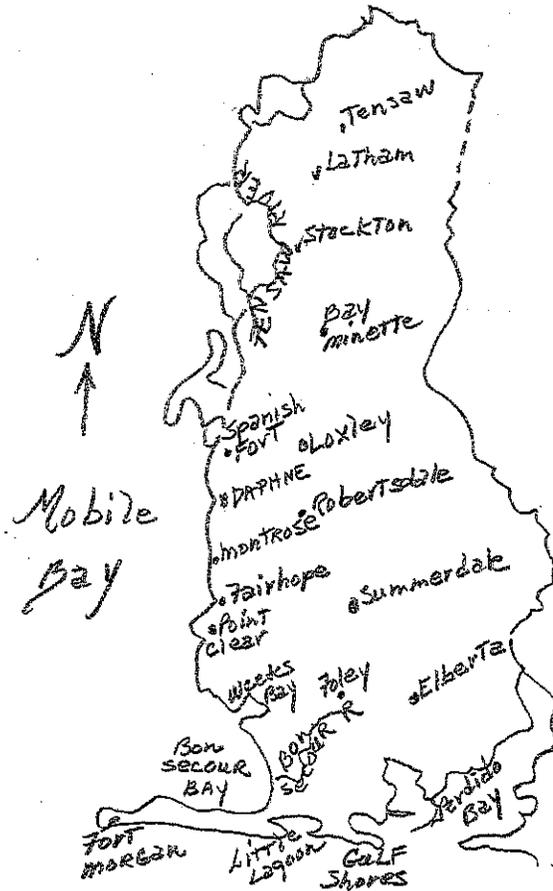
*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

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INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



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GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Benjamin C. MAUMENEE, President
61 N Section, Fairhope, Alabama 36532

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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. Benjamin C. MAUMENEE
61 N. Section
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

1980-1982

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.
QUARTERLY

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HELP NEEDED TO PUT A QUARTERLY TOGETHER ---- "EXTRA"

FOR THE FAMILY SCRAPBOOK

Copied by Gertrude J. Stephens from the Conecuh Escambia Star of June 28, 1883.

A handful of flour bound on a cut will stop the bleeding.

Let the clothes that fade soak overnight in an ounce of lead in a pail of water.

All stains should be removed from white goods before they are set or put into the wash.

An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil and spirits of wine.

After washing out glass articles, let them dry thoroughly and then rub with prepared chalk and a soft brush.

To prevent discoloration from bruises apply a cloth rung out in very hot water and renew frequently until the pain ceases.

To remove ink stain from linen put the stain part in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow then the ink will disappear.

Do not put glass articles that have held milk in hot water as this causes the milk to penetrate the glass and it can never be removed.

THE SIBLEY'S OF BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA
Submitted by: J. C. HAND, Gulf Shores, Ala.

(Following is a brief extract from "The Road to Santa Fe" by Kate L. GREGG, The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, c1952)

The SIBLEY's for nearly two hundred years had been pushing back the American frontier toward the west and south. Landing in New England in 1629, they had by successive stages reached western Massachusetts before the Revolutionary War, and in the three decades succeeding had migrated into western New York, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Old Northwest, and the Louisiana Purchase.

Some of them were outstanding figures. Dr. John SIBLEY of North Carolina and Louisiana was distinguished as publisher of the Fayetteville Gazette, as author of early reports to JEFFERSON, as an Indian Agent, and as a legislator.

His most eminent descendant was, probably, his grandson, General Henry Hopkins SIBLEY of the Confederacy, inventor of the Sibley army tent. Dr. John's daughter, Ann Elizabeth, however, merits more than a passing word, for as the widow of Henry D. GILPIN of Philadelphia, she highly endowed the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and the Chicago Historical Society.

From Stephen, Asa and Benjamin (brothers of Dr. John) have sprung the SIBLEYS of New York and Ohio, the most distinguished of whom have been Mark Hopkins SIBLEY of Canandaigua; and Hiram and Harper SIBLEY of Rochester. From Cyrus and Origen, nephews of Dr. John, who early engaged in the mercantile business on Mobile Bay, have descended the SIBLEYS of Alabama. From Josiah SIBLEY of Georgia - banker, railroad builder and mill owner - and from his brothers, Amory and Royal, have sprung the SIBLEYS whose descendants claim such an unusual percentage of space in the current "Who's Who in America."

ABRAHAM BALDWIN, WHAT MANNER OF MAN?

Submitted by Mrs. Jean Herron SMITH, LWV of Alabama, 301 S. School Street, Fairhope, Al 36532.

Just who was the Abraham BALDWIN for whom Baldwin County, Alabama, was named? A Georgia county had been named for him earlier. The Baldwin County in Alabama was named for him, I discovered, soon after moving here, in Kay NUZUM's history.¹ She sketched his early life in New England, his graduation from Yale after which he became an instructor there, and his service in the Revolution as a chaplain. From there, she says, he moved to Georgia and became both a member of the bar and a member of the State Legislature. Then, he helped draft the Constitution of the United States and signed it as a delegate from Georgia. He served in the U. S. House of Representatives and later in the U. S. Senate and died in Washington, D. C. on March 4, 1807. He was one of the promoters of the University of Georgia.

My encyclopedia² told me a little more and a little less. It has nothing about his parents, his theological training, nor his Revolutionary War service. It has nothing about how precocious he was, entering Yale at 14 and becoming an instructor there and declining a professorship in Divinity in order to emigrate to Georgia. What it did have was a lot

about his political life.. In 1787, after he moved to Georgia, he was one of Georgia's delegates to the Federal Constitutional Convention. There he served on a committee to determine the mode of representation in the proposed Congress. His change in vote resulted in our present style of representation in the House of Representatives by population and in the Senate by state. That being settled, he was elected to the first House of Representatives and served until 1799 when he was elected to the Senate. He served in the Senate until his death.

What told me still more about Abraham BALDWIN was the first chapter of a history of the University of Georgia. This was published by the University for its sesquicentennial and was written by the Head of the History Department.³

BALDWIN was just one of the many to move to Georgia from New England after the Revolution. Georgia was a state in the new United States primarily because it had been one of the original colonies, but it was sparsely settled; its population was confined to the short sea coast and along the Savannah River. There was a real opportunity for a young man to make his mark in politics as well as business and agriculture. Lyman HALL was one who moved before the Revolution and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He, like Baldwin, was born in Connecticut, was a Congregational minister, and a Yale graduate. By the time BALDWIN got to Georgia, HALL was governor and was "arguing with his legislature over setting up some 'seminaries of learning'."⁴ BALDWIN was quickly elected to the legislature of Georgia and expanded on the governor's program for education by changing the thrust of the proposed legislation from some seminaries to "a college or seminary" of learning. The bill passed and in 1784, the Georgia legislature set aside 40,000 acres of land to endow a college. Abraham BALDWIN, with seven others, was named at the same time to serve on the board of trustees. Their first job was to write a charter. It was BALDWIN who asked Ezra STILES, then president of Yale, to send a copy of Yale's charter down to Georgia, or a suggested charter of STILES' own composition. With this as a basis, the Georgia charter was worked out and adopted by the legislature on January 27, 1785. Georgia in so doing became the first state to have chartered a state university. North Carolina in 1776 had provided in its constitution for one or more state universities, but no action was taken for a charter until 1789.

The Georgia charter provided for education at all levels, elementary schools, academies or seminaries (secondary schools), and a college. Two existing academies were absorbed into the system. The charter provided for two governing bodies - a Board of Visitors and a Board of Trustees. The Board of Visitors was generally the state government, placing the college under the watchful eye of the people's representatives. The Board of Trustees was responsible for the actual development of the college and its management. In the beginning the management was management of the land so that money could be earned to build and operate the "Senatus Academicus" of the proposed college.

For a long time nothing was really done to establish the college itself. Land management was not BALDWIN's chief interest and he returned to politics, although not relinquishing his position as president of the Board of Trustees. For years members of the dual governing boards squabbled about where the college should be located, each having a favorite county. During this time, many of the 40,000 acres which had

been set aside in Washington and Franklin counties had been sold and five additional counties had been spawned within their borders. On November 27, 1800 it appeared that Greene County had won and a committee was appointed to build a wing sufficient to accommodate 100 students. The opponents of Greene County did not accept that decision. At a meeting held the following year the Senatus Academicus made a final choice. The college was to be in Jackson County.

At this point United States Senator Abraham BALDWIN became active again. A college at last was to be built. He became the head of a committee of five to select the exact spot. In the summer of 1801 he and his committee explored Jackson County. They were looking for a site on a hill "from which all knowledge could go out to the people"⁵ and one that was away from the evils of town life. These specifications were not mere frivolity on the part of the committee. Such a location followed the principles set forth by Thomas JEFFERSON and was in accordance with the then generally accepted philosophy of higher education. They found such a site on a small plateau high above the Oconee River at a spot known as Cedar Shoals. While this location was near a 5000 acre tract still owned by the college, it was not part of it. The owner of the plateau, a Daniel EASLEY, was a good salesman. He not only sold the committee on the location, he sold them on the need for 633 acres. The committee was saved from accusations of carelessness with the college's money by the offer of John MILLEDGE, one of the committeemen and soon to be governor of Georgia, to buy the land and present it to the college.

BALDWIN knew that his work would be finished as soon as the site was selected. In 1800 he had resigned the presidency in favor of Josiah MEIGS. MEIGS had been instructed at Yale by BALDWIN and in 1800 had been elected a professor of the yet-to-be college. He was encouraged to accept by a salary of "\$1500 a year and \$400 to be given him for his expenses in reaching Georgia."⁶

The first building was to be of brick, patterned after the principal hall at Yale. By 1805 the western half was finished. It was named Franklin College. It is now known as the University of Georgia. It is located at Athens in Clarke County, formed from Jackson County the year the site was selected.

It is hard to decide whether the early settlers of Baldwin County, Alabama, many of whom came from Georgia, esteemed Abraham BALDWIN more for his political career or for his championship of education. It was probably for both. Otherwise, why not Hall County in honor of Georgia's first governor and signer of the Declaration of Independence? Why not Gwinett County after Button GWINETT, another signer? Why not Oglethorpe County in honor of the founder of the Georgia Colony? It would appear that the esteem commanded by Abraham BALDWIN stemmed from his total career as scholar, clergyman, lawyer, legislator and educator.

Footnotes:

1. Kay NUZUM, "A History of Baldwin County," The Baldwin Times, Bay Minette, Ala., 1971.
2. "The Columbia Encyclopedia", 2nd Ed., edited by William BRIDGWATER and Elizabeth J. SHERWOOD, Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, N. Y., 1950.
3. E. Merton COULTER, "College Life in the Old South", The University of Georgia Press, Athens, Ga., 1951.
4. Ibid, p. 3
5. Ibid, p. 7
6. Ibid, p. 11

THE MUSCOGEEES OR CREEK INDIANS FROM 1519 to 1893

By Dr. Marion Elisha TARVIN

Submitted by Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE

From tradition, this once most powerful tribe, from the succession of their chief's on down, say that they originally crossed over to America from Asia, finally settling in the north-western part of Mexico, forming a separate Republic from that of MONTEZUMA. Hernando CORTEZ, with some Spanish troupes, landed at Vera Cruz and conquered the forces under MONTEZUMA, in which battle MONTEZUMA was killed. The Muscogees lost many of their warriors in this conflict and were unwilling to live in a country conquered by foreign assassins, so they determined to seek another country.

They took up a line of march eastward, until they struck Red River, upon which they built a town. The Alabamas, a tribe who were also traveling east from Mexico, but unknown to them before, came in contact with a hunting party of Muscogees and killed several of them. The Muscogees resolved to be revenged. After this the Muscogees again took up their march eastward, in the direction of the Alabamas. This incident led to the final conquest of the Alabamas by the victorious Muscogees, as will be seen. The great streams were crossed by the Muscogees in the order of their grade, the more aristocratic moving first; the Wind family, followed by the Bear, and Tiger and on down to the humblest of the clan. The army, led by the TUSTENNUGEE or war chief.

The Alabamas finally settled on the Yazoo where DeSoto, the Spanish invader, destroyed their fortress in 1541. From the time the Muscogees left Mexico to the time of their settling on the Ohio, fifteen years had elapsed, which was 1535. They were delighted with their new home. Their wisdom, prowess and numbers enabled them to subjugate the other and less powerful tribes. They had learned of the mild climate on the Yazoo, occupied by the Alabamas, and they determined to possess it. They crossed the Ohio and Tennessee and settled on the Yazoo.

The Alabamas, hearing of the approach of their old enemy, fled to the Alabama and Tallapoosa Rivers and built their capitol at the present Montgomery, now the capitol of Alabama. There they found a charming region, rich in soil, navigation and remote from the enemies, and made permanent homes.

The Muscogees remained some years on the Yazoo, then hearing what a delightful country the Alabamas possessed, they took up the line of march for it, arriving in safety and full force, with their tribe in the best plight, and without opposition took possession of it; the Alabama fled in all directions. This is supposed to have been about 1620. Gaining a firm foothold in their new region, enjoying health, increasing population and prosperity, they advanced to the Ockmulgee, Oconee and Ogechee, and established a town where now reposes the beautiful city of Augusta, Georgia. With the Indians of Georgia they had combats but overcame them all.

The Muscogees and Alabamas under the influence and in the presence of BIENVILLE, the French Governor, became lasting friends. The Alabamas then joined the Muscogees and returned to their homes on the Alabama, Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. The Muscogees were living on the Ohio River when DeSoto and army passed through Alabama in 1540. They had heard of him and the strange people with him and that they were like those they had seen and fought in Mexico.

The Tookabatches also joined the Muscogeese confederacy. The reputation of the Muscogeese had acquired for strength and a warlike spirit, induced other tribes who had become weak, to seek an asylum among them. The Uchee Tuskegees, Ozeills, the remaining band of the Natches, the Muscogeese, who appear to have been wise and hospitable race, adopted these and a host of others--smaller bands, and thus became greatly strengthened. Tookabatcha, the Capitol of their confederacy, was situated on the west bank of the Tallapoosa. The chiefs were chosen from the Wind or mother tribe in early days, but since 1800 the Hickory Ground and Tookabatches have both supplied chief rulers.

The Muscogeese confederacy had one great chief and subordinates. They had seventy nine towns, the ones in Alabama were as follows: Tookabatcha, Talese or Tulsie, Ofuskie, Hilubie, Attousses, Eufaula, Coweta, Cusseta, Hitchetee, Wetumpka, Tuskegee and Ockumulgee. BIENVILLE planted a colony in Alabama in 1702 and founded the present city of Mobile in 1711. When the English began to explore the country and transport goods to all parts of it, they gave all the inhabitants the name of Creeks, from the many beautiful creeks and rivers flowing through the vast domain of the Muscogeese. In 1714 BIENVILLE erected Ft. Toulouse, one hundred years afterwards General JACKSON, on the same spot, established Fort Jackson, now Tuskegee, where the notorious chief and warrior, William WEATHERFORD, of the Creek Confederacy, voluntarily surrendered to General JACKSON, on the same spot where his grandmother Sehoy MARCHAND, the daughter of Captain MARCHAND, of Ft. Toulouse, was born about 1722.

Her father, it will be seen later on, was killed by his own soldiers. Her mother was of the Wind family from whom the chief rulers were formerly chosen. Captain MARCHAND, the commandant of Ft. Toulouse, was married to Sehoy, of the Wind family, about 1720. From this marriage they had one child, a daughter whom they named Sehoy. Capt. MARCHAND was killed by his own soldiers during an attack on him and his officers while at breakfast. They were afterwards shot to death.

Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY, a Scotch boy of sixteen summers, had read of the wonders of America. He ran away from his rich parents at Dummaglass, Scotland, and took passage for Charleston, S. C., arriving there safely in 1735 with no property but a shilling in his pocket, a suit of clothes, a stout frame, an honest heart, a fearless disposition and cheerful spirits.

About this period the English were conducting an extensive commerce with the Muscogeese, Cherokees and Chickasaws. MCGILLIVRAY went to the extensive quarters of the packhorse traders in the suburbs of Charleston. There he saw hundreds of packhorses, pack-saddles and men ready to start to the wilderness. The keen eyes of the traders fell on this smart Scotch boy, who, they saw would be useful to them. Arriving at the Chattahoochie his master, as a reward for his activity and accommodating spirit, gave him a jack knife, which he sold to an Indian, receiving in exchange a few deer skins, these he sold in Charleston on his return. The proceeds of this adventure laid the foundation of a large fortune. In a few years he became the boldest and most enterprising trader in the whole country. He extended his commerce to Ft. Toulouse in the Muscogee or Creek nation.

At the Hickory Grounds a few miles above the fort, at the present town of Wetumpka, Ala., he found a beautiful girl by the name of Sehoy MARCHAND, of whose father we have already given account. Her mother was a full-

blooded Creek woman of the Wind family. Sehoy when first seen by Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY was a maiden of sixteen, cheerful in countenance, bewitching in looks and graceful in form. It was not long before Lachlan and Sehoy joined their destinies in marriage. The husband established a trading house at Little Tallassee, four miles above Wetumpka, on the east bank of the Coosa and then took home his beautiful wife. From this marriage they had five children, namely: Sehoy, Alexander, Sophie, Jeanette, and Elizabeth. While pregnant with her second child, she repeatedly said she dreamed of piles of books and papers more than she had ever seen at the fort. She was delivered of a boy who received the name of Alexander, and who, when grown to manhood, wielded a pen that commanded the admiration of WASHINGTON and his cabinet, and which influenced the policy of all Spanish America.

Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY with his alliance with the most influential family in the nation, extended his commerce. He became wealthy and owned two plantations well stocked with negroes, upon the Savannah at Augusta, Georgia, and Little Tallassee, and at Mobile he had large stores. When his son was fourteen he took him to Charleston and put him in School, and afterwards in a countinghouse; but he having no fondness for this, but a thirst for books, he finally put him under the tutorship of a profound scholar of his name but no kin.

Alexander became master of the Latin and Greek tongues, and a belle tettes scholar Alexander was now a man. He thought of his mother's house by the side of the Beautiful Coosa, his blow-gun and the Indian lads of his own age with whom he fished and bathed, while young, of the old warriors who had so often recounted to him the deed of his ancestors; he thought of the bright eyes of his sisters: Sehoy, Elizabeth, Sophia and Jeanette, so one day he turned his back upon civilization and his horse's head toward his native land.

About this time the chiefs of the Creeks were getting into trouble with the people of Georgia and with anxiety they awaited the time when Alexander MCGILLIVRAY could, by his descent from the Wind family, assume the affairs of their government. His arrival was most opportune. The first time we hear of him after he left Charleston, was of his presiding at a grand council at the town of Coweta upon the Chattahoochie, where the adventurous LeClerc MILFORT of France was introduced to him; he was at this time about thirty years of age. He was in great power for he had already become an object of attention on the part of the British authorities of the Floridas, when Col. John TATE, a British officer who was stationed upon the Coosa, had conferred upon Alexander MCGILLIVRAY the rank and pay of a Colonel, and he and TATE were associated together in the interests of King George.

Col. TATE, according to PICKETT's history of Alabama, had now become acquainted with the most gifted and remarkable men that was ever born upon the soil of Alabama. Col. TATE was a Scotchman, of captivating address, and an accomplished scholar. He afterwards married Sehoy, sister of Alexander MCGILLIVRAY. They had one child whom they named David, who became a good, wealthy and distinguished citizen of Alabama, and was the grand-father of the writer.

PICKETT of Alabama was a reliable and truthful chronicler, going to great expense and labor in writing this history of Alabama which is considered authentic. There may be some errors but perhaps the best

history that has ever or will ever be written of the State. He lived in the Creek nation for twenty years, understood their customs and language. In relation to the invasion of De Soto of Alabama, he said he derived much of his information in regard to the route of that earliest discoverer from statements of General Alexander McGILLIVRAY, who was the great grand uncle of the writer.

General Alexander McGILLIVRAY ruled that country with eminent ability from 1776 to 1793. On Page 75, Vol. I, PICKETT's History of Alabama, he says: "Alexander McGILLIVRAY, whose blood was Scotch, French and Indian, was made a Colonel in the British service, afterwards a Spanish Commissary with the rank of Colonel, then a Brigadier General by President WASHINGTON in 1790, with full pay in that office. He was a man of towering intellect and vast information. In 1784 McGILLIVRAY was induced to form an alliance with Spain, for various reasons, the chief of which was that the Whigs of Georgia had confiscated his estates, banished his father, threatened him with death, and his nation with extermination, who were encroaching upon Creek soil. The Spaniards wanted no lands, desired only his friendship. They offered him promotion and commercial advantages. When he had signed the treaty they made him a Spanish Commissary with the rank and pay of a Colonel. In 1790 Col. Alexander McGILLIVRAY with the secret agent sent out by Washington from New York to the Creek nation in Alabama (sic). He with his two nephews, David TATE and Lachlan DURANT, and two negro servants, Paroband JONAH, 24 warriors and chiefs, set out from Little Tallasse on the Coosa for New York; proceeding on horseback they arrived at Stone Mountain in Georgia where they were joined by the Coweta and Cusseta chiefs.

Reaching the house of Gen. PICKENS in South Carolina, the party received the warmest welcome; there they were joined by the Tallassee King. They again set out. Arriving at Guilford, C.H., N.C., they passed on through Richmond and Fredericksburg in Virginia, where they were treated with much kindness and consideration by prominent and distinguished citizens. Arriving at Philadelphia they were hospitably entertained for three days. Entering a sloop at Elizabeth Point they landed at New York, where the Tammany Society received them in full dress of their order.

They marched up Wall Street by the Federal Hall-Congress was then in session-and next, to the house of the President, to whom they were introduced with much pomp and ceremony. They were sumptuously and elegantly entertained by the Secretary of War and Gen. CLINTON at the City of Tavern, which finished the day.

When it became known that McGILLIVRAY had departed for New York, great excitement prevailed in Florida and Louisiana. Correspondence began with the Captain General at Havana and ended by his dispatching from East Florida an agent with a large sum of money to New York, ostensibly to buy flour but really to embarrass the negotiations with the Creeks. WASHINGTON, apprised of the presence of this officer, had his movements so closely observed that the object of his mission was defeated. WASHINGTON, communicating with the Senate, advised that the negotiations hitherto offered by the Commissioners had been rejected. Embarrassments existed because the commerce of the Creeks was in the hands of a British company, who made their importations from England into Spanish ports. It was necessary that it should be diverted into American channels, but McGILLIVRAY's treaty at Pensacola in 1784 could not be disregarded without breach of faith and morals on his part; but, finding, by the informal intercourse

with them, that MCGILLIVRAY and the Chiefs were ready to treat upon advantageous term, Henry KNOX was appointed to negotiate with them, and a treaty was concluded by him on the part of the United States. On the other side by MCGILLIVRAY and the delegation representing the whole Creek nation. It stipulated that a permanent peace should be established between the Creeks and the citizens of the United States; that the Creeks and Seminoles should be under the protection solely of the American government and that they should not make treaties with any State or the inhabitants of any State and that the boundary line between the Creeks and Georgia was to be that claimed by the latter treaty which they had at Augusta and Shoulderbone.

Thus did Alexander MCGILLIVRAY at last surrender the Oconee land about which so much blood had been shed and so much former negotiations had been wasted. It provided that after two years from date, the commerce of the Creek nation should be carried on through the ports of the United States, and in the meantime through the present channel; that the Chiefs of the Ocfuskees, Tookabatches, Tallassee, Cowetas, Cussetas, and Seminoles should be paid annually one Hundred Dollars each and provided handsome medals, and that Alexander MCGILLIVRAY should be constituted agent of the United States with the rank of Brigadier General, and the pay of twelve hundred dollars per annum; that the United States should feed, clothe, and educate Creek youths at the North, not exceeding four at one time.

Thus MCGILLIVRAY secured to himself new honors and a good salary, but a second treaty which left him in a new position to return home. Even in the presence of WASHINGTON and his able Cabinet the Chieftans pushed hard for favorable terms, and received them; says PICKETT, "I am indebted to Col. John A. CAMPBELL, an eminent lawyer of Mobile, and Alfred BENNAN, a distinguished member of the New Orleans bar, for placing in my hands papers filed in the district court of Louisiana, containing the letters of Alexander MCGILLIVRAY to PANTON, dated Little Tallassee, Ala., Sept. 20, 1788, and August 10th, 1789, which have been copied in history at length." I also found among this file the secret treaty written upon sheep skin, signed by WASHINGTON, MCGILLIVRAY and the Chiefs. A celebrated lawsuit brought in this court by the JOHNSON and other claimants, with the heirs of MCGILLIVRAY vs the heirs of PANTON, a wealthy Scotchman, of Pensacola and at one time a partner and great friend of MCGILLIVRAY.

This suit was the means of preservation of those historical papers. PICKETT says he has only introduced a few of MCGILLIVRAY's letters to show the strength and high order of his mind. The American State papers contain many of his ablest letters addressed to congress and the Secretary of War. The writer has a personal recollection of Judge J. A. CAMPBELL of Mobile.

It will be seen that Gen. MCGILLIVRAY is a great grand uncle of the writer. I say this without egotism or the expectation of the praise of men, for which I care nothing one way or the other. His father, Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY, who had been active and influential royalist--the Whigs of Georgia and Carolina felt his weight--when the British were forced to evacuate Savannah, he sailed with them to this native country, having scraped together a vast sum of money. He took affectionate farewell of his family (Mrs. Sophia DURANT and her boy Lochlan were present on this sad occasion.) His plantations, negroes, stock of cattle and stores, he abandoned, in the hope that his daughters, son and wife, Sehoy, then living upon the Coosa

might be suffered to inherit them, but the Whigs of Georgia confiscated the whole of this valuable property. A few negroes ^{who} had fled to the Nation were added to those already at the residence of Sehoy. Thus, Alexander MCGILLIVRAY and sisters were deprived of a large patrimony. He had displayed eminent ability in his dealings with these rival powers, the American, English and Spanish, who, he felt, cared nothing for the Creeks except for self-aggrandizement. He was humane and generous to the distressed, whom he always sheltered and protected. He had many noble traits, not the least of which was his unbounded hospitality to friend and foe. He had good houses at the Hickory Grounds and Little Tallassee, also called "Apple Grove", his birth place, where he entertained distinguished government agents and persons traveling through his extensive domain, with ample grounds and all the comforts desirable.

He said he prompted the Indians to defend their lands, "although I look upon the United States as our most natural ally". He could not resent the greedy encroachments of the Georgians, to say nothing of their scandalous and illiberal abuse. He also says, "If congress will form a government southward of the Atlamaha, I will be the first to take the oath of allegiance". This he said in a letter to his friend PANTON at Pensacola, in relation to his treaty with WASHINGTON. "In this do you not see my cause of triumph in bringtin these conquerors of old and the masters of the New World, as they called themselves, to bend and supplicate for peace at the feet of a people whom shortly before they had despised and marked out for destruction."

In 1792 Gen. MCGILLIVRAY gave up his home to Capt. OLIVER, a Frenchman, whom he had so well established in the affections of his people. He then moved to Little River, Baldwin County, Alabama, where lived many wealthy and intelligent people whose blood was a mixture of white and Indian. This colony had formed at an early period for the benefit of their large stock of cattle. His death and the bloody scenes that followed.

Gen. MCGILLIVRAY continued to visit Gov. CARONDELET at New Orleans. He owned a trading house at Manchac, La. In returning from New Orleans late in the summer of 1792, a violent fever detained him long at Mobile. Recovering, he went to Little Tallassee where he wrote his last letter to Major SEAGROVE. He appeared to deplore the unhappy disturbances which existed and ascribed them to the influence of the Spaniards over affairs. He had often responded to the letters of the Secretary of War in relation to carrying out the provisions of the New York treaty, and he had explained to the Chiefs and had urged them to comply, but the Spanish influence defeated his recommendation, ect. (sic)

PICKETT says, "This remarkable man was fast approaching dissolution, he had long been afflicted. He spent the winter upon Little River, which divides Monroe and Baldwin Counties, Alabama. The account of his death will here be given in the language of the great Scotch merchant, in a letter dated Pensacola, April 10th., 1794 and addressed to Alexander's father, Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY at Dummaglass, Scotland. "I found him deserted by the British, without pay, without money, without property except negroes and three hundred head of cattle; and he and his Nation threatened with destruction by the Georgians unless they agreed to cede them the better part of their county, I pointed out a mode that succeeded beyond expectations. (sic) He died 17th of February 1793 of inflamed lungs, and stomach troubles; no pains, no attention was spared to save the life of my friend, but he breathed his last in my arms. I had advised, I supported, I pushed him on to be the great man he was. Spaniards and

Mary Ann married Dr. Wm. L. TUNSTALL and had four children: Laura, Percy, Thomas and Arthur.

Lucy married Alexander LUMSDEN, a nephew of Frank LUMSDEN, formerly editor of the New Orleans Picayune, and had several children; one son Capt. Frank LUMSDEN of Mobile, who married a daughter of Gen. VAN DORN.

Peyton Randolph married Miss Laura SLAUGHTER and had four sons: Peyton and Thomas (now dentists of Mobile), Edmund and Clay; and two daughters: Mary Amelia (married T. McGOWAN) and Elizabeth Rebecca (married F. BRYARS).

Rebecca married William HOBBS. They had one daughter, Willie, now Mrs. NEVILLE of Mobile.

Elizabeth married John D. WEATHERFORD of Monroe County, (a nephew of William WEATHERFORD, the warrior) and had several children. The writer was at her wedding which was a brilliant affair.

Elizabeth TATE married Elijah TARVIN; two now living in the Creek Nation, George W. and Elijah Douglas. (sic). Theresa TATE married Elisha TARVIN on the 26th of Dec. 1825, (he was a brother of Elijah), they had eight children: William, Virginia, Elizabeth, Richard, Maiben, Marion Elisha (the writer), Victoria, Miller Tate, Edgar James - all born in Baldwin County, Alabama. Elizabeth married William H. STIDHAM and had three children: James Emanuel, Esiah (Elisha?), and Rosa. Marion Elisha married Miss Sophia Frances, the youngest daughter of Pleasant WHITE of Sumpter County, Alabama, and had two sons: Pleasant Floyd and Tearegard Coats.

John COATS, the grandfather of Sophia Frances WHITE (now Mrs. Marion E. TARVIN), moved from S. C. to Alabama at an early date and settled in Green County, representing that district in the State Senate several years.

Victoria (TARVIN) married Frank LAWSON and had two daughters: Fannie and Josephine (now Mrs. BROWN of Choctaw County, Ala.). Marion Elisha, the writer, finished his literary studies under the BEAL brothers at Wilkes Academy of Maury County, Tenn., after which he studied medicine and dentistry, and was graduated from Baltimore College of dental surgery in 1867. He was 2nd Lt. in the 40th. Ala. Volunteer Regiment, HOLTZCLAW's Brigade, WITHERS' Division, POLK's Corps, Confederate Army. Miller Tate was a Confederate soldier in 3rd. Ala. Cavalry, RUFFIN Dragoons, Ft. Gaines, Capt. of escort Company to Gen. A. S. JOHNSON. He was present on the battle field when Gen. JOHNSON was killed. Miller came to a tragic end by being waylaid and killed by a cowardly assassin. Edgar James was a Confederate soldier in the 40th. Ala. Vol. Regiment.

William TARVIN, the father of Elijah and Elisha, came from England and first settled in Burke County, Georgia, and married a Miss Mary MILLER, afterwards settled in Baldwin Co., Ala. and died there about 1812.

David TATE, having lost his wife, who was killed, with her father and mother at Fort Mims (David was at PIERCE's, three miles distant at the time), married Mrs. Margaret POERLL (sic - POWELL?) in 1819 and had one child, a daughter, Josephine, who married Jas. D. DREISBACH in 1844, both now living. They had fourteen children, namely: Ida, Charles Henry, Florence, Percy Webb, Arthur Carroll, Mabel, Viola Kate, Maude,

Lee (physician), Bertha Lilia, Annie Monroe, Josephine Tate, Senoy Rosannah - all born in Baldwin Co., Ala.

Senoy TATE, the sister of Gen. MCGILLIVRAY, after the death of her husband in 1778, married Charles WEATHERFORD, an Englishman who came to the Creek Nation some years prior to 1778 from Georgia. He was a man of means and was a government contractor, and constructed and owned the first race courses in Alabama. From this marriage they had five children: three sons and two daughters, namely: William (the warrior), John, Elizabeth, Washington and Rosannah. This Senoy the second, sister of Alex. MCGILLIVRAY, was an extraordinary woman, if only from the fact of being the mother of three very remarkable personages: David TATE (my grandfather), William the Chief and Rosannah WEATHERFORD.

Rosannah married Capt. SHOMO, a gallant officer of the United States Army. I well recollect Aunt Rosannah and Capt. SHOMO, having often been at their house. She was a woman of great force of character. She was born in the upper part of Baldwin County, Alabama near where rests the remains of her warrior brother, William the "Red Eagle". From this marriage, they had four children: David, Joseph W. (both of whom were eminent physicians of Monroe and Wilcox Counties, Alabama) James, Frank, Virginia and Fernie. (Ed. note: this appears to be six children. It is copied exactly from the manuscript.) Virginia now lives with her brother, Dr. Joseph W. SHOMO. Dr. J. W. SHOMO was twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary WHEADON of Virginia. They had two daughters--Mrs. Dr. SCOTT; the other Mrs. KING, all of Monroe County, Alabama.

Sophia, sister of Gen. MCGILLIVRAY, was beautiful in every respect. She had an air of authority and had great influence for good. She married Ben DURANT of South Carolina, a Frenchman, at Little Tallassee in 1779, on the Coosa River, Alabama. They afterwards went to live on one of her father's plantations on the Savannah River. They had, by this marriage, five children: Lachlan, Sophia, Polly and Rachel. One of the children married James BAILLY who was killed at Fort Mims. He was also a brother of Capt. Dixon BAILLY, who fought so bravely in defense of Fort Mims and was killed.

Sophia (DURANT) married Dr. McCOMBS, a Scotchman. Lachlan married Miss HALL of Baldwin County, in Alabama, and had five sons: Jack, Charles, Martin, William and Constance. Jack lives at Bartlett, Williamson County, Texas. He is a wealthy man and had several children. His son, Arthur, lives at Abilene, Texas. One of his daughters, Milly, married Mark MINTNER and has five sons. They live at Muscogee, I.T. (Okla.). Charles was a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. TAYLOR.

Martin was twice sheriff of Baldwin County, Alabama. William was engaged by the U. S. Government with Ex-Chief Ward COOCHMAN in the carrying the last body of 65 Creeks from Alabama to the Nation in 1849. I was present and saw them get on board a steamer at SIZEMUR's (sic) wood-yard, Alabama River.

Polly (DURANT) married Mustaushebie (otherwise COOCHMAN), who was half white, and of the Alabama tribe. They had one son, Ward COOCHMAN, a well educated and very popular man of the present Creek Nation. He was twice elected Chief or Governor of his Nation, and is now a member of the Council. He lived at Ala. at the house of his uncle, Lachlan DURANT, until he was twenty two years of age, when he moved to the Territory. He has been married twice and has

four children: Peter, Vicey, Charles and George. Constance DURANT still lives in Baldwin County, Ala., an old bachelor (sic). Neither William or Charles ever married.

I was often at the home of Lachlan DURANT during my boyhood and heard him talk of his uncle, Alexander MCGILLIVRAY. Martin DURANT married Miss Bettie POLLARD and had several children, the oldest named Norman.

Gen. LeClerc MILFORD, an intelligent Frenchman, mentioned above, lived in the Creek Nation from 1776 to 1796. He wrote a history of the Muscogees or Creeks, and published his work in Paris in 1802. He married Jeannet, the sister of Gen. MCGILLIVRAY of the Creek Nation. When he arrived in France with his wife, Bonaparte, who had heard of this adventurous man, honored him with an audience; he wished to engage the service of this man to help form an alliance with Ala. and Miss. to strengthen his Louisiana possessions, so he made him a General of Brigade. In 1814 LeClerc MILFORD died at his home at Reims. His wife survived him but a short time.

John RANDON, a wealthy man from Savannah, settled in Monroe County, Ala., on the Alabama River at an early day, at the mouth of Randon Creek, now known as the William HOLLINGER place, where the celebrated canoe fight took place with Austill-----. He married a woman of French and Creek blood and had four children: David, Peter, John and Mary. As already shown, Mary married David TATE and was killed in Ft. Mims with her father and mother in 1813. David married a Miss McNEIL. He had only one child, Rosperine; he died in Fort Bend County, Texas since the confederate war.

Peter (RANDON), the gallant officer of Ft. Mims, commanded a citizen's Company; he made his escape with 17 others and afterwards became a citizen of New Orleans and was a cotton factor. His second wife was an English lady, by whom he had two children: Sylvester and Louisa; after his death she returned to England. I have a pleasant personal recollection of them; he was my grand-uncle, and beloved by all who knew him.

John (RANDON) married Miss Lottie BALDWIN, of Houston, Texas, and had one daughter, Libbie, now Mrs. George L. PORTER of that city.

David TATE died in 1829, and was interred at one of his homes, at the beautiful spot of old Montpelier, Baldwin County, Ala., now owned by Frank EARLE, a first cousin of the writer on his father's side. David TATE and William WEATHERFORD, the Chief and warrior, were half brothers. David was friendly to the United States and opposed the Indian war; he met his half brother in camp the night before the attack on Ft. Mims, and endeavored to persuade William to desist.

William made a speech to his 700 warriors; they accused him of treachery, but he assured them that he was true; he told them they must spare the women and children. He had raised the storm but could not control it.

John WEATHERFORD married Patty DYERS of David TATE's second wife, and they had two children: John D. and Caroline. Caroline married William and had several children. Edward was a physician who died at Muscogee, I.T. and left one child, a daughter, Ita, now living with the family of George W. TARVIN of Ockmulgee, I.T. Orville married a man by the name of NORMAN, in Monroe County, Alabama and moved to the Creek Nation in 1867.

William MONIAC, a Hollander, the father of Sam, married Pollu COLBERT, a Tuskegee woman who was the mother of Sam MONIAC who married Elizabeth WEATHERFORD. He went to New York with Alexander MCGILLIVRAY; he was presented by WASHINGTON with a medal which was buried with him at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1837. They had three children: David, Alexander and Levitia.

David MONIAC, under the treaty at New York was graduated at West Point. He was a major and commanded 600 Creeks and Choctaws against the Seminoles in the Florida War of 1836. He was killed; 13 bullets piercing his body. A braver man never lived. Levitia or Vicey married William SIZEMORE of Baldwin County, Alabama, who was the son of Dixon BAILEY's sister, a mixture of Creek and white blood. He became a wealthy planter on the Alabama River, and has many descendants. Major David MONIAC married Miss Polly POWELL (or Mrs. SAUNDERS) and had two children: David Alexander and Margaret. David Alexander was sheriff of Baldwin County, Alabama and served one or two terms. He died in 1880. Margaret married S. J. McDONALD and had several children.

After finishing with William WEATHERFORD, I will end with the MCGILLIVRAY family who have married and intermarried into the best families, and constitute some of the best citizens of the South. Many of them have made gallant soldiers and creditable citizens.

William WEATHERFORD, the warrior and Chief, married for his first wife Polly MONIAC, daughter of William and Polly COLBERT. By this marriage he had three children: Charles, William and Polly. After Polly's death, he married Mary STIGGINS, by whom he had five children. By his first wife he had several children (sic), the oldest son was named Charles. Alexander McGillivray WEATHERFORD is the only one of his five children, by his second wife, who is now living. Levitia grew to womanhood and married Dr. HOWELL; she died and left four children. WEATHERFORD's oldest son, Charles, by his first wife, is still living in the lower part of Monroe County, Alabama. He is now ninety years old. He has a son Charles, who married Margaret STAPLES.

I have often conversed with this noble and venerable old kinsman. He is a handsome old man with long white flowing beard. I have often heard him tell of the MCGILLIVRAY family. In the war of 1813-14 carried on by WEATHERFORD THE FAMILY WERE UNHAPPILY divided. His native land was being encroached upon by the whites on all sides; this was the state to be fought for. He had another reason for fighting against the Americans, which was that he would have been charged with cowardice, which he could not brook.

Unlike his brother, David TATE, he had no education. Col. HAWKINS, the Indian Agent, who lived long amongst the Creeks, said a more truthful man than WEATHERFORD never lived. It seemed as if nature had set her seal upon him in fashioning his form, for it was said you could not look upon him without being impressed with the idea that you were in the presence of no ordinary man. He was as perfect in form as nature ever made a man. As you see, he was of Indian, French, Scotch and English blood. Educated people who conversed with him were surprised to hear with what force and elegance he spoke the English language. He carried on the war from June 1813 to December 1814, when he surrendered to Gen. Andrew JACKSON at Ft. Jackson, Ala. an account of

which is here given in his own words as related to me by William SIZEMORE, Charles WEATHERFORD, Col. Robt. JAMES of Clarke County and William HOLLINGER. I also refer you to PICKETT's history of Alabama and to the Historical Society at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

After he had captured and destroyed Ft. Mims and its inmates, except the 17 who made their escape, he fought Gen. JACKSON at mukfa, Hilabee, Holy Ground, Horse Shoe and in various other battles in which he (WEATHERFORD) distinguished himself. He fought as long as there was hopes of success. After the battle of the Horse Shoe when the women and children of his tribe were starving and hiding in the forest, when ruin and want spread throughout the land, he determined to make a sacrifice of himself, in order to save the remnant of his tribe. This greater hero than ancient or modern times ever produced, went boldly forward to give his life to mitigate the suffering of his people.

Mounted on the noble steed that had carried him through all the perils of war, he started for Ft. Jackson. As he approached the Fort, he met some officers and privates near the Fort, who directed him to JACKSON's headquarters. He rode up to JACKSON's tent in front of which stood Col. HAWKINS, THE Indian Agent, reading a newspaper. As HAWKINS raised his head and saw WEATHERFORD, he exclaimed: "And what do you come here for, Sir?" WEATHERFORD said: "I come to surrender myself to you. You can kill me if you wish to do so. I have fought you as long as I could, and did you all the harm I could, and had I warriors I would still fight you, but you have destroyed them, I can fight you no longer. I come to ask for peace, not for myself but for my people--the women and children who are starving in the forest without shelter. If you think I deserve death you can take my life. I am a Creek warrior and not afraid to die. My talk is ended."

At the conclusion of these words many who surrounded him said: "Kill him, kill him, kill him." Gen. JACKSON commanded silence and said in an emphatic tone: "Any man who would kill as brave man as this would rob the dead." He then invited WEATHERFORD to alight and drink a glass of brandy with him; and entered into cheerful conversation under his hospitable manner.

WEATHERFORD took no further part in the war except to influence his warriors to surrender. He went to his former residence in Little River, but soon had to leave it as his life was constantly in danger. Gen. JACKSON sent him to a secret place of safety, and after the war was over he accompanied Gen. JACKSON to the Hermitage and remained there several months. His half-brother, David TATE (my grandfather) was the only man in Alabama who knew where WEATHERFORD was during his stay at the Hermitage. He afterwards returned to the lower part of Monroe Co., Ala. where he owned a fine plantation and a large number of slaves. He was generous and kind to all and was highly esteemed and respected by everyone for his strict integrity and manly qualities.

He died in 1824 and sleeps by his mother, Sehoy, in the northern part of Baldwin County, Alabama (near the residence of Col. J. D. DREISBACH, who married his half niece, Josephine TATE (aunt), both of whom are now living) upon the same spot where he made his speech to his warriors on the night before he attacked Ft. Mims on the day following Aug. 30th, 1813. Though fierce his deeds and red his hand, he battled for his native land.

I have had conversation with the following persons concerning the McGILLIVRAY family: Old negro Tom, who escaped from the massacre at Ft. Mims. Jonah a body servant of Gen. McGILLIVRAY, who even remembered Lachlan McGILLIVRAY; this negro died at the house of my aunt, Mrs. Josephine DRIESBACH, in Baldwin Co. since the war at a very old age. Mrs. SIZEMORE, mother of William SIZEMORE; William HOLLINGER; Col. J. AUSTILL, Mobile; Linn(?) JAGHEE (my father's ranch man). I was personally acquainted with the following old and distinguished citizens of Alabama: Gen. Geo. S. GAINES, who told me about the arrest of ex-vice president Aaron BURR by his brother, Capt. E. P. GAINES and his soldiers, in company with PERKINS, Tom MALONE and others, 1807. He was at Ft. Stoddard when BURR was brought there. He became fascinated with him and regretted the downfall of this brilliant and distinguished man. Aaron BURR remained in the Fort two weeks when he was taken in a boat up the river into Tensaw Lake where they landed within a quarter of a mile of where Ft. Mims afterwards stood; he was taken on horseback through Baldwin Co., stopping at the comfortable residence of my grandfather, David TATE, for dinner.

They continued their line of march through the wilderness north.

I was well acquainted with Judge A. B. MEEK of Mobile who wrote the "Red Eagle" (WEATHERFORD), Gov. A. P. BAGBY, S. P. HOPKINS, E. S. Argon, Reuben CHAMBERLAIN, Burwell BOYKIN, Judge Jno. A. CAMPBELL, N. STEWART, Mordecai - son of Abram MORDECAI - a Jew who lived in the Creek Nation many years, Ned and Jesse STIDHAM and Dr. J. G. HOLMES of Baldwin Co. The three latter escaped from Ft. Mims the time of the battle when all were lost. Ned STIDHAM had a finger shot off. He married my first cousin on my father's side. His sons and I were school mates.

I cannot close without saying something on another remarkable family -- the McINTOSH family of Ala. McINTOSH BLUFF on the Tombigbee River was the first place where the first American court was held.

Alabama has this honor of being the birthplace of Geo. M. TROUP of Georgia. His grandfather, Capt. John McINTOSH, Chief of the McIntosh Clan of Scotland, was rewarded by the King of England, for his valuable services, with the grant of McIntosh Bluff. He had a daughter, who, while on a visit to England, married an officer named TROUP. She sailed from England to Mobile and went to McIntosh Bluff to her father's residence, where, in 1780 she gave birth to a son, Geo. M. TROUP, Gov. of Georgia.

Roderick McINTOSH, grand uncle of Gov. TROUP, was often in the Creek Nation and was the father of Col. William McINTOSH, a half-breed Creek of high character, who the upper Creeks killed on account of his friendship to the Georgians. The afterwards regretted it. He was fearless in spirit and wanted to raise his people, the Creeks, to a higher degree of civilization. He did his best to put down the hostilities as he knew it would result in their ultimate ruin. He wanted them to emigrate West, to get away from whiskey and the bad influence of white men.

He had been instrumental in making a treaty by which was surrendered a large tract of land that Georgia claimed. He was doing what he thought was best for his people, in securing permanent homes and peace, but they took the wrong view of it and resolved to put him to death. About fifty of the conspirators surrounded his house at midnight. David TATE, his friend and my grandfather, had heard of intended assassination and

sent a trusty servant to warn McINTOSH. The messenger arrived at McINTOSH's residence just before the hostile band. Gen. McINTOSH immediately sent off his son Chilly, to seek aid to defend his home. His son had gone but a short time before his house was set on fire and he then resigned himself to his fate. More than fifty rifles broke upon the midnight air and the noble chief fell from his door a lifeless corpse. The above facts were narrated to my uncle by an eye witness and he told them to me.

The first emigration to the present Creek Nation was made under Chilly McINTOSH, the son of Gen. Wm. McINTOSH, in 1827, and still another until finally nearly all were settled in the new territory, with the exception of a few scattering families who remained in Alabama. The Creeks exchanged their lands in Ala. for those they now occupy with the U. S. These were patented to them by the government and to their descendants as long as water runs and grass grows. They are now in a prosperous condition, have a good government, towns, capitol building, schools, colleges, asylums. They are intelligent and very hospitable. Their Nation contains 14,000 Creek citizens, 5,000 negroes, and 10,000 whites. Chilly McINTOSH, a Baptist preacher, of education and refinement, and much respected by all the people in the territory.

I have written this in answer to a letter from Prof. W. S. Lyman of the University of Alabama dated July 20th, 1893. He is engaged in writing a history of Ala. and wished more information of the MCGILLIVRAY family of the Creeks of Alabama.

In conclusion I will say that Maj. James D. DRIESBACH, my uncle of Baldwin Co., Ala., to whom I am indebted for valuable information in writing this history of the MCGILLIVRAYS, TATES, DURANTS, and WEATHER-FORDS. He served in the State Senate of Ala., was born at Dayton, Ohio, married my aunt Josephine TATE in 1844, is of German descent and one of the best and truest men I ever had the good fortune to know. He is now School Supt. of his County but nearly blind from old age. His wife is a large, fine looking old lady, very intelligent and most estimable.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 1893.

NOTE: This is typed almost as written, except for spelling corrections, etc. as I certainly could not edit out any information or detract in any way from the data herein supplied. You will find a blank space here and there (thus, _). At these spots I could not read the letter of the word intended because it did not come through on the copy.
Editor.

HAL'S LAKE

Nestled clear and beautiful in Baldwin County

By Kay NUZZUM

About 50 miles, as the heron flies, north of the causeway in the big delta country of Baldwin County is a lake, beautiful and clear, called Hal's Lake. Actually most of it is in Clarke County in the fork of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers near Bearpen Gut, Alligator Slide and Horsepen Creek. Hal's Lake got its name from an incident that occurred in the days of slavery.

A runaway slave from a Mississippi plantation named Hal found refuge in the dismal area, and as time went on, he lured other slaves, all of whom lived in the region of the lake for some time. After running away from his owner on the plantation in Mississippi, the brave, brawny and stalwart Hall made his way across the Tombigbee and into the swamp of big cane, tangled underbrush and huge trees. He discovered that bears of the swamp had made regular paths - the tall canes of the sides being worn smooth by their fur.

For a while Hal subsisted on wild fruits and other edibles in the swamp. On exploring the area further, he found that there were plantations on the opposite side of the Alabama River - in Baldwin County. By means of small timbers to support him in swimming across, he made his hungry way to a plantation at night and "procured" food. Soon he became an expert forager, as was indicated by the losses of occasional pigs, lambs, goats or chickens from the plantation.

Then Hal became lonesome in his newfound freedom and was determined to bring his family to the swampy retreat. Ingenious Hal managed to "borrow" three horses from the plantation and being familiar with the region, chose to travel during the first night along plantation paths. The next morning he and his family were miles away in the swamp, after which he turned the horses loose. Sleeping and resting during the day, the family traveled at night. When they reached the Tombigbee, Hal succeeded in conveying his family and meager possessions across the water by lashing some logs together.

After a perilous crossing the family finally reached Hal's hideout and set about providing a temporary home on the lake by constructing a leanto of canes and saplings, covered with bark. For necessities Hal made occasional trips to the neighboring plantations across the river. As time went on he induced other slaves and their families to join his family in their supposedly safe retreat.

After a time, Hal's Place became a colony in a region where white men had never been. On the shores of the lake "chickens crowed and turkeys gobbled, with mingled notes of squealing pigs and bleating goats." Then as the colony grew and time went on, "King Hal" found it beneath his dignity to go on foraging expeditions, so he sent others.

The secret of the haunt was well preserved, and news of its security became an inducement to a large number of slaves, even from considerable distances, to join Hal's colony beside the lake. In those days of "underground railroads," the continued absence of a slave from a plantation would be taken to mean that he had fled by some means of escape, and after a period search for the missing one would be given up. Along with the disappearance of slaves was also the mysterious vanishing of pigs, chickens, sheep and other domestic animals.

As time went on, not only did Hal become more and more autocratic in his secluded jungle of cane between the rivers, but he became tyrannical, which in turn, provoked a revolt. One recalcitrant slave refused to obey Hal's orders so the leader expelled him from the colony. Bent on revenge, the exile made his way back to his master, surrendered, and told the story which became the downfall of Hal's Colony.

Thus the mystery of several years was cleared up to planters along the river complex, as the exile became the guide to the retreat of the slave colony. With packs of dogs and with guns, Hal's stronghold was surrounded and all the slaves were captured and returned to the neighborhood plantations.

As for Hal and his family, the sheriff notified the owner on the distant Mississippi plantation of their capture, and "proving his chattels," they were taken back to their original home, because Hal, like many others, "with powers that made him top-heavy, his seductions were turned to tyranny."

The capture of Hal, his family and followers led not only to the discovery of a body of clear water, teeming with fish, but also to a special hunting ground for big game. It is said that deer, bear and other wild game still abound in that region between the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.

As for the authenticity of the above story, we have referred to old files and to the early histories of Baldwin and Clarke counties. We also admit that some of Hal's story may be imaginative creations of story tellers handed down through the history of the Big Delta!

As for getting lost in the swamplands of the Big Delta, it has happened - even to well-guided hunters and fishermen, and even to guides themselves. We cite an example of a well informed guide who had spent his lifetime hunting, fishing, trapping and serving as a guide in the area.

After checking his trap lines northwest of Upper Bryant's Landing early one cold and overcast January morning in 1970, fate or unusual circumstances caused the man to become completely lost. When he was past due returning home, his family notified authorities. Conservation officers, deputies of the Sheriff's Department, members of the Sheriff's Flotilla and others totaling more than 60 men searched more than 36 hours before finding the guide - hungry, thirsty and completely exhausted, after his having spent two days and two nights in the swamps of the Big Delta.

BALDWIN'S DELTA

Beauty and big fish lure the anglers

By Bruce SIMS and copied from "The Independent" of July 25, 1979.

As dusk settles over the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, outboard motors can be heard sputtering to life. Soon, fishing boats can be seen slicing through the twilight as they head for a nearby fishing camp.

Here, the fishermen will winch their boats aboard their trailers as they swap "lies" with other incoming fishermen. While the fish stories begin to fill the air, one fisherman will open his ice box and pull out a mammoth bass, much to the chagrin of the other fishermen. Then with a parting crack such as, "Boys, this here fingerling's daddy broke my new graphite rod and blame near sunk my boat when he found out I'd fishnaped his kid."

Out in the Delta, a deer emerges from the surrounding woods. Holding its head high, it sniffs the air for danger, there being none takes

its evening drink from the Calm water. Frogs begin their evening scenarios and further out in the water, a shining bass boils to the surface to snap at a yellow fly. For the fisherman who wants to go for the "big ones," the Delta is the place to go.

For those who are not familiar with what the Delta is, or for that matter, where it is, an explanation is this way--- The Mobile-Tensaw Delta is a large area of swamps and wetlands which stretch from the lower part of Clarke County, past Washington, Mobile and Baldwin counties to the Bay-Way. There are many streams and lakes found in this area. Some of the more renowned rivers are the Tombigbee, the Alabama, the Tensaw, the Mobile, the Apalachee, the Blakeley and the Spanish. Some of the lakes and bays include Grand Bay, Chacaloochee Bay, Bay John, Bay Minette, Mifflin Lake, Hastie Lake, Fishing Lake, Boatyard Lake and Stiggins Lake.

There are approximately 50 fishing camps around the Delta which cater to the fishermen and fisher women. The services which each provide vary with the size and staff of the camp, but for a listing of camps, landings and a general map of the area, please refer to the "Big Delta Trail and Stream Guide" which was compiled by John F. SHAW of Mobile. Harold and Jimmie BRYARS, who own and operate Hubbard Landing on Tensaw Lake near Stockton, explained that the high water which flooded the Delta this past spring was nature's way of restocking the Delta.

"You see several lakes may have a lot of fingerlings. These are then scattered to different parts of the Delta where they will grow to a larger size. The larger fish are moved about, and by the time the water recedes, the fishermen are faced with a new challenge," noted Harold BRYARS. He noted that on any given weekend there might be 2,000 boats fishing the Delta between the Bay-Way and Dixie Landing in North Baldwin.

David HASTIE, who, with her husband, John operate Live Oak Landing and Lodge on the Tensaw River near where I-65 crosses the Delta stated: "Spring and fall are usually the best fishing seasons for the Delta. It is the summer fishing that separates the men from the boys."

Out-of-state fishermen comprise a high percentage of the fishing on the Delta. There are many fishing and bass tourneys, sponsored by area bass clubs. The first place prize for one recent tourney was \$1,000.

On the Baldwin side of the Delta there is no current threat of pollution and efforts are being made to keep it that way. A three-year study is underway on the Mobile-Tensaw Delta by the National Parks Service. Public hearings seemed to indicate that the hunters and fishermen who use the Delta were opposed to the Delta being taken over by the Federal Government. Most felt that local control of the Delta is more acceptable. David HASTIE noted that the water at Live Oak Landing was Grade Class A, or bodily contact water, and should be kept that way.

One acceptable industry to the Delta is the catfish industry, which supplies area restaurants. The other industry is that of timbering. Trees of all kinds are taken from the Delta's swamps to be processed into lumber for the growing South. Conservation by the timber and paper companies has gone a long way in keeping the Delta's environment from becoming endangered.

The potential for the Delta is a rich one. Its natural resources are among the state's finest, but only through wise management and a caring public will it continue to display its untamed beauty for future generations to enjoy.

JUBILEE
By Kay NUZUM

The dictionary tells us that a Jubilee is a time of rejoicing - a very special time for celebration. A Jubilee on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay is that and more, a real southern lagniappe, a very special time during the summer when fish, crabs, shrimp and other marine delicacies actually come to fishermen - or rather to "seafood gatherers" - in a frenzied struggle to get to the shallow waters and along the beaches of the bay.

Some Jubilees are made up of one specie of fish or another, and some are a mixture of all kinds of seafood indigenous to this area. Eels are usually first to seek false refuge on the bay beaches. Crabs, shrimp and flounder usually appear next. At times, crabs, with claws linked, form long chains along the edge of the beach, or clamor singly up trunks of cypress trees or logs at the water's edge. Further out, pitiful gasps can be heard as movements of catfish break the water's surface.

The wondrous thing about an Eastern Shore Jubilee is that whatever is gilled, netted, scooped up, speared or caught bare-handed is perfectly safe to eat! As one old-timer said, "If it were not true, there wouldn't be as many people in the Mobile Bay area!"

Unbelievable amounts of fish come to shore during the course of a Jubilee and "Jubileers" aren't regulated by any limit on the number they can take. One family that happened upon a large Jubilee left with the pickup truck body filled. A small boy, sitting in his boat, scooped up a croaker sack full of crabs. One man gilled more than 100 flounder, then graciously loaned his gillnet light to another who did equally as well. A take of 75 pounds of shrimp is not uncommon. Sometimes hard-shell crabs must be scooped out of the way as they are on top of the softshells and flounder.

These are common incidents - not exaggerations - when these usually normal fish try to become landlubbers in a Jubilee.

Jubilees occur mainly on the Eastern Shore of Baldwin County along the Mobile Bay front from Daphne to Mallet Point, a 12 or so mile coastal stretch of beach. Areas covered by Jubilees range from a few hundred feet to as much as five miles along the beach, and usually heaviest along May Day Beach in Daphne.

The late Captain Frank PHILLIPS, a commercial fisherman, pilot of some of the bay boats, and a lifelong resident of the Eastern Shore, was known to have observed Jubilees for about 60 years. His father, too, had also studied the phenomena during his lifetime. In writing they had indicated that "neither frequency nor intensity of the Jubilees had changed during these years, and that though differences may be noted from year to year, the general trend has not shown any variation."

Other longtime residents of the Eastern Shore have corroborated this in their deliberations on Jubilees. Fish have been known to come ashore in other places on earth, namely: South Africa, Malaysia, Chile, Australia and the Chesapeake Bay. But these fish were either sick or dying and unfit for human consumption. As has been mentioned before our Jubilee seafoods may be stunned, but healthy!

June through September are the usual Jubilee months, but Jubilees are unpredictable and erratic in occurrence. Records kept for 15 years during the 1950's and 1960's showed 11 Jubilees occurred in June, 19 in July, 25 in August and 6 in September of that period. On the other hand, a good Jubilee occurred in February of 1959 south of Point Clear, and during that same year, 8 Jubilees happened between the 6th and 19th of July. Flounders were so plentiful that year in Fairhope they were selling for four cents a pound! In 1952, one Jubilee continued all night. In 1954, there were no Jubilees reported, and it is interesting to note that in that year the lowest rainfall in 11 years was recorded.

Most Jubilees begin anywhere from midnight to dawn and last from an hour to three or four hours. Most are over shortly after dawn. On the other hand, some have been known to materialize at noon. Usually Jubilees "just fade away" gradually, but sometimes a quick squall or a ship's undulating wave will terminate one quickly.

As for the WHYS and WHEREFORES of Jubilees on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, we usually go to the experts in the study of this phenomenon, namely the personnel in the Marine Resources Division of the Alabama Conservation Department, and we quote:

"No scientific tests have been able to fully explain this mass exodus of marine life. Probably the best explanation is the 'low-oxygen' theory. This theory is proposed by fishery biologists of the Game and Fish Division of the Alabama Department of Conservation who conducted water analyses tests of Mobile Bay during and after a Jubilee. Each year, many tons of dead leaves, aquatic plants and wood debris are brought down into the bay by waters of the Blakeley, Apalachee, Tensaw and Mobile rivers. This material settles to the bottom of the bay and decays. During the warm summertime, this decay process is accelerated and the oxygen supply is rapidly depleted from the layer of salty water along the bottom of the bay. This depletion of oxygen occurs best when the water is relatively calm and the sky is overcast. Bright sunlight, strong winds and waves help oxygenate the waters and prevent a Jubilee. A gentle wind blowing over the high hills on the Eastern Shore has a calming effect on the bay waters where the Jubilees usually occur. This east wind also blows the oxygen bearing surface waters away from the east shoreline of the bay. When this occurs and the tide moves in, it brings the saltier bottom waters, which are devoid of oxygen at that time, near the shore. Thus, as the tide comes in, the bottom dwelling fish and crustaceans are forced to move further shoreward and are eventually trapped in the shallow water at the beach where 'Jubileers' are waiting."

From the pamphlet entitled "Extensive Oxygen Depletion in Mobile Bay, Alabama" by Edwin B. MAY of the Marine Resources Division, Dauphin Island, we offer his following abstract in reference to Jubilees:

"Extensive areas of bottom water in Mobile Bay, Alabama, one of the largest estuaries on the Gulf of Mexico, suffer oxygen depletion in summer because of salinity stratification in sinks created by shoals in the lower bay and by spoil from construction of the Mobile Ship Channel. When these water masses low in dissolved oxygen are occasionally forced against the beach, demersal fishes and crustaceans migrate shoreward in a depressed or moribund state. In the absence of technical data, these popular occurrences called 'Jubilees' provide more than a century of historical evidence of oxygen depletion. Oxygen depletion and 'Jubilees' occurred in the bay before man physically modified the basin but the conditions responsible for oxygen depletion are worse than in the past. Because of bathymetric changes and modifications which have restricted water circulation, Mobile Bay has exceeded its capacity to assimilate its oxygen demand in summer, which has severely affected the biota of the estuary."

Y'all come see for yourselves and enjoy the easiest and most delightful kind of fishing anywhere!

Note: See Vol. IV, No. 3. Ed.

BALDWIN FIRM SAID "INNOVATOR"
in Fishing Tackle Industry
From "The Independent" July 25, 1979

Lew Childre and Sons, Inc. - located in Foley - has earned the reputation in the fishing tackle industry as an innovator. Craig CHILDRE said the success of Lew Childre and Sons is a true-to-life "rags to riches" story in the best American tradition.

"My father, Lew CHILDRE, started out business with \$3 worth of green bamboo poles and a borrowed blowtorch," said Craig. "Lew had learned how to properly cure a cane pole from an old gentleman in Alabama. So Lew learned how to temper a pole so it would not crack.

"As he learned this, Lew would shrimp at night and mother would sell the shrimp as bait while Lew slept. Lew expanded the operation and created a quality bamboo pole. His pole cost \$1 while others were selling for 25 cents. Lew needed more bamboo so he borrowed \$1,000 from a local friend and spent three weeks on a tramp steamer going to Japan. He stayed nearly four months with virtually no money and not knowing anybody. He was able to make contacts and he taught the Japanese how to cure a cane pole.

"Lew returned with just \$11 in his pocket and a return ticket. After improving the cane poles that ran in length from nine feet to 22 feet, Lew made spear poles, jointed bamboo poles and then he went into glass. These were long bream poles.

"After four years of telescopic long poles," said Craig, "we started to go into the rod business and this was about 1971. Since then, we have added many innovations and we use all Fuji parts which are very light."

Also the company came up with the famed Fuji guides of aluminum oxide, which is a material designed in the space industry as a re-entry heat shield. The company claims this guide has a quality of dissipating heat caused by the line running over the guides that are so hard they do not groove. "Therefore," said Craig, "a man can catch a heavier fish on a lighter test line and he can cast farther because there is less friction on the line. We are constantly improving and upgrading tackle to make fishing more enjoyable."

When Lew CHILDRE died in his own airplane after the engine failed on takeoff in 1977, Mrs. CHILDRE assumed the role of company president. However, the company's hard-working attitude and devotion to fishing became even stronger. "I am proud that of all our employees, all of them know how to fish or cast," Craig said. "We don't hire anyone unless they can fish."

Lew Childre and Sons now distribute more than 130 rods and two reels in addition to air pump areators, a unique line of worm hooks, rod building components and gigs. The company's new line of saltwater boat and trolling rods includes a number of unique features that demonstrate Lew CHILDRE's innovative approach to solving equipment problems.

The company currently markets products nationwide. "My father's aim in starting the business was to build the lightest, fastest, strongest tackle available to the fisherman," he pointed out. "As we design new equipment, our goal is to make only the best."

OLD DAPHNE CHURCH

Contributed by Mrs. Eunice H. NESS

A part of the heritage of every southern town is a landmark which stands as a monument to the men and women who created a way of life by their hard work and faith in American ideals. In Daphne, Alabama that landmark is a white wooden church built in 1858. Its quiet grace is a gentle reminder of America's past to the people of the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County.

Constructed of pine by Larkin EDMUNDSON of Daphne and an assistant on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. William HOWARD, the Old Daphne Methodist Church was used by all Protestant denominations until 1870. In 1870 it became an active Methodist Church and remained so for over one hundred years. It gave spirit and strength to all who sought it, through good times and bad.

In 1906 and 1916 the church withstood the fierce winds of two formidable hurricanes. However, on the night of Wednesday, September 12, 1979 the small frame church could not withstand the devastation of Hurricane Frederick. During that night, the building was shifted off its foundation; its roof was blown off and its windows were shattered.

After the debris was cleared, and there was time to reflect on the changes brought into their lives by the hurricane, thoughtful citizens on the Eastern Shore deeply touched by the damage which the old church

had suffered realized that they wanted to save the old church. Much of the damage to our area would be healed by time and nature but this old, small building would not survive without human help.

With this realization, area residents formed a nonprofit corporation-- Preservation Society for the Old Daphne Church-- to restore the church so that it would retain its character and serve the community of which it had been an integral part for over a century.

Initially efforts will be directed toward making the building structurally sound. Once the church is safe from further weather damage, the society plans to restore the interior so that the building can become available for use by area citizens for any appropriate purpose.

The Society hopes that you too share their concern for the old church and wish to see it standing once again with dignity. The society needs your tax deductible donation and your involvement in a project to preserve a part of our heritage.

(Make check payable to: Restoration Society of the Old Daphne Church, P. O. Drawer AJ, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.)

NOTE

Regarding the Old Daphne Methodist Church -- does anyone have the minutes of the Church that might be published in this Quarterly? Does anyone have a record of cemetery burials which also might be published in this Quarterly?

DO YOU NEED?

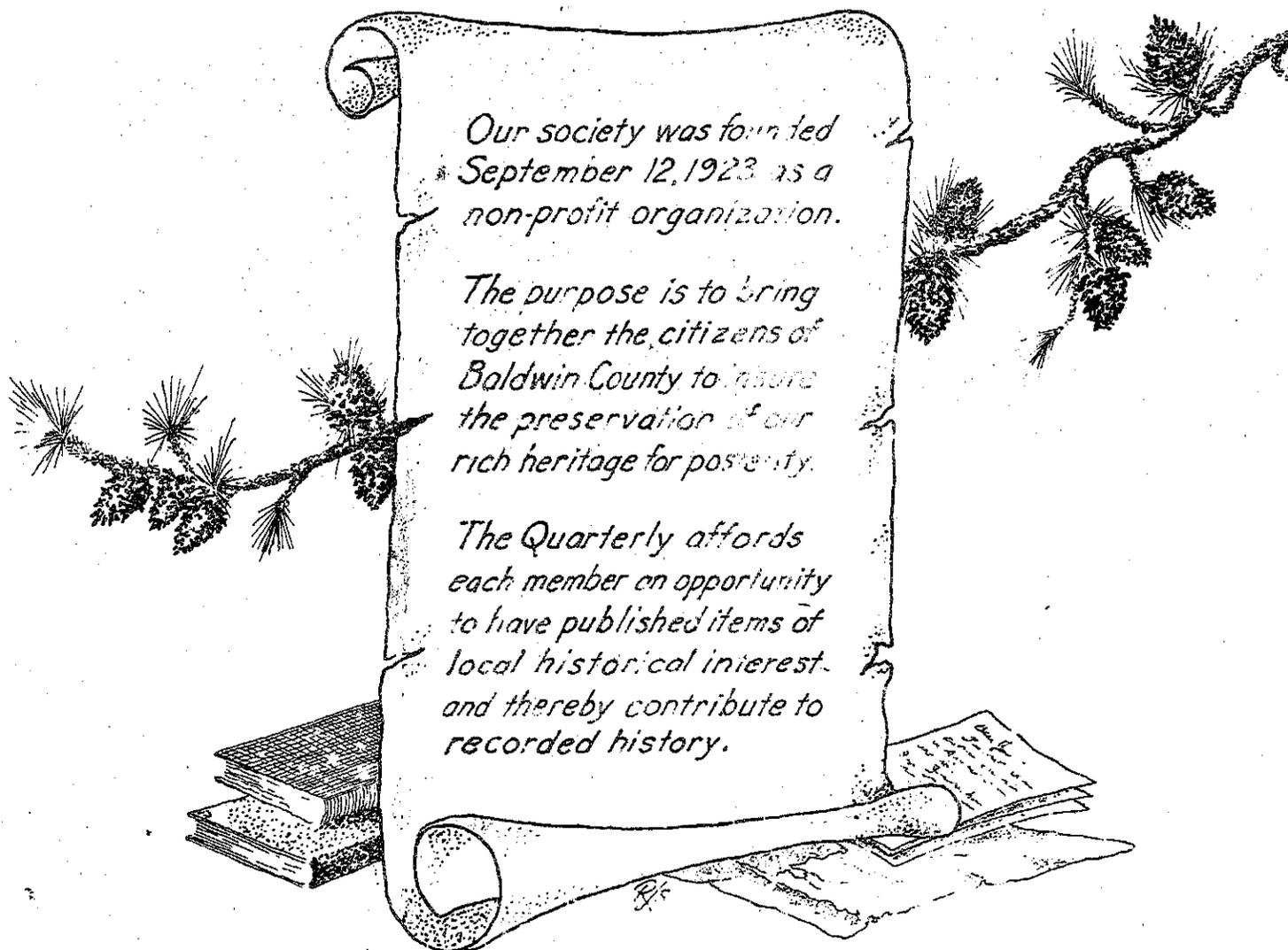
A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala) Historical Society), c1928. Third printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama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

The Quarterly

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*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

MEMORIAL

Mrs. Lillian Labuzan Gantt

Mrs. Lillian (Labuzan) Gantt was a native of Mobile and a resident of Little River, Alabama. The widow of Chester Cleveland Gantt, she passed this life 29 November 1980 at a Mobile hospital.

An active and caring interest in the people and world around her distinguished Lillian Marian Gantt in her north Baldwin community of Little River. This attitude extended to other areas, especially to genealogy and history, prompting her to become a charter member of the Baldwin County Historical Society, when it was incorporated in 1923. With the passing of Mrs. Gantt, the Society has lost the last of these Charter members.

Born Lillian Marian Labuzan of Mobile, Mrs. Gantt numbered among her most prized possessions a letter signed by Queen Victoria. The note accompanied a cut glass decanter and punch bowl given to her father for his two years' service as British consul during the absence of the regular official. Unfortunately, these were lost during a fire several years ago.

In addition to the Baldwin County Historical Society, Mrs. Gantt was active in civic and church affairs in her community. She was a member of Little River Baptist Church and a past president of the Bethlehem Baptist Women's Missionary Union of Monroe County, just across the Baldwin-Monroe County line. She taught Sunday School and assisted her neighbors in every way possible.

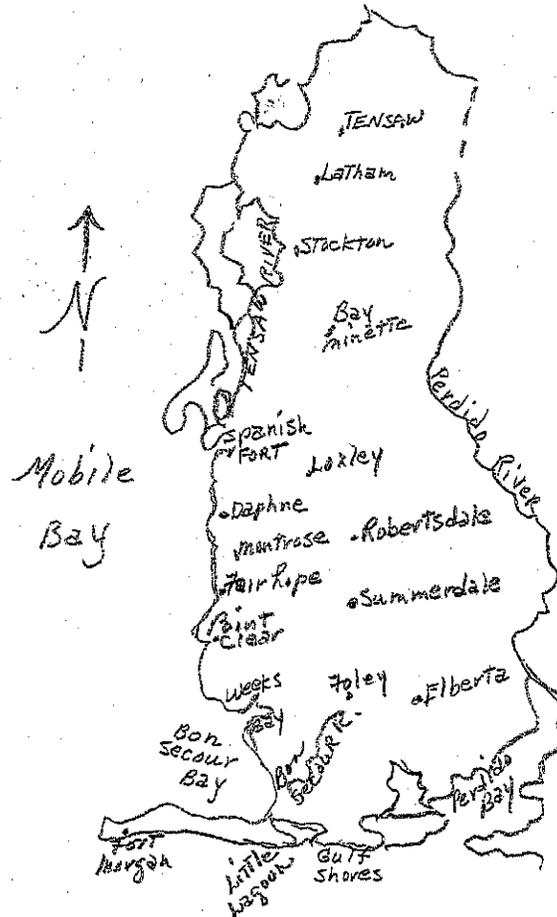
Mrs. Gantt and her mother were interested in genealogy and the two of them enjoyed tracing family history as far back as the 1600's.

Until recently the Baldwin County Historical Society's last living charter member, Mrs. Gantt's death ended an era for the organization which has struggled for more than half a century to preserve interest in the history of the county. Mrs. Gantt, until her death, continued to be interested in the Society and contributed financial support long after she was unable to attend its functions, her last check having been received just a short time before her death.

Funeral services were held in Little River with interment in the church cemetery. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Raymond (Marian) McMillan of Stockton, Alabama; two sons, Charles E. Gantt and Ralph F. Gantt, both of Little River; three grandchildren, five great grandchildren and other relatives.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

FOR

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Benjamin C. MAUMENEE, President
61 N Section, Fairhope, Alabama 36532

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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. Benjamin C. MAUMENEE
61 N. Section
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

1980-1982

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
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The biggest trouble with a sure thing is uncertainty.
--Unknown.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.
--Francis BACON

The tragedy of life is not that it ends so soon, but
that we wait so long to begin it.
--Richard L. EVANS.

BIRTHDAYS - COUNTY, STATE MARK ANNIVERSARIES

By Kay NUZUM (as published in The Independent, Wednesday, December 12, 1979.

On Dec. 25, we celebrate with all Christian nations the most significant birthday in all Christendom. Also during this month, on Dec. 21, we Baldwin Countians will celebrate the 170th birthday of our county, and as Alabamians, the 160th birthday of our state on Dec. 14.

It was during the many conflicts within the Mississippi Territory that Baldwin County, the third oldest county in Alabama and older than the state itself, was created Dec. 21, 1809. An act of the territorial legislature designated the lower half of Washington County (which at the time included much of what is today Clarke County) as Baldwin County.

It was in respect to wishes of the many early settlers from Georgia who had migrated to Baldwin County and who held Abraham BALDWIN in such high esteem, that our county was named after a native of Connecticut and an adopted son of Georgia. As far as is known, the only existing material memorials to this outstanding statesman and teacher are the inscriptions on his simple grave marker, his name inscribed on the frieze of the University of Georgia Library, and his name engraved on the historical marker on Courthouse Square in Bay Minette, which commemorates the creation of Baldwin County.

Baldwin County perhaps has the distinction of having had more boundary changes than any other county. In 1818 it was enlarged by the Alabama Territorial Legislature and again by the State Legislature after Alabama became a state in 1819. The following year all that part of Mobile County lying east of Mobile Bay was added to Baldwin County, but the part of our county which lay west of the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers was added to Mobile County. That portion of Baldwin County lying in the fork of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers was added to Monroe County. Although the northern boundary of Baldwin was fixed in 1832, its area was further reduced in 1868 when a part of Escambia County was formed from the northeastern part.

In spite of all the additions to and deductions from its lands, Baldwin County still remains the largest county in Alabama, and one of the largest east of the Mississippi.

Alabama Territory was short-lived, lasting only from March 3, 1817 until December 14, 1819, the date on which Alabama became a state.

When Mississippi became a state in 1817, it was necessary for the eastern or Alabama part of the Mississippi Territory to have a separate government. This need resulted in the creation of the Alabama Territory. Since the Alabama Territory grew so rapidly, there were only two sessions of the territorial legislature before Alabama became a state.

William Wyatt BIBB, who had served as territorial governor, was chosen as the state's first governor. His term of office, however, was short. He died the following July as a result of injuries sustained in a fall from his horse. His brother, Thomas BIBB, automatically succeeded him, since he was president of the senate.

It is also interesting to note that according to a census taken just before Alabama became a state, Baldwin County's population consisted of only 134 white males over 21 years; 134 white males under 21; 92 white females over 21; 144 white females under 21 - for a total of 504 whites and 667 slaves.

650 MAN-MADE LAKES IN BALDWIN

By Janice TALLEY--Excerpted from The Independent, July 25, 1979

Not only are Baldwin County fishermen blessed with easy access to the Gulf, there are also some 650 man-made lakes in the county stocked with bream and bass. These lakes, mostly family owned, total 1300 water acres. There are a few big lakes over 10 acres, however the average size is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, according to Larry MORRIS, district conservationist at the Baldwin County Soil Conservation Commission. Most fishing is done with cane poles and crickets, worms or wigglers. Artificial lures are used for bass.

For any lake that is built one-fourth of an acre or larger in size, the State Department of Conservation in Daphne will stock it with bream and bass for free according to Mr. MORRIS. They require no trash fish in the pond before stocking with game fish. Bream are stocked in October through December. February through March is the best time to stock bass. MORRIS said that bream are stocked 1000 to the acre and bass 100 to the water acre.

It is hard to keep a pond in balance, according to Mr. MORRIS, who says the pond must be kept fertilized, which produces small animal growth and plant life that bream feed on. In turn, bass feed on the bream. If fertilized well, a lake will yield 30 pounds of bass each year for each acre of water and 145 pounds of bream a year - otherwise the average is 25-30 pounds of total fish a year from each water acre.

MORRIS advised that 40 pounds of 2025 analysis fertilizer per acre of water put in every two to three weeks starting in the early spring and continuing through to the fall will usually keep a pond in good shape. If the pond is clear, then you need fertilizer. Visual depth should be no more than 12-15 inches.

Nolan COOPER of Rosinton, builder of six lakes, stocks catfish along with bass and bream. Catfish are also stocked 1000 per acre.

COOPER states that catfish are slow and that the bass will eat all the small cats if they don't have a world of cover. He leaves stumps in the bottom of the lake which provides cover for the fish. He says also that a series of small car tires or a large tractor tire makes a good place for breeding grounds for catfish.

He states that too much trash in the lake gives the bream too many places to hide and the bass can't catch them, so you get an over-population of bream and you have small bass. There has to be a balance.

COOPER says early morning and late afternoon are the best time of day for freshwater fishing, though night is also a good time. Spring and fall are the best times of year, with April and October being the best months.

He says, however, that fish bite all year around and that a good fisherman can catch them any time.

Revenues from commercial fishing in Alabama Gulf Coast waters total \$35,412,000 for 1978, a 16.3 percent decrease from 1977. Included in the figures released from the state Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Marine Resources Division are shrimp, oysters, crab, red snapper, mullet, flounder and others.

There was an overall 3.9 percent decrease in value of fish in 1978, according to Vernon MINTON, a biologist with the department office in Gulf Shores. The decrease was because there was a bumper crop of shrimp in 1977. Shrimp have a high money value, and when shrimp go up, all the figures go up.

The commercial fishes and number of pounds of each landed in Alabama in 1978 are: shrimp 21,133,000; oysters 768,000; crabs 2,009,000, red snapper 426,000; mullet 933,000; flounder 639,000; and others 3,834,000. Total number of pounds was 29,742,000.

BALDWIN'S PAST WITH A BIT OF TRIVIA

By Kay NUZUM from newspaper publication of 2 July 1980, "Did you Know?"

Baldwin County, the largest county east of the Mississippi River, contains 1,032,300 acres. It has had four county seats, the first was at McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River. By 1820, the county's affairs of government were transacted at Blakeley in a wooden frame building. Daphne became the third county seat in 1868 after which an act of the legislature provided for the removal of the county seat to Bay Minette. To this day folks in Daphne say, "It was stolen."

In 1839, it took a four-horse team stagecoach 43 hours to make a regular 192-mile run from Montgomery to Blakeley.

About 300 Confederate soldiers are buried in the Point Clear Cemetery, "Confederate Rest."

The oldest bayshore settlement of permanent occupation on the Eastern Shore is Zundels.

In 1519 when Admiral de PINEDA sailed into Mobile Bay, his cartographer made a map of the bay making it the first body of water to be charted in the Western Hemisphere.

Near Pine Log Creek in North Baldwin, the grave of one of De SOTO's men reportedly was found some years ago.

The highest point of the Red Cliffs at Montrose is 268 feet above sea level making it the highest point on the Atlantic and Gulf tidewater seaboard.

The Post Office Tree on the old FORSTER place in Fairhope was so called because it was a depository for mail during the Civil War.

The first sawmill in the state of Alabama was built near the present town of Stockton 167 years ago by BYRNNE and KENNEDY.

The first cotton gin in Alabama was established in 1803 near Fort Mims by William and John PIERCE. The machinery was brought by pack horses from Augusta, Georgia.

John PIERCE also established the first school in Alabama in 1799 at Boatyard Lake and served the Tensaw-Tombigbee settlement's children.

Baldwin County has had many ghost towns, many of which materialized into present day communities and cities. In the north there were Tensaw Bluff, Montgomery Hill and Pierce's Landing. Sibley's Mill and D'Olive were predecessors of Bay Minette. Morrison, a sawmill village, evolved into Dyas and Perdido.

Carpenter's Station is no longer a stop on the L&N Railroad in central Baldwin. Elkart used to be below Stapleton and Pendro was above Loxley. Cavanac was the predecessor of today's Barnwell, and who today remembers Van Kirk, a small settlement below Rosinton? Or Sumatra between Robertsdale and Seminole?

The Village which later became Park City was just below the present Bridgehead. Around today's Perdido were the sawmill and turpentine villages of Claire and Byron. There actually was a town called Styx on the Styx River. West of Orange Beach was Roscoe and between Bon Secour and Fort Morgan was the historic town of Gasque.

In the early 19th century, wolves were quite numerous, especially in North Baldwin. Just south of Bay Minette a "wolf pit" was built to trap timber wolves who were destroying cattle, sheep and hogs. Rumor also had it that one settler had an Indian servant who could imitate a wolf's cry so naturally that he "lured many within gunshot of his master."

At one time, dogwood blocks were exported from Baldwin County to New England and English mills for spindle purposes in textile mills.

After the turn of the century, Fuller's Earth was mined just south of old Blakeley and shipped to the northeast. The earth, a sedentary clay, was originally used in "fulling" wool, and as a catalyst, and also in the manufacture of talcs and poultices.

In the '20s, Baldwin County had a higher percentage of foreign-born citizens than any county in the state. Jason MALBIS and his colony at one time owned a nursery, dairy, bakery, ice plant, cannery and large farm. Every country in Europe was represented at the turn of the century by colonies of Baldwin County settlers except Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

At one time 4,000 acres of tung trees were raised for the oil from their nuts and used in the manufacture of paints.

The first soybeans grown in Baldwin are said to have been sold to the Fort Motor Co. and used in making steering wheels and door handles.

Forty years ago, a 40-acre farm, a half mile from Dyas, was advertised--with six room house, a 16x20 foot brooder, a 16x40 laying house (both almost new), two old barns (one with a good roof) for \$950.

Baldwin has 546 miles of tidewater frontage, reportedly the highest for any county in the nation.

Out southern pines are said to be the most useful of all trees to mankind, supplying more than 100 products. Baldwin County produces more pulpwood than any other county in the United States.

As for fishing, the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay has the easiest kind of fishing anywhere in the world during Jubilee season.

And as for pure unadulterated music, our mockingbirds are known to give 32 different kinds of bird calls in two and one-half minutes without repeating a single call.

AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS INDEBTED TO BALDWIN EDUCATOR
'CHRISTINE HEINIG: TOP EDUCATION 'AMBASSADOR'

By KAY NUZUM

(Contributed by Kay, as published in The Independent, Sept. 24, 1980)

Baldwin County lost one of its most illustrious citizens last October when Christine HEINIG died suddenly at her home in Magnolia Springs -- her beloved home midst a pine forest which her father had built in 1906. Six weeks before Christine's death, treacherous Hurricane Frederick swept through her "piney woods," tossing the great pines hither and yon, blocking her road and cutting off supplies of electricity, water and telephone service for more than two weeks. It was truly a time of terror and anxiety. No doubt it contributed to the final failure of Christine's heart which had begun to fail.

For her sake we were grateful that death came swiftly at the end - having had 87 years of a truly full life, active to the end and brimming full of achievements.

From Australia came one of the most touching tributes to Christine by Dr. Helen M. PAUL of the Kindergarten Teachers College in Australia:

"When news reached us that Miss Christine HEINIG had died on 23 October 1979, a sense of great loss was felt by her Australian friends. But then, more importantly, a feeling of deep gratitude for her life so fully lived for the cause she believed in and served with such distinction, superseded the sense of loss. Her creative contribution to the pre-school movement in Australia during the years 1937-45 was matchless. It brimmed with achievement. It was alive with promise for the future. Wherever she worked, whether in Australia, in the United States or on war-time rehabilitation schemes in Europe, the same qualities characterized her undertakings. Capped by her personal charm and intelligent enthusiasm, success always crowned her efforts, and she had the generous gift of inspiring her colleagues also to succeed.

"...It is over forty years since Miss HEINIG first came to Australia... having been recommended to the Institute of Early Childhood Development in Australia by the chief of the Department of International Education at Columbia University in New York...Miss HEINIG arrived in Melbourne in February, 1937, and immediately took up duty...having obtained two large trunks full of valuable technical and professional reference books on child development from American publishers...

These had been a valuable means of opening up new horizons for our kindergarten program...

"...After two years of intensive work in Melbourne, Miss HEINIG had opened up a panorama of possibilities reaching out onto a national level of pre-school education...Miss HEINIG with her professional expertise was a key figure to what developed nationally (in Australia).

"Many of us have much to thank Christine HEINIG for, personally and professionally. Over all these years, even after having left Australia (1945-1979) she continued to respond to requests for advice on professional matters. She did everything she could to see that the time of professional visitors and students from Australia was spent profitably...

"...She has gone from us now but if we can keep the character she set upon our work, the dynamic creative attitude, the breadth of outlook on ever-widening horizons, and a true sense of the place of the child study and pre-school child development in the general march of education, her influence will not perish."

By her personal charm, intelligence and enthusiasm, success always crowned Christine's efforts in whatever tasks she undertook, whether it was in Baldwin County, in Australia, New Zealand or New Guinea where she helped establish kindergarten programs, or in West Germany, Italy and Japan after World War II where she was instrumental in setting up school programs.

Even after her retirement she was sent by the State Department to lecture in school systems in North Africa, Greece and the Baltic countries.

(At this writing, we are busily sorting Christine's colored slides, which she had taken in all the aforementioned places around the world, where she served our country as a goodwill ambassador in whatever capacity she was assigned, and hopefully preserving them in slide trays. We hope in time to present the library of slides to the Baldwin County Historical Society for safekeeping and for presentations in memory of Christine HEINIG.)

STARS - SHOWERED STATE 146 YEARS AGO
By Kay NUZUM and published in The Independent (in 1980)

Next Monday night will be almost a century and a half ago that stars "fell" on Alabama. The great meteoric shower on the night of Nov. 12-13 in the year 1833 was one of the most brilliant displays known to man. It was seen, not only in Alabama, but over the eastern United States, from as far west as New Orleans and north to New England.

Hundreds of thousands of shooting stars, blazing for only a few seconds but with their shining trails lasting several minutes, were seen that night. None, as far as is known, reached the earth.

The Florence (Alabama) Gazette on November 16, 1833, gave the following account of the event:

"We were called up at five o'clock on Wednesday morning to witness a remarkable phenomenon of falling stars and meteors.

"The night of the 12th was clear, cool and extremely beautiful; the stars shone with uncommon brilliance. Thousands of luminous bodies were seen shooting across the firmament, in every direction...their course was from the center of the concave toward the horizon, and then they seemed to burst as if by explosion!

"This scene was as magnificent as it was wonderful. To the eye it appeared to be in reality a 'falling of the stars'; and as we heard one describe the scene, it 'rained stars'.

"There was very little wind and no trace of clouds to be seen. The meteors succeeded each other in quick succession until dawn of the day, presenting a scene of nocturnal grandeur."

In this Leonid Shower all the meteors seemed to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo. The earth encounters this particular swarm every November. The swarm consists of a great ring of particles that revolve continually around the sun.

In the 1800's the earth passed through the thickest part of the swarm every 33 years and several brilliant displays occurred that century, the heaviest being the one in 1833. It is said that the earth now misses the thickest part of the swarm.

Several deductions were made by scientists at the time of the Leonid Shower in November of 1833; first, that the meteors came from outside the atmosphere; second, that they seemed to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo and were really moving in parallel paths. It was also established later that the Leonid Shower occurred at 33-year intervals traced back as far as 902 A.D.

A few Leonids are seen each year, but nothing like the numbers that fell in 1833 -- on that November night when "stars fell on Alabama." In the sobering daylight of November 13, 1833, folks joked about how badly they had been scared. Thinking the day of judgment had come, a group of boisterous young bucks in Fayette, Alabama, became so alarmed over the unusual occurrence "they rushed to the home of the Methodist preacher, awakened him and begged him to offer up prayers!"

The pioneers of early Alabama lived close to nature. Actions of the elements were of great interest and importance to them. Since there were no weather bureaus to aid them, and the success or failure of their crops depended upon the whims of weather, they tried to conclude their own weather forecasts. No doubt the shower of stars that November night of 1833 threw them all into a tizzy.

We are sure that a number of our "a bit passed middle age" contemporaries will recall the nostalgic song, "Stars Fell on Alabama," that we sang and danced by. Through the years this nostalgic song has become synonymous not only with the epic event when on that November night in 1833 stars "rained down" on Alabama, but also with social life at the University of Alabama where the song is still meaningful and played on special occasions.

With words written by Mitchell PARISH and the haunting melody composed by Frank PERKINS in 1934, the song was inspired by Carl CARMER's book, "Stars Fell on Alabama," a prose study of Alabama life, written while the author was a professor at the University of Alabama.

The late Carl CARMER's inspiration for his book was kindled by the strange shower of stars that fell on Alabama - the "night of great commotion" that November 12 - 13 in 1833.

OCEAN VESSEL DOCKS AT TENSAW RIVER SITE

By Kay NUZUM (Published in "The Independent" November 14, 1979)

It was a real treat to watch the docking of an ocean going vessel recently - not at Mobile, New Orleans or New York, or at Singapore, Cairo, Sydney or Hong Kong - but here in north Baldwin County at Jim CARPENTER's Tensaw River Dock and Storage Yard, Inc. Just before noon October 31, the Carbide Sea Drift of United States registry found a temporary home or a "rest home" at the Tensaw River Dock and Storage Yard.

The 523-foot converted tanker, now a container and chemicals ship, came in with a complement of officers and crewmen and will remain at her mooring, in "lay-up" at the above river dock until she is sold or goes into drydock. Officers and crew of the vessel, excepting a watchman, after being paid off, left on shore leave and to await calls for other sea duties.

The Sea Drift's last voyage was from Texas City to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and thence to New York and back down the Atlantic Seaboard into the Gulf of Mexico. At Fort Morgan, Bar Pilot Billy MANDERS brought her to the Tensaw dock in about eight hours. Agents and shipping representatives from Mobile, New Orleans and New York were at the anchorage to greet the Carbide Sea Drift and to each his own to transact necessary business.

Some of the young men who worked the anchoring lines on shore were from the Baldwin County High School football squad (they assured this retired teacher that they had excused absences from morning classes). President and chief operations officer of the Tensaw River Dock Fleet Office is Jim CARPENTER. His son, Jim Jr., is manager and vice president of the corporation. The purpose of the docking facility is to provide "lay-up" docking for out of service ships and for those that have been sold. CARPENTER calls it "wet parking" for older ships - or a "rest port" or recovery harbor for "tired" ships.

The Tensaw River Dock area is located in the most northerly area of what used to be the old United States Maritime Commission's Mobile Reserve Fleet Anchorage. It was most commonly referred to as the "Mothball Fleet," "The Ghost Fleet" and even "Baldwin's Barnacle Battle."

The Mobile Reserve Fleet anchorage, one of eight in the United States, was a part of the National Defense Fleet created by Congress in 1946. It was also home to the "Liberty" and "Victory" ships built during World War II to carry cargo and men.

About 450 of the ships had been reactivated from the reserve fleet at various times, mostly during the Korean Conflict. Several hundred others had been scrapped and made into "razor blades."

At various times 821 ships had entered the anchorage - many in and out several times. The last ship was sunk off Gulf Shores in the Gulf a year or so ago as a fishing reef.

PECANS ALONG COAST DATE TO INDIAN PERIOD
By Kay NUZUM (Published in The Independent, September 26, 1979)

By whatever name pecans have been known through the years, they have been synonymous with the land called Baldwin County for a long, long time. When and how the pecan tree originated is not definitely known, but it is known that Indian tribes inhabiting the Gulf Coastal area and the Mississippi and its tributary areas knew and used the nuts of the "pecan" trees long before Europeans came to the Gulf Coast area.

In 1533, Spanish adventurer, Lope de OVIEDO, who wandered along the Gulf Coast, wrote in his journal: "There were on the banks of the rivers many nuts which the Indians ate in their season, coming from 20 to 30 leagues round about...the nuts were smaller than those of Spain."

Notes of De SOTO's expedition in 1541 show entries that wild fruits were abundant in this region, and "great stores of a new kind of nut with soft shells and a form like a bullet were found." For approximately 100 years after De SOTO, Spanish explorers continued to refer to "nogules" or "pecanes" when they came upon the native habitats of the nut-bearing trees.

In extolling the admirable qualities of the eastern shore of Mobile Bay in 1558, Guido de las BAZARES, who may well be called Baldwin County's first booster, wrote glowing accounts in this area. In his writings, he mentioned "many pine trees, oaks, live oaks, cedars, junipers and nut trees which bore a fruit with a very thin shell and a delicate flavor.

It was not until 1704 that the French explorers, especially Jean PENICANT, a ship's carpenter with IBERVILLE's first expedition, began to refer to "pacanes" in their journals, as "the best nuts in the area, scarcely larger than the thumb."

Jesuit missionaries were the next to write about "les pecanes." In 1712, Father Gabriel MOREST wrote about the different kinds of nut trees in the new world but reported that the nuts of "les pecanes" were better flavored than any of the nuts of France.

Another French missionary, Xavier CHARLEVOIX, wrote as he journeyed down the Mississippi to New Orleans: "Among the fruits that are peculiar to this country, the most remarkable are the 'pecanes.' This is a nut having the length and form of an elongated acorn...there are those having a very thin shell...and all have a fine and delicate taste...The tree which bears these nuts grows high and its wood, bark, odor and shape of the leaves appear to be similar to the walnuts of Europe."

Another traveler and historian of the Louisiana country, Le Page du PRATZ, described these highly flavored nuts of the new world as being "more delicate in flavor than our own...less oily and so fine that the French colonists make pralines of them as good as those made of almonds...these sugar cakes filled with large pieces of pecanes are one of the delicacies of New Orleans!"

Strangely, no records have been found that either the Spaniards or the French sent seeds to Europe for this basic food. It is possible, though, that some had been forwarded among other products from the new world to the mother countries.

It was the well-known botanist, John BARTRAM, (father of William BARTRAM who spent considerable time in 1777 studying the plant life of Baldwin County) who made the first recorded shipment of pecans from America to England. In April of 1762, BARTRAM's friend, Peter COLLINSON of England, acknowledged the "package of seeds...something shaped like an acorn which puzzled us, but with a sweet kernel."

Reports of brother officers show that Gen. George WASHINGTON was fond of pecans during the Revolutionary War and often carried them in his pockets. His diary shows that as early as 1774, he planted pecans around his home at Mount Vernon. Thomas JEFFERSON, too, was most interested in "pecans"... "nuts with a shell thin and smooth, without the roughness of walnuts and with a fine and delicate meat." It appears that JEFFERSON first received a box of "paccan" nuts from Daniel CLARK of New Orleans while he was vice president of the United States. It is also definitely known that pecans were planted at Monticello as early as 1779.

But it remained for Antoine, a slave gardener on the Oak Alley Plantation in Louisiana, to be the first to successfully graft pecans. During 1846 and 1847, Antoine grafted 16 trees and by the end of the Civil War, he had perfected the variety "Centennial" which found eager buyers, thus laying the foundation that was to become a most important horticultural industry.

Pecans, of the genus "arya", are the most popular American nuts after peanuts. They are an excellent energy food containing sources of calcium, phosphorus, iron, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins A, B and G. They are neither high nor low in calories. For home use, pecans are best stored at temperatures of from 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

Here in Baldwin County, the most popular varieties of pecans grown are the Stuart, Schley, Desirable, Mahan, Elliot and Success. Some oily Curtis, the rich Cape Fear and the promising Cheyenne are also being grown, as well as seedlings which produce tasty nuts.

Prior to Hurricane Frederick, about 40 varieties of pecans were grown for experimentation purposes at the Gulf Coast Auburn University Experiment Station in Fairhope, according to Ronnie McDANIEL, station associate superintendent. Pecan trees there ranged in age from five years to 50.

Surprising, too, is that more and more Indian names are beginning to crop up in pecan culture, namely: the Chickasaw, Cherokee, Mohawk and Shawnee varieties.

Pecan orchards in our area share their spaces with other crops grown between the trees, or they provide shaded grazing for herds of cattle. As true of all other crops, good care and spraying are important. Harvesting of pecan crops in Baldwin usually begins in late September and extends through October and even into November.

Time was when growers let nature take its course and had the crops harvested when the nuts fell from the trees by forces of wind or rain, or by the old method of thrashing the trees with long, bamboo poles and knocking the nuts to the ground. Today, most large orchards use mechanical shakers to bring the nuts to the ground. Then machines sweep up the pecans into windrows, after which trash and leaves are separated, again mechanically, from the nuts.

After the harvest, pecans are taken to processing plants where the nuts are cracked, shelled, picked, graded, dried and packaged ready for marketing. In-shell pecans are processed by grading, blowing, washing, sanding, drying, polishing and given a final inspection. The demand for pecans in-shell is heaviest during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons.

The Northeast, Midwest and West are the best markets for Baldwin pecans.

(With appreciation for information on this article to Ronnie McDANIEL of the Gulf Coast Experiment Station in Fairhope and to the National Shellers and Processors Association of America.)

"GANDER PULLING" ONE OF COLONISTS' CRUDEST PASTIMES
By Kay NUZUM (Published in The Independent April 23, 1980)

Since there were no golf courses, tennis courts, baseball diamonds nor swimming pools back then during the early years of Baldwin County, the colonists invented their own diversions - even though there was precious little time for fun. When they did have a break from hard work, the "crossroads grocery" became the center for these rendezvous, especially on Saturday nights and holidays.

Perhaps the most popular diversion was that of the test of marksmanship, and the stakes were usually real steaks - at the time called "beef quarters." No greater honor could come to one than to be able to win a "quarter" by hitting the bull's-eye of the target with either a so-called squirrel gun or an old flint and steel rifle.

Another sport, so cruel we are even reluctant to write about was "gander pulling." A large gander's neck was greased and suspended to a tree limb overhanging the road. Then, one by one, the horsemen would ride at full gallop, grasp the neck of the goose and try to wring it off while his horse was at full speed. The poor goose with "pitecus honks" would turn its head here and there to avoid being grasped. A prize of money was the usual prize to the successful contestant. The cruel sport was among the first to disappear from the program of early rural diversions.

Wrestling and boxing bouts usually ended up into out-and-out frays when one would interfere in behalf of a kinsman or a friend and resulting in a free for all fisticuff battle embroiling a dozen or so men. Broken fingers and noses, well-chewed ears and dislocated teeth usually made up the casualties of the day.

Other strictly male amusements which caused frowns and eyebrow raisings from the women folk and especially from the itinerant priests and preachers were cock fights, horse racing and dueling, the latter which still continued even though prohibited by law.

Then there were the racing days which applied to both foot races as well as horse racing. In the foot races the runners would strip bare to the waist, pull off their shoes and run the distance of several hundred yards, with the defeated contestants always having to treat the crowds with whatever libations the crossroads grocery had to offer. For horse racing, two parallel tracks were always kept in order by the grocery keeper. Scrawney ponies that had plowed during all the week were taken to the track on Saturday with the owners serving as jockeys and providing much amusement for the onlookers.

(Several years ago we were shown by a descendant of an early Baldwin County family the remnants of old posts that were part of one of William WEATHERFORD's race tracks.)

The crossroads groceries prevailed throughout the South until the beginning of the Civil War when the colonists had no time for fun and games during the conflict.

As years went by antebellum Baldwinites mixed work with play. When a young couple married or a family's home had been destroyed and needed to be replaced, neighbors from miles around came together for a "house raising." While the menfolk were busy from dawn until dusk with the "raising" of a new house, women cooked sumptuous dinners and suppers and the kids had a heyday of fun and frolic.

"Log-rolling," another community enterprise, was held to clear the ground for planting crops. Since there were no bulldozers or machinery of any kind back then, settlers girdled trees and burned woods beforehand, as the Indians had done.

"House raisings" and "log-rollings" afforded neighbors an opportunity to help one another, to talk, to play and especially to enjoy good meals in a spirit of camaraderie.

Other social events promoting good will and fellowship were quilting bees, corn husking parties, square dances (also called hoe-downs and break downs), fish fries, fiddlers' contests and shooting contests. Religious hymns and folk songs were favorite types of music. In more affluent antebellum homes, spinets, pianos, harps and violins were enjoyed. After the 1850's the guitar became popular.

Another, and perhaps the most important form of relaxation, for early Baldwin colonials was the camp meeting.

The first Christian denomination in the Mobile Bay area was Catholicism during the Spanish and French exploration and colonization. Although there were no organized churches or buildings in Baldwin County, both Spanish and French priests came occasionally from Pensacola or Mobile to say mass to Catholics. When the Episcopal church in Bon Secour was organized, it became known as "God's Lighthouse." A lantern hung from the steeple at night guided the fishermen into the channel. When

a clergyman arrived from Mobile, a red flag was run atop the flagpole and a large bell tolled to call the congregation to services.

For other denominations, especially the Methodists, the camp meetings were unique in that although they were religious meetings, they had the inviting side of a picnic outing.

The originator of the camp meeting seems to have been Lorenzo DOW, who came to Alabama from Georgia in early 1800 and preached to the settlers of the upper delta and Tombigbee River settlements. Although he did not remain in what is today's Baldwin County, he returned to preach to the settlers at least ten times. The fresh open air, the tented grounds and social contact and freedom of worship were the chief elements of the old-time camp meetings. In fact they became famous to young and old alike all over the South for more than a century or more.

The advent of the camp meeting season usually spurred farmers to "laying by" their crops. Excited housewives began to hoard eggs, butter and honey, and to fatten their turkeys and chickens for the coming event. A level tract of land, close to a good spring of water, was cleared of timbers and undergrowth and the settlers pitched their tents. The only restriction was that good order be maintained about one's tent. Although there were no rigid rules, disorder of no kind was tolerated. If discovered, the person or families were promptly removed and told to go home.

The chief tent or building on the grounds was the place of worship or tabernacle and had a permanent roof and seats. Sometimes an immense tent was put up each year. A large cow horn summoned the audience or worshippers and four services a day were held - one at sunrise, another at mid-day, a third in the afternoon and another at night. The services were as liable to last for four hours as one hour. The matter was settled by interest and not by a clock!

About the camp were stalls for the stock, be it braying mules, neighing horses, or mooing oxen and cows. One source tells us that besides all the basic provisions the pioneers brought with them there were also goodies like ginger cakes, watermelons, sugar cane and even "simmon" beer or "corn" beer.

As time went on other organizations more formal came to take the place of the old camp meetings which went on into the 20th century. But it is doubtful that they accomplished the same beneficent results. As one historian said, "They were a social cement which blended beautifully with that which was spiritual in a wide region."

MONTROSE, ALABAMA - RECORD OF INCORPORATION, NOVEMBER 12, 1927

State of Alabama/County of Baldwin. Know all men by these presents, that we, Mrs. Annie RANDALL, Thomas C. LOFTUS, Eliza R. ROBERTSON, Mrs. Florence D. SCOTT, Mrs. Eulalie FELL, Miss Carrie L. MARSHALL, Harry B. MARSHALL, GRAHAM, Mrs. Laura STAPLETON, Willard GABEL, Harold W. GRAHAM, Helen E. GRAHAM, and Prescott A. PARKER, do hereby associate ourselves together under Section 7167, Article 23, Chapter 274 of the Code of Alabama as the MONTROSE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

And also that at a meeting of said Association held this day have elected Mrs. Annie RANDALL, Mr. Thomas O. LOFTUS, and Mr. Prescott A. PARKER, as Trustees, and Mrs. Florence D. SCOTT as Secretary and Treasurer.

November Twelfth is hereby appointed as the time for the Annual Meeting of this Association.

April 10, 1931, Mrs. Annie Sibley OLIVER was appointed Trustee of the Association in place of Mrs. Annie RANDALL, deceased.

June _____, Miss Helen L. GRAHAM was appointed Trustee of the Association in place of Thomas O. LOFTUS, deceased.

NOTE: Above was furnished by Mrs. Fred WILSON, Fairhope, Alabama.

PARKER'S KEEP CLOSE TO THE GROUND
Submitted by Mrs. Fred WILSON, Fairhope, Alabama

"In Montrose Cemetery" by Helen Gray KYLE

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

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

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

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

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

"Other Days" - Individual history ends in the graveyard and some of it is enacted there. Along the northern boundary of the Montrose graveyard are the breastworks that were thrown up by the troops of Captain WINSTON to oppose CANBY's march. To the south is the gully where the women and children of Montrose took refuge from the shells of the Federal ships. Two of its graves tell of one of the now forgotten but fearful tales that come to us out of war and out of the sea.

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

Several of the crew were unwell and that night the steward died. At sunset MAFFITT called his first officer, Lieut. STRIBLING, and told him that yellow fever was aboard. There was no surgeon and the commander was obliged to assume the duties of that officer. On the fifty day the working crew was

reduced to one fireman and four deck hands. It was no longer possible to keep at sea and they ran into the Cuban port of Cardenas, and STRIBLING went to Havana for help. The commander was now almost alone to care for the sick.

August 13, MAFFITT gave his clerk written instructions concerning the ship and went to bed. STRIBLING returned bringing 12 men and Dr. BARRETT of Georgia. On the 22d Laurens, the captain's son, died and on the 23d the third engineer. The sick were sent to the hospital on shore and most of them died. A Spanish surgeon came on board and pronounced MAFFITT's case hopeless; he had not spoken for three days. "You are all mistaken-- I have too much to do and have no time to die," said the commander opening his eyes.

Owing to the stringent orders of neutrality it was impossible to refit or recruit and on Sept. 1, they started for Mobile. At 2:00 p.m. on the 4th they sighted Fort Morgan and the three Federal cruisers that guarded the bar. The sick were brought on deck and preparations were made for blowing up the ship if necessary and with the British flag flying they made for the entrance. It was unthinkable that a blockade runner should make the attempt in broad daylight and PREBLE's flagship the Oneida waited. There was no reply to the Oneida's hail and she poured a broadside into the Florida. Two shells went entirely thru her taking off one man's head and wounding seven others. The Federal ships fired until she reached the protecting guns of Fort Morgan.

The next day Lieut. STRIBLING read the burial service over the headless body of the sailor at Montrose, and three days later he died of yellow fever and was buried beside the sailor. MAFFITT lived, and with the Florida "he lighted the seas with a track of fire wherever he passed." Inscriptions on the two graves are: The Grave of a Seaman 1862; and Sacred to the memory of Lieut. John M. Stribling, son of Rear Admiral C. K. Stribling died off Montrose, Ala. August* 7, 1862. (*September).

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, Ala. 36579 - \$3.00.

Back issues of the Quarterly are available -- each volume indexed. Order from Mrs. Davida HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579. Price: \$1.25 each (\$5.00 for the entire Volume of 4 issues) -- Special price of 50¢ each issue to Members of Baldwin County Historical Society.

NEEDED

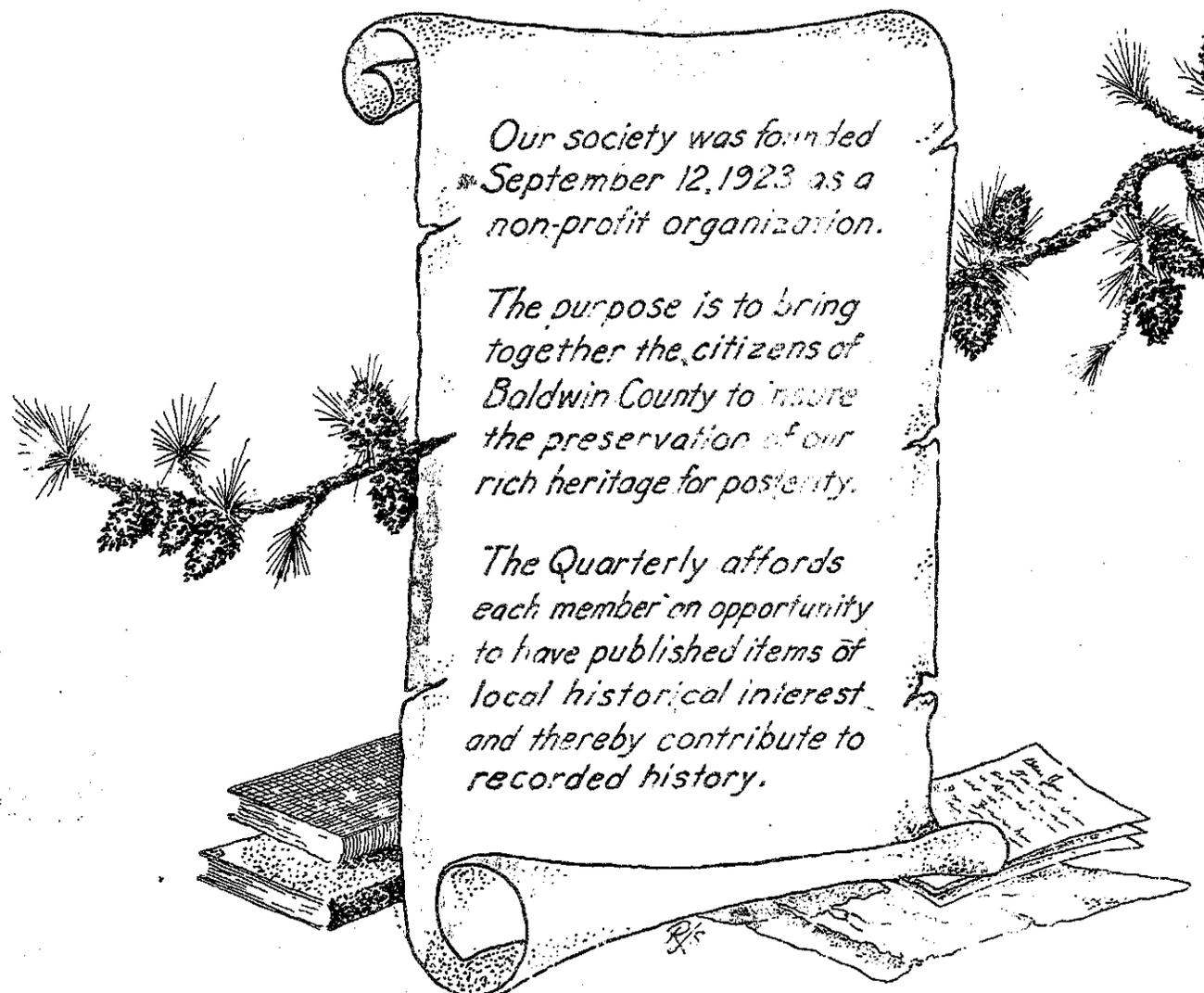
An editor for the Quarterly is needed. Present editor has enjoyed serving you for a number of years, but other demands now prevent her continuing. Also, you will need to assist a new editor by contributing material for publication. Early records of the county need publishing and a museum should be established.

The Quarterly

VOLUME VIII

No. 3

APRIL 1981



*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.*

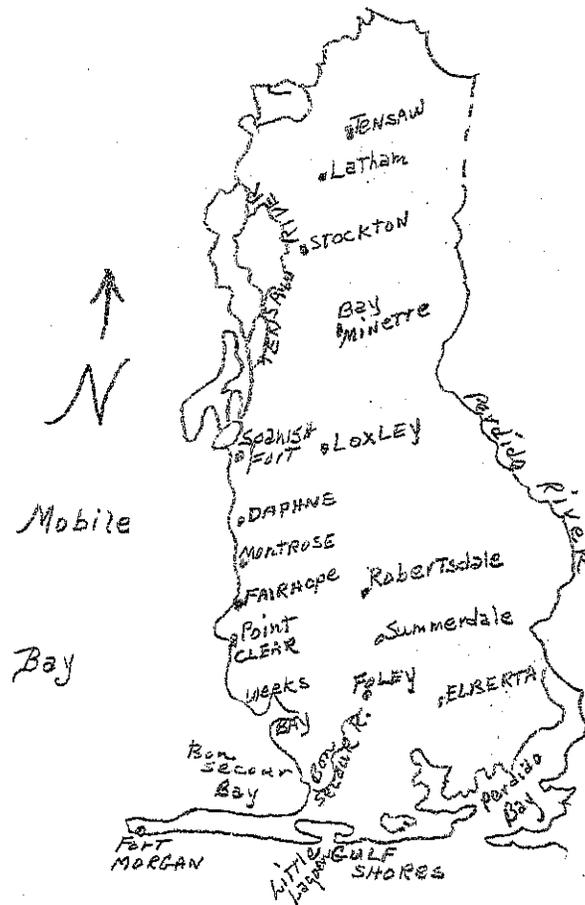
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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Benjamin C. MAUMENEE, President

61 N Section, Fairhope, Alabama 36532

APRIL 1981

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 to 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. Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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. Benjamin C. MAUMENEE, 61 N. Section, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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. Benjamin C. MAUMENEE
61 N. Section
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

1980-1982

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You never get a chance to make a good first impression.
--Unknown.

Is anybody happier because you passed
his way?
Does anyone remember that you spoke
to him today?
The day is almost over, and its toiling
time is through;
Is there anyone to utter now a kindly
word to you?
Can you say tonight, in parting with
the day that's slipping fast,
That you helped a single brother of
the many that you passed?

Is a single heart rejoicing over what
you did or said;
Does the man whose hopes were facing,
now with courage look ahead?
Did you waste the day, or lose it? Was
it well or sorely spent?
Did you leave a trail of kindness, or a
scar of discontent?
As you close your eyes in slumber, do
You think that God will say,
"You have earned one more tomorrow by
the work you did today"?

---John HALL

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

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50 YEARS - END OF DECADE RECALLS A HALF CENTURY FILLED WITH MEMORIES
(1929 and the Depression)

By Kay NUZUM (published in The Independent, Dec. 26, 1979)

A year's end always brings about nostalgic feelings. Probably less than half Baldwin Countians today remember back 50 years ago to 1929, the year of the Great Depression, and especially to that Black Thursday on Oct. 24 when the stock market collapsed.

We knew someone was trying to tell us something in July of that year when our paper money, about one-third smaller in size, went into circulation. We also knew there wasn't going to be a chicken in every pot when banks began to close and bread lines began forming.

Baldwin farmers had plenty to eat and to store away for the winter, but market prices were poor. Corn was selling for nine cents a bushel, and Franklin Delano ROOSEVELT was telling us that "the only thing to fear was fear itself."

A few bay boats were still plying between the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, but the Cochrane Bridge and the Causeway, completed and opened for traffic in June of 1927, were too much competition for the bay boats.

The Mobile Chamber of Commerce opened its first Azalea Trail on Washington's birthday of 1929 and through the years has become nationally famous.

During the summer of that year, the first Alabama Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo was launched at the suggestion of Alabama State Game and Fisheries Commissioner I. T. QUINN. There were about 250 enthusiastic sportsmen involved when the first rodeo got underway on August 26, 50 years ago.

The year 1929 was also the year when our hemlines fell down along with the market. If we could afford them, we began to wear hats called cloches. Our female silhouettes began to follow a straight and narrow path downward. Men's socks began to droop, also, in keeping with the downward trend of the stock market.

Most of us stayed home evenings and listened on our radios to Amos and Andy, Lowell Thomas and One Man's Family (the forerunner of the current soap operas). Then there was that delightful homespun philosopher, Will ROGERS, who wrung chuckles from us during the Depression years. Cab CALLOWAY "hi-de-hoed" for us via radio and Paul WHITEMAN helped us meet the "blue of the night after the gold of the day." Eddie CANTOR asked brothers "to spare a dime," and Hoagy CARMICHAEL sprinkled us with "Star Dust." Alexander WOOLLCOTT went on the air as the town crier.

If we could dig up the price of an admission to a movie, we watched Buster KEATON slapstick his best, and Norma TALMADGE, John GILBERT and Pola NEGRI emote their best. We loved Gary COOPER's drawl in "The Virginian;" wild wicked Clara BOW took us to her wild parties; Ronald COLEMAN was a sellout in "Bulldog Drummond," as was George ARLISS in "Disraeli," and Coleen MOORE in her unforgettable "Lilac Time."

And to each his own back then were also the favorites, Claudette COLBERT, Constance BENNETT, Harold LLOYD, Frederic MARCH, Joan CRAWFORD and Doug FAIRBANKS, Jr. The inimitable Clark GABLE was beginning to loom on the horizon as a heart breaker, as was Alabama's Tallulah BANKHEAD.

In world news, Paava NURMI, "The Flying Finn," broke every record in the books, from one mile to six. Dr. Albert EINSTEIN found a key "to a formulation of a unified field theory." We couldn't figure it out but knew it was important.

The closest thing to a war was in Afghanistan. We can't even remember what it was about. Cdr. Richard BYRD and Bernt BALCHEN flew 1600 miles to drop an American flag on the South Pole and HITLER was steaming up the Germans with his National Socialist party, and Josef STALIN was beginning to make waves.

In the United States 50 years ago, Knute ROCKNE's Fighting Irish were tripping from one victory to another. A kid in Texas spun his yo-yo 121,111 consecutive times and declared himself the world's champion "yo-yo-er." Al CAPONE was behind bars in a Pennsylvania pen, and the infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre in Chicago made all our hair stand on end. Railroads dropped their rule about women smoking in dining cars. The Nobel (inventor of Dynamite) Peace Prize in 1929 went to Frank B. KELLOGG Jr., President COOLIDGE's secretary of state, and Louisiana's Huey LONG talked his state's senate out of a bribery charge.

Here in Baldwin there were still about 30 small post offices from Chrysler in the north to Gasque, Josephine and Caswell in the south. Schools were fast being consolidated - there were about 51 or 52 roomers left. Farmers turned to truck gardening with Irish potatoes, cukes and beans as chief money crops. Tung trees for oil were being planted as were pecans. Smooth, durable dogwood blocks were still being exported for spindles used in textile mills in New England.

Yankees were fast discovering the creeks, rivers and 546 miles of Baldwin's tidewater frontage as a fisherman's paradise and a good place to retire.

What will Baldwin County be like 50 years hence in 2029? Only time will tell as we pass the torch of progress to today's teenagers. Here's hoping they do an even better job than we have done.

MIMS MASSACRE OCCURRED 166 YEARS AGO
By Kay NUZUM (Published in The Independent, August 29, 1979)

History has been, and always will be fascinating - each preceding event influencing the next. Had brothers, Edward and Jesse STEADHAM, not been out of the Fort Mims compound gathering fodder in the fields adjoining the fort on that fateful day of the massacre, Fairhope today would not have Clarence McCRAWLEY as one of its city council members!

Councilman McCRAWLEY is a sixth generation descendant of Edward STEADHAM, one of the few survivors of that horrendous massacre which occurred on that fateful August 30, 1813 - 166 years ago. Edward and Jesse STEADHAM were in the surrounding swamp for three days. Jesse had been shot through the thigh early in the action and, finding an old canoe below Boatyard Lake, made his way to Mount Vernon, then known as Fort Stoddard. Edward, wounded by an Indian arrow in the hand, swam the river above the Cut-Off, and finally reached Fort Stoddard four days after the massacre.

Old records say that Edward swam the complex of streams, holding his rifle above the waters, with his sword in his mouth. (The sword was presented to the Department of Archives and History in Montgomery by his great granddaughter Molly STEADHAM, in 1928).

Laker, Edward STEADHAM married Nancy Earle. A son of the union. John Victor STEADHAM married Mary Virginia McGEE (a half Creek Indian). John and Mary had 14 children. One of the daughters, Emma, married a Fred McCAWLEY, whose son was James O'Neal McCAWLEY who became the father of Councilman Clarence O. McCAWLEY.

At noon Thursday, 166 years ago, the Red Sticks, warlike members of the Creek Indians, swarmed into Fort Mims and caused the worst massacre of whites in the history of the new world. A 10 percent casualty in warfare today is considered high. At Fort Mims, it was 93 percent. Yet, comparatively speaking, only one-fifth as many people were slaughtered at Fort Mims as De SOTO and his army butchered at Maubila 273 years before in October 1540.

In the interim, there were many, many more white settlers and Indians slaughtered to gain a foothold in the new world - and especially here in what is today Baldwin County. Since there is a reason for every historical event, we must review the events preceding the Indian massacre at Fort Mims.

The Creek War, actually a war within a war, was going on during the War of 1812. The first important battle occurred at Burnt Corn Creek July 27, 1813. Here 180 territorial militiamen and volunteers under Col. James CALLER attacked some 80 Red Sticks, who were returning from Pensacola, where they had gone for supplies and ammunition. After the surprise attack, the Indians abandoned their pack horses. Instead of pursuing the Indians, the frontiersmen stopped to capture the horses and loot, giving the Indians time to regroup. This spelled disaster for the white men; the Indians driving them through the woods in confusion.

Although the Battle of Burnt Corn infuriated the Red Sticks, the fact that the whites had run gave the Indians confidence. Thousands of Creek braves now took to the warpath against the white settlers which was to lead to the carnage at Fort Mims. Alarmed over the threats of Indian violence, settlers in the Tensaw district flocked to Fort Mims where a stockade had been constructed around the residence of wealthy trader, Samuel MIMS, and where Maj. Daniel BEASLEY was assigned as commander. How ironic that Maj. BEASLEY addressed the following letter to General F. L. CLAIBORNE at Fort Stoddard just two hours before the Indians entered the gate:

"I send enclosed the morning report of my command. I have improved the fort at this place and made it much stronger than when you were here. PIERCE's stockade is not very strong, but it has erected three substantial blockhouses. There was a false alarm here yesterday. Two Negro boys, belonging to Mr. RANDON, were out some distance from the fort, minding some cattle and reported they saw a great number of Indians, painted, running and whooping towards PIERCE's mill. The conclusion was that they knew the mill fort to be more vulnerable than this and had determined to make their attack there first. I dispatched Capt. MIDDLETON with 10 mounted men to ascertain the strength of the enemy, intending, if they were not too numerous to turn out most of the force here and march to the relief of PIERCE's mill. But the alarm

had proved to be false. What gave some plausibility to the report at first was that several of RANDON's Negroes had been previously sent up to his plantation for corn and had reported it to be full of Indians, committing every kind of havoc; but I now doubt the proof of the report.

I was much pleased with the appearance of my men at the time of the alarm yesterday, when it was expected every moment that the Indians would appear."

-- (Aug. 30, 1813) Maj. Daniel BEASLEY, Comm. Fort Mims.

The Indians, secreted in a ravine about 400 yards from the east gate, about the time the above letter was dispatched to Fort Stoddard, were well aware of the carelessness and stupidity at the fort. The following after-thoughts of the massacre are offered as conjectures rather than facts:

Shortly before the massacre, the fort was enlarged by "extending the picketing on the east 60 feet deep, thus forming a separate apartment for the accommodations of the officers and their gear." According to historian PICKETT, the entire population at the fort - white civilians, officers, soldiers, Negroes and Indians - numbered 553. Even with the extended 60-foot area, it must have been a tight squeeze. Andrew JACKSON's later figure estimated only 350 persons present at the fort.

The American dead were not buried until September 9 by a detachment under Joseph P. KENNEDY. Many of the women who were pregnant had their unborn infants cut from their wombs. On the day following the massacre, the Creeks buried many of their dead in the potato field south of the fort.

The blood was shoe-deep in the bastion about mid-afternoon. There were many acts of bravery and some of cowardice. The Indians burned every house in the neighborhood. They had a cunning way to make several scalps from each white they murdered. British agents in Pensacola paid a bounty of five dollars for each scalp.

According to PICKETT, "of the large number in the fort, all were killed or burned up except a few half-bloods, who were made prisoners; some Negroes, reserved for slaves; and the following persons who made their escape and lived:

Dr. Thomas G. HOLMES
Hester, a Negro woman
Socca, a friendly Indian
Peter RANDON, lieutenant of Citizens'
Company
Josiah FLETCHER
Jesse STEADHAM
Edward STEADHAM
Lt. W. R. CHAMBLISS of the
Mississippi Volunteers

Sgt. MATTHEWS, the doward
Martin RIGDON
Samuel SMITH, a half breed
MOURRICE
Joseph PERRY, Mississippi
Volunteers
John HOVEN
JONES
Mrs. Vacey McGIRTH and her
children.

(Note from your Editor: "Colonial Mobile" page 434 in the footnote states that Mrs. William CALVERT, who was rescued as an infant from Fort Mims, was a daughter of Dennison DARLING (who was the second Collector of Customs at Fort Stoddert in the Mobile District). Mrs. William CALVERT was before her marriage, Caroline DARLING.)

somehow, even in the horrendous holocaust, love and kindness prevailed. Among the few who escaped were Mrs. Vacey McGIRTH and her children. During the heat of the battle, they were recognized by one of the Indian warriors, SANOTA, whom Mrs. McGIRTH had befriended and cared for when he was a small boy. He told his Creek companions that she and her children were his slaves and led them safely out of the fort. Later, at Mobile, Mrs. McGIRTH and her children were reunited with husband and father who was away at the time of the massacre.

The publication, "From the Frontier Claims in the Lower South," compiled by Richard S. LACKEY and published by Polyanthos of New Orleans in 1977, lists records of claims filed by citizens of the Alabama and Tombigbee River settlements in the Mississippi Territory for "depradations by the Creek Indians during the War of 1812." On page 32 is a statement of property destroyed by the "Hostile Creek Indians belonging to the Estate of Moses STEDHAM, Snr. deceased (formerly of Tensaw, Baldwin County, Mississippi Territory) during the War between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians, Viz:

1 dwelling house made of hewed timber (w/2 piars burned	\$600
7 feather beds - burnt	170
1 Negro woman named Nance about 27 years old killed	400
1 Negro woman named Luce about 17 years old killed.	400
1 Negro woman named Betty about 17 years old killed	400
500 head of stock cattle killed 8 driven away at \$6	3,000
38 head of horses averaged at \$60	2,280
70 head of sheep averaged at \$4	280
250 head of hogs averaged at \$2	500
7 men's riding saddles at \$15	105
2 women's saddles at \$10	20
	8,155

I do swear that I believe the afore to be just and true account of the losses sustained by the legal representatives of Moses STEDHAM, Snr., who was killed at Fort Mims, and whose property was taken or destroyed by the Indians.

Joseph MIMS
Edward STEADHAM.

Regardless of one's personal opinions and impressions of the controversial Indian Chief William WEATHERFORD, most agree that no inhabitant of Baldwin County ever lived a more dramatic life than the Red Eagle. His happy care-free youth "developed into a tempestuous adulthood, full of conflicts; followed by a serene, but sad, twilight in his life," Even though born more white than Indian, through it all, love and devotion to the red race were the dominant factors of his philosophy.

Too bad the Indians and white settlers could not have lived in peace. They would have been good for each other. Their greatest dissensions, of course, were over land.

In his "Rhyme of Terror - The Oaks of Fort Mims," Dr. David P. MASON best describes the Fort Mims story. We quote here the first and last stanzas of his epic poem, taken from his fascinating book, "Five Dollars a Scalp."

A Red Oak for the Indians brave,
A White Oak for the settlers
Grow side by side within the wood,
Because of foreign meddlers.

The straight white oak, and strong the Ted,
Their entwined branches cover
The bodies of the Red and White,
Where friends did kill each other."

ISHTABOLI - INDIANS HAD THEIR OWN STYLE OF KNOCK
'EM, SOCK 'EM BALL GAMES

By Kay NUZUM (Published in The Independent, August 15, 1979)

Ballplay, or stickball, or "ishtaboli," was the favorite game of most of the American Indians of the Southeast. The game was a composite of today's football, baseball, tennis, sinny and jai alai. Actually it was more like modern lacrosse, except that the ball was kept in the air. The game originated to train young Indian braves in valor, honor and the arts of war. Often the games were ceremonial in character.

Since the ball in play could not be touched with the hands, each player had two six-foot, bowl-like rackets, laced with strips of rawhide. Some tribes used only one racket - the better to hit his opponents! No need to learn any rules. One only had to be able to run fast, gouge, hit, kick, elbow, tackle, stomp - and above all, sto score! The ball, made of buckskin, was stuffed hard with animal hair and sewn with sinews. It had to be thrown and also caught with the racket.

Object of the game was to move the ball 12 times between the 20-foot goal posts of split logs, The first team to have 12 counting pegs stuck in the ground - a primitive scoreboard - by the medicine man, won the game.

Old men who were past players, coached, managed and refereed. Rules were flexible with anywhere from 20 to 100 or more players on each side. There was no time out, no substitutions, and no time limit on how long a game could last. If teams were well matched, playing went on until dark or was finished the next day. Apparently there were no penalties -- neither for clipping, biting, choking nor gouging. In the mad scramble, players pushed and tumbled over each other - dislocating shoulders, twisting and breaking legs and arms, pulling hair and bashing heads. If a player was knocked unconscious, he was pulled off the field and the medicine men went to work on him. Because of the bloody mahem, sometimes only a few warriors were left to finish the game.

Players, supposedly, never became angry. The games were considered a form of recreation and not an extent over which to fight. Old men present at the games were the mediators in the event of a "rhubarb." "Ishtaboli" was truly a manly game with intensive exercise, involving all phases of isometrics, isotonics and exogenics!

As for uniforms, they consisted of the Indian's "own bare bodies, painted all colors...animal tails fastened behind and feathers on arms and heads which fluttered as they ran... Deer tails were worn for speed and fox tails for cunning. The Cherokees tied bat wings to their rackets for power; the Creeks swallow and swift feathers for rapid, darting movements."

News about ballplay games somehow got around because they were always well attended. Advertising, no doubt, was done by runners, drum or smoke

signals, notches on trees and signs on rocks. Tribes and villages challenged each other, "inciting their opponents with a thousand words of defiance!" Sometimes games between tribes were played to settle disputes. Stakes were often high.

In one famous game in 1890, the ownership of the territory between the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers was to have been settled by ballplay between the Creeks and Choctaws. The game was played but the parties did not keep their bargain about the land. One highly excitable game between the Choctaws and Creeks resulted in a war.

The day and night preceding a scheduled game was spent in feasting, singing and dancing to the rhythm of the drum and rattle. Prophets were busy all night conjuring up magic to help their team win. Ceremonies continued until about noon of the day of the game. One of the ceremonies on the day before a game was the drinking of the Black Tea. The tea, black as tar, was brewed from the leaves of the yaupon tree. 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!

At dawn of the day of the game, players plunged into the river for a cold dip. Then came the purification ceremonies by the medicine men - the scratching of players with a seven-toothed comb of sharp slivers of turkey-leg bones, first, from the shoulders to the wrists (no wincing allowed) then the thighs and legs, and finally the chest. While the players plunged into the river for the last time, medicine men chanted and prayed: "O Long Man (river in Cherokee), I come to the edge of your body. You are mighty and powerful. You bear up great logs and toss them about. Nothing can resist you. Grant that I may be able to toss my enemy up into the air and dash him to the earth!"

Had there been an announcer and a PA system back then, the broadcast would have sounded something like this:

"Eighty rackets clash as they shoot into the air straining for the ball... A Creek man catches the ball between his rackets, holds it over his head, dodges and butts his opponents and starts for the goal...three dozen men scramble after him, pushing, rolling, elbowing and tumbling after him...the game is on!

"Whatta' game...the players are so well matched, it's taken six hours for the Creeks to score the twelfth point...And now as the sun sinks slowly in the west, the exhausted, sweaty, bruised and battered players stumble off the field and down to the river...The Creeks in triumphant victory to cool off and the Cherokees to wash away the evil curse of their opponents' medicine men..."

The Creeks, Choctaws and Cherokees were all known to have bet heavily on games with rival tribes, be it crops, horses or lands, or anything else they possessed.

After an Indian ballplay game, a goodly number could be seen trudging wearily homeward minus the buckskin shirts they had worn and the horses they had ridden the day before!

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Copied and contributed by Mrs. Pat PATTERSON

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(Mrs. Patterson advises that in the Grant Books, there are maps and other data that would be of great interest to those researching the above families.)

THE WAY I REMEMBER IT ALL

By Willie Taylor FORD and submitted with her permission by Mrs. Pat PATTERSON.
(It is about her family and life.)

Cain - the name is as old as man;
We find it here and there;
I cannot say it has never stained,
But its heritage we gladly share.

He was evidently a hunter
In his life at its prime.
Deer horns - ad infinitum
Hung on porches and barns all the time.

I remember well Grandma and pa;
I visited with them much.
They had sheep and fields, and peaches,
Log cabins, deer horns, and such.

He had barns and sheds and houses
Built of logs in the style of the day.
I remember one house as Abe LINCOLN's
Where the bed was just a climb away.

I remember Grandpa RANDAL
Who seemed old then to me;
He had a special place to sit
Facing the road on the gallery.

He made money by raising sheep on the farm.
They were sheared in the spring of the year
It was a gala occasion
To go watch shearers work quite near.

He wore a beard of length though white
Which, as a child, to me seemed odd;
To-day, he would not be unusual;
In fact, he'd be very mod.

The procedure today would be called crude;
There was no electricity there.
The clippers were manipulated by hand,
And the hapless sheep were often left
quite bare.

He discussed the Civil War at will
I never stopped long enough to hear.
I regret that I did not listen,
But all youth are unconcerned, I fear.

There were many sheep of brown.
I remember very vividly
A shawl that Grandma made one time
That was brown quite naturally.

I understand that he was stationed
At Spanish Fort during the War.
I wish that I knew more to tell;
But those are the facts so far.

She, Mary Susan, was adept
At making use of her resources;
She not only learned to knit real well,
But she pursued her way by courses.

She made her needles of umbrella ribs,
And made very small stitches;
She had to weave her thread by hand;
In skill she was endowed with riches.

She made me a pair of mittens once;
They were truly appreciated,
But alas, they were of real wool
So, because of moths, they depreciated.

Aunt Ruby gave me a dessert bowl
From Grandma's Blue Willow set;
I treasured that for many a year;
I would love to have it yet.

But while I was away at school,
I do not know just how;
It broke in many pieces -
I have only memories now.

I remember my mamma had a pin
Of wafer thin gold fill
That had belonged to Grandma;
I remember the pattern still.

When I visited Europe
In a gift shop in an Irish town,
I bought a pin quite similar
Because, in all of my rounds,

It reminded me of Grandma
And I just had to get it there;
And to this day when I wear it,
I hope she knows that I care.

Grandma came from Sand Mountain,
Today there are statues carved on the site,
I know nothing of her forebears,
But her daddy's name was WRIGHT.

I believe she was real young when she
married,
How she and Grandpa met
I never have discovered,
But maybe we'll find out yet.

I understand that Grandpa
Came from Louisiana way.
Somehow he was connected
With the overland route of his day.

They had many children;
They now are all dead and gone.
Aunt Alma was the oldest girl -
Uncle Maurice was the youngest son.

Aunt Alma died in childbirth;
She had one son to her name;
He lived with Grandma and Grandpa
And was of World War I vintage fame.

When he was young, Mamma said,
Grandma would scratch his back.
He would yell, "Up toward the 'pield'
Down toward the barn, Ow, you tickle,"
to keep on track.

When Johnnie became a man,
How tall he seemed to grow.
I believe he has descendants,
But where, I do not know.

Uncle Lee lived first up the road;
I remember the house decaying.
He later moved nearer Bay Minette
Where some family members are staying.

Aunt Arror was a very good sport;
I enjoyed her company.
She died entirely too soon,
And left two children whom I seldom see.

But it wasn't always that way.
Our families many visits took;
I played dolls and games with Ruth
When I could get her out of a book.

Aunt Ida was the quiet type
With many a pleasant smile;
I visited her house many times,
Cause Rochelle played just my style.

Aunt Mazie was the youngest girl.
Sometimes I see her in me.
She had a family of many boys and girls
Who have traveled over land and sea.

Uncle Laban was a farmer of note;
I remember he sold milk and cream.
He had a device for separating each
Which I conceived as an impossible dream.

I remember in a shed beside his house
That remains from the War were placed -
An old cot and scattered remnants there
From my mind cannot be erased.

Uncle Hallard owned a barber shop;
His praises I will sing;
He cut my hair one time,
And didn't charge a thing.

Uncle Maurice lived at Grandpa's,
And never far from there did roam;
He gave me a fine dog one time
That I lost before I got him home.

My mamma was Lorena
Whose memory I cherish still;
She possessed many innate gifts
I remember and always will.

These have left a legacy
To each and all of us.
The CAIN name lives and may we all
Look upward for we must.

We need to strive with honor
To add glory to that name
So that if we are not world renowned,
At least, there's no family stain.

I'd love again to see the place
That served as a kitchen then
'Twas in the front yard away from the house
With a fireplace big enough to sleep in.

They were using a stove when I was there,
But the fireplace made a cozy spot;
The kitchen was moved to the very back,
But I liked the old one a lot.

Aunt Ruby's first boys and I played
quite diligently
No single moment spared;
We pushed bottles for horses
Until a temper flared.

A little stream ran under the hill,
I suppose it's there this day,
The kids caught minnows with improvised
hooks
While the grown-ups fished far away.

I remember one particular day
When fishing the grown ones had gone;
I was being bombarded by hostile hands
Till Grandma saved my bones.

I remember a special treat at Grandma's
That children now seldom see;
I climbed just as high as I could,
And ate peaches right out of the tree.

There was a big oak close to the house
Its limbs reached to the ground.
We spent hours swinging on the limbs
No better fun could be found.

I remember out on the highway
Which was a big sand bed, I relate
That travelers had to pause each way
To swing open a great big gate.

A shelf with wash pan and water
Stayed on the porch both night and day.
There I was introduced to Octagon soap
Which I love to smell to this day.

Sessions at night before the fire
Linger in my memory still;
It was a time of folksy talk
With wood stacked to the window sill.

I remember one night at supper
While we with the hunters did talk;
All eyes became focused on Hoyle
Who was making his fried dove walk.

I remember in the dining room
Close to the room-length table there
Was a phonograph made by Edison
With cylinders which were rare.

And on the table that displayed
Ample food either nights or noons -
(Especially bird and fish that I recall)
Was a sugar bowl surrounded with spoons.

Somehow I never thought to ask
In fact, it slipped my mind till now-
About school for Mamma and the others
Just where they went and how.

Then on every Sunday morning
When church bells chimed somewhere,
Were they close enough to hear them?
Or with God's "good news" share?

Then how often did they go to town?
And how long did it take?
Did they have any outside social life?
Or did a doctor visits make?

They had some lovely furniture
So they got around somehow;
I don't know whether they sewed by hand
Or with a machine as we do now.

I wish I'd heard the answers
I could have had them everyone
So we need to tell our lifestyle
Before our day is done.

Grandma died real early;
She was found in her sleep one day.
She was lain to rest in the woods close by
Till Grandpa passed away.

They both are buried in Bay Minette
Where most of the children remain;
So far as I know they had a successful life
For they left a respected name.

Thinking back to my visits there
I'm overcome with nostalgia still;
Usually a holiday atmosphere
Made every trip a delightful thrill.

Little incidents come back to me
As I reminisce of long ago;
Bay Minette was the land of far away,
Or, to me, it seemed to be so.

We lived in Mobile County,
And in order to get to our kin,
We had to change trains and taxis
Or, by boat, our car and luggage send.

Enough of this chatter for this time;
I hope your patience is not spent;
A visit to my Grandma's house
Was, and still is, a memorable event.

--Willie Taylor FORD

ORIGIN OF OLD FORT AT BON SECOUR UNKNOWN

Published in Baldwin Section of Mobile Press, November 20, 1980 and written by Joann COLLINS, Press Register Reporter.

Ruins of an old fort at Bon Secour may prove that French, Spanish or possibly even Welsh explorers landed at Bon Secour much earlier than 1793, the date now generally accepted as the time of French occupation of the river community. Books on Baldwin County history state that the fort was in existence when Nicholas COOK arrived here in the 1700's. The fort was situated on the west bank of the Bon Secour River on property owned by George BROWN, the great grandfather of George BROWN, III, who is noted locally as the owner of the picturesque gazebo situated beneath moss-draped oaks near the river.

Over the years, little was made of the fort, and it still remains a mystery as to who might have built it or for what it was used. In 1968 the property on which the fort stood was sold for development of a subdivision. Rather than see it destroyed, BROWN had the fort deeded to the public and Little River Community workers moved the crumbling remains to his home at the end of Baldwin County 10, about one-half mile down the river from the original site so it could be protected and preserved.

David WHITE, a student of archaeology from Florida State University, while visiting Fort Morgan saw a portion of the fort remains on display and immediately contacted the BROWNS about digging in the ruins. After obtaining the BROWNS' consent, WHITE began excavations at the site in 1964 and continued work there through early summer of 1965, uncovering both French and Spanish pottery as well as wrought iron nails, musket balls and gunflints.

In a report on the excavations, WHITE stated that he estimated the fort was built around 1700 and definitely before 1750 -- noting that the musket balls found buried in the walls were definitely pre-1750. Although he found both French and Spanish artifacts and some Indian pottery dating back to 500 B.C. the construction method, he said, is typically Spanish.

The fort, which measures 16 feet in width and 32 feet in length, is made of tabby. Tabby, BROWN said, is a mortarlike material made by the Spanish

by crushing burned oyster shells and adding water; then adding whole oyster shells for strength. The structure had three doors and no windows.

Mrs. BROWN noted that WHITE had found many gunflints and musket balls around the front entrance, indicating a skirmish of some type. "Whether the people got in or out alive, we do not know. There were no bones found at the site," she said.

WHITE suggested to the BROWNS that since Spanish pirates frequented the Gulf Coast in the late 17th and early 18th century and French Canadian trappers were in the Mobile area then, it was probably erected by some of those men. Whether it was a Spanish fort, a French trading post, an Indian community center or a storage area for stolen pirate goods, it is still unknown.

The BROWNS' favorite theory is that it was built by the Welsh Prince MADOC who is said to have left Wales in 1170 A.D. to settle in America.

The BROWNS, both of whom are extremely interested in local history, have done extensive research in the Mobile Public Library and a friend in the Alabama Historical Society once checked in French records for a mention of the fort while visiting in France. However, like so many times it was another dead end. So, until another clue or lead to the fort's origin comes up it will remain "the mystery fort," a name that has been attached to the crumbling ruins for years.

Note: Pictures accompany this article in the paper, and the caption carries much detail as noted above. The BROWNS welcome visitors to come by and look at the fort. The old Nicholas WEEKS cabin on their property is also open to the public. BROWN stated that his property is the site of three centuries of living; his own home was built in the 1900s, the WEEK'S cabin was built in the 1800s and the fort in the 1700s, if not before.

From an article by Hal BAMFORD in the Eastern Shore Courier, August 27, 1979. (Note: pictures accompany this article)

Anyone who doubts that history can be as fascinating as fiction never has considered the story of Baldwin County's Fort Morgan. Historic Mobile Point, where the fort stands, has been fortified for more than four centuries. Many credit the building of the first installation there to Alonso Alvarez de PINEDA, a Spanish explorer who is reputed to have landed there in 1519. But the Fort Morgan we know today sprang from the ruins of one of its predecessors, Fort Bowyer, which was badly battered by the British after the War of 1812 actually had ended.

It was after Spain sold the Floridas to the United States that plans were laid to make Mobile Point impregnable. Work actually began in 1820. Over a span of 39 years, construction continued on the fortress until finally, in 1859, it was declared completed. Total cost was computed at \$1,242,522 and Fort Morgan was declared the strongest fort in the nation.

Despite that reputation, she was to fall just five years later. Ironically, she capitulated to the government that built her, the United States Government, after being under Confederate control for less than four years. The surrender, however, was not easily achieved.

The siege of Fort Morgan began early on the morning of August 5, 1864. It was on that morning, shortly after day break, that Admiral David G. FARRAGUT, who had champed at the bit for weeks while awaiting the arrival of the ironclads, began moving his fleet toward the mouth of the bay. By 7:30 a.m. Fort Morgan had come under heavy fire from the Union fleet. Flying chips of masonry and clouds of brick dust filled the air as the broadsides smashed into the fort.

Suddenly, however, an explosion in the water drew everyone's attention. The ironclad, Tecumseh, skippered by Cmdr. Tunis CRAVEN, swung hard to port and plowed into the mine field that protected the entrance to the bay. Within moments the ship disappeared from view.

Despite the confusion FARRAGUT ordered his flotilla to continue and by 8:30 a.m. the admiral was four miles into the bay with his fleet.

Now the focus shifted from the fort to the Confederate ironclad Tennessee, which had anchored behind the fort, determined to batter the Union fleet to death if it passed. Unfortunately for the South's cause, the Tennessee was to prove no match for the multiple guns that were trained on her.

By 10:00 o'clock the battle was over. Fort Morgan's fate now was sealed.

Two days later Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island across the mouth of the bay, surrendered. On August 9 after Brig. Gen. Richard PAGE, in command of Morgan, rejected a surrender demand and the battle for Fort Morgan began in earnest.

A mile east of the fort Union troops and guns were landed and day by day they hauled the artillery through shin-deep sand, ever closer to the fort. At the same time, from the bay and the Gulf FARRAGUT's ships poured hundreds of rounds into the beleaguered bastion.

For nearly two weeks the frightful bombardment went on. The climax came August 22 when more than 3,000 rounds were poured into the battered citadel in less than 12 hours. At daybreak on August 23 two rounds were fired from the fort. An hour later, a white flag showed above the ramparts.

FARRAGUT sent Flag Captain Percival DRAYTON ashore to arrange the formal surrender and at 2:00 p.m., amid the rubble of the battered fort, DRAYTON accepted the capitulation.

In all, he took 546 prisoners from the fort's defenders. But even then there was disappointment awaiting his superior. General PAGE had ordered all of his officers to follow his lead, but each had either broken or thrown away his sidearms rather than surrender them. FARRAGUT called it "childish spitefulness." But for Fort Morgan, the war was over.

In spite of the fact she would serve in three more wars during the next 80 years, the grand old fort had heard her last shot fired in anger.

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Recorded and transcribed by Patricia (STOWERS) PATTERSON, 13 February 1981

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A VISIT TO BALDWIN'S GHOST TOWNS

By Mike BLAKE and published in the Spanish Fort Bulletin, November 14,1979

We look backward in leaps and bounds and we look forward a little at a time. This is because we see through the glass darkly when looking ahead, and we see backward from some object to some object. Some of the places that marks are still shown on some maps are: Blakeley, Bromley, Carney, Gasque, Tensaw, Park City, The Village, Hurricane, Honeycut, Carpenter, Pinchona, Dyas, Greenwood, Bellefontaine, Kohler, Thicket.

In 1900, Bromley had a population of 200, a four-story textile mill, and a twenty room Hotel. Carney is listed as a place with a population of 300; Gasque 100; and Tensaw 100. Trying to find these places, or where they were, makes a good hobby. Reading what is known about these places helps in the search. In searching for the Bromley story, a kodak picture of the four-story textile mill was produced.

Going north on Highway 225 from Spanish Fort, one arrives at a railroad crossing - where one is in the middle of Carpenter, Alabama of old. The railroad is the L&N. It was built about 1878. The town of Honeycut was about a half mile away from there, and consisted of twelve or fifteen homes. The trains started running on the new ELLENEN and could be heard at Honeycut but could not be seen. It was not long before many of the people found a new place to live on the new railroad. The new community was called Carpenter, after the name of the land owner who furnished the right of way for the railroad.

The Legend of the Last Choctaw:- The treaty of "Dancing Rabbit" was forced upon the Choctaw nation by the Great White Father in 1830, and not a single member of that tribe of some 2500 people were in accord with the terms, but recognized the mighty force which the U. S. Government had ready in case the Tribe refused to vacate their lands, as ordered in the treaty. The meetings for signing the Treaty were to be held at a place called Dancing Rabbit Creek, hence the name given the Treaty was The Dancing Rabbit Treaty.

At least one individual flatly refused to join the march on the "road of tears" and slipped away to the Osage country, the Everglades of Florida. Who this individual was, is not known; however, he must have liked the Florida Country, for he soon showed up at the Baldwin County/Florida line, proceeding to a high place - the highest place he could find, and there took his stance, facing west. After a long time of looking at the land of his forefathers, he came down and departed westward, never to be seen again.

This legend to the writer a search for this high place in our land, but for a much different reason. Through many years of looking no Folsom Arrow Points have been found in Baldwin County. This is a particular kind of stone or flint tip for an arrow or spear. It has a haft end for attaching to the arrow or spear, a forward end that is sharp pointed and sharp edged for cutting into the body of the living prey, game or enemy. It has a flute or groove on each side, extending from the point end back to the point of attachment to the arrow or spear.

It has been established that the Folsom Point was used ten or more thousand years ago, and was named for where it was first found, Folsom, New Mexico. The nearest to Baldwin County that this Folsom Point was first found, is near Dothan, Alabama. Ten thousand years ago, game was different. The woods were different.

Treetops in those times joined and made a complete canopy, so that the sun did not get through. This doesn't mean much to you but it did to General JACKSON and his army. They could not ride their horses from Fort Mims to Pensacola to make war on the English and Spanish, because there was no grass for horses to live on anywhere on the route - no sunlight under the trees, and so no grass, weeds, underbrush or other growth.

Any camp of the Folsom Point men would be at a high place, like the Choctaw Legend Man's place for thinking - or where we might find a Fluted Point today.

To one here ten thousand years ago, it was necessary to know if there was any danger about at all times. A hunting party did not stop until they were on a very high place where an enemy could be seen, if about anywhere, in any direction.

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, Ala. 36579. \$3.00.

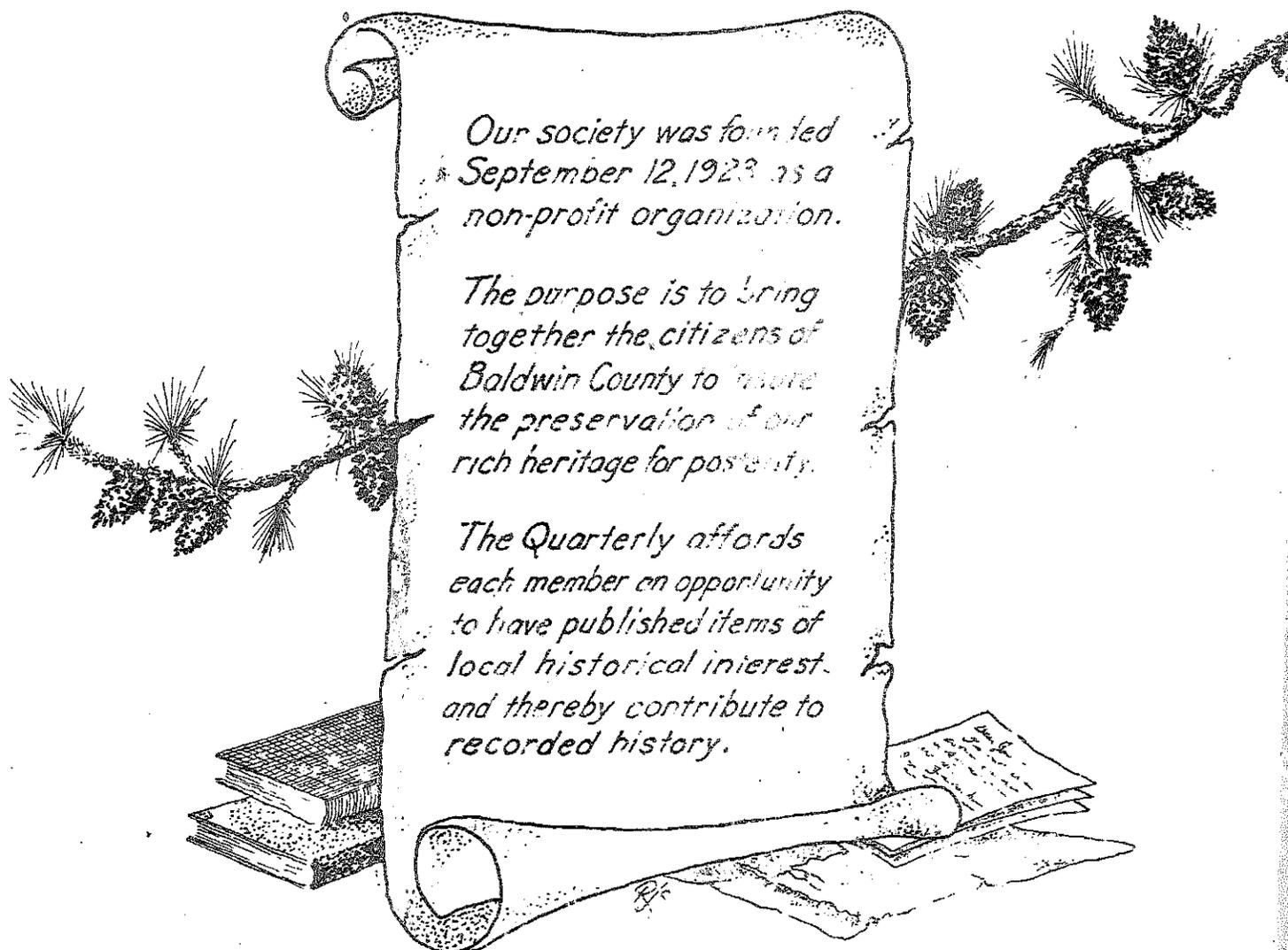
Back copies of the Quarterly are available -- each volume indexed. Order from Mrs. Davida HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579. Price: \$1.25 each issue (\$5.00 for the entire Volume of 4 issues) -- Special price of 50¢ each issue to Members of Baldwin County Historical Society.

The Quarterly

VOLUME VIII

No. 4

JULY 1981



*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.

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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 to 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. Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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. Benjamin C. MAUGENEE, 61 N. Section, Fairhope, Ala. 36532.

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

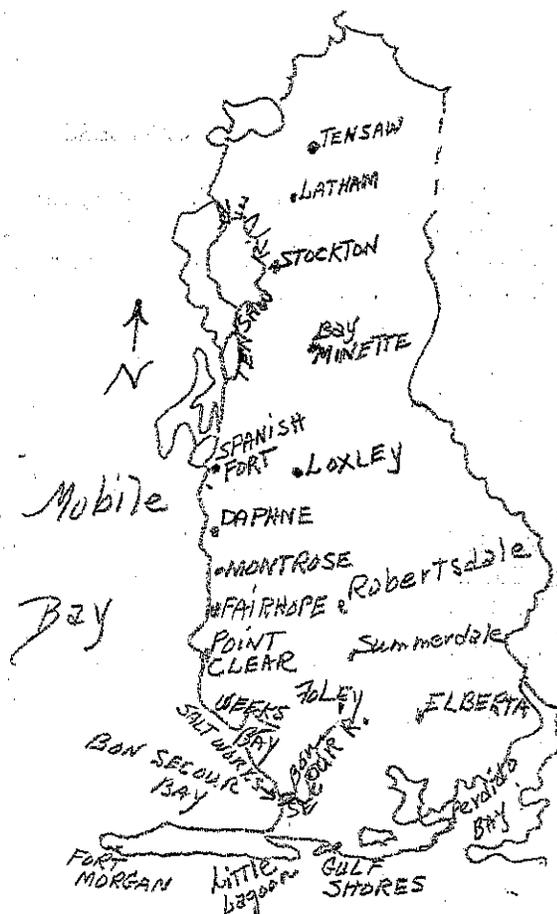
We owe it to our ancestors to
preserve entire those rights,
which they have delivered to
our care. We owe it to our
posterity, not to suffer their
dearest inheritance to be
destroyed.

-- Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
PUBLISHED BY GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS
61 N. SECTION
FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA 36532



published by:

GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Benjamin C. MAUMENEE, President.

61 N. Section

Fairhope, Alabama 36532

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. Benjamin C. MAUMENEE
61 N. Section
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

1980-1982

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

JULY 1981

NUMBER 4

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N E E D

1. Editor for the Quarterly.
2. Material for the Quarterly.

COMMENCEMENT - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, DAPHNE, ALA., 1922 - 1923
 From "The Normal Bulletin, Vol. 7, Number 4, May 1923 - published quarterly.
 Contributed by Mrs. Eloise WILSON.

Commencement 1922-23, Sunday, May 27, 1923 - Baccalaureate, 11:00 a.m.
 Processional Doxology
 Invocation Rev. Abercrombie
 Hymn The Son of God Goes Forth to War
 Scripture Lesson
 Chorus--Worship of God in Nature Beethoven
 Sermon Rev. Edward C. Moore
 Recessional--The Lord is Great Mendelssohn

Monday, May 28, 8:00 p.m.
 Faculty Reception to Graduates

Tuesday, May 29, 8:00 p.m.

High School Seniors--Mayme ANDREWS, Elma BURROUGHS, Azeline BUZBEE, Bertha COOPER, Lucile COSTER, Albert CRAFT, Susie DAHLBERG, John DAVIS, Grace DIETRICH, Alice DEVORE, Ida DRISKELL, Essie GARRETT, Ruth GARRETT, Sudie GARRETT, Mabel Claire GAVIN, Philip GLOVER, Eunice HARRISON, Inez HURLEY, Alice MANNICH, Dottie MASON, Priscilla MORTON, Bonnie Lou RILEY, Louise STABLER, Muriel SWANSON, Ouida SWANSON, Leah SMITH.

Normal Seniors--Irene STAPLETON, Rosa TOMETTI, Susie ALLEGRI, Mullicent BEST, Leonora MURDOCK, T. L. BIGGS, Elizabeth WILBOURN.

Class Song.	
Class History	Mabel Claire GAVIN
Giftorian	Alice De VORE
Poem	Inez HURLEY
Grumbler	Grace Dietrich
Prophecy	Alice MANNICH
Last Will and Testament	Ouida SWANSON

15th Annual Commencement
 May 30, 8:00 p.m.

Processional--Soldier's Chorus	Gounod
Salutatory	Eunice Harrison
Baccalaureate Address	Hon. Leon G. Brooks
Chorus--Voice of the Woods	Rubinstein
Valedictory	Susie Dahlberg

Delivery of Diplomas and Certificates

Alumni Banquet

EARLY TENSAW HISTORY FILLED WITH RICH DRAMA
Gracious Living Followed Bloody Creek Indian War

Copied from an Article by Buddy SMITH, The Mobile Press Register, March 31, 1957

Tensaw, Alabama--January was always a busy month, filled with business activities the first few days, followed by several days of horse racing, a favorite pastime in the Tensaw of the 1830s. Crowds of men, some in homespun clothes and others in elegant attire, gathered at the track on racing days to watch and wager. One of the leading sportsmen of the era was Capt. Joseph BOOTH, wealthy gentleman and owner of a fine stable.

There were two race tracks, the longer a mile in length, where races were run for several days at a time. There were always large crowds in the Montgomery Hill community (known today as Tensaw) the first of the year. New Years Day was "hiring day", a regular business convention. It was the custom for landowners, planters, timbermen, workers and traders to gather at the settlement in North Baldwin County to settle up for work done the previous year, hire workers for the coming year and transact other business.

Then, as today, farming and timber products were the chief economic resources of the area. Slaves were hired out to work for planters, lumbermen and other businessmen. The person hiring the slaves was responsible for their food, clothing, shelter and medical care. For some reason the slaves were usually owned by young children. The owner was paid for their use.

After the business was attended to the horse races were welcome entertainment for the men. Night life centered around the tavern owned by Mr. BRYANT close by the stage terminal and trading post. A traveler passing through the community wrote that, "The young men in clothes of coarse materials would gather in BRYANT's drinking house to discuss their winnings and losses on the horses. The men were friendly and joked with each other in a most pleasant manner."

Beginning about 1820 the residents of the Montgomery Hill community enjoyed an era of pleasant living. Located on the east side of the Tensaw River, the area was rich in timber and well suited for cotton and other farming. The principal social event of the time was all-night dancing held in the huge old plantation homes. Families and couples would gather from miles around, arriving at the plantation before dark. The ladies brought their evening clothes and changed their attire after arriving.

Large tables of food were prepared for the guests and there was usually an ample supply of refreshment for the thirsty gentlemen. After dancing through the night the guests were served breakfast before they departed on the journey back to their homes.

One of the most popular hosts for these dances was Thomas ATKINSON. He built a big two-story house on his plantation in the early 1800s, using slave made bricks and heart lumber cut by slaves with a jump saw. A daughter of Thomas ATKINSON later married D. P. ENGLISH and the young couple inherited the old home. Known as "the old English place" the home still stands today and is owned by Col. Jacob TILL of the U. S. Air Force and member of an old Tensaw family.

Thomas ATKINSON, a wealthy planter, believed in the gracious life and held the firm conviction that it was a disgrace for a gentleman to do manual labor. On one occasion when he was actually caught in the act of removing some dead limbs from a road he made elaborate excuses, maintaining that he certainly would not entertain the thought of actually working but was "just looking over the fields."

Another old home, said to be the first frame dwelling in Baldwin County, was built earlier about a mile west of the ATKINSON home. Constructed of hand-sawn lumber by a member of the MIMS family, the house is known today as the "Warren place." Some of the boards in the old one-story building are over 18 inches wide. The mantle pieces are hand-carved with intricate design.

Historical and everyday events of early Montgomery Hill or Tensaw have been recorded in diaries, letters, history books and notes by residents and visitors. Mrs. W. H. SLAUGHTER has made a hobby of Tensaw history and has a wealth of historic papers, letters and other data at her home. Vivid descriptions penned in longhand by the early settlers read like excerpts from a movie script. They include accounts of stage robberies, brawls and many humorous incidents in the community.

Religion was an important part of the community life. Tensaw claims the first Protestant church in Alabama, organized here in 1803. Rev. Lorenzo DOW, "the roving preacher," was the frontier missionary who organized the church. The first service was held under a brush arbor and later in a building. Citizens officially organized the Holly Creek Union Church. A church building was completed in 1839 to be used by Methodist until 1900. The old building has since been demolished. Baptists and Methodists worshipped together in the Holly Creek Church for a number of years, served by ministers of both faiths.

Combined services were held for a time but with the passing of years the Baptists decided to organize a church of their own. The members completed building Montgomery Hill Baptist Church in 1854 at a cost of \$1400. The building was begun in 1851, however the contract for the work was dated July 25, 1853, two years later.

Members of the building committee were Dr. T. W. BELT, Thomas ATKINSON, Thomas G. HOLMES and Edward STEADHAM. The contractor was John BLAKE. Some historians believe the building was completed in 1853 and the contract signed and dated upon payment for the building. The deed to the church property bears the date March 25, 1822. Mrs. SLAUGHTER has the original deed.

Still in use today the Montgomery Hill Church is much the same as when it was completed 103 years ago (note: this article is in 1957). The biggest change has been the addition of electricity and gas for lighting and heating. The pews used today (1957) are the ones installed when the church was built. The old slave gallery or balcony at the rear of the church, where Negro slaves once worshipped, is used by children today as a Sunday School room.

The Rev. A. J. LAMBERT was first pastor of the church and was succeeded by his son, Rev. S. J. LAMBERT, who served until 1914 or 1915. An old Bible used by the LAMBERTS lies today beneath the pulpit, torn and yellowed with age.

Once a man, wanted for murder in Washington County across the river, hid in the old church for months, causing great excitement in the community when lights used by the fugitive were seen at night in the attic of the church.

While the period from 1820 to 1860, between the Creek Indian war and the War Between the States, was pleasant and prosperous for the citizens, earlier history of Tensaw was perhaps more exciting. According to tradition, Montgomery Hill was named for Maj. Lemuel P. MONTGOMERY. Some historians believe the community was named for Maj. Elijah MONTGOMERY. Both men were from Virginia.

The Tensaw Territory at the turn of the nineteenth century stretched from Stockton on the Tensaw River to the south, northward many miles to Claiborne on the Alabama River.

The sun-worshipping tribe of Indians called "Taensas" had inhabited the area, according to old French records. The river formed by the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers and the territory east of the river were named for the Indian tribe. Settlers in the territory included families from Georgia, the Carolinas, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Some of the settlers were Tories.

A boatyard was located on a lake, named Boatyard Lake, between the Alabama and Tensaw Rivers east of Nannahubba Island. There was heavy boat traffic on the river and the boatyard did a thriving business. A federal road from New Orleans to Montgomery passed through the community. The road crossed the Alabama River at the spot later named Mims Ferry and crossed the Nannahubba Island. Crossing the Tombigbee River at Hollinger's Ferry, the road wound on to Fort Stoddard, Mobile and St. Stephens west of the river. It was one of the few roads in the territory.

Two brothers, John and William PIERCE, from Massachusetts, built one of the first cotton gins in Alabama at Boatyard Lake in 1804. After completion of the gin and a trading post John left William to tend the business and John built a school on the bank of the lake.

Ironically, William WEATHERFORD attended the school with youngsters who were later to die at Ft. Mims at the hands of Creek Indians led by WEATHERFORD. WEATHERFORD was the son of Charles WEATHERFORD, wealthy Scott trader and an Indian princess, Sehoy III.

At midday on March 6, 1807, there arrived at Tensas one of the most controversial figures ever to visit the area. Aaron BURR, prisoner of Gen. George GAINES, arrived at Boatyard Lake after a boat trip up the Alabama River from Washington County. BURR and his guard rested at a clear-running spring, now called "Burr Spring," near the boat landing. Gen. GAINES delivered his prisoner to a Gen. PERKINS at the landing. PERKINS escorted the former vice president to Richmond, Va. where BURR was tried for treason.

(Note: Some historians state that it was Edmond Pendleton GAINES - brother of Gen. George GAINES, who was instrumental in the capture and delivery of Aaron BURR. E. P. GAINES was Collector of Customs, as well as commandant at Fort Stoddert.)

Midsummer of 1813 saw a violent interruption of the normal lives of residents of the Tensaw Territory. The battle of Burnt Corn in Conecuh County July 27, 1813, touched off the bloody Creek Indian War. Spurred by the victory at Burnt Corn and encouraged by the British, the Indians terrorized the territory and the settlers of Tensaw joined forces at the home of Samuel MIMS near Boatyard Lake. MIMS was a wealthy countryman and operated the ferry crossing the Alabama River from Nannahubba Island.

A log stockade was built around the MIMS home 400 yards east of the lake. Here the white families gathered during the sweltering summer to await further action by the Indians. A garrison of 261 militiamen and volunteers occupied the fort under the command of Maj. Daniel BEASLEY. Including the women and children there were 553 people living within the fort.

At noon on Aug. 30, 1813, the fort's occupants were engaged in routine activities. The clear notes of the military bugle called the people to the noon meal. The sound of the bugle had scarcely faded in the swamp when the war cries of 1,000 Creek warriors reverberated through the air. The Indians had been hiding in the woods around the fort for several days.

The Indians stormed the fort and entered by the east gate, held open by rain-washed sand. Caught by surprise the garrison rushed to defend the fort. Major BEASLEY was killed as he attempted to close the gate. Swarming over the fort the Indians slaughtered men, women and children as the victims ran screaming about the enclosure. The savagery was probably heightened by the offer of five dollars for each American scalp delivered to the British at Pensacola.

All but a handful of the fort's occupants were killed. Fifteen survivors were listed as Dr. Thomas G. HOLMES, Samuel SMITH, Lt. Peter RANSOM, Josiah FLETCHER, Martin RIGDON, a Lt. CHAMBLISS, Joseph PERRY, a Mr. MAURICE, John HOVEN, a Mr. JONES, Jesse and Edward STEADHAM, A Sgt. MATTHEWS, Negro slaves named Hester and Soco, a friendly Indian. (Note: search of history reveals other survivors, mentioned elsewhere in these quarterlies. Editor).

WEATHERFORD, or "Red Eagle" was leader of the Creeks. The half-breed chief had attempted to forestall the attack on Ft. Mims upon learning that some of his relatives were in the fort. However, the white-hating Chief TECUMSEH had aroused the Indians to such a frenzy that Red Eagle could not prevent the attack. He tried in vain to persuade the braves to spare the women and children during the massacre. Historians have written volumes about the heroism, horror and mistakes of the massacre at Ft. Mims.

Slaves had warned earlier of the impending attack after seeing war-painted Indians in the vicinity. These warnings were ignored and one was whipped for "lying".

The fort was built in 1814 (sic) by Lt. Col. Thomas H. BENTON. The new fort, located about two miles from the site of Ft. Mims was named Ft. Montgomery.

General Andrew JACKSON began concentrating forces in the Tensaw Territory and the Creek Indian Nation was crushed at the battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. With this victory over the Indians, peace once more settled over the territory to last until the grim days of 1861. After Horseshoe Bend, WEATHERFORD surrendered to Jackson, seeking aid for the Indian women and children starving in the woods. "You can kill me if you wish," Red Eagle said. "I fear no man for I am a Creek warrior."

JACKSON and WEATHERFORD later became good friends. WEATHERFORD settled in the area and became a respected member of the community. The Creek Chief died in 1824 and was buried near Montpelier about two miles from the Little River on land now owned by J. D. DRIESBACH.

During the year 1814 the George Brooks TUNSTALL family moved to Tensaw. TUNSTALL was at one time editor of the Nashville Whig and later established The Floridian at Pensacola, the first English newspaper in the former Spanish territory. Another member of the family, Col. Tom TUNSTALL, later served as consular in Spain, Paraguay and San Salvador. He also supervised the deepening of Mobile Bay's ship channel.

After the Indian war Tensaw again became the center of activity in the territory. During the War Between the States many of the old homes and buildings at Tensaw were burned and destroyed. Never again has the community been such a bustling center of transportation, business and society as it was in the mid 1800's.

Miss Lillian WARREN served as Tensaw's last postmaster until the office was discontinued in 1954 to end an era of postal service that lasted 132 years.

John PIERCE was the first postmaster in 1822, followed by Joseph BOOTH in 1832. Other postmasters were F. F. FEIST, who retired in 1914; Dilton HALL and J. R. TILL who served until his death in 1948.

Mrs. J. R. TILL now owns the land where Ft. Mims was located. She has agreed to present the site to the state if suitable restoration work is done there.

Today a paved road winds through the woods where Indian war parties once stalked. Hunters roam the woods where Andy JACKSON's troops camped. Television antennae stand atop houses built more than 100 years ago. The old race tracks are now cultivated fields.

Forest products and cattle farming are the chief sources of income for the quiet community. Descendants of the pioneer families live today in the area. Other descendants have moved to other parts of Baldwin County and even further from the old settlement.

A sportsman's paradise, Tensaw is one of the best deer hunting areas in the country today. There are also wild turkey and other game in the woods and plenty of fish in the many streams. Boatyard Lake is used by hunters and fishermen to launch their boats. An improved road runs close to the site of Ft. Mims and the only visible signs of the dimming past are the monuments and old buildings, sentinels of tradition and memories.

WALLACE TOMBSTONE UNEARTHED

Copied from "Baldwin Press Register" Thursday, March 19, 1981.

Jake FRANK unearthed a tombstone recently as he cleared away a concrete foundation at the home of his son and family, the Chris FRANKS, on Highway 95, north of Elberta. The white marble marker is inscribed "Charles WALLACE, born April 30, 1854, died Nov. 18, 1874." FRANK estimated the concrete foundations for chicken barns are at least 50 years old, having been built when Richard KROGGEL owned the property.

Efforts are being made to learn more about the marker and the person whose grave it marked. FRANK said his father remembers his relatives telling him about a road along the old Spanish Trail that ran from Pensacola to Mobile which could explain why the grave was there.

No other evidence of graves has been uncovered. The FRANKS are checking out laws relating to cemeteries.

HISTORY OF THE HOLLINGER FAMILY

From a letter to Mrs. Raphael Owen SEMMES, Camden, Alabama, from Mr. James Fleetwood FOSTER - letter undated. Contributed by Mrs. Fred WILSON, Fairhope, Alabama.

My Dear Young Cousin:

Your mother expressed a desire to have some data as to the history of the HOLLINGER family, and I now take pleasure in giving you a brief history of one of the oldest pioneer families of our State, or I may say Territory, as they were here long before Alabama became a State.

Adam HOLLINGER, Sr. was an old man when he established the first ferry ever run in this country. It was located at the Bigbee River on his plantation just below the mouth of the Cut Off. This ferry was the only crossing between Fort Stoddard and Fort Mimms, and people came for many miles to see the flat boat. PICKETT's History says it was established in 1797.

So your great, great grandfather, Adam HOLLINGER, Sr. was born about 1735. He married Marie Antonette ZUSAN, the daughter of a French Officer, stationed at Mobile during the French occupation. She was born and educated in Paris, and was a social leader in those days. Her tomb is in the center of the old grave yard in Mobile, at the head of Church Street, and was erected by her children. Adam HOLLINGER, Sr. is buried at his summer home near Mount Vernon. He owned a large tract of land on the Cut Off Island, and the family had possession of it for nearly 200 years, besides piney woods lands on the west side of the river, where his summer home was located.

The children of Adam HOLLINGER, Sr. and Marie Antonette ZUZAN were:

1. Alexander, your great grandfather
2. Adam, Jr. your great grand uncle.
3. Louisa, who married Hon. George W. Owen
4. Margaret, who married Col. Gilbert C. RUSSELL
5. A son, who was accidently killed, while an infant.

Alexander HOLLINGER married Sallie CARSON, a daughter of Col. Joseph CARSON, who figures so much in PICKETT's History, and in other Alabama histories. She was the mother of Gilbert Russell HOLLINGER (your grand father), and of my mother, Margaret. These were her only children, and as she died while they were infants, their aunt Robina, (afterwards spelled Rubena), the wife of Adam HOLLINGER, Jr. took and raised them both.

After the death of your great grand mother, Sallie Carson, Alexander HOLLINGER married Tobitha MOORE of Claiborne, Alabama, who was a sister of Dr. Lawrence MOORE of Monroe County, which family was one of the oldest in the South. She was a splendid looking woman, being large, and of fine mind and strong will. The former children, Gilbert Russell and Margaret, had been isolated so long, they never mixed much with the second set of children, and then property contentions caused more estrangement.

Among the second set of children was one Dr. John HOLLINGER, who died in 1853 of yellow fever at Pascagoula. He was a fine young physician.

Another child was Barbara, who married her first cousin, Gilbert C. RUSSELL, Jr. She was certainly a sweet and lovely character, and my sister, Adah, is a perfect likeness of her. Gilbert RUSSELL, Jr. was a polished gentleman, but unfortunately, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and never accumulated anything, and did not love work.

Adam HOLLINGER, Jr. married Robina INNERRARITY of Pensacola. I never saw her father, but knew her uncle, Dr. J. G. INNERRARITY, a leading old doctor of Mobile. They had several children, some of whom are now living, and are mentioned in the family-tree. Your aunt Robina was truly the most beautiful woman in all the States, and Sallie CARSON was not far behind her, as Capt. John G. OWEN went West, and built a beautiful boat, and named her "Sallie Carson, the Belle of the Bigbee." Adam HOLLINGER, Jr. married Miss ROBSON of Greensboro, after the death of his first wife, but there were no children by this marriage.

The HOLLINGERS never entered politics. Adam HOLLINGER, Jr. was sent to the Legislature, but refused to go back. He was the pioneer of the lumber and timber trade of Mobile. He had a large saw mill on Dog River, and much property on the island. He had at one time 200 slaves. The panic and bankrupt days that followed the flush days of Alabama hit him hard. It was the custom in those days to endorse each other's papers, and get money from the banks. He had his name on a large amount of papers in 1837 and was in bad financial condition for some ten years. Judgements were rendered against him, and the Sheriff ordered to levy on some of his slaves. He had some sailing vessels in connection with his lumber business, and he loaded all his Negroes on these, and sailed out into the Gulf, and so had time to arrange for an extension of time. So you see you have "sailor" blood on both sides of your little girl -- Admiral SEMMES and "Commodore" HOLLINGER.

Louisa HOLLINGER, your great grand aunt, married George W. OWEN, and was a great society lady. Her husband was Mayor of Mobile and Congressman from the First District of Alabama for three terms. She spent most of her time in Washington City, where she spent a fortune entertaining. She lost three beautiful homes by fire. (Note: Mr. OWEN was also Collector of Customs at the Port of Mobile - Mobile District. G. Stephens, Editor.)

Margaret HOLLINGER married Col. Gilbert C. RUSSELL, the senior colonel in the United States Army. He was a graduate of West Point and came from a fine old Virginia family. He was in charge of the troops in Alabama fought under Gen. Andrew JACKSON during the Creek War. He built Fort Claiborne and in recognition of his services, Alabama named one of her counties after him. At the breaking out of the Mexican War, Gen. RUSSELL was on duty in Washington and Col. W. G. SCOTT was the junior colonel in the army next in command to Col. RUSSELL. Had RUSSELL been sent to Mexico, instead of SCOTT, he would have been the nominee of the Whit Party for President of the United States, and not SCOTT, as RUSSELL was a more pronounced Whig, and better known to all the politicians of the Union. He owned a large part of the city of Louisville, Ky. and went through years of litigation, and when it was finally awarded to him, the attorneys' fees and court costs left him only \$240,000 to be divided among a large family. Not among the HOLLINGERS, RUSSELLS, or OWENS was there a financier - all started rich but could not hold it.

The RUSSELL girls were all beauties - not a homely one among them. They were known as "the beautiful and stylish RUSSELL girls." The OWEN girls inherited the social qualities of their mother. From these three families are many descendants in Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Some have married well and others not so well, and if all were congregated in the Cathedral in Mobile there would not be standing room. They are also connected with many of the leading families of the South, and some are not so well connected, which will always occur in any connection so large. All these families were once residents of old Toulminville, and there became connected with the GAYLES, TOULMINS and GAINES, which were among the leading families of our State. The TOULMINS were of a judicial mind, and had more judges and politicians than any other family, both Federal and State judges being found under that name.

General George S. GAINES, of Territorial fame, was perhaps the greatest name connected with the history of our State. Just before his death, he wrote me of the days of Adam HOLLINGER, Jr., as they were chums. He told of an incident that happened at the HOLLINGER home near Mount Vernon, which was the social center in those days. The officers had access to the best society. HOLLINGER gave a reception, and a young officer "got in his cups" and misbehaved. HOLLINGER requested him to leave and he did. Gen. GAINES took it upon himself to try and re-instate the young officer, and for that reason, called upon old man HOLLINGER, and plead for his forgiveness. HOLLINGER listened very attentively, and then remarked that a brother of the young officer was then a guest of his. Gen GAINES expressed surprise and pleasure at this announcement, and asked where he was. HOLLINGER volunteered to show him, and together they walked to the back gallery, and HOLLINGER pointed to a large Jack tied in the yard to a tree. The reconciliation never came.

It is pleasant to recall these good old times, and dwell upon the good old folk, who have long since passed down the avenue of life. We forget their faults, and remember only their virtues, and when I think of these good old family descendants, who have moved to old Wilcox, and married into the grand old families connected with our State in this section, I wonder what may come of such unions.

My first acquaintance with Admiral SEMMES was in the fifties, before the war. He was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and was on furlough just above Mount Vernon. I remember (he) got into a hot discussion with our family physician, Dr. John P. BARNES, over the marriage of Miss Anna SKINNER, a sister of George SKINNER, a nephew by marriage of aunt Shannon. Miss Anna was to be married to an old man named James BATES (no relation to Aunt Shannon's family). He was rich but not of her circle. Dr. BARNES was a close friend of the SKINNER family, and tried to prevent the marriage. He became very personal in his letters about old man BATES, and Lieut. SEMMES took BATES' part, and was about to challenge the doctor, when uncle Gilbert and my father intervened, but SEMMES would not accept anything short of an apology, and as BARNES was clearly in the wrong, the apology was forthcoming.

Now with the foundation laid for your little daughter, and the history back of her, she should be given every advantage, and she will become as noted in the literary world as Electra SEMMES.

Your great grand father, John BATES, was a well know acquaintance of mine, both before and after the War. Before the War he was a wealthy planter in Marengo County; a large fine looking man; a graduate, and one of the best informed men of his day. Mrs. John W. HILL was his oldest daughter and her husband was a full brother of Lt. Gen. Ambrose P. HILL, one of Gen. Robert E. LEE's greatest and most trusted generals.

Adam HOLLINGER, Sr. married Marie Antonette SUZAN. Their children were: (1) Alexander, (2) Adam, Jr. (3) Louisa, and (4) Margaret.

- (1) Alexander HOLLINGER married Sallie CARSON, and their children were:
 1. Gilbert Russell and
 2. Margaret.Gilbert Russell married Shannon BATES.
Margaret married James FOSTER

After the death of Sallie CARSON, Alexander HOLLINGER married Tabitha MOORE. They had many children.

- (2) Adam HOLLINGER married Robena/Rubena INNERRARITY, and their children were:
 1. A. C. HOLLINGER, who never married.
 2. Louisa who married Felix SENAC and lives in splendor in Paris.
 3. Cornelia who married Harry HUNTER and afterwards, W. C. GAYNOR.
 4. Margaret who married W. F. CLEVELAND.
 5. Cecil who married John CLEVELAND.
 6. Lola who married Capt. Dave WATTERS of Watters celebrated artillery.
 7. Octavia who married Benjamin SMOOT. First married TILLMAN.
- (3) Louisa HOLLINER married George W. OWEN and their children were:
 1. R. B. OWEN who married Miss STOLLENWERCK.
 2. Louisa who married George GRAY.
 3. Susan who married W. H. BARNEY and afterwards G. W. HARRIS.
 4. Kate who married Capt. Ham JOHNSTON.
 5. Georgia who married George HOGAN and afterwards, Ben. W. JOHNSTON.
 6. Alexsena who married Charles E. VINCENT.
 7. Adah who married _____ BROWNSON.
 8. Rubina who married Capt. R. B. SNODGRASS.
 9. Ann who married E. C. ROWAN.