

Baldwin County Historical Society
The Quarterly
Old Copies 1973-1982

Information for pages damaged by punching for binding.

Vol I No. 3 Pg 67

Missing data for column 23 is as follows:

Myles, Josephine	23
Stedham, Edward	13
Earles, James	35
Stedham, Elizabeth	14
Gentrop ?, David	0

Vol III No.2 Pg 35

Left word at last line of first paragraph is "marina".

Left word at first line of second paragraph is "The".

Vol III (Index) Pg 117 (middle of page)

Missing names at the left of lines are as follows:

Armstrong
Arnold
Athenagoras
Athens

Vol IV No. 1 Pg 13 (bottom of page)

The last two lines begin as follows:

95 th Ohio
Back (completing the name Bromback)

Vol IX No. 1 Pg 16 (re-numbered 13)

The last name at the left is:

FLOWERS (baby)
July 1904

Vol IX No. 1 Pg 28 (re-named 24)

The third name at the left is Soloman Oswalt.

The fifteenth name is William Wilson.

The sixteenth name is Morris Stapleton.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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NUMBER 1

October 1973

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

Membership in the Society is \$3.00 per year single and \$5.00 per year family. Subscription to the Quarterly is \$2.00 in addition to the membership fee per year. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.00 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Lynn Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mrs. Davida R. Hastie, Stockton, Alabama 36579, or such project chairman.

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

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

-Author Unknown

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c/o Mrs. Davida Hastie
Stockton, Ala. 36579
1973-1974

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BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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THE IDEAL FATHER--Develops in his home a deep appreciation of our American traditions and institutions... Makes his children feel secure and loved... Teaches his children that intolerance and bigotry have no place in American life... Develops in his home a respect for the character and accomplishments of other peoples of the world... Shares in his children's activities. Sees to it that he and his family take an active part in community life. Trains his children for leadership... Strives to be the man his children think he is. Teaches that our great material blessings are meaningless without spiritual values.

THE COUNTY OF BALDWIN

Contributed by: William R. ARMISTEAD

(From ALABAMA - HER HISTORY, RESOURCES, WAR RECORD AND PUBLIC MEN, by Willis BREWER; reprinted by Willo Publishing, Tuscaloosa, 1964)

Baldwin was originally carved out of Washington by an act of the Mississippi Territorial legislature, dated December 21, 1809. As then organized, it lay west of the Tombikbee (except a portion of the lower part of the "fork"); south of the 5th township line, north of the parallel 31^o, and east of the boundary line of Mississippi; and the courthouse was at McIntosh's Bluff. By an act of the first legislature of the State all the country south of Little river, as far east as the line between ranges seven and eight, and north of the parallel 31^o was added. By an act of December 14, 1820, the portion of the country lying west of the Tombikbee, Mobile, and Alabama rivers was divided between the counties of Washington, Mobile, and Monroe; while all that part of Mobile county east of the bay was added to Baldwin. And this has since been its area, except the portion set apart to Escambia in 1869.

It was named to honor Abraham BALDWIN*, the Georgia statesman.

Its area is over 1600 square miles, which makes it larger than the State of Rhode Island, and the largest county in the State.

Harry TOULMIN represented Baldwin in the constitutional convention of 1819; Joseph SILVER in that of 1861; and J. H. HASTIE in that of 1865.

The following is a list of members of the general assembly from the county:

SENATORS

1819 - Robert R. HARWELL	1845 - B. L. TURNER
1821 - Julius HAINES	1847 - Girard W. CREAGH
1822 - Francis W. ARMSTRONG	1849 - Cade M. GODBOLD
1824 - James TAGGERT	1851 - Lorenzo JAMES
1825 - William CRAWFORD	1853 - James S. DICKINSON
1826 - Willoughby BARTON	1855 - James S. JENKINS
1828 - Jack F. ROSS	1857 - Noah A. AGEE
1831 - John B. HOGAN	1859 - Stephen B. CLEVELAND
1835 - James F. ROBERTS	1861 - Origin S. JEWETT
1838 - Theophilus L. TOULMIN	1862 - Robert BROADNAX
1839 - Girard W. CREAGH	1865 - John Y. KILPATRICK
1842 - Girard W. CREAGH	(No election in 1867 or since)

*Abraham BALDWIN was born in Connecticut in 1754. He came to Georgia at the age of 28 years, and represented the State in the convention that framed the federal constitution. From 1789 to 1807, when he died, he served in the federal congress, and is buried in Washington. He was the founder of the University of Georgia.

Tell a man there are two billion stars in space and he'll believe you, but if a sign says "fresh paint" he'll make a personal investigation.

Representatives

1819 - Thomas CARSON	1839 - David MIMMS
1820 - Joseph MIMMS	1840 - Gerald B. HALL
1821 - Elijah MONTGOMERY	1841 - Richard Singleton MOORE
1822 - Lud HARRIS	1842 - William H. GASQUE
1823 - Samuel HAINES	1843 - Richard Singleton MOORE
1824 - Silas DINSMORE	1844 - Gerald B. HALL
1825 - Edward J. LAMBERT	1845 - J. H. HASTIE
1826 - James F. ROBERTS	1847 - Reuben McDONALD
1827 - Origin SIBLEY	1849 - Reuben McDONALD
1828 - David MIMMS	1851 - William BOOTH
1829 - David MIMMS	1853 - William WILKINS
1830 - James F. ROBERTS	1855 - P. C. BYRNE
1831 - Joseph HALL	1857 - Joseph NELSON
1832 - Joseph HALL	1859 - T. C. BARLOW
1833 - Joseph HALL	1861 - Reuben McDONALD
1834 - James L. SEABERRY	1863 - R. B. BRYERS
1835 - Joseph HALL	1865 - G. W. ROBINSON
1836 - Lee SLAUGHTER	1867 - (No election)
1837 - Cade M. GODBOLD	1870 - O. S. HOLMES
1838 - Cade M. GODBOLD	

BALDWIN COUNTY PLACES

Copied from a compilation of materials by William LETFORD, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, primarily from Alabama Territorial Papers and Toulmin's Digest of Alabama Laws.

Mountpelier: S 18; Tp 3 N, R 4 E

Byrne's Tavern: Judge Byrne - S 9, Tp 3 S, R 2 E
Byrne's Mill - S __, Tp 3 S, R 2 E

Montgomery Hill: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S 6, Tp 2 N, R 3 E. Cemetery for Fort Montgomery.

Fowler's Tavern

Fort Montgomery: S 25, Tp 3 N, R 2 E. Quoted from Territorial Papers: "Report of the barracks at Camp Montgomery, where the principal part of the 7th Infantry is at present stationed. (Report of April 30, 1817)

"Camp Montgomery is the same place formerly call'd Fort Montgomery, ten or twelve miles above the confluence of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers; and about three miles East of the latter.

"The commanding officer of the 7th Infantry has demolished the Fort, and has built tollerable good barracks of round logs on the same ground, which will add much more to the health and comfort of the Troops, than to be confined within the walls of an old wooden Fort. He has also built adjacent to the cantonment a large commodious Hospital Sufficient for the reception of all the sick that may reasonably be expected from one Regiment. The Hospital is at present under the

direction of Surgeon THOMAS LAWSON who has been extremely (sic) attentive to the sick under his charge--The hospital is well conducted; its police strictly attended to--its cleanliness highly commendatory. Surgeon THOMAS LAWSON of the 7th Regiment of Infantry stands among professional men, at the head of his profession; and assures me that he is perfectly satisfied with his Surgeon Mate R.M.G. WALMSLEY, who is stationed with a part of 7th. Rgt at Fort Crawford." Note: Fort Crawford was about fifty miles east of Camp Montgomery in Escambia County. In 1818 Major General EDMUND P. GAINES cut a road from Fort Montgomery to Fort Scott, Georgia, that led by Fort Crawford.

Stockton: S 3, Tp 1 S, R 2 E. Post office and interior town in the western section of Baldwin County, on the Appalachian River; on the St. Stephens base line, south; about 10 miles northwest of Bay Minette. Population: 1888, 400; 1910, 750. This is a depot for lumber, turpentine and naval stores. From the early settlement of the country to 1860, it was an important shipping point. With the building of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, its business was diverted, if not almost wholly destroyed.

At or near Tensas Bluff or its vicinity, the Indians had lived and had their villages. High mounds in the vicinity attest their presence and industry. Relics are numerous. English and French settlers resided here; and the statement is made that it was first occupied by Tory refugees from the Atlantic States in the period of the American Revolution. Its most noted resident was Major ROBERT FARMER, the English Commandant of Mobile. He was visited here by WILLIAM BARTRAM, the botanist, who describes his stay and his excursions in the surrounding country for specimens, with great particularity. It was about this time an English trading post. A later citizen of Stockton was JOHN G. AIKEN, a lawyer of prominence, and compiler of the Alabama DIGEST, 1833, that bears his name. See Pickett's ALABAMA, Owen ed. 1900 and Hamilton's COLONIAL MOBILE, 1910.

Mims' Ferry: A ferry crossing the Alabama River from Fort Mims to Nannahubba Island. It was constructed in 1797. SAMUEL MIMS operated the ferry at the time of the attack on Fort Mims.

Fort Pierce: S 2, Tp 2 N, R 2 E. Built by WILLIAM and JOHN PIERCE. Here WILLIAM PIERCE established a school for the education of the children of the settlers and of the wealthy half breed Indians. It was Alabama's first school. JOHN PIERCE was a weaver by trade and plied his trade here.

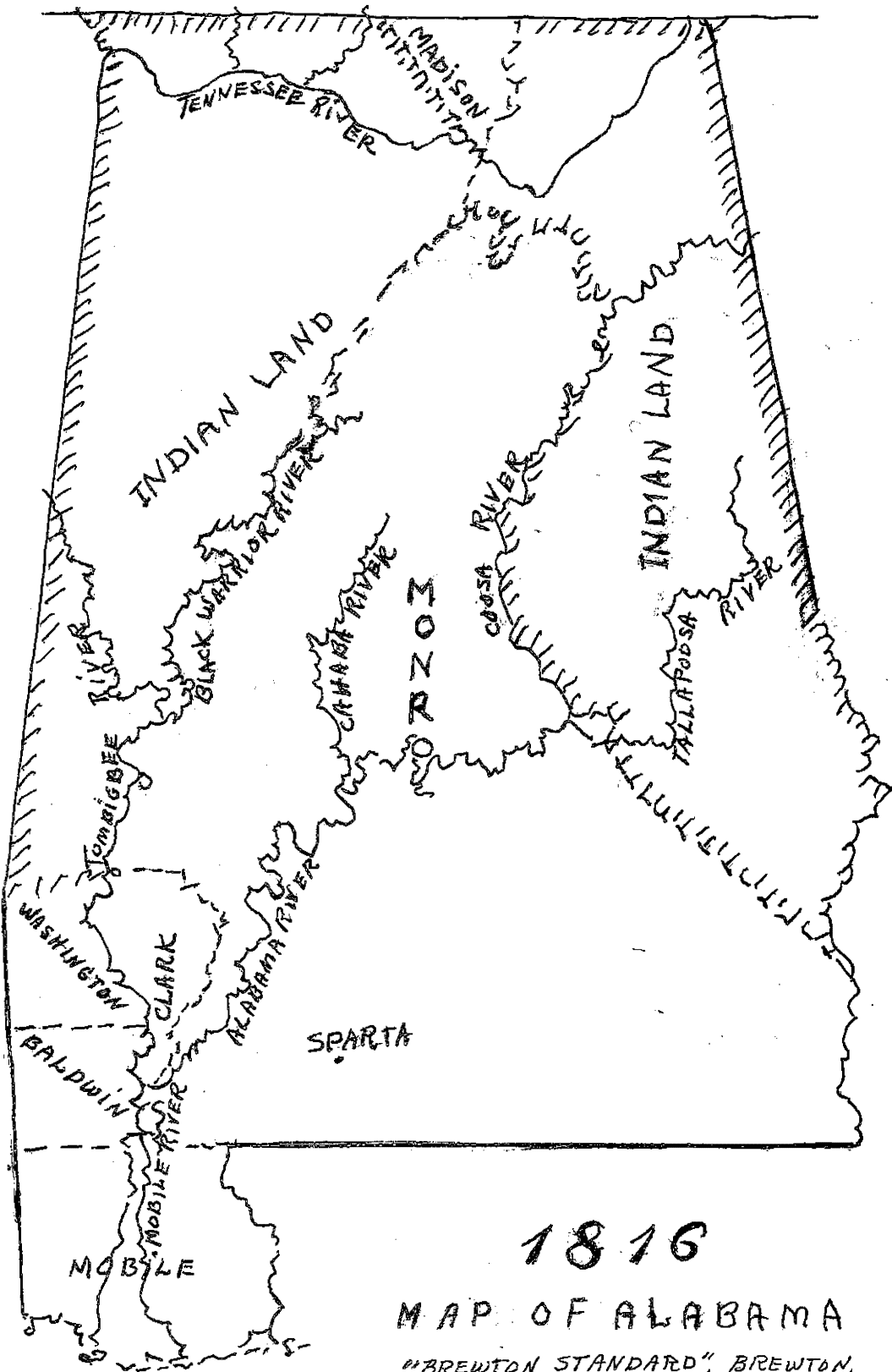
Taitsville: S 24, Tp 2 N, R 3 E. The home of DAVID TATE. Here the Federal Road crosses the road cut by General EDMUND P GAINES in 1818 leading from Fort Montgomery to Fort Scott, Georgia. This place is shown on some maps as FRAZIERS.

C. Hall: NWYY S 18, Tp 2 S, R 3 E.

Tensas:

Blakeley: S 42, Tp 3 S, R 2 E. JOSIAH BLAKELEY was authorized to lay out a town on the East side of Mobile Bay by an act passed January 6, 1814. (More about Blakeley later.)

Fort Mims: S 45, Tp 3 N, R 2 E. (More about Fort Mims later.)



1816

MAP OF ALABAMA

"BREWTON STANDARD", BREWTON,
ALABAMA July 13, 1967

BALDWIN COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

1816 CENSUS

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie
(From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled
by W. Stuart Harris, 1965)

The original records for the 1816 census are located at the Department of Archives
and History, Jackson, Mississippi.

The Baldwin County of this census was not the present day county, but was part of
what is today Washington and Mobile Counties. The heads of families are listed
as follows:

ANDRA, Maximain
ARON, Samuel

BALDWIN, Mardice
BATES, Mrs. E.
BATES, Thomas
BEARD, Henry
BRIARS, L.
BUFORD, John
BURNS, Thomas

CARNEY, Josiah
CARSON, Mrs. Jane
CARTER, H.
CHASTANG, E.
CHASTANG, Louisa
CHASTANG, Zeno
CHRISTIAN, Cary

DUNHAM, B. C.
DUNHAM, Mrs. H.
DUNN, Mrs. S.
DUPREE, Howell
DURETTE, Namereth

EADES, John
ETTEREDGE, James

FAIRS, Mrs. E..
FOSTER, Arthur
FREE, Samuel

GARNER, Arthur
GRAVES, Phillip
GULLET, George

HARREL, Robert
HEADEN, Benjamin
HELVENOR, Rachel
HINSON, John
HOLDER, J.
HOLLINGER, A.
HOLLINGER, Mary

JINKENS, James
JINKENS, John
JOHNSON, Daniel
JOHNSON, Isaac
JOHNSON, John
JOHNSON, Joseph

KENEDY, Jephtha
KILLERCAS, Robert

LEWIS, Mrs. P.
LEWIS, Robert
LOCKLIN, William
LOVE, Samuel

McCONNEL, James
McDONALD A.
McDONALD, John
McDONALD, William

McGASKEY, John
MALONEY, Patrick
MASK, Phillip
MIMS, Mrs. H.
MIMS, Joseph
MUNGER, Hiram

ONEAL, Mrs. E.

PIERCE, W. A. J.
POWELL, James
POWELL, John

RAIN, Cornelius
RIALS, A.
ROBERSON, John

SLADE, T. I.
SULEVENT, Plem?

FERRY, William
THOMAS, William
TOULMAN, Harry
TRONILETTE, P. L.

WEAKLEY, B.
WEAKLEY, Mrs. M.
WHEAT, Joseph
WHEAT, Solomon

QUERIES: If you wish to place a query in the quarterly, please prepare exactly
as you wish it to be, preferably typed but clearly legible if handscribed, and
forward to the editor.

POSTAL ROUTE ADVERTISEMENT
(PO:Proposals for Mail Contracts, 1808-1818)
from
Territorial Papers of Alabama

229. From Coweta, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Hull, Tuckabatchy, Lime Creek, Pleasant Level, Philadelphia and Manacs, to Whetstone Hill, 141 miles, twice a week. (Routes 229 and 231 were sections of the longer post road, extending from Washington, D. C. to New Orleans, authorized by an act approved March 3, 1805 - see Miss. Terr. Papers.)

Leave Coweta every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Whetstone Hill on Friday and Monday by 6 p m. Leave Whetstone Hill every Tuesday and Saturday by 6 a m and arrive at Coweta the next Friday and Tuesday by 10 a m.

230. From Washington T by Brown's Ferry, Fort Ross, Willstown, Ratcliff's, Fort Strother, Fort Lasslie, Fort Williams and Fort Jackson to Pleasant Level, 285 miles, once a month.

Leave Washington T. the first Wednesday in each month at 6 a m and arrive at Pleasant Level the next Wednesday by 6 p m. Leave Pleasant Level in two days, on Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Washington the next Friday by 6 p m.

231. From Whetstone Hill, by Burnt Cornspring, Fort Claiborne, Mount Actna, Fort Madison and Republicville (Jackson), to St. Stephen's, 131 miles, twice a week.

Leave Whetstone Hill every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at St. Stephens (sic) on Friday and Tuesday by 10 a m. Leave St. Stephens every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Whetstone Hill on Monday by 6 p m.

232. From Pleasant Level, by Fort Jackson and Cahaba Valley, to the Falls of Black Warrior, 108 miles.

Leave Pleasant Level every Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at the Falls of Black Warrior on Saturday by 6 p m. Leave the Falls of Black Warrior every Sunday at 6 a m and arrive at Pleasant Level on Tuesday by 6 p m.

233. From Huntsville, by Milton's Bluff, Falls of Black Warrior and the French Settlement, to St. Stephen's, once in two weeks.

Leave Huntsville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at St. Stephen's in 8½ days, on Sunday by 10 a m. Leave St. Stephen's every other Tuesday at 2 p m and arrive at Huntsville on Wednesday by 6 p m, in 8½ days.

234. From Fort Claiborne, by Fort Montgomery, to Blakely, once in two weeks, 75 miles.

Leave Fort Claiborne every other Sunday at 2 p m and arrive at Blakely on Tuesday by 10 a m. Leave Blakely every other Tuesday at 2 p m and arrive at Fort Claiborne on Thursday by 10 a m.

235. From St. Stephen's, by Fort Stoddart, to Mobile.

Leave St. Stephen's every Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Mobile on Sunday by 10 a m. Leave Mobile every Sunday at 2 p m and arrive at St. Stephen's on Tuesday by 10 a m.

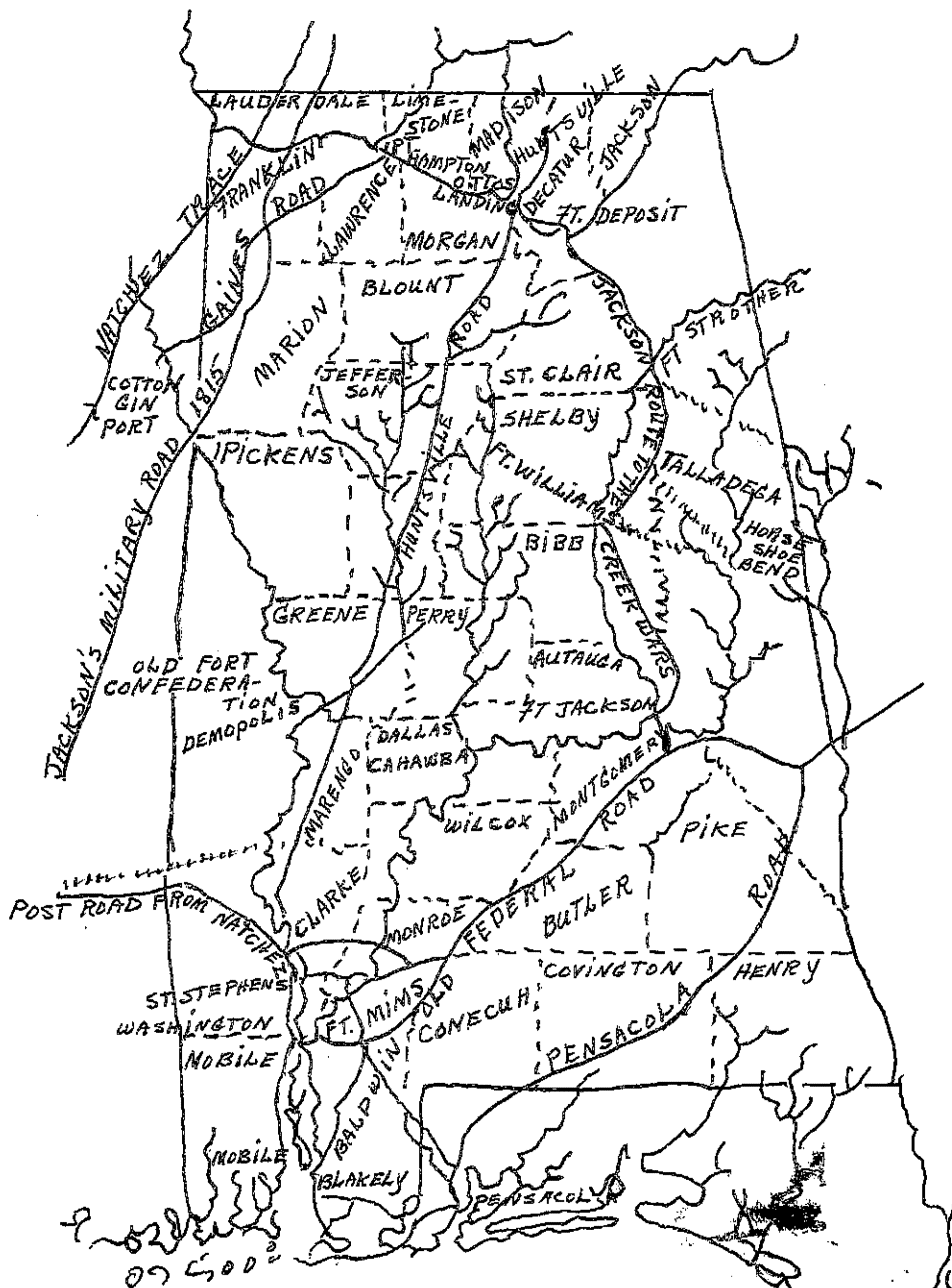
236. From Mobile to Blakely, once a week.

Leave Mobile every Tuesday at 8 a m and arrive at Blakely by 11 a m. Leave Blakely every Tuesday at 1 p m and arrive at Mobile by 4 p m.

237. From Mobile to Jackson c h, once in two weeks.

Leave Mobile every other Sunday at 2 p m and arrive at Jackson c h on Monday by 6 p m. Leave Jackson c h every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Mobile on Sunday by 10 a m.

Note: This list is an extract of proposals. The Post Master General set out the conditions of the contracts to carry the mails, some of which were rather stringent.



EARLY ROADS AND ROUTES IN ALABAMA
 ACCORDING TO MAPS OF JOHN MELISH
 HISTORIC MAPS AND EARLY ROADS

P. 176, ALABAMA HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS
 BY CHARLES GRAYSON SUMMERSELL
 1961 EDITION
 PUBLISHED BY COLONIAL PRESS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BON SECOUR

By
Mrs. Kay Nuzum

The Spaniards called it "Rio del Buen Socorro" meaning "river with a good harbor." The Frenchman, JACQUES COOK, who actually named this bit of heaven in Baldwin County, gave it the name: "Bon -meaning the best- and Secours -meaning "Chapel of Ease" after the old Cathedral Notre Dame de Bon Secours in Montreal (Canada) from whence he came. The English called it "Safe Harbor".

Long before the explorers and the conquistadors and the settlers came into this area, no doubt, the Indians had their own fanciful name for Bon Secour. And what do you suppose Prince MADOC and the Welshmen had given this place -- if they had been here!

Some of the supporting factors of the Madoc theory are the lingering traces of the Welsh crumbled forts; the Gente Blanca Cabella Indians with light or blond hair; and the similarities that existed between the Aztec and Welsh languages; and the discovery in Ohio of skeletons encased in brass armor bearing Welsh coats of arms.

As late as 1840 the Mormons on their journey to Utah came upon fair-skinned, blue-eyed, reddish-haired Mandans with speech sounds identical to those of the Welsh language.

Perhaps the greatest proponent of the Madoc theory was Zella Armstrong, Tennessee historian and archeologist, who contended, after her visit here, that the tabby fort was "The first fortress built by white men in the United States, mainly because of its similarities to those forts built by Welshmen in Tennessee and Georgia."

In his closing remarks, ALBERT TULLY on "Who Discovered America" which he presented at a meeting of the Mobile Historical Preservation Society in April 1963, stated: "Who discovered America? There is such a thing as multiple discovery, each in his own way, time and place...Christopher Columbus in 1492? Well, this is backed by every school kid in America and I'm not going to challenge them! LIEF ERICSON in the year 1000? Evidence is pretty thin and I notice he didn't try to return--probably spent the rest of his life telling about his one trip--but I'm willing to agree that he landed somewhere in North America, so that makes Eric The Red, one of the discoverers of America. Who discovered the United States of America? Madoc did, about 1171! I'm not going to confuse facts or start an Indian War, I think Madoc, the Welshman, discovered America and landed right here in Mobile Bay... If I haven't convinced you, at least I hope I have challenged your interest."

The early settlers of Bon Secour were mostly Creole descendants of the French Acadians but other people came also from Spain, Germany and Denmark.

Among the first to settle in Bon Secour was JOHN WARD, who in 1793 bought a house and tract of land from JOHN EVEN. Since EVEN had no title to the land,

WARD obtained a provisional grant in 1803 for 800 arpens. (An arpen was an old French unit of land measure of about one acre.)

Another early settler was NICHOLAS COOK who was accorded a grant here from the King of Spain about 1780 and eight generations of his family have since occupied the land and have made a living from the adjacent waters. COOK's grave is near the Catholic Church.

LOUIS DE V. CHAUDRON portrayed a colorful picture of early Bon Secour in his interesting essay which he presented to the Iberville Historical Society in 1902 and which was published in the "Lorgnette".

"The inhabitants abide in a queer, high-perched houses and earn their living entirely by maritime avocations...a weird picture presents itself as we row up the river and tie our boat at 'Old man BROWN's Landing'...We come upon a scene indescribable - a giant array of lofty, dead and dying trees, their leafless branches sobbing as the wind goes by--a swarm of boa constrictor vines, climbing from dying trees to dead ones as if they were anxious to entangle all within their twisting, slimy folds. Great masses of Spanish Moss hanging in lengths of 20 to 30 feet, swaying in the breeze like beards of giants and sucking out the vitality yet remaining to the conquered trees...It is a veritable goblin home and the sight makes one shudder in spite of the pride in erring reason's spite..."

Then he goes on to describe the formation and the composition of the "Old Fort" which he said were peculiar to the ruins of buried cities in Yucatan and the ancient piles of St. Augustine, Florida, and are well known throughout Mexico and Central America, the mixture being used in the construction of the Aztec pyramids.

The latest version in regards to the Mystery Fort is one by DAVID WHITE which reads as follows: The "Mystery Fort" Site, Bon Secour

"A few hundred yards downstream from the Bon Secour Fisheries, Inc., there is an archeological site which represents one of the earliest European occupations in Baldwin County. The most obvious feature on the site was the foundations and collapsed walls of a tabby building (tabby is a crude oyster cement) measuring 16' by 32'. The building had three doors, no windows, and a cement floor.

"Archaeological excavations were carried out sporadically from 1964 to 1967 under the auspices of Florida State University, after which the foundations were moved to the property of GEORGE A. BROWN. Artifacts found during the excavations included French Faience, Spanish Majolica, other glazed earthenware, and Indian pottery, as well as lead musket balls, gun flints, wrought iron nails, and various iron hardware. All artifacts associated with the occupation of the site date from the first half of the eighteenth century.

"Although there is some evidence that there were several buildings on the site, there is nothing to suggest that it was a 'fort'; in all probability it was nothing more than a frontier homestead. Food remains found indicate

that the inhabitants raised corn and depended to some extent on wild game and fish. Nothing supports local speculation that the building was built by PRINCE MADOC of Wales or by HERNANDO DeSOTO. There is documentary evidence that a number of Frenchmen and Apalachee Indians left Mobile and settled on the east side of Mobile Bay around 1710, and it seems likely that some of them were the occupants of the site."

Now back to CHAUDRON, who in his paper also mentions a canal or ditch of controversial origin "long since abandoned and unused, uniting the southernmost point of Oyster Bay to the northernmost indentation of the Little Lagoon." He said, "This strange ditch was never dug by Spaniard, Frenchman or Englishman, else there would be some record of it. My theory is that it was spaded out, maybe hundreds of years ago, for the purposes of irrigating the contiguous sandy lands, or for strategic purposes in times of war, a process borrowed from our Aztec cousins in Mexico and Yucatan."

WALTER OVERTON described it in one of his Southland Sketches as "A shallow ditch which remains to mark the course of the canal dug by the Alamos Indians, between Bon Secour Bay and the Gulf of Mexico by way of Oyster Bay and the Lagoon. The Indian canal formed a waterway across the Serof Peninsula."

Besides the Mystery Fort and the Ditch, Bon Secour area also has its share of Indian Mounds and shell banks, most of the kitchen middens containing pottery and broken artifacts.

From the times of the earliest settlers to the present day fishing, shrimping and oystering have been the main occupations of the people of Bon Secour. Oyster beds were shown as long as 250 years ago on French maps which are in GEORGE BROWN's collection. Early settlers sold their oysters in the shell and their fish pickled or salted. Today Bon Secour is one of the centers of a multimillion dollar seafood industry in Baldwin County.

Bon Secour has been and is a productive farming area, as potatoes, both sweet and Irish, and cucumbers, gladiolas and even cotton were once the main crops. Soy beans, corn and fodder crops have replaced them as money crops, as well as the raising of cattle and timber production, the latter being number one in Baldwin's economy today.

In 1888, Lyons, Swift and Company established a sawmill in Bon Secour with logging camps at Robertsdale, Bon Secour and Foley. The last whistle blew for this venture in 1911. The mill moved to Mississippi then later to Atmore as the present Swift Lumber Company.

The first blacksmith shop in the vicinity came into being in 1900. It was operated by JOHN "BLACKSMITH" JOHNSON.

The "History of Baldwin County" has the following to say about this area:

When the Union blockade cut off supplies of salt coming from New England and foreign countries, ingenious Baldwin Countians - mostly women, children, and old men - extracted salt from sea water.

Twelve-foot square pits, slightly sloped inward and shored with logs, were built to a depth of ten to twelve feet. Salt water which had seeped through the bottom was left in the pits for about 24 hours. Then it was dipped into huge kettles and "boiled down". Made of boiler iron two inches thick, these kettles measured three feet in diameter. After the water had evaporated, the salt crystals lining the insides of the huge vessels were scraped out, ready for use. Fifteen salt houses on the north shore of lower Bon Secour River produced an average of 75 bushels of salt per day for the Confederate cause.

Salt-starved people from all over Baldwin County came to Bon Secour for salt. Among blockade runners that transported salt to Mobile were: THE OCEAN, MARGARET JANE, ST. CHARLES, and CLARA LA COSTE. When delivered, the precious commodity brought \$40 for a 60-pound bag. People were known to pay as high as \$150 a bushel for the necessary staple.

Besides the salt houses on the Bon Secour River, there were also salt works in Clark County and in Washington County near St. Stephens and Sunflower; the central works near salt mountain and the salt marsh near Selma were also large producers.

At times in backwoods areas the need for salt was so great that people boiled it out of old meat curing barrels. It was also extracted from soil dug from under smoke houses.

Churches played an important part in Bon Secour's history. PETER HAMILTON inferred that the church was an aid to the development of Bon Secour, quote: "The inhabitants of Mobile were not only Frenchmen, but Catholics, and Catholicism incidently (sic) meant a large fish trade for Fridays and Fast Days.. The fishermen lived principally near the mouth of the Bay, as indeed they have ever since, and while the Bay of Bon Secour may have been a reminder of the Montreal Church, it was also truly a haven for small craft."

In the early 1800's masses were said in the home of NICHOLAS COOK and others. The first Roman Catholic Church, Our Lady of Good Health, was built on the South side of the river on land near the LaCOSTE home. The church was dedicated by Bishop O'SULLIVAN in 1890. This church was damaged in the 1916 storm after which it was carefully dismantled and taken across the river where it was reassembled, on land given by Mrs. ODILE COOK BERTRAND, and according to her wishes the church was renamed Our Lady of Bon Secour.

The Baptist Church in Oyster Bay is supposedly the First Church in the area. Graves in its cemetery date back to 1813. Rev. PETER HANSON was the first preacher, followed by Reverends BARNETT and WILDS. Two earlier buildings were destroyed by hurricanes. The present Friendship Baptist Church was organized in 1924 and was built on land donated by ANDREW and THOMAS MUND.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church By the Sea had its beginnings as early as 1788, when a small group of English and German families wanted their children brought up in the Protestant Faith. They petitioned the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama to give them pastoral care which he gladly did. Their

ministers came to Bon Secour as tide, weather and personal obligations permitted. No bell ringing heralded their arrival; instead the seafarers ran up a red flag with a white cross by day and a lantern by night to let the parishoners know their pastor was in town.

Probably as many as five generations have been associated with St. Peter's of Bon Secour, and the church has become synonymous with famous seafood dinners on the grounds as an adjunct to their worship services.

Schools, too, have played an important part in the history of Bon Secour. The first - a private one was in the home of JOHN COOK about 1840 - then other private schools were formed, followed by public schools: Plash, Wenzel, Coburn, the Creole School, the Witt and the present Swift School.

A paper prepared by BARBARA JONES MULLINS and UNA BROWN gives the true feeling of Bon Secour, past and present:

"Bon Secour is presently one of Alabama's most picturesque and interesting spots. The people are warm and friendly, the climate ideal and the fishing fabulous. One has only to go there to recapture the thrills of the past, because so much of the past exists--the same livelihoods, the same occupations, and the same families that have been settled on the shores of the Bon Secour River for generation after generation. Every year more and more people are discovering the restful peace of the area--and with every visitor, more of the wonderful secrets of its past and present are being carried away and spread to the world--tales of superb Creole cooking true relaxation, and everything else native to Bon Secour."

Those who attended the meeting of the Baldwin County Historical Society just a year ago, at which Mrs. NUZUM reviewed this history, will recall that interesting visit to the BROWN home -- the WEEKS home which the BROWN's had moved from the banks of Weeks Bay about 1970, a truly historic house which was built between 1810 and 1820; the Confederate cannon and the Gazebo patterned after the one in Biloxi which Camille took with her on her wild rampage. This one is now the only one of its kind, which the Brown's gave to each other as a wedding gift.

Note: "Camille" was the destructive hurricane of August 18, 1969, which included this area in venting her fury as she blazed her path of destruction.
Editor.

A THOUGHT

Life is a burden; bear it;
Life is a duty; dare it;
Life is a thorn-crown; wear it

Though it break your heart in twain;
Though the burden crush you down;
Close your lips, and hide your pain,
First the cross, and then, the crown.

Copied.

IN MEMORY
of
ROBERT D. BYRNE

By: R. W. BROOKS
(Copied from "The Atmore Advance", Sept. 3, 1931)

Just before the coming of dawn and before the sun had risen in the Eastern horizon on the 21st day of August 1931 in Mobile, angelic messengers were sent from the heavenly city to carry the soul of ROBERT D. BYRNE to meet his Maker whom he had served faithfully for sixty years of a strenuous life, fraught with many reverses and filled with heartbreaks, but through it all he never swerved from his course in life as a Christian.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baldwin County near Hurricane on February 23, 1849. His father was THOMAS BYRNE and his mother, MARY (WALLACE) BYRNE. He married Miss ELIZABETH J. McCASKELL, a daughter of J. J. McCASKELL February 1, 1872, of Santa Rosa County, Florida, who passed away six years before her husband.

He joined the Coon Hill Methodist Church in the northern part of Santa Rosa County in 1871 and lived a faithful member of that faith until his passing. It was my pleasure to know R. D. BYRNE for nearly half a century and to count him as one of my best friends.

A church in Escambia County, Florida, is now a prosperous church that bears his name, the Byrneville Church near Bluff Springs, Florida, where he lived a good many years. It was there I first met him. From that county he was sent to the Florida Legislature for two terms. His last years were spent mostly in Mobile with his daughter, Mrs. J. E. HALL, and on many a pleasant day could be found in Bienville Square where I often met him on my visits to the Gulf city....

WILLIAM BOOTH FAMILY BIBLE
Baldwin County

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE
(From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by S. Stuart HARRIS, 1965)

This Bible was printed in 1851.

William BOOTH, - son of Joseph and Tabitha BOOTH, born in Monroe County, Alabama, January 11th 1821.

Camilla BYRNE - daughter of Gerald and Mary Mills BYRNE, born Blakely, Baldwin County, Alabama, May 29th, 1826.

Marriages

William BOOTH and Camilla BYRNE were married on the 7th May 1846.
J. H. HASTIE and M. M. BOOTH were married on the 24th February 1876.
W. S. McMILLEN and T. H. BOOTH were married on the 13th March 1879.
D. W. MURPHY and C. B. BOOTH were married on the 25th August 1881.

Births

Joseph BOOTH - son of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the 26th March 1847.
Mary Mills BOOTH - daughter of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the 9th
June 1849.
Eliza Bell BOOTH - daughter of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the 27th
July 1857.
Camilla Byrne BOOTH - daughter of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the
16th January 1854.
Daniel McDaniel BOOTH - son of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the 28th
October 1855.
Tabitha Hodgens BOOTH - daughter of William and Camilla BOOTH was born on the
19th November 1859.

Deaths

Died at his residence near Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama, Mr. William
BOOTH, aged 45 years, October 13, 1866.

McDaniel BOOTH died September 7, 1880.

Died at the residence of his father, near Montgomery Hill, Bladwin County,
Alabama, on the 28th August 1863, Joseph BOOTH, son of William and Camilla BOOTH,
aged 16 years.

John BOOTH came from England.
Mollie FLANNAGAN was Welsh.

Joseph BOOTH died November 25, 1807, 51 years.
Annie LYONS died November 23, 1807.
Benjamin HODGENS came from Ireland.
Sarah PEARSON born Roan Co., N.C. (Rowan Co.)
Joseph BOOTH born Chesterfield District, S.C. August 5, 1796.
Tabitha PEARSON born Roan Co. N.C., December 20, 1795. (Rowan Co.)

Obituary

Died at his residence, near Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama, on the 21st
December, 1861, Captain Joseph BOOTH, aged 66 years. Born in Marlboro District,
South Carolina, and thrown on his own resources at an early age, he removed in
1816 to Monroe County, Alabama. He was with General JACKSON at the taking of
Pensacola, was one of Capt. MOORE's Company, who escorted Gen. LaFAYETTE from
Georgia to Mobile, and on his promotion was elected captain in his stead, and held

the position until 1829 when he removed to Baldwin County, Alabama, where he engaged in agriculture, until 1836, when the Creek War broke out. He was one of the first who volunteered with David MIMS and the lamented Major MONIAC, was elected captain of the company.

HISTORY
of
MONTGOMERY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH
1840 - 1967

Compiled and contributed by: Mrs. Claudia S. SLAUGHTER

Prior to 1840, the people of the community worshipped in the Holly Creek Union Church. Mrs. Joseph BOOTH and Mrs. Martha BRYANT were the only Baptists in the congregation. In 1840, they invited Rev. J. H. SCHROBEL of Claiborne to preach for them. He immediately organized the Montgomery Hill Baptist Church. Here it will be interesting to hear what Hugh C. BAILEY writes in his history of the Bethlehem Association published in the January issue of the "Alabama Review".

"One of Travis' effective and respected co-laborers was Jacob H. SCHROBEL, who was a member of the Bethlehem Association for fifteen years before his death in 1843. During much of that time, he served as its clerk. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 17, 1801, the son of a Methodist minister and a Lutheran mother. Early in 1825, he moved with his wife and children to Claiborne where he worked as a tanner. He evidenced no specific concern with spiritual things until his conversion in May 1828. Two years later, the Claiborne church licensed him to preach and he was ordained the following December. He served that church with distinction and at the neighboring churches of Mount Gilead, Limestone and Flat Creek until he was called to the St. Anthony Church in Mobile in March 1841. He organized the church at Montgomery Hill in 1840, which grew into one of the strongest and most prosperous churches in the Association."

While pastor of the St. Anthony Street Church, he contracted yellow fever from which he died in 1843.

Rev. J. H. SCHROBEL kept a memorandum book dating back to 1831 when he was pastor at Claiborne, Alabama. This book and two of his letters were donated to the library of Mobile College. These items concerning Montgomery Hill Church were taken from this book:

Sunday, February 13, 1842, Baptized John J. WALKER
March 13 - Baptized - 3 colored persons
April 17 - Baptized Mrs. Sarah COIL, Mrs. Matilda MCKAY, and 4 colored persons
May 1st - Baptized 10 colored persons
June 19, 1842 - Baptized 11 colored persons
July 3, 1842 - Baptized Emily GASTON

July 10 - Baptized Margaret Roach, Mrs. Elizabeth BLACKBURN, Joshua I. BLACKMON,
 Thomas DAVIS, James WILKINSON, and 3 blacks
 July 20 - Baptized Mrs. Harriet SINGLETON, Robert I. SINGLETON
 August 19 - Baptized Mrs. Elizabeth _____?, Miss Eliza HOLMES
 August 21 - Baptized 3 colored persons
 September 14 - Baptized Uriah H. BARLOW
 September 18 - Baptized 4 colored persons
 October 30 (After the Association), Baptized 2 colored persons
 December 8 - Baptized 8 colored persons

February 15, 1843 - Baptized William SPENCE, Jane SPENCE, Missy McMILLAN,
 Elizabeth E. COX, Mary JOINER, Susan McINSTY, Margaret DAVIS, Jane
 ROBINSON, Robert LANE, and 3 colored persons
 March 29 - Baptized Mrs. Ellen SHARP, Susan L. ROBINSON, Rachel PARROT, Louisa
 STANTON

The Montgomery Hill Church became a member of the Bethlehem Association as soon as it was organized and these reports are taken from their minutes:

1840:

Offered admission to newly constituted churches - a letter from Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County by Bro. J. H. SCHROBEL asked to be received. Delegates were William C. VAUGHN and Edward STEADHAM. Twenty people had been baptised during the year, making the total membership 29. Contribution \$3.00.

1841:

Robert S. JONES, Edward STEADHAM, delegates, total membership 41. Sabbath meetings, 3 baptisms, 7 letters, 7 excluded, 1 dead, total membership 48, offering \$4.00.

1843:

Edward STEADHAM (absent), Uriah H. BARLOW, delegates. Baptisms 2, 1 letter, dismissed 2, total membership 46.

1844:

R. J. SINGLETON and Abner DEES, delegates. Letters 3, dismissed 2, total membership 47.

1846:

No pastor listed. R. J. SINGLETON and Andrew LAMBERT are listed as delegates. Baptisms 27, removed by letter 1, dead 2, total members 59.

1847:

No pastor listed. E. STEADHAM and Abner DEES delegates. Baptisms 13, letters 2, excluded 1. Total membership 61.

1848:

Supplied by L. W. LINDSEY, R. SINGLETON, Church Clerk. Delegates: Edward STEADHAM, Thomas G. HOLMES. 2 received by letter, 3 dismissed, 1 excluded,

1 dead. 21 white members, 20 colored. Total membership 41.

1849:

L. W. LINDSEY supply pastor. Jesse STEADHAM and Thomas G. HOLMES were delegates. 9 baptisms, 1 by letter, 1 dismissed, 1 excluded. 37 white members, 21 negro. Total membership 58.

1851:

The Association met with Montgomery Hill Baptist Church. Deacons of this church were named with STRAUGHN, BULLARD, WARREN and STEADHAM to arrange religious services for the stand during the session of the Association. Appointed the District meeting in the first district to be with the Montgomery Hill Church on Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August. J. PEEBLES and Benjamin McCONNELL were delegates. J. M. BOYLES, first named pastor.

1852:

J. M. BOYLES, Thomas ATKINSON, messengers. Supply pastor, E. NELSON. W. STEWART, Clerk. 9 Baptisms, total membership 75.

1853:

J. M. BOYLES, Pastor. 10 baptisms, 1 by letter, 1 excluded. Total membership 89. In this year, a decision was made to build a church building of their own on land containing four acres donated by Dr. T. W. BELT on the summit of a hill, the Montgomery Baptist Church was erected.

On July 25, 1853 specifications and plans were drawn up in detail and on that date, an agreement was drawn up by the building committee composed of the following men: T. W. BELT, Thomas ATKINSON, Thomas G. HOLMES and Edward STEADHAM; John BLAKE, builder. This agreement specified that John BLAKE was to furnish all material and do the work according to the plan and specifications for the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. The said building to be completed by the first day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty four. On September 11, 1854, a paper was signed by BLAKE that the contract had been strictly complied with, the building committee having paid over to Mr. BLAKE the sum of \$1450.

1854:

J. M. BOYLES and J. S. ABBOTT and SAPP, messengers, J. BOOTH-Clerk. 12 baptisms, letters 3, dismissed 3, excluded 2. Whites 80, negroes 22, total 102.

1855:

J. S. ABBOTT, J. M. BOYLES and A. J. SEALS, delegates. J. M. BOYLES and A. J. SEALS, pastors. J. BOOTH, Clerk. Baptized 11, by letter 2, dead 4. Whites 86, Blacks 27. Total 113.

1856:

J. M. BOYLES, H. HAND and T. J. BOOTH delegates. Baptized 9, dismissed 4, restored 1, dead 2. Whites 92, Negroes 27, Total 119.

1857:

J. M. BOYLES, pastor; T. STARKE, J. M. BOYLES and T. J. BOOTH, delegates.
Supply, J. A. LAMBERT. J. BOOTH, Clerk. Whites 101. Negroes 27, Total 128.

1859:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor; H. L. HARRIS and T. STARKE, delegates. Whites, 85.
Negroes 26. Total 111.

1860:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. J. BOOTH, clerk. H. L. HARRIS and T. STARKE, delegates.
Whites 85. Negroes 26. Total 111.

1861:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. Whites 82. Negroes 26. Total 108.

1862-63: Missing.

1864:

82 Whites, Negroes 26. Total 108.

1865:

J. F. BOYLES, clerk. Whites 89. Negroes 26. Total 115.

1866-70: Missing.

1871:

J. D. BECK, clerk. Dismissed 6. Whites 19. Total 19.

1872:

J. D. BECK, pastor and clerk. By letter 1, dead 1. Whites 12. Total 12.

1873-78: Not represented.

1879:

J. F. BOYLES, clerk; A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. Baptized 14, by letter 1. Total
40.

1880:

J. M. BOYLES, clerk. A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. Salary \$60.00. Baptized 2.
Total 41.

1881:

B. R. RAMEY, clerk. A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. By letter 1, dismissed 8, dead
3. Total 54.

1882: Not represented.

1883:

B. R. RAMEY, clerk. A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. By letter 1, dismissed 8, dead 3.
Total 54.

1884-88: Missing.

1889:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. T. WARREN, clerk. Total 52.

1890:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. T. WARREN, clerk. Membership 52.

1891:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. T. WARREN, clerk. Membership 52.

1892:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. T. WARREN, clerk, Membership 52.

1893: No pastor.

1894-1899: Not listed.

1900:

J. E. HOLLY, pastor. L. T. WARREN, clerk. Membership 19.

1901-02: Not represented.

1903:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. T. P. ATKINSON, clerk. Membership 32.

1904:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. T. P. ATKINSON, clerk.

1905:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. F. WARREN, clerk. Membership 47.

1906:

A. J. LAMBERT, pastor. L. F. WARREN, clerk. Membership 47.

1909-14: Not represented.

1914: Montgomery Hill Baptist Church withdrew from Bethlehem Association and became a member of Baldwin County Association.

1915-16: No report.

1917: J. S. LAMBERT, pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Membership 21. Leslie MOBLEY, Sunday School Supt.

1918:

J. S. LAMBERT, pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Membership 14.

1919:

No pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Membership 15.

1920:

No pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Mrs. Ralph GWIN, President of W.M.U.; Ralph TWIN, Sunday School Supt.

1921-23: No report.

1924:

No pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Building valued at \$2000. Pastor's salary \$125.00.

1925:

No pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Total membership 10. Miss Sallie HOLMES, Sunday School Supt.

1926:

No pastor. Total membership 12.

1927:

No pastor; J. R. TILL, clerk. Total membership 18.

1928-30: No report.

1931:

Forest MADDOX, pastor. Total membership 18.

1932: No report.

1933: J. E. COOK, pastor.

1934: J. R. TILL, clerk; H. E. WOOLF, Sunday School Supt.

1935:

Leon MACON, pastor. Golphin HOLMES, clerk and Sunday School Supt. 18 members. Pastor's salary, \$75.00.

1936: Leon MACON, pastor. Members 18.

1937: J. WELLS, pastor.

1941-1952: No report. (1952, Dr. Burton LINDAU, pastor).

1953:

Thomas GREENE, pastor; Silas GANEY, Sunday School Supt. Total expenditure \$1933.02.

1954:

Thomas GREENE, pastor. Total members 57. Revival pastor's salary, \$1300.

1955:

Miss Frances GANEY, Training Union Director. 71 enrolled in Training Union. Martin McGUIRE, treasurer. New buildings and equipment, \$1292.63. Pastor's salary, \$1863.00.

This covers the minutes of the Baldwin County Association, but from old records and other sources, we find that A. J. LAMBERT tendered his resignation as pastor in 1907. T. C. HAND, of Bay Minette, became pastor, but died that same year.

In 1911, J. S. LAMBERT was listed as pastor through 1914.

In 1937, the following men were ordained as deacons: Jacob R. TILL, Sr., Harry E. NELSON, and Clair W. LOCKE. In 1952, Martin McGUIRE was ordained as a deacon. To date (1967), Martin McGUIRE, Silas GANEY, and V. E. REYNOLDS serve as deacons of Montgomery Hill Baptist Church.

From 1957 to 1959, Rev. Gus MERRITT served as pastor. While he was here, new windows were put in and the foundation was repaired; also new steps were added. These steps were donated by Mr. and Mrs. V. E. REYNOLDS.

In 1959, the present pastor, Rev. S. C. MATHENEY came and, under his leadership, the church was re-roofed and painted both inside and out. The pews were re-finished; also an air conditioner and a new organ were installed.

About 1963, this church sponsored a new church in Chrichton which is now a thriving church independent of Montgomery Hill.

In the last fifty years, the Montgomery Hill Church, though small in numbers, has sent out into the world two ministers, several doctors and dentists and numerous teachers, nurses, and business men who were enrolled as members of this church.

MONTGOMERY HILL CHURCH CEMETERY
Baldwin County, Alabama

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

(Copied by W. Stuart HARRIS, December 28, 1961 and included in SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by Mr. HARRIS, 1965)

James Manuel EARLE, b at Montpelia, Baldwin County, Ala. Oct. 24, 1840; d at Blacksher, Ala. Dec. 4, 1925. A valiant Confederate Soldier - Co. C, 23 Ala. Regt.

Laura Virginia BOYLES, wife of (above), b at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Ala. Feb. 13, 1846; d Nov. 26, 1925.

Young Charles EARLE - Apr. 3, 1881; Oct. 2, 1950.

Willie B. EARLE - d Nov. 19, 1923. Aged 45 years. (Mason).

Dr. O. S. HOLMES, b July 11, 1840; d Mar. 4, 1892.
Nannie Boyles HOLMES, b Jan. 24, 1848; d May 30, 1927.

John MOBLEY, July 17, 1855; Dec. 26, 1933.
Celeste Gee MOBLEY, wife of (above), Apr. 22, 1854; Aug. 23, 1926.

Agnes A. WHITE, wife of Thomas ATKINSON, b Apr. 10, 1816; d Aug. 20, 1899.

In Memory of Our Dear Mother, C. V. WHEADON, b July 1, 1832; d June 14, 1884.

D. P. ENGLISH, b Oct. 25, 1834; d Nov. 25, 1908.
Martha A. ATKINSON, wife of (above), b May 9, 1855; d Aug. 24, 1908.

Mother, Sallie White BOYLES, nee WHEADON, wife of Thomas H. BOYLES, b Jasper
County, Miss., Feb. 3, 1860; d Mar. 26, 1884.

Eliza G. BOYLES, Consort of J. M. BOYLES, b Oct. 8, 1823; d June 8, 1884.

Our Father, Charles DANIELS, b in Orange County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1813; d in
Baldwin County, Ala., Jan. 6, 1896.

Lee F. WARREN, 1848 - 1939.
Jane Hunt WARREN, 1862 - 1935.

Jack H. HAYS, 1864 - 1922.
Ada B. HAYS, 1865 - (no death date).

Charles I. KIRTLAND, 1848 - 1877.
Georgia S. KIRTLAND, 1848 - 1925.

Dupree SLAUGHTER, d July 20, 1925.
Georgia H. SLAUGHTER, (no dates).

Mother, Arabelle Hays HENDERSON, d Dec. 30, 1922.

Infant Daughter of Wm. H. and Harriet P. H. SLAUGHTER, b November 1868;
d June 1869.
Walter Hamilton, son of (same as above), b Dec. 2, 1859; d Aug. 17, 1864.

Henry Lee, son of (same as above), b Mar. 6, 1851; d Jan. 13, 1870.

Willie Hays, son of (same as above), b June 13, 1854; d Dec. 24, 1896.

William H. SLAUGHTER, b at Mont Pelier, Baldwin County, Alabama, Mar. 13,
1823; d Jan. 28, 1895.
Harriet P. HAYS, wife of (above) b at Claiborne, Monroe County, Ala., Jan. 18,
1829; d July 30, 1905.

Charles W. SMITH, 1856 - 1927.
Lillian B. SMITH, 1871 - 1936.

Joseph B. BELT, 1841 - 1880.
Mary A. BELT, 1843 - 1925.

William O. BOOTH, 1864 - 1938.
Mattie B. BOOTH, 1869 - 1940.

William H. SILVER, May 28, 1847; Mar. 1, 1936.

Howell W. SLAUGHTER, June 11, 1857; Apr. 11, 1926.
Eliza Belt SLAUGHTER, May 11, 1860; Feb. 27, 1944.

Thomas P. ATKINSON, Aug. 28, 1834; Aug. 1, 1907.
Martha Burden ATKINSON, Aug. 25, 1843; Feb. 25, 1905.

Sarah S. CLARK, wife of Chas. T. CLARK, b Oct. 19, 1856; d Mar. 19, 1909.
Our Mother, S. O. SLAY, b Dec. 1825; d Nov. 11, 1899.

Harry J. DAVIS, Mar. 10, 1852; Aug. 15, 1932.
Fannie Feist DAVIS, May 16, 1855; Sept. 11, 1947.

George L., son of P.R. and Laura L. TUNSTALL, b Jan. 9, 1853; d Aug. 31,
1871, near Montgomery Hill.

Laura L., wife of P.R. TUNSTALL, daughter of Col. Lee and M.A. SLAUGHTER,
b May 16, 1835, at Montpelier, Baldwin Co., Ala.; d Mar. 26, 1875.

E. S. TUNSTALL, 1861 - 1920

Anna M. FEIST, wife of (above), 1870 - 1931.

Jacob Herman FEIST, M.D., May 22, 1873; Oct. 16, 1952.

Maggie S. FEIST, Jan. 29, 1861; Oct. 4, 1934.

Sarah Margaret, Beloved wife of Adolph FEIST, b at Montgomery Hill, Dec. 12,
1837; d Apr. 27, 1912.

Adolph FEIST, b at Gastolboimainz, Germany, May 12, 1827; d at Montgomery Hill,
Ala., Dec. 3, 1887. (Mason).

Jesse STEADHAM, Jr., b Feb. 28, 1828; d May 21, 1860.

QUERY

KELLEY (KELLY)--SIMS (SIMMS): Need parents of James M. KELLEY b 1816 Alabama (Talladega?) d Evergreen, Ala. ca 1879; and his wife Sarah C. SIMS b ca 1820 S.C. and died at Evergreen, Ala. A sister, Sophia KELLEY b ca 1825 Ala. m Stephen BEDGOOD b ca 1820 Ga. Children of James and Sarah: Margaret M.; William T.; Allen J.; John H. was postmaster at Bowles, Ala.; Mary Elizabeth; Susan M.; Thomas; and George Washington. Can you help? Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

BAY MINETTE WINS COURT HOUSE
SUPREME COURT DECIDES AGAINST DAPHNE. MUCH REJOICING AT THE COUNTY SEAT

(Copied from "Atmore Spectrum" of December 21, 1905)

Bay Minette is by the voice of the Alabama Supreme Court the County Seat of Baldwin County. A decision unequivocal and absolute handed down by that tribunal yesterday loosed the dove of peace in Baldwin, and the strife between Daphne and Bay Minette will cease.

The opinion written by Justice R. T. SIMPSON cast all doubt to the winds. Bay Minette will continue in possession of both the court house and the jail, structures that are comparatively new and have been erected at a cost of more than \$30,000. A decree will be rendered reversing the decree of the chancery court dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. In these words, it seems that all the hopes of Daphne of recapturing the court house have gone glumming. They form the conclusion of Justice SIMPSON's opinion, which was concurred in by all members of his Division of the Supreme Court. It makes the third decision in that body in the long and tedious litigation that has come up from the lower courts of Baldwin County. As to the first two decisions, there has been a good deal of doubt as to the county seat whether justified or not. To dispell all doubts as to the effect of the decision, Justice SIMPSON, speaking for the Supreme Court, declared that all cases involving the location of the County Seat insofar as they conflict with his opinion are overruled. The friends of Bay Minette maintain that this decision is insurmountable. If the adherents of Daphne wish to continue the fight, they say it will be necessary to resort to the petition for an election. Already there is a petition for an election before the Governor asking for the appointment of Commissioners to hold an election to determine whether the court house shall be removed from Daphne to Bay Minette. This was filed when the litigation in the Supreme Court was a thing of the future. It is believed that the petition will be withdrawn as on its face, it appears useless. It was to be pushed and all things incident to the fight before the people of Baldwin County were in readiness. All this was needed for pursuing the fight for an election was an adverse decision of the Supreme Court.

The decision does not allude at all to the recent events in Baldwin County, which stirred the two factions greater than they have been since private parties of Bay Minette captured the Court House records in the stillness of night and hauled them across county to their favorite spot. Since that night, Bay Minette has had continued possession of the records. The recent happenings referred to were the attempts of Judge Samuel D. BROWNE, of the 13th Judicial Circuit to hold Court at Daphne. The decree of Chancellor Thomas H. SMITH of the Southwestern Division, pointing to Daphne as the County Seat, was followed by Judge BROWNE, and when sheriff J. M. ARMSTRONG and the Circuit Clerk James M. BOLTZ refused to attend court at the bidding of the Judge, he heaped up fines on them daily. It is believed that these fines will not be sustained as the result of the decision of the Supreme Court.

The news at the County Seat! Though the rain was at times coming down in torrents tonight, the town was ablaze with Roman Candles and other fireworks and hundreds of cannon crackers were heard in various parts of town. It seems that the small boys drew on Santa Claus at this line. Sheriff ARMSTRONG, who has been sick for several weeks and is confined to his room, was serenaded and a lot of fireworks were burned around his residence. The Sheriff was the first official to refuse to obey the order of Judge BROWNE when ordered to go to Daphne to hold the last term of Circuit Court and he and the clerk both stand sentenced to about seventy days each in Mobile County jail and a fine of \$750. Neither of the officers has been arrested by the Coroner... The Advertiser.

HISTORY
of
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

By: Luella FERGUSON

The first Methodist Church was organized in Red Hill, Alabama in 1847. Mrs. Margaret (Peggy) FERGUSON under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. DRUE organized the first church. Charter members were: Mrs. Sallie BRYARS; Mrs. Nancy BRYARS; Albert FERGUSON, husband of Margaret; her three children: Ransom, Caroline, and Julia Ann MATHERS by a former marriage; and six FERGUSON children: Thaddeus W., Bettie, Emily, Margaret, John and Ella. The town of Red Hill was changed to Latham in 1878, when the first post office was organized and named. The first postmistress was Mrs. Henry COOPER, whose husband was the son of Latham COOPER, for whom the town was named. The name of the church was changed between February and June of 1909.

The building used for a church was a log house about one half mile northeast of the present building. It was used by all denominations and for a school during the week. The second church was a log house built by Henry HARRIS, a Baptist, and others for a Union Church and school in about 1852. This was located about one hundred and fifty feet north of the present building. It had a fence all around it to keep out goats and cows. There was a shed around the entire building, and long tables were under the back shed for dinners when there were all day meetings. There were small shelves high on the inside walls for candles for light at night services. The Presiding Elder, now called the District Superintendent, came on Friday afternoons, and spent the night with members as he traveled by horse and buggy. The business of the church was held on Saturday with a sermon both morning and night. Then on Sunday the Presiding Elder held both a morning and night service. The second Sunday in each month was the regular appointment, with both a morning and night service. The Pastor on entering the church always went directly to the pulpit and knelt in prayer. Then he would arise and start singing a hymn with the congregation joining him as they had no musical instrument. A place for baptizing was enclosed with boards in Red Hill creek as some members chose total immersion instead of sprinkling. The place today is known as the Old Pool and is about one half mile east of the present church.

The third church was built by members of the Methodist church in 1886. The pastor was A. B. BROWN, and T. G. McGOWAN, a local preacher. The land was given to the church by T. G. McGOWAN and his wife, Julia Ann (MATHERS) McGOWAN, and deeded to the church November 27, 1886. This was a frame building, and was used for a school during the week. C. M. COGHLAN remembers riding by the church when he was a very small child. There were tall, beautiful, virgin pines along the road (located where it is at present) with no underbrush, and one could see for a long distance. He was riding on the mail hack from Bay Minette to his home in Tensaw. He had been with his mother to Mobile by train, and they were passengers on the mail hack drawn by two horses.

The present church was built in 1906, and the land was donated by Rufus BRYARS and his wife Mollie (McGOWAN) BRYARS. The pastor was D. J. HARTZOG, stewards were Guy McGOWAN and Rufus BRYARS, and the trustee was T. L. FERGUSON. The timber for the frame work was virgin pine, cut on local lands, hauled by ox teams to a saw mill owned by Edward G. NELSON in Latham. All of this was given to the church; all other costs amounting to \$1,500.00 was contributed in cash by the following: Frank BRYARS and his sons, Tunstall, George, Peyton and Tom; BRYARS brothers: James, Reuben, Thomas and Dock; T. W. FERGUSON and his sons, Leontz, Lee, Angus and LaVelle; Jesse SMITH and his sons, John W., Robert A., Jewel E. and Dalton; Mary Amelia McGOWAN and family; Guy McGOWAN; George McGOWAN; Annie and Eugenia McGOWAN; E. G. NELSON; H. W. SLAUGHTER; A. C. COOPER; and by persons who were not members: Dr. P. R. TUNSTALL, Sr.; Mrs. Frank EARLE; C. C. HATCHER; W. J. KING and C. H. DREISBACH. A carpenter, Rawleigh W. PRUITT, was employed and working as helpers were R. W. MATHERS and LaVelle B. FERGUSON. The ladies collected enough for the church pews and the bell.

The first sermon preached in the new church was by the Presiding Elder, Dr. J. S. FRAZER. His text was from Mark 13:37, "And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch!"

Some of the Sunday School Superintendents were: T. G. McGOWAN, Rufus BRYARS, Guy McGOWAN, Virginia FERGUSON, Francis B. SMITH, and the last to serve was Jesse Howell SLAUGHTER. The Church School was discontinued in 1956. There was one member to become a minister from this church: Dr. Guy B. McGOWAN, who is now retired. He served in churches in the Alabama, West Florida Conference and then transferred to the North Alabama Conference. The last church he served was Highlands United Methodist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. He is the son of Guy and Sallie McGOWAN and the brother of Baldwin County Superintendent of Education, Warren Candler McGOWAN.

Members of the Latham Church, in the 1900's went to other communities and held Sunday School. At this time many families lived in Quincy, Alabama, with a timber cutting crew. The timber was cut and hauled on a railroad built from Quincy to Hubbard's Landing, where the logs were rafted and shipped to Mobile. A committee composed of Mrs. Guy (Sallie BREAZEALE) McGOWAN and Mrs. LaVelle (Callie CROSBY) FERGUSON had charge of special work among the Negroes of their churches in Latham. T. G. McGOWAN preached in the Negro churches on each second Sunday night. Guy McGOWAN organized the church in Rabun, Alabama, now known as Guy's Chapel.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society was organized at Red Hill Church, Stockton Circuit, August 19, 1906, by Mrs. NOBLE from Pensacola, assisted by Mrs. STROUT from Pollard with 16 members. Eight new members were added, making a total of 24. The society discontinued during 1914 and was organized again 1916, and again discontinued during the influenza epidemic in 1918. It was continued in 1919 through about 1926. In 1948, it was organized as the Women's Society of Christian Service, and this was discontinued in 1966, the members transferring to the Stockton Society. The Society has changed its name to the United Methodist Women in 1973.

The young people's organization was begun in 1929 under the ministry of J. M. McKINNEY. It was called the Epworth League and composed of about 25 members. During the depression, these boys were given one acre of farm land in their parents' fields known as "The Lord's Acre". The produce grown was sold and the proceeds used to pay missions. This group was discontinued in 1938 and in 1940 was reorganized for a short time by Welton GREGORY.

There have been revival meetings held every summer until about 1954. Back in the horse and buggy days, many would come and stay until after the night services. They were invited to stay with members, and as many as twenty-five or thirty would sometimes be guests in local homes. There have been some powerful and stirring fire and brimstone sermons preached in the revival meetings.

Names of some who were musicians are: Eugenia McGOWAN, Laura McGOWAN, Helen Smith TUCK, Helen S. SLAUGHTER, presently Eugenia F. NELSON.

Before the Red Hill Church was organized, many went to church in Tensaw, Alabama, to the Holly Creek Church, a Union church, used by both Baptists and Methodists.

Red Hill Church was in the Mt. Pleasant Circuit in 1875 and G. M. ROPER was appointed to serve as pastor. At the 1885 Conference, A. B. BROWN was appointed to Stockton Circuit. There were five churches in the Stockton Circuit which were: Stockton, Red Hill, Mt. Pelier, Mt. Pleasant, and Minneola. Some pastors who served were:

1885 - A. B. BROWN	1929 - J. M. McKINNEY
1886 - S. W. ROBERTS	1936 - L. S. GILMER
1889 - W. D. TAYLOR	1937 - JAMES CLENDINEN
1890 - T. H. COOPER	1939 - Welton GREGORY
1891 - W. K. DENNIS	1941 - O. H. VanLANDINGHAM
1893 - J. L. SKIPPER	1942 - O. D. WILLIAMS
1894 - Cabel BATES	1943 - C. C. GARNER
1897 - J. S. F. STEPHENS	1948 - D. R. WHITE
1898 - W. T. RENCHER	1949 - L. B. GREEN
1901 - Cabel BATES	1952 - T. D. DILLARD
1902 - O. J. GOODMAN	1954 - Wm. R. BAILEY
1906 - D. J. HARTZOG	1957 - Charles J. HARPER
1908 - W. E. McCONNELL	1958 - Wm. R. BAILEY

1910 - R. L. LeFEVRE
 1911 - E. W. ROBERTS
 1912 - W. G. MILLER
 1913 - T. L. ADAMS
 1914 - J. L. WHITE
 1916 - J. B. TROTTER
 1920 - J. C. WESTON
 1923 - H. M. ELLIS
 1926 - J. F. BILBRO
 1928 - E. W. COLEMAN

1960 - Douglas A. NEWSOME
 1961 - Milton G. WILLIAMS
 1962 - J. Hugh COLLINS
 1967 - Norman G. WILLIAMS
 1968 - Thomas O. BROWN
 1970 - Billy D. CHAVOUS
 1972 - R. LEON COOK
 1973 - R. Leon COOK

Bishops and Elders were as follows:

Bishops		Presiding Elders District Superintendents
E. L. HINDREX	1913	W. M. COX
W. A. CANDLER	1914	W. M. COX
Collins DENNY	1916	R. A. MOODY
W. F. McMURRY	1917	E. C. MOORE
James CARUSON, Jr.	1919	S. W. WILLIAMS
James CARUSON, Jr.	1920	D. P. SLAUGHTER
W. A. CANDLER	1923	D. P. SLAUGHTER
H. M. DOBBS	1926	D. P. SLAUGHTER
H. M. DOBBS	1927	William CURTIS
W. N. AINSWORTH	1929	O. S. WELCH
Sam R. HAY	1936	H. W. RICE
Sam R. HAY	1937	H. W. RICE
J. Lloyd DECELL	1938	R. R. ELLISON
J. Lloyd DECELL	1939	R. R. ELLISON
J. Lloyd DECELL	1941	H. W. RICE
PURCELL	1948	Norman B. McLEOD
PURCELL	1952	Thad ELLISON
Bachman G. HODGE	1954	Thad ELLISON
Bachman G. HODGE	1957	C. Everett BARNES
Paul HARDIN, Jr.	1960	C. Everett BARNES
Paul HARDIN, Jr.	1962	M. C. (Si) MATHISON
W. Kenneth GOODSON	1964	M. C. (Si) MATHISON
W. Kenneth GOODSON	1967	Charles R. BRITT
W. Kenneth GOODSON	1968	J. B. NICHOLS
Carl J. SANDERS	1972	J. B. NICHOLS
Carl J. SANDERS	1973	J. B. NICHOLS

Weddings Held in Present Church

Names,	By Whom Married	Date
Claudia SMITH to Howell William SLAUGHTER	Samuel Eugene CROSBY	August 8, 1912
Sue BRYARS to Robert A. SMITH	J. L. WHITE	November 10, 1915

Estelle MATHERS	to	J. L. WHITE	December 25, 1915
Dolan WILSON			
Marie MATHERS	to	E. A. SHAFER	May 12, 1917
J. L. WHITE			
Mary Elizabeth NELSON	to	T. S. TROTTER	February 21, 1923
Charles Maynard COGHLAN			

In 1968 the church was in need of a new roof and other repairs; at the time there were very few members. The pastor, Norman G. WILLIAMS, and church lay leader, Luella FERGUSON, wrote letters to members and friends asking for help. The amount of \$1,886.29 was collected and James and George RABON were hired as carpenters to make the repairs.

At present there are 19 members, not all of whom live in Latham. The pastor is R. Leon COOK and the District Superintendent is Dr. J. B. NICHOLS. The pastor's regular appointments are the first and third Sundays at 9:30 a.m. There are five churches in the Stockton Charge: Guy's Chapel, Latham, Mamie's Chapel, Montpelier, and Stockton. We are in the Pensacola District.

This history has been collected for many years and through many discussions with various people. Mr. Frank EARLE, Recording Steward for the Stockton Charge for many years, assisted in looking up past reports. Appreciation also goes to Eugenia McGOWAN, President of Alabama West Florida Conference Historical Society for names of some of the ministers. Laura McGOWAN and Frank S. MOSLEY are the only ones now living.
--Luella FERGUSON, February 10, 1973.

THE BLAKELEY SUN AND ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. Armistead

NOTICE: All persons having demands against the Estate of John K. SMITH, late of the Town of Blakeley, deceased, are requested to present them to the Subscribers, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Ezekiel WEBB and James L. SEABURY, Executors. - Blakeley, July 24, 1818.

CONSIGNMENT: Now landing from on board the brig ABEONA, and for sale by the Subscribers, 5 pipes American Brandy, of an excellent quality. -PETERS & STEBBINS. Dec. 12, 1818.

WANTED: A smart active Lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business---enquire at this Office.



Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOL I

No. 2



QUARTERLY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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PUBLISHED BY

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

Membership in the Society is \$3.00 per year single and \$5.00 per year family. Subscription to the Quarterly is \$2.00 in addition to the membership fee per year. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.00 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Lynn Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mrs. Davida Hastie, Stockton, Alabama 36579, or such project chairman.

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

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

-Author unknown

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c/o Mrs. Davida Hastie
Stockton, Ala. 36579
1973-1974

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Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. - Charles Dickens.

We teach more by what we are than by what we do or say.

Be friendly with the folks you know. If it were not for them, you'd be a total stranger.

God often visits us, but most of the time we are not at home.

The difference between bones and skeletons is that live people have bones; dead ones have skeletons.

Today's facts are tomorrow's history.

All copied.

He who careth not from whence he came, careth little wither he goeth. -Daniel Webster.

To A Louse: "O wad some power the giftie gie us. To see oursels as ithers see us!"
-Robert Burns.

Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can; Its last best work, but forms a softer man.

My father was a farmer upon the Carrick border; And carefully he bred me, in decency and order. - Robert Burns.

BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT MORGAN

by

Mary E. Kirkland
Museum Staff Member

Mobile Point, the site of Fort Morgan, is at the end of a scenic drive twenty-two miles from Gulf Shores, a narrow sandspit of land with the Gulf of Mexico on one side and Mobile Bay on the other. Fort Morgan is considered to be one of the finest examples of brick architecture in America. It was designed by Simone BERNARD, a French fortification engineer and former aide-de-camp to NAPOLEON.

After joining the United States Army in 1816, BERNARD was placed in charge of developing an entire national defense along the eastern seaboard and Gulf of Mexico. His designs conformed closely to the theory of de VAUBAN, a fortification engineer who revolutionized the building of forts in France. The five-pointed star fort with its vaulted ceilings and arches within arches is magnificent testimony to the engineering and craftsmanship done by both the white and black men who labored nearly fifteen years, from 1819 to 1834.

Flags flying over the entrance to Fort Morgan are indicative of the long history and many changes in an area that intrigued the earliest European settlers and explorers. But long before the first explorers sailed into Mobile Bay, Indians plied the rivers and bay in their dugout canoes gathering oysters and trapping fish, leaving behind bits of pottery and arrowheads still to be found along the shorelines.

In 1519, Spain's first adventurer sailed into Mobile Bay, then called "Ochuse" by the Indians, and mapped and charted the bay. Then came a succession of Spanish explorers, each trying in vain to establish a settlement along the bay. It was the French who were the first to colonize the area in 1702 on Dauphin Island, three miles across the Channel from Mobile Point. The British took possession in 1763 and the area began to flourish, with Mobile becoming a hub of commerce with vessels sailing in and out of the bay. However, the British reign lasted only seventeen years.

With the beginning of the American Revolution in 1776, and with Spain joining the colonists against Great Britain in 1779, it was not long until Mobile Point once again belonged to another nation. Bernardo GALVEZ, Governor of Spanish Louisiana, sailed from New Orleans to the entrance of Mobile Bay in January 1780 with a fleet of ships and soldiers for the purpose of capturing Fort Charlotte in Mobile. A severe rainstorm washed the frigate of war "Volante" against the shoals, destroying the vessel. Her guns were salvaged and a sand battery was established on Mobile Point. The rest of the fleet sailed on to seize Fort Charlotte. A few soldiers remained to guard the mouth of the Bay. For thirty-three years Mobile Point was part of Spanish West Florida.

In 1813 the United States was again at war with Great Britain. President James MADISON directed General James WILKINSON, who was at Mobile, to take Mobile Point. Col. John BOWYER led troops from Mobile to forcibly eject the Spanish from the crucial stronghold. The few Spanish soldiers peaceably left for Spanish West Florida. Anticipating an attack by the British, a small sand and wooden fort was hastily built near the site of Fort Morgan.

General Andrew JACKSON, who had taken command of the Louisiana Frontier, inspected the defense and sent Major William LAWRENCE with 161 men to garrison the little fort. Fort Bowyer, named for Col. John BOWYER, had within its confines seventeen pieces of armament, three buildings and a powder magazine.

The first British attack came on September 14, 1814, both from land and sea. Major LAWRENCE was warned by a picket that 150 Royal British Marines and 200 Creek Indians were marching toward Fort Bowyer from the beach. The Spanish in Pensacola had allowed the British to train any traitor to the United States and the Creek Indians who had taken refuge there after their defeat at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Four British warships sailed into the bay, surrounding the point. The fort had no support from the sea, but this did not dampen the courage or spirit of the men, who had taken an oath "never to surrender". The engagement became general, leaving the air filled with smoke from the furious cannon fire. One broadside after another burst from the ships and the Americans returned the fire riddling the "Hermes" fore and aft. Her rigging was shot away; her cable severed, leaving her to drift. The battle raged from all sides. The British land forces behind the sand hills repeatedly opened fire on the fort from the shore, but were repulsed again and again. The "Hermes" drifted aground and that night was blown up by her own crew. After the heated engagement, the British were soundly defeated by heroic Major LAWRENCE and his gallant men. Great rejoicing was done by the soldiers that night for their glorious victory. It was the first battle ever fought by the British in the southwest. It was the first victory gained by a land force over the British, though the war had been going on for two years.

This victory was shortlived, for the entire British fleet of twenty-eight ships returned to Mobile Point on February 9, 1815, after their defeat in the Battle of New Orleans. They surrounded the fort by land and sea. After a three-day siege the Americans, so outnumbered, surrendered. The treaty ending the war had already been signed and after learning this, the British returned Mobile Point to the United States.

Congress realized the need for stronger fortifications along the eastern and southern coastline. Plans were made for a brick fort to replace little Fort Bowyer as it was no longer capable of defending the point. Americans recognized that one of the keys to the safety of Mobile was to build a fort on this inlet to the bay. While the present fort was under construction in the 1820's, Fort Bowyer was destroyed by a storm.

In 1837, three years after the fort was completed, Creek Indians once more played a role in the history of this area. Over 3000 Indians were brought by schooners down the Alabama River from Montgomery to Fort Morgan. After several months and many deaths, the Indians were again put aboard boats and taken to Mississippi to continue the journey overland to Oklahoma.

January 4, 1861, seven days before Alabama seceded from the Union, Governor MOORE of Alabama ordered the Alabama State Militia at Mobile to seize Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines simultaneously from the Federal soldiers garrisoned there. The fort remained a part of the Republic of Alabama, an independent nation, for five weeks before joining the Confederate States of America.

Fort Morgan, a critical fortification during the War Between the States, was next to the last fort to fall as the war ended. The fort saw fiery action in the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, the famous engagement in which torpedoes were strung across the channel in the hope that the Union fleet could not enter. The Confederates' lone ironclad, "Tennessee", and three wooden gunboats fought courageously against Admiral David FARRAGUT's fleet of eight sloops of war and eight gunboats. Guns from the fort and torpedoes inflicted serious damage and sent the monitor, "Tecumseh", to her watery grave, with ninety-three of her 114 men to the bottom.

As the "Tecumseh" sank, FARRAGUT gave his historic command: "Damn the torpedoes... Full speed ahead!" After a valiant battle against great odds Admiral Franklin BUCHANAN aboard the "Tennessee" and Commander of the Confederate Navy, surrendered to the Union fleet. On August 9, the stars and stripes could be seen flying in the breeze over at Fort Gaines by the soldiers at Fort Morgan. Knowing they had surrendered made the men more determined than ever to continue their fierce siege. Federal troops had landed three miles to the east and were slowly moving on the fort from the land side, constantly bombarding the fort from both land and sea.

Over 3000 cannonballs were hurled in the fort on the night of August 22. Smoke and fire leaped from the citadel roof and the inner barracks of the fort. The white flag of surrender, ending over three years of conflict, was raised above the fort. At 2:30 p.m. on August 23, 1864, Fort Morgan was once again part of the United States. Years went by with only a few military caretakers and the lighthouse keepers occupying the reservation. Many plans were made for construction of coastal defense batteries. Battery Bowyer was the first to be constructed in 1895, then followed Battery Dupontail which stretches across the open parade of the fort.

Following the Spanish American War in 1898, Batteries Thomas, Schenk and Dearborn were completed, along with the old wooden barracks, officers' homes, hospital, YMCA, gymnasium, trading post, school and other buildings. Fort Morgan became an active training base for coastal artillery corpsmen. With the close of World War I, the fort was abandoned as a training base. In 1927 the State of Alabama purchased the old fort with the idea of making this old shrine a state park. Much work was done by the Public Works Administration during the early 1930's clearing away the aftermath of years of military use and abandonment, and creating a state park.

The State of Alabama was advised in 1941 that, due to the World War II situation, the Fort Morgan Reservation was needed for a military base. The Navy, Coast Guard and 50th Coastal Artillery moved in to guard against a possible attack by German submarines. Horses and jeeps were used to patrol the beach from Fort Morgan to Alabama Point, thirty-five miles away. At the close of World War II the reservation was returned to the State of Alabama.

Fort Morgan represents over a century and a half of development in the art of fortifications. Visitors today roam the old fort and batteries' corridors, peer into their dark rooms and experience a silent testimony to the nation's history. They listen to the sea and wind and reflect on the people who visited this point of land hundreds of years ago.

Fort Morgan today is indeed a National Historical Landmark.

HONEYCUT, BALDWIN COUNTY

(Deserted Settlement on the Pensacola-Selma Stagecoach Road)

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

(Copied by W. Stuart HARRIS from an article by Ford Cook in the Mobile Press Register, January 22, 1961, and included in SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by Mr. HARRIS, 1965)

The only evidence remaining today of this settlement are the ruins of three crumbled brick buildings, parts of a long brick wall, an abandoned well, slight signs of the old stagecoach road, a cemetery with four graves, a creek running nearby named for the settlement and a mere trace of an earthen dam at the creek where a grist mill drew its power.

The field which once was tilled by the settlers has long since grown up in pine timber and thick underbrush, the oak and cedar trees around the settlement site are marked with age and crowded by younger trees and brush.

Probably the only history of this settlement available today is on the headstones of the four graves in the small cemetery, which is surrounded by a four-foot high brick wall and located about 150 yards west of the old settlement site. The headstones read:

Joseph HALL, born in Pensacola
Nov. 25, 1804, moved to
Honeycut at the age of four,
where he lived until his death,
June 6, 1865.

"Charlie" (no last name given)
died May 14, 1867,
age 23 years.

Sallie Brown KEY, daughter of
R. Morris & Josephine KEY, born
at Honeycut, Dec. 7, 1860,
died there July 16, 1862.

Edward P. BROWN, born in New York
November 5, 1805,
died at Honeycut
November 1857.

Legendary history of the old settlement proclaims it as having been established before 1800 by a small group of settlers and grown some in popularity after the establishment of a stage route through the area. It then served as a stage relay station (where fresh horses were kept for the stagecoaches) until the railroad, which is within 600 yards of the south edge of the settlement site, caused the stage line to be abandoned.

Then the heart of Honeycut settlement moved to the railroad where a station was established and thrived for many years as Carpenter's Station. But the phase of the old settlement has dwindled in recent years with the change in modes of transportation from rail to highway.

The location of Honeycut Settlement is about six miles west of Bay Minette and ten miles south of Stockton, in a sparsely populated and heavily wooded area, off the usual path of today's residents and accessible only with some degree of difficulty.

CENSUS OF 1810

Baldwin County

At the time of this census (and the 1816 census) Baldwin County, Alabama, was part of the Mississippi Territory. The present State of Alabama was not formed until 1819. Baldwin County was formed in 1809 when it was cut out of Washington County, and was located west of the Tombigbee river, south of Washington County, north of paralel 31 degrees and east of the present Mississippi State line. Records are located at the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Key to 1810 census: 1 - white males over 21 years
 2 - white males under 21 years
 3 - white females over 21 years
 4 - white females under 21 years
 5 - free people of color
 6 - slaves

Head of Family	1	2	3	4	5	6
BATES, William	1					2
BALDWIN, Benjamin	1					1
JOHNSTON, John	2	4	2	1		20
REEVES, William	1	1				4
RYAN, Isaac	1	3	1	3		4
KENNEDY, Jeptha	1					
BALDWIN, William	1					
RAIN, Cornelius	1	3	1	3		5
GRAVES, Phillip	1	5	1	4		
WHEAT, Solomon	1		1	1		2
HARRISON, William M.	1	1	1			
SULLIVAN, Thomas	1	3	1	2		
POWELL, John	1	2	1	2		7
MUNGER, Hiram	1	1	1	2		2
TRONG, Thomas J.	1	1	1	1		13
HOLLINGER, Mary	2	2	1	3		72
GORHAM, Nancy	1	2	1	3		
RANDON, John	2	3	2	1		50
DYER, Mary		2	2	2		12
WEATHERS, William	1		1			
PHILLIPS, Jerre	1	2	2	3		5
STEDHAM, Moses	5	2	2	3		8
MIMS, Samuel	3	4	1	1		33
WORKMAN, Richard	2		1			
CARPENTER, Joseph	2					
BRIGHTWELL, Theodore	2					21
DYER, Dempsey	1		1	1		
WEEKLY, George	1		1	4		10
WEEKLY, William	1		1			
WEEKLY, Buford	1	4	1			2
EILAND, Stephen	1					
GRAY, Curtis	1					
SHANE, Neil	1					

Head of Family	1	2	3	4	5	6
LEWIS, Robert	1	3	1	3		13
REEVES, James	2			1		4
BATES, Joseph, Sr.	3		2	5	1	14
DUPREE, Howell	1	2	1	2		
ROSHAN, Augustin	1	1				14
CARMON, Wilson	2	1	1	1		14
GAINES, Edmund P.	1		1			2
DAVIS, Samuel	4	3	1	2		2
GRAY, Thomas F.	1	2	1	2		
CARSON, Jane	3	3	2	1		12
CARSON, Joseph, Jr.	1					1
BARROW, Richard	2	1	1	1	1	1
HELVERSON, Rachel		3	2	1		1
HINSON, John	3	2	1	1		4
HIGHTOWER, Pleasant	1	1	1			
STIGGINS, Joseph	3	1	1	3		10
TURNER, Noel	3	4	1	4		
WHEELER, Noel	1	2	1	3		
CONAWAY, Jerre	2		1			
POLLARD, John	3	1	1	1		10
HOVEN, Benjamin	2	6	1	4		
BUFORD, William	2	4	1	3		6
WEEKLY, Sarah		2	1	2		6
BUFORD, John	1	1	1			
ADCOCK, Thomas	2	2	2	1		
SIMS, William	1	1	1	2		
SIMS, Abigail	1	2	1	3		
BRYARS, Loznes John	1	4	1			3
McDANELL, Archibald	1	1	1			3
McDANELL, William	1	3	1	5		
McDANELL, John	1	1				1
KIRK, Thomas	1	1	1			
SMITH, Charles	1	7	1			
LANE (Love?), Pierce	1	2	1	4		
MELTON, Andrew	3	4	2	2		3
STEELE, Fanny	1	1	1			
EAGAN, Michael	1	1	1			
THOMPSON, James	1					
HOLMES, Thomas G.	2		1			13
GALE, Matthew	2					16
O'NEAL, James	1	5	1	3		14
FRIAR, John	1	3	1	4		7
WILLIAMS, Benjamin	1	3	1	3		
TURNER, William	1	2	3	1		1
NETTLES, William	2	2	1	2		
TAYLOR, John T.	1	1	1			
WILLIAMS, John	1	2	1	3		
WATSON, John	1					
HARGRAVES, William H.	1	1	1			
JURVIN, Richard	1	1	1	2		7
KENNEDY, Joseph P.	3	1		1		14
JOHNSTON, Daniel	2	3	1	1		15
WITCHER, Ambrose	1					
DUNN, Cornelius	2	3	1	1		10

Head of Family	1	2	3	4	5	6
NORRIS, Nottey	1	1	1	1		
TOULMIN, Harry	2	2	1	3		7
BATES, Thomas, Sr.	3	2	2	6		11
BATES, Joseph, Jr.	2	4	2			3
HATCH, Benjamin	1	1	1	1		23
IRVIN, Samuel	2					23
McEWEN, Robert	2	1	1	3		
ARMSTRONG, John	1	1	1	2		18
HOLDER, Jerre	1	2	1	1		1
WILSON, Joseph	1		1			4
WHITFIELD, William	2					4
SUTTON, John	1		1	4		
POWELL, James	1	3	1	4		6
BOOTH, William	1					2
HODGE, Elliott	1					
FARR, James B.	2	4	2	1		
CARTER, Hezekiah	2	2	1	4		
SLADE, Henry B.	2	2	1	2		17
WHITEHEAD, Benjamin	1					5
MITCHELL, William	1				5	10
PERKINS, Nicholas	-	-	-	-	-	14
THOMPSON, Jesse	1		1			1
DANNELLY, John	2	2		1		5
LOTT, Thomas	4	10	3	3		
SULLIVAN, Owen	2	3	1	1		
HOLLOWAY, William	1	2	1			
THOMPSON, Reuben	1	4	3			11
WHITE, Thomas	3	2	1	3		14
IVY, William	2	1	1	2		
FLEMING, Thomas	1	1	1	1		
ROBERTSON, John	1		1	4		
WATSON, Anthony	1		1			1
HAYNESWORTH, Richard	1	1	1	1		11
McGAFFIN, James	1					
HOLDERAFT, John	1					
CHASTANG, John	1				8	15
ANDRA, Simon	1				9	18
MITCHELL, William	1				3	5
GILLIAM, William	1		1	2		5
MILLS, John	1					8
BALDWIN, Mordecai	2		2			2

Oh, for a return of the early 30's when about the only major worry we had was the fear that we might starve to death.

You must bring up your children in such a way that someone else likes them beside yourself.

For Baptists, an energy crisis is no new thing. We have run out of energy often just trying to get to all the meetings!

-Copied.

ALABAMA

in
1820

The Formative Period
in Alabama 1815-1828,
by Abernathy.



In 1820 the portion of Baldwin County lying west of the Tombigbee River was divided between Washington, Monroe and Mobile Counties and all of Mobile County east of the Bay was added to Baldwin County.

THE BLAKELEY SUN AND ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. Armistead

A GREAT BARGAIN. For Sale, That well situated Lot, number sixty two, in the town of Blakeley, is bounded west by the Tensa River and north by Bayou Solima; this Lot has a long front on the river and is considered one of the most valuable situations in the place.--Also, Lot No. twenty; this is situated on the corner of Warren and Orleans Streets, and fronts on the river.--Also, Lot No. twenty two on the opposite corner of the same streets.--Also Lot No. three hundred and sixty two, situated on Washington Street, in a pleasant part of the town. These Lots will be on reasonable terms.--Apply to PETERS & STEBBINS, Blakeley, or the proprietor living at New Orleans. PHILO ANDREWS. --Blakeley, Feb. 12, 1819.

U. S. CENSUS OF 1820

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie

(Copied by W. Stuart Harris from Alabama Official Archives and included in SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by Mr. HARRIS, 1965)

Taken and totaled by Theopolilus L. TOULMIN, Nov. 6, 1820. Total inhabitants was 1589. w=white; m=male; f=female; o=over; u=under

CHASTANG, Louisa		TOULMIN, H.	w m o/21 - 4
free people of color 29; slaves 13.			w m u/21 - 1
			w f o/21 - 1
ANDRA, John			w f u/21 - 3
free people of color 14; slaves 15.			slaves - 23
DUBROCAR, Mea	w m o/21 - 3	THOMAS, W.	w m o/21 - 1
free people of color	- 10		w m u/21 - 2
slaves	- 12		w f o/21 - 1
			slaves - 2
DURETTE, Namereth	w m o/21 - 1	CRABTREE, L.	w m o/21 - 2
	w f o/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 2
free people of color	- 6		w f o/21 - 1
slaves	- 13		w f u/21 - 1
POPE, N.	w m o/21 - 2	DUPREE, H.	w m o/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 2
	slaves - 4		w f o/21 - 1
FAGGARD, Daniel	w m o/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 3		slaves - 9
	w f o/21 - 1	BATES, Joseph	w m o/21 - 2
	w f u/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 2
ROBERSON, D.	w m o/21 - 1		w f o/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 1
	w f o/21 - 1		slaves - 9
	w f u/21 - 2	BRIANT, J.	w m o/21 - 1
	slaves - 2		w m u/21 - 2
BATES, J. P.	w m o/21 - 2		w f o/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 1
free people of color	- 1		slaves - 5
slaves	- 1	HOLLINGER, Alex	w m o/21 - 1
FAGGARD, Henry	w m o/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 1		w f o/21 - 1
	w f o/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 1
			slaves - 24
COTTEN, Daniel	w m o/21 - 1		
	w m u/21 - 2		
	w f o/21 - 1		
	w f u/21 - 1		

HOLLINGER, Mary w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
free people of color - 3
slaves - 47

TUTTLE, W. w m o/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 1

CRAWFORD, Mason w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4

HEARTLY, D. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1

WILKINSON, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

TYRUS, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

JOHNSON, Isaac w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
free people of color - 2
slaves - 8

JOHNSON, Joseph w m o/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 14

JOHNSON, John, Jr. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 20

JOHNSON, James w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 22

REAVES, R. w m o/21 - 1
slaves - 5

RAIN, C. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3
free people of color - 1
slaves - 9

LEWIS, R. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
slaves - 14

ANDERSON, T. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4
slaves - 1

GRAVES, Phillip w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 5
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 4

SLADE, H. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3
slaves - 35

MUNGER, H. w m o/21 - 5
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 9

STRONG, T. I. w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 44

KENEDY, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
free people of color - 1
slaves - 7

ROBERSON, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2

SULEVENT, Owen w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 6
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 2

SULEVENT, Plem w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2

WHEAT, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 3

WHEAT, S. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3
slaves - 10

SULEVENT, T. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 5
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 3

BATES, Martha w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 5
slaves - 18

MIMS, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
free people of color - 1
slaves - 22

MIMS, H. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
free people of color - 1
slaves - 22

DUNN, Sarah w m o/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 9

HINSON, John w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 29

MONTGOMERY, E. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 17

HOGAN, J. B. w m o/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 8

STEADHAM, B. w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 9

BEARD, H. w m o/21 - 4
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 2

PIERCE, W. A. J. w m o/21 - 3
slaves - 15

WOOTEN, Wm. w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 3
slaves - 2

MANING, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

McDONALD, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 4
slaves - 8

McDONALD, W. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4

McDONALD, Ruben w m o/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 2

BRIARS, L. J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 6
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 1

MELTON, A. w m o/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 5
slaves - 16

DAVIS, T. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 5
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 2

WHEELER, W. w m o/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2

RIALS, A. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4

MOYE, J. w m o/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 7

PYBERN, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1

BLUE, M. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 10

MITCHELL, W. w m o/21 - 1
free people of color 1
slaves - 13

FLETCHER, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 12

COADY, H. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

JONES, E. w m o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 10

BUFORD, W. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

LANKESTER, E. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 1

GRAY, T. F. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 5
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 1

STEPLETON, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 1

BRIDGES, F. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 9

STEPLETON, S. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 1

CRAWFORD, Stepn w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 5

WALKER, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3

EARLS, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
free people of color - 1
slaves - 21

MILES, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 2

HOLMES, T. G. w m o/21 - 3
w m u/21 - 0
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 4

STEPLETON, W. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 7
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
slaves - 2

HARRIS, L. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4
slaves - 30

WEATHERFORD, W. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 20

HUSE, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1

JOHNSON, H. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 5

HOLDER, J. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 4
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4

JINKINS, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 8

McCLAIN, Jos. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3
slaves - 1

LAVAL, L. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1
free people of color - 1
slaves - 11

CARTER, H. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 3

HARREL, R. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4
slaves - 23

COB, Jo w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 4

MANN, John w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
slaves - 20

CARNEY, T. B. w m o/21 - 2
slaves - 23

COOLDRIGE, N. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 3
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 1

KING, W. w m o/21 - 2
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2
slaves - 21

FREMAN, E. w m o/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 2
w f u/21 - 1

LOTT, Jesse w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 5
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 6

NEWTON, I. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 2
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2

ERCOIT, J. w m o/21 - 1
w m u/21 - 1
w f o/21 - 1
w f u/21 - 2

LANGFORD, E.	w m o/21 - 1	McGILL, H.	w m o/21 - 1
	w m u/21 - 3		w m u/21 - 1
	w f o/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 1
	w f u/21 - 2		
	slaves - 3	ELLIS, W.	w m o/21 - 1
JENTRY, David	w m o/21 - 2		w m u/21 - 2
	w m u/21 - 1		w f o/21 - 1
	w f o/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 5
	w f u/21 - 1	GRUNING, W. H.	w m o/21 - 1
RANY, H.	w m o/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 2
	w m u/21 - 1		slaves - 46
	w f o/21 - 1	TOULMIN, T. L.	w m o/21 - 4
	w f u/21 - 2		w m u/21 - 2
	slaves - 1		w f u/21 - 2
ERVIN, S.	w m o/21 - 2		slaves - 6
	w f o/21 - 1	TATE, David	w m o/21 - 2
	w f u/21 - 1		w m u/21 - 3
	slaves - 48		w f o/21 - 1
MURPHY, M.	w m o/21 - 1		w f u/21 - 4
	w m u/21 - 1		slaves - 80
	w f o/21 - 1		

TUNSTALL FAMILY IN ALABAMA

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie

(Copied by W. Stuart HARRIS and included in SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by Mr. HARRIS, 1965. See "The First Tunstalls in Virginia, by Whit MORRIS, 1950.)

George Brooke TUNSTALL - born Dec. 14, 1793, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. He learned the printing trade from his uncle, Thomas TODD at Nashville, Tennessee; and founded the Floridian, the first English language newspaper at Pensacola, Fla.

The last twenty years of his life were spent as a planter at old Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama. He married Eloise Matilda Mary TATE, eldest daughter of David TATE and wife, nee RANDON, of Baldwin County, the father being the one for which the shoals on the Alabama River was named. The wedding took place on July 4, 1822.

He died at Montgomery Hill July 28, 1842, and his widow at Mobile in April 1875, and both are buried at old Montpelier, now Blackshere, Alabama.

Their children were:

- (1) Tom Tate TUNSTALL - born April 8, 1823 at Tate's Shoals; died June 8, 1918 at El Paso, Texas, and is buried at Montpelier. He was a student at Patrick Henry Academy, Danville, Va., 1836-38, and a student at the University of N.C., 1839-41. He was a lawyer and a poet, and at the age of 23 appealed to the Alabama Legislature for the suffrage of the Indians and got it.

He was the American Consul at Cadiz, Spain, 1856-61; and at San Salvador, 1888-90. In February 1862, at Tangier, Morocco, he was taken by a Union Ship and brought to Boston, but ultimately released. Later he was arrested as a blockade runner for the Confederacy, but was again released on his promise to go to Europe, where he remained until the end of the war.

His public service came as an inspector in the improvement of the channel in Mobile Bay.

He married Josephine, daughter of John CROSSLAND, of Camden, Ala., on January 24, 1871. At the age of 92, he went to live with his son, Tom, at El Paso, where he died.

- (2) Mary Ann TUNSTALL - born April 10, 1825, married her first cousin once removed, Dr. William Leigh TUNSTALL.
- (3) Lucy TUNSTALL - died in 1874 and is buried in the Baptist Church Cemetery at Montgomery Hill. She married Alexander McD. LUMSDEN of Mobile and lived at Montgomery Hill until after the war, when they moved to New Orleans, where he wrote for the Picayune.
- (4) Peyton Randolph TUNSTALL - born July 10, 1830.
- (5) Elizabeth Barker TUNSTALL - born 1833; died Dec. 22, 1863; married on Jan. 12, 1848, to her cousin John Dyer WEATHERFORD of Baldwin County, nephew of the "Red Eagle" and lived at Mt. Pleasant, Alabama.
- (6) Rebecca Brian TUNSTALL - born May 18, 1835; died 1916 in Mobile; married on Dec. 7, 1854, to J. W. HOBBS of Wilcox County and lived in Camden until after the war, when they moved to Mobile.
- (7) George Washington TUNSTALL - born Feb. 22, 1839, in Baldwin County; died Aug. 27, 1901, at Mobile. Served the Confederacy as an ordnance sergeant in the 2nd Alabama Cavalry. Was a cotton sampler in Mobile for many years, and a champion marksman among gun clubs. He married on Sept. 5, 1886, to Mrs. Ellen OSTINER of Mobile.
- (8) Edmund Savage TUNSTALL - born Sept. 15, 1841, in Baldwin County; died Aug. 31, 1885, in New Orleans. Served the Confederacy as a Lieut. in Co. I, 23rd Alabama Infantry. He supervised the cane plantation for a New Orleans suger refinery. He married first on January 25, 1866, his cousin, Kate E., daughter of Capt. Edmund T. and Lucy ARRINGTON, with no issue; second in 1868 to Mrs. Maria BOOTH, nee ATKINSON, mother of his children.

Issue of Alexander McD. LUMSDEN and wife, Lucy TUNSTALL:

- (a) Frank Aubrey LUMSDEN - born at Montgomery Hill; died Jan. 1, 1911, in Mobile. Served the Confederacy as a member of Co. H, 15th Cavalry. For many years he was a steamboat pilot and captain on the Alabama River. He married first on Oct. 8, 1868, Lilly Van DORN, daughter of General Earl Van DORN; second to Mrs. Helen GULLET, nee SIBLEY.
- (b) Mary E. LUMSDEN - married on Dec. 13, 1866, to James P. HAUPT of Mobile.

- (c) Sarah (Sallie) R. LUMSDEN - married on Jan. 20, 1871, to Charles HAUPT of New Orleans.
- (d) Jessie Cox LUMSDEN - married Frank DAVIS of Mt. Vernon, Ala.
- (e) George Brooke LUMSDEN - married Emma O'NEAL and lived in Mendenhall, Mississippi.
- (f) Bettie V. LUMSDEN - "was taken to live with Uncle Clement and Auntie when a wee girl", and in 1950 was still living near Gurley, Ala., at "Wildwood", the estate of Virginia CLAY-CLOPTON, of whom she was the principal legatee. She married ? ADAMS and had only one child.

BALDWIN COUNTY OFFICERS

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie
 (From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by W. Stuart HARRIS, 1965. See also, The Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1944.)

<u>Date of appointment</u>	<u>Officer's Name</u>	<u>Office</u>
February 24, 1818	Henry B. SLADE	Chief Justice C.C.
July 30, 1819	Nicholas POPE	Justice Quorum
February 25, 1819	Robert LEWIS	Sheriff & Ranger
February 25, 1819	JENKINS	Justice of the Peace
July 25, 1819	Edward STEDHAM	Constable
November 28, 1819	Littleton CRABTREE	Constable
November 28, 1819	David GRAVES	Coroner
February 24, 1819	Theophilus TOULMIN	Assessor & Collector
November 28, 1819	Theophilus TOULMIN	Assessor & Collector
February 24, 1819	James JENKINS	Constable
March 29, 1819	Thomas CARSON	Treasurer
July 27, 1819	Joseph MIMS	Justice Quorum
March 4, 1818	John DONNELLY	Surveyor
February 25, 1819	Thomas J. STRONG	Justice Quorum
February 24, 1819	James JENKINS	Constable
October 27, 1819	Mills LEWIS	Sheriff
October 27, 1819	Powell BALY	Clerk Circuit Court
October 27, 1819	James DANERLY	Clerk Inferior Court
March 2, 1820	James P. BATES	Clerk Circuit Court
January 21, 1820	Miles LEWIS	Sheriff
June 6, 1819	John DAILY	Coroner
June 6, 1819	John DAILY	Auctioneer
June 6, 1819	James P. BATES	Notary Public
June 6, 1819	John DAILY	City Surveyor
June 6, 1819	James P. BATES	Treasurer

THOUGHTS FOR A GLOOMY DAY

..Patience is the art of idling your motor when you wish you could strip your gears.
 Preachers don't talk in their sleep; they talk in other people's sleep.
 If you want to spoil the day for a chronic grouch, give him a smile.
 God gives us our relatives, but thank heaven we can choose our friends.

A BRIEF HISTORY
of
AUTRY GREER & SONS, INC.
OWNERS & OPERATORS
of
GREER'S FOOD MARKETS
and
SAVE-MORE DISCOUNT FOOD STORES

Contributed by: J. Barton Greer

Autry GREER, founder of the business, was born at Iron City, Alabama, September 23, 1871 and died in Mobile, August 26, 1964. His parents were Julia Barton TEAGUE and Joseph Autry GREER. He was educated in the public schools and Jacksonville Alabama College. His early business life was devoted to sales work in Atlanta, Georgia, where he went following his marriage to Lilly Z. DUMAS, whose birthplace was Arlington (Wilcox County) Alabama. There were four sons and three daughters born to their marriage. All are living¹ except the first born son, Dumas, who was given his mother's maiden name. A widower, Autry GREER later married widowed Mrs. Almy Pistole KENNEDY, who died in 1964. The family moved from Atlanta to Mobile in 1907, and in 1916 Autry GREER opened a grocery store at the northwest corner of Water and St. Michael Streets. This store sold strictly for cash and made no deliveries, pioneering in this area the new idea of the Cash and Carry food store. Self-Service, soon followed and from this combination of Self-Service, Cash and Carry, evolved the modern supermarket in operation nation wide today.

The Greer store at Water and St. Michael was the first and for sometime the only grocery store in Mobile to advertise prices. They were obviously lower prices because the other grocery stores sold on credit and delivered. At this time the founder pioneered another departure in grocery and feed retailing - a mail order division. Before more adequate roads were constructed to serve rural communities and when so few automobiles were operating, he realized that country customers could pay freight and parcel post charges and still save substantially by buying supplies from him at cash and carry prices. The mail order department developed quickly and soon about twenty-five hundred names were on the mailing list receiving a monthly price list and the orders came fast for shipment on the steamboats serving towns on the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers and Baldwin County and from communities served by the four railroads entering Mobile. The mail order department flourished until good roads and automobiles became common. Although the public response was considerable, the young business with the new approach was inadequately financed; and for a number of years survival was uncertain and was accomplished only as the result of the founder's determination, the confidence of one banker and two suppliers and family teamwork and sacrifice. (As the four sons of Autry GREER became of age, they were admitted to interest in the business.) The senior son, Dumas GREER, died in 1935.

Forty-seven neighborhood stores owned by the company were in operation when the trend to fewer and larger stores began and the firm now operates twenty supermarkets located in the Alabama counties of Mobile, Baldwin, Clarke and Monroe and at Lucedale, McLain and Waynesboro in Mississippi. The business operated as a partnership until 1958 when it was incorporated with the founder, Autry GREER, as Chairman of the Board; and sons, Autry V. (Jack) GREER, President and Treasurer; J. Barton GREER, Senior Vice President; E. S. GREER, Senior Vice President and Secretary; and grandsons, Barton GREER, Jr., Assistant Vice President; Jack V. GREER, Assistant Secretary; and Mac B. GREER, Assistant Treasurer. Operating

executives, the grandsons currently hold office as Vice Presidents. The officers own all of the corporate stock. The firm also operates a ship and institutional supply division and senior officers own an affiliated corporation holding substantial real properties. Consolidated net assets approximate four million dollars, combined annual gross sales and revenues exceed nineteen million dollars compared to 1916 gross sales of one hundred thousand dollars. There are approximately five hundred employees and the annual combined payroll is well over a million dollars.

The corporation is not planning spectacularly or speculatively but expects to continue conservative growth from retained earnings. This has always been the firm's policy and there is no outside long term debt, nor is there need for, or use of, regular bank financing.

The firm's ship supply division received a Superior Service Citation from the War Shipping Administration for outstanding performance in supplying vessels of the United States and its Allies in World War II. The firm has a record of profitable operation in each of its fifty-five years in business and enjoys Dun and Bradstreet's highest credit rating.

¹Compiled September 20, 1971 - our 55th year, by A. V. GREER, President and Treasurer.

In August 1973 - our 57th year, J. Barton GREER brought the record up to date:

The occasion of the history was a special advertising campaign. Two years having passed, certain figures have changed, however substantially it is the same.

An additional supermarket was opened and last year six supermarket chains (stores) were purchased, one having been closed. Three of these stores are located on the Mississippi Coast: one at Pascagoula, one at Ocean Springs, and one at Gulfport. The other two are in Mobile.

Each of the three senior Greer's, A. V., J. Barton, and E. S., have been with the company for the entire fifty-seven years. The father passed away on August 26, 1964.

THE BLAKELEY SUN AND ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. Armistead

Printed and published every Tuesday & Friday by Gabriel F. MOTT, Corner of Franklin and Green Streets, Blakeley, (A.T.) - Terms. Subscription 8 dollars per annum, city subscribers to pay half yearly in advance, country subscribers must pay the whole. Advertisements--One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. --All advertisements, unless otherwise ordered, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

G. F. MOTT, informs the public generally, that he has a new and complete Job Printing Office, consisting of a great variety of the most fashionable type, which will enable him to execute every description of work with neatness and accuracy:-- such as Catalogues, Circulars, Price Currents, Cards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Commercial Blanks, generally, etc. etc.
Blakeley, Dec. 22.

THE BLAKELEY SUN and ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William Armistead

JUST RECEIVED per schooner "Nassau", from New York, and for sale at the Printing Office, A handsome assortment of Books & Stationary, among which are the following:

Books:	Stationary:
Morse's Atlas, with 30 maps	Thin folio post Paper
Cumming's Atlas	Letter Paper, 1st and 2d qualities
History of America	Foolscap " " " "
Ready Calculator	Blue wrapping Paper
Thaddeus of Warsaw, 2 vols.	Common "
Tales of my Landlord, 2 "	Port Folios, without locks
Tales of the Castle, 2 "	Ledgers and Day Books
History of the late War	Pocket " "
Manners and Customs	Memorandum Books
Plumtre's Tales, 2 vols.	Copy Books and Copy Slips
Scott's Exercises	Quills, 1st and 2d quality
Coelebs Deceived	Pewter Ink Chests
Esprelleas Letters, 2 vols.	Loggerhead Ink Stands
Champions of Freedom, 2 vols.	Reeve's Water colours
Arabian Night Entertainments, 4 vols.	Camel hair Pencils
Don Quixote, 4 vols.	Best Lead Pencils
Humphrey Clinker, 2 vols.	Playing and plain Cards
Murray's Grammar	Black and Red Ink, in bottles
Introduction	Wafers in small boxes
Child's Instructor	Red and black Sealing Wax
Walker's Dictionary	India Rubber
Johnson's Dictionary	
Spelling Books	
Bibles; Testaments	
A handsome collection of Children's books	

Which will be sold, wholesale and retail at a moderate advance. Blakeley, 3/12/1819.

Cash given for Cotton, PETERS & STEBBINS, Blakeley, Jan. 26, 1819.

Cash given for prime Cotton, ARMSTRONG, MALLORY & CO., Mobile, Dec. 11.

QUERIES

SCRANAGE, Town of -- How did this town receive its name. It had a post office May 25, 1899 and was discontinued in 1937. The town is located in T3, Sec. 14, NR4, Beat 1. Contact Mr. Vernon Hall, Atmore, Alabama, if you can help him. (U.S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. might have history of the P.O. Editor.)

AMOS/AMOSS - Need parents of Mauldon AMOSS born 12/25/1747 Maryland; died 5/22/1845 Troup County, Ga. He married in 1770 in Maryland Rachel BULL 1755/1836. Their children were: William, Milton, James, Jacob Bull, Martha, Mary, Edward, and William Mauldon. Dr. Milton Amos was early in Conecuh County, Alabama. Milton, Fla. is named for him. A son of Wm. Mauldon also came to Conecuh Co., Ala. Can anyone help with parents of Mauldon Sr. and descendants of this family. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOL I

No. 3



QUARTERLY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

MEMORIAL

Mrs. Janette Murphy Marine

We mourn the passing of a long time member of the Baldwin County Historical Society, Mrs. Janette Murphy Marine, at a Mobile hospital on January 23.

She was a native of Stockton (Janette Murphy) and a resident of Fairhope for seventeen years.

Funeral services were held January 25 at the Trinity Presbyterian Church. Interment followed at Mooresville Cemetery in Mooresville, Indiana, beside her husband.

The Society extends heartfelt sympathy to her survivors, which include a son, William M. Marine of Atlanta, Georgia; four grandchildren and other relatives.

PUBLISHED BY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

October, January, April, July

April 1974

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

Membership in the Society is \$3.00 per year single and \$5.00 per year family. Subscription to the Quarterly is \$2.00 in addition to the membership fee per year. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.00 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

At the Executive Board Meeting of the Society in the summer of 1973, it was decided to publish a quarterly in order to preserve the history of the county which is fast passing into obscurity. The first quarterly was published in October 1973.

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, Mrs. Davida Hastie, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579, or to such project chairman.

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

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

-Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mrs. Davida Hastie

Stockton, Ala. 36579

1973-1974

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THE MAGNOLIA
(Hotel at Foley, Alabama)

Contributed by Mr. John Snook to Mrs. Davida Hastie

In the early 1900's the Magnolia Land Company (J. B. Foley & Associates) with home offices in Chicago, Illinois, was attempting to colonize the area now known as Foley. The Company ran "home seekers" excursions to these parts. The purpose was to entice northern men to visit the area, buy land, then return home - pack up the wife and children and return to this newly found Utopia to live.

A great obstacle in the plan was the absence of an Inn in Foley. Usually there were 15 or 20 men in the excursion group. These prospects were housed in Magnolia Springs and too often they became interested in real estate there, and the Magnolia Land Company was losing customers. Also the weird tales of a native darkie were amusing but disasterous at times. One of the favorite ones concerned the reason for the large black stumps in the burnt over forests. He contended that they were scorched black by the hot summer sun. No doubt some of the "seekers", "sook" homes in a cooler climate.

In 1907 a Mobile contractor (Mr. Greenwood) was secured to construct a suitable building for a hotel in Foley and it was February 1908 that the MAGNOLIA was completed and officially opened. It was built of heart pine, the inside walls were of lath and plaster. Bathrooms upstairs were provided but did not function, due to the lack of a water and sewer system. Two little houses in the back yard were labeled "Ladies" and "Gents". A pot-bellied stove in the lobby was the heating system.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lear, son and teenage daughter (recently arrived from Chicago) were the Innkeepers, cooks, upstairs and downstairs msids, bell hops, and general flunkies. Their duties were exhausting! Water had to be pumped and carried upstairs to the bowls and pitchers (and carried down); lamps had to be filled; and the chimneys cleaned. Laundry facilities consisted of tubs, rub-boards and a large black pot in the back yard (for boiling the clothes).

All of the food had to be prepared in the kitchen, bread and pastries baked, jelly, fruit and pickles canned and butter churned.

Chickens were kept in the back yard to furnish eggs and chicken dinner for Sunday. Old Bossie (the cow) was also housed in the back yard to furnish milk. Of course, there was the daily milking to be done, the chickens to be fed and eggs gathered.

With the delicious home cooking of the LEAR'S and their warm hospitality, the fame of THE MAGNOLIA was established. Traveling salesmen calling on Baldwin County customers always tried to make THE MAGNOLIA in Foley at night.

The LEAR's daughter, Marie, was a talented young lady who played the piano and organ and also possessed a lovely contralto voice. Music of the violin added to the entertainment, when a young druggist, Jim DUMAS, took up residence at the hotel. Also joining the "jet set" was the young lady school teacher. This formed Foley's cultural group who entertained in the evenings.

A big improvement came after the first year with the construction of a windmill and running water.

After two years of successful operations the LEAR family retired as Innkeepers and Mr. and Mrs. ALSTON became the second proprietors of THE MAGNOLIA. Following them the young druggist's mother, Mother DUMAS, and his sister, Miss Marian, bought THE MAGNOLIA and continued its operation for many years.*

It was during this time that Ward, Grace and John SNOOK came to Foley with their interests in Gulf Telephone Company and took up residence at THE MAGNOLIA. How fitting that John should rescue our "White Flower" when it was threatened with demolition. He is restoring it and once again THE MAGNOLIA is a place of much interest and activity in the community.

(From Early History Facts - Marie Lear SWANSTROM, Elizabeth SANDERS, author.)
 *It is our information that for faithful service, Mr. FOLEY gave the property to the DUMAS family.

 PORT OF STOCKTON

Contributed by: Mrs. John M. Hastie

In seeking information about ships and captains which called at the Port of Stockton in the early days, Mr. A. O. Anderson has furnished the following to Mrs. Hastie, who had entered a query in "Sea Breezes" in May of 1972. (Note this query in this issue seeking still additional information.)

"In the early 1840's what little shipments of cotton which originated at Stockton, was transhipped at Mobile, for Liverpool, in full-rigged ships, brigs and barks. The schooners were strictly engaged in the coastwise trade in those days. The little steamboat "Neptune" picked up small consignments of cotton regularly (not exceeding 100 bales each trip), for transshipment at Mobile, bound for Liverpool.

"Perhaps you will be interested in the names of some of the ships which loaded cotton at Mobile in the 1840's bound for Liverpool. It can be assumed that small shipments of cotton, originating at Stockton, were loaded on these vessels:

Ship	St Petersburg	Capt.	Frask	2,733 bales	
"	Trenton	"	Snow	1,661 "	
Brig	Vesper	"	Johnson	549 "	
Ship	Talbott	"	Story	1,679 "	
"	Hecktor	"	Post	1,302 "	
"	Hudson	"	Page	2,228 "	
"	Westchester	"	Ferris	2,671 "	and 205 cedar logs
Bark	Galisto	"	Blanchard	630 "	
Ship	Lorena	"	Delinger	750 "	
"	Hannibal	"	Magee	1,219 "	

"Twenty years later, in 1860, the ships loading cotton at Mobile, for Liverpool, were somewhat larger vessels with greater carrying capacity, for example, as follows:

Ship	Jeremiah Thompson	Capt	Blake	4,850 bales
"	Emerald	"	Cook	3,013 "
"	Nubia (British flag)	"	Rathray	2,256 "
"	Aurota	"	Graffam	4,831 "

"It was not until after the year, 1880, that 4-masted schooners began to make their appearance on the East Coast and the Gulf. Whether any of these vessels went up the river to load cotton and other merchandise at Stockton, I have been unable to determine, although it is quite possible that a few of such vessels did load cargoes at Stockton, for shipment direct to Liverpool."

MONTROSE CEMETERY - HISTORY

Contributed by: Mrs. Richard J. (Florence D.) Scott

After the village of Montrose began to increase in population, it became evident to its founder, Cyrus SIBLEY, that certain provisions must be made to meet its future needs. Therefore, on October 20, 1856, he and his wife, Eliza, deeded to A. M. ELGIN, A. E. LEDYARD, John T. TAYLOR, Samuel BURNS, and Thomas P. MILLER, as Trustees, as follows: "Unto the trustees and actual possession now given and to their heirs and assigns forever, all the estate, right, title, interest, use, trust property, claim and demand whatsoever at law as well as in equity, in possession as well as in expectancy of, into and out of all and singular, viz; all that piece, parcel or lot of land as follows, situate at and in Montrose, County of Baldwin, State of Alabama - Square No. twenty-three (23), ... (here followed the detailed description by metes and bounds) ... for the purpose of being, and for school, church and burial place." All of which seemed to have everything taken care of. However, many things did, and did not happen. In 1859 Square No. 12 was deeded to a group of trustees for a school and we will take that up more fully in another chapter.

The trustees named in the first deed here mentioned, were men of high standing and business acumen and it is to be supposed that they did all that was required of them at that time. However, if they kept any written records, they have never come to light. Also, they apparently made no replacements of their Board members or it seems there would have been the continuance of a governing group. This is not in criticism, but is an explanation of the steps that were taken in later years. Of course, during and after the Civil War, there were many more urgent aspects of life that took the time, attention and financial resources of our little community. Also there were residents who had their family burial plots in Mobile or elsewhere. Only a few year-round families continued to use the Montrose Cemetery and, as surely as the years passed, so surely did the woods' fires come each spring and sweep through it, burning all wooden fences that enclosed family plots and making the place desolate as well as vulnerable to the cattle that roamed at large seeking the fresh grass that sprang up after the fires.

For these reasons, and many others, a meeting of the residents was held and I will quote from the minutes of that first meeting on November 12, 1927: "At a meeting of the citizens of Montrose, held this date, it was decided to form the Montrose Cemetery Association for the purpose of fencing and watching over the nine-acre tract given to the village of Montrose as a cemetery. The following were elected as trustees of the association: Mrs. Annie M. RANDALL, Mr. Thomas O. LORTUS, Mr. Prescott A. PARKER. Record of this association was filed by Mr. Parker with the Judge of Probate (G. W. HUMPHRIES) of Baldwin County, Alabama, on November 22nd, 1927, and is shown on page 387, Record Book #2 of Corporations. Florence D. SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer."

That was the beginning of years of effort to bring into some semblance of order all things pertaining to a place that had been given to us against a need that was inevitable.

The first step was to provide a fence around the entire square and this was done by contributions of money and by "ways and means" to make more money. Concrete posts were made, and labor donated, by Mr. Harold GRAHAM, and the material for the posts was paid for by funds from the Negro Mothers Club headed by Virginia SAMUELS. The wire fencing was secured through the efforts of Mr. Willard GABEL and members of the GABEL families whose forbears were among the original settlers of the village. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. PARKER, and many others, the entire nine acre square was fenced by May of 1930.

For a number of years after that, very little was attempted in the way of improvement. The first change in the trusteeship was occasioned by the death of Mrs. Annie M. RANDALL (mother of Mrs. Richard J. SCOTT) in March of 1931; Mrs. Annie S. OLIVER succeeded her as trustee. Later, Miss Helen L. GRAHAM was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas O. LOFTUS.

In 1942, because of the failing health of Mr. PARKER and the business demands upon both Miss GRAHAM and Mrs. OLIVER, a new group of trustees was elected by members of the association; they were Captain L. A. SCOTT, Mrs. Helen STAPLETON, and Mrs. Florence D. SCOTT, who was to continue to serve as Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1945, after World War II, we were able to turn our attention to cemetery needs again. The secretary began a formal ledger in which were listed all burials insofar as she could secure names and dates from old headstones and from records kept by individual families. It is far from complete, for there were many unmarked graves and no family left to give information. From 1945, however, it has been carefully kept.

The route by which funeral processions had to approach the cemetery, as well as the undergrowth within its confines, left much to be desired so work was begun in earnest. Clearing was of prime necessity and it was suggested that, at the same time, a more convenient entrance be established and roadways designed within the cemetery so processions might reach all points easily and continue on their way out with a minimum of confusion. To accomplish this, we were fortunate to have the offer of free engineering services from one Richard SCOTT.

In November, 1945, in the midst of the tremendous task of road clearing, tree felling, and its consequent disorder, we lost our valiant fellow worker, Captain L. A. SCOTT, through an accident at his home. His vacancy on the Board of Trustees was taken by his daughter, Beverly (Mrs. Quitman) PHILLIPS. Shortly after this, Mrs. Helen STAPLETON resigned her place as trustee because of ill health and Mr. H. W. THOMSON was selected to succeed her.

During these years, many reports and letters were sent to the residents acquainting them with the work being done and soliciting their further assistance. At this point, it might be well to state that there was no regular income for cemetery use. All property owners in the village were entitled to space in the cemetery free of charge when needed. There was an effort to fix a fee, for general maintenance, upon those families who already had lots in use, but the proceeds were inadequate to the task at hand, so we were obliged to request funds from any and all in addition to putting on projects to make money.

In April, 1946, when the work began to take shape for the new entrance and driveways, the county gave us their assistance by grading Sibley Street that led straight from the main highway to the cemetery entrance; they also helped establish the new driveways inside the cemetery. It was our pleasure, at this time, to give in memory of our family, an iron double gate and the brick to make entrance posts.

The Negro Mens Club gave all the money in their treasury for the erection of the posts and Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER gave the urns that sit atop the posts.

In April, 1948, Mrs. PHILLIPS resigned because of her health, and Mrs. Aileen COSPER was selected to succeed her. However, in October of that same year, Mrs. COSPER lost her life in an automobile accident, and Mr. Quitman PHILLIPS was chosen to fill this vacancy. In the spring of 1949, Mrs. Florence D. SCOTT resigned as trustee and her husband, Richard J. SCOTT, was selected to succeed her. Mrs. SCOTT continued to serve as Secretary-Treasurer and agreed also to continue maintenance supervision.

Each year, since 1949, the Montrose Garden Club has spearheaded a drive for funds to be used in the upkeep of the cemetery and this has been the most heartening thing that has happened to the trustees during the thirty years since their responsibilities began. In 1957, the Ways and Means Committee of the Garden Club, with Mrs. P. L. WILSON as its Chairman, gave their entire year's proceeds of over six hundred dollars to the use of the cemetery. This provided for completion of the clearing of the entire nine acres and beautification was begun. The first step in this direction was made when Mrs. Quitman PHILLIPS gave many beautiful azalea and camellia bushes. She was assisted in the placing of these by Mrs. J. Lynn CRAWFORD of the Garden Club. Just in time for use in this project, a water supply at the cemetery had been established when Mr. and Mrs. John THOMAS generously gave an electric pump and tank for a deep well provided by some of the funds derived from the Garden Club.

Currently, there is a five-man Board of Trustees consisting of Messrs. Quitman PHILLIPS, H. W. THOMSON, Richard J. SCOTT, A. C. STAPLETON and Howard RUSH.

In Montrose Cemetery, within a wrought-iron enclosure, lies the founder of the village, Cyrus SIBLEY, after a long and eventful life and far from the place where he was born. Mr. SIBLEY was also donor of the cemetery. His grave, and that of his son, Willard, are in the southeast corner. In the southwest corner of the old section, also surrounded by an iron fence, is the grave of Lieutenant John M. STRIBLING, son of the illustrious Rear Admiral Cornelius K. STRIBLING. Lt. STRIBLING was born in Virginia and was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy from South Carolina, graduating on June 9, 1854, and ordered in August of that year to duty on the U.S.S. INDEPENDENCE. On December 9, 1856, he was ordered to duty on the U.S.S. SARATOGA. In 1858 he served on the U.S.S. MARION as Acting Master and in July of 1858 was assigned to duty on the U.S.S. SAVANNAH, and in 1859 was ordered to duty on the U.S.S. WYANDOTT. On June 2, 1860 he was commissioned as Lieutenant and resigned January 8, 1861.

After his resignation from the U. S. Navy, Lieutenant STRIBLING traveled south, where he gained a commission in the Confederate States Navy and served on the C.S.S. SUMTER AND C.S.S. FLORIDA. He was stricken with a fever on September 8, 1862, transferred from C.S.S. FLORIDA to C.S.S. AREAL and died September 12, 1862, off shore from Montrose, Alabama.

Years ago, even in its state of seeming neglect, Montrose cemetery must have had its air of peace and repose for it inspired the following poem by a former resident:

IN MONTROSE CEMETERY

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

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

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

Roots might grow down on 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.

---Helen Gray KYLE.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MARGARET TATE

Submitted by: Mr. George BROWN

Recorded in Will Book A. Pages 116 thru 119, Bay Minette, Alabama, Baldwin County, Year of 1850.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Margaret TATE, of the County of Baldwin and the State of Alabama, being sound in mind but not in body and feeling the uncertainty of life do hereby, revoking all others, make this my last will and testament.

Imprimis. I commend my soul to God, trusting in the merits of my Savior for my salvation in the world to come.

2nd. I commend my body to Christian burial.

3rd. To the heirs of my beloved daughter Mary D. SAUNDERS, I give and bequeath one negro man, Sam, one negro woman Marial, one negro girl Amy, one negro boy, Sam, one negro boy Daniel, one negro girl Petty, one negro boy Harry and all my swamp cattle to her heirs forever, and it is hereby understood and intended that the aforesaid Mary D. SAUNDERS shall have the right and privilege of using and enjoying all the immunities appertenances, advantages and priviledges which are and may arise from said property so long as she may live.

4th. To my beloved daughter Margaret STAPLES and her heirs, I give and bequeath one negro man named Job, one negro girl named Silva, and child, and it is hereby understood that the aforesaid Margaret STAPLES is to take the above named negroes at a fair value to satisfy a note that Mr. Jason STAPES holds against me. After the note is satisfied the balance is to go as part of her share of my Estate. I also give and bequeath one negro woman named Betsy and her child named Jonah, one negro boy named Twine, one negro boy named Tobe, one negro girl named Malissa, and her two children, one negro man named Ned, one negro boy named Harry, one negro girl named Patience to her and her heirs forever.

5th. To the children of my beloved son William T. POWELL, I give and bequeath one negro man named William, one negro man named Aaron, one negro man named Cuff, one negro boy named Stephen, one negro woman Elouisa and her four children, Siky, Daphne, Chloe and Tab, one negro woman named Pop.

My plantation situated and described as follows, the SE fraction quarter of S 19 in T 4 of R 3E, containing one hundred and fifty acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW quarter of S 19 in T 4 of R 3E containing eighty acres. The E subdivision of the W fraction of the N $\frac{1}{2}$, West of the Alabama River of S 19 in T 4, of R 3E containing one hundred and fifty-two acres. One wagon, one ox cart and four oxen, all of my hogs, all of the farming utensils, five of my best mules, eighty acres of pine land situated and described as follows: T 4, R 3E, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of S 34, four large steers suitable for oxen, all of the corn and fodder now on my plantation, and it is hereby understood and intended that the aforesaid William T. POWELL shall have the right and priviledge of using and enjoying all the immunities, appertenances,

advantages and priviledges which are and may arise from said property so long as he may live, but he, the said William T. POWELL, shall not sell, give, grant or convey or dispose of any of said property under any pretence whatever.

6th. To my beloved daughter Josephine B. DRIESBACK and her heirs, I give and bequeath one negro man named Dick, one negro woman Bella, and her four children named Pheabe, Handy, Dick and Mary, one negro boy named Harry, one negro boy named Lige, one negro girl named Rose, one negro woman named Any and her three children named Tena, Milly and Fanny, one negro woman named Flora, one old negro man named Jonah; it is my wish the old negro man named Jonah, shall do no hard work. I wish my daughter Josephine to have my watch and all of my household furniture. My carriage and old horse to her and her heirs forever.

7th. To my beloved Granddaughter Mary STAPLES, I give and bequeath, one negro woman named Clander and three of her children named Alec, Philip and Dilsy, to her and her heirs forever.

8th. To my beloved Granddaughter Josephine STAPLES, I give and bequeath one negro boy named Ore to her and her heirs forever.

9th. To my beloved Grandson Robert POWELL, I give and bequeath one Roan Mare to him and his heirs forever.

10th. It is my request that Handy and his wife Pheobe shall be set at liberty; I do not wish them to be slaves after my death. I wish them moved over to the place I purchased from Thomas SAUNDERS; I do not wish that place sold under any consideration whatever. I wish him to have four cows and calves and two steers he is breaking for oxen at this time. I wish my son or Mr. DREISBACH to act as his agent during life.

11th. And it hereby understood and intended that my daughter Mary D. SAUNDERS have the right and priviledge of using and cultivating one hundred acres of my plantation land which I have given to my son, William T. POWELL, the land which I wish her to have the right of using and cultivating lays above the Gin House. After the death of the said Mary D. SAUNDERS, the land shall revert to the children of my son William T. POWELL.

12th And I also give and bequeath to the said Mary D. SAUNDERS thirty head of sheep.

13th. I request that my stock of cattle, one wagon and what mules may be left, after my son gets his number out to be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds of which I wish applied to the payments of my debts and amount that may be left from the above sale after my debts are paid I wish it to be given to Mrs. Rosanah SHOMO.

14th. I do hereby appoint my son-in-law, J. D. DREISBACH my Executor and Administrator to settle up my Estate.

15th. It is my wish that my old negro woman Siky shall remain with my daughter Josephine during her life.

In testimony whereof I this day set my hand and seal this the twenty-eight day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WITNESS: J. W. SHOMO

J. D. WEATHERFORD

Her

Margaret X TATE

Mark

Note: This will was proven before Patrick BYRNE, Judge of the Probate Court of Baldwin County and admitted to probate 27th March, A.D. 1851.

Before I got married I had six theories about bringing up children; now I have six children and no theories. -Lord Rochester/1675.

"I can't say as ever I was lost," said early wilderness authority Daniel BOONE, "but I was bewildered once for three days."

ALABAMA in 1830

from

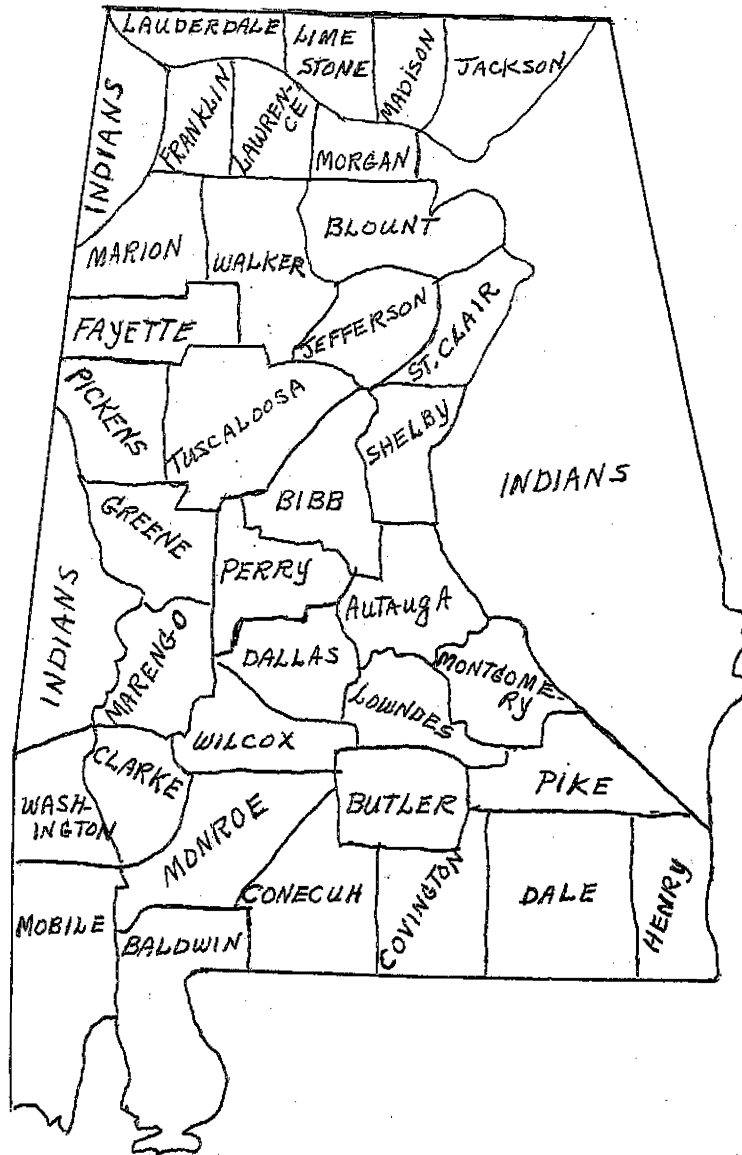
THE
FORMATIVE PERIOD

in

ALABAMA

1815--1828

By Abernathy, page 177.



U. S. CENSUS OF 1830

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie

(Copied by W. Stuart HARRIS from Microfilm of original records of census taker, Josh. HALL, and included in SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by Mr. HARRIS, 1965.)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Males u/5 | 10. Males 70 - 80 | 18. Females 40 - 50 |
| 2. " 5 - 10 | 11. " 80 - 90 | 19. " 50 - 60 |
| 3. " 10 - 15 | | 20. " 60 - 70 |
| 4. " 15 - 20 | 12. Females u/5 | 21. " 70 - 80 |
| 5. " 20 - 30 | 13. " 5 - 10 | 22. " 80 - 90 |
| 6. " 30 - 40 | 14. " 10 - 15 | |
| 7. " 40 - 50 | 15. " 15 - 20 | 23. Slaves |
| 8. " 50 - 60 | 16. " 20 - 30 | 24. Free persons of color. |
| 9. " 60 - 70 | 17. " 30 - 40 | |

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MYLES, Josephine	1					1						1					1							9
STEDHAM, Edward	1	3				1						1	1		1									
EARLS, James		1	2	1	3	1		1										1						
TURVIN, Elijah	1					1	1									1								1
TURVIN, Elisha	1					1	1					1				1								0
BOON, John	2	1						1				1				1								0
CONWAY, Sophia	1	2	1									1			1	1	1							0
SLAUGHTER, Lee	2	2	1	1		1						2	1		2									0
VAUGHN, William C.	1	1	2					1				2	2	1			1							58
MORRIS, John	2	2				1	1						2				1							10
WEATHERFORD, Mary	(Nothing marked)																							
EDMONDS, Samuel		1						1										1						13
SIZEMORE, William					1							2				1								3
DANIEL, Green B.	1			1	1	1						1				1								15
WHITNEY, Jason	1			1	1	1									2	1								0
JOHNSON, Elizabeth	1		1	1	1								2				1							0
DAVIS, Henry		1	1		2			1					1	2					1					0
SINGLETON, Robert	1		1	2			1					1	1	1			1							62
DAVIS, William			1	2	3				1						1		1		1					38 1
MAHONEY, Patrick									1															13
DAVIS, William C.	3					1										1								8
STAPLETON, Jobez	1		2				1					1	2			1								7 1
MARTIN, William				1	1																			7
BOOTH, Joseph	2	2			2							1	1				1					1		31
CRAWFORD, Stephen	1	1	2			1							1				1							3
STAPLETON, Catherine													1			1		1						2
STEDHAM, Elizabeth	1	1	1		1							1	1	1			1							
GENTROP?, David		1				1						1	1											
THOMPSON, William					1	1						1				1								0
HUGHS, Richmond P.	1	1	1			1						1	1			1								0
ENGLISH, Lewis					1	1									1									6
SAWYER, John						1																		0
DAVIS, Jefferson					1																			0
HUBIRD, James			1	1	1				1									1						1
WEEKELEY, Ransom		1			1							3				2								2
McDONALD, John			1	1	1	3	1					1	2	2	1				1					24
FISKLIN, Thomas	2		2			1							2			1								0
BRYANT, William P.	1			1		1										1								6
LANCASTER, Edward	2	1	1			1						1	1	1		1								0
WILLIAMSON, Harlee	1	1	1		2	1						1	2				1	1						0
BRUMLEY, Benjamin L.	1				2	2	2					2	2		1	2								0
DEWOLF, Samuel H.	1					1						1	1	1		1	1							6
KEITHLEY, James			1	1	1	1									1		1							0
GARNER, Arther	3	4	3			2										1								12
McCONNEL, John							1																	12
DAVIS, Benjamin							1																	13
HADLEY, Jesse		2	2	1									1	1		1								2
MIMS, Alexander					3	1							1	2		1								42 3
MONIAC, David					1							1				1								10
TATE, Margaret		1	1	1								1	2			1								133
DURANT, Locklin	1	1	1	2		1		1				1	1			1		1						1
BOOKER, Jehu	1		1		1							1					1							0
MAGIE, Linn								1																
McDAVID, Joal			1			2	1					3	1			1								0
GILBERT, Allen R.					2		1																	0

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ELLIS, John	2				2	2	1					2	2		1			1						0
BRYARS, Lazasuse?	2			1	1							1			1									0
ALLEN, Robert	1	2	2			2					1	2						1						0
SMITH, Rease		2	1		1		1						3	2	1		1					1	7	
VASBINDER, Mervin				1	3	1	2																	3
MOYE, Jason	2					2					1	2					1							10
THOMAS, Joseph		1						1				1							1					0
BRYARS, Charles				1	1						1			1										0
KITCHENS, William					2																			14
KITCHENS, Samuel					1				1										1					4
KILLCREASE, John	1	1	1		2	1	1					3	2			2								14
BARLOW, Aaron		3	1		2	1		1				4		1		1		1						5
SIBLEY, Origen			1			1	1																	11
HATTER, Jacob	1					2									1									1
SEABURY, James L.						1	3																	8
CUSHIN, Joseph	1				1		1								1									0
MILLS, Sarah		1	2		2		2								1			1						0
AVIS, Joseph					1											1								0
HAMMONS, Elias	1					1						2	2			1								0
WILKINS, George				1	2	1	1						1	1		1		1						2
BEARD, Henry		1					2						2		1			1						5
DEEZE, Joal	2		2		1	1							2	1			1							0
STEDHAM, Jesse	2	1					1					1		2			1							5
HALL, Clemson		2					1					3	2	2		1								0
SIKES, Caroline														1						1				0
COFMON, Ephraim					1																			0
MILLER, Jacob					1																			0
HALL, Charles	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2							53
DUNN, Sarah														1						1				12
BYRNE, Gerald	1		1			1	1					1				1								17
BYRNE, Thomas				2			1					2	1	1			1							22
ORSWALD, Samuel					1				1											1				13
BYRNE, Patrick		1	4	1	1	3	1					3		1			1							12
TOLER, Daniel	1				1								1			1								0
AARON, Mary	2															1								0
THOMPSON, William	2	1	2	1				1				1	1		1		1							0
DEAN, James	1				1	3		1				1			1		1							1
LEWEY, Joseph			1			1													1					0
ROGERS, John						1																		0
MONROE, Alexander						1																		0
NIFFIN, Henry						3	1																	0
SIBLEY, Cyrus	1			1			1									1								28
JOHNS, Johnathan						1							1			1								0
CONWAY, James					2	2																		1
ROBERSON, Lucey																								10
McKIBBIN, Henry						1						1					1							0
EDDS, Henry					1											1								0
HAYDEN, Nehemiah					1	2																		0
JAMES, Thomas				1																				0
RANDEL, Isaiah	1	1				1						2	1					1						4
HALL, Nathaniel	2	1			1											1								0
JONES, Elijah	2					1						1	1				1							0
SIMMONS, J. W. L.					1	1							1	1			1							3
BOWEN, William						1	1																	0
WEEKELEY, Edmond					1				1			1				1								7

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CONWAY, Ruthy												1					1	1					2	
DENTON, John						1												1					0	12
LAPASS, John								1										1					0	
CORNO, Francis						1																	0	
CABRAS, Joseph						1	1																0	2
STARKE, Lewis	2				1	1			1			1				1			1				8	
BROWN, John							1												2				3	
DENNIS?, Robert						1													1				0	
DINSMORE, Silas					1	1	1					1						1					5	
WILLSON, Henry			1	2			1					1		1	1		1						4	1
CYPRET, Francis					1	2																	0	
COLLINS, James					1	2	2		1														0	
CLARK, Wm. C.W.			1			1						2	1			1							0	
SWAIN, Peter					1	3																	2	4
MOORE, James					2	1																	0	
BLUE, Uriah			1	1				1				1	1	1			1						11	
WILLIAMS, Wane			1											1		2	1		2				0	
HISLER, Elizabeth					2	1													1				8	
LOREZ, Jane	1																1						0	
BISCARO, Bartola					1			1															0	2
DOLIVE, Louis		1		1	1				1						1				1				18	1
GREENWOOD, John					1	3																	1	1
DOLIVE, Reubin					1																		2	3
ALEXANDER, Henry					1																		0	
SEVARRES?, Joseph		1	2	2	2	1	1					2	2			1	1		1				4	
McCLARY, John						1	1																10	
BINHAM?, Charles						1							1										3	
CENTER, Fredrick					1																		1	
CHRISTIAN, B. R.					1		1																0	
McDOUGH, Micheall						1																	7	
SMITH, William E.			1	2			1					3	2				1						9	
BROWNJOHN, Emalia	2	1										1				1							4	
HENRY, Charles A.	1				1							1				1							9	
ROBERTS, James						1										1							3	
GASTTOC?, William				1		1																	1	
MAWSON, Henry	1				1							1				1	1						0	
McFALL, Henry						1						1					1						4	
CLARK, Lyman						1																	3	
CROSBY, Thomas W.				3		1									1								4	
KOP?, Andrew					1	1																	0	
STOVAL, Frank					1	1																	0	
SMITH, John							1																0	
DECLIVA, John					1		7																0	6
WEEKS, Nicholas					1	1	2	1								2			1				32	
DOLIVE, Sebray		1	1			1						2	1			1							3	
TYLER, George	1	1	1	1		1		1									1						3	1
LEWIS, Frederick							1																0	
COOK, John						1																	2	7
LACOST, Augustine		2		2		2	1	1	1			2	1	1			1			1			17	1
COOK, Constance		2	1			1							1	1	1	1				1			0	
ALEXAN, Boden									1										1				3	7
ESLAVA, Hepolite	1	1			1										1			1					0	
ALEXAN, Baziel																							0	4
BODEN, Judicke																							0	
DANUA, Calab		1	2	1		1						2			1		1						0	

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SHARP, James	(none marked, except 1 alien.)																							0
BAGLEY, William						1																		0
CYPRESS, John			1	1			1												1					0
CLARK, Moses					1	1									1									0
McCOLLEY, James					1																			0
BAXLEY, Samuel					1																			0
NEWTON, Edward					1																			0
PARR, Lericon?		1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1				1							0
THOMAS, Joshua						1																		0
OVERTON, John	2					2						1				2								0
FOWLER, John							1																	8
PITCHER, Stephen			2	2	1							1	1		2				1					0
CATON, Thomas							1	1																0
COCHRAN, James M.						1																		0
STEEL, Edward R.						1																		0
MONIAC, Alexander					1																			3
HOLIVE, Thomas G.	1	1				1	2					2	1			1	1							12
CARPENTER, Thomas	1					1						1	1			1								0
MINTON, Joshua W.						1										1								0
QUANDRILL, Charles					1		1																	1
OGDEN, C. A.					2																			112

(Note: Five people are listed as owners of over fifty slaves, two of which owned over 100.)

BALDWIN COUNTY OFFICERS

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie

(From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by W. Stuart HARRIS, 1965. See also, The Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1944.) Continued from last quarterly and concluded here-- Editor.

<u>Date of appointment</u>	<u>Officer's Name</u>	<u>Office</u>
June 6, 1819	Theophilus Toulmin	Assessor & Collector
Jan. 19, 1821	Edmund Freeman	Sheriff
Jan. 19, 1821	Thomas HEALD	Clk. Cir. Court (also) Clk. Cty. Court
Feb. 16, 1821	William COOLEGE	Notary Public
Feb. 16, 1821	Benj. RANDALL	" "
Feb. 16, 1821	Grown J. MILLS	" "
Aug. 9, 1821	John PIERCE	Justice Peace
Aug. 9, 1821	Lazarus J. BRIARS	" "
Sept. 29, 1821	Theophilus L. TOULMIN	" "
Sept. 29, 1821	Joseph JOHNSTON	" "
Aug. 14, 1820	John DAVIS	" "
May 20, 1821	J. W. B. RANDAL	" "
Sept. 1, 1821	John F. JOHN	" "
Jan. 22, 1821	John BLISS	" "
Jan. 22, 1821	Joshua Wingate WING	" "
Jan. 22, 1821	William COOLIDGE	" "
Aug. 9, 1819	Stephen STAPLETON	Constable
Sept. 29, 1819	Littleton CRABTREE	"

Dec. 15, 1821	William COOLIDGE	Clk. County Court elected Aug. 6, 1821
Dec. 15, 1821	Edmund FREEMAN	Sheriff Cir. Court elected Aug. 6, 1821
Dec. 15, 1821	William COOLIDGE	Clk. Cir. Court elected Aug. 6, 1821

SEVENTH REGIMENT - BALDWIN COUNTY MILITIA

May 13, 1818	Theophilus TOULMIN	Maj. Commandant
May 13, 1818	John JENKINS	Lt. Bt. No. 2
May 13, 1818	James JOHNSTON	Adjt.
June 26, 1818	David GRAVES	Ensign Bt. No. 2
July 28, 1818	James P. BATES	Capt. Bt. No. 1, Bat. 1
Feb. 11, 1819	Alex MIMS	Capt. Bt. No. 3, Bt. 1

PETITION TO CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE MERCHANTS OF BLAKELEY

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie
(From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama compiled by W. Stuart HARRIS, 1965. Included is only that part of the petition which is of most historical interest to Baldwin County.)

December 22, 1818: The Petition of the undersigned Merchants of the Town of Blakeley, Territory of Alabama respectfully sheweth:

That said Town, which has been regularly located and incorporated by Acts of the Territorial Legislature, is situated on the East bank of the main channel of Mobile River called Tensa the principal outlet of the waters both of the Alabama and Tombeckbee rivers, within six miles of the head of Mobile Bay and ten miles North of the Town of Mobile; That the passage to it from the Sea, a distance of thirty miles is direct, easy and safe - its harbor spacious, convenient, and secure.... this Town contains a population of upwards of three hundred souls - all since the 7th November 1817. That among these there are now actually engaged in extensive business twenty three Merchants constituting Sixteen distinct Establishments, independent of several other Traders and that many more are making active preparations for investing their Capitals in the Commercial business of the Town: - That since the 7th Novr 1817 the estimated amount of Merchandise consigned to this place was considerably exceeded half a million of Dollars That since the 7th Novr 1817 there have arrived consigned to this place Sixty Vessels from different Ports in the United States and the West Indies making an aggregate Tonnage of five thousand eight hundred Your Petitioners have full confidence in applying for the priveleges of a Port of Entry and Delivery

(signed) Peters & Stebbins
Francis B. Stockton
Webb & Sheffield
Coolidge & Bright
Wm. Coolidge
Sturtevant Trout & Gurney
J. L. Seabury
Samuel Hale
Wm. Chase

Benajah Bassett
John D. Williams
James Goodman
Silvester Bill
Gordon B. Miller
L. Marchand
M. Reingeard
Hugh Munro

RECOMMENDATION OF MILITIA OFFICERS FOR TOWN OF BLAKELEY

(Continuing from SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, by W. Stuart HARRIS.)

His Exy. Wm. W. BIBB, Esq. Governor of the Territory of Alabama. (no date, 1818).

May it please your Excellency, The inhabitants of the Town of Blakeley, Territory of Alabama, respectfully offer the following statements to the Executive of their Territory:

The male population of our town, capable of military service, exceed fifty; and we daily expect more.

We find not, in our immediate neighbor hood, any provision made for arranging, calling out and disciplining the militia.

....At a full meeting of the male inhabitants of the Town, the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices respectively annexed to their names:

Charles O. FOSTER, Captain
Joseph E. SHEFFIELD, 1st Lieut.

James W. PETERS, 2d Lieut.
Simon HILLYER, Ensign.

(signed) Wm. STODDARD
Ezr. WEBB
Wm. COOLIDGE
Committee

(Note: the first three officers were commissioned Apr. 22, 1818.)

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN BALDWIN COUNTY
AS RECORDED BY ALBERT JAMES PICKETT

(Continuing from SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, by W. Stuart HARRIS, and taken from Pickett's History of Alabama, 1851, 1962 edition, published by the Birmingham Book and Magazine Co.)

(pp 464/5). Upon the Tombigby and Lake Tensaw, the people still lived without laws, and without the rite of matrimony. (1800) ... Daniel JOHNSON and Miss Elizabeth LINDER had, for some time, loved each other. She was rich and he was poor, and, of course, the parents of the former objected to a pairing. On Christmas night, a large party was assembled at "Old Sam MIMS," and the very forests resounded with music and merry peals of laughter. In the midst of the enjoyment, the lovers, in company with several young people, of both sexes, secretly left the house, entered some canoes, paddled down Lake Tensaw, into the Alabama, and arrived at Fort Stoddart, an hour before daylight. Captain SHAUMBERG, who had risen early to make his egg-nog, was implored to join the lovers in the bonds of matrimony ... After the egg-nog had circulated pretty freely, the commandant placed the lovers before him, and, in a stentorian voice, pronounced the following marital speech:

"I, Captain SHAUMBERG, of the 2d regiment of the U. S. Army, and commandant of Fort Stoddart, do hereby pronounce you man and wife. Go home! behave yourselves - multiply and replenish the Tensaw country!"

The happy pair entered their canoes, rowed back to the Boatyard, and were pronounced by the whole settlement, "the best married people they had known in a long time."

(p. 338). Major (Robert) FARMAR, one of the most respectable inhabitants of West Florida, who formerly had much to do with the colonial government, resided at Tensaw, in sight of the present Stockton, where once lived the tribe of Tensaw Indians. The bluff sustained not only his extensive improvements, but the dwellings of many French families, chiefly his tenants, while his extensive plantations lay up and down the Tensaw, on the western side. Indeed, all up that river, and particularly on the eastern branch, were many well cultivated plantations, belonging to various settlers, while others were in ruins, having been abandoned by the French when the English took possession of the country. (This account was for 1777.)

(p. 469). Several years previous to this period two brothers from New England came to the Boat Yard, upon Lake Tensaw (1799). William PIERCE pursued the business of weaving, a profitable employment in those days. His brother, John, established the first American school in Alabama. There, the high-blood descendants of Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY, the TAITs, WEATHERFORDs and DURANTs, the aristocratic LINDERs, the wealthy MIM'S, and the children of many others, first learned to read. The pupils were strangely mixed in blood, and their color was of every hue. It was not long before these Yankee brothers engaged in mercantile pursuits. They established a cotton gin at the Boat Yard, the first in that part of the country.

(Chapter 37 contains a full account of the massacre of Fort Mims. Pickett, on page 537, lists those who survived the massacre on August 30, 1813.)

(p. 537). ... the following persons, who made their escape and lived:

Dr. Thomas G. HOLMES	Samuel SMITH, a half-breed
Hester, a negro woman	? MOURRICE
Socca, a friendly Indian	Joseph PERRY, Mississippi volunteers
Peter RANDON, lieutenant of Citizens' Company	Jesse STEADHAM
Josiah FLETCHER	Edward STEADHAM
Sergeant MATHEWS, the coward	John HOVEN
Martin RIGDON	Lieutenant W. R. CHAMBLISS, of the Mississippi volunteers.

THE TENSAW VICINITY AS RECORDED
IN PETER HAMILTON'S "COLONIAL MOBILE"

(Continuing from SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, by W. Stuart HARRIS, and taken from Hamilton's Colonial Mobile published in 1897 after years of study on the ancient records.)

(p. 342). In this same year (1786), we find FAVROT enforcing a claim against William LOYSON, then a trader in the "Tinsa" country, although in British times he had been a silversmith at Mobile.

LOYSON had mortgaged (sic) some negroes to De Lande DAPREMOND, of New Orleans, and did not pay the debt. John LINDER, Jr., of the Tensaw district, became his surety for speedy payment, taking a hypothecation of the negroes, according to which on forfeiture the negroes should be sold at the gate of the fort. It appears that he made default, and in consequence FAVROT sent the notary SAUSSAYE and three soldiers over by canoe to Tensaw to imprison LOYSON and seize the property. This was done in the presence of John LINDER, lieutenant of police, and all his property was inventoried and brought to Mobile, where it was appraised and sold...

(p.512). ESPEJO in 1801 acquires from Lieutenant B. DUBROCA, as attorney of the late John TURNBULL & Co., a forty arpen tract; but he seems to sell it immediately to Samuel MIMS, an inhabitant of Tensaw River, Washington County, for "five hundred silver dollars in Indian corn at the market price, to be paid on the first of January next.

(p.513) On the Tensaw were many residents at first, although some moved to the Tombigbee. McCURTIN had in 1787 obtained the FARMAR place, but in 1790 described it as uninhabitable and moved up to St. Stephens. This FARMAR place of 12,800 arpens became, under McCURTIN's will, the property of his widow, and she in 1810, as Madame Diego McVOY, sold it for \$650 to Joshua KENNEDY, including Rain's Creek and Farmer's Bluff.

This Stockton neighborhood is said to have been settled by Tory refugees. We find Roberts WALSENTON, for one, acquiring 24 x 50 arpens on the south bank of the Bayou Defango, where it empties into the Tensaw, in order to continue, after the running of the demarcation, a subject of the King of Spain ... Of quite a different faith should have been Washington WILKINS, if one can judge from his name, who acquired for a residence and ranche the land south of DUBROCA...

Cornelius DUNN seems to have in 1793 or 1796, acquired at least part of Madame De LUSSER's Tensaw tract, and used it as a cow range on Potato Creek...

(p.514) On Tensaw River also was White House, a landmark in the deeds. This had been the seat of the Apalaches, near where that river turns west and the Apalache leaves it for the south, Joseph CHASTANG had 800 arpens. His use of it went back to 1780, although his grant dates from 1792, and after it passed to Josiah BLAKELEY of Connecticut it was to have quite an American history. From 1803 Louis DOLIVE lived on the bay, and his descendants have been numerous about the Village. The TROUILLETS also lived there.

(p.428). On the Cut-off at Mims' Ferry was Peter RANDON's large and valuable plantation. The ferry-house stood on the left bank at a small lagoon, and three miles below was the mouth of a small lake leading up to PIERCE's Boatyard, in sight of Fort Mims. (1813).

(p.422) ...among other fugitives from Fort Mims, David TATE and some of his family escaped with the two PIERCES on a flatboat down to Fort Stoddert.

CEMETERY AT BLAKELEY

(Continuing from SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, by W. Stuart HARRIS.)

The most pretentious shaft in the cemetery states on one side: Horatio S. BUTLER, son of the Rev. D. BUTLER, of the city of Troy, N.Y., died at this place August 4th, 1820, aged 28 yrs.

On another side: James W. PETERS, Esq., 3rd son of General Absalom PETERS, died in this place, Dec. 1st, 1822, Aged 31 yrs., who with his partner, Russel STEBBINS, emigrated from New York to this country in 1816. These two with a few others, enterprising young gentlemen from the North, commenced in the wilderness and founded the town of Blakeley in 1817.

Henry BOYD, Son of Gen. William BOYD, of the city of New York, died at this place, of malignant fever, Nov. 27th, 1822, Aged 21 yrs.

James STEBBINS, 2nd son of Nathan STEBBINS, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, died at this place from a fall from a horse Nov. 10th, 1818, Aged 22 yrs.

Ira HEMPSTEAD, Son of Isaac HEMPSTEAD, Esq. of the City of Albany, N. Y., died at this place, July 20th, 1818, Aged 19 yrs.

Maj. George P. PETERS of the U. S. Army, 2nd son of Gen. Absalom PETERS of New Hampshire, departed this life at Fort Gadsden, E.F., when he was in command, Nov. 28th, 1819, Aged 30 yrs.

Mrs. Lorraine Hitchcock PETERS, consort of Major George P. PETERS died at Burlington, V. T., April 22, 1815, Aged 25 yrs.

Sacred to the Memory of John AUSTIN, who died Aug. 20, 1836, AE 45. This stone is erected in last tribute of grateful recollections of his many virtues by his son-in-law.

In Memory of Mrs. Celia AARON, wife of Samuel AARON, who died Oct. 19th, 1824, in the 29th year of her age. And their infant died the same day - also - Sophia AARON died April 7, 1816. ____? AARON died Aug. 3rd, 1819.

In memory of Lavinia, relict of Dr. William STODDARD, born at Guilford, Conn., died Nov. 28th, 1820, in the 34th year of her age. One of the first female residents in the town of Blakeley.

Sacred to the Memory of Daniel McCALL, a native of Society Hill, S. C., who died at Blakeley Nov. 11, 1839 in the 41st year of his age. Erected as a last tribute of esteem by his friends: J. H. HORA, Henry HORA, J. M. NEWBY.

Sacred to the memory of Caroline Matilda WILKINS, born January 18th, 1808, died September 27th, 1857.

In memory of Charlotte, wife of Dr. Israel STODDARD, born at Guilford, Conn., died August 10th, 1820, in the 35th year of her age. She had resided in Blakeley three months. /...../ Who needs a teacher to admonish him. That flesh is grass all earthly things are mist. Dr. Israel STODDARD died in New Orleans of the yellow fever 1821.

In Memory of Frances Arabella, wife of Francis B. STOCKTON, who departed this life August 28th, 1818, Aged 26 years. Also her infant son who died August 28th, 1818, aged 5 days.

In memory of William STODDARD, born at Watertown, Connecticut. Emigrated to this state 1817, died December 23, 1818, in the 38th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Mathurin REINGEARD, born January the 31st, 1751. Departed this life December the 4th, 1822, Sacred to the memory of his son, John Louis Ovide REINGEARD, born April the 22nd, 1814, who departed this life November the 18th, 1822.

Angeline KNIGHT, born March 5, 1823, died July 24, 1841. Also, her daughter Caroline KNIGHT, born February 22, 1841, died September 26th, 1841.

OLD COOPER HOUSE, ROSINTON, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Mrs. Paul CRIGLER
(as sent to her by Mr. Ervin S. COOPER of Point Clear)

The house was built by Henry H. COOPER sometime between 1890 and 1895, with the help of his sons and friends.

Henry and Matilda McKenzie COOPER had eight sons and five daughters. He is buried in the Old Cooper Cemetery alongside his son, William.

In the early 1900's, Henry COOPER moved to Daphne, when he was Tax Collector of Baldwin County. He held this office at the time the Courthouse was moved from Daphne to Bay Minette, where he later resided.

(Henry COOPER was the grandfather of Ervin COOPER.)

THE BLAKELEY SUN and ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. Armistead

Hats, Saddles, &c. -A few cases eastor and rorum Hats, 3 cases Saddles, 1 case horn Combs, 1 mahogany Sideboard, 3 Bureau's, 2 Tables, for sale cheap, to close consignments. WEBB & SHEFFIELD, Blakeley, Dec. 25, 1818.

For Sale: The Subscribers offer for Sale the following articles of Merchandize received per brig ABCONA, and othr vessels from New York.

Lump Sugar; Brandy; Gin; Cordials; Vinegar; Bitters; Cherry Rum; Porter; Hyson Tea; Imperial do.; Pimento; Nutmegs; Sweet scented Tobacco; Cut do.; Spanish Segars; Copal Varnish; Heel Ball; Coperas; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Essence of Spruce; Boxes Medicines assorted; Windsor Soap; Common do.; Mould Candles; dry Cod Fish; Buck Shot; Musket Balls; Gun Powder; Casks Hard Ware assorted; Japaned Tin Ware; plain do.; Hollow Ware; Whaffle Irons; Anvils; Vices; Cut Nails; Wrought do.; Calf Skins; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Books, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash or produce. PETERS & STEBBINS. Dec.15,1818.

NICHOLSON & WILLIAMS, Have received per Brig ADZE, from Boston,

Forty trunks assorted Shoes and Boots; Trunks; Saddles and Bridles; Writing Paper; 15 coils assorted Cordage; Trunks fine Hats; Childrens' Morocco do.; 7 trunks Clothes Lines and Bed Cords; Boxes Axes; Trunks assorted Combs; Cotton Cards; 44 doz. Horse Whips; 12 doz. assorted colours Roan and Goat Morocco Skins; 2 Willard's patent Time Pieces; 100 jugs best Sponge Blacking. --IN STORE-- 50 pieces Kentucky Bagging; Half barrels mess Beef; Barrels No. 1 and 2 do.; New England Rum; American Gin; Wines, &c; Wrapping Paper; Buck Shot; 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass. Blakeley, Dec. 12, 1818.

For Sale, By the Subscriber, at his New Store, the following Articles, viz.-

Ninety Six coils Cordage, principally small, of an excellent quality; 6 coils small
 Cables; Kedge Anchors; Old Northern Rye Whiskey in bbls.; Apple Whiskey, co.; Peach
 Brandy, Accomac, do; New England Rum do.; Jamaica Spirits, do; Country Gin, do;
 Philadelphia and rectified Gin in pipes; Old Gin in hhds. and barrels; L. P.
 Madcira Wine superior quality in pipes and quarter casks; L. P. Teneriffe do.do.
 in quar. casks; Malaga Wine do.do; Vinegar in barrels; German cases containing
 assorted Liquors; Pepper in bags; Jamaica Pimento do; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves;
 Ginger in Kegs; Cinnamon in bales; Sugar in loaf, lump, white Brazil, New-Orleans,
 and Havana Muscovado; Hyson Tea fresh; Beef, mess, in half barrels; Do. prime in
 barrels; Shad in barrels; Mackerel in do.; and half barrels; Salmon in half
 barrels and kegs; Herring in barrels and kegs; Smoked Herring in boxes; Prime
 Virginia Hams; White Beans in barrels; Cheese -- Shapzega, Dutch, Goshen; Dry Cod
 Fish in boxes; Butter in kegs; English Mustard in cannisters; Marseilles Pickles
 in bottles; Olives and Anchovies do; Cayenne Pepper, do; Wine Bitters, do; Pilot,
 Navy and Ship Bread in Barrels; Dried Hops, first quality; Madeira Citron;
 Empty Bottles in hampers; One Cart; Large Wheels for timber; Saddles and Bridles;
 Velvet Corks; Grindstones; English Twine; Shoes and Bootees; Morocco Skins; Mould
 Candles in boxes; Indigo, Spanish floatant, in kegs; Windsor Soap; Yellow, do. in
 boxes; Salt Petre; Alum and Copperas in barrels; Demijohns, assorted sizes;
 Britannia Metal, in sets; Baskets; Best Cavendish and common Tobacco in kegs;
 Turkey Oil Stones; Hones; Prime Havana Segars in boxes, half and quarter boxes;
 Looking Glasses, an assortment; Tin Ware, do; Japaned Ware, do; Drugs suited to
 the climate, do; Brushes and Bellows, do; Window Glass 10 by 12 and 8 by 10;
 Wrapping Paper; Blotting, do; Foolscap, do; Letter, do; Blank Books; Wafers in
 boxes; Slates and slate Pencils; Red Morocco Pocket Books; Ink Powder; Inkstands,
 pocket; Quills; Blacking in bottles and cakes; Glass Canteens with cups; Patent
 Shot Belts; White Lead ground in Oil, in kegs; Linseed or Paint Oil, in barrels;
 English dry Spanish Brown, do; Ground Yellow Ochre in kegs; Blue Paint, do.;
 Verdégris, do; Rose, striped and 3 point Blankets; Flannels, red, white and
 yellow; Coarse Coating; Men's Hose, worsted and cotton; Do, socks, do; Madrass
 Handkerchiefs, assorted; Callicoes; Cloths, superfine, middling quality & coarse,
 an assortment; Cassimeres, do.; Cords, do.; Satinetsts, do.; Velveteens, do.;
 Bombazettes, do.; Gloves, men's and women's Beaver, Leather and Kid; Sewing
 Silk, black and assorted colours; Checks 3-4 and 4-4; Shirtings, bleached and
 brown; Plaids, rolled and flat; Stripes, do.; Chambrays, coarse and fine; Ticking,
 do.; Irish Linens 4-4 complete assortments; Striped Gingham 3-4; Dark plaid,
 do. 4-4; Cambric Muslin; Gilia Romals; White Jean; White Quilting; Buff and
 printed, do; Jacknet Muslin; White bordered Cravats; Pink chequered, do; Chintz;
 Seersuckers; Bordered Shawls; Damask silk, do; Scarlet and changeable silk, do.;
 Crimson, do.; White, do; Brown Irish Platillas; Black Florentine; Nankeens,
 short yellow, in bales; Umbrellas, silk and cotton; Parasols, silk; Ready made
 Clothes, principally coarse; Mill Saws, German steel; do. do, American do.;
 Crosscut Saws; Whip do.; Hand do.; Pannel do.; Iron back do.; Compass do.;
 Tenant, do.; Files assorted to suit the above Saws; Brass head and Iron Shovels
 & Tongs; Skimmers, Ladles, Skewers and Flesh Forks; Gimblets and Tap borers;
 Closet and Cupboard Locks; Chest and Till, do.; Kent Hammers; Padlocks assorted;
 Thumb Latches; Bed Screws; Gun Flints and Fish Hooks; Rifle Locks, single roller;
 Carpenter's Planes in sets complete; Chissels, Goughes, Mortices; Braces with
 Bits; Compasses and iron Squares; Carpenter's Rules, Plane Irons, Brass and iron
 Candlesticks; Knitting Pins and Needles; Combs, an assortment; Scissors; Pen-
 knives and pencil Cases; Mason's Trowels; Curry Combs; Razors; Horse Rasps;
 Carpenter's Pincers; Shingling Hatchets; Screws, Tacks and Sprigs; Nails of all
 kinds; Brads and Spikes; Hollow Ware; Axes, warrented; Steel, Crowley, Millington
 & blister'd; Grubbing Hoes and Mattocks; Spades and Shovels; Chest Hinges; Butt
 do.; Door and shutter Hinges with hooks complete; Sash Weights and Cords; Shoe-
 makers Awls, Hammers and Pincers; Shutter Bolts; Screw Augurs, assorted sizes;

Buttons, Gilt, Plated and Maltese; Knives and Forks, an assortment; Coffee Mills with Drawers; Do. Iron; Pewter Plates and Dishes; Iron do.; Waffle and wafer irons; Frying Pans and round Pans; Gridirons and Andirons; Guns and Pistols; Plated castors; Plated and iron Stirrups; do. Spurs; do. Snaffle Bits; Women's iron Stirrups; Buckles assorted; Iron Weights; Steel Rat Traps; Wire Mouse do.; Brass and Patent Cocks; Wrenches; Brass Knobs and brass head Nails; Commode Knobs and Handles; Scale Beams, &c. &c. &c. Francis B. STOCKTON. Blakeley, Dec. 12, 1818.

L. C. SOISSONS, Offers for sale the following - received per schr. MARY, Capt.
R. LIZANI. -- Fifty barrels sugar, 4 puncheons Rum; 1 barrel Loaf Sugar; 6 tierces Malaga Wine; 20 barrels Whiskey; 1 barrel Brandy; 6 tierces Porter; 5 bags Coffee; 1 do. Pepper; 6 lbs. Nutmegs; 6 cases Fruits in Brandy; 5 do. mould Candles; 6 do. Spermaceti do.; 5 do. Soap; 25 demijohn's Claret; 9 baskets Sweet Oil; 5 crates Earthenware; 2 barrels Tumblers; 15 cases Raisins. Blakeley, Feb. 23, 1819.

Just received and for sale, by the Subscriber, - Thirty five bbls. Whiskey; 4 trunks Men's fine and coarse Shoes; Munroe and Wellington Boots; 12 kegs fine glazed Rifle Powder; 10 boxes Soap; 20 do. Sperm. Candles. -- In Store: N.E. and W.I. Rum, in barrels; Lisbon Wine; Molasses; Pilot Bread in barrels and half barrels; English crown Glass; English Mustard; Codfish in boxes; Mackerel; A few pieces 3 1-2 point Blankets; Oznaburgs, &c. &c. James L. SEABURY. Blakeley, Jan. 8, 1819.

H. BASSETT, Has just received by the Schooners RESOLUTION and NASSAU from New York.-- Superfine Flour; White Beans; Mess Beef in half barrels; Porter in bottles; Screw Augurs; Callicoes, cotton Socks, and cambrick Muslins; and is hourly expecting by the DECATUR from New Orleans, -- Flour, Coffee, Whiskey; Cheese, Molasses; Rice; Raisins, &c. which with a general assortment of DRY GOODS now on hand, will enable him to furnish Merchants on the best terms for cash, or short approved credit. Blakeley, Feb. 23, 1819.

CARLETON DRY GOODS COMPANY
Wholesale Dry Goods
11-33-1145 Washington Ave.
Saint Louis

THE SILVER LADLE - PREMIUM TO LOTTERY

Contributed by: Mrs. Carl A. Fryxell

"I recollect this full well and am glad it has been brought to my mind. This was given to my Grand Father, Capt. Joe BOOTH. He was a great lover of great and fine horses and raised some thoroughbreds. The dam of this colt (Lottery) was a thoroughbred sorrel named Bridgett and the sire was Achmet, a thoroughbred race horse from Virginia - a beautiful bay, inclined to roan. He was a long distance racer, running three and four miles - had a record of 27 races and won 24. In later years, his eyes became weak and some of his colts proved to be moon-eyed. In the division of Grand Father's live stock among his five children, I think this horse fell to our Aunt Eliza BELT. Lottery was a young mare about grown and fell to my mother. She was young and little high strung for racing breeding and my father used her for his buggy horse for seven years. Her color was between a light and dark sorrel, breeding to her dam. Was an extra fine animal.

"Am certainly delighted to hear about the ladle and hope it will be put in shape and kept as an heirloom in the family. Grand Pa would have fine horses and when he went into anything he went to win purely on the merits of his exhibits. He had other silver premiums that were divided among his children. Think Mrs. BELT's family had one and Uncle Joe BOOTH (father of Willie in Mobile) was named for him and he should have one. Think Percy has a Silver cup that Grand Pa won on a horse race when they had a race track at Montgomery Hill and there were so many high spirited men, that sometimes there was fighting and trouble. Grand Pa was a fearless man and would fight anyone when necessary, but was a just man. He was a widower for a good many years. His home was always at one place and is now owned by Howell SLAUGHTER and his wife. He died in 1861 or 62, not long after he went to Virginia as an observer of the first battlefields. He took Joe BOOTH (Uncle William's son with him).

"His home was a great gathering place for his children and grandchildren. Some Sunday afternoons I have seen 25 or 30 gathered there just to be together. Christmas was a great day for the grandchildren - would always have an abundance of candy and raisins and barrel each of apples and oranges. He was a grand old man and of the kind for show(?) in those days. One of his hobbies was straight roads. He had a compass and roads had to be straight, regardless of the obstructions. His grandsons would often go to his house Friday nights to go in the swamp or to the mill, etc. with him on Saturdays. He would play all kinds of rough jokes on us, but we would go back. He had a young horse for us to learn to ride on. We could not reach the stirrups and he would throw us clear over the horn (?). Then he would put us on Achmet and have (him) rear up with us and all those kind of things.

"Speaking of Achmet brings me back to the horses. I recollect the names of his high bred mares - Bridget, mother of Lottery - Chestnut sorrel mare Adieu - quite wild - Black Maria, a large black mare that raised a fine black colt named Comet. He was trained as a three year old. Then there was an iron gray mare called Fleta I think that was highly bred. (Written on margin) another sorrel Horse - Palifax. In the large lawn in front of his house (just half mile long and 1/4 mile wide) sometimes you could see six or eight colts playing at war. Besides these there was some ordinary stock. He had a very small mule named Picayune that he used to lend us boys for two or three weeks at a time. Budd and I had her once and we went down in STEADHAM hammock on the Boat Yard lake and gathered hickory nuts. We had so many that it nearly filled our large meal bag and Picayune could not carry us all and one of us had to walk and help hold the bag on.

"Then I recollect a little bay horse he had named Quick that we used to ride down in the flat woods and drive up the cattle but he had the habit of lying down when he wanted to and would not get up. You just could not make him get up and we would have to walk home - next morning he would be at the lot gate. Once he provoked Grand Pa so that he had a fire made under him and he stood pretty good burning before he would get up - always had a scar there. How was that for stubbornness. He was a good pony when he did not have "the spell" on him. Grand Pa would enjoy it when we would have to walk home.

"He wanted all his grand sons to swim. He had a water mill and we would gather there Saturday evenings. Those that could not swim, he would throw them in water over their heads and let them struggle. He had a slave - (looks like Yor (Joe?) - L.Fryxell) Jim, a very powerful Negro, and it was his duty to teach both the white and black boys to swim. He threw me in and I got pretty mad, struggled and I expect went home. It would not do to show fear or timidity about him, called you "chicken hearted".

"Writing about the Silver ladle has put me in a reminiscent mood and I have taken great pleasure in roughing out these notes for any of his descendants that feel interested in family history. It is well to furnish it to them, for I am about the only one now on the male side that know anything of this. Claudia and Mary Willie can read this over and talk it over to themselves and then tell the others, but they had better keep these notes. It is seldom these days that the younger generation care for such things and tell M.W. that I would just love to sit with her and Claudia and tell lots and lots of things. Am so glad that she has brought it up. Her aunts Camilla and Tabbie could interest her too. I hope I will have the opportunity some time.

"There was things that Grand Pa would have and that was fat horses, mules, and oxen. One could tell his stock wherever it was seen. He raised plenty of corn, fodder and peas and those things and he required his driver(s) to feed all the stock would eat. His wagons and carry logs had to be in perfect order and prepared to stand hard work. He had a good negro carpenter to keep up such things and another one to keep the negro quarter - barn - gin house, etc. always repaired. He was very energetic."

Notes by L. Fryxell: This was very difficult to read. Claudia referred to is his daughter and Mary Willie (Sr.) my mother; Camilla (BOOTH) MURPHY and Tabbie (Tabitha) (BOOTH) McMILLAN, their aunts, Mary Willie, Jr.'s great aunts. This Mary Willie is my sister. The above letter refers to a silver ladle in the family that is now on loan by Mrs. Mary W. (GAUSE) FRENCE of Atmore, Alabama (sister of Mrs. Fryxell) to the Mobile Museums. The date on the ladle is about 1858 and was awarded by the "Mobile Agricultural Society" (this being on the back of the upper handle. "Lottery" is on the front of the upper handle - engraved.

The Joseph BOOTH is the same whose obituary you had in your first issue. Our mother, Mrs. GAUSE, was a HASTIE and her mother was a BOOTH, granddaughter of Joseph.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS
CLASS III - PUBLIC LANDS

(Reel #2, Vol.3)

Contributed by: Eloise T. (Mrs. Fred M.) WILSON

1816 Land Claims East of Pearl River. pg. 9. (communicated to the House of Representatives, Jan. 5, 1816; to General Land Office, Jan. 2, 1816). Register of Claims to land in the District East of Pearl River, in Louisiana, founded on Orders of Survey) permission to settle, or other written evidence of Claims derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Authorities, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner ought to be confirmed.

By Whom Claimed: Charles HALL
Original Claimant: Charles HALL
Nature of Claim and from What Authority:
Spanish Permit
Date of Claim: July 16, 1815
Quantity Claimed: Front--not specified;
Deep --not specified; Area in Arpens--
400,00
Where Situated: Bay. Honey Cut
By Whom Issued: Francis MAXIENT
Surveyed: When--No survey. By whom--
Cultivation and Habitation: From 1805
to June 1813.

(near Carpenter's Station and
Hurricane, Alabama.)

By Whom Claimed: Gerald BURNE (BYRNE)
Original Claimant: Gerald BURNE
Nature of Claim and from What Authority:
Spanish Permit
Date of Claim: July 10, 1805
Quantity Claimed: Front--not specified;
Deep--Not specified; Area in Arpens--
1,885,94
Where Situated: Bayou Wilts
By Whom Issued: Manuel de LANZOS
Surveyed: When--No Survey. By whom--
Cultivation and Habitation: From 1800 to
June, 1813.

Town Lots: 1816 Register of Claims East of Pearl River (pg. 14, vol. 3). Register of Claims to land in the District East of Pearl River in Louisiana, founded on orders of survey (requettes) permission to settle.....

By Whom Claimed: William HALL
Original Claimant: Charles HALL
(Charles I)
Nature of Claim: Spanish Permit
Date: June 6, 1810
Quantity Claimed: Front--20; Deep--;

Arpens--300

Where Situated: Pascagoula River
By Whom Issued: John V. MORALES
Surveyed: No Survey
Inhabited and Cultivated: Not
inhabited nor cultivated.

Public Lands: (pg. 444, Vol. 3). Land Claims East of Pearl River and in the Town of Mobile. (Communicated to the Senate, Nov. 11, 1820--Evidence to Lots in Town of Mobile.) General Land Office, Nov. 16, 1820. Land Office at Jackson Court House, Hon. J. MUGGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington City.

A List of Actual Settlers in the District East of Pearl River, in Louisiana, prior to the 3d of March 1819, who have no claims derived from either the French, British or Spanish Governments:

Present Claimant: 90. John MOUNGER Date of Original Settlement: April 1814
Original Claimant: Charles HALL Where Situated: Indian Creek
- Date of Present Settlement: July 1819

1824 (pg. 811, Vol. 3). William THOMAS, claim for 200 acres of land, lying on a branch of Little St. Mary's River, with a conveyance, from John HALL to William THOMAS dated 12 April 1823 and an affidavit of said HALL of the same date. Filed.

Comments by M. E. RANDAL: The Pearl River was in what is now the State of Mississippi. (about Jackson, Miss., and running to the Gulf of Mexico, just east of New Orleans). This was originally in what was known as West Florida. Spain owned Louisiana Purchase Territory in 1762 (acquired by treaty with France). In 1802 France forced Spain to give New Orleans and the whole Louisiana Territory (including that portion from the Mississippi River to the Rockies) to the all-conquering French. In 1803 President Jefferson acquired new territory New Orleans and all of West Florida by purchase, including that portion from the Mississippi River to the Rockies. He sent James MONROE to France and bought the whole French Territory for 15 Million Dollars in April, 1803.

Note: The early land grants from Spain, France and England to the settlers--this was after the Revolutionary War--were reported to a Land Grant Commissioner, who in turn reported same to the Legislature with a recommendation to approve (to establish the claim) or not approve. If the land had been under cultivation and the claimant had been in habitation for a certain period of time, approval was recommended. The original Spanish Grants to Charles HALL I and Gerald BURNE (BYRNE) were approved this way. Thing to remember: the State and County lines moved back and forth in those early days. Alabama land (present counties) were sometimes in West Florida, sometimes in Georgia, sometimes in Mississippi Territory, sometimes in Louisiana Territory, then Alabama Territory before they were in the present State of Alabama (i.e. Washington County referred to in the American State Papers). M. E. RANDAL.

Yesterday is a cancelled check; don't try to spent it! Tomorrow is a promissory note; don't sign it! Today is ready cash; spend it wisely. --Allied Youth.

QUERIES

HALL-DUPRE: Need parents of Charles HALL and burial place of Charles HALL and his wife Aurelia E. (Eludene?) (DUPRE) HALL. Mr. HALL was from Georgia and his wife from S. C. They came to present Baldwin County with their first born son, Charles, in the early 1800's. Who were parents of the Charles HALL buried in Carpenter's Station. Eloise T. (Mrs. Fred M.) WILSON, 109 Fig St., Fairhope, Ala. 36532.

RIVER TRAFFIC: Capt. Henry SAMPSON had a contract for carrying mail between Mobile and Stockton in 1837, which he held for 10 years. Any information on any river traffic on the Tensaw River would be appreciated. Mrs. Davida R. HASTIE, P. O. 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579.

SALTER-CUMMINS (CUMENS, COMYNS, CUMMINGS): Samuel SALTER b ca 1782 NC, d ca 1837 Ala. married ca 1802 (Ga?) Mary (Polly) CUMMINS, b ca 1779 (N.C.), d ca 1842 Ala. Their children were: Wm. Washington b 1803 m Mary Edna LEE; Eli b 1895 m Susan WOOD; Watkins b 1805 m 1st Miss RAYE and 2nd Sara Jane WALTON; Samuel Creswell b 1807 d 1834; David Michael b 1809 m Mary Ann ? ; Martha b 1810 m 1st Alsay H. LEE and 2nd Wm. A. GLOVER; Nancy Garlington b 1813 Ga m John "Pealicker" JOHNSON; John G.; Thomas H.; Eliza C. m 1835 Edward Cannon BETTS. Who were parents of Samuel SALTER and of Mary CUMMINS? Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

JOHNSON, George--b ca 1760 S.C. m Sarah ? b ca 1770 S.C. were in Conecuh Co., Ala. in 1840. Some children were: James JOHNSON b ca 1801 S.C.; John "Pealicker" JOHNSON b ca 1802 S.C. and was in Conecuh Co. Ala. before 1830; William JOHNSON b ca 1805 S.C. and was in Wilcox Co. Ala. before going to Texas; George, Jr. b ca 1820 S.C. was in Conecuh Co. Ala. 1850, then settled in Fla. Legend says this family came through Ga--some members remaining in Ga., some in Randolph Co. Ala. and some in and around Montgomery; others to Conecuh Co. Ala. Need parents of George JOHNSON, Sr. and maiden name of Sarah. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, 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, President, Baldwin County Hist. Soc., P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$3.00.

Family Tree of John "Pealicker" JOHNSON of Conecuh Co., Ala. and William JOHNSON, by Gertrude J. Stephens, published by Gateway Press, Baltimore Maryland, c1973. Surnames include: Gary, Witherington, King, Reaves, Gaskey, Overstreet, Stokes, Jones, Griffin, Bain, Lee, Hill, Johnson - and many, many more. A copy may be obtained from Mrs. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Ala. 36527. Price: \$12.50.

Yonder doun dwinis the even sky away,
And up springis the bricht dawning of day
Intil another place not far asunder
That to behold was plesaunce, and half
wonder. --Gawain Douglas.

From Scotland's Splendour as seen
by Geo. Glake, W. H. Murray, J. S.
Grant, Seton Gordon, Tom Weir, John
R. Allan, Moray McLaren.



Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOLUME I

NO. 4



THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

PUBLISHED BY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

October, January, April, July

VOLUME I, No. 4

JULY 1974

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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NUMBER 4

JULY 1974

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

Membership in the Society is \$3.00 per year single and \$5.00 per year, family. Subscription to the Quarterly is \$2.00 in addition to the membership fee per year. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.00 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

At the Executive Board Meeting of the Society in the summer of 1973, it was decided to publish a quarterly in order to preserve the history of the county which is fast passing into obscurity. The first quarterly was published in October 1973.

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, Mrs. Davida Hastie, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579, or to such project chairman.

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

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

-Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mrs. Davida Hastie

Stockton, Ala. 36579

1973-1974

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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FACTS AND FIGURES

In the year 1 A.D. there were some 250 million people in the world. It took until 1850 for that number to grow to one billion. We added another billion in 80 years and another in 30 years. And it will have taken just 15 years more to reach the expected four-billion mark in 1975. By the year 2000, the earth's population is likely to reach 6.5 billion.

--Copied.

THROUGH THE YEARS
John Tate, the British Colonel

By: Peter A. Brannon

(From a newspaper - probably Montgomery Advertiser - Sunday, August 2, 1931)

In a village in South Alabama, at Perdue Hill in Monroe County to be exact, is a richly furnished home where among the rare and valuable antiques is a "tester four poster." I saw it a few days ago and renewed my acquaintance with it. Four years ago I was a guest in that home and at breakfast my hostess inquired if I had slept comfortably. On my affirmative reply I asked if I might be pardoned to say that my bed resembled one I had once occupied in a modest home near Little River, in Baldwin County. On telling her where, she said it was the same one.

That bed came from Dunmaglass in Scotland, and David TATE, the son of a British Army officer and the grandson of Lachlan McGILLIVRAY, Scotch pioneer in America, brought it home to his grandfather's plantation on the Alabama in 1794. That plantation home was in the present City of Montgomery. Ten years ago I was a guest in the home of David TATE's grandson and the old man whose physical frame was feeble, but who was brimfull of recollections, told me a long story and the furniture in my room that night had a part in the story.

Colonel lived at Econ-Chati--In 1779 John TATE, a colonel of Regulars in Great Britain's Army of Occupation, was stationed in the Upper Creek Nation, at Econ-Chati on the Alabama. The colonel had married the elder daughter of a rich Scotch trader who resided on the Lower Coosa, and by prestige thus acquired he was, to all intents and purposes, the British agent among the Indians. Econ-Chati then was Montgomery of today, and Gen. Thomas Woodward tells us that the British agent's headquarters were near where is now the Elks Club in this city.

Col. TATE's wife was none other than Alexander McGILLIVRAY's sister and the daughter of Lachlan McGILLIVRAY, the Scotch boy who, with a pocket knife as a beginning, established an extensive business at Little Talisi on the Coosa as early as 1740. David was the only child of this union and he was born during the American Revolution in the present Capital City of Alabama.

Col. TATE drilled Tories on what is now Commerce Street in Montgomery, and during the summer of 1780 carried a large body of Indians to the relief of Augusta, which, though held by the British, was besieged by American troops. The route was by the trail which crossed the Chattahoochee at Coweta, passed through Cusseta and thence east up the Upatol Creek and out by Milledgeville of today. On the upper waters of the Upatol, Col. TATE was stricken and they brought him back to Cusseta where he died. In after years Gen. WOODWARD was shown his grave by the Indians and he has left us an accurate description of the spot. Gen William WOOLFOLK later owned the site of the town and the grave is at the side of his old home site. Today Fort Benning, a U. S. military post, has headquarters there and the American officers have honored the young British soldier by putting a marker on his grave.

Cusseta was the white of "peace town" of the Lower Creeks and Coweta, opposite in what is now Russell County, Ala., was the head town or capital of the nation. Both had long and inspiring histories, the last memorable connection with Cusseta having been the preparations for the so-called Treaty of Cusseta of 1832.

Signing the treaty of Cusseta--A recently published story of the "Treaty of Cusseta" is much in error as to the location of the town and as to where the treaty was signed. The preliminary arrangements for the land cession was made by Col. John CROWELL, whose office as Indian Agent was at Fort Mitchell (in Alabama one mile west), but who met with the Indians at the town square in Cusseta. He carried the chiefs of his wards to Washington City where the Treaty of Cusseta (so called because Cusseta was the peace town of the Creeks) was signed on March 24, 1832, by Lewis CASS, U. S. Secretary of War, and Opothle-yoholo, head chief of the Indian Nation.

William R. KING, then in Congress from Alabama, later vice-president of the United States; C. C. CLAY, governor of Alabama three years later; and Samuel MARDIS, once of Talladega County, were among the witnesses. Where the preliminary arrangements took place, at the town house, or on the "Square" at Cusseta, on the hill as you enter Fort Benning, in Chattahoochee County, Ga., today the bones of John TATE still lie. Though we have a name-sake of it in our Chambers County, Cusseta of the Creek Nation was not in Alabama.

Mrs. TATE's burial place--On the "brickyard place" of David TATE not far from the mouth of Little River, in Baldwin County, Ala., William WEATHERFORD is buried, by his own request, by the side of his mother. That mother was John TATE's young widow whom he left here at Econ-Chati in 1780. David TATE is buried at his own old homestead, on the trail to Pensacola, near where his uncle, Alexander MCGILLIVRAY, had his "cowpens plantation" in 1790. TATE's homestead was Andrew JACKSON's "Montpelier", a stockaded post in May, 1821, when he resigned from the army to become Governor of Florida. William PANTON, the great British merchant at Pensacola, after Alexander MCGILLIVRAY's death in 1793, sent his son, Alex, Jr., and young TATE over to spend a year or two with their grandfather in Scotland and when they returned, John TATE's son brought with him some world goods. This 140-year old canopied bed, at Perdue Hill, was one item of those goods.

John TATE's home on the Alabama is what we call now the CONNELLY place at the end of North Court Street, Montgomery, and Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY's wife whom he deserted when he went home with the British Army in 1783, lies buried on the river bluff there near the Indian mound. Providence decreed that this British soldier's home should go to a North Carolina patriot. The property was entered in early statehood days, by Charles HOOKS, soldier of the American Revolution.

NOTE: Mrs. Frank (Martha Lee) EARLE now owns the land that was known as Mountpelier, which was included among the "Baldwin County Places" on page 4 of our first quarterly. Mrs. EARLE that the correct location is S 13; Tp 3 N; R 3 E.

Someone asked Abraham LINCOLN to appoint a day of prayer and fasting, that God might be on their side. "God is now on the right side," said the President. "You get with Him."

Letter received in a Government office: I am doing a school project and would like to know how the Government spends its money; how much it gets in income tax and what it does with it.

Tequila is sometimes known as the "Gulp of Mexico".

THE BLAKELEY SUN and ALABAMA ADVERTISER

Tuesday, May 18, 1819

Vol. 1, No. 46

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida Hastie

(From SOUTHERN HISTORICAL RECORDS, Vol. 15, Baldwin County, Alabama, compiled by W. Stuart HARRIS, 1965.) Original newspaper in Huntington Library, California.

Published and printed every Tuesday by Gabriel F. MOTT, Corner of Franklin and Green Streets.

Powder--Just received from New York by the schooner Nassau, 139 casks of Gun Powder, of superior quality, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers. PETERS & STEBBINS, Blakeley, March 5, 1819.

G. F. MOTT informs the public generally, that he has a New and Complete Job Printing Office....

The Subscriber having been appointed as Agent to sell and dispose of an Engine, which has been in use in New York, for some time. She is a remarkable good one for a second hand one - and would answer very well for a new town.... We are in want of an engine very much in this place, as our buildings are all wood, and also as we are making rapid strides to become a great town in a few years (Fire-engine). Gabriel F. MOTT, Agent.

Notice: All persons having demands against the estate of Ebenezer SMITH, dec'd, are requested to present them to the subscriber, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Russel STEBBINS, Adm'r. Blakeley, Dec. 12, 1818.

FOR SALE: By the subscriber, just received from Boston & New Orleans, 70 barrels superfine flour, 30 barrels prime Cincinnatti pork, 3000 lbs bacon, kegs butter and lard, 1 hhd American gin, 4 bags coffee, 20 bbls cherry bounce, double distilled, of a very superior quality, 20 bbls cordials, do do....S.HALE & W.CHASE.

FERRY: The Ferry Boat between Blakeley and Mobile, will start for each place every morning at nine o'clock and at two o'clock in the afternoon, except on Tuesdays, when they will leave Mobile at eight, and Blakeley at one, with the Mail. Samuel HELMES, Proprietor.

Francis B. STOCKTON advertises 2 1/2 col. of goods for sale (groceries, whiskeys, hardware, clothes.)

James L. SEABURY advertises merchandise.

During the summer months our paper will be published once a week. The Editor is induced to make this alteration during the warm season, as it is well known very little business is done in southern sea-ports during that season.

\$30 Reward: Ran away from the subscriber on Friday morning, the 14th of this present month, the Negro Boy, Pollydore, aged 20 years.... J. L. SEABURY.

L. C. SOISSONS advertises groceries for sale.

Lots for Sale: In the town of Blakeley. The subscriber hereby offers for sale, one hundred half acre lots, in this town.... Samuel HAINES.

The Subscriber, intending to leave this place for a short time, has duly authorized Captain SILVESTER BILL to make sales, and otherwise attend to his business. Francis B. STOCKTON.

John MELISH offers - "New Map of the Alabama Territory for sale."

Notice dissolving the partnership between Samuel HELMES and John MOTLEY, dated January 29, 1819.

Groceries for sale - STURTEVANT, TROUT & GURNEY. No. 4, Robinson Street.

Benjamin J. RANDALL - Attorney at Law, Blakeley.

John TAYLOR, late from Virginia, and Nathan SARGENT, late from New York, Attornies (sic) & Counsellors at Law... They will keep an office at Pensacola, and in Cahawba, A.T. and one will reside at each place...

Notice: The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed admr. on the Estate of Libius K. MERVEIN, dec'd... Elias COOLIDGE.

Notice: All persons having demands against the Estate of John K. SMITH, late of the Town of Blakeley, dec'd... Ezekiel WEBB, James L. SEABURY, Executors.

Blakeley Hotel and Boarding House: The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a house of Entertainment, at their new house in Blakeley, where their table will be supplied with the best provisions that can be procured; and their bar with the best of Liquors,... John MOTLEY.

Notice: The Copartnership of SEABURY & HUBBARD, being dissolved in consequence of the death of Mr. HUBBARD, on the 9th of July last... J. L. SEABURY. Blakeley, Dec. 31, 1818.

A "MUD MILL" -- ONCE A THRIVING BUSINESS NEAR OLD BLAKELEY

By: Kay NUZUM

Perhaps one of the most unique industries conducted throughout Baldwin County's history was the "Mud Mill" operated around the turn of the century about a half mile northeast of the old town of Blakeley. There, on the old Joshua KENNEDY land grant, fuller's earth was dug along the banks of the Tensaw River.

The clay-like earth was partially processed at the "Mud Mill", boated across the complex of rivers to Mobile, then shipped via the L & N Railroad to the north for complete processing.

Fuller's earth is generally classified as a sedimentary clay. In color it may be whitish, buff, brown, green, olive or blue. It is "semi-plastic or non-plastic and may or may not disintegrate easily in water" according to a leading encyclopedia. The mineral substance is composed mainly of alumina, silica, iron oxides, lime, magnesia and water.

Originally, fuller's earth was used in fulling -- making cloth or yarn thicker or more compact as by moiscening and beating or pressing. It is now used chiefly in "bleaching and clarifying petroleum and in refining edible oils". It has also been used as a catalyst and in making talcs and poultices. It is "characterized by the property of absorbing basic colors and removing them from the oils". Fuller's earth must be crushed and dried before it can be used.

According to the late Randolph McGOWAN of Bay Minette, the "Mud Mill" was in operation from about 1890 to 1910. "I recall as a small boy looking out across the delta from my uncle's office windows in the Van Antwerp Building in Mobile and seeing the smoke from the 'Mud Mill' near old Blakeley," recalled Mr. McGOWAN.

"Also, aboard Ben McMILLIAN's boat, the Annie D, on our way to and from Stockton, we could plainly see the 'Mud Mill' when we stopped at the turpentine distillery close by to load rosin," Mr. McGOWAN continued.

According to Baldwin County Courthouse records, the mill was owned and operated by E. J. BAGNALL, a northerner.

The 50-acre tract, just northeast of old Blakeley on which the mill was located, was sold in 1927 by BAGNELL (sic) to R. W. NICHOLS. The NICHOLS estate then sold the property to Lewis WILLIAMS, who in turn sold to the present owner, Helen R. MEAHER, in 1965.

MAMIE'S CHAPEL

By: James Edward WITHERINGTON
Tax Collector, Monroe County, Ala.

Mamie's Chapel, a small Methodist Church in North Baldwin County, was established by my aunt, Mrs. Mable Maude BREAZEALE in 1913. She bought one acre of land and a store building from Mr. and Mrs. Isaac LAMBERT of Rt. 1, Uriah, Alabama on June 4, 1913 for \$250.00. The store building which she had converted into a church was at one time owned and operated by a Mr. Bud COLE, who was held up in the store one night by a half witted Negro and murdered. Mr. C. C. GANTT of Little River donated the land for the cemetery at Mamie's Chapel. According to Mrs. Dora PHILLIPS who is one of the oldest living members of the church, services were held in the store building shortly after its purchase. A Mr. TROTTER was one of the first pastors to hold services there. I remember going to church at Mamie's Chapel in the late twenties. Aunt Mamie owned a Model T Ford and she would drive up on Sundays and carry us to church. For several years prior to World War II and for some time after the war the church had a fairly large membership with Sunday School every Sunday and preaching twice a month. We usually had a revival or protracted meeting each summer in August. Mrs. Annie GANTT, an aunt of Mrs. Raymond McMILLIAN of Stockton used to play the piano for us. (I believe we had an organ in those days.)

The majority of the church membership in the early days was made up of Aunt Mamie's family -- sisters: Mell and Julia; brother: Eddie; L. W. FERGUSON family; P. B. McCONNEL family; Jamie DRIESBACH and family, and several more.

Some of the preachers best remembered in the early days of Mamie's Chapel was a Mr. ELLIS. He had a large family and on preaching Sunday, he always had a

time trying to keep the children quiet. Then Rev. Joe McKINNEY was pastor for several years.

I joined the church in August of 1932 during a protracted meeting conducted by Rev. Bob ENGLISH. Edith PHILLIPS and I joined the church at the same time.

At one time we had an active Epworth League that met every Sunday night and put on a very good program. This was discontinued prior to World War II. After World War II, one of the preachers that is best remembered is Rev. William BAILEY, a very devout man. Finally, due to the small membership, some had moved away and death had taken its toll, we have not had Sunday School in years, but we continue to have preaching services twice a month.

My Aunt Mamie worked faithfully for the church that she had established up until her health failed her and she died in September of 1955. Her daughter, Mrs. Mattie McCONNELL, and the Thomas PHILLIPS family carried faithfully onward after her death. Mrs. McCONNELL was killed in an auto accident in 1969 and her husband died in 1972. Now the membership is made up of Mrs. Irene MIMS, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mamie BREAZEALE, and her two children; her mother-in-law, Mrs. Carrie MIMS; Thomas PHILLIPS, Jr. and his family; Mr. and Mrs. Percy COX and son; Spencer FERGUSON (Peanut) and family; myself; and Rev. Leon COOK. Mrs. Dora PHILLIPS, our oldest living member still attends services when able. Unless we can attract new members and that real soon, we will be where we cannot support the church as it should be.

HISTORY
of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
of
Spanish Fort, Alabama

By: Mrs. Malcolm R. (Carole) NELSON

Our church history dates back to October 22, 1911, with the first members coming by letter from other churches. The first recorded members were Barron DAVISON, Bessie Davison PHILLIPS, Annie B. DANIELS, Cyrus S. WILSON, Walter R. WILSON, Jessie C. WILSON, and Adelia WILSON, who came from the Palmetto Street Baptist Church of Mobile. At present there are only two of the original members who are living.

Although there were many ministers who served our church during these early years, we were without a pastor at different times. During these times a visiting minister would fill the pulpit. Worship services were held once each month in the school building.

The first pastor, John A. FOLMAR, resigned after serving for approximately five years. On January 16, 1916, T. C. SWOFFORD was called. He resigned after serving for nine months; then William WRIGHT became pastor.

The first baptismal service was on September 17, 1916. Those baptized were Samuel STANTON, Josephine STANTON, and Marion PARKER. Early baptismal services were held at Blakley River and later at D'Olive Creek.

The first deacon, Brother Samuel STANTON was ordained in December 1916. The church was still very small, with the pastor's salary being \$2.35 a month.

On January 13, 1918, William WRIGHT resigned and Roy CLEVERDON became pastor. In April of 1918 the pastor's salary was raised to \$3.00 per month.

On May 12, 1918, Jessie WILSON became the first layman to be licensed by this church to preach.

On September 14, 1919, the church met in conference to call G. I. GRIFFIN as pastor. He resigned after serving approximately one year, and John A. FOLMAR filled in until September 18, 1921, when C. MYRICK was called.

There is no record between the years of 1921 and 1928. In 1928, Cyrus WILSON donated one acre of land, and furnished building material for the new church. The first church building was completed on the present site. The first pastor of this church was W. S. YOUNG. Worship services were now held on the first and third Sunday of each month.

When W. S. YOUNG resigned on the first of August 1930, W. H. KAY was called to preach on the first and fourth Sundays. When Brother KAY resigned on January 25, 1931, a former pastor, W. S. YOUNG, was called. In September of 1932, W. S. CRUZAN was pastor. The next record goes to January 4, 1936, when W. S. YOUNG again served as pastor. During the time of Young's pastorate, it was agreed that his salary be raised to \$7.00 per month. The amount of collections for the first Sunday of January 1936 was \$2.90.

On September 10, 1937, the first building burned on a Sunday night, shortly after worship services. It was believed that this fire was caused by a kerosene lamp. Plans for a new building began immediately.

On January 9, 1938, George McCOY was called as pastor. The new building was completed in 1938, and on May 5, 1940, plans were drawn up to add to the building.

R. R. RIGGINS was ordained to the ministry on March 10, 1940. It was agreed to pay the pastor \$10.00 per month. On January 1, 1941, Brother RIGGINS suggested that Wednesday Night Prayer Service be organized.

In November of 1941 there was \$39.78 in the treasury and \$56.85 in the building fund. Brother RIGGINS suggested to the church that work on the building be done at night as no one could work in the daytime. This annex was completed in 1941.

On August 31, 1942, J. Hobert HILTON was called as pastor for the coming year. During this time the pastor's salary was raised to \$20.00 per month.

On October 3, 1943, Brother RIGGINS was again called as pastor. It was then voted to have worship services every Sunday.

On May 7, 1944, during World War II, the church decided to start a "Service Roll" for those members and relatives of members who were serving in the Armed Forces.

The total church membership in 1944 was 110.

A thousand dollar fire insurance policy was taken out on the church January 7, 1945.

In 1946 the pastor's salary was now \$100.00 a month.

As the church enrollment increased, it was necessary to build an auditorium. This was a tile building, and it was completed in 1947.

In June 1950, Brother RIGGINS resigned and H. A. YARBOROUGH was called as interim pastor. In October of 1950, E. E. STEADHAM became pastor. He resigned on January 20, 1952, when Brother SEEPE, the County Missionary, served as interim pastor.

Robert L. BRACEWELL became pastor on April 23, 1952. On September 9, 1953, it was voted that our church change its name to First Baptist Church of Spanish Fort. On September 30, 1953, it was voted to make departments of our Sunday School. On February 10, 1954, a free-will offering was taken for the Billy GRAHAM Campaign to be held in London, England. On November 1, 1955, Brother BRACEWELL resigned.

On Sunday morning, January 8, 1956, before Sunday School, all church buildings burned. Exact cause of the fire is not known, but due to the fact that butane gas heaters were used, it was believed that the fire could possibly have been started by one of them. Everything burned except the church pews and a new piano. The members of the Fellowship Tabernacle here in Spanish Fort invited our church to hold its services in their building. Sunday School began at 1:00 and Worship Services at 2:00. As soon as a tent could be purchased, Worship Services were held back at the church site, with Sunday School Classes being held in different homes.

On January 25, 1956, Woodrow WILSON gave to the church an additional fifty foot strip of land adjoining the church property on the west side.

Arnett McCOY came as pastor on February 1, 1956. It should be noted that Brother McCOY's grandfather, Brother George McCOY, came to this church to serve as pastor after the fire of September of 1937. There was truly a great task facing both of these men in seeing that the church was rebuilt.

The second Sunday of April 1956 was Ground-Breaking Day for the present building. After the service the members enjoyed a basket dinner on the church grounds.

Brother McCOY served as pastor until November 28, 1957.

Hobert HILTON again became pastor on March 16, 1958, and served until October 18, 1959.

On February 28, 1960, John K. SMITH became pastor. During his pastorate, a pastorium was purchased.

After much prayer, planning, and lots of hard work, our lovely auditorium was finally completed and on the second Sunday in April of 1962, the Dedication Service was held.

The first Youth Sweetheart Banquet was held February 6, 1963.

Brother SMITH resigned from our church in March of 1963, and on April 3, 1963, the church called Hugh L. JUDGE as pastor. In July of the same year, the church grounds were landscaped with grass, sidewalks, etc. Later that month, it was voted that our church sponsor the Styx River Mission.

On May 30, 1965, it was decided to have a church bond program. This was to pay off a debt and to take care of a construction program. Also in 1965, the Church Library was organized.

It was the desire of many people of the church to buy an organ, and this desire was soon fulfilled. In 1966 the church purchased our beautiful Baldwin organ.

In May of 1967 the first Church Directory was planned, with most of the church families having a family portrait made for the directory. The directories were later distributed to these families.

In 1968, the finishing touch was added to our church - the steeple. It exemplifies the English steeple design brought to Colonial America. It was from a similarly shaped steeple that Paul REVERE received his "one if by land; two if by sea" signal heralding the American Revolution.

On December 29, 1970, Brother JUDGE turned in his resignation effective as of January 31, 1971.

In January of 1971 the church voted to purchase three acres of land directly behind the present church property.

In February of 1971 Paul MOORE of Fairhope was called as interim pastor, to serve our church as spiritual leader until a regular pastor was called.

On June 9, 1971, the church voted to call Ray MEGGINSON to our church field, and at that time our present church pastorium was purchased. In October of 1971, our sound system was purchased, and our church bus was purchased in 1972.

On October 18, 1972, at the regular business conference of the church, the new Activities Building plans were presented and explained. The church voted unanimously to accept this plan. The building will cost approximately \$70,000.00.

Since our church first opened its doors for worship, in 1911, it has had twenty-one ministers feed its flocks.

The church has survived two world wars and a depression; it has burned completely to the ground twice; and is currently in the upheavals of a totally immoral social revoltuion. But God still continues to bless it, and I believe each of us can take pride in the fact that we're the "First Baptist Church of Spanish Fort".

Prepared for Homecoming, October 28, 1973, by Mrs. Nelson.

NOTE: Mrs. Nelson has added a notation at the time she submitted this material for possible inclusion in our quarterly, that Cyrus S. WILSON was one of the first settlers of Spanish Fort and that Wilson Heights was named for him. He was a charter member of "First Baptist Church" and gave the property for the present church site. The "Wilson Cemetery" in Spanish Fort is of this same family and is now used as a community cemetery.

To be happy is not to possess much, but to hope and to love much. Copied.

FORT MORGAN'S RAILROAD

By: J. C. HAND

A history of Fort Morgan would be incomplete without mention of the early efforts to link the fort with the mainland by rail. Near the turn of the century, a group of unselfish, far sighted men, dedicated their talents and fortunes to making Fort Morgan and nearby Navy Cove a deep-water terminal for the rapidly growing import-export trade.

As early as 1887, negotiations were initiated for the construction of a railroad to link the big industrial center of Birmingham, Alabama, with the splendid natural deep-water harbor at Navy Cove, three and one half miles east of Fort Morgan. However, the first major achievement in this effort was enactment of a law by the Legislature of the State of Alabama on March 5, 1901, granting a charter and franchise "to organize, and construct a railroad from the city of Birmingham, Alabama, to deep water on the Gulf of Mexico". The company was named, The Gulf, Birmingham, and Northern Railway Company, and the initial capital stock was fixed at \$3,000,000.00.

On August 18, 1902, the stockholders authorized the "issue of bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000.00 for the purpose of constructing said railroad from Navy Cove to Bay Minette, Alabama, and to construct the necessary docks and to do the necessary harbor work to give said railroad an outlet at Navy Cove".

At this point in time, the Navy Cove Harbor and Railroad Company was organized to begin construction. Stock Certificate No. 1 was issued December 19, 1905, to James D. HAND for 2,398 shares at \$100.00 per share. Others followed in rapid order. Minutes of the Company dated May 16, 1905, state that a contract was entered into "with T. C. HAND to build 3½ miles of railroad at Navy Cove for the sum of \$2,000.00 per mile". Charles C. HAND joined his brother as a partner in executing the construction contract.

By August of 1906 seven miles of track had been completed, starting at the Fort Morgan seawall and extending along the Mobile Bay shore in an easterly direction. Plans called for juncture with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's track being built from Bay Minette to Foley, Alabama.

Then on September 26-27, 1906, disaster struck. A major hurricane swept in from the south wrecking the middle Gulf Coast area, claiming more than 250 lives and causing damage estimated to be in excess of five million dollars in Mobile and Baldwin Counties alone. The Town of Navy Cove - within sight of Fort Morgan - was literally washed away, with the loss of many lives. With it went the seven miles of track of the Navy Cove Harbor and Railroad Company. Attesting to the savage force of the hurricane winds and waves is the fact that very few rails were ever recovered in salvage operations, and of those recovered, many were twisted like pretzels. A majority of the track simply disappeared. With them went the dream of establishing the Fort Morgan area as a deep-water rail terminal.

Some sixty years later, the heirs of Charles C. HAND placed on loan to the Fort Morgan Museum, the Franchise, Charter, Stock, and Minute Books of the two companies involved, where they are on display. For those who are willing to "rough it", a few rails and crossties may be found - with the assistance of a good guide - a few miles east of the Fort Morgan seawall - all that remains of a great dream.

WEATHERFORD -- "THE RED EAGLE."

By Maj. J. D. DREISBACK, of Baldwin, and recorded in Vol. 2, No. 2 of the "Alabama Historical Reporter" January 1884.

Contributed by Mr. George BROWN

Having learned that ... I should prepare a paper to be read ... on the Indians -- Weatherford, etc., I have attempted to comply... But being deeply impressed by the fact of my want of ability to do justice to a subject so involved in uncertainty and apparent romance, I have therefore confined myself to a few facts, in regard to Southern Indians, and frontier people of the early settlement of Alabama. Being daily surrounded by the descendants of some of the prominent characters of these traditions, I feel somewhat embarrassed in expressing myself in language that will relieve me of the charge of egotistical laudation of the progenitors of my own household. Were I a censor of the Pale Face in his treatment of the Red Man, I should condemn in unmeasured terms the course which has ever been pursued by "the best government the world ever saw," in constantly driving his Red Brother towards the setting sun. And I might justly exclaim, shame upon the christian white man, whose constant refrain is humanity, progress, and civilization, whilst he is driving his Red Brother with fire and sword from the home of his birth, to live as best he can or die in the trackless forest. And when the poor Indian turns upon his pursuers to defend the hunting ground and bones of his fathers, the cry goes up from the mighty and most puissant white captain "let them be exterminated," off with his head, so much for "Captain Jack." For I have seen it stated in the papers that Captain Jack's was actually cut off and exhibited to admiring crowds in the North. So much for civilization and progress! But pardon my digression.

It is, of course, a matter of conjecture as to the time and in what manner the Aborigines of America first put foot upon this Continent. They were found here when the eye of the Pale Face first rested upon this beautiful land. And from that day until the present time, much the wonder has been, how, and from whence he came. Time, who holds the key, must unlock the rest; it cannot come from me.

The oldest and most authentic account we have of the Southern Indians and early history of this country, I think, can be found in "Pickett's History of Alabama." Their History of a more recent date, in "Woodward's Reminiscences of the Creeks or Muscogee Indians." I feel certain, however, that Gen. WOODWARD is mistaken in some of his statements in regard to Gen. A. MCGILLIVRAY, David TATE and his mother SEHOY, and WEATHERFORD. He says that Gen. MCGILLIVRAY was not an educated man; that the letters of his in Pickett's History were written by a man by the name of LESLIE; that David TATE was not educated; that TATE's mother (SEHOY) was not the sister of Gen. Alexander MCGILLIVRAY; that she was the daughter of Malcolm McPHERSON; that McPHERSON started Lauchlan MCGILLIVRAY in life; that WEATHERFORD did not leap off the bluff and cross the Alabama River; that the account of his surrender to JACKSON is incorrect, etc. I will here state that I have received much of my information on the subject from my mother-in-law, who was the wife of David TATE; from WEATHERFORD's oldest living sister, who died a short time since, at the age of 72 years; from WEATHERFORD's oldest son, who is now 71 years old; from two of the survivors of Fort Mimms; from some of the oldest citizens of Baldwin, and from Old Jonah, an old negro who was the body servant of Gen. Alexander MCGILLIVRAY, and who is the same negro whom Gen. WOODWARD refers to as being a pilot with Sam MONIAC for Gen. CLAIBORNE, of whom General WOODWARD said I could get more information about the MCGILLIVRAY family than

from any man then living. In a letter written to me by Gen. WOODWARD, in 1858, he says: "If you can find any of the old McGILLIVRAY negroes, they can give you more reliable information in regard to the McGILLIVRAY and TATE family than any one else, white or red, as they generally have better recollections of families and names of families than any one else." Old Jonah, the old McGILLIVRAY negro, had been in our family ever since Gen. McGILLIVRAY's death, and was then living with me, and from him I learned the following facts in regard to David TATE's mother, Sehoy:

He said that he was a young man when David TATE was born, and that TATE's mother was the eldest daughter of Lauchlan McGILLIVRAY; that her mother was also named Sehoy, and that she was the daughter of a Frenchman by the name of MARCHANT (MARCHAND); that he had often heard David TATE's mother say that her mother's father was a French officer, who was killed by one of the officers of Fort Toulouse; that Daniel McDONALD and Malcolm McPHERSON were pack-horsemen for Lauchlan McGILLIVRAY; that they got their start from McGILLIVRAY; that Lauchlan McGILLIVRAY was much older than they were. Old Jonah was present when BOWLES was captured by WEATHERFORD and Sam MONIAC. He was also present when McINTOSH was killed by the Indians. He says that LESLIE (or LASHLEY, as he calls him) was a pack-horseman for Gen. Alexander McGILLIVRAY; that McGILLIVRAY wrote letters for LESLIE, as he did for nearly everybody else about him who wanted letters written. Letters and papers now in the possession of the Hon. John A. CAMPBELL (I think) will establish the fact beyond a doubt that Gen. Alex McGILLIVRAY was a classical scholar. Letters which I have seen that were written by David TATE, are proof enough to show that he was highly educated, and I have no doubt whatever but Gen. Alex. McGILLIVRAY wrote the letters referred to by Gen. Thomas WOODWARD.

Old Jonah said that he knew Leclerc MILFORD, that he was a Frenchman, and a "bery (sic) smart man;" that he married Gen. GILLIVRAY's youngest sister Jennie or Jennet, and "took her off to the old country."

There may be errors in Pickett's History of Ala., but I think it highly probable that it is the most authentic we have of the Aborigines of the South and Southwest. He certainly was indefatigable in the endeavors to furnish a truthful history of these strange people, and deserves the thanks of the Southern people for the light which he has shed upon the early history of Alabama. I fully agree with him and Leclerc MILFORT (sic) in that the Muscogee or Creek Indians came from the northern part of Mexico, and gradually spread over Alabama and the other Southern States, but finally, being encroached upon by the whites from the east, and the Spaniards from the west, they concentrated in North Alabama, on the waters of the Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Alabama Rivers. And it is asserted by Gen. WOODWARD that the Alabama River took its name from a tribe of that name, who first settled in Alabama on the site where the city of Montgomery now stands. Col. HAWKINS thought it might be a corruption of the Spanish words for "good water." But the beautiful and poetic version of the origin of the name by the distinguished and lamented MEEK, may be entitled to as much weight as either of the above, and the tribe alluded to by Judge MEEK as having given the name of our beautiful Alabama may have been the same tribe mentioned by Gen. WOODWARD. But, as I have before remarked, the whole subject of the Indians of this country, and their advent into this sunny land, is so tinged with romance and fiction, that did not the interests of correct history demand that we should at least attempt to shed a ray of light upon the subject, I would not, as a truthful and correct chronicler, attempt to raise the veil and look in upon those mystic people. I will, therefore, pass on to the subject of his white brother of the Pale Face race, who mingled their blood with that of the Red Man, and from which connection sprang

some of those remarkable men who have left their impress upon the annals of this country, and particularly of Alabama.

From the best information I have been able to gather from family tradition and the oldest frontier people now living and dead, the Scotch were amongst the first to cast their lot in the wilds of Alabama and Georgia, and enter the wigwam of the savage as one of their people. Most prominent amongst these bold adventurers were McQUEEN, McGILLIVRAY, TATE, MONIAC (a Hollander), WEATHERFORD, McINTOSH, GOLPHIN, DURANT (a Frenchman), McGIRTH, and many others of smaller note. James McQUEEN was one of the first white men who came to live amongst the Creeks after they had settled in what is now Talladega county. From what he told Col. HAWKINS and McGILLIVRAY, he was born in Scotland in 1683. He was in the British navy during the reign of Queen Ann and in 1716 the vessel which he was on was cruising on the coast of Florida and landed at St. Augustine, whilst on shore he struck one of the officers of the vessel and fled to the Creek nation. He took a Talisee woman for a wife and settled on Talisee creek. He remained there until 1750, when he removed his people down on the Tallapoosa River where he spent the remainder of his life. He controlled and in a manner shaped the future course of the Talisee Tribe whilst he lived, and it is said that there are very few of the Talisee Indians who have not some of the McQUEEN blood in their veins. He died in the nation in 1811, at the remarkable age of 125 years. He was at one time the friend of the French, but after they destroyed a tribe of Natchez Indians on the Mississippi, he became their enemy and used his influence to have their settlements broken upon on the Coosa and Tallapoosa. I have learned through the descendants of McQUEEN and Sam MONIAC, that the French at one time had a very picturesque and pretty village in the fork of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers.

About the year 1740 two dashing young Scotchmen made their appearance in the Creek nation. They appeared to be of the higher walks of life, were well educated, and from their learning appeared to have been accustomed to command. They soon made themselves familiar with the Indians and favorites of McQUEEN's. They established themselves as traders, and in a short time obtained a controlling influence over many of the leading Indians. Their names were John TATE and Lauchlin McGILLIVRAY. TATE soon attracted the attention of the British Government and was appointed Indian Agent for the Southern Indians; soon thereafter George GOLPHIN and Lauchlin McGILLIVRAY were associated with TATE in the agency. GOLPHIN was an Irishman of great shrewdness, and great force of character, and became one of the most extensive traders in the South. He amassed a large fortune and became a man of leading influence, and his descendants are now to be found in several of the Southern States, and some of them occupying high positions in society. This triple agency was continued until the commencement of the Revolution, when it was dissolved, as GOLPHIN joined the Colonists, and TATE and McGILLIVRAY adhered to the Crown. McGILLIVRAY was very successful as a trader and amassed a large fortune. Soon after McGILLIVRAY's arrival in the Creek nation, he married a beautiful and interesting half-breed by the name of Sehoy MARCHAND, daughter of a French officer, who commanded Fort Toulouse, and was killed there by one of his own officers. The fruits of this marriage were five children: Sehoy, Alexander, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Jennie or Jennet. In 1768 Sehoy married John TATE, the British Indian agent, and by him had one child, David TATE. At the commencement of the Revolution, John TATE was invested with the rank of Colonel by the British Government, and raised a large force of Indians, and started with them to reinforce Col. GRIERSON at Augusta; he became deranged on the way and died. In 1778 she (Sehoy) married Charles WEATHERFORD, an Englishman, who came to the Creek nation some years

before from Georgia. WEATHERFORD was a man of some means, and spent most of his time in horse racing, and constructed and owned one of the first race courses in Alabama. In 1799 he was a Government contractor, to furnish horses and blankets for the Government troops then in Georgia and in Alabama territory. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, named William, John, Elizabeth, Washington and Rosanna. The youngest boy, Washington, was killed by being thrown from a horse. It may be truly said that Alexander McGILLIVRAY was one of the most remarkable men of his day, and had he moved in a more exalted sphere his name would be handed down marked as one of the men of the times. But, for a more extended history of this autocrat of the Southern Indians, I will refer you to PICKETT's History of Alabama, and American State Papers. His influence was acknowledged by our own government, as well as that of England, France, and Spain. His eldest sister, Sehoi, was an extraordinary woman, if from one fact alone, in that she was the mother of three very remarkable personages. Their names were David TATE, William WEATHERFORD, and Rosanna WEATHERFORD, or Shomo, her youngest daughter, who married Capt. Joseph SHOMO, a gallant officer of the United States Army. And I cannot better describe her than by introducing here an extract from a tribute to her memory by a friend, which is as follows: "She was of historic name, being the sister of the renowned Creek Chief, WEATHERFORD, and, like him, was possessed of great force of character and extraordinary natural endowments of mind and person. She was born in the upper part of Baldwin County, Ala., near the spot where now rests the remains of her warrior brother, Red Eagle. In the early days of her youth and young womanhood she was admired and loved for her graces of mind and person, and through life commanded the most profound respect from all who knew her for the purity of her character, the gentle dignity of her manners and bearing, and the high regard in which she held the principles and virtues which beautify woman and adorn her sex."

David TATE, the eldest son of Sehoi, was a man of marked ability, and, after the death of Gen. McGILLIVRAY, had more influence with the Indians and whites who lived in his neighborhood than any man in South Alabama. When a boy he was taken North by Gen. McGILLIVRAY, and placed at school under the supervision of Gen. WASHINGTON, where he remained five years, and after the death of McGILLIVRAY was sent to Scotland with Gen. McGILLIVRAY's son, by PANTON, of Pensacola, where he finished his education, and then returned to the Creek Nation at the age of 22 years, and took possession of his property which had been in the possession of Gen. McGILLIVRAY. He was a man of stern character, reserved manners, classical education, and said to have been a most wonderful judge of human nature. He was possessed of a very ample fortune and dispensed it with a liberal hand in the way of charity on those who were in need, and worthy of such a bestowal. He had a remarkable faculty of controlling those whom he desired to bend to his will. It is said that there was scarcely a person in the vicinity in which he lived who had not in some way been a recipient to his favors. He was in Fort Pierce when Fort Mimms was taken. He lived at Montpelier, in Baldwin County, for many years, and died there in 1829, having four daughters, the eldest of whom married George TUNSTALL, brother of Col. Thomas TUNSTALL, who was Secretary of State during Gov. BAGBY's administration, also brother of Dr. Payton TUNSTALL, who was the father of the accomplished and estimable Mrs. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama.

The second son of Sehoi, was William WEATHERFORD, the renowned Creek chief. The "Red Eagle" of the poet, of whom Gen. JACKSON remarked to a distinguished citizen of Alabama that "he possessed in a most preeminent degree the elements of true greatness, and for reckless personal courage was the Marshal NEY of the Southern Indians." -- To be continued, next quarterly.

THE HISTORY OF ORANGE BEACH, ALABAMA

By: Margaret CHILDRESS

Submitted by: Mrs. Dorothy CHILDRESS

Introduction: I became interested in the history of Orange Beach when I found that I knew so little about my community.

I gathered my information from facts and stories that the local citizens knew about the early settlers. Many of the early settlers were the grandparents of some of today's residents. I especially enjoyed the talks I had with people of the community. An effort is made to tell about the settlement of the area, the people, their interests, and the accomplishments that have been made since its settlement.

History: Why is this area called Orange Beach?

Early in the 1900's there were many farmers along the shores of Wolf Bay, Bay St. John, Bay La Lanche and Terry's Cove. Strawberries and oranges were the most commonly grown fruits. It is told that one twelve year old tree bore 2,000 sweet oranges in one season. Many sour oranges and satsumas were also raised. Although the wind of the Bays are hard on such crops and prevent growing them on a commercial scale, there are still numerous orange, lemon, grapefruit, satsuma, and kumquat trees to be found in the yards and gardens of the homes; and there has been talk of planting the roadsides with orange trees to uphold the history of the name. It is needless to explain why the word "Beach" is the name. A drive along highway 182 and a visit to the many homes facing the Bays and the Bayou will do that.

The grandfathers of some of our citizens have told them of their lives here during the Civil War. Soldiers from Fort Morgan came to the Orange Beach area seeking fresh fruit and vegetables to augment their army rations. Confederate troops crossed Wolf Bay on horse back enroute to and from Fort Morgan.

Dick LEVIN, his wife and family lived here and farmed during the Civil War days. Some of the old timers remember Mr. LEVIN telling tales of the troops coming from Fort Morgan.

Capt. Percy JONES settled on the extreme end of Bear Point soon after the Civil War on property now owned by Mrs. KEMP of Selma.

James DANNELLY came here soon after he lost his property on Fish River during the Civil War. He settled on what is known as "The Barchard Tract".

In 1875 James C. CALLAWAY married Nancy CHILDRESS and built a home on a Southern Plantation Development. He worked as a turpentine chipper and later farmed. He also had a mail route. Three of his sons are prominent citizens of the community to day. In later years Mr. CALLAWAY and his sons ran a schooner business along the Gulf Coast.

The schooners were the "Ellen C" which he built himself, and the "Murrow". The "Ellen C" was in the light house service and the "Murrow" carried freight to and from Mobile and other ports on the Gulf. In 1906 Mr. CALLAWAY and some other men dug with shovels a ditch across to the Gulf. The present pass is located here even though a few changes have taken place.

The CALLAWAY'S and their boats are still important contributors to the progress of the Orange Beach community.

In 1908 D. R. PETEET purchased 3,254 acres of land in the south end of Baldwin County. This land lies south of Portage Creek running to the Gulf and the east section including about half of Bear Point. The celebrated Fresh Water lakes lie within its border toward the west.

In 1909 Mr. PETEET began erecting a shingle mill on Ray La Launche with Mr. COWHAM as millwright. Several men came from the north to help build the mill and became residents of the area. Among them were L. H. DIEHL from Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, who bought forty acres of land and two lots on the Bay. It was here that the first dwelling put up on the Bulf Bay Tract was built. The next dwelling was erected by J. H. WOLBRINK from Grand Rapids, Michigan, who bought a bay front lot and five acres of land on Bay Circle. J. H. HAZELETT bought what is known as the SWIRN Place. Mr. PETEET built a small office building and later a camp house for the men who were cutting logs and hauling them to the mill. This was the beginning of Orange Beach and these were the first families to live in the area.

Others were soon attracted to South Baldwin County and in 1910 and years immediately following families moved in from various sections of the country. Among these were Harvey SPINDLER from Nebraska, Dr. Phil CHAPPEL from Grand Rapids, Michigan, the WOOLS, the PRATTS, the HENDRICKSONS from Ohio, the McCONNAUGHYS from Kentucky, and Richard and Carl LOCKBRILER from Ohio.

Mail was brought into Orange Beach via boat across Bay La Launche from Millview, Florida, through Josephine and Swift (now known as Miflin) and in 1896 a Post Office was established at Caswell in the home of one of the settlers. The mail was met by the Postmistress on horseback and carried to the Post Office.

In 1910 A Post Office was established at Orange Beach and Mrs. Elsie DIEHL was appointed Postmistress. Later Mr. L. H. DIEHL built a two-story building and moved the Post Office into this building in which he also ran a store.

In 1918 a Mr. E. R. CALLAWAY took over the store and his wife was Postmistress until he sold out to Mr. Charles RYND of Chicago.

In 1937 Miss Minnie Lee CALLAWAY was appointed Postmistress. The Post Office at this time was in the Dan CALLAWAY's "Summer Kitchen". Miss CALLAWAY later became Mrs. Emmons BROWN and is still Postmistress of the Orange Beach Post Office.

In 1952 a Rural Mail Service was established out of the Orange Beach Post Office. A new Post Office was erected in 1953 and the Caswell Post Office was closed after 57 years of service. The Rural Mail Carrier serves Bear Point, the Caswell area, Orange Beach, Cotton Bayou, Alabama Point and Romar Beach.

When the first school was established in this area, the county paid for two months school teaching and the patrons hired a teacher for another month or two. The first school building was a log house between the WALKER home and the JOHNSON home (now the BURKHART's). In 1910 the county built the building now owned by the Baptist Church. Mrs. TILMAN was the first teacher in the new building. This building was used until about 1930 when the school was consolidated with the Foley School and bus service was established. At the present time Mrs. Ronald LAUDER drives the bus and there are about sixty children from this area who ride it.

As early as 1907 the demand for tourist accommodations was felt and to meet this need the Lemuel WALKER's built cottages for rent. In 1920 the Orange Beach Hotel, located on Wolf Bay, was built and operated by Mrs. Hilda DIETZ, who was a former Miss CALLAWAY. This hotel soon became a favorite spot of many fishermen and tourists. In 1936 it was modernized and in 1953 it was owned and operated by Leo DAVIS, who continued to serve guests comfortably and efficiently.

Sunday Schools were held in the old school house as far back as 1910. Baptist Church services have been held in the community since 1928. Originally it was a mission church of the First Baptist Church of Foley and was served by the pastors of the Foley Church. In 1953 a new church was erected and Sunday School was held every Sunday and church services were held the first and third Sunday nights. Also in 1953 the Presbyterian Church was organized. The Presbyterians held their church services the second and fourth Sunday nights in the Baptist Church Building. They now have their own church building in the immediate area.

In 1951 the Orange Beach Home Demonstration Club was organized and was open to all women of Pleasure Island. One of its dreams is to eventually sponsor the erection of a Community Hall in Orange Beach. The Annual Community Picnic is a project of the Home Demonstration Club and has become an event enjoyed by residents and visitors on Pleasure Island.

The canal as a part of the inland waterway was first discussed in 1908 and became a reality in 1932. The cutting through of this canal has created what is known as "Pleasure Island".

The Indian evidences indicate visits here by the prehistoric Indians when they came from the interior to the coast to fish and gather oysters. The shell mounds have frequently yielded skeletons and handiwork. In 1900 the mounds on Bear Point were dug into by the Smithsonian Institute.

One of the attractions of the Orange Beach community has been the excellent fishing available in the Bays and in the Gulf which is entered through the pass at Alabama Point. The Orange Beach fishing fleet is composed of charter boats manned by capable fishermen - many of whom are sons and grandsons of the early settlers.

Roads on Bear Point were trails following the beach in many places during horse and buggy days. E. G. LOW, who owned the first car here, cut a road through on the ridge and later the county took it over. The road was finally surveyed and graded in 1946 and was paved in 1947. This is State Highway 160, better known as the Orange Beach road. Col. E. L. HIGDON was issued a permit to build a bridge and established a ferry from Bear Point to Innerarity Point in 1926. The ferry operated only about three weeks. It was during this time that Clarence WALKER moved from Pensacola to Bear Point via ferry. Highway 161 was paved to the beach around Cotton Bayou in 1945. Cotton Bayou is located west of Bay St. John and the Alabama Point Pass. It was named from stockade runners picking up cotton there during the Civil War.

The Leon CONSTOCK's built the first home on Cotton Bayou in 1946. Rex ALMON built the second home here shortly after. The Neil LAUDER's were the next to build and are still making their home here. There are now many homes and cottages in the immediate vicinity.

A taxpayer is a person who doesn't have to pass a Civil Service examination to work for the Government.

Alabama Point had beautiful pine trees and large sand dunes. The storms and construction have destroyed the pine trees and the sand dunes have gone with the seasons. Route 162 was paved to Alabama Point in 1949 and the past four years twenty-two houses and a tourist court have been built on this road west of its intersection with 161. Both sides of the highway here offer wide views of the Gulf and Cotton Bayou. The Paul SMITH's were the first family to build and live on Alabama Point.

At the extreme eastern end of Alabama Point the state has erected picnic tables and a drink concession and at the intersection of 161 and 162 maintains a beach area.

In the past few years a telephone system has been established, -- a bridge which connects this part of Alabama with Florida and many summer and year-round homes.

The location of Orange Beach has been influential in its settlement, its growth and its livelihood. The natural beauty and its resources is continuing to attract people from all over the United States as the growing population of today proves.

Bibliography: Foley Chamber of Commerce - Article on Pleasure Island; Mrs. Loran D. MOORE - notes of early settlers; Mrs. Neil LAUDER - notes on the history; Mrs. Ronald LAUDER - pictures; Mr. Amel CALLAWAY - his recollections.

Notations by Mrs. Dorothy Childress: This history was written by my daughter when she was an 11th grade student at Foley High School in 1964. The Nancy CHILDRESS, who married the Mr. CALLAWAY, is no relation to our family.

There are now (February 1974) some changes: Mrs. Emmons BROWN has retired from the Post Office. Only one of the sons of James C. and Nancy CALLAWAY is still living, but at the time the history was written, there were three. Mrs. Ronald LAUDER retired as the school bus driver on January 1, 1974, and there are two buses serving the area now. My daughter is now married to Leonard L. MOORE and lives on Fish River near the Marlow Bridge. She was twenty-two months old when we moved to Cotton Bayou in 1949.

History, like genealogy, is never-ending and does not stand still. When older citizens pass away, younger ones continue with the history which had begun. Time and weather sometimes change terrain and even the course of rivers and streams. Despite meticulous efforts, there will be errors and omissions for life moves on faster than a compiler's pen. Editor.

For the family scrapbook: Let the clothes that fade soak overnight in an ounce of lead in a pail of water. (From the "Concuh Escambia Star, June 28, 1883)

The love of Christ is like a blue sky into which you can see clearly, but the real vastness of which you cannot measure. It is like the sea, into whose bosom you can look a little way, but its depth is unfathomable. --McCheyne.

A boy is like a canoe -- he behaves better if paddled from the rear.

THE BLAKELEY SUN and ALABAMA ADVERTISER
Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. ARMISTEAD

Arrived: Schr. Carrier, Merrick, from Turk's Island, via Mobile, with salt to J. L. SEABURY.

Barge -- Scott, from Fort Claiborne, with cotton to PETERS & STEBBINS.

Sailed: Schr. Zealous, Fisher, for New York. The Schrs. Huntress and Franklin have arrived at New York from Mobile.

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L. MARCHAND, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices, 33 pieces white and coloured homespun, 65 pieces Irish linen - 83 doz. white thread, 54 fine Irish linen shirts - 36 doz. coloured thread, Platillas, Linen Checks, Derries, Gingham, Gilt Buttons, and several other articles. -ALSO- 1 large twelve quarter Marseille bedcover, furniture callicoe, millinet, white and green satin, lavantine, black silk florentine for jackets, silk shawls, silver teaspoons, spanish segars, 1st quality, 1 case macouboy snuff, 10 boxes hard candles. London particular Madeira Wine, brown sugar, 1st quality, Doolittle soap, and all his furniture, among which is an elegant side-board, large looking glasses, tables, toilette, 1 handsome 15 day clock, china, bedstead, and other articles too long to enumerate. -ALSO- To let two tenements of the house corner of Franklin & Warren Streets--possession in the course of April next. Blakeley, March 23, 1819.

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HEART & MILLER, have received per Schr. Nassas, & Sloop Decatur, and offer for sale, 70 bbls. superfine flour, 20 do Pork, 10 do Beef, 10 Firkins Butter, 2 do Lard, 3 casks cheese, 10 bags and 2 bbls coffee, 2 hhd. sugar, 1 tierce and 2 bbls rice, 1 do beans, 1700 cwt. bacon, 7 bbls. pilot bread, 3 do crackers, Blakeley, March 16, 1819.

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Notice: Five dollars will be paid to any person who will return to us, the Poise and Ballance of our scales, which were maliciously taken from the scales on Friday night last; and ten dollars, with the rascal that stole them. PETERS & STEBBINS, Blakeley, March 5, 1819.

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Crockery. Just received by the subscribers, six crates of crockery, well assorted for the country, and will be sold low for cash. PETERS & STEBBINS, Blakeley, Jan. 5, 1819.

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Notice. The public are informed that all copartnership or joint concerns heretofore existing between the subscribers, are from this day dissolved by mutual concerns. Samuel HELMES, John MOTLEY. Blakeley, January 29, 1819.

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Salt. Just received and for sale by subscribers, 670 bushels Turks Island salt, in bags. Francis B. STOCKTON. Blakeley, March 12, 1819.

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Ranaway, from the subscriber, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, the 30th January last - about 40 years of age, stout and well made, his head nearly bald in front, and believe from information, that he was branded on one of his shoulders, but do not know what letter; he is a tolerable rough carpenter, a very good cooper, and can make coarse shoes. I will give fifty dollars to any person that will apprehend him, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail in this Territory, so that I get him again, or one hundred dollars if taken out of the Territory, and delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. James CALLER. Washington county, A.T., February 18, 1819.

STURTEVANT, TROUT & GURNEY, No. 4, Robinson St., Offer for sale, 150 bbls Boston Mackerel, 25 do Liverpool salt; 100 do Boston beef, 2 pipes Brandy; 1 do Holland Gin, 10 qr. casks Old Wines, 200 boxes Candles, 200 do soap. Also, a general assortment of dry goods and hardware, which will be sold low for cash or short credit. Blakeley, March 12, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, That letters testamentary on the estate of William STODDARD, deceased, was granted unto us, the subscribers, at a special Orphan's Court, holden at Mobile, on the 27th day of February A.D. 1819--by Alvan ROBE-SHAW, Esq. Chief Justice of said Court. --Now, therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred--And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Lavinia STODDARD, Ex'trix. A. F. STONE, executor. March 5, 1819.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc. A few casks well assorted and selected particularly for this country, just received per the Commodore Barney, and for sale by WEBB & SHEFFIELD. Blakeley, Jan. 12, 1819.

Oats. For sale--300 bushels of first quality Oats, on board schr. Resolution, by PETERS & STEBBINS.

Powder. Just received from New York by the schooner Nassau, 139 casks Gun Powder, of superior quality, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers. PETERS & STEBBINS. Blakeley, March 5, 1819.

Alabama Hotel. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he now occupies said building, for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their company; his Table will be supplied with the best the market affords; and his Bar with the best of Liquors; and his stable will be furnished with the best of forage; and hopes by giving every necessary attention to ensure the patronage of a generous public. John AUSTIN. Blakeley, Feb. 2, 1819.

Notice. All persons having demands against the estate of Ebenezer SMITH, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Russel STEBBINS, Administrator. Blakeley, Dec. 12, 1818.

Kingston (Jam.) Feb. 3. His Majesty's brig Parthian, captain BIGLAND, returned to Port Royal on Monday night from Trinidad de Cuba. By her we learned that an armed brigantine, commanded by one Dominique, had been on the coast, but is now gone to windward; most probably to cruise off Cape Main. His Majesty's frigate Iphigenia, Capt. Hyde PARKER, sailed from Port Royal yesterday morning, we understand, in quest of the above pirate, and to cruize off the south side of Cuba and St. Domingo.

In looking over the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature, we noticed under date of the 13th January, no less than 14 petitions for divorces from the bonds of matrimony.--D. Adv.

The first number of the "Alabama Courier", printed at Claiborne, by Messrs. TUCKER & TURNER, has been received; it is a very neat little paper--much credit is due to the proprietors, for the style and arrangement. Subscriptions for the "Alabama Courier" will be received at this office. Blakeley Sun, March 23, 1819.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to the Editor of the Sun, dated Washington City, 19th February, 1819: This morning the bill allowing the Alabama to form a state Government, has passed the House of Representatives, without opposition. It now only wants the President's signature to become a law. In May next the members of the convention will be chosen, and July they will assemble at Huntsville to form a constitution.

A bill passed the House yesterday allowing a portion of Missouri to become a State; and another to-day erecting a new Territory, called Arkansas, to embrace an extensive country on the river of that name.

An amendment, prohibiting the further introduction of slavery west of the Mississippi, was offered to each of the latter bills, and carried after one of the most vehement and intemperate debates perhaps, that Congress, ever indulged in a time of peace. The parties were nearly equal, but not divided by political distinction. The slave-holding states alledged the constitution, and the French treaty of cession of Louisiana, as a guarantee The Sun. March 23, 1819.

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The long expected Cession of the Floridas, has at length been concluded by Mr. Secretary ADAMS and Don Luis de ONIS. The Treaty has been ratified on our part, and has yet to undergo the same formalities, by the Spanish Sovereign, Ferdinand VII, if he can be found. The Sun, March 23, 1819.

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Fort Claiborne. John M. FLINN, is just receiving by the sch. Nassau, and other arrivals at Blakeley from New-York, a general assortment of dry goods, consisting of domestic goods assorted, European goods suited to the season, and a great variety of silk and fancy goods,--a general assortment of hardware and cutlery; crockery and glassware: 2000 pair shoes and boots assorted, groceries & provisions, 55 bbls. superior New-York flour, pork, beef, butter & cheese, 10 bbls. Irish potatoes, 20 do Country Gin, 8 do Jamaica Rum, 3 pipes first chop Brandy, 3 do do Gin, 10 hds. N.E. Rum, 8 casks, 56 doz London brown Stout, 10 bbls Newark Cider, pickled Mackerel, new rice, 25 boxes bar soap, 12 thousand American segars, 6 do Spanish do, Cherry bounce and a complete assortment of cordials, pepper, allspice, ginger, Cavendish and small plug tobacco, and 2 tons shot, assorted. The above goods being purchased at a favourable time, will be sold low for cash, or short credit at my store in Fort Claiborne. John M. FLINN, Claiborne, Feb. 23, 1819.

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Blakeley Hotel and Boarding House. The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a house of entertainment, at their new house in Blakeley. --Where their table will be supplied with the best provisions that can be procured; and their bar with the best of liquors. --Every necessary attention will be paid, and all favors thankfully acknowledged. N.B. oysters either in the shell or cooked, supplied at all times. Oyster suppers will be furnished for parties on short notice. John MOTLEY, Hervey BAILEY. Blakeley, Feb. 26, 1819.

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Received per Commodore Barney, and for sale, a general assortment of dry goods and hardware, which will be sold low by W. M. SING, No. 6 Robinson Street, upstairs. Blakeley, Feb. 19, 1819.

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Ferry!! The ferry boat between Blakeley and Mobile, will start from each place every morning at nine o'clock--and at two o'clock in the afternoon, except on Tuesday's, when they will leave Mobile at eight, and Blakeley at one, with the mail. Samuel HELMES, Proprietor. Blakeley, Jan. 15, 1819.

Too much sun will spoil your fun.



De SOTO

The following information was contributed by Mr. Richard J. SCOTT, with the idea that perhaps this information could be enlarged into a very historical item for publication in the Quarterly. (Hope someone will volunteer.)

"Nair, a river of Lower Louisiana. It falls into Red River about 187 miles westerly of New Orleans. At the mouth of this river is the grave of Ferdinand de SOTO, who died here in 1541." (This would be about 20 miles southeast of Alexandria, La. and at least 45 miles west of the Mississippi. RJS)

This information was taken from "A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America," by Joseph SCOTT, author of the "United States Gazetteer" etc. Printed by Archibald BARTRAM, for Jacob JOHNSON and Co., 147 Market Street, Philadelphia 1805, which deals primarily with the location of the Nair River.

Found in a Biographical Dictionary published in 1960, the writer was dealing with the man, De SOTO, and the disposition of his body after death. This writer claims that De SOTO died on the banks of the Mississippi River in 1542 and his body was sunk in the river to prevent desecration by the Indians.

QUERIES

MERVYN-MERVIN: Seeking information on the MERVYN (MERVIN) family. Two brothers settled in Baldwin County in the early 1800's. Married into HALL and McDONALD families. All data needed and appreciated. Mrs. Max C. WHITE, 4507 Weatherford Avenue, Mobile, Alabama 36609.

McDONALD: Seeking information on McDONALD family. Will appreciate hearing from anyone related. Mrs. Max C. WHITE, 4507 Weatherford Avenue, Mobile, Alabama 36609.

JOHNSTON (JOHNSON); Joseph JOHNSTON b 1820 SC d Battle of Chickamauga, m Alafair _____, b 1816 Ga. Some children were: Sharp b 1851 m Frances SASSER, 1st cousins; James m Annie COOPER; William Wesley (Bill) b 1856 d 1917 m 1st Nanbury Collins HUNT, 2nd Mary Donna BEASLEY, 3rd Josephine Gertrude BOYETT; and Monroe b 1857 d 1929 m 1st Miss PARKS and 2nd Emma PHILLIPS. Jane JOHNSTON b 1825 SC d 1890 Opelika m Richard SASSER and had: Joseph Johnson, John Mudson, William Prescott, James Lunsford, Hugh Noah, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Frances, and Levicia. Stephen JOHNSON b 1832. Need parents of Joseph, Jane and Stephen JOHNSTON (JOHNSON) and maiden name and parents of Alafair. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

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, President, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$3.00.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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