

SONORA
(1874-1978)

If you ever drive down Dixie Road (Baldwin County Road 32) or Marlow Road (County Road 28) west of Highway 59 or east of Marlow, you will admire the clean community with lovely modern homes, massive land crops in the summer and lush green pastures in the winter with a variety of cattle grazing, and perhaps not realize that you are now in a community called Sonora. However, beyond all this is a fantastic story that begins with early settlers even before 1875. So, as you read, visualize and learn about "our community".

Before Sonora was named there was not much of anything in this area but great forests. This began to change though when Andrew WYNN, who lived east where Summerdale now is, went across Fish River to the Nimrod UNDERWOODS and married their daughter, Ethel. Andrew and Ethel homesteaded on the land now partly owned by Elbert RHODES, Louis WYNN and Alma MALEC. There are large pecan trees standing in the RHODES field where the original home was built, just east of the present MALEC home. This homestead was 160 acres and cost him \$6.00.

Three sons were born to this union -- John, Oscar and Marsh. There were also six daughters -- Zariffa, Gertrude, Irene, Sally, Elizabeth and Cybele.

Ethel's two brothers, John and Marsh UNDERWOOD, had settled on land about six miles to the southwest. They were the WYNN's nearest neighbors, and they traveled over trail roads to visit one another.

As the WYNN children married their parents offered them each ten acres of land. Zariffa, having some money of her own, did her homesteading on land just to the north of her parents when she was married to Eldredge GULLEDGE from the Gateswood community. The story behind this homestead is interesting. Eldredge had given Zariffa \$400.00 as a dowery (a custom common at the time). One night before her marriage, a man stopped by and told them he was going to homestead the 160 acres where the old GULLEDGE house now stands. In the very early morning hours Zariffa and her father rode to Daphne where the Courthouse was located and got the homestead. As they went down the steps the man was just coming in the courthouse - too late.

As the other children married some of them accepted land from their parents. When Irene was married to Rudolph PIERCE from across Fish River, they built a home where the MALEC place is located. Sally was married to a MATKINS and took only five acres, which is now where Johnny, Jimmy and Patty RIGGINS have homes. Elizabeth married a BISHOP, Gertrude married Paul PHILLIPS, and Cybele married Harlow SHARRETT. The sons, Oscar and John, married THOMLEY sisters from Perdido. Oscar built just north of his parents and John to the northeast. Marsh never married. A sad thing to remember is that Marsh and his mother died on the same day.

We mention these names because they were the first white people in what was later to become Sonora.

The blacks were here about the same time but lived farther west and north of the CEET place. There is an old cemetery behind the Wayne TEEM property where once stood a one room building that was used by the blacks as a Baptist Church on Sundays and a school during the week. The first

school teacher there in the year 1875 was Albert HEARD. Names that are familiar to most of us of the people that were living there then were: HEARD, WATKINS, KENNEDY, WILLIAMS, MASON, BENJAMIN, VEAL, JONES, HUNTERS, and AGEES. Mr. HEARD was grandfather to the FULLERS, HUNTERS, AGEES and the HEARDS.

Mary BENJAMIN, known as "Aunt Mary" to everyone, was a mid-wife, and delivered many of the older people in the community. These people have been an asset to the area as they have helped clear the land, harvest the crops, and are very good neighbors, as well as good business people who own their own businesses.

In 1900, a Mr. SUMMERS, who was a land agent for the Southern Plantation Development Company, moved here and built a large two story home, called a hotel, then, on the property now owned by the KADLECS. Mr. SUMMERS was instrumental in attracting many northern people in this area. The people would come, stay at his hotel and, hopefully, purchase land. As has been mentioned before this was all in timber and had to be cleared before any crops could be planted.

A Mr. WILSON came soon after Mr. SUMMERS and opened a livery stable. He would travel through the trail road to Fairhope, meet the people (whose only way to get here from Mobile was by Bay Boat), and bring them back to the hotel. Some took one look and went back on the next boat while others decided to stick it out and see what the land would produce.

As the people came it was evident that there was need for a Post Office. Since there was no Summerdale then, the first Post Office in this area was established by G. L. SHARRETTIS in his home which is now known as the HINSHAW place. Mrs. SHARRETTIS was from Sonora, California, and that was the name she gave to the Post Office. So, in 1901 Sonora became a community. The mail came by boat several times a week up Fish River to BALDWIN/s Store and Landing. Mail was brought on the Boat Magnolia which was captained by Harmon PIERCE, a brother to Rudolph, previously mentioned. BALDWINs also had a ferry just south of Dixie Road long before the Marlow Ferry. The mail was picked up at Baldwin's by the post master and brought by horseback to the Post Office. Mrs. Ella (ELLINGSEN) RHODES had letters with the Sonora postmark at the time of her death this year (1978). At the time the Post Office was set up, families in the area were: WYNN, PIERCE, MATKINS, SHARRETTIS, STEVENS, ANDERSON, WILSON, BUDD, SHARP, LEYS, SUMMERS, PETERSON, GRIFFITH, ENGSTROM, JOHNSON, JUDIN, ELLINGSEN, SCHWIECHARD, GULLEDGE, SAUER, AND W. I. CLEVERDON who also ran a sawmill near his home which is now where Aubrey DAVIS lives. Some of our men worked there.

Small plots of land were cleared and the woods were full of sheep, razor-back hogs and very few cattle. Five, ten or twenty acres were considered a large farm.

As children came to the Community the Land Company saw the need for a school. Mr. WILSON donated the land, and a one room school was built. Miss Ethel DODD was hired as the first teacher. School only went through the seventh grade, and if a person went to school that long they became eligible to teach. There was no compulsory attendance so many children went only a few years. The school then became the center of all Community

activities. The teachers who followed Miss DODD were: Mr. KIMBROUGH, Miss MAYNARD, Rev. A. B. CARLTON, Miss BARBOU, Miss Dora OWENS (Mrs. William RABER), Miss Cora WOLF, Miss Flora JOHNSON, Miss Alpha SHERMAN (Mrs. Henry ELLINGSEN), Miss Faye STEIRS and Miss Essie OWENS.

In 1905, Mr. HAMM, President of Southern Plantation Development Company, interested the L & N Railroad in running a line from Bay Minette down to Foley, and the town of Summerdale was born, being named after Mr. SUMMERS, who had brought most of the people to the area. The Railroad was called the Bay Minette to Fort Morgan City Line, but for some reason only reached Foley. It is said that they ran out of money.

A Mr. SUTTER then came from the north and started a large tobacco farm. Since mail could be delivered more easily and regularly by train, the Post Office was moved to Summerdale, and Harlow SHARRETT became the first Postmaster. The tobacco farms offered employment to many of our people. The young children could also work, hoeing the plants, picking worms off the leaves, and stringing the leaves.

In 1906 a devastating hurricane hit the area. There was a Baptist Church located on the WYNN property that is now owned by Elbert RHODES. This church was located across from the Grady PATRICK's home. The storm demolished the church, but the Oscar WYNNNS salvaged one of the pews and used it on their front porch until the house was moved and the lovely new home of the Louis WYNNNS built in its place.

The Sonora Community was fast becoming a small "United Nations". There were Germans, Swedish, Norwegians, Polish, and Lithuanians here along with the natives. The many Czechoslovakians did not come until 1921. They were brought by Mr. Joe WESLEY, a land agent from Silverhill who advertised in the Czech newspapers about the opportunities here.

In 1912 Mr. B. L. MATTHEWS organized a Union Sunday School which was a branch of a county-wide organization, and services were held in the Sonora School. On hot summer Sundays the people would rise early, hitch up the horses to the wagons or buggy, pack a picnic lunch and travel to Yupon where Sunday School was held under the giant oak trees. Following Sunday School they would picnic and swim. Some of our older residents have fond memories of these get-togethers for religious training, good food, and much fun. There were also Community picnics held at Yupon with competitive sports as well as swimming. There were many excursions over the sand dunes to the Gulf, some even going by boat at times. These trips had to last more than a day because of the distance.

On May 12, 1912 the first Community Club was organized at the SENTER home. It was organized for "the benefit of the Union Sunday School" and "only persons of good moral character could join". Since the men were so busy trying to clear the land, plant sweet potatoes, and peanuts (to have for the hogs to root out for food) and plant corn to finish the hogs off, the ladies did most of the daytime meeting. The meetings were held twice each month in a different home. In old minutes of meetings it stated that the ladies helped whoever the hostess was that time with her sewing, and once when there was no sewing to be done, they went out in the yard and climbed the Umbrella trees and played on a merry-go-round. The first Home Demonstration Agent mentioned was a Miss STRUDWICK who met with the ladies and showed them new sewing techniques.

We had some firsts for Baldwin County, too, for in 1915 the Charlie ANDERSONS, the SCHAEPPIS and the SHERMANS shipped the first rail car of hogs. The railroad built a pen and the hogs were lured to Summerdale by men walking ahead of them dropping corn.

The years 1916 and 1917 brought two more hurricanes to our area. The 1916 storm was especially devastating to the farmers as it completely flattened all above ground crops leaving only the sweet potato and peanut crops. Farmers were forced to buy corn to feed their hogs as this July 5th storm completely destroyed the corn crop. The 1917 hurricane destroyed hundreds of cattle. They drowned from blowing rain.

Since the land was cleared so slowly, the Land Company hired men to clear it and to try to make better roads. The Dixie Road (Co. 32) became another first for it was the first graded road in the county. It was the only route to Pensacola before Highways 90 and 98 were built. It was a trail road that had to cross Perdido River at Newton's Ferry just south of Seminole.

Before there was a road department (county or state) each young man upon reaching 18 years was subpoenaed to give ten days each year to road work. If he felt he had other things more important to do and could scrape together \$6.00, he could pay his way out for that year.

In 1918 there was a great influenza outbreak and Mr. BIELARSKI from the Sonora Community died.

On April 16, 1917 the U. S. became involved in World War I. Those who lived in Sonora then, or later moved here, who served in that war were: Asa COWDEN, Henry and Lawrence ELLINGSEN, Franz SCHENK, Henry WINGENDER (Highly decorated), Ted SCHNEPPI, George SHARRETT, Henry PETERSON, Emil JOHNSON, Everett JOHNSON and Sam CAMPBELL. SHARRETT died from a gunshot wound after returning to the States.

Before there was an organized telephone company in Sonora there was a Farmers Exchange. Some of the homes built before 1912 had telephones in them, though not working, when newcomers came to the Community that year. According to Mrs. George HOLK, whose father organized South Baldwin Telephone Company in 1920, there was a line that served Summerdale and the farmers would string wires from tree to tree or post to post and had phone service when the weather was good.

As has been stated before, the Sonora School only went through the seventh grade. If you desired to further your education you then had to take a county-wide examination to know if you had made the grade. If you then wanted to go to school in Summerdale, you had to find your own transportation, either by foot or, if lucky enough to have one, bicycle. Summerdale went through only the eleventh grade so those wishing to finish at the twelfth grade level either had to ride the train daily to Bay Minette or find a way to get to Foley or Robertsedale. Some of the girls lived with families in Foley and Robertsedale and did housework to pay for their room and board.

In 1921 the Sonora School was consolidated with Summerdale and a bus route was started by Mr. D. Z. GROVE of Marlow. A petition was then circulated by Sonora residents asking that the bus be allowed to take the high school students to Foley. This petition was granted. Later on the county furnished buses.

The Union Sunday School had stopped meeting by now, so Mr. GROVE sent the bus around morning and evening on Sundays to take any who wanted to go to attend the Marlow Methodist Church. Since there were so few modes of transportation most everyone took the opportunity of going to church; and for years there was a huge congregation at Marlow. This continued until after the great depression when people were able to buy cars and go to the church of their choice.

During all these years many bazaars, suppers, ice cream socials and parties were held in the school to make money for its upkeep.

By this time other families had moved in. These mentioned did not come in the order in which they are given, but the names are in the record books of these years. They are: BAILEYS, MOORES, SCHAEPPIS, BADERS, SHERMANS, TALKINGTON, MUNZ, BAHLS, SAGERS, PRIDY, WEISS, MIKKELSEN, BURDGE, COWDEN, JENSEN, STEIRS, HASSEL, LEE, YOUNCE, VAN WIE, McVEETY, SORENSEN, BAKER, HINGSTON, SHURE, STEARS, STAMM, WHITE, KORINEK, MITZ, WALKER, BLACK, MATEJA, WAITE, LYNN, MATTHEWS, POSTLE, WHEATFIELD, OSBORNE, LOCKHART, AND BENNETT.

At a July 10, 1923 Community meeting it was decided to tear down the old school and put up a larger building as a Center. The building was to measure 30' x 50'. When the school was consolidated it was discovered that, according to the deed, if the school was ever abandoned the land would go back to whoever owned the forty on which it was located. Peter SHERMAN and his son, William, had moved here from Virginia in 1912 and now owned the forty. They deeded the lot back to the Sonora Community so that construction could start. Carpenter Herman ANDERSON was hired to erect the building. Now work was started in earnest to find funds to build. The School Improvement Association, a forerunner of P.T.A., donated \$150 that they had in the treasury. Desks and windows were sold from the old building and many money making events were held. It is interesting to note in old minutes that the ladies of the community met on February 14, 1925, and nailed up the ceiling.

By now there were other names appearing in the minutes of the meetings - namely: McNEILL, SYKORA, ZARUBA, PROCHASKA, AVERA, SYLVESTER MIKKELSEN, MARIKS, GRUNERS, CZEKA, SNASEL, RHODES, BAUERS, HARRISONS, HOBBS, MAYBERRY, BLACKMONS, JESSE JONES, PUMPHREYS? (HUMPHREYS?), HANKS, STUCKEY, CURRY, SCHENK, HINGSTON, LONNENBACH, FREISE, ELLS, WILLIAMS, LIECHTIS, HADLEYS, CECIS, DAVIS and DOERING. Mr. DOERING had a vulcanizing plant in Summerdale and would walk back and forth to his work.

Every family was unique and some Sonora residents were very colorful. Some of the older residents remember a Mr. P. W. WILLIAMS who came to Sonora following a career as a Texas Ranger. Mr. WILLIAMS was quite a tobacco-chewer and made great use of our language's "four-letter words". With due time, WILLIAMS "got religion" at the Marlow Church, quit cursing and chewing, and started preaching. He is fondly remembered as having said "religion changed the color of my spit".

Now our farming and cattle raising were fast expanding, and new crops such as watermelons and Irish potatoes were added. The melons were shipped by boat from Marlow to New Orleans where they were sold by a comission man. The potatoes were hauled to sheds in Summerdale, Robertsdale or Foley where they were graded and sold. As the farmers got more money they were

able to buy more land and some became quite large landowners. We also had satsuma orchards, pecans, peaches and vineyards.

A hurricane in 1926 did much damage and a freeze in the late 1920's destroyed the satsuma orchards. In 1925, 67 cars of satsumas were shipped from this area and Foley.

In 1926 the first National Guard Unit was formed in Foley. Charter members from Sonora were Roy MIKKELSEN, John HARRISON, Virgil HARRISON, Ernest SHERMAN and Oscar PETERSEN.

It became compulsory to drive your cattle to a dipping vat, sometimes as often as once a week, to rid them of ticks. The dipping vat, where the animals swam through a medicated mixture, in this area was on the southwest corner of Roads 55 and 28 on the Walter AVERA PROPERTY. This all took place to attempt to rid the area of the Texas Fever Tick. Oscar PETERSEN was a tick inspector in the county.

The big depression that hit in 1929 was a blow to all. There was no money to be had, but those who lived on farms were better off than their city friends because they could grow things to eat. For you younger folk who have never known hard times, here is just one example: A man with a large family moved into our community. He had nothing. He went to one of the farmers and asked if there was just anything he could do so his children could have some food. The farmer replied that there was work to be done but he had no money with which to pay him. The man said then that he would work for sweet potatoes. He said he had a little dog that was good at catching "possums" and he could fry the potatoes in possum (sic) grease. When the farmer finally sold something that brought him a little money he shared it with the man who then said, "this is the first money I've touched in over a year".

After 1932 things began to get a little better and money, though still tight, was more available.

From the beginning of this story back in 1874 our only method of heating our homes was the fireplace or the old wood stove. Cooking was done on the Home Comfort Range in the kitchen. The range also served to heat water for the (mostly) weekly baths. Most people had the old kerosene lamp and a few had the Aladdin lamp. Clothes were washed by hand using an old black iron pot to boil them in out in the yard, and then scrubbing them on a rub-board. Clothes were ironed with a flat iron heated on the kitchen stove. Water was either brought up from a well with a bucket let down by a rope, or pumped from a hand pump out back. Our bathrooms were little one-room houses out back. Ice was kept in old wooden ice boxes.

Now you can imagine our GREAT JOY when, in the late 30's, the Rural Electrification Association became a reality and people were told to prepare their homes for electricity. On April 20, 1938 the REA workers rode by and told us to flip the switches ON and a new way of living touched us all. We were fortunate to be on the first trunk line that ran from Robertsdale through our community (down the Jensen road) to Bon Secour.

In 1934 the Mennonites came. They used our Community Hall for their Church meetings and were very good farmers. We were sorry to see them

leave us in 1947. Some of them went to Walnut Hill, Florida; some to De Ridder, Louisiana; and others to Macon, Mississippi.

On December 7, 1941 the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and we were drawn into World War II. Our lives were drastically changed again. Nearly every family was involved. Many of our young men were called into the service. This was a blow to the farmer because some men left the farms to work there for higher wages. Gas was rationed along with sugar and anything made of rubber such as boots, tires, etc. As the war progressed and Germans were captured, Prisoner of War camps were set up all over the country. Baldwin County had two - one at Loxley and one at Foley. The prisoners held in the Foley Camp were highly educated professionals. The government allowed these men to work on the farms for six hours a day so we had more help in harvesting the potato crop. The guards would bring them out and patrol between them and anyone else working in the field. They could never believe that Germany was losing the war. They were a sad group when finally told it was all over. Sonora was saddened to lose Augustine LYSEK in World War II action. Six LYSEK sons served in the war. Peter was taken Prisoner of War as well as Leroy CLEVERDON.

Up until 1943 we had no stock law and cattle could run on the open range. That year a Stock Law was passed and cattlemen were given one year to build fences to keep their cattle in. We had several dairies in the community so there was much fence building taking place that next year. Something of interest that occurred prior to the Stock Law was that most cattlemen fed their cattle in winter when there was no woods grass. Each man's cattle knew where his/her home was and the cattle would nearly always come home at night and lay in the cool dirt road in front of his owner's home. You can imagine the problem of going down the road at night and having to stop in front of each home and get the cows to move out of the way so you could get where you were going. This mainly happened when something was going on at the Marlow Church. It was especially hard to drive by the Tom and Floyd RHODES' home since they lived so close together and all the cows would gather together.

There was no general telephone service to Sonora until May, 1944 when, according to John SNOOK of Gulf Telephone Co., the first phone was installed in the Hilbert BAUER home. Later, phones came to Roy MIKKELSEN, T. B. RHODES, Sr., Floyd RHODES, Walter AVERA, Leon AVERA, Einar MIKKELSEN, T. B. RHODES, Jr., and Elbert RHODES. Marlow Road had service several years before Dixie Road. Of course, there were many, many party lines and everyone had a certain number of rings for their phones. When a phone rang at one house, it rang at every other house on the line. You could hear people picking up receivers along the route to hear if anything serious or of interest was going on since phones were used more for necessary business then. Everyone, even the ladies, was too busy helping in the fields, having gardens, or tending to chickens and other outside chores to do much idle talking. The first phone on the Dixie Road was in the Ernest SHERMAN home. Russell SHERMAN became a doctor and couldn't come home to visit unless he could be reached. The telephone company said that if Thomas RHODES, Jr. would give permission, they could run it along the fence rows to its destination. It was 1947 before phones were generally available to Dixie Road residents and those north of this area. We are indebted to John SNOOK for his help in obtaining the telephone history.

We had a small hurricane in 1950. The winds blew high off the ground so damage was light.

In early 1952 work was begun on the paving of Dixie Road. This, of course, took quite some time. It was paved from Highway 59 to County Road 9. When this was finished Marlow Road was paved down to what was then Joe LONG's Store. It wasn't until 1962 that a bridge was built across Fish River continuing Co. Road 32 (Dixie Road) on to Point Clear. It was then that we had a shorter route to Fairhope and points west. Then Marlow Road was paved on down to No. 9 and we had a good road system. The only cross roads paved in our community now (1978) are Co. Road 55 and a road going north by MALEC's and Louis WYNN's.

The Korean War began in 1949 and the U. S. became involved about 1951. We were saddened when we lost two of our community boys in this war, Rudolph RABER and Garvin WILSON.

The Viet Nam War involved us about 1961. Once again, our lives were saddened when Glenn BLACKMON, son of Ina and Kermit, lost his life in battle action. Paul MALEC also lost his life from injuries received and died just after returning to the U. S. from the war. Others serving in Viet Nam were Aubrey FULLER and Charles MALEC. Four PUMPHREY (HUMPHREY?) boys served in those two wars.

In 1965 Hurricane Betsy hit the Florida Coast then went across the Gulf going inland between Mississippi and Louisiana. We received heavy rains and damaging winds destroying some property. "Camille" that came in 1969 was much worse since it went in on the Mississippi Coast. Many pecan orchards were severely damaged as well as growing crops.

From early years we have had active clubs other than the Community Club. Before the 4-H Club was formed there was a Tomato Club or a Pig Club, or "whatever you were interested in doing club". We have also had a very strong Extension Homemakers Club that has played a vital function in Community Building upkeep.

Two farmers in our Club have large fish ponds. Einar MIKKELSEN and Ernest SHERMAN are most generous in giving the catfish, Hilbert BAUER takes over setting up the cooking area, and the ladies of the Club prepare foods to go with the fish. Then, at least once a year, we have a fund-raising supper and serve around 400 people. In addition to numerous Sonora residents, we have some good neighbors in Foley and Elberta who help with the catching, cleaning, and frying of the fish and hushpuppies. We have realized as much as \$1000 profit from this project each time and that keeps our building in good repair.

We have always been proud of and felt as if the youth of our community have been our greatest asset. They have all attended college or trade school. We have among their number good farmers, teachers, bankers, nurses, medical technologists, professional musicians, doctors, and engineers, as well as many other worthwhile professionals. Even more important than their professions is their willingness to serve mankind through church and civic organizations in their respective locations. Sonora has provided leadership in numerous youth and adult organizations as our young people have made their place in the world.

Most of us became members of the Marlow United Methodist church so Community activities are also centered there. Now our columnist for the weekly paper calls it the Sonora-Marlow news. Many of the ladies from Marlow belong to our Homemakers Club. Members also come from other areas nearby because we believe in "keeping active" and doing projects to benefit all.

Since the Ladies Aid stopped meeting in the early 1960's, the responsibility for the upkeep of the Community Hall has fallen to the Sonora Extension Homemaker's Club. Mrs. Hilbert BAUER leads the 4-H and CRD Clubs.

Several years ago a new cement porch replaced the rotting wooden porch. This was done in memory of Lillian KADLEC who was outstanding in all phases of Club work. The Clubs furnished the material and labor was donated by Joe KADLEC and Ed SHELDON(Fairhope), whose grandchildren were 4-H members. The roof has been replaced and the building painted inside and out.

Officers of the Extension Club are:

President - Mrs. Einar MIKKELSEN (8 years)
Vice President - Mrs. Hilbert BAUER
Secretary - Mrs. John HADLEY (Foley)
Treasurer = Mrs. Gus EHRECKE (Foley)

Trustees of the Community Building:

Hilbert BAUER, Einar MIKKELSEN, Ernest SHERMAN

The late Mrs. Lillian KADLEC, Mrs. Ruth MIKKELSEN and Mrs. Helen BAUER have all received leadership awards on the County, District and State Levels.

The Sonora Community has been through hurricanes, snow and sleet storms, floods droughts, etc., but through all these adverse conditions we have thrived and prospered. When you live among good friends and neighbors who share and work together for the good of mankind, who give their time for every worthwhile project, and help one another in times of trouble, then you can say there is truly "a silver lining in every dark cloud". Even though we are from numerous ethnic backgrounds, we are now all "Sonora American Citizens" living together in peace and harmony.

Now, in this year of 1978, families living in Sonora include:

Theodor LYSEKS	Gordon STINGFELLOW	Elmer ROBINSON	Glen PUMPHREY
Edward LOWERYS	T. H. HOBBS	Ronald MANNICH	Thomas RHODES, III
Herman PIERCE	Rudy GRUNER	Louis MANNICH	Thomas RHODES, Jr.
Louis BOEHM	Mrs. Ed GULLEDGE	Mrs. Joe LONG	John BAUER
Aubrey DAVIS	Edwin SHELDON	Wilton HANKS	Mrs. Tressie
Louis WYNN	Joe KADLEC	Byo STUCKEY	HARRISON
Alma MALEC	Wayne TEEM	Mrs. Martha GRUNER	Hilbert BAUER
Johnnie & Jim RIGGINS	George GECI	Leon AVERA	Einar MIKKELSEN
Patricia RIGGINS	Oscar PETERSON	George YOUNCE	Jettie WRIGHT
Mae COLLIER	James FULLER	Elbert RHODES	Eugene MIKKELSEN
Grady PATRICK	Clenton MILLER	Robert STIMPSON	Buddy ENFINGER
Reubin McCURDY	Fred RABER	Roy MIKKELSEN	Mrs. B.R. WELLS
Franz SCHENK	Buddy HEARD	Louis MOORE	John SNOOK
Ernest SHERMAN	Joe HUNTER	Mickey PUMPHREY	Lester YOUNCE
Victor UNDERWOOD	Arnold HUNTER	Wad PUMPHREY	George BOEHM
			Lloyd PUMPHREY

CAMP POWELL, THE SPANISH TRAIL, AND GREENWOOD

By: W. Frank LARAWAY

When it comes to locating historical sites since forgotten, it has been my pleasant experience that one needs to do only two things to accomplish the goal - put out the word and seek.

Having noticed that Camp Powell appears in a number of historic documents especially in regard to Confederate recruitment and muster rolls, I put out the word several years ago that I was looking for the site. Several casual leads put it east of Foley and then Doris RICH was kind enough to refer me to a gentleman of the Elberta community who claimed to know its exact location. As in other cases of this nature, it also led to other historical locations and activities. For several years I had also been hearing of "Spanish Trails" in Baldwin County, but I had never really followed the leads. One trail is said to end in the Weeks Bay area. This would jibe with several of the land boundary shapes still carried on the maps for the area which have the character of a limited boundary on the water extending back from the water some distance in relation to this width.

John HAUPT of Elberta turned out to be an extremely observant and knowledgeable amateur student of history in the southeast Baldwin County area. While a young boy at the turn of this 20th century, he roamed the Elberta area and observed the last remnants of what was a Spanish Trail from Pensacola. It could be seen even in later years as a road strip where crops would not easily grow due to the many years of compaction by trail traffic. His interest in the trail continued during adulthood whereupon he traced its origins, path and destinations on foot and by map. He observed that it followed the high ground above the headwaters of the creeks and rivers and could be traced on the maps by staying on the high ground. He found it to cross Perdido Bay (from Pensacola) starting on the beaches just below the present Lillian Bridge. It then proceeded west generally following existing Highway 90, turning north approximately three miles east of Elberta in the diagonal direction of present day Summerdale. It is here that it passes within a few hundred feet of Camp Powell - a mile north and east of Elberta on County Highway 87. Since the site is near a house on open farm land near the headwaters of Three Mile Creek, site investigation was not made by this writer. However, Mr. HAUPT reports that musket balls were found generally in the area during his childhood days and that it was known to be the site of the camp. It is somewhat an unlikely place for a camp being in a low spot. However, the creek may have been more essential for the cavalry horses than the dryness of the site. Farther west on the trail is purportedly the site of a skirmish, spent balls being in evidence some years ago. So far, no account of such a skirmish has been found in the various written accounts for this era and area.

The Spanish Trail continues on north and west from Camp Powell towards the Summerdale area passing three-fourths of a mile diagonally north and east of this present day town. Following the crest of the watershed (Fish on the west and Perdido on the east), it continues northwest generally along the route of Highway 59 through Robertsdale.

This brings us to my "theory historical of roads". Before the time of constructing roads on section lines, the state of the science of transportation and road building was primitive. Furthermore, public taxes

and manpower were either limited or non-existent for the purpose of constructing roads. By necessity even the Indians were required to stay to the high ground during travel even if it meant a longer journey. By travelling around the ends of creeks, most bridging and fording could be avoided. These high way roads set right-of-way precedent, becoming public ground by habit and later by law. The present day roads that wind and bend (originally to keep the ox and horse drawn wagons out of the mud) tend to be new roads (usually straightened to accommodate the modern motor car) on top of old roads. Railroads also sometime follow this crest to keep bridges and hills to a minimum. A portion of Highway 59 near Robertsdale seems part of this old - new road. The trail seems to be located a bit west of Highway 59 in this area and passes just west of today's Loxley.

It was at this point there seems to be a rather critical crossroad. Another Spanish Trail from the Perdido at Nunez's ferry crossed going towards Spanish Fort and probably The Village. It is likely but totally unsubstantiated that portions of Highway 31 was part of the communication road with Spanish Fort. There is evidence of stage trails crossing D'Olive Creek from the Village (now in the midst of a large shopping center being constructed on this creek) and meeting this trail on the high ground east of Spanish Fort.

Getting back from our trail from Lillian, it also continued north sometime in history to Blakely via the old Bromley-Pensacola road. It seems more likely that this portion of the trail was after the Spanish period, probably before and during the Civil War. Another road according to Civil War Period maps, travelled west across Fish River to Ragged Point on Mobile Bay from this crossroad. At some point in history, this crossroad became known as Greenwood. Greenwood was speculated to be a plantation during the Civil War when Confederate cavalry troops stopped there. Numerous accounts of the era mention the name and it occurs on maps of 1865 and 1872. Thereafter it disappears except for Greenwood Cemetery west of Loxley and Greenwood Branch northeast of the same town. The exact location and any artifacts have not been found mainly because it seems to have been located in the midst of a rather large modern day farm which prevents confirmation.

During the Spanish Period, the trail from the Village, Spanish Fort, through Greenwood on to Nunez's ferry on the Perdido then on to Pensacola is likely to be the most important of the Spanish Trails through our country. It is likely this is the route that armies travelled during the Battle for Spanish Fort ("Battle of the Village"), the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars. The Village seems to have been a critical crossing, camping, docking and material staging point up through the Civil War. Soon thereafter, it disappeared like Greenwood.

Mike Blake and I have been following old stage roads all over Baldwin, Washington and Clarke Counties for a number of years. Mike BLAKE has spent his entire life walking these areas with a knowledgeable eye. Most of my interest lies in finding sites and routes given on old maps and written accounts. Perhaps some of the information provided here will redocument locations of places in Baldwin County. Better yet, perhaps some reader can provide more definitive information about activities and locations of the sites mentioned. I feel confident that there are people living even today that know more about such places as Hollywood, Alexis Springs, Roaring Springs, Holyoke, Milstead's Bridge and Deer Park. We

have searched diligently for them all, come close but never are we quite able to verify their location or significance.

The most discouraging thing is to see the rapid and destructive pace that development is incurring on the county historical sites and routes. This development is occurring with little knowledge or concern for the geography or history of this area. The mauling of the hills around Spanish Fort and D'Olive Creek are the most obvious examples of this unplanned growth. Only drastic and rapid measures will blunt this trend.

THE OXFORD RIFLES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898
An Army Made Up Entirely of Volunteers

Submitted by J. C. HAND of Gulf Shores, Alabama and compiled from his father's old Spanish American War records.

Available records indicate that all of the volunteers from Baldwin County, Alabama were members of "Company I, First Alabama Regiment". This Company was known as the "Oxford Rifles" because they were mustered in at Oxford, Alabama. The complete roll of Company I, First Alabama Regiment is listed below to provide to the descendants of those who were from Baldwin County, a listing of their officers, buddies, and comrades. They were mustered into service May 1, 1898 and mustered out October 31, 1898.

FIRST ALABAMA REGIMENT

Commander - Col. E. L. HIGDON

OFFICERS AND MEN OF COMPANY "I"

Captain - Arthur HARRISON

First Lt. - Tom B. COOPER

Second Lt. - Clifton B. SITTON

SERGEANTS

*James M. ARMSTRONG	David W. SHUFORD
Ross GREEN	D. Houston SMITH
O. Augustus HILTON	Joseph J. TAYLOR

CORPORALS

Jas. M. DAVIS	Hampton DRAPER
Joseph W. MALLORY	George THOMAS
David SMITH	Joseph A. HARDIN
Lewis POSTELL	Charles P. NUNNALLY

MUSICIANS

William J. DODGE	*Wm. H. HORTON
------------------	----------------

ARTIFICER

Wm. J. AUSTIN

WAGONER

John A. BARKER

PRIVATEES

ALLISON, Joshua	BROWN, Lonnie
BREWTON, James	BUSH, George R.

COTNEY, John J.	LOTT, Jesse G.	HEWITT, Edward
CROW, James R.	MEAGHER, William P.	HOGUE, Thomas
CARNELL, Frank	MASON, Ellod L.	JOHNSON, John
CASPER, Clem A.	McMILLAN, Luke H.	JEFFERS, Robert
DRIVER, Archie R.	McGORMAN, John	JONES, Thomas
AUSTIN, Alonzo	MIMS, James W.	KENNEYBROOK, David
BASS, William	OLSEN, Olen J.	LARSEN, Norender
BEDDOE, George	PONDER, John J.	McCLURKIN, William F.
*CARR, Toney A.	ROBERSON, Randall R.	MALLORY, David M.
COTNEY, Ferrill	REYNOLDS, Frank D.	McCOLLIS, Burrell
CHAMBERS, Henry Z.	STOCKDALE, Colen	*McCONNELL, Reuben D.
COUCH, Carter	STEELE, William	MERRITT, Clifford S.
CANNON, Samuel P.	SARRELL, Thomas G.	NICHOLS, Charles D.
DUNLAP, Charlie	SHIRLEY, Ed.	PHILLIPS, Robert W.
*FEMINEAR, Joseph L.	SETLIFF, William	POSEY, Ambrose P.
FULTON, Ezekiel	TIGETT, Charlie R.	RAY, Earnest P.
FULLBRIGHT, Rufus J.	TICE, William G.	*SKIPPER, James L.
GAINES, Nicholas P.	WEHNER, Frank	SULLIVAN, Richard O.
GLOVER, Willie B.	WEDGEWORTH, William A.	SMITH, Edgar D.
GILMORE, William	WHITE, Elijah F.	SANDERS, James P.
HOLLIFIELD, Willie	YOE, P. G.	SMITH, Allen
HAYDEN, Thomas	FORTNER, William T.	*THOMAS, Frank
*HAMILTON, C. W.	FRANKLIN, William J.	TIGETT, Porter
HENSE, Ed.	FOX, Mike	THOMPSON, William
HORTON, Jesse D.	GREER, William R.	WOMACK, Charles R.
JOHNSON, Earnest S.	*GENTRY, Walter	WOOD, William M.
*JONES, John L.	GRAVES, Joseph A.	WILLIAMS, Claud H.
JUSTICE, Luther	HARRIS, Frank	YEATMAN, John F.
LEWIS, James S.	*HAND, Charles C.	

NOTE: Those known to volunteer from Baldwin County marked - *.

CLEAR SPRINGS CHURCH

By Thomas H. WATERS, June 25, 1962

Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE, Stockton, Alabama

Sometime before the Civil War, Andrew L. HOLMAN, who lived and kept a stage stand on Perdido River built a school house just north of BOWMAN Place and taught his own and his neighbors' children.

There is where Clear Springs Church was organized. We have been unable to establish the year.

However, Haskin's History of Methodism in Pensacola says it is one of the results of meetings held at the Brady Camp Ground, which had its beginning in 1857 and continued until broken up by the war. We do not know how long services were held here. From memoirs left by my mother, Mrs. Jordan L. (Julia HOLMAN) WATERS, we are told the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Alpheus JONES. Among those who joined the church were Jordan L. WATERS, Mr. E. M. WATERS and Mrs. Irene BOWMAN. The church was later moved to its present location.

Rev. WATSON was the first preacher to serve there. The two oldest stones in the cemetery are dated 1865. The first building at this site

MUST HAVE BEEN BUILT OF UNPEELED LOGS. It was called Little Barkey. The next one, due to faulty construction, the roof was lower in the middle than at each end. It was called Old Sway Back. The next one, which the writer well remembers, was a few yards south of present building which was constructed in 1900. At that time J. A. GORDY was pastor and Wm. COX, Presiding Elder. Building Committee was composed of Jordan L. Waters, Thomas HOLMAN, and D. G. McNEIL. The head carpenter was E. A. MOTON. The first deed to land was from Henry WATSON and his wife Camilla, on April 14, 1883 for three acres.

In 1914, in order to enlarge the cemetery, more land was acquired. The Southern States Lumber Company gave a deed to more land and in 1916 they gave another deed to correct an error in the first one. There is now approximately eight and one-half acres. Rev. Franklin MOSELEY informed me that he has a record of the appointment of G. W. JONES to the Bay Minette Circuit, Pensacola District, December 17, 1888. He served two years. Your writer well remembers JONES and W. T. RENCHER who preceded him. Sometime during the nineties, Clear Springs was transferred to the Daphne Mission, Mobile District.

Clear Springs some years later was returned to the Pensacola District. Since we find no record as to when it was admitted to the Alabama Conference, we must consider some of the incidents of that time. My father was born in 1842 and united with the church at about the age of 17 when it was at its first location. This indicates the year as 1859. The Brady Camp Ground meeting mentioned earlier had its inception in 1857. Therefore we are forced to the conclusion that Clear Springs Church was organized sometime during this period.

After G. W. JONES, we are somewhat uncertain as to his successor but probably W. B. DENNIS. Next we had R. A. MOODY, R. C. WILLIAMS, J. W. HENSON, J. A. GORDY, O. V. CALHOUN, C. W. NORTHCUTT in the order named.

For a list of later preachers, I leave that task to some of the community more qualified than I. A. J. LAMAR, J. S. FRAISIER (?), AND Wm. COX were Presiding Elders during those days.

June 25, 1962.

LIFE AND TIMES OF ANDREW LEWIS HOLMAN
November 28, 1813 -- September 29, 1899

By Thomas Holman WATERS, Grandson, December 1965. Submitted by Mrs. Davida HASTIE, Stockton.

Andrew Lewis HOLMAN was born in South Carolina November 28, 1813, the youngest of five children. He had two brothers and two sisters. We have no further record of the family except that one of the girls married a Mr. DeLOACH.

Left an orphan at the age of five he was taken to the home of an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry TAYLOR. They were kind and prosperous people, but Mr. TAYLOR would have an occasional spree which did not suit Lewis.

At the age of fifteen he slipped away from his benefactors and began a long walk to Alabama, where other relatives had previously moved. He

patiently worked his way from place to place until he reached Camden, Alabama, where he found employment. Speaking of it in later years he said he never begged a meal during the entire journey. He retained this sense of pride, independence and rugged honesty throughout his long and useful career.

After he had been at Camden a short while he realized the need of some education and began to set aside from his wages money for this purpose. There were no public schools at that time. He attended short sessions until he had devoted one year in all to study. He thus obtained a good practical knowledge of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

In early manhood he married Miss Hespah WILLIAMSON of Camden. A son was born to them whom they named Emanuel Wesley for Lewis' older brother. One year later Mrs. HOLMAN died. Then leaving his little son with his mother's relatives, Lewis went to Baldwin County and found employment in the saw mills along the Tensas River near Blakely, at that time a thriving little town and the County Seat of Baldwin. In the meantime Mrs. Henry TAYLOR, the aunt who had given Lewis a home in his early childhood days, had moved from South Carolina and built a home near where Bay Minette now stands.

As soon as he could make the necessary arrangements, Lewis returned on horse-back to Camden for his little son. Placing him on a pillow in front of him they made the return trip. Reaching the home of his aunt, Mrs. TAYLOR, he placed Emanuel in her care and Lewis returned to his work.

At that time Patrick BYRNE was Probate Judge of Baldwin County. Living in his home as one of the family was an orphan girl, Miss Emily Arrabetta ROBERTS. After a short courtship, she and Lewis HOLMAN were married. This brought about another change for little Emanuel. He was taken from the home of his aunt to his father's home and placed in the care of his stepmother, who loved and cared for him as if he were her own son. Under her care and influence he grew into a good and useful manhood.

Lewis and Emily first lived near Rocky Hill. Their first child, Mary, was born there. From there they moved to Hall's Cowpen between Rocky Hill and Bay Minette. Next, they lived at the Alex HALL Place and then at some other place, between Bay Minette and Bell Fountain. Next they moved to Bell Fountain to take care of cattle for Mr. Bill HALL. While there, they also kept a supper stand for the passengers who rode the stage coaches operating between Pensacola, Florida and Hall's Landing on the Tensas River.

Later, they settled what is now known as the HAMILTON Place, where their four younger children were born. Mr. Howard HALL moved to Bell Fountain. They were fine neighbors. When Martha HOLMAN was born her mother did not supply enough milk, someone carried her to Mrs. HALL once a day for feeding. The HALLS probably did not remain there long afterward. Our notes show that Sol STAPLETON lived there and that he and Mr. HOLMAN built a school house and that Emanuel and the two oldest girls, Mary and Ann, went to school there. School was in session three months a year and was taught by VAN NOTE.

Their stay here must have been longer than at any other place up until now. Their four youngest children were born there. John was born February 5, 1840. Julia, their youngest child, was born there November 6, 1850. She was three years of age when they moved to the Bill DAVIS Place at Perdido River.

For a time Mr. HOLMAN retained possession of Hamilton Place. He had left some hogs there and hauled peaches to the market from there.

At the Davis Place he operated a ferry across Perdido River. They kept a supper-stand for the Ellsworth Line, which operated between Pensacola and Hollywood,--Daphne, Alabama. When the stage driver reached within a mile of the house he blew his horn to indicate the number of passengers he had, one blast for each passenger. Julia, the youngest child from whose memoirs this is written, said her duty was to assist the ladies who rode the stage. She said the ladies wore hoop-skirts and she wondered how they could squeeze into the narrow confines of the coach.

While at this location Mr. HOLMAN took his boys into the woods; felled trees, built a school house, opened school and taught his own and his neighbors' children.

This house also served as a place of worship. A church was organized there and services were held until it was moved to its present site and is the Clear Springs Methodist Church.

The Civil War was now raging and it brought much grief and hardship for the HOLMANS. Emanuel had married Miss Lucy KELLEY. They had two children and were living near Tar Kiln Bayou on the Florida side of Perdido Bay. The Confederates had given the HOLMANS choice of moving to the Navy Yard or further back from the line. Hoping to save some of their possessions they moved to the Bryant LEE Place near what is now the Magnolia Farm. Emanuel's health failed. His father, realizing the necessity of having him nearby, built him a house at what is now the JONES Place and moved him into it.

Two sons, Lewis and Henry, died during October 1864 while serving with the Union Army at the Navy Yard. "Confederates had evacuated this place during the latter part of 1862." They are buried in the National Cemetery at Barrancas. Another son, George, died May 1, 1865. Emanuel's health, after improving for a while, failed again. He died June 7, 1865. Both are buried in Clear Springs Cemetery.

Meanwhile the Confederates had given Mr. HOLMAN orders to move again. Gathering his sheep with the help of his son, Tom, and two daughters, Martha and Julia, and Jeff BATES and Bethina KELLEY, he drove them to Bell Fountain. Jeff BATES was an orphan boy, who had chosen Mr. HOLMAN as his guardian and was living with them. Bethina KELLEY was Emanuel's sister-in-law. Other members of the family remained temporarily at the LEE Place.

After about two weeks time the Confederates gave more orders. Again gathering the sheep and taking what belongings they could, they headed toward Bay Minette. They reached Sam WHITE's the first day. The next day they moved on to Hickory Hollow near Bay Minette where they pitched tent and settled down for the duration of the War which was now nearing its end. When they left Bell Fountain they were obliged to leave some things behind. Many of these were stolen. Among them was Mrs. HOLMAN's valuable Doctor Book (The Physician).

Mr. HOLMAN Moved other members of his family as he could from the LEE Place. Transportation with horse and wagon was slow. On one trip, when Tom and Julia with Jeff BATES went back for a load, rain began falling on them when they reached Oak Flat on the return trip, and continued until they reached the Randal CAIN Place where they spent the night in a vacant

house. The boys lighted a fire with matches they had managed to keep dry.

They slept on chairs they had on the wagon. Telling her children of this experience many years later, Julia said she didn't sleep much that night. It seems that their tents were the only shelter they had during their stay at Hickory Hollow, which was probably not long.

The War ended shortly afterward. They heard the guns as the battle was waged around Blakely. Union soldiers soon arrived, and some set up their tents close by. They were very kind and never molested anything the settlers had.

Our records do not show how long the HOLMANS remained afterward. They probably lost no time in returning home to take care of any possessions they had left.

Afterward they kept a dinner-stand for the Ellsworth Line at the RAY Place (now the WATERS Place) about two miles west of Perdido River. Probably the next and final move was back to Bill DAVIS Place at the river.

Andrew L. HOLMAN represented Baldwin County in the Alabama House of Representatives in the sessions of 1868-69-70. He introduced a bill to move the County Seat from Blakely to Daphne. This law was passed and approved by the Governor 11 August 1868. Later in the same year he introduced a bill to form a new County out of portions of Baldwin and Conecuh to be called Escambia (Senate Journal Book No. 4 -- 1868, Page 290).

After the war he resumed operation of his ferry across Perdido River and continued this service until a bridge was built some time in the Nineties. He was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office until forced by age to retire. He was a cobbler, carpenter and blacksmith and supplied such services as his own and the community's needs required. This service included making coffins as they were needed. For this service he never accepted any pay.

Lewis and Emily HOLMAN in the true pioneer spirit and by their tireless energy and indomitable will, bravely and unflinchingly met and overcame the problems and obstacles of their time. As they gradually accumulated some means they invested in land and livestock or made some other provision for the future. Thus, they achieved their security and were able to help many others who were in need of assistance.

They raised ten children to adulthood and gave them the best educational advantages obtainable at the time.

Where no school house existed, they built one. They always kept good books in their home. The influence of this wholesome christian home life was reflected in their children throughout their lives.

Mrs. HOLMAN died 26 July 1873. Mr. HOLMAN survived her twenty-six years. During this time he energetically took care of his own interests and retained a lively interest in his community, state and national affairs. Shortly before his death, he married Miss Annie KEELEY. We are unable to determine the date. We think it was about two years before. He died

29 September 1899. Engraved on his gravestone are these appropriate and well deserved words: "Here lies the remains of an honest man."

The foregoing was written from the memoirs of their youngest child, the late Mrs. Julia WATERS -- as told to her daughter, the later Miss Eva WATERS.

-Thomas H. WATERS,
Grandson.

QUERIES

MILLER, Frederick -- Only known Collector of Customs at the Port of Blakeley, 1822-31. Does anyone have any information on this man and possibly a picture.

DARLING, Dennison -- Collector of Customs at Fort Stoddert, 1810. He also was in partnership with Benjamin SMOOT, who ran a store near Fort Bowyer. His wife was Sarah, daughter of David MEMS. A daughter, Annette, married William WILKINS. Can anyone help with information and a picture of DARLING?

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, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579. \$3.00.

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

HISTORY

Windsor, five stories high, topped by an observatory, and surrounded by 29 gigantic stone Corinthian columns, was once the most regal mansion of the Mississippi River. Mark Twain, when a riverboat captain, piloted his course by Windsor's Tower.

Completed in 1861, Windsor survived the War Between the States, because, reportedly, General Ulysses S. GRANT thought it was too beautiful to burn. Then in 1890, Windsor was destroyed by fire, which started from the cigarette of a careless houseguest.

The ruins of Windsor, with only 22 columns remaining, are in Port Gibson on Old Rodney Road. -- Copied.

I have noticed my conscience for many years, and I know it is more trouble and bother to me than anything else I started with. -- Mark Twain.

Lord, when we are wrong, make us will to change. And when we are right, make us easy to live with. -- Peter MARSHALL.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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Compiled by: Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

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Can anyone assist in:

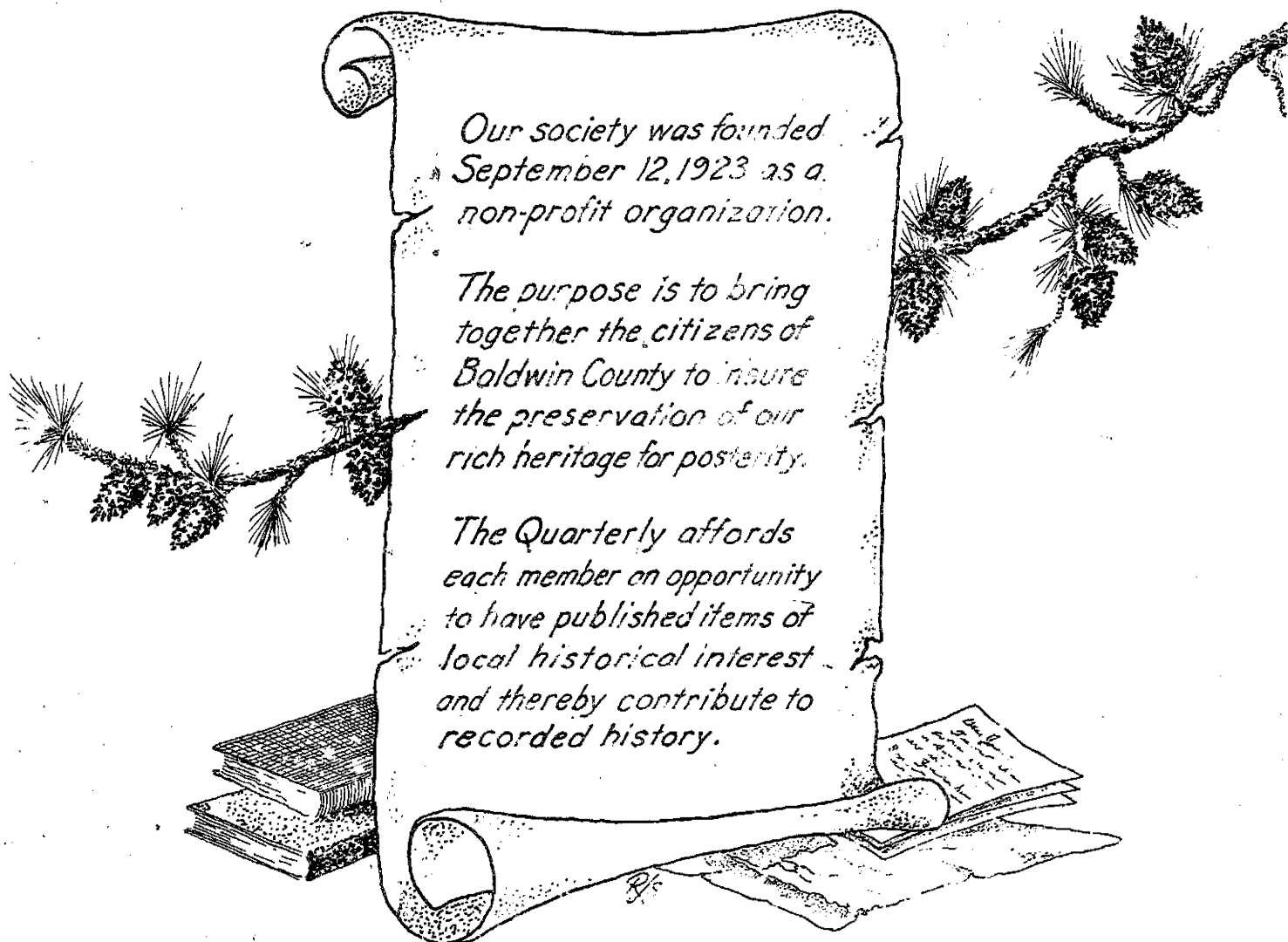
1. Copying records in the courthouse and all cemeteries in the county?
2. Typing and indexing the Quarterly?

The Quarterly

VOLUME VII

No. 1

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

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

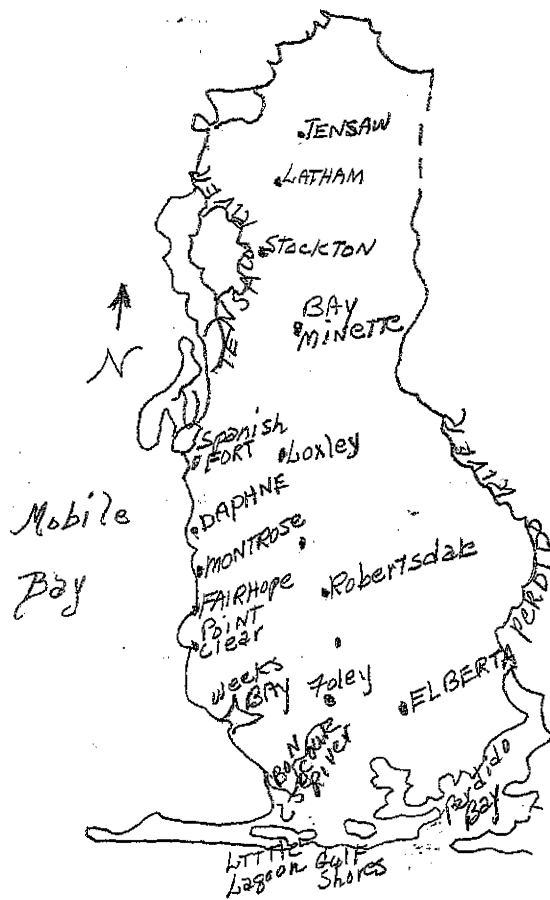
*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.

Fels Avenue

Fairhope, Alabama 36532

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 1

OCTOBER 1979

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs. Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mrs. George T. FILLINGHAM, Jr., Fels Avenue, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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

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

-Author unknown

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c/o Mrs. George Fillingham
Fairhope, Alabama 36532
1978-1980

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

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OCTOBER 1979

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

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

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

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

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

THE BROOKLEY AIR FORCE SALUTE TO BAY MINETTE, ALABAMA

The material included in this script was compiled and written by the Public Information Office, Brookley Air Force Base, (Mobile, Alabama) and was given over WKRG on September 30, 1950, as Program #4; background music, "Into the Wild Blue Yonder"/
Submitted by: Mr. J. C. HAND, Gulf Shores, Alabama.

Bay Minette, well known around these parts as the community that "swiped" the Baldwin County seat from Daphne in 1901, is rich in historic lore. Any story of Bay Minette would be incomplete without touching on the history surrounding the community and the area in which it is located.

Spanish explorers, like DeSOTO, once did battle with the Indian warriors in the vast pine forests around here. Less well known explorers, such as the Frenchman MINETTE, who mapped the area, tramped through these same forests. You have probably guessed that the Frenchman MINETTE is the man in whose honor Bay Minette was named.

Not far from here and to the North, the famous Indian warrior, Red Eagle, and his band of scalp-hunting Creeks massacred the white families living at Fort Mims early in the nineteenth century.

It was back in 1896, that C. C. HAND, his brother, W. T., and a nephew, J. D. HAND, packed up and left Chilton County, Alabama, to make their home in Bay Minette.

Only last week (Sept. 1950) we drove over to Bay Minette and talked with C. C. HAND. He is the last of the original three members of the family who settled here still alive. Incidentally, C. C. told us that he has two sons working at Brookley. One is Joe HAND, who lives at 12 Crenshaw Street in Mobile, and is assigned to the comptroller's office at the base. The other son, C. C., Junior, works in the maintenance division and still lives in Bay Minette.

But let's get back to the early days, the six-shooter and oxen days in Bay Minette, as C. C. HAND calls them.

C. C. told us that he, his brother and nephew bought the J. A. CARNEY saw mill and estate. It was a big one, right around thirty thousand acres. C. C. chuckled as he remembered and told us that back in 1896 the land around Bay Minette, with the timber standing on it, was worth around a dollar and a quarter an acre! Boy, we can't find a steak for that price today.

We sat and listened as C. C. HAND told us of the virgin forest. He spoke in a tone of reverence, the tone of voice a man usually speaks in when he describes a sacred object or a beautiful woman. He told us of giant pine trees towering toward the sky, forty to sixty feet before you reached the first limbs. "Why, man," he said, "there were no stumps, no under brush--you could hitch up a team of horses and drive right through the woods!"

He told us, too, of the great logs of knotless hard wood pine that were shipped to England and Germany from Mobile. He told how the solid wood bridge timbers and car sills for the old L&N Railroad were manufactured from the trees felled around Bay Minette.

Back in 1901, J. D. HAND built the Court House, and named the streets of the community. There's an amusing story attached to the street-naming. They tell us that J. D. was sitting in an office on the town square with a group of old-timers and named a street in honor of each member of the group. The streets retain the same names today, and many of the pioneers whose names they bear have family members still living in Bay Minette.

A year later--that would be in 1902--the city elected its first mayor in a rip-snorting election. Successful candidate for the office was W. T. HAND.

Down through the years have come many people from far-away lands to settle here. Among them have been Italians, Bohemians, Germans, Greeks, and the Croatians, who have joined with the native stock of Bay Minette and other communities in building Baldwin County into a great place in which to live.

During our visit in the neighboring community we met and talked with a number of its leading citizens. Let's see, there was J. H. FOSTER, president of the Chamber of Commerce--he's in the automobile business. Then there were three of the Chamber's directors, Julian BRISTOW, who operates a drug store; V. V. RHODES, Jr., who is in the dairy business; and Harold STUART, a dry cleaner.

Now, while we had no intentions of assuring you that we would not land in the modern-looking jail house on Hand Avenue, we made a point of meeting Max REID and J. B. BLACKBURN. REID, who is associated with the Newport Industries is currently Bay Minette's mayor, and BLACKBURN is city attorney.

We were standing on the "square", talking to our newly made friends when Dr. J. C. McLEOD drove by. The doctor, a veteran of the quinine and saddlebag days, was in on the raiding party that "swiped" the County Seat from Daphne. We were told with a chuckle that it was not so many years ago that Doc swore he would never give up his horse and buggy for one of those new-fangled automobiles. But he did, and at seventy years of age is still carrying on his work.

Then we were introduced to genial A. C. MOTT, and what an energetic character he is! A veteran of four and a half years' wartime service as a civilian worker at Brookley Air Force Base, MOTT today is owner-operator of the Trammell Hotel, and secretary-manager of the Chamber of Commerce, to boot.

MOTT told us that, before World War Two, there were only two large industrial concerns located in Bay Minette and the nearby vicinity. "They were," he said, "the Newport Industries, manufacturers of naval stores, and the Bacon-McMillian Veneer Company of nearby Stockton." These two organizations employed a combined total of approximately 600 persons; and a scattering of turpentine stills and pulpwood operations, each employing a handful of workers, rounded out the industrial picture of the town.

Today that picture has changed, changed for the better. We visited the newly established branch mill of the Georgia Hardwood Lumber Company, which eventually will hire upwards of 150 men. From here we drove to the home-owned Standard Manufacturing Company, which has somewhere between 25 and 50 men on its payroll, and then on to the new lumber

concentration yards of the Shepherd-Wells Lumber Corporation, where we found 100 persons at work.

A postwar activity which is affording employment and bringing added spending power into the community is the fleet of 700 laid up Liberty ships. The mothball fleet is anchored in a snug haven on the Tensaw River, a bare eight miles from Bay Minette.

One of the next persons we met was James FAULKNER. Jimmy, as you quickly learn to call him, is the editor and publisher of the progressive "Baldwin Times." Incidentally, he is a former Air Force B-25 pilot. By talking to Jimmy and pouring over a copy of the "Golden Anniversary Edition" of his newspaper published on February 2, 1939, we found that not only the County Seat, but the "Baldwin Times" as well, came from Daphne!

The newspaper, we found, had its inception as the "Daphne Times" and the first edition was published on May 26, 1890. As we recollect, that was about twenty-two years after the county courthouse was moved to Daphne. George H. HOYLE, who divided his time between being a real estate dealer in Baldwin County and a bookkeeper in Mobile County, was the paper's first publisher. The first edition of the "Times" rolled off a press in the city of Mobile.

Four years later, in 1894, Abner J. SMITH, for the tidy sum of fifteen dollars down and monthly payments of ten dollars until the total of seventy-five dollars had been paid, took over as publisher-editor of the Times. When Bay Minette "swiped" the County Seat in 1901, the paper moved with the county government, and according to what we read in the "Golden Anniversary Edition" the first edition of the paper hit the streets of Bay Minette on July 4th, with a special edition on the dedication of the courthouse.

Reading through the paper we found that after a long succession of editors, Jimmy FAULKNER on October 1, 1936, became the editor of the "Times." T. L. C. VALC was publisher at that time, and a year later Jimmy bought the paper from his boss.

There are loads of people from Bay Minette who worked and served at the Brookley Air Force Base, and even now many of them are still with us in one capacity or another.

Dorries SMITH was a pilot in the last war and now (1950) is commanding officer of the 8514th Air Force Reserve Unit. He and the men of the outfit do their training at the base.

Then there's a lumber technician in the supply division at Brookley--his name is William W. BYRNE. His parents were Bay Minette pioneers, the late, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. BYRNE. Bill BYRNE, now (1950) a clear-eyed sixty years young, is a veteran lumber man. He got his start in the business as a twenty-five cent a day sawdust roller for the Ingram Day Lumber Company up in Mississippi back in 1910. Right today Bill can walk up to a stack of lumber in the Brookley yard and, looking you straight in the eye, mind you, slap a big board and tell you this is mahogany, came from Honduras, and was cut from the north side of the tree. Believe me, you'd believe him, too!

Not long ago Bill made a discovery, an amazing discovery to him and any other lumberman. He was checking stacks of lumber in the Brookley yard when he came on a piece of gum plywood, and looking up at him from the piece of wood was the very spittin' image of the mythical Master Lumberjack, Paul Bunyan! The legendary giant's image had been etched by nature into the knotted piece of gum plywood. Paul's likeness is now neatly framed, and occupies a place of honor in Bill BYRNE's office.

There's a girl from Bay Minette who is doing a great job for the Air Force. She's Lieutenant Janice FEAGIN, flight nurse. Several times she has landed war wounded from the Korean front at the Brookley Air Force Base. She brings her wounded charges here on-board the Globemaster C-74's belonging to the Military Air Transport Service. She's doing a swell job.

You know, we just heard that Bay Minette's band will have a place in the parade honoring Miss America, Yolanda BETBEZE when she comes home to Mobile next Friday. Now, most of us at Brookley will be at work when the parade rolls, but, like the good citizens of Bay Minette, base personnel will take part in the civic observance honoring Miss America. Around one hundred airmen from Brookley and the 1703rd Air Transport Group stationed here will be in the line of march.

I'll have to tell you a little story even though it is at my own expense. One Sunday afternoon, we packed the family into the car and drove over to Bay Minette to see the bay. Well, when we couldn't find it ourselves, we drove into a filling station, where an unsmiling attendant informed us that the only bay hereabouts was the Mobile Bay we had crossed on the way to Bay Minette! No, we didn't find a bay, but I'll tell you what we did find. Shaped like a long stemmed goblet, it was a concrete water tower. There is only one other like it in this whole wide world. Some say the other concrete goblet is in Africa, but me, I can't say for sure.

Natives of Bay Minette have a standing joke that has been going the rounds ever since the concrete tower was built in 1917. It goes like this, they tell me: "The residents of the community are far from being sanitary-- for they all drink water out of the same goblet!"

Now as in the past, the people of your community are assisting us in turning out important work for our Air Force. It is you, the progressive citizens of Bay Minette, that we the people of the Brookley Air Force Base salute today.

At this time next week, the Brookley Air Force Base will salute Fairhope, Alabama.

The Brookley Air Force Base Salutes is written by the Base Public Information Office and produced by the Public Service Department of WKRG.

CIVIL WAR LETTER

Writer Unknown. Submitted by: Mrs. Eloise Wilson, Fairhope, Alabama.

Petersburg, Va. - Nov. 21st 1864.

My dearest Mother,

If SHERMAN is not arrested in his progress thro' Geo., it will be many a weary day before we hear from each other. I write with but little expectation of your getting it promptly but in the absence of any positive information as to the immediate danger of our communications, I will at least do all I can to let you hear from me. If our people are true to themselves (they) will destroy all subsistence in the line of his march, blockade the roads, cut of (off?) his foraging parties, hamper him in every conceivable way, destroy him by piece meal, his plans can all be brought to naught -- it is no easy matter to march thro' an intensely hostile country. Thank God the spirit of our Army is not broken. It pulsates as true to our cause as it ever did and with as firm a resolve to do or die, in the achievement of our liberties. We are all heartily tired of the war but would rather see it continue for generations than submit or give up to our hateful foe. Immense loses & sufferings will be intailed on SHERMAN's line of march but if he gets to the coast we are not subjugated. Many other states have suffered like devastations & their people are only more intense in their hatred to Yankee rule. Active operations were looked for here the first of this week but it has been raining steadily for several days & GRANT's expected attack deferred. We will be found ready for him when he does move. It is confidently expected that one more effort will be made to take the South Side road & perhaps Richmond. GRANT will bring his flotilla of iron clads to his aid but Richmond will not fall, nor will he quarter his troops for the winter on that much coveted road.

I addressed my last letter to Choctaw Corner under cover to Mr. SLADE postmaster with request that he forward. I don't know if A---(? may be Airmount) is still kept up. I will send this the same way as you spoke in your last of spending some time, perhaps the winter, with Uncle George. If Father is better contented there I am glad of it. Tell the dear old gentleman to cheer up - to anchor his hope on the righteousness of our cause & take comford from the manifest protection God in his Providence has hitherto extended over us, to anticipate & pray for its continuance. We ought never to despond while we feel and believe ours to be the cause of liberty, of truth & religion. I would have written a day or two ago but I had no postage stamps. I will send you some as soon as cost is clear. My health is excellent, my love to Uncle & family. Kiss my darling boy -- try to keep him straight, Mother dear. Papa will write to him again before long. Abner is well and sends howdy to Old Master and Mistress & Master Tom -- also to George & the other servants.

Remember me to them all. With much love for father & yourself. I am your dutiful & affectionate son. -

GENEALOGICAL EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF ALABAMA - 1807 to 1822
Submitted by: Mrs. Jack RANDAL, Lubbock, Texas

CHAPTER VII: An Act to fix the permanent Seat of Justice for the County of Mobile, in the Town of Mobile, and to authorize the erection of a Court-House and Jail. Passed November 22, 1818.

Section 2: And be it further enacted tht ALVAN ROBESHOW, LEWIS JUDSON, ADDIN LEWIS, CHRISTOPHER STRONG STUART, and SAMUEL H. GARROW, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners with power and authority to procure by purchase or donation, at the expense of the county, a lot of ground in said town, and to contact

CHAPTER IX: Extracts from an Act to alter and extend the Boundaries of the County of Baldwin, and for other purposes. Passed December 16, 1820.

Section 4: And be it further enacted, That the seat of Justice or Court-house for the said county of Baldwin, as established by the first section of this act, be, and the same is hereby fixed in the town of Blakeley.

Section 5: And be it further enacted, That CYRUS SIBLEY, JAMES W. PETERS, FRANCIS B. STOCKTON, BENJAMIN J. RANDALL, and SAMUEL HALL, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, a majority of whom shall have power and authority to procure by donation, or

Section 7: And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, and the clerks of the circuit and county courts, or persons now exercising the duties of those offices, to remove within the limits of Baldwin county, as now established by this act, on or before the first day of January next, and on moving into the county as afore said, it shall be their duty to give notice of the same to the person authorized to hold an election under the provisions of this act; and if they fail to do so, then and in that case, there shall be an election holden in the town of Blakeley, in the said county of Baldwin as aforesaid, on the second Monday in January next, for the election of a sheriff, clerk of the circuit and clerk of the county court, and that CYRUS SIBLEY, CHARLES HALL*, RUSSELL STEBBINS, BENJAMIN J. RANDALL, and FRANCIS B. STOCKTON, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed managers of the said election, and the said managers shall conduct said election in conformity to the election laws of this state, and shall make return to the secretary of state of the persons so elected.

*Note: This is probably Charles HALL, II who would have been about 44 in 1820.

PEDRO de FAVROT'S CENSUS OF THE MOBILE DISTRICT, MOBILE
Submitted by: Mrs. Jack RANDAL, Lubbock, Texas

March 15, 1787 AGI, PC, 1 eg 202. Nombres de los Habitantes Blanco's.

			Benjamin Steran	23
		Tombikbee	Moses Stedan	38-39
		Mia Jones	Josefros Nelson	
-----	48	Carlos Canabay	(or Helson)	24-32
-----	51 or 61	Jorge Bick	Naran Lawell	31-36
-----	63	Guillermo Cane	Dabiz Mims	33
-----	2-	Juan Tilia----	Josiah Fleieer	25
Carlos Hall	41 - 37	Samuel Mims	Samuel Lyons	41-39
Vicenie Walker	28	Adam Hollinger	L- -- ens	-47
Guillermo Walker	40	Cornelius Dunn	M----a Burford	31-23
Artur--aian-	31	Mi-- sullon	Guillermo Tervin	45-35
Fran ^{co} Paiban	33	Juan Johnston	Juan Morgan	43
Guillermo Dreuo	41	Rubin Dyer	Jorge Fallar	32
Juan Manden	27 - 22	James Frazer	Jorge Filler	25
			Guillermo Sabeson	23

Jan. 1, 1787, AGI, PC, 1 eg 2361

Fran ^{co} ALEXANDRE	88 or 83	Claire	Pedro TROUILLET	33 y 18	Melanie
Daniel WARD	42	Rosette	Madame BLOQUE	42 - -	Mar-----
Pedro BAUTISTA	40 y 31	M---e-----	Juan JOYCE	34 - -	=====
Carlos MIOUX	53 - -	Ge-----e	Madame RECHON	41 - -	-----
Carlos DEMOUY	47 y 55	Julia Parent	Navcisco BROUTIN	27 y 20	Maria Anne
Luis de LUSSEY	63 - -	Marguerite Tris	Valentin du BROCA	51 y 48	Maria Jeanne
Luis DURET	48 - -	Isabelle	Jacques de la SAUSSAYE	48 y 36	
Ant ^o NARBONNE	51 y 38	Babet	Madame MAWURIER	48 - -	
Joseph CHASTANG	51 y 48	Adelaide	Juan TROUILLET	3- - 24	
D--ing. DOLIVE	48 y 39	Charlotte	Pedro de JUZAN	- - - -	
M--sme FAVRE	-5(7)(67)	Margueritte	Cornelius McCURTIN	3- y 26	
Juan CHASTANG	48	Nannette	Ant ^o NICOLAS	29 y 3-	
Jacques GENIER	55 - -	Genevieve	Matoas le FLO	36 - -	
Simon LANDRY	33 - -	Babe--	Madame NANNETTE	66 - -	
Madame Morcelin	48 - -	Lucie	Madame BEURGUEGNON	43 - -	
			Joseph -OUZAGE	60 - 44	

Americanos Estable----- en Los -----

John LINDER (Sr.)	66 y 51	George PHILLIPS	31 y 22
John LINDER (Jr.)	31 y 34	Beley CHENEY	30 y 22

January 1, 1787 AGI, P.C. 1 eg 2361

Robert KILLCRASS	30 y 25	Jones McGREW	43 y 37
Samuel MIMS	45 - -	Joseph BAITES	35 y 24
Adam HOLLINGER	46 - -	James JACKSON	36 y 28
Richard BAILY	40 - -	William POWEL	52 y 47
John McGREW	45 y 35	Cornelius RANE	40 y 40
James DANDLEY	35 y 26	Thomas WHAITE	36 y 30
John BAKER	30 - -	William LUCAS	29 - -
John RANDON	25 y -9	Godefroy HOLMSON	22 y 20
John JOHNSTON	35 y 30	Charles HALLS	33 y 33
Samuel MOORE	31 y 25	John DUGLAS	60 - -
Joseph HARDRIGE	42 - -	James DEAN	21 - -
Daniel JOHNSTON	64 y 48	William WHINRITTE	39 y 34
George WEEKLEY	43 y 44	John KEA-ON	24 - -
Benjamin ROLINS	33 y 33	Richard COLMAN	24 y 34
Jeremias PHILUPS	49 - -	Thomas HUDSON	78 - -
John LAWRENCE	40 - -	Jocysier FLETCHLER	21 y -1
John MORRIS	35 - -	Arthur ROYALA	25 - -
Cornelius DUNN	34 y 23	William KINDRED	18 - -
Joseph LAWRENCE	- - - -	John COPPINGERS	45 - -
Charles CONWAY	32 y 29	-----d TERVIN	30 y 33

MOBILE UNDER FIVE FLAGS by Peter J. HAMILTON, LLD. 1913. The Gill Printing Co. Mobile.

The second concession (grant) was one on Fish River (in present Baldwin Co.) to La POINTE, made by CADILLAC in 1715 and countersigned by the commissaire. This was to raise cattle. The title became complete provided the grantee cultivated the land for two years, but was subject to whatever taxes might be imposed and also to the royal claims for timber for forts, repair of ships and other public works, including taking the whole tract, if necessary for fortifications. A cedar grove was reserved on the La POINTE Grant.

THE WALLACE FAMILY

Submitted by Mrs. Carl W. (Sibyl CALLAWAY) RYAN, Gulf Shores, Alabama

John E. WALLACE was born in Carteret Co., N.C., March 12, 1795. He was the son of Robert and Hannah WALLACE. He married Jane Vantine GASKILL, December 12, 1818. She was born August 29, 1802, the daughter of Valentine GASKILL, also of Carteret Co., N.C. It is not certain when they moved to South Alabama, but records show they were living in Portsmouth, N.C. in 1820. Their son, Allen L. WALLACE was born September 30, 1825, probably in N.C. It is believed Allen L. WALLACE married Anna GRICE in Enterprise, Miss., June 15, 1845, but old County records were burned or destroyed during the Civil War. Jane Gaskill WALLACE died September 18, 1841. The above dates are verified in the family Bible, along with the birth dates of the ten children of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE.

According to the 1855 census of Baldwin Co., John E. WALLACE was living alone, near Point Clear, Ala. (I have not been able to find proof that John E. and Jane WALLACE had any other children except Allen L., but Vlanetine, Benjamin and Robert WALLACE were also listed in the 1855 census of B.C.).

Land records show that Allen L. and John E. WALLACE purchased a large tract of land in South Baldwin Co. in February 1861. The last record I can find on John E. WALLACE is a transfer of his interest in that tract of land to a grandson, William WALLACE, dated August 4, 1871. The rest is history, as told to me by my grandmother, Mary (WALLACE) CALLAWAY.

A number of people have helped me with the dates on the younger generation, and my "thanks" go to Frances (WALLACE) GRAY, Angelina (NELSON) THOMPSON, Jeanette (WALLACE) CLOPTON, Ruby (WALLACE) TOLER, Aleye (WALLACE) KUFFSKIE, Susie (LEAVINS) KUFFSKIE, Muriel (STEINER) McCONNELL, John A. and Winnie WALLACE.

A Brief History of Lagoon Community Gulf Shores, Alabama

On or about February 4, 1861, Allen L. WALLACE and his father, John E. WALLACE, bought a tract of land in South Baldwin Co., Ala. for \$1000.00 which was described as follows:

"A certain tract of land bought by Elisha NELSON from Elizabeth BAILEY lying in the County of Baldwin, containing Six Hundred and six $\frac{77}{100}$ acres which lies between a Lagoon on the South and Bay John on the North, in Township nine, Range three East, it being the same piece or parcel of land that stands on the map at St. Stephens, Alabama in the name of Augustine LaCOSTE, being Section six, Certificate thirty-six."

Shortly thereafter, Allen L. WALLACE moved his family, which consisted of his wife, Anna, and their ten children: George W., William S., Mary E., John V., Benjamin E., Stephen M., Thomas A., Martha W., Hettie A. and David L. WALLACE from Enterprise, Miss. to what is now known as the Lagoon Community near Gulf Shores, Ala. In 1861 this land was nothing more than a wilderness. The family lived in a covered wagon until their home was built.

John E. WALLACE had come to Baldwin Co. earlier, and was living near Point Clear, Ala. when he and Allen L. bought this property. Together, they built the home and started clearing the land for farming. Soon, Allen L. became sick, and on April 9, 1861, he died. John E. moved back to Point Clear, but Anna and her children stayed and farmed the land which her husband had bought, until her death April 11, 1878. By then, some of the older children were married, and one son, Benjamin E. had died, so the land, along with other property which belonged to Allen L. was equally divided among the nine children. Most of them sold their land and moved to other places. William S. and Mary E. (WALLACE) CALLAWAY were the two that kept their land, built their homes, raised their families and remained until their death.

Today, some of their heirs are still living on the same land. It has changed quite a bit since 1861. Back then, only one family lived on the whole tract of land. Now, approximately sixty families are permanent residents, and about that many more, have summer homes here. There is a church, Lagoon Baptist, and Callaway's Store and Cottages. Although this property extends one mile, North and South, Lagoon Community is located along the Fort Morgan Road, (Highway 180), on what is known as the Ridge. The Northern part of the tract is low, marsh land, that has no roads, and stays wet most of the time.

In the early part of the century, most of the men of the community were mullet fishermen, who net fished the Lagoon and Gulf for their living. That has changed too. The younger generation have Deep Sea Shrimp Boats, or work at other jobs.

1

GEORGE WASHINGTON WALLACE, oldest son of Allen L. and Anna (GRICE) WALLACE, was born near Enterprise, Miss. August 29, 1846, and died at Bon Secour, Ala. March 30, 1923. He married Easter STYRON, dau of Abisha and Helen M. STYRON on Aug. 5, 1870. They made their home at Point Clear, Ala. Easter, born ca 1852, was a frail girl, and after the birth of her second child, she died. George engaged Mary Frances (Fannie) NELSON, b Oct 12, 1854, to care for his small children. She was the dau of Josephus H. and Abigail L. NELSON. On Feb. 13, 1879, they married, and as time went on, they had four more children. After they were married for a while, they moved to Bon Secour, Ala. where most of the children grew up. Fannie died Oct. 30, 1904, and George lived the rest of his life with a son.

Children:

1.	Allen WALLACE	b. Sept. 19, 1873	d June 29, 1947
M	m Edwina PLASH	b. Aug. 27, 1879	d Sept. 22, 1971
	Children: Arthur, Ethel, Nellie, Annie, Myrtle, Daisy, Delessie and Allen.		

	Helen Ann WALLACE	b. Feb. 14, 1875	d Dec. 30, 1928
	m Joseph PIERCE		
	Children: Mary, Joseph, Hettie, Johnny, Allen, Dovie, Adrian and Frances.		

2nd M.

	Josephus S. WALLACE, unm.	b Nov. 2, 1882	d Dec. 3, 1929
--	---------------------------	----------------	----------------

Harold M. WALLACE b Nov. 5, 1886 d Sept. 5, 1960
 m Evangeline STEINER b July 21, 1889 d Jan. 4, 1968
 Children: Roshier Lee, Frances, Dena, Milton, Elizabeth, Donald
 and Norman.

Sim Roy WALLACE b Aug. 21, 1889
 m Margaret RICE b Sept. 6, 1891 d Sept. 27, 1974
 Children: George E., Mildred, Clinton, Sim Roy, Jr., Margaret,
 Ethelda, Joseph, Harry, Burnis and Donald.

Charles Augusta WALLACE, unm. b Feb. 28, 1891 d Aug. 23, 1944

2.

WILLIAM STAR WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE, born in Miss. near Enterprise, May 25, 1848, died at his home, Lagoon, Ala. Nov. 20, 1922. He married Alice Virginia CALLAWAY, Aug. 7, 1873 in a double wedding at his Mother's home. She was b Jan 22, 1856, d July 13, 1921, the dau of James S. and Rose (NELSON) CALLAWAY. He built their home up on the Ridge, on the land which he had inherited from his parents. They lived there and raised a large family, while he farmed the land, hunted the forest and fished the Lagoon, the rest of their lives.

Children:

Anna Laura WALLACE b Aug. 4, 1874 d April 27, 1906

Louise Estelle WALLACE b July 17, 1876 d Jan. 5, 1948
 m Andrew LEAVINS b April 18, 1872 d Jan. 2, 1928
 Children: Lillie, Susie Grey, Eldred and Gladys

James Allen WALLACE b Jan. 30, 1879 d Dec. 1943
 m Jenny WYNN b May 28, 1889 d March 1937
 Children: Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Alfred and Leon.

John Edward WALLACE b Aug. 15, 1881 d Dec. 21, 1966
 m Daffie McKINLEY b March 3, 1885 d Dec. 25, 1963
 Children: Violet, Delilah, Paul, Lottie, Angelo (Tony), Henrietta,
 Louise, Irvin and John W.

William Carl WALLACE b Sept. 18, 1883 d Dec. 1, 1959

Lillian Grey WALLACE b Nov. 5, 1885 d Dec. 3, 1975
 m 1. Frank LEAVINS b Feb. 2, 1885 d Sept. 2, 1911
 2. Archie CHAVERS
 Children: 1. Nola Grace and twin boys, stillborn; 2. Virginia and Frank.

Katie Rose WALLACE b March 12, 1888 d Oct. 20, 1952
 m Jack MILLER, Dec. 23, 1906 b March 5, 1884 d Jan. 2, 1979
 Children: William, Arthur, Anice, Arnette, Bessie, (twins) Minnie and
 Ellen, and John C.

Alice Jeanette WALLACE b May 23, 1891
 m Cleveland CLOPTON b Sept. 7, 1884 d Jan. 15, 1971
 Children: Clifton, Edna, Hazel, Lurleen, Alice, Curtis, Wallace
 and Elaine.

Samuel J. C. WALLACE b Dec. 18, 1893 d April 9, 1970
m 1. Bernice LEAVINS
2. Emma CALLAWAY b March 30, 1905
Children: 1. Althea, Dorothy; 2. Rosena, William, Norman, Luther D.,
James, Douglas, Johnny, Betty Jean and Amelia.

Alfred Leon WALLACE b Sept. 8, 1896 d Sept. 25, 1896

Aleye Virginia WALLACE b Jan. 8, 1899
m Luther KUFFSKIE b Dec. 24, 1896 d May 14, 1977
Children: Virginia and J. D.

3.

MARY ELIZABETH WALLACE, dau of Allen L. and Anna (GRICE) WALLACE, born in Miss. Oct. 20, 1849, died in her home at Lagoon, July 30, 1937. She married Elisha Clement CALLAWAY at a double wedding in her mother's home, Aug. 7, 1873. He was born Oct. 21, 1852, died May 19, 1922, and was the son of James S. and Eliza R. (NELSON) CALLAWAY. They made their first home at Orange Beach, where E. Clement carried the mail and worked in a saw mill. Around 1891-92, they moved back to the Lagoon Community, built a large home near the water, and remained until Sept. 27, 1906 when the hurricane washed it away. They rebuilt their home, up on the Ridge, and lived there the rest of their days.

Children:

James Washington CALLAWAY b May 21, 1875 (twin) d Jan. 2, 1938
m. Wilhelmina PLASH, Dec. 25, 1898 b Aug 10, 1881 d Feb. 7, 1973
Children: James D., Leon A. and Harry E.

William Spruel CALLAWAY b May 21, 1875 (twin) d Dec. 8, 1951
m Rosena MUND, Sept. 22, 1901 b Jan. 31, 1879 d Feb. 16, 1963
Children: Eugene E., Emma G., Amelia, James, Curtis Lee, John H.,
Ethel L., J. Willard and Alice L.

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

Calvin Clarence CALLAWAY b March 26, 1879 d Nov. 23, 1956
m Serena SHELBY, July 21, 1920 b Nov. 3, 1897
Children: Leila E., Frank M., Joseph Gilbert and Donald J.

Thomas Arthur CALLAWAY b July 25, 1881 d April 10, 1968
m. Louise MUND, Dec. 3, 1904 b May 25, 1883 d Nov. 21, 1951
Children: Ethel M., Thomas Andrew, Lucille, Ira, Evelyn F. and
Joseph Clement.

Joseph Clement CALLAWAY b Feb. 27, 1890 d July 7, 1970
m Mabel STEINER, Feb. 15, 1908 b Sept. 17, 1889 d May 5, 1979
Children: Eleanor M., Mary Leola, Laurence E. and V. Sibyl.

4.

JOHN VALENTINE WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna (GRICE) WALLACE, born in Miss. Jan. 20, 1851. He never married, and after his mother's death, lived with different brothers and sisters until after the 1906 hurricane. Then he bought a piece of land from his brother, William, built a small house and lived alone until he died, Jan. 23, 1921.

BENJAMIN E. WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna (GRICE) WALLACE, born in Miss. Aug. 8, 1852, and died at the family home on the Lagoon, Sept. 17, 1867.

STEPHEN MUNROE WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna (GRICE) WALLACE, born in Miss. June 21, 1854; died in Mobile Feb. 20, 1932. He married Alabama Catherine SHALLER, b Nov. 20, 1855, d 1933 in Mobile, Ala. In their early years of marriage, they lived on a bayou which opened into Bay John, near Bon Secour, Ala. In the middle 1920's, they moved to Mobile and lived until their death. Both bu in Pine Crest Cemetery, Mobile.

Children:

Sarah Anna WALLACE b Feb. 24, 1881 d Oct. 1898
 m Peter PLASH b Nov 14, 1875
 Children: Stephen and Henry

Alice Prueella WALLACE b April 2, 1886 d June 3, 1955
 m 1. Rudolph REIMER
 2. A. Roy ELLINGTON
 Children: 1st m. Ernie Mae and Kattie Frances
 2nd m. Alice, Irma Gail and Marshall Guy

Charles Joseph WALLACE b Aug. 11, 1888
 m Georgia KUFFSKIE b Dec. 22, 1892 d March 5, 1966
 Children: Lebert, Marceleen, Aileen and Mary Catherine

Catherine Odelia WALLACE b Jan. 15, 1894 d June 28, 1973
 m Louis R. STEINER b Feb. 9, 1894 d May 18, 1976
 Children: Louis Elmer, Lloyd Douglas, Muriel Lee and Florence.

Marshall Munroe WALLACE b May 22, 1896 d 1951
 m Selma SUMMERALL b 1898 d 1972
 No children.

THOMAS ALLEN WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE, was born Oct. 16, 1855 near Enterprise, Miss. He married Anna Virginia CONNER, June 8, 1882 in Mobile, Ala., where they made their home. She was born Nov. 13, 1860. In the prime of life, Thomas became ill with pneumonia and died Jan. 27, 1896. Anna never remarried, and she remained in Mobile until her death June 8, 1948.

Children:

John Allen WALLACE b Aug. 1, 1884 d April 4, 1953
 m Virginia Mae CRCNE
 Children: John Allen, Jr., Alice Louise, Charles Thomas, David Conner, William Edward, Robert Stewart, Claude Anderson and Arthur Vincent.

Pearl Margaret WALLACE b Feb. 5, 1890
 m Lonnie Brarily BAKER b Oct. 14, 1891 d May 31, 1972
 Children: Neal Allen, Harry Brarily, Donald McQueen, Stuart Mc Rimmon,
 Thomas Alexander Carre and (twins) Katie Virginia and
 Virginia Katie.

Thomas Inge WALLACE b July 13, 1893 d Oct. 14, 1933
 unnm

8

MARTHA W. WALLACE, dau of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE, was born in Miss. Nov. 16, 1857, and died in Gulf Shores, Ala. May 6, 1943 at the home of her nephew, Calvin CALLAWAY. She married John MEYERS Dec. 18, 1878. He was born Dec. 12, 1852 and died Oct. 17, 1927. They made their home at Point Clear, Ala. They never had any children, but her sister, Hettie, made her home with them.

9

HETTIE A. WALLACE, dau of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE was born Feb. 16, 1859 in Miss. Her parents moved to South Baldwin Co. when she was quite young. After her sister, Martha, married, she made her home with her at Point Clear, Ala. where she died Feb. 7, 1938. She never married.

10

DAVID L. WALLACE, son of Allen L. and Anna G. WALLACE, was born in Miss. April 14, 1860, and was just 1 year old when his father died. He grew up in Lagoon Community, and remained at home until his mother's death. He never married, so he made his home with his sister, Mary CALLAWAY until the early 1900's. Then he moved to Mobile. In later years, he went in the grocery business with a nephew, Josephus WALLACE. He was living with his brother, Stephen, when he died May 21, 1927.

 ST. MARKS LUTHERAN CEMETERY
 Elberta, Alabama

Copied and submitted by Mrs. Marie SPRINGSSTEEN, Rt. 1, Box 3, Foley, Al 36535.
 (copied May 2, 1979)

Wilhilmina NOLTENSMETIER Mar. 12, 1874 July 1, 1953	2 cement brick grave markers Slab - no writing	George LENZ 1898 - 1943
August NOLTENSMETIER GEB 14 Sept 1868 Gest 27 Feb 1937 RUHE. SA NPT	Frederick E. LENZ Sept. 27, 1869 Anna LENZ 1878 - 1948	Norman A. FRANK May 11, 1955 Mar. 18, 1972 5 pipe markers
Robert Paul Kuck WASHINGTON SFC 1726 AF Support SA Sept. 1, 1926 Oct. 28, 1951	John LENZ - infant 1938	John H. SCHENK 1890 - Clara M. SCHENK 1892 - 1975

17

Andrew GROMMEN Oct. 24, 1872	Slab-no writing	Gustav RINDFLEISCH April 6, 1877 March 23, 1967
Kethrena GROMMEN Oct. 22, 1870 July 3, 1944	Albert W. BERGMAN Dec. 21, 1909 Oct. 20, 1974	Reinhold RODECK 1865 - 1955
Joanna S. BERGMAN July 31, 1916	Dora M. OHLS April 7, 1872 Jan. 16, 1940	George HIRZ 1862 - 1955
Herman NOLENSMEIER 1901 - 1935	Fredrick OHLS Oct. 21, 1867 March 5, 1934	Johanna HIRZ 1871 - 1956
Rosa L. STREHLE Jan. 24, 1888 April 3, 1933	Very large cemented square 2 or 3 graves no writing	John BENDER 1881 - 1962
Babett BRETZ 1874 - 1954	Susie STEINER Aug. 13, 1877 Jan. 8, 1934	Catherine BENDER 1887 - 1952
Adam BRETZ 1865 - 1944	Rhienhart RIEMER Aug. 24, 1916 May 18, 1977	Edwin KOCH Dec. 5, 1882 March 8, 1934
New grave - no marker		Large slab--no writing
Max KROESSIN Feb. 26, 1864 April 21, 1943	Baby RIEMER Feb. 6, 1940 Feb. 6, 1940	Louise KOCH GEB DEN Juni 7, 1870 FEST DEN Juni 13, 1921
Infant slab no writing	Ludwig LINDOERFER 1872 - 1947	Hier, Ruht In, Frieden. August GEORGE June 15, 1858 April 14, 1924
Fred M. NEUMAN Aug. 8, 1906 Sept. 4, 1971	Anna LINDOERFER 1974 - 1945	John SCHROEDER Nov. 11, 1842 Feb. 25, 1938
Fred BREITTSCHWERDT Feb. 22, 1878 Aug. 14, 1943	Jamams :OMDPERFER 1896 - 1971	William ZANTOP Oct. 23, 1880 June 13, 1938
Emma BREITTSCHWERDT Sept. 15, 1881 July 5, 1968	Gustav RIEMER 1880 - 1958	Hertha O. ZANTOP May 27, 1886 Nov. 4, 1950
August SCHOEN Sept. 15, 1868 Nov. 22, 1938	Adela RIEMER 1885 - 19--	Louise SCHROEDER March 2, 1877 Nov. 14, 1955
Emma SCHOEN Feb. 28, 1867 May 9, 1956	Peter CARLSEN 1898 - 1966	George ZIMER Jan. 6, 1874 Dec. 26, 1955 Native of Bucharest Romania
Gerhard W. WEHLING Feb. 3, 1895 Dec. 20, 1940	Elsie CARLSEN 1899 - 1960	
	Laura WEHLING Nee PARSCH Dec. 1, 1895 Dec. 29, 1933	

Gustav SEITZ 1895 - 1963	Arthur M. ALMS 1847 - 1958 (Artie)	Martin STAIMPEL Feb. 13, 1893 Sept. 5, 1972
Richard KROGGEL Aug. 6, 1888 Feb. 18, 1961	George J. HIRZ June 2, 1904	Willie F.M. STAIMPEL Dec. 24, 1930 Nov. 9, 1970
Rosette Lydia WHITNEY May 14, 1962 June 9, 1962	Emma B. HIRZ Aug. 15, 1901 Mar. 9, 1972	Robert A. JUHREND 1910 - 1969
Lydia Honig FOLKERTS PEDERSEN Dec. 11, 1895 Feb. 10, 1964	James M. NELSON Jan. 15, 1923 Nov. 4, 1967	Elisabett SCHNEIDER 1863 - 1914
Liddy A. BOETTCHER 1881 - 1965	Hazel Pearl BREWER Apr. 2, 1908 Apr. 17, 1966	Tile pipe grave marker
Oskar E. BOETTCHER 1874 - 1959	Bernard John BREWER Jan. 7, 1904	2 wooden sticks rotten falling down grave markers
Hier RUHT In Gott Karl HEIL Geb Ap 3, 1872 In Dutchland Gest Dec 1, 1938	Rudolph BAUMANN Oct. 11, 1893 Sept. 24, 1959	Fred W. ALMS 1873 - 1965
Hier Ruht In Gott Friedrich HEIL Geb Okt 16, 1868 In Dutchland Ges Mai 30, 1948	Frieda BAUMANN Sept. 5, 1898	Caroline S. ALMS Mar. 22, 1878 Dec. 29, 1939
Hier Ruht In Gott Barbra HEIL Geb SCHNEIDER Geb 5 Jan 1874 Gest 21 Sept 1935	Sandra R. LEITERMANN Feb. 1, 1943 Sept. 29, 1962	John F. BEAUMANN Mar. 21, 1903 Feb. 16, 1972
Ruhe Infreoen Friedrich FELLER Oct. 7, 1877 June 25, 1933	Sophia KONROD 1890 - 1972	Helen E. BEAUMANN Nov. 8, 1905
Old cement slab no writing	Wm. KONROD 1884 - 1971	Helen Marie BRETZ Oct. 2, 1958 Apr. 23, 1978
Katherine TABERT Geb Nov. 22, 1877 Gest Oct. 21, 1940	Wm. A. KONROD 1909 - 1968	Ernest G. HEUER Jan. 4, 1887 Feb. 29, 1976
Heinrich TABERT Geb Mai 3, 1872 Ges Mai 16, 1939	Fredrich TALBERT Sept. 29, 1906 May 7, 1963	Martha A. Heuer Apr. 29, 1893 Jan. 13, 1976
	Martin HARTMANN Oct. 10, 1904 Feb. 12, 1976	Wilbur McCALLISTER Feb. 9, 1905 Mar. 1, 1976
	Frieda E. HARTMANN May 3, 1905	Bettie McCALLISTER July 5, 1901
	Dona R. STAIMPEL Sept. 28, 1904	Infant slab no writing

Pipe marker	Small cemented square child's grave	New marker new grave
Anna E. BRETZ 1902 - 1968	Herbert F. ALMS May 1, 1898 May 10, 1918	Anna JUST Sept. 12, 1859 July 1, 1934
Pipe Marker		
Very small wooden stick marker	Cement slab no writing	Siegfried STEINER June 2, 1895 Oct. 7, 1971 AUF-WIEDERSEHN
Arthur H. ALMS June 22, 1901 May 26, 1977	Agusta B. WIENER May 13, 1839 June 21, 1919	Emma F. BRANTLEY Mar. 21, 1888 April 1, 1975 Born in Germany
Louis LUEBKER 1884 - 1955	Carl son of Herman SCHROEDER Mar. 4, 1904 Mar. 25, 1919	Infant dau of Mr. & Mrs. F. C. GROTH Aug. 24, 1935
5 wooden stakes as grave markers falling down	Carolyn OLSON Dec. 14, 1938 Nov. 27, 1964	August A. KARDELL no dates on slab
Michael Aaron LECKBAND Dec. 2, 1954 May 1, 1977	Grave marked by broken vase	Claus SCHULT Feb. 18, 1891 Jan. 22, 1971
2 clay pipe markers one is broken	Stefan VOGEL 1877 - 1970	Gustav A. HOLZ Aug. 9, 1884 July 13, 1963
Paul H. HEUER Mar. 21, 1919 Feb. 3 or 4, 1974	Karl WIENERT Sept. 6, 1882 Nov. 11, 1919	Henry H. HOLZ Alabama Sgt 805 Engineer AVN BN World War II Sept. 16, 1916 Feb. 26, 1958
Jessi E. HEUER July 9, 1908	2 slabs no writing	Julius SCHWARTZ 1890 - 1974
2 small wooden stakes	Elsa WIENERT 1910 - 1922	Charles Lydia SCHWARTZ 1954 George SCHWARTZ 1956
Walter BURKHALTER 1910 - Married June 6, 1937 Emma BURKHALTER 1917 - 1978	Cement square child's grave	
1 small wooden stake	Darling Baby Eunice R. GLAMNEYER Sept. 14, 1930 Feb. 24, 1931	
3 wooden stakes	John F. BURKHALTER GEB Okt 7, 1862 FEST Jun 28, 1931	
Harold E. KINNEY Sept. 20, 1909	Paul R. HEILMANN 1910 - 1973	This cemetery is located East of Elberta, Alabama off Highway 98.
Mary Jo KINNEY May 20, 1914 June 27, 1974	Gerhard WEHLING no dates- child's grave	
1 wooden stake		

DO YOU NEED?

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

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

-----O-----

QUERY

DARLING, Dennison-- Mr. Darling was Collector of Customs at the Port of Fort Stoddert 1810-1811. A native of Vermont, he married Sarah MIMS, daughter of David MIMS. He had land holdings in Marengo County and at St. Stephens and was at one time Director of the Bank at St. Stephens. With his brother-in-law, Benjamin SMOOT, he operated a commissary near Camp Powell.

If you have information on Mr. Darling, especially a picture or painting, please contact Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Ala. 36527. Or, call Monday through Friday: 690-2101.

-----O-----

The cultivation of wheat is older than history. Even in the Stone Age it was being grown by the lake dwellers of Switzerland. -copied.

Fame and tranquility can never be bedfellows. -copied.

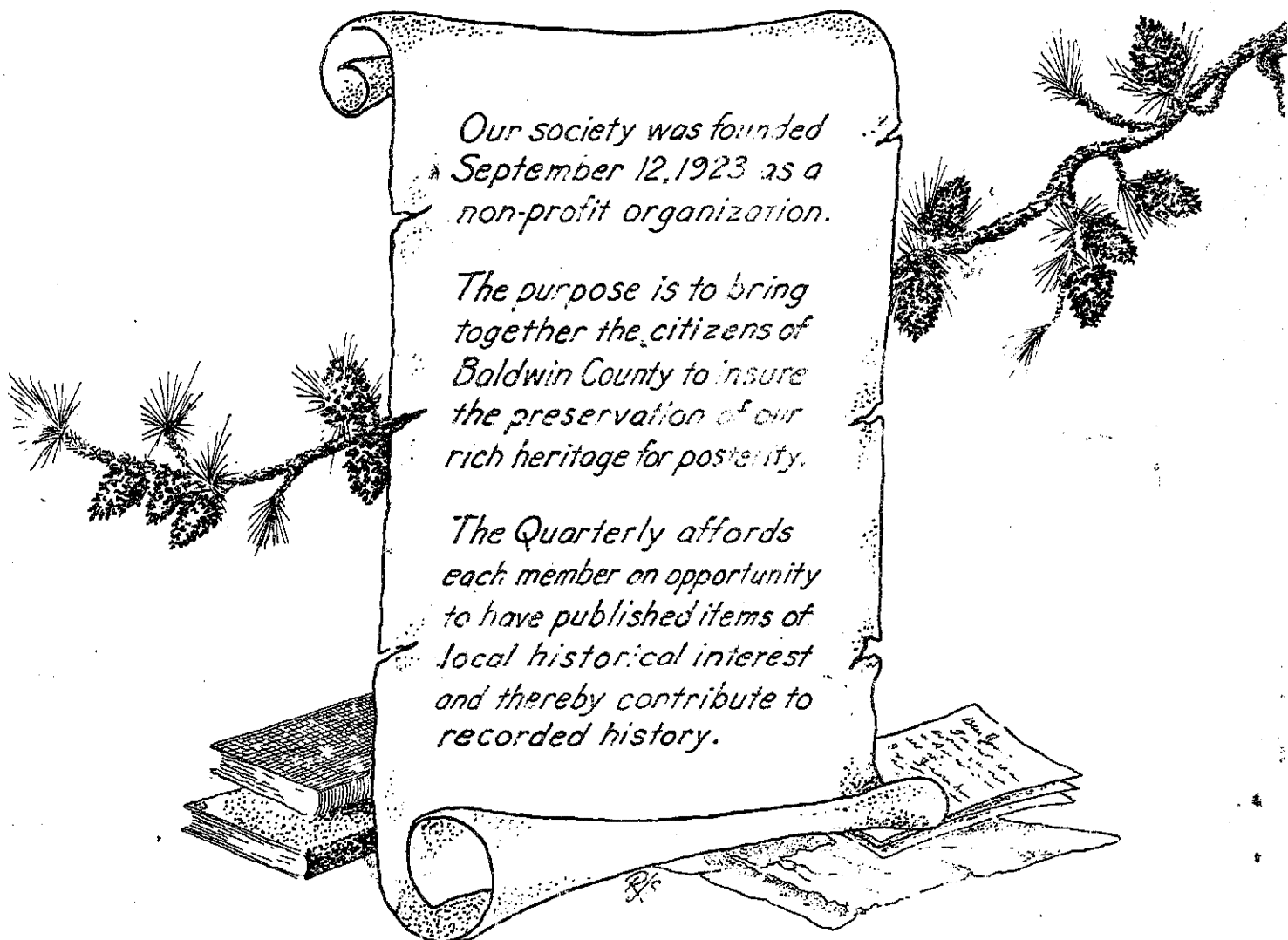
Why should I feel lonely? Is not our planet in the Milky Way?--Henry David THOREAU.

The Quarterly

VOLUME VII

No. 2

JANUARY 1980



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

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

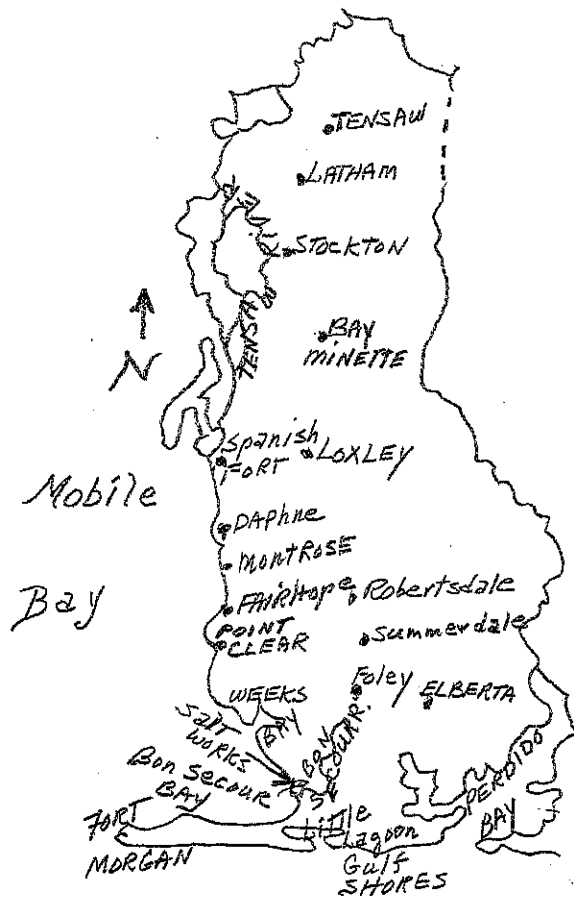
*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.
311 Fels Avenue
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 2

JANUARY 1980

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President: Mrs. George T. Fillingham, 311 Fels Avenue, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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

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

-- Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
 c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.
 311 Fels Avenue
 Fairhope, Alabama 36532
 1978-1980

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME VII

JANUARY 1980

NUMBER 2

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Most of Million Trees Planted Were Wrong Kind.
Lima, Peru -- For a long time, cinchona was widely used, sharply
disputed and little understood. This tree, from whose bark quinine
was extracted, was not scientifically identified until the 18th
century, and the principal chemical constituents were not isolated
until the 19th.
Even then, drug dealers did not distinguish between efficacious
cinchona species and those of little or no medical value.
When the Dutch established great cinchona plantations on Java
in 1860, most of the million trees planted proved to be of the
wrong variety.

--Copied.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF JOHN RANDON

APPROVED 3d March 1855

Submitted to the Clarke County Historical Society Quarterly by Mrs. M. Davis Hahn. Used herein with the permission of The Clarke County Historical Society.

The United States. John RANDON was a friendly Creek Indian of the half-blood.

For losses sustained and perfectly destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians in the War of 1814 five thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars to be paid to Neal SMITH of Clarke County, Alabama, administrator of Peter RANDON deceased representative of John RANDON deceased, care of Hon. P. PHILLIPS City of Washington. Papers herewith viz. Letter of Acting Command. Ind. Affairs in June, 1850 to Sec. of the Interior of direction of Sec. thereon. No. 1. Affidavit of G. C. RUSSELL. No. 2 Letters of Administration of Peter RANDON's estate to Neal SMITH. No. 3. Letter of Acting Commd. of Indian Affairs to 2d Auditor 5 June. No. 4. And Letter of H. P. BAGBY 4 April 1856 to Neal SMITH. No. 5. Five thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars. \$5,925.

Treasury Department
Geo. D. ABBOT

6 June 1836
Chas. F. FORREST

Appropriation

No. 3834. Relief of John RANDON dec'd for 19 Sec. of Act. 3d March 1855. \$5,925.

Treasury Department
Second Auditor's Office
6th June 1856

I certify that there is due from the United States to John RANDON dec'd a friendly Creek Indian the sum of Five thousand nine hundred twenty five dollars being the amount of his claim for losses sustained and property destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians in the War of 1814.

To be paid to Neal SMITH of Clarke County Alabama, administration of Peter RANDON representation of John RANDON dec'd. Claimant care of Hon. P. PHILLIPS. Present as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury thereon.

P. CLAYTON
Second Auditor

To the Second Comptroller of the Treasury,

Second Comptroller's Office

I admit and certify the above the sixth day of June 1856.

Jno. BRADHERD
Second Comptroller

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs
June 4, 1856

By the 19th Sec. of the Agt. making appropriation for the case and diplomatic appeases of the Department of the Interior was authorized and directed to settle the claims of John RANDON deceased, a friendly Creek Indian (of the half breed) for losses sustained and property destroyed

by the hostile Creek Indians in the War of 1814 in such manner and on such terms as may be just and equitable the amount where so ascertained to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be heirs and legal representative of said John RANDON provides that the account shall not exceed the sum of \$5,925.

Upon examination I find that Peter RANDON presented his petitions to the House of Representatives asking for the payment of said account which is founded upon losses sustained by the hostile Creek Indians in which Petition he sets forth that he is the sole representative of said John RANDON his father and that his said father, mother and nearly every relative he had were murdered in the massacre of Fort Mims.

On the 3d August 1854, Mr. HOWE made a favorable report from the Committee on Military Affairs No. 566 House Rep. accompanied with a Bill No. 522. But the substance of this Bill was subsequently inserted in the Appropriation above specified.

From an examination of the papers on file in the Department as well as the evidence taken before the Committee I am satisfied that the amount mentioned in the act above so cited to wit the sum of \$5,925 is justly due and that the same should be paid to said Peter RANDON's legal representative, Dr. Neal SMITH of Clarke County State of Alabama whose letters of administration are filed among the papers in the case.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND
Secy. of the Interior

Very Respectfully
Your obt. servant
Charles E. MIX
Acting Comr.

Monroeville, April 4, 1856

Dear Sir:

In answer to your inquiry in relation to Peter RANDON I have to say: that I was at Claiborne in 1818 where General D. B. MITCHELL Agent to the Creek Indians visited that place for the purpose of settling the claims of the friendly Creeks against the government of the United States.

Peter RANDON on whose estate you have lately taken out letters of Administration is the same individual and was part Indian and presented his claim to General MITCHELL as understood, but whether it or any part of it was paid or not I do not know. No other man of that name ever lived to my knowledge in this section of the country. In fact he is the only man of that name I ever heard of anywhere and would if living now be sixty five or seventy years of age, perhaps more.

Dr. Neal SMITH

Respectfully submitted,
Your obt. Servant
H. P. BAGBY

Treasury Department
2d Auditing Office
May 1857

Pursuant to the Act of Congress of 3d of March 1817 entitled "An Act to provide for the peaceful settlement of the public accounty, I. T.J.D. FULLER, second Auditor of the Treasury Department, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a transcript from the original on file in this office.

T. J. D. FULLER, Second Auditor.

Be it remembered that T. J. D. FULLER, who certified the foregoing transcript, is now, and was at the time of so doing, Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, and full faith and credit are due to his official attestations.

In testimony whereof I, Philip CLAYTON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the Seal of this Department at the City of Washington this first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

P. CLAYTON
Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The amount of losses to RANDON's Estate are proved before Judge POULMIRE preparatory to being forwarded to the War Department for settlement was about \$6,000 and regarded at the time as I well know as being estimated very low so as to give rise to no difference of opinions relative thereto in the War Department or in Congress. Every article was put at the lowest price. The property taken off consisted of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs.

WETHERFORD a hostile Indian Chief told me himself that at one time he had about three hundred slaves which he had taken from the half breeds and white people and among all the cases proved before the judge amounting to the \$85,000, not one was regarded by anyone conversant with the subject as more just than that of John RANDON.

I have no interest in this claim due to the Heirs of RANDON, but knowing that it is just I feel it to be my duty to furnish the facts of the case so that justice may be done to the heirs, and I was also well acquainted with John and Peter RANDON and know that they were men of strict veracity and always true to the interests of their country.

District of Columbia
County of Washington
This 13d day of May,

1854, Gilbert C. RUSSELL came before the undersigned J. W. BECK, a justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid and makes oath in due form of law that the facts stated in the foregoing statement as coming within his own knowledge are true and such as are claimed from others he believes to be true.

Gilbert C. RUSSELL

Subscribed and sworn to before me the
day and year above stated, J. W. BECK, JP

District of Columbia
City of Washington

This is to certify that the annexed is correctly copied from the affidavit of Gilbert C. RUSSELL filed with the petition of Peter RANDON which was referred to the Comm. of Military Affairs the papers in the case have been referred to the Court of Claims and are now on file in this office.

Sam'l HUNTINGDON
Ch. Clk. Court of Affairs

The State of Alabama Clarke Co.

I, W. W. COATE, Judge of the Probate Court of said County, certify that letters of Administration on the Estate of Peter RANDON, deceased, were on the 24th day of March AD, 1836, granted to Neal SMITH who has duly qualified and given bond as such and authorized to administer such Estate.

SEAL

Given under my hand of the Seal
of the Court at Office the 14th
day of April 1856.
W. W. COATE, Judge Probate Court
Clarke County

A true copy from the original copy on file in my office. W.W.COATE,J.P.C.

(Publication of these documents from the Collection of J. Hubert SCRUGGS is with permission of the Department of Archives and Manuscripts of the Birmingham Public Library. Permission for use in Baldwin Co. Historical Society Quarterly from President Clarke Co. Hist. Society as noted.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF PETER RANDON, C.172 -1784
(Compiled and Submitted (to Clarke Co. Hist. Soc.)
by Mr. E. D. MORSE, 2300 Fountain View #29,
Houston, Texas 77057 - Used herein with permission
of President, Clarke Co. Hist. Society.)

FOREWORD

The draft version which follows is intended to serve only as a working model for a corrected and more complete compilation to follow when sufficient additional information becomes available. The information condensed and arranged here was accumulated rather sporadically over a period of about four years and from many sources.

Admittedly, the discovery and verification of Creek Indian ancestry in the lineage provided the initial incentive for the search. However, further checking into the Creek War of 1813-1814 brought out some interesting parallels that period had with the events and people prominent in the Texas Revolution of 1836. David RANDON (3), who raised a militia for Gen. Sam HOUSTON in February 1836, was too young to have participated in the Creek War but his older brother, Lt. Peter RANDON (3), was one of two surviving officers in the Alamo-like Ft. Mims Massacre. Lt. Sam HOUSTON, serving under Gen. Andrew JACKSON, was wounded at the San Jacinto-like Battle of Horseshoe Bend that ended the Creek War and the RANDON's young neighbor at Claiborne, Alabama, William B. TRAVIS, later commanded the defenders at the Alamo.

Obviously, too much of the material is circumstantial and inadequately documented. One purpose in preparing this draft is to invite the help of others in tracing with more certainty the now rather dim trail of the RANDONS. They played a significant role in the early history of Alabama and Texas but very little has been written about them and I have yet to see anything written by a member of the second or third generation, other than an acknowledgment on a legal document.

Peter RANDON (1) may well be the immigrant but no conclusion can be drawn from the evidence presently available to me. The RANDON name was associated with noble and distinguished families in France during both the 18th and 19th centuries. It is hoped that the identity of the parents of Peter (1) will become clear after further research.

The several inconsistencies in the format of the draft version as well as any inaccuracies brought out in the meantime will be corrected in a later version. And if sufficient interest is evidenced by other descendants, an attempt will be made to include a fifth generation.

E.D.M. 26 May 1967.

PETER RANDON, C.172- - 1784

The earliest record pertaining to Peter RANDON (1) uncovered to date (1967) by the writer is found in "Colonial Records of South Carolina: Documents Relating to Indian Affairs, 1750-1784", p. 128, "A List of the Licensed Creek Traders... 1750, June 21, Peter RANDON: Creeks: Uchees, Veupehas, Chisquetooloosasa in the forks of the lower Creeks July 5, Stephen FOREST: Creeks: same towns with Peter RANDON."

A possible progenitor of Peter RANDON (1) is listed in the Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1756, edited by A. S. SMALLEY, Jr. (Pub. in 1904) p. 258: "March 24, 1739: Then was buried Ann RANDON."

Next references to Peter RANDON (1) are contained in The Colonial Records of Georgia by CANDLER starting in 1759, Vol. VII p. 900, with petitions for lands on or near the Savannah River and extending to 1772, Vol. X p. 214, in St. George's Parish, now in Burke County, Georgia.

The last reference found to Peter RANDON (1) has been in the Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. IX pp. 263-265, "Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1806." An entry dated Dec. 5, 1797 (p. 263) at Cusseta, Georgia concerns claims of the sons of Peter RANDON and "... a Creek woman of the Cochulgee", the sons being John, David and James and all being minors in 1784, the apparent time of their father's death. The petitioner for the sons, John RANDON of Tensaw, then in the Creek Territory but later in Baldwin County, Alabama, stated that the large RANDON Estate was for the most part confiscated by Governor MARTIN and General James JACKSON and that he set out in 1785 for the Creek Nation with nine slaves. Of these three known children of Peter RANDON (1), all apparently born in St. George's Parish, Georgia in the Colonial period, the information which follows has been pieced together from published records. Reference is made in the HAWKINS papers to a Peter RANDON will but the Burke County, Georgia courthouse burned in 1870 and all records prior to that date were destroyed. A professional

check of the Georgia State Archives at Atlanta disclosed nothing further.

Second Generation

1. John RANDON (2) born ca 1766 and died 30 August 1813 in the massacree at Ft. Mims. The American State Papers, Vol. 1, Public Lands, covering land claims in the Mississippi Territory, lists on p. 630 John RANDON (2) as head of a family and occupying 301 acres on the west margin of the Alabama River since early 1797. According to an account by a descendant, Dr. Marion Elisha TARVIN, written in 1893 and published in 1955 in the Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 17 pp. 125-145, John RANDON (2) married (1.) a woman of French and Creek blood and had four children. This marriage must have been about 1785. The children were:

1. Louisa or Mary Louisa (3) born ca 1786, married David TATE in 1800 and died with her father at Ft. Mims 30 Aug. 1813.

2. Peter (3) born ca 1790 married (1.) 25 Sept. 1814 ELIZA NEWMAN, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (BUSH) NEWMAN, and (2.) 8 Dec 1842 Elizabeth BRIDGES. He died 4 May 1848 in New Orleans.

3. John (3) born ca 179-, married prior to 1824 Susan NEWMAN, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (BUSH) NEWMAN. He died Feb. 1832 in what is now Ft. Bend County, Texas.

4. David (3) born 1796, married prior to 1824 Nancy McNEIL and died Aug. 1867 in Ft. Bend County, Texas.

The elder John RANDON (2) married (2.) prior to 1809 a Miss "Tura" DYER, daughter of Reuben and Mary (HOLLINGER) DYER. She perished with him at Ft. Mims. The only known child of this marriage was:

1. Elizabeth (3) born 1809, married 5 Oct. 1825 James Alger NEWMAN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (BUSH) NEWMAN. She died in Jan. 1866 in Ft. Bend County, Texas.

2. David RANDON (2) born ca 176-. There are several passing references to "David RANDON of the Cusseta" and to his wife in the letters of Benjamin HAWKINS, referred to previously, for the period of 1798 to 1802. Nothing further is known.

3. James RANDON (2) born ca 1770. There is a record of his serving as an interpreter to Indian Agent Edward WHITE at Oconee, Georgia in March 1792, -see McGillivray of the Creeks by Caughey, p. 315. According to the American State Papers, previously referred to, James RANDON (2) was single, over 21 and living with his brother John in 1797 when he petitioned for 630 acres on Hollow Creek, see pp. 643, 812 and 849. His petition for a patent was not granted. The 1810 Baldwin County, Mississippi Territory census listing for John RANDON (2) and family, carried in the Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. XI p. 212, enumerated two males over 21 and three under 21. This probably meant that James RANDON (2) was still living with his brother at that time. Nothing further is known.

Third Generation

1. Louisa or Mary Louisa (3) must have been born as early as 1786 in the Creek Nation since she married, reportedly at age 14, in 1800 to David TATE, son of Col. John TATE and Sehoy McGILLIVRAY, daughter of Lachlan McGILLIVRAY and Sehoy MARCHAND (daughter of a Creek Indian princess). David TATE was the older half-brother of William WEATHERFORD, the "Red Eagle" who led the Creek Indian war party in the Ft. Mims Massacre on 30 Aug. 1813. John RANDON (2), Louisa RANDON (3) TATE and more than 500 others in Ft. Mims lost their lives there. One of the more accurate and complete accounts of the events surrounding Ft. Mims is carried in Albert James PICKETT's "History of Alabama", published in 1851. David and Louisa TATE had children:

1. Elouisa (4) born 28 Nov 1802 and died April 1885. She married 4 July 1822 George Brooke TUNSTALL (1793-1842), editor of the first English newspaper in Pensacola.

2. Elizabeth (4) born ca 1804, married Elijah TARVIN 17 Oct. 1827.

3. Terressa (4) born ca 1805, married Elisha TARVIN, brother of Elijah TARVIN, on 28 July 1827.

2. Peter RANDON (3) must have been born by 1790 since he was a lieutenant in the civilian militia at Ft. Mims in 1813, was not yet an adult at the time of the Territorial census of Baldwin County in 1810 but was the eldest son of John RANDON (2) as he was appointed administrator of his estate according to an instrument executed in 1815 in Baldwin County, Ala. An old NEWMAN-RANDON family Bible in the Louisiana State Museum Library at New Orleans provides the basis for the entries which follow: Peter RANDON (3) married (1.) on 25 Sept 1814 Elizabeth NEWMAN (15 Apr. 1796-7/ Jan 1825), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (BUSH) NEWMAN. They had children:

1. Shaw Newman (4) born 24 Jan 1816, died 20 May 1855.

2. Peter, Jr. (4) born -- , died 11 Oct. 1843.

3. Benjamin Franklin (4) born 10 June 1819, died 12 Dec. 1845.

4. John (4) born 9 Nov 1820, died 6 Oct. 1821.

5. James Alger (4) born 24 Dec 1821, died 2 Jan 1855.

6. Susannah Ann (4) born 30 April 1823, died 13 Sept. 1828.

Peter RANDON (3) married (2.) Elizabeth BRIDGES in 1842. They had children:

1. Sylvester Bridges (4) born 12 April 1843.

2. Elouisa Rosannah (4) born 4 Nov 1844, died 1848.

3. Desrah (4) born 12 Dec. 1846.

The writer could find no descendants of Peter RANDON (3) living in New Orleans when a check was made in a city directory there in December 1964. The several "RANDON" listings were relatives of F. F. RANDON, Sr. whose grandparents reportedly came to New Orleans from France in 1858. A Peter RANDON is listed in an 1846 New Orleans city directory as the owner of a grocery at Apollo and Terpsichore Streets. Peter RANDON (3) is listed in the 1816 census of the then newly formed Monroe County, Alabama Territory, -at which time the age and sex of the persons enumerated would indicate that, in addition to his wife and infant son, his household included his younger brothers, David and John, and his half-sister, Elizabeth. Neither Peter (3) nor his brothers are listed in the 1820 federal census of either Baldwin or of Monroe County, the latter county being the location of an old Randon Plantation on Randon's Creek adjoining the Alabama River. Before his death in New Orleans of tuberculosis in May of 1848, Peter RANDON(3) filed a sworn statement 1 Feb. 1848 in a petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs (Ho. of Reps., 31st Congress, 2nd Session, Rep. No. 16) on behalf of the estate of his father, John RANDON (2), setting out the details of the RANDON family loss of life and property at Ft. Mims.

3. John RANDON (3), as a member of the first Austin Colony of Texas, was granted a league of land 19 Aug. 1824 on the Brazos River in what later became Ft. Bend County, near what is now the town of Fulshear. The 1826 census of the Austin Colony lists a John RANDON and wife, each in the 25-40 age group, with two male children under age 7. The collected Austin Papers include a contract dated 14 Nov. 1825 whereby John RANDON (3) leased to J. B. AUSTIN two slaves for a year after completion of his cabins and The Texas Gazette has a few legal notices by John RANDON (3) between early 1830 and his death in Feb. 1832. The next record found is a probate proceeding beginning in July of 1834 in Austin County, State of Coahuila and transferred in October of 1839 to Ft. Bend County in the then Republic of Texas. Susan (NEWMAN) RANDON, widow of John RANDON (3), who died without a will, made bond in 1834 and was given jurisdiction over the very substantial RANDON estate, also the appointment as "tutoriss to the persons and curatrix of the property of John RANDON and James A. RANDON, minor heirs of John RANDON, deceased..." (This bond has some historical value in that it was witnessed by Wm. Barret TRAVIS of Alamo fame and the original is in the Texana collection of the University of Houston.)

Mrs. Susan (NEWMAN) RANDON was remarried in January of 1837 (to Gustavus A. PARKER) and, in September of 1837, her late husband's brother, David RANDON (3), sought administration of the estate and the guardianship of his nephews, John Newman RANDON (4) and James Alger RANDON (4). This petition was denied in December of 1837 but, after the death of Susan PARKER (nee NEWMAN) in 1839, David RANDON (3) did become administrator of the John RANDON (3) estate. Not long after that, only John N. RANDON survived. Of the two known children of John RANDON (3) and Susan (NEWMAN) RANDON:

1. John Newman RANDON (4) was born ca 182- and died in February of 1853. He married in September of 1849 Miss Charlotte BALDWIN of Houston and they had two children, John (5) who died young and

Libbie (5) born ca 1850, who married in February of 1873 George L. PORTER of Houston. There is a deed of record in Baldwin County, Alabama executed in February of 1852 wherein a John RANDON of Ft. Bend County, Texas quit-claimed his interest in the 314 acre RANDON homestead on the Alabama River in Baldwin County, Alabama to his cousin, Mrs. Elouisa (TATE) TUNSTALL of Baldwin County. It is of interest to note that when the John N. RANDON (4) estate was finally closed in 1866, his widow had remarried, -to Fred A. RICE, brother of the William Marsha RICE, whose fortune founded Rice Institute, now Rice University.

2. James Alger RANDON (4) born ca 182-, and as noted above, died young, -apparently in the late 1830's.

3. (4?) David RANDON (3) and business associate Isaac PENNINGTON were granted a league of land 3 Aug 1824 on the Brazos River in Texas not far from downstream from the land obtained by David's brother, John. The 1826 census of the Austin Colony lists a David RANDON and his wife, Nancy, each in the 25 to 40 age group, with no children. Thomas Tate TUNSTALL, son of George and Elouisa Mary Matilda (TATE) TUNSTALL, in an undated account later published 28 Dec. 1905 in the "Editor's Letter Box" of the Mobile Register, stated that his great-uncle, David RANDON of Texas, had told him that as a lad he had witnessed the Canoe Fight (12 Nov. 1813) on the Alabama River at Randon's Creek, a skirmish during the Creek War of 1813-1814.

Of the three sons of John RANDON (2), David RANDON (3) achieved the greatest prominence and wealth. However, aside from a few legal notices carried in the early Texas newspapers, little published material about him is available. The Texas Archives has a record of his service as a lieutenant in the civilian militia under Gen. Stephen F. AUSTIN in the early 1830's. In February of 1836 he was appointed by Austin Colony Municipal Judge James BAKER to organize a militia for service under Gen. Sam HOUSTON. There is also a record in the Texas Archives of expenses incurred in organizing and furnishing provisions for a militia during the Mexican War of the 1840's. Clarence WHARTON in his 1939 History of Fort Bend County relates, p. 145, "...Old David RANDON), who was part Indian, was a very thrifty, sporty fellow and gave his worth (1850) census) at \$33,000, a fortune for those days, and his occupation as planter and horse racer." Then, on p. 165, "...David RANDON, who valued his property at \$33,000 in 1850, gave it at \$290,000 in 1860."

In May 1861 David RANDON (3) and his wife, Nancy, were separated and an equal division of the large plantation and other community property was made. He married again, in February of 1865, to a Miss Rebecca ROWLEY but the marriage was unsuccessful and of short duration. In his will, dated 20 Nov. 1865, David RANDON (3) stipulated that his wife Rebecca receive only "pin money" and that his two friends to whom he left his estate, Walter ANDRUS and Dr. Whitaker BAINES, keep her in provisional comfort until remarried. Apparently after a long illness, David RANDON (3) died 10 Aug. 1865 and was buried on a special plot he had selected on his plantation south of the Brazos River which he called "Flower Hill".

It appears that David (3) and Nancy (McNEIL) RANDON had only one child, a daughter:

1. *Proserpine RANDON (4) born ca 1830. She was married in Richmond, Ft. Bend Co., Texas 6 May 1849 to John DICKINSON. No further record is found and, since she was not mentioned in the property division between David and Nancy RANDON, presumably she did not survive or have issue. It was noted that John DICKINSON and David RANDON were securities for the bond of administration of the estate of John N. RANDON, deceased, by his widow, Charlotte RANDON, on 28 Feb. 1853.

*Josephine on marriage index but Proserpine on record paper.

5. Elizabeth RANDON (3) was with her parents at Ft. Mims when they were slain there during the massacre of 30 Aug. 1813. Charles WEATHERFORD, grandson of the leader of the hostile Creek forces, William WEATHERFORD, in a letter to T. H. BALL dated 17 Oct. 1890 and published in 1895 in the book, The Creek War of 1813 and 1814, by H. S. HAIBER and T. H. BALL, wrote, "...The aunt of whom I have spoken as being a refugee in Fort Mims at the time of the massacre was Mrs. Susan HATTERWAY (nee STIGGINS) who hated Billy WEATHERFORD with a thorough hatred. My aunt's husband was killed early in the fight. She had no children. And when she saw that the fort would be reduced to ashes she took hold of a little girl, Elizabeth RANDON, with one hand and a negro girl, named Lizzie, with the other and said to them, 'Let us go out and be killed together'. But to her surprise she saw one of the busy and bloody warriors beckon her to him. On approaching, she recognized him. It was Iffa TUSTUNNAGA, meaning Dog Warrior. He took her prisoner with the two children. He took them to Pensacola, and gave them over to some of their friends, where they remained until the war closed, when they returned to their homes in Alabama... When Elizabeth RANDON grew to womanhood, she married Alger NEWMAN and lived many years on the Alabama River just below Fort Claiborne in Monroe County."

Elizabeth RANDON's mother is identified as being one of the daughters of Reuben and Mary (HOLLINGER) DYER through a series of three lawsuits extending from 1837 to 1852. The litigation grew out of the sale of a land claim by Alger NEWMAN, inherited by his wife, Elizabeth, to a one-third interest in 449½ acres on the Alabama River, partly in Clarke County and partly in Monroe County. The three suits, each of which eventually went to the Alabama Supreme Court, are carried in Digest of Cases: Porters Reports, JAMES vs TAIT, et al, Vol. 8 p. 476, Jan. Term 1839; WEATHERFORD, itals vs JAMES, Vol. 2 p. 170 (New Series), Jan Term 1841; and NEWMAN vs JAMES & NEWMAN, June Term 1847. These suits establish that Elizabeth (RANDON) NEWMAN, wife of Alger NEWMAN; Margaret (DYER) TAIT (or TATE), second wife of David TATE; and Martha (WEATHERFORD) DOWNEY, wife of Peyton DOWNEY and daughter of John and Patty (DYER) WEATHERFORD, -each inherited a one-third share in the 449½ acre tract mentioned above from Mary DYER (widow of Reuben DYER) who perished at Ft. Mims with two of her daughters.

The marriage of James Alger NEWMAN and Elizabeth RANDON(4) 5 Oct. 1825, previously listed, is carried in the old NEWMAN-RANDON Family Bible in New Orleans, referred to under Peter RANDON (3). However,

The birth of only the first child of this marriage is entered in the Bible. The Alger NEWMAN family is listed in the Monroe County, Ala. federal census rolls for 1830, 1840 and 1850. While no probate record was found in Monroe County, Alger NEWMAN appears to have died there together with two of his sons in between the years of 1851 and 1854. The widowed Elizabeth (RANDON) NEWMAN (3) moved to the plantation of her half-brother, David RANDON (3), in Ft. Bend County, Texas with her remaining seven children and six slaves in 1855 or 1856. David RANDON granted a twenty-year gratuitous lease to her, effective January 1857, for land then occupied by her in the league on the Brazos River originally titled to his brother, John RANDON (3).

Elizabeth and all of her surviving children who accompanied her are listed in the 1860 Ft. Bend County federal census. It is believed that the four older sons served in the Army of the Confederacy. Shortly after the Civil War, Elizabeth died (of blood poisoning) in January, 1866. Her small estate was divided among the children who left the David RANDON plantation shortly thereafter. The known children of James Alger and Elizabeth (RANDON) NEWMAN (3) were:

1. Thomas Jefferson (4) was born in Monroe Co., Ala. 30 July 1826. He married Miss Mary ROBERTS, daughter of Noel and Harriet ROBERTS, 21 Dec. 1854 in Ft. Bend Co., Texas. In the 1860 census he gave his occupation as "wagoner" and it is known that he and his brothers engaged in the hauling of freight before rail service was generally available in Texas. There is a record of his service in the Confederate Army but nothing further is known, including the time and place of his death or whether he had children.

2. John Randon (4) born ca 1828 in Monroe Co., Ala. and reportedly joined the Creek Nation in the Oklahoma Territory.

3. Jasper (4) born ca 1832 in Monroe Co., Ala. and appears to have died there before the mid-1850's.

4. Martin (4) born ca 1834 in Monroe Co., Ala. In the 1860 census he gave his occupation as "farmer". He is also listed in the Ft. Bend Co. federal census of 1880 as a farmer and apparently never married.

5. William (4) born ca 1837 in Monroe Co., Ala. In the 1860 census he gave his occupation as "wagoner" and there is a record of his service in the Army of the Confederacy. Nothing further is known.

6. David Peter (4) born 20 Nov. 1841 in Monroe Co., Ala. He is known to have served in the Army of the Confederacy, but the record of his service is apparently lost. After the Civil War, he married (1) in May of 1866 Miss Paulina OLIVER, daughter of Joseph Marion and Martha OLIVER, then of Ft. Bend County. For several years David and his younger brother, Shaw, engaged in hauling freight. In 1875 David applied for a patent to, and occupied, 160 acres in Travis County, Texas adjoining a like patent of land by his brother, Shaw, in the Cedar Valley Community where they farmed and raised stock. David's first wife died in Feb. 1878, there being five children born of this marriage: David Peter Jr. 24 Feb 1867, William Marion 8 Nov. 1868, Martha Elizabeth 4 Apr. 1871, Anna V. 16 Jan 1873 and John M. 21 Feb. 1875. On 11 Sept. 1879 David married (2) Miss Rebecca Jane HARRIS, daughter of James and Louisa (BUCHANAN) HARRIS. Five children were also born of this marriage: Alger Jasper

23 June 1880, Lula Ovella 25 Feb. 1882, Bertha Leona 1 Jan 1884, Grover Cleveland 8 Aug. 1885 and Ethel Buford 6 Apr. 1887. David Peter NEWMAN (4) died (of cancer), 15 Sept.

7. Paton (4) born ca 1843 in Monroe Co. Ala. and the evidence is that he died young there.

8. Natura Elizabeth (4) born 1845 in Monroe Co., Ala. She married (1.) ca 1866 at a place other than in Ft. Bend County, Churchill ROBERTS, son of William and Elizabeth ROBERTS. There was at least one child of this marriage, William J. ROBERTS, born ca 1867. After the death of her first husband, Natura married (2.) William E. THROCKMORTON ca 1874 and they moved to the Creek Nation near Okmulgee where Natura obtained a section of land by right of her Indian blood. There was at least one child by this marriage, James W. THROCKMORTON, born ca 1876. Natura (NEWMAN) (4) THROCKMORTON died 26 Oct. 1906. The town of Natura in Okmulgee Co., Okla. is named for her.

9. Sarah Proserpine (4) born ca 1846 in Monroe Co., Ala. There is a record of a marriage to James F. BERRY on 10 May 1861 in Houston, Texas but nothing further is known at this writing.

10. Shaw Riley (4) born 20 Aug 1849 in Monroe Co., Ala. Shaw joined with his older brother, David, in the freighting business when they left the David RANDON(3) plantation in 1866. On 6 June 1869 he married Miss Susan Francis OLIVER, sister of David's wife, Paulina. In 1874 he applied for and received a patent from the State of Texas for 160 acres in Travis County near the Cedar Valley Community where he was later joined by his brother, David, on an adjoining tract. Shaw and Susan NEWMAN had 13 children, the names and dates of birth for which may be listed later. Shaw Riley NEWMAN (4) died 23 July 1925. Clues which led to the uncovering of much of the foregoing information pertaining to the children of James Alger and Elizabeth (RANDON) NEWMAN (3) were passed on by Shaw Riley NEWMAN (4) to his daughter, Mrs. Dona (NEWMAN) PETERSON (5) of Austin, Texas.

See Queries.

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CAMPBELL FAMILY TREE

Submitted by Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Rt. 1, Box 3, Foley, Al 36535.

Born	Died	Buried	Names
Unk	Unk	Brook Cedron Cem Barnwell, Al	Father: Archie CAMPBELL Mother: Frances _____
Wife:	Sarah Elizabeth AMMONS 31 Jan 1887 by Elder Joseph NELSON, Baldwin Co. Ala.		
2 Nov 1868 Holmes Co., Fla.	8 Feb 1950		Father: Steve AMONS or AMMONS Mother: Liza

CHILDREN:

Fred CAMPBELL b 4 Dec 1887 Barnwell, Al., d 1 April 1934, bu
Brooks Cedron Cemetery.

Dora CAMPBELL born 30 June 1890 married Auther (stet) Addison ALLEN on 3 April 1917

Nora Mabel CAMPBELL born 30 Jan 1894 died 16 June 1961 bu Pine Rest Cemetery; married Robert Alford AMISON on 4 March 1911

Nonie CAMPBELL born 7 April 1896 died 28 May 1975.

Leona CAMPBELL born 20 Nov. 1896 died 1919 bu Brooks Cedron Cemetery.

Will W. CAMPBELL born 26 May 1901 died 18 Dec. 1953; married Idell

Hattie CAMPBELL born 14 April 1902

Lonzo (John) CAMPBELL born 14 April 1903 died 19 Jan. 1973; bu Brook (stet) Cedron Cemetery grave gives death as 1904.

Maude CAMPBELL born 11 Aug 1906 married Freeman RODGERS

Winfred CAMPBELL born 26 Nov. 1909; married 1st ? ; 2nd Frank BASALEGIA.

1870 Baldwin Co. Census: A CAMPBELL 30 Carpenter b Scotland
Frances 25 Ala
William 8 "
Elizabeth 6 "
James 4 "
Sarah 2 "
Charles 6/12 "

AMISON FAMILY TREE

Submitted by Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Rt. 1, Box 3, Foley, Al 36535.

Nelson AMISON born ? Flat Rock, Alabama, killed in Civil War. His wife, name unknown remarried to a man named DOW.

Children:

Lisvina AMISON b ca 1854 Ala; married _____ FIELDS.

Lunina AMISON born ca 1857 Ala; married _____ JOHNSON.

Green AMISON born 2 June 1860 (2 different dates, 2 June 1865) Butler Co. Ala; died 7 Jan. 1942 Foley, Ala; bu Pine Rest Cemetery; married Mary Ellen BARNES on 18 Jan. 1882. She was b 21 Dec 1864, Gant City, Ala; died 28 Feb. 1945 Foley, Ala. bu Pine Rest Cem., daughter of William and Mary Frances (MANNING) BARNES.

Mary Catherine AMISON b 31 Dec. 1883-4, Swift, Ala.; d 7 July 1971, bu Pine Rest Cem., married Edgar Lomax FINKLEA on 15 June 1903.

Robert Alford AMISON b 12 Nov. 1886, Foley, Ala., d 23 Oct. 1974, bu Pine Rest Cem., m Nora Mabel CAMPBELL on 4 March 1911.

William W. AMISON b 1 May 1889, d 3 Oct. 1893.

Sarah E. AMISON b 29 Sept. 1891 Foley, Ala.; m William Robert FELL in 1914.

Martha E. AMISON b 3 May 1894, Foley, Ala.; m Harry McCLANTOC on Nov. 11, 1913.

Evelyn L. AMISON b 29 Sept. 1896, Foley, Ala.; m Jason McCLANTOC.

Alexander J. AMISON b 7 Aug. 1899, Foley, Ala., d 25 March 1976, bu Pine Rest Cemetery; m Ida Ruth SMITH on 14 Oct. 1931
m Lula Belle TIRE
m Annie Belle HICKMAN on 18 March 1958

Emma J. AMISON b 4 April, 1902, Foley, Ala.; m Phoeian Ellis RODGERS.

Green Frank AMISON b 27 Sept. 1906, Foley, Ala.; m Stella ____ on 11 Sept. 1933.
m Lela Mae ODOM

The names and birth dates of Green AMISON and Mary Ellen (BARNES) AMISON were taken from their family Bible. Nelson AMISON information was taken from the death certificate of Green AMISON and had been given by Robert AMISON.

1870 Conecuh Co. Census of Ala.

Jaspro H. HOBBS	farm lab	b Ala			
Frances	20 female				
Madone	2				
Thos E.	9/12				
Green AMISON	10 male	b Ala			
Chas F. WADSMITH	30 farm lab	b Ga			
Mary E	30 female	Ala			
Elizabeth	1				
Luina AMISON	13 female	Ala			

MORSE - NEWMAN

Compiled by Everett D. MORSE, 2101 Fountain View #31, Houston, Texas 77057 - 27 Dec. 1976, and submitted by Mr. MORSE.

(Note: It is not feasible for me to try to make the family group chart on these masters, therefore I will number as shown on the family chart starting with the earliest generations by groups. It is noted that some names did not xerox on the copy sent to me for publication. I do hope you will be able to follow the families in order. -Editor.)

(34) Peter STRATTON b 1784 d 1833; m (35) Elizabeth KENDALL.

(17) Deborah STRATTON 1768/1849 - her husband's name did not xerox but his birth show 27 Oct 1772 & death 25 April 1845. Apparently he was Mr. MORSE, son of (32) not shown and (33) Mary BURBANK b 16 Apr. 1741 d 6 Feb 1830.

(8) Daniel MORSE b 18 Aug 1812, Athol, Wor. Co. Mass.
m 21 Sept 1837 Madison Co., Miss.; d 6 Feb 1888,
Marshall, Harrison Co., Tex.

(9) m Elizabeth DEAR b 11 Oct 1816, Madison Co., Miss.
d 24 Mar. 1867, Lexington, Lee Co., Texas.
dau of (18) John DEAR 1786/July 1861 and (19) Effy
WHITE b 1782.

- (4) Drury MORSE b 17 March 1842, Camden, Madison Co., Miss.,
d 21 Jan. 1925, Houston, Harris Co., Texas
- (5) m 26 June 1868, Lexington, Lee Co., Texas to Lavina SEALE,
b 22 July 1847, Copiah Co., Tenn., d 23 April 1935, (Copiah/Miss?)
Houston, Harris Co., Texas -- see SEALE below.
- (2) Samuel Asa MORSE b 10 June 1876, Lexington, Lee Co., Tex.
d 24 Aug. 1959, Houston, Harris Co., Texas.
- (3) m 16 Oct. 1904 Cedar Valley, Tex., Lula Ovella NEWMAN,
b 25 Feb. 1882, Cedar Valley, Travis Co., Tex., d 7 June
1958, Houston, Harris Co., Texas.-- see NEWMAN below.
- (1) Everett Dean MORSE, b 29 July 1905, Spindletop,
Jefferson Co., Texas; m 22 Oct. 1927 at Ennis, Ellis
Co., Texas.
- (40) Joshua SEALE b 26 March 1775, d 1864 m (41) Ellender HAZELPINE d 1863.
- (20) Louis Perry SEALE, b 29 Dec. 1798, d 5 Feb. 1878
- (21) m Susannah PHILLIPS b 13 Sept. 1799, d 12 Dec. 1840 dau of
(42) James PHILLIPS d 1828 and (43) Nancy
- (10) Joshua Muse SEALE b 20 Oct. 1826, Copiah Co., Miss.
d 15 Feb. 1909, Frost, Hill Co., Texas,
- (11) m ca 1845 in Miss. Mary CHADWICK b 15 Sept. 1824,
? Perry Co., Miss., d ca 1863, Moscow, Polk Co. Texas.,
dau of (22) Asa CHADWICK, Jr., and (23) Lavina;
granddaughter of (44) Asa CHADWICK, Sr.
- (5) Lavina SEALE - see above.
- (48) John NEWMAN b ca 1742 d Aug. 1781, m (49) Drewsilla.
- (24) Thomas NEWMAN b 14 Jan. 1767, d 20 May 1818,
- (25) m Lizea BUSH b 2 Jan. 1762, d 24 Nov. 1807, dau of
(50) Isaac BUSH and (51) Charity.
- (12) James Alger NEWMAN b 11 Dec. 1798, Barnwell Dist.,
S.C., d ca 1854, Claiborne, Monroe Co., Ala.
- (13) m 5 Oct. 1825, Monroe Co, Ala., Elizabeth RANDON,
b ca 1809 Baldwin Co., Ala., d Jan. 1866, Fulshear,
Ft. Bend Co., Texas. - see RANDON below
- (6) David Peter NEWMAN b 20 Nov. 1841, Claiborne,
Monroe Co., Ala., d 15 Sept. 1887, Cedar Valley,
Travis Co., Texas.,
- (7) m Rebecca Jane HARRIS --(b & d, etc. does not show
on family chart sheet furnished.) - dau of
(14) James HARRIS b ca 1809, W. Va., d ca 1894,
m 13 Jan 1842, Lincoln Co., Tenn (further
data not shown on family chart furnished).
- (3) Lula Ovella NEWMAN - see above.
- (52) Peter RANDON b ca 1720 d 1784, m (53) a Creek Woman of the
Catchulgee.

ons ...
of (26) John RANDON b ca 1766, d 13 Aug. 1813, m (27)? Natura DYER;
... (54) Reuben DYER and (55) Mary ?HOLLINGER.
... Elizabeth RANDON - see above.

LIMITED RECORDS OF SEMIRAH SPRINGS COMMUNITY,
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY
By Mrs. A. J. HELTON (Stella (SCHRAM) HELTON) of Stockton and submitted
(with her permission) by Mrs. Davida HASTIE.

Part 1
Semirah Springs Community
Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist Church with cemetery and a community
known by the same name can be found in South Monroe County, Alabama,
Six miles south of Uriah on State Road No. 59 where there is a cross
roads going north is Popular Springs Baptist Church-Post Office Jeddo.
Going South, a sign directing one to Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist
Church stands. This is a county road. Three miles from the crossroads
going south, you will come to the community of Semirah Springs and the
church and the cemetery.

The original purpose of this research was to have this church and cemetery
registered with the Historical Society of America, but since we find so
little on record to bare (sic) out these facts, (Indians used no written
words. An agreement was passed down to selected ones from each genera-
tion.) we decided to write the most of the whole story of William
Marshall DEES II, a grandson of John and Nancy SEMOICE. John SEMOICE
was a Creek Indian of the WIN (sic) family. Chiefs and princesses were
chosen from this family.

For some reason not known by anyone, John SEMOICE did not receive a
portion of land after the Indian Wars in 1815. This was called to his
attention as well as to a few others, in 1836, by the U. S. government.
At that time he was given a plot of land across the Alabama River in
Clark (sic) County. The land was not suited for farming nor for living.
Members of the family were sick and dying. After about ten to twelve years,
different Congressmen representing this district would partition the
Government to give this family a plot of land suitable for living or
other help. John SEMOICE was described to the House of Representatives
as a "faithful and loyal Indian at all times to the U.S.A." All this
has been proven; in fact, we have copies from the Archives in Washington,
D.C. (CIVIL memorial to John SEMOICE was given in 1847 by Representative
DARGAN of Monroe District.

In 1848 a sum of money was given to the heirs of SEMOICE as he had al-
ready died. His heirs were his widow, Hetty, and his children, Vice and
Betty. Hetty was the mother of William Marshall DEES and Mary and Betty
DEES. Hetty paid her debts for doctor bills. There is not much knowledge
of the family from this time except William DEES had two uncles in Monroe
County. The cemetery in Popular Springs have DEES' names and William
Marshall DEES' family used that cemetery until 1890. His mother is

buried there. After this, the church was officially organized and named Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist on 10 acres of land given by William Marshall DEES in honor of his grandfather. Hetty had taught her son to honor and to hold him in reverence. It is to be taken in consideration that this family was not educated in English and had lost most of the Indian way of pronouncing the name. Thus one will find the name as others understood the sound to be. It will be pronounced as it is now, Semirah Springs, and different ways but on U.S. Government records, it is usually Semoice. There is a spring on this land, and until recent years, this spring was used by the church in the baptism ceremony.

Before we go further with the church, we would like to tell what we know about this community that is known as Semirah Springs. The community was started by an Indian family and today most people are direct descendants or in-laws. In 1861, William M. DEES bought 160 acres of land, and brought with him to live all his responsibilities, his mother, Hetty, and his aunts, Visa and Betty, and sister, Peggy. He had one sister, Mary, who was dead at this time. There were others. After the Civil War (Indians were not considered citizens then), William Marshall married Ann PACE. They had five daughters--Jane, Francis Hetty, Mary, Vica, and Rosa) and a son who died early in life. As each girl married, he gave them land for a home on his remaining land except one, Rosa, whom he gave other compensation. These daughters gave him many grandchildren; some descendants all down the line have married other Indian descendants but others have not. Thus, today, there is a lot of Indian blood at different percentages in this community. All are proud of their good heritage. William Marshall DEES was an honest and good man. He taught them well to love and care for each other.

The greatest thing the United States of America ever did was to keep records of these Creek Indians and other tribes. The second great thing they made it possible for every Indian descendant to find his "roots." Now, they are proud of their foreparents and proud to be citizens of this great county (sic). They are all Christian people and leave the judgment of whether things were right or wrong to God where it should be left. Time will also reveal.

Stella (SCHRAM) HELTON, 1978.

Part II

Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist Church and Cemetery

Finding no records of this church and cemetery (sic) before 1890, we began by asking the oldest living descendants of William M. DEES what we had heard older members of the family tell to each of us. We know that they were Christians. A great granddaughter (Stella SCHRAM HELTON) has in her possession a King James version of the Bible, given to her by her Grandmother, Francis Hetty (DEES) CARDWELL. This Bible was a gift to her Grandmother, Mary (HENDERSON) PACE, who gave it to her daughter, Ann (PACE) DEES. This Bible was first given in 1848. Others tell of the Mormon Church, visiting this cemetery (sic) about 1950 while making a genealogy (sic) research of deceased members.

This granddaughter of Francis Hetty (DEES) CARDWELL was told many times that her father, William M. DEES, gave this ten acre plot of land to the church in honor of his grandfather, John SEMOICE, who was a member of

the Win (sic) family of the Creek Indian nation. The chiefs and princesses were chosen from this family.

This writer was also told this story by a granddaughter, Ida Bell (MURPHY) WOODS, daughter of Elizabeth (DEES) MURPHY.* The following account gives the Christian and character of William DEES. He would call the whole family out of bed if a storm came up at night, and they would sit in a circle in the dark until the storm was over. I asked, "He was afraid of bad weather?" "No," she said, "not afraid." He would say, "Children observe the power of God."

Nona (CARDWELL) BRUKIEWICZ also a granddaughter of William DEES and one of many living grandchildren today, 1978, says, "I remember going to the first church building but only one thing comes clear-- me holding my Dad's hand to get out of the building after a good sleep, and I remember that the back of the church was higher than the front, and when it came a rain, the goats would huddle under that part of the church. There were so many goats only their heads were covered." She says, "Everyone knows a goat hates to get his head wet." Nona is the youngest of the living granddaughters.

Now, about the first church building, there are no minutes of this church until 1913 to be found. Isabell (GIBSON) WOODS is secretary, now, as has been the custom through the years, a direct descendant of William M. DEES. She is also treasurer and custodian of the records and deeds. Again, we had to rely on the memory of Jane (DEES) ALLEN, a daughter of W. M. DEES, who was born in 1867 and died in 1965. She told her granddaughter, Juanita LANDY, the church was organized in 1890. Jane is the same daughter who told of the bush arbor meeting in the summer and in Lug ARRINGTON's log home in the winter. Jane also verified the fact that this church cemetery was named in honor of her grandfather, John SEMOICE. Because there was no written interpretation, the name has been spelled and pronounced different ways by different persons. It is now known as Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist Church. There is a spring on this church property. There are no minutes of the church until 1913.

The lumber in the first building was bought at Jones' Mill, now known as Frisco City, Alabama. It was made undressed lumber. The building was bought with free will offerings and members did the work, most of which were first kin or in-laws of William DEES. The first preachers was named RENFROE. The trustees were Henry ALLEN, Frank RIBSON, and Ellie HALL.

The first marriage was a grandson of William M. DEES, Willie DEES and Neva SCHRAM, Feb. 28, 1907.

Semirah Springs Cemetery

First buried in cemetery was an aunt, Visa. Before this they used the Poplar Springs Cemetery -- 2 or 3 miles north of Semirah Springs. Preacher G. W. MURPHY (a son-in-law of W. M. DEES) preached 28 years at this church.

A second building for this congregation was erected in 1934-35 across the road almost opposite the first building. The third building in use now was built in 1948-49.

This is an independant church in that it receives no financial help from the associations. This church is in three associations: Liberty Freewill Baptist, Castlebury, Alabama, Secretary, Joe BAGGETT; Alabama State Freewill Baptist Association, Birmingham, Alabama, Secretary, R. P. RICH; National Association Freewill Baptist, Nashville, Tennessee.

Part III
Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist Cemetery

The following is a list of descendants of John SEMOICE, through William Marshall DEES, a grandson buried in the Semirah Springs Free Will Baptist Cemetery:

William M. DEES, 1841 - 1911
Ann (PACE) DEES, 1852 - 190-?

Daughters & in-laws

Jane (DEES) ALLEN, 1867 - 1965
A. O. ALLEN, 1893? - 1948
Francis Hetty (DEES) CARDWELL, 1868-1944
Tillman Taylor CARDWELL, 1848 - 1921

Visa (DEES) ALLEN, 1872 (1877 - 195-)
Willie ALLEN, 1853 -

Mary (DEES) MURPHY, 1870 - 1946
Rev. George MURPHY, 1870 - 1944

Rosa (DEES) PEACOCK, 1881 - 1959
John PEACOCK, 1871 - 1944

Grandchildren & in-laws

William M. DEES, 1841 - 1956
Neva (SCHRAM) DEES, 1891 - 1934
Lela (CARDWELL) HOSFORD, 1884 - 1948
W. M. HOSFORD, 1870 - 1960

Annie F. GIBSON, 1885 - 1954
Frank GIBSON, 1875 - 1937

Curtis PEACOCK, 1918 - 1937

Ida Loaree SCHRAM, 1887 - 1940
Asa M. SCHRAM, 1861 - 1927

Lucille Driskell, 1909, 1944

W. McKenzie CARDWELL, 1893 - 1969
Pearlee CARDWELL, 1895 - 1968

William G. MURPHY, 1896 - 1968

Grandchildren, cont'd

Rev. Oscar CARDWELL, 1900 - 1968

Oliver CARDWELL, 1897 - 1925

Myrtle COKER, 1932 - 1971

Ida Bell (MURPHY) WOODS, 1899 - 1970
Manford WOODS, -- - 1977

Great, great and great, great,
great grandchildren

Lucille DRISKELL

Birdie May BAGGETT, 1908 - 1925

Hubbart CARDWELL

Carrol CARDWELL, 1927 - 1947

Ester (CARDWELL) COOK, 19-- - 1978

Russel WOODS, 1931 - 1953

Luverne BAGGETT

Lillie Ree MURPHY

Ollie May MURPHY

Joseph SCHRAM, 1888 - 1956

Bonnie MADISON

Peggy MADISON

Jeffery FRETWELL

Paul Ray FRETWELL

William C. BROWN, 1908 - 1974

Fay PEAVY

A. J. DRISKELL

Annie GIBSON

Tillman GIBSON

Chirlie WOODS, 1908 - 1973

Eugene WOODS

Michael WOODS

Guy Lundy-Quinata (VERNETTA),
1900 - 1971 = 1912 - 1979 (sic)

Lenord MURPHY, 1902 - 1960

Wiley WOODS, 1901 - 1973

Walter WOODS, 1891

Ellie MURPHY, 1898 - 1919

Lora Bell MURPHY

Peggy MADISON

Uncles, Aunts, and Others

Alice DEES, 1881, 1914

Vicy TUCEY, 1804 - 1899

Louise ARRINGTON, 1858 - 1918

W. M. ARRINGTON, 1860 - 1933

Bryant PACE, 1846 - 1929

Petty DEES

This record from Semirah Springs Cemetery does not profess to be an accurate account of all kin buried there. You add those not counted to your records. Some graves were not marked.

Collecting information:

Vivian WILLIAMSON

Ruth BROWN

Isabell WOODS

Vernetta LUNDY

(died February 11, 1979)

Stella (SCHRAM) HELTON

Typing and Compiling Booklet

Clara (SCHRAM) MATTHEWS

Myra (HARRIS) SCHRAM

Part IV

Semirah Springs Community Church and Cemetery, 1979

A look at this place through the eyes and mind of this great granddaughter, there are acres and acres of the best of farm land. You can almost see the whole community from the church yards. It must be in a cycle of winds, for year around there always seems to be a cool breeze.

The church building is small with an L for Sunday School rooms and a small kitchen. Some day in the near future, I hope I can see a place large enough to handle all the special days and receptions. I hope there will be some "Homecomers" who will see this need and give a nice donation or even leave in a last will a sum for this purpose. They serve dinner out front under oak trees on picnic tables.

Inside the sanctuary is beautiful. The walls, floors, and pews compliment each other. In the back where most churches have stained glass windows, there is a huge tapestry of "The Last Supper". It looks so real one thinks it is part of the building. The sanctuary is well furnished. It is cooled and heated electrically.

This church is more than a place to preach. It is a social center, in that the church and community meet here to plan their activities. Those who wish use the church as a place to rest their dead until funeral services are said. Funeral homes are not convenient for them to visit. There is one funeral home in Atmore and Monroeville, Alabama. Just last year, a relative came to visit for a day in the community. They got on their phones and called all to meet at the church. Supper was served; they all sang for him. You can imagine how impressed this visitor was.

They take great price in their music and always have a good choir. They also have special groups, their own Hopewell Quartet being one. They have an acquapello group made up of women that is great.

They have Homecoming at this church every first Sunday in May. It is great that so few people will prepare for so many people, giving them a special time to go home. The collection that day goes to keep up the cemetery.

Semirah Springs people are still very country and old fashioned with a touch of modern. They are old fashioned in that they still plow and plant a field for a neighbor if he is disabled. They carry food, or, better still, go cook meals if a mother is sick. Not all have farms, but all have gardens and flowers in big yards. Some of the women work at Vanity Fair in Monroeville or Atmore. They make their own pretty dresses. I noticed that none wore pants suits to church on these days, and every little girl wore fluffy fancy dresses.

I have said enough, I believe, to give you a good impression of these people, my kin.

Stella (SCHRAM) HELTON, G.Granddaughter of William
Marshall DEES.

NELSON -- FULFORD BIBLE

Submitted by: Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Rt. 1, Box 3, Foley, AL. 36535.

Elisha NELSON, b July 26, 1804	Elisha NELSON, Jr., b Aug. 5, 1849
Eliza J. NELSON, b Sept. 22, 1813	Charlotte Virginia NELSON, b May 28, 1851
Eliza R. NELSON, b Dec. 8, 1830	Thomas P. B. NELSON, b Oct. 25, 1853
Julia Ann NELSON b Nov. 11, 1832	Elisha NELSON, d Shell Banks Oct. 9, 1880
Abigail NELSON, b Jan. 17, 1834	Eliza NELSON, d Shell Banks Mar. 12, 1897
Alice NELSON, b Mar. 26, 1836	Eliza R. NELSON, d Shell Banks, Oct. 20, 1920
Asa W. NELSON, b Aug. 10, 1839	
Samuel NELSON, b Sept. 2, 1842	
Joseph D. NELSON, b Jan. 8, 1845	
John C. F. NELSON, b May 10, 1847	

Julia Ann NELSON, d Marengo Co.,
Ala. Dec. 16, 1832

Abigail NELSON, d Sumpter Co.,
Ala. July 21, 1835

Joseph D. NELSON, d Shell Banks
Aug. 8, 1915

John C. F. NELSON, d Pascagoula,
Miss. June 25, 1918

Elisha NELSON, d Jan. 13, 1896

Thomas P.B. NELSON, d Mobile, Ala.
Oct. 5, 1920

--

William FULFORD b Jan. 5, 1810 -
d July 30, 1862, Baldwin Co. Ala.

Abigail FULFORD, b Dec. 28, 1806 -
d Sept. 7, 1896, Baldwin Co. Ala.

James W. FULFORD, b Feb. 23, 1836 -
d Hainesville, Wood Co., Tex.
Jan. 2, ?

Charlotte Ann FULFORD b Jan 8, 1838

John A. FULFORD, b Mar. 21, 1840

Mary E. FULFORD, b Dec. 31, 1841

Stephen D. FULFORD, b Nov. 18, 1846

Josephus FULFORD, b Sept. 1, 1850 -
d Oct. 17, 1855 Marengo Co. Ala.

Clifford STREET, b Sept. 28, 1829-
d Jan. 12, 1861, Baldwin Co. Ala.

Caroline STREET, b Mar. 2, 1831 -
d April 6, 1876, Baldwin Co. Ala.

John P. STREET, b Dec. 23, 1832 -
d Sept. 19, 1839, Marengo Co. Ala.

Joseph Howard NELSON, d Nov. 15, 1905

William F. FULFORD b Nov. 4, 1844 -
d Oct. 2, 1926, Mobile, Ala.

Charlotte V. FULFORD, b May 28, 1851

William W. FULFORD - Bible was torn
with pieces missing.

Philip FULFORD, b Nov. 27, 1878

Elisha R. FULFORD, b April 23, 1881

Joseph FULFORD, b Feb. 11, 1884

Alice FULFORD, b Aug. 17, 1886

Williard FULFORD, b Oct. 9, 1887

William FULFORD and Abigail FULFORD
married April 18, 1835

Elisha NELSON and Eliza J. FULFORD
married Feb. 11, 1830,
Marengo Co., Ala.

James S. CALLAWAY and Eliza R.
NELSON married Feb. 14, 1850

Washington B. CHILDRESS and Alice
NELSON married Dec. 22, 1853

Copied by Eva Marie (WALKER)
SPRINGSTEEN, Oct. 4, 1978

Thomas Andrew CALLAWAY has this
family Bible - very old and in
bad condition.

Note: Miller Memorial Cemetery,
published in Vol. V, No. 3, April
1978, The Baldwin County Historical
Society - The QUARTERLY.

Charles STUART, dubbed Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Young Pretender, entered Edinburgh in 1745 and was crowned king of Scotland. Charles raised 6,000 men and began a march on London. The army, however, was forced back at Derby and the 2,000 survivors were annihilated at the battle of Culloden. Charles fled to France where he died in exile.

- Copied.

QUERIES

RANDON-DYER: John RANDON and Mary DYER lost their lives at Fort Mims in 1813. Anyone with information on these families, contact Mr. E. D. MORSE, 2101-C Fountain View-#31, Houston, Texas 77057.

NEWMAN: Desire date of death and place of burial of James Alger NEWMAN, who came to Baldwin Co., Ala. with parents in 1811 at age 13 from Barnwell Co., S.C. and was listed in the 1850 Census of Monroe Co., Ala. with wife and ten children. Court records place him in Ala. in 1852 and his widow with seven children were in Ft. Bend Co., Texas by 1854. Alger NEWMAN was a Mason and resided near Claiborne, Ala.

Also desire any information on Alger NEWMAN sons: John b 1828, Jasper b 1832 and Paton b 1843.

Will exchange information.

E. D. MORSE, 2101-C Fountain View-#31, Houston, Texas 77057.
(Tel: (713) 782-2273).

CAMPBELL-AMISON: Nelson AMISON b Flat Rock, Ala. d Civil War. Who was his wife? Archie CAMPBELL m Frances ?. See CAMPBELL and AMISON records, this issue. Anyone having information, contact Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Rt. 1, Box 3, Foley, Ala. 36535.

CASH-WHEELER: Seek information about William (Billy) Jon CASH, born 25 July 1859, Where? He married Lucy D. WHEELER 7 August 1878 Lamar Co., Ala. Who were his mother and father?
Billy BEAUCHAMP, 1713 Wilmington Street, New Bern, N.C. 28560.

DO YOU NEED?

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

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

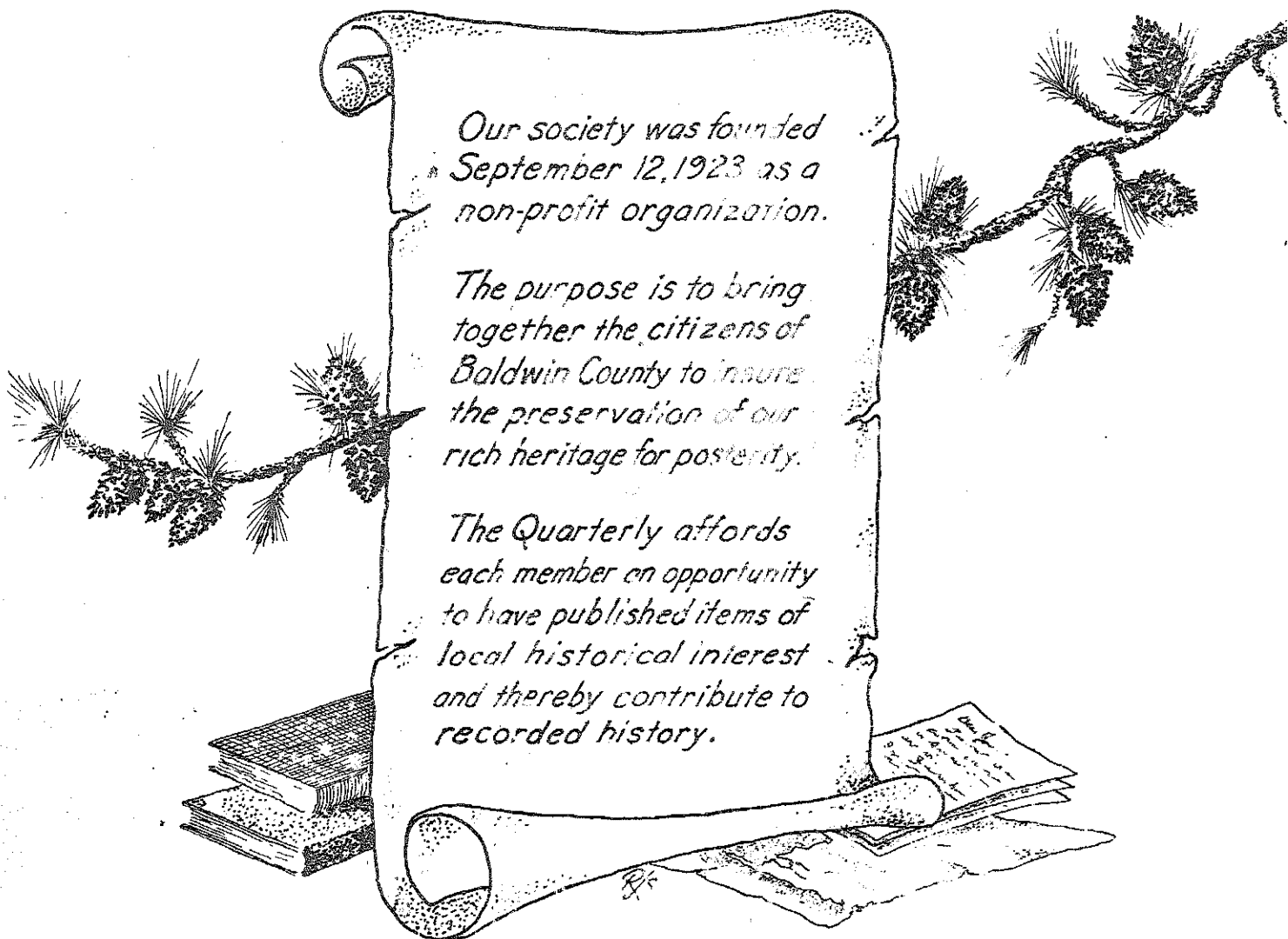
NOTICE: Would someone volunteer to copy early Baldwin County records at the Court House for publication in the Quarterly?

The Quarterly

VOLUME VII

No. 3

APRIL 1980



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

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

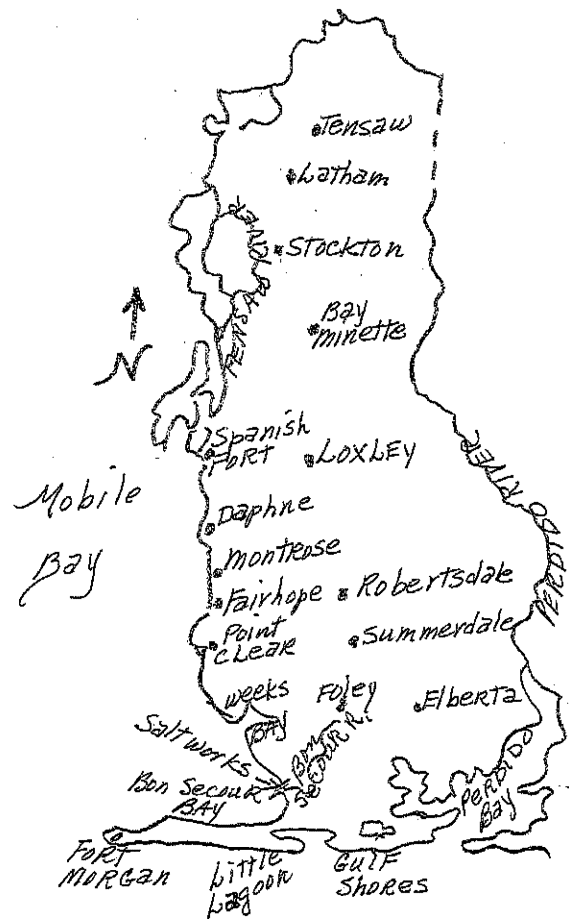
*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.
311 Fels Avenue
Fairhope, Alabama 36532

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 3

APRIL 1980

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs. Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication of 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. George T. FILLINGHAM, Jr., Fels Avenue, Fairhope, Ala. 36532.

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

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

-Author Unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mrs. George Fillingham
Fairhope, Alabama 36532
1978-1980

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME VII

APRIL 1980

NUMBER 3

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ST. PATRICK

St. Patrick's Day - March 17, observed by the Irish (both parts) as a day of wearing of the green.

St. Patrick's Purgatory - According to the legend, an earthly purgatory set up by St. Patrick, or a place where God granted to him that the punishment of sinners might be seen, to give ocular proof to the said Irish of the truth of his teachings. This legend is said to have been first made known to Europe through a work written by Henry of Saltrey (fl 1150), an English Cistercian Monk, who related the adventures and punishments (similar to those depicted by Dante) of Sir Owain, or Owen, a knight of King Stephen's Court who descended into this purgatory. It is supposed entrance was located on an islet in Lough Derg, County Donegal, Ireland, and there is a cave there now known by this name. At an early date, a church and an artificial cavern were constructed on the island, and it became a great place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages.

--Copied from Webster's Unabridged
Dictionary.

STEAMBOATS TO AND FROM THE EASTERN SHORE OF MOBILE BAY
Submitted by Mrs. Kay NUZUM and presented by her to the Alabama Historical
Association at the Annual Meeting, Troy, Alabama, April 27-28, 1979.

The Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County has been appropriately called "the shirtsleeves section of the rest belt, where energy returns to tired hearts and weary limbs." (1)

The shore from the Bridgehead in Spanish Fort to Mullet Point, just south of Point Clear, is approximately 18 miles long and is the most free and easy, altogether informal, strip of land found anywhere. Yet it is keenly alive, progressive and intellectual.

Early Spanish, French and English explorers and colonizers thought so too, as did the Tensas, the Alabamos, and the Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles before them who called it their Sacred or Neutral Ground, where they met and planned the relationship of their tribes.

The enticing shore, then, had everything but accessibility to Mobile. So, since every venture has a reason, the bay boats were born.

Let us turn TIME back to the early 1800's when early settlers and freight came by sailing vessels from Mobile to the Eastern Shore, or by ox teams and stage coaches from Pensacola.

Meanwhile in the north, men like WATT, DUNDAS, FITCH, STEVENS and Robert FULTON were busy "ushering in the age of the steamship." (2)

The earliest record we could find of a steamboat on the Eastern Shore was the 50-ton EMMELINE, built at Alabama City, the site of today's Fairhope. We find no record that she had made runs to Mobile. It is known, however, that "she worked between 1827 and 1836 for service to large ocean-going ships barred from sailing to the port of Mobile by a large sandbar extending from the mouth of Dog River." (3)

An early unnamed steamboat is known to have made "over the bay" runs at a speed of four miles per hour, between Mobile and Blakeley. She was so top-heavy that "to keep her from capsizing a huge cypress log was carried on one side as an outrigger." (4)

The CALOOSA was one of the first steamboats to have been built at Blakeley. Her steam pressure was so low "that a cannon had to be fired on deck to announce landings because blowing the whistle stopped the boat." Later, as she acquired more steam her name was changed to the BEAVER. (5)

Three of the earliest bay boats that plied between Mobile and the Eastern Shore in the early 1840's and 1850's were the SOUTHERN STAR, CORA, and JUNIOR.

Early bay boat pilots were usually taken on at Park City, a bay front area of today's Spanish Fort, and was then known as "Pilot's Town."

The HEROINE, "slender as a toothpick and real speedy with a feathering bucket-type water wheel" was built in Glasgow, on the Clyde, Scotland, and was used as a blockade runner during the Civil War. She ran blockades from Bermuda to Wilmington to Havana and Fort Morgan from 1863 to 1865.

"You can't hit her," Yankee blockade gunners complained, "Shoot at her bow and you miss her stern!" (6)

After the Civil War she made runs between Mobile and Point Clear. Even in her old age, with throttle down, she would slide smoothly past other boats. In 1870 she was being used as a tow boat in New Orleans when John CARNEY spotted her and brought her back to Mobile Bay for service between Mobile and Point Clear as a day steamer, after which duty she was used as a coal barge to Fort Morgan and finally scrapped in Mobile. (7)

Then, with each her own romantic story came the LUCILLE, HELEN, CRESCENT CITY, GENERAL LEE, MANATEE, BALDWIN, CHARLES A CESSNA (formerly known as the SEWARD), the JAMES A CARNEY and others. In later years came the more familiar ones: the PLEASURE BAY, APOLLO, FAIRHOPE I and FAIRHOPE II, the DAPHNE, then the NEW DAPHNE and the JOSIE. (7)

The first FAIRHOPE was built by the Fairhope Industrial Association on the beach just north of the old Casino at the foot of Fairhope Avenue. She was launched on the 27th of June, 1901, and went into regular service between Fairhope and Mobile on the first of September, making the 15-mile transit in an hour and fifteen minutes. Four years later the first FAIRHOPE was destroyed by fire of unknown origin while moored at the Fairhope wharf. The following year the Fairhope Improvement Company purchased an old lighthouse tender and anchored it off the Fairhope wharf where it successfully rode out the September, 1906, hurricane.

Captain Owen ROBERTS was given the responsibility of supervising the construction of the superstructure and outfitting the vessel for passenger service. The second Steamer FAIRHOPE went into direct service to Mobile in January of 1907. (7)

The EASTERN SHORE, originally owned by the City of Boston and brought to Mobile Bay, was considered by many the most beautiful of the bay boats with her yacht-like design, her mahogany panelling and brass railings.

The EASTERN SHORE and the BAY QUEEN, the largest and most elaborate of the fleet, were the last to ply between Mobile and Fairhope, especially on pleasure excursions.

Careers of some of the bay boats ended tragically. Fires and hurricanes took their toll over the years. Most tragic of all the bay boat disasters befell the 27-ton OCEAN WAVE. While hundreds of excursionists were boarding her at Point Clear on the late afternoon of August 27, 1871, to return to Mobile, a "terrific explosion tore the boat apart and took lives of countless passengers, mainly women and children. News of the disaster was relayed by Captain John PAYNE of the sloop, IDA, on his way to Mobile when he passed the Steamers, ANNIE and FOUNTAIN, which hurried to the scene and brought the injured and dead to Mobile." (8)

At one time or another during steamboating days, there existed a dozen or so landings on the Eastern Shore of Baldwin County, namely as follows: STARKE, DRYER, BELROSE, DAPHNE, MONTROSE, SEA CLIFF, VOLANTIA, PIER STREET, FAIRHOPE. BATTLES WHARF, ZUNDELS and two at Point Clear.

Wharves at each landing were a necessity and as time went on they were improved, usually with roofed extensions and enclosed freight warehouses. Benches were built for passengers and for the town folk who came to meet the bay boats, as a highlight of their day. (9)

Just about anything comprised the freight on bay boats. One shore resident recalls some Mobile families bringing their best milch cows for children's milk while vacationing on the shore!

Hurricane seasons were always of great concern to Eastern Shoreites, especially when the wharf complexes were so severely damaged that the bay boats had to anchor out and transfer passengers, mail and freight into row boats and barges to be brought ashore. Wharves were of such high priority that they were usually rebuilt by everyone pitching in, even before attending to own property damage.

Earliest bay boats usually made the entire shore two or three times a week, leaving Point Clear early in the mornings and stopping at wharves along the shore before heading for Mobile. On the afternoon trips the boats reversed order and ended up at Point Clear where most of the captains and crews made their homes. (10)

As the population of Baldwin County increased the bay boats made daily trips. On Sundays and holidays the boat schedule was reversed, leaving Mobile in the mornings, thus enabling Mobile Countians to spend a day across the bay.

Early fares on the bay boats were 25¢ per person and a minimum rate of \$3.10 per car, the fee being scaled according to size of vehicle. Rates, however, went up gradually as the years went by. (11) Those of us from Mobile County who attended Daphne Normal School could spend weekends at home for only 50¢! Some Mobile students commuted daily.

Most of the bay boats had a galley aboard with a male cook to serve early breakfast to captain and crew. Coffee and soft drinks were usually available to passengers.

Prior to the completion of Cochrane Bridge and the Causeway, a 13-mile structure, the only way - except by bay boats - to reach Mobile from Baldwin County was a long, tedious trip over mainly dirt roads to Grove Hill and thence south via Jackson and a ferry across the Tombigbee River and south to Mobile. Although it meant a demise for the bay boats, June 4, 1927, was a happy day for Baldwin and Mobile Countians when Governor Bibb GRAVES accepted "the bridge complex with pride in the name of Alabama." Mrs. GRAVES christened the bridge by smashing a bottle of satsuma orange juice against the rail of the Tensaw River unit. (12)

The new bridge complex was a locally financed project at the time, but later the state took over financial and management responsibilities. Cochrane Bridge was freed of toll in 1937. Four years later the four-million dollar Bankhead Tunnel was opened and just last year, the new Bay Way has made the Eastern Shore of Baldwin County closer to downtown Mobile than most of its suburbs.

But the most important facet of the bay boat saga we have left for the last - the story of the captains of the bay boats.

These stalwart and picturesque personalities not only commanded the bay boats, they were also angels of mercy - at times in the middle of the night when they made special emergency trips to Mobile hospitals with seriously ill folks from across the bay; they shopped for provisions and attended to business for those unable to make the crossing; they matched materials and threads for the women folks; and charged only 25¢ for a trunk full of provisions or groceries. In other words they were very special people!

Following is as complete a list of the bay boat captains and owners as we have been able to come up with, namely: Ed BALDWIN, Tom BELL, Mike BOWEN, James A. CARNEY, John CLARK, Buck CURRAN, Caleb DANA, Tom DEERING, Jack HARRUB, Charles HENNING, Charlie LUFTUS, Frank LUMSDUN, Tony MARCELLINE-RESSIJAC, Jim O'NEAL, Fred PASSO, Harmon PIERCE, Joe POSE, Tom RILEY, Ed ROBERTS, Owen ROBERTS, and Seph ROBERTS.

We have chosen one of the aforementioned captains, namely Joe POSE, because we knew him best, to show of what stuff these mariners were made.

Captain Joe's career as a deck hand began when he was only fourteen. Because of his natural aptitude for boating, he climbed rapidly to mate, then to pilot and in time as master of the JAMES A. CARNEY and the PLEASURE BAY. After ten years he became part owner of the 200-passenger DAPHNE, then the NEW DAPHNE and the JOSIE. (13) He was proud of his boats and compared them to women: "You have to treat them kindly and have a soft touch on the wheel and they will respond to your every wish...Sometimes they get cranky and one must talk and plead and beg them to follow your orders." (14)

Captain Joe's experiences in bay-boating were many and varied, especially the one on the 5th of July, 1916, when a vicious hurricane was steaming into the area. He was trying to get many vacationing Mobilians from the Eastern Shore to their homes in Mobile. Among them were Mayor Harry PILLANS, Judge Claude GRAYSON and Banker Ernest LADD. (15) After a hectic three-hour westbound trip, Captain Joe finally landed in Mobile and was "standing knee-deep in water in the pilot house, located about twenty feet above the usual water line!" (14)

As a token of appreciation for his work as a bay boat captain, commuters, merchant men and friends from Baldwin and Mobile Counties presented Captain Joe with a silver loving cup, filled with money, one Christmas night on the St. Francis Street Wharf in Mobile.

The captains and their bay boats are no more, but they shall always have a special niche in the romantic history of the Mobile Bay area.

Referenced footnotes to paper on "STEAMBOATS TO AND FROM THE EASTERN SHORE OF MOBILE BAY," presented by Kay NUZUM to the Alabama Historical Association at Annual Meeting, Troy, Alabama, on April 27-28, 1979:

1. Baldwin Times Golden Anniversary - February, 1939 - page 41.
2. Port of Mobile - February 1979 - pages 23-28.
3. Dead Towns of Alabama - W. Stewart Harris - page 58.
4. Let's Talk About Alabama - Walter Overton - November, 1941 - page 5.

5. Thirty Years of Southland Sketches - Walter Overton - 1972 - page 38.
6. Let's Talk About Alabama - Walter Overton - November, 1941 - page 1.
7. Interview with Walter Roberts 7.
8. Mobile Register - August 28, 1871.
- 9 - 10 - 11. Montrose by Florence and Richard Scott - pages 40-41, 114.
12. Highlights of 100 years in Mobile (1865-1965) by First National Bank of Mobile - page 95.
- 13-14-15. Battles Wharf and Point Clear by Florence and Richard Scott, pages 61-63.

STORM OF 1906

This Term Paper was written by Gwen RYAN (now Mrs. Robert RIEBE, Gulf Shores, Ala.) for 9th Grade Alabama History. Teacher: Mr. MATHIS. Submitted by her mother, Mrs. Carl W. RYAN, Gulf Shores, Ala.

My report concerns five parts of South Alabama which were hit very hard by the Storm of 1906. These topics are Bon Secour, Dauphin Island, Lagoon, Mobile and Navy Cove, Alabama.

On Monday morning preceding the storm, the fishermen of Bon Secour, set out for Cedar Point, near Mobile, in their sail boats to plant oysters. On this morning, there was a light breeze which was fine for sailing, but the farther away from home they got, the harder the wind blew. Soon it became so bad, they had to go into Dauphin Island for shelter.

My Great-Grandfather, John STEINER, and two of his sons, were among the oyster fleet to anchor in Dauphin Island Bay. After attending to his boat, my Great-Grandfather took his sons to visit his brother-in-law, Jack WROTEN, who lived on Dauphin Island. It blew so hard they decided to stay at the WROTEN home all night. This was a very wise decision, as their boat had disappeared in the morning.

During the night, Jack WROTEN went out to see about his boat which was his only means of making a living. By then, the wind was so strong, he could not get back to shore, his boat turned over and he was drowned.

Twenty-six houses were demolished on Dauphin Island. Not a single one escaped damage. Three large ships, the MARY GRAY, the OLIVIA and the FALCON, went adrift and sunk in Mobile Bay. Their wrecks were never found.

A few days after the storm, Great-Grandfather STEINER, his sons and another man, rowed from Dauphin Island to Bon Secour in a 14-foot skiff. When they reached Bon Secour, they found that everyone's dock had washed away, and six families were stranded in an old school house. They stayed there until the high water went down, which was about three days. The reason was because a tidal wave had come after the storm, and washed many of the houses away. Before the wave came, all of the water rushed out of Bon Secour River, and it was left a dry river bed. It was told, you could have walked across the river with the aid of a 10-foot board.

Clem CALLAWAY, his wife, Mary and two sons, Joe and Calvin, lived on the Lagoon. At that time, the youngest son, Joe was 16 years old. Their home was quite large, with a gallery across one side.

The wind had been very strong all day, and the rain was falling fast. The men, who were fishermen by trade, had worked all day on the south side of the Lagoon, trying to dig a pass to the Gulf to drain the high water.

By bed time, the high water had begun to rise up toward the house. The men, being very tired, went to bed, but my Great-Grand-mother, Mary, stayed up to watch the water. At 2:00 o'clock a.m. she was still sitting, reading her Bible when she heard a big wave hit the house. Their dog which was sleeping on the gallery was washed off and drowned. She then awoke her family, and with only the clothes they wore, they left the house, and went to her brother's, which was about one-fourth mile back from the Lagoon. My Grandfather said the water was up above his waist when he went down the door steps. Fallen trees were everywhere, and they stumbled and lost their way many times before reaching the shelter of his uncle's home.

The next morning when they returned, the house was gone. The remains were strown for nearly a mile down the Lagoon beach.

Before the storm, the Gulf Beach had high sand dunes; also large hammocks of trees grew there. Some of the trees were so large, a man could not reach around them. The next morning, the beach was barren, and few trees have grown there since. The Gulf had washed all the sand dunes down. It came across the Lagoon, and washed past, where Fort Morgan Highway is today.

Mobile, as well as the surrounding areas, paid a heavy price because of lack of communication, shortness of time to prepare for the storm, and the lack of respect for the savage hurricane. The first warning from the U. S. Weather Bureau office, came on Saturday, September 22nd. Bulletins continued Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and by Wednesday, these bulletins became more personal.

The wind blew large vessels, steamships and small boats, crashing together against other vessels, and against the banks of the Mobile River. Schooners and fishing boats went to the bottom, and took their crews with them.

The giant tide smashed the southern coast of Baldwin and Mobile Counties, sweeping everything in its path. At 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, September 27th, the highest tide mark of 9.9 feet was recorded at the foot of Mobile River. People could not believe their eyes. Water was several feet deep at St. Francis and Royal Streets. Cotton bales floated down the street. The storm reached its peak in Mobile about 6:00 o'clock a.m. Shortly after 8:00, the wind began to lessen.

Between Choctaw Point and Three Mile Creek, 14 vessels were sunk and 34 smashed ashore. Fifty barges and small launches were lost or badly damaged. Luckily, only one person was killed in Mobile, although dozens of seamen and fishermen perished in the Bay and Gulf. Nearly all the deaths were caused by the tremendous tide that inundated much

of the southern shore. In addition, there were 6.4 inches of rainfall recorded. Only 47-mile winds were actually clocked in the storm, but weather bureau officials say the instrument was badly exposed as damage indicated, winds well over 75 miles an hour.

Navy Cove was a small village on the coast of Mobile Bay, about one-quarter mile from the Gulf of Mexico, and four miles east of Fort Morgan. It was looked upon as a great summer resort. Large crowds from all parts of the United States came in the summer to enjoy their favorite sport of fishing, swimming or crabbing.

St. Andrews Bay which is situated about four blocks from where the village stood, was known to produce the best flavored oysters throughout the state. One could go out into the bay, and in an hour's time, come back with any of three articles (seafoods) he preferred - oysters, fish or crabs.

The settlers of Navy Cove depended on fishing and oystering for their living. Being humble people, they enjoyed their pleasant way of life.

On September 24 and 25, the wind blew from the southeast, and the clouds began to come over the sky as the wind gradually increased. At dawn on September 26, the people were startled by a terrible shock, like that of an earthquake. This was followed by a flash of light, and then a bolt of thunder. Then all was quiet except the wind. This was a shock to the people as nothing quite like that had ever happened before, but as they were not afraid of storms, no one thought of leaving the village.

By noon, the waves were cutting their way through the entrance of St. Andrews Bay, carrying square timbers that had been on the Gulf Beach for many years. The people still had no fear that it would take their homes, but as night approached, fear began to creep into their hearts. As night fell, the wind was blowing about fifty miles an hour, and the rain was coming down in torrents. This was to be the darkest night they had every witnessed.

As the water rose, people left their homes to seek higher ground. The LADINER home, believed to be one of the highest and strongest homes in the village, soon became the place of shelter for most of the inhabitants. The people bowed their heads and prayed that the water would not take the house, but the water continued to rise, and it soon became evident the house might go at any minute. Edward LADINER went to the south end of the building and his attention was attracted by a little knoll which he believed to be the only land above water. It was about fifteen paces from the house. About that time, a large oak tree fell into the house, tearing one end of it away.

Through water waist deep, they waded to the knoll. The distressed people were compelled to lie flat on the ground to keep from being blown away. The Gulf to the right and left was carrying everything in its path.

When morning dawned, they saw nothing but water and two knolls like the one they were upon. By then the storm had subsided to a gail

of wind, and gradually the water began to go down. The only house they could see standing, was the one they had to vacate during the night.

As the day progressed, one of the survivors attempted to return to his parents home, but he found the water too deep. He gazed in the direction of the house, and saw a man standing on another knoll. They waved to each other, and finally, he could see people in a boat coming toward him. The boat made slow progress, but he soon saw his family was in it. The father, William JOHNSON, told how they had to vacate their home, and how they, too, had found a dry knoll. He told how, after they were safe on this knoll, they discovered the grandfather missing, and he quickly retraced his footsteps, but to his horror found the house had already fallen.

Now with the aid of the boat, one of the men returned to the LADNIER home, and found some dry matches. In a short time, they had found some wood and built a large fire. This made them more comfortable, but they still did not have any food or drinking water.

Another boat arrived at the knoll. This boat belonged to a fisherman who was in the Cove in his schooner the day before the storm. His boat had been saved by a pine grove. After the storm moderated, the man, with the help of his two sons, made an attempt to reach the village. He finds it gone, and as he started to leave, he saw a woman waving to him. He went to her, and found her father also, who was wounded as they were washed from their home.

The girl told her story. The family consisted of a father, mother, four sons and two daughters. They were all clinging to the house when a wave came crashing, and threw them all in different directions. She said she was washed through some shrubs, and by a miracle was caught by her hair being entangled in a bush. She clutched this with a death-like grip. As she clung to the tree, she saw her father clinging to it also, but the rest of the family had disappeared. They stayed there until the fishermen came along.

Forty-seven people were now on the knoll without food or water. They became uneasy as they saw no way of getting away from the place. They thought Mobile and the whole coast had been destroyed by the storm. Finally, two men in a row boat decided to make an attempt to reach Fort Morgan. They had little hope of finding it in any better condition than Navy Cove, but to their surprise, they found most of the buildings standing, despite the heavy winds they were exposed to. They were met by soldiers who gave them food and water to take back to the people on the knoll.

After the men returned to the knoll, the soldiers found a boat that had been washed ashore by the storm. It was in good condition, so by making two trips, the soldiers brought the people from the knoll to Fort Morgan. The next morning a Government boat came from Mobile, and in a short time, the survivors were safe on the docks of that city.

These people hold the land of Navy Cove dearer to them than any land shall ever be, but the once happy land, now lies in ruins. The village was never rebuilt, and the Navy Cove of today, consists of a fishing camp, the SEROF and a few summer homes.

Dear Old Navy Cove

My thoughts are today in dear old Navy Cove,
Which brings to me those sweet childish days,
When I used to roam the woods among the turtle dove,
I can see my home as we lived in old fashioned ways,
Standing beneath the old magnolia bloom;
And my parents old and gray were protected from above.
I never shall see again that dear old home,
Tis my home way down in dear old Navy Cove.
Way down in dear old Navy Cove,
That's where I am longing to go.
But my thoughts are all in vain,
For that spot I'll never see again.
It was swept away by a tidal wave,
Which day by day I'll ever crave,
Where the orange trees used to grow,
Way down in dear old Navy Cove.
But one day there to my sorrow came
The rushing waters from the Gulf of Mexico,
Still in all, I find no one to blame.

From the ruins where the water ebbs and flows,
It was on the twenty-seventh day of September
In the darkest night, well I remember
Each and every one's head in prayer was bowed.
Way down in dear old Navy Cove
Was a sad scene to behold,
Cast upon two sacred knolls
were forty-seven storm-worn souls.
They were lying on the cold, chilled ground,
Expecting every minute to be drowned.
Alas! through God, they are saved.
There were mothers with their babes,
Cast upon this sacred knoll;
Exposed to rain, wind and cold,
On a knoll where four stately oaks grow,
Way down in dear old Navy Cove.

--Sydney Andrew Ladiner.

Bibliography

A. Books

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B. Publications

Bruer, Frank, "1906 Hurricane Claimed 250 Lives in Area," The Mobile Press Register, August 11, 1957, p. 3-E.

C. Interviews

Given Ryan's interview with Grandfather, Joe Callaway, Gulf Shores, Alabama, September 13, 1958.

Gwen Ryan's interview with Grandmother, Mrs. Mabel Steiner Callaway, Gulf Shores, Alabama, September 13, 1958.

Gwen Ryan's interview with Grandfather, Toney Ryan, Gulf Shores, Alabama, September 19, 1958.

(In September 1906, Gwen Ryans' Grandfather Callaway lived on the Lagoon; her Grandmother Callaway lived in Bon Secour, and her Grandfather Ryan lived on Dauphin Island.) All now deceased.

VERNANT PARK BAPTIST CEMETERY

Copied by Eva Marie (WALKER) SPRINGSTEEN and submitted for publication by her. Unmarked graves identified by Ira and Grace LIPSCOMB. April 8, 1978.

Bertie H. DORGAN 1881-1941	Wessie Albert LIPSCOMB Sept. 1, 1908 Jan. 14, 1921	Albert R. LIPSCOMB Dec. 6, 1882 May 29, 1966
Capt. Ed. DORGAN 1873 - 1941	Charlotte T. (CARVER) LIPSCOMB Wife of Edward LIPSCOMB Died June 29, 1920 32 years old	Virginia (LIPSCOMB) DIFFEY Feb. 1844 May 1931
Leo John TAU Penn. Pvt. ICL 56 Pioneer Inft. May 20, 1896 Nov. 18, 1934	Edward P. LIPSCOMB 1885 - 1978	A. S. LIPSCOMB Co. E, S Ala Cav, CSA
JoAnna (STYRON) LIPSCOMB wife of James Phillip LIPSCOMB Aug. 13, 1857 April 20, 1938	Florence V. LIPSCOMB Wife of James BROWN Aug. 20, 1886 Nov. 29, 1914	Laura E. (HURLEY) NELSON Nov. 20, 1913 Nov. 11, 1945
James Phillip LIPSCOMB Oct. 11, 1853 Sept. 26, 1933	William LIPSCOMB Head Stone here but was buried at Mary Ann Beach Body never moved Co A 43 Ala Inf, CSA	Nelson Baby Thomas HURLEY - 1912 Infant
Nathan Z. LIPSCOMB Feb. 27, 1856 Nov. 9, 1920	Luécien LIPSCOMB July 4, 1819-18 Aug. 9, 1908	Maggie Inez (LIPSCOMB) HURLEY Feb. 13, 1879 Sept. 26, 1962
Delia (STYRON) DARLING June 16, 1861 Sept. 19, 1937	Lillie Mae WILLIAMS July 1, 1921 Jan. 31, 1943	Thomas D. HURLEY Feb. 27, 1872 Jan. 26, 1924
Albert R. LIPSCOMB Dec. 6, 1882 May 29, 1966	Harry WILLIAMS Jan. 17, 1885 May 12, 1940	Cornelia A. HURLEY July 1845 Mar. 1931
Wessie (STREET) LIPSCOMB Jan. 17, 1885 Jan. 13, 1954	Grace (LIPSCOMB) WILLIAMS Jan. 14, 1893 April 20, 1954	James N. HURLEY 1901 - 1978
		3 slabs - no writing one identified as David WALLACE

Eula Ward GRAHAM Feb. 23, 1923 Mar. 17, 1957	Claudia Dimple KNOTTS Feb. 27, 1921 Aug. 31, 1969	McKAY Baby B & D 1935
Mr. REEVES 1856 - 1926	Jessie Ada MITCHELL	Margret Elizabeth TOLBERT Aug. 18, 1939 d same day
Mrs. REEVES 1885 - 1927	Vernon KNOTTS slab - no writing	Marvin STYRON Sept. 1944 Oct. 27, 1972
James JOHNSON 1832 - 1916	Homer C. RUSSELL 1903 - 1978	James A. RABREN Sept. 8, 1948 Feb. 12, 1969
Louis O. BRETON Co.A, 43 Ala. Inf. CSA	2 bricks	2 slabs - no writing
Slab - no writing identified as Maggie (LIPSCOMB) BRITTON	Katie Louise STYRON Jan. 16, 1942 d same day	Johnnie SUMMERALL July 8, 1885 Jan. 5, 1947
Minnie BRASWELL A Little Girl Asleep in Jesus	Raymond STYRON Ala Pfc Inf, WW II Feb. 20, 1927 Aug. 22, 1962	Willie Mae DOUGLAS Dec. 6, 1912 Oct. 21, 1975
Walter, son of C.T. & E.P. LIPSCOMB Feb. 13, 1918 d same day	Thomas L. STYRON Dec. 3, 1918 Jan. 30, 1919	Catherine J. DOUGLAS May 1, 1875 Sept. 29, 1948
Child's grave - 2 bricks, step grand child of Bill DOUGLAS	Lorna Jewel STYRON Aug. 1, 1929 June 6, 1930	Willie I, DOUGLAS July 25, 1874 Nov. 29, 1948
Arthur Lee HEATON Ala Pfc 7 Army Dec. 31, 1939 July 5, 1960	3 slabs son of Homer RUSSELL Mr. & Mrs. RUSSELL	Alameater THORNTON July 8, 1905 May 10, 1971
2 children slabs no writing	Della Lee JOHNSON Aug. 9, 1871 July 22, 1926	Bodie R. DOUGLAS Jan. 13, 1902 Oct. 29, 1976
Christopher J. ROBINSON Dec. 11, 1956 Aug. 7, 1964	This man's name is un- known-he was the first to be buried in this cemetery about 1855	Lisa Gaye CAPERS Feb. 1, 1971 Sept. 1, 1975
Billie Sue KNOTTS Oct. 24, 1932 Nov. 29, 1975	Brick grave marker	Charlie PAUL 1919 - 1976
KNOTTS child- 2 pipes	Mary J. BROWN Nov. 19, 1921 age 80 years	Baby slab - no writing
Baby Ernie V. KNOTTS July 30, 1957 Jan. 11, 1959	Henry M. BROWN Nov. 19, 1921 age 86 years	Richard David PAUL Sept. 2, 1966 June 16, 1974
	2 slabs - no writing Mr. & Mrs. EBERT	Cora M. McDUFFIE Feb. 7, 1895 Nov. 13, 1976

Jose A. DeLa GARZA Dec. 19, 1963	Thomas G. SHERMAN Feb. 4, 1952 Feb. 7, 1952	Baby Grave
Ersie E. (COBB) ALLEN Sept. 9, 1909 Dec. 6, 1937	Woodrow R. SHERMAN Ala BU 3 U.S. Navy, Vietnam Aug. 13, 1949 April 2, 1971	Arnold Kenneth MASON Ala SA US Navy Dec. 6, 1929 Dec. 11, 1970
Donald Ray ALLEN AIA Pfc 13 TRY C 56 ART, Korea Nov. 21, 1940 Sept. 28, 1962	Elsie Louise TILLMON Feb. 4, 1942 June 19, 1942	Mary Glenn PARKER 1933 - 1971
Slab- no writing	Inf. Dau of Mr. & Mrs. Clyde LIPSCOMB July 9, 1940 d same day	Harry Leo WILLIAMS, Jr. March 18, 1957 April 26, 1976
Nelson R. COCHRANE Oct. 8, 1951 died same day	Charles M. SHERMAN Sept. 24, 1951 Sept. 3, 1969	Baby Grave
Anetia D. PAUL June 9, 1953 June 18, 1953	SHERMAN Children Feb. 20, 1958 Feb. 21, 1958	Alan Darrell TILLMON March 11, 1956 July 17, 1975
George R. PAUL June 6, 1950 May 29, 1962	Martha J. SHERMAN Sept. 4, 1950 Nov. 29, 1950	Robert E. LIPSCOMB, son of Ira & Grace LIPSCOMB Dec. 1937 Dec. 29, 1937
Slab - no writing	Woodrow & Armetta SHERMAN	Byron C. LIPSCOMB Dec. 22, 1963
Wilonese Paul BROOKS Jan. 14, 1938 Jan. 24, 1965	Eddie J. COBB, Jr. Mar. 18, 1936 Mar. 18, 1936	Rudolph "Buck" R. TILLMAN 101 ABN Div Korea 1930 - 1977 married Oct. 29, 1955 Lynette TILLMAN 1938 - (Living)
Howard D. PAUL 1880 - 1964	Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. Buck TILLMAN July 10, 1949	Ira "Mae" McCOY Apr. 30, 1921 Aug. 6, 1968
Sarah Alice PAUL 1883 - no date	Leonard TILLMAN March 5, 1974 Nov. 15, 1949	Nancy Newell McCOY Oct. 8, 1921
Sanford SHERMAN Oct. 5, 1908 May 4, 1975	Ernie Pauline TILLMAN April 20, 1894 Sept. 2, 1959	Karen D. LIPSCOMB June 18, 1967
Vinnie A. SHERMAN June 1, 1907 (living)	Vernon MASON Al Cox US Navy, WW II April 7, 1926 April 18, 1967	William FIALA Nov. 13, 1897 Oct. 31, 1976
Ernestine H. SHERMAN 1890 - 1963		Ira LIPSCOMB Died Feb. 12, 1979
Robert T. SHERMAN 1887 - 1961		
Roger Lee SHERMAN Nov. 27, 1952 Jan. 8, 1953		

WILLIAM JON CASH

Submitted by Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Route 1, Box 3, Foley, AL.36535.
(Note: This is the line of Mr. Billy BEAUCHAMP, 1713 Wilmington St., New Bern, N.C. 28560.)

William Jon CASH, b July 25, 1859, married Aug. 7, 1878, Bondsman J. H. WHEELER, Lamar Co. Ala., Lucy D. WHEELER, b Dec. 27, 1852, daughter of George WHEELER. A brother of William J. CASH was John Wesley CASH b 1862.

Children of William J. and Lucy D. (WHEELER) CASH:

1. Sarah Margaret CASH b Aug. 7, 1879, Lamar Co., Ala.
2. A. Elmer CASH b Jan. 21, 1882, Lamar Co., Ala.
3. Mary Alice CASH b Jan. 23, 1885, Lamar Co., Ala.
4. Eva Jean CASH b Jan. 17, 1888, Lamar Co., Ala.
5. Lay Bell CASH b Oct. 8, 1890, Lamar Co., Ala.
6. Martha Adnie CASH b April 28, 1893, Lamar Co., Ala.
7. William Howard CASH b Jan. 10, 1897, Wise Co., Tex.

1880 Federal Census for Lamar Co. gives: John CASH, Lucy and Sarah Margaret.

FINNIS DUDLEY BEAUCHAMP

Submitted by Mrs. Eva Marie SPRINGSTEEN, Route 1, Box 3, Foley, AL.36535
(Note: This is the line of Mr. Billy BEAUCHAMP, 1713 Wilmington St., New Bern, N.C. 28560.)

Finnis Dudley BEAUCHAMP, b Nov. 15, 1825, Lawrence Co., Ala, married Mary Caroline PATTON, b Feb. 10, 1829, Fayette Co., Ala., daughter of Andrew PATTON.

Children of Finnis Dudley and Mary Caroline (PATTON) BEAUCHAMP:

1. Dorn (Doarme) BEAUCHAMP b March 1851
2. Hugh BEAUCHAMP
3. Eugene BEAUCHAMP
4. Sallie Ann BEAUCHAMP b Oct. 19, 1856
5. John Smith BEAUCHAMP
6. William Burles BEAUCHAMP b April 25, 1859
7. Jefferson Davis BEAUCHAMP b June 6, 1861
8. Finis Dudley BEAUCHAMP, Jr. b Dec. 27, 1868

Moved to Texas in 1872. Lived in Miss. Eugene and John died in Miss. Andrew PATTON listed in 1840 Fayette Co., Ala. Census.

If you have information on these families, please contact Mrs. SPRINGSTEEN and Mr. BEAUCHAMP, addresses above.

A survey has shown that flowers
with white or cream-colored
petals give off the most perfume.
-copied.

ORIGIN OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Submitted by Mrs. Jean Herron SMITH, 301 South School Street, Fairhope, Al. 36532

It is true as it says on an introductory page of this quarterly that the Baldwin County Historical Society was incorporated on September 21, 1923, but did you know that it was organized some six months earlier and that it was the second historical society to organize in the State of Alabama?

The Fairhope Courier announced in its issue of April 13, 1923 that the previous Sunday, April 8th, at 2:30 p.m., a group of people met and organized. The meeting place was the Forum Hall in Fairhope and Mrs. L. J. N. COMINGS was the sponsor. A temporary organization was formed with Mrs. COMINGS as President and Captain John BOWEN as Secretary and Treasurer.

The membership fee was set at one dollar for active members, \$5.00 or more for sustaining members and \$100 for life members. Sustaining and life members were permitted to indicate in what part of the county their dues should be used.

The object of the association was to collect the past history of all "that is precious to the people of Baldwin County, and their posterity, and the many that will emigrate in the future to this lovely county, already blessed with its charming scenery, and health giving air, and climate, to say nothing of the stirring episodes that occurred during the period of its many changes from the Indian, Spanish, French, British and finally, outselves."

The first activity of the new Society was planned as a trip to the three beautiful mounds, twenty-eight miles above Fairhope on the old Hall Plantation at Hall Springs in the Tensaw River. It was planned to get a light draft steamer some day in the late spring and run up there and "picknic". The secretary, John BOWEN, in his report to the newspaper, further added: "If the HALL family, who are known to be public spirited people, will permit, we plan to take a few rakes and axes and with volunteer help from our School of Organic Education, clean the underbrush and weeds from the surface of these strange relics of the past and place a marker tablet on one of them with a suitable inscription thereon, commemorating this event."

According to the paper, there were fourteen charter members: Charles H. BROWN, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Mrs. L. J. N. COMINGS; John BOWEN; J. R. CROSS; Mrs. E. L. GORDON; Mrs. J. B. McCALL; Mrs. B. E. HARWOOD; Mrs. Frances PROUT; J. A. PROUT; Mary K. CHAPIN; T. P. LYON; Mrs. Mary H. LEE; Mrs. Gertrude MURDOUGH, Chicago; Frank EARLE.

By the middle of July, permanent officers had been elected and by-laws written. The officers were Mrs. COMINGS, President; Mr. EARLE, Vice President; and Mrs. Frank ALBERS, Secretary. The by-laws provided for six committees: Outlook, Follow-up, Research, Legal, Museum and Membership. Decision was made for the Society to incorporate and steps were taken to accomplish that action at once so that property could be acquired.

Mr. EARLE had offered the Society a quarter acre of land to enclose the graves of William and Margaret TATE and as soon as the preliminaries

were settled, the work of marking them would receive attention. The Fairhope Courier of July 20 said: "The Committee is working zealously for the acquirement of other spots and it is hoped that more will prove as public-spirited as Mr. EARLE and that titles of all places of historic interest will become the property of the County Historical Society.

It is an ambitious group that started the Baldwin County Historical Society 57 years ago.

CONFEDERATE LABOR TROOPS

By W. P. HAND

(The following is an excerpt from his (Bell T. WILEY) forthcoming book, "Engineers in Grey".)

The great sacrifices made by the Southern Negro for the cause of the Confederacy have been largely ignored. These Negro workers are the forgotten people of the war. They often are taken for granted or simply ignored, but the writer, Bell T. WILEY, wrote of them:

"The roar of the cannon, the rattle of muskets, and the clatter of the sword in the hand of the whites was accompanied by the thud of the sledge hammer, the ring of the axe, and the clank of the shovel wielded by the ebony arm . . . as he worked to protect the endangered positions of the South . . . together they worked, white and black, through the halcyon days of '61 and '62 and the dark periods of '64 and '65, an army of soldiers and an army of laborers."

This army of laborers built the fortifications for the South in record time. By utilizing the often ingenious designs under conditions that were extremely harsh and physically exhausting, they accomplished the impossible. Most of the time the materials and tools needed were not available. Some works included the use of bales of cotton which, at that time, weighed about 500 pounds each. They were very difficult to handle but provided excellent building material for the walls of the "bombproofs" in the forts.

During the first year of the war most areas of the South had little difficulty obtaining Negro labor. However, skilled workers were often very hard to find, and when found, had to be paid well. In 1861 a good carpenter was paid \$1.00 a day, where a turfer was paid at the rate of 60 to 75 cents a day.

By the year 1862 the availability of laborers was considerably less than at first. The Engineer Bureau had to turn to the draft or impressment. There were many free Negroes who were employed by the Engineers at an authorized rate plus allowances the same as a private of infantry, which was \$11.00 a month plus rations, medical attention, and clothing. On June 9, 1864 a raise of \$7.00 a month was paid along with the overall army raise added at that time.

The Confederate Negro labored long and hard for the South. In the iron industry of the South, the Negro, with only a very few Whites, produced the iron and in the ordnance shops made the cannon and other war

material. In many of the repair shops of the Confederate Army, there were no Whites, or only the one in command, but the Negro gave his all in the fight against the Union forces.

Joseph T. WILSON made a statement about these unsung Confederates:

"Union soldiers . . . sallied up to the Rebel breastworks that were often impregnable. They began to complain, finding the Negro with his pick and spade a greater hinderance to their progress than the Rebel's cannon balls . . ."

The feelings of a large number of the Confederate Negroes were reflected in the April 26, 1861 edition of the Petersburg Daily Express. During the month of April 1861 about three hundred free Negroes assembled at the Petersburg Court House to hear a speech by John DODSON, former Mayor. The free Negroes were about to leave town to work on Confederate fortifications at Norfolk. In reply to DODSON's speech, Charles TINSLEY, a free Negro said: "We are willing to aid Virginia's cause to the utmost extent of our ability." TINSLEY then stepped forward to receive the Confederate flag, stating: "I could feel no greater pride, no more genuine gratification, than to be able to plant it upon Fortress Monroe."

Many times members of the labor force were captured by the Union forces. A large majority requested to be exchanged in the regular prisoner and go back south. This, along with the fact that by far the largest part of the Confederate Army were non-slave-owners, gives considerable strength to the argument that the war was not over slavery, but the rights of people to govern themselves without outside interference from others.

References:

1. Wiley, Bell I., "Southern Negroes" - 1861-1865.
2. Official Records, Army (ORA)
3. Nichols, James L., "Confederate Engineers"
4. Brewer, James H., "The Confederate Negro"

OVERTON

SON OF THE SOUTH

From "Big Beautiful Baldwin, 1978, by Jesse WINDER

"Southland Sketches", a series of illustrations depicting the quirks, oddities, history, and attractions of the Gulf Coast, became a much-loved fixture of this area during their 37 years of existence.

The creator, Walter OVERTON, is gone but the magic continues. His water-colors and other art work steadily appreciate in value, and his nephew, Claude BAGGEE continues the "Gulf States Guidebook" that the pair have collaborated on since 1946.

OVERTON himself never married but he and BAGGEE were as close as any father and son. There were seventeen years between them and when BAGGEE's parents died (his mother was OVERTON's sister), Walter took Claude in and put him through school. Always together, Claude typed OVERTON's manuscripts, sold advertising, and generally handled the business end of the enterprise.

Born in Corpus Christi, Tex., Walter was brought to Fairhope by his mother to recover from illness and lived there until he was five. The OVERTONS were originally an Alabama family and once had holdings extending from Tatumsville to Battles Wharf.

Always a wanderer, young OVERTON studied art at the Art Students League in New York, Boston, Paris, and Rome. Before the Depression he was the Art Editor of the New Orleans Item Tribune. The color magazine he edited succumbed to the rigors of the slumping economy.

After his schooling, BAGGEE was OVERTON's constant traveling companion. Between the wars, they traveled through Europe where Walter studied art in France and Mussolini's Italy.

During WW II, OVERTON was the art editor of the Corpus Christi Caller. He saw a number of fantastic escapes and war stories cross his desk that couldn't be published due to a lack of newsprint. But he saved the accounts and later published them in one volume.

Among all the places he traveled, OVERTON loved the Gulf Coast most of all. Every year he and his nephew would travel from Mexico to Naples, Fla., compiling notes and maps. The first "Gulf States Guidebook" came out in 1946 and was successively updated. But even in the '30s, OVERTON had published a "Tourist Guide to South Baldwin", printed by The Onlooker.

BAGGEE showed me (Jesse WINDER) some of OVERTON's watercolors depicting their travels together. Always the outdoorsmen, they traveled in a small camping trailer. "There was always a dog along," BAGGEE added. One of the accompanying dogs was immortalized later in an OVERTON book. Once when BAGGEE was ill, OVERTON kept his spirits up by regaling him with the fictionalized tales of their dog, Jock.

Walter moved to this area in 1936 (Magnolia Springs) and began the "Southland Sketches" in 1939. He and his nephew later moved to a place alongside the Bon Secour river where he lived until his death March 20, 1976. According to his wishes, OVERTON was cremated and his ashes spread over Mobile Bay. A wandering son was home to stay.

DO YOU NEED?

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

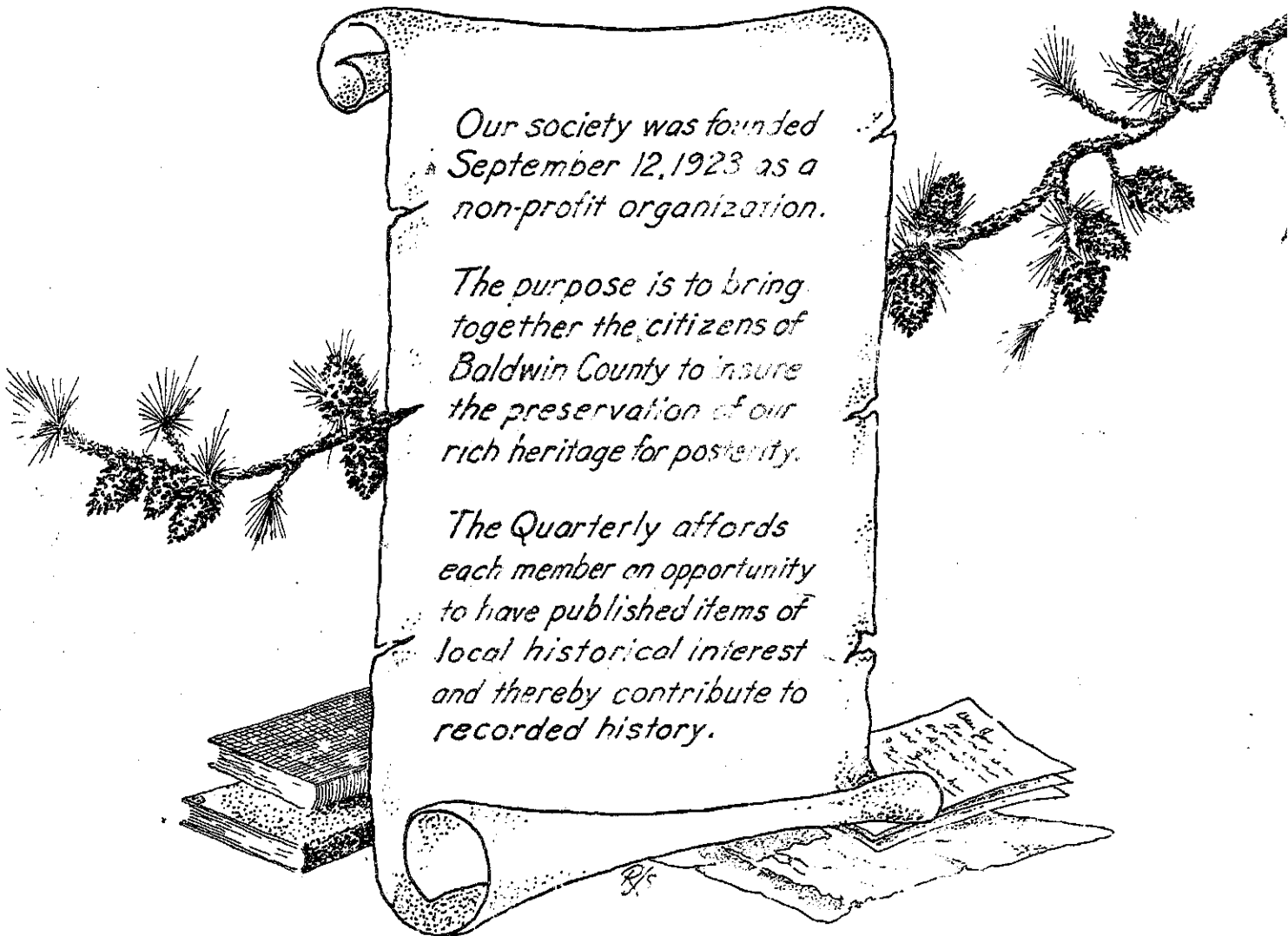
Back copies of the Quarterly are available -- each volume indexed. Order from Mrs. Davida HASTIE, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Ala. 36579. Price: \$1.25 each (\$5.00 for entire Volume of 4 issues) -- Special price of 50¢ each issue to Members of Baldwin County Historical Society.

The Quarterly

VOLUME VII

No. 4

JULY 1980



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

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

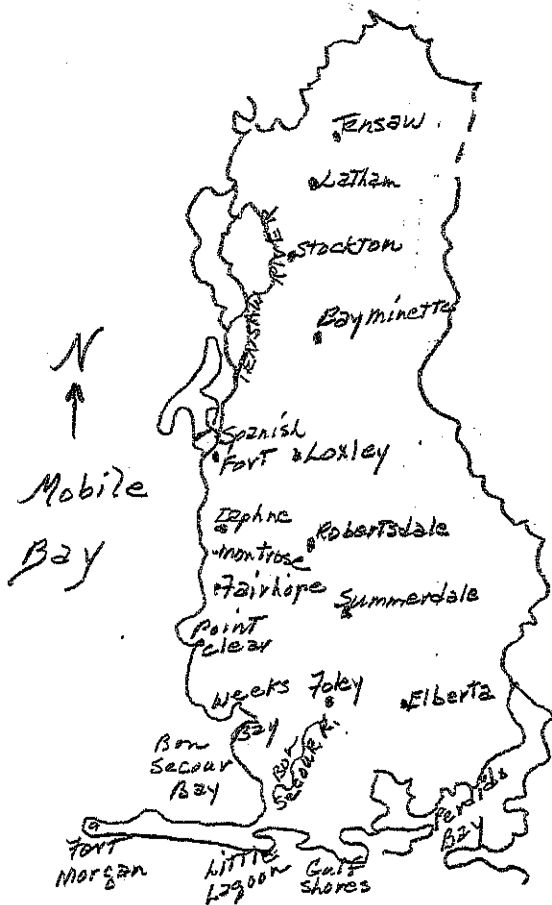
*The Quarterly affords
each member an opportunity
to have published items of
local historical interest
and thereby contribute to
recorded history.*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



published by:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.

311 Fels Avenue

Fairhope, Alabama 36532

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 4

JULY 1980

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each, special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman: Mrs. Fred WILSON, 109 Fig Street, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President: Mrs. George T. FILLINGHAM, 311 Fels Avenue, Fairhope, Alabama 36532.

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

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

--Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mrs. George T. Fillingham, Jr.
311 Fels Avenue
Fairhope, Alabama 36532
1978-1980

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

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MYSTERY PICTURES

To all who read this verse of mine
I make this urgent plea;
To label all old photographs
Of all the family,

And if you find that some of them
Are strangers yet to you,
Just have old members of your clan
Identify them for you.

For when these older ones are gone
You never will find out.
So ask today and don't delay
Then there will be no doubt.

I heard a lady say one time
She found some in a trunk;
And since they didn't mean a thing,
She threw them in a junk.

We have these mystery pictures, too,
Within our family.
I wouldn't think of burning them.
They still-mean much to me.

I hope someday to find someone
With pictures just like these;
Then maybe I can still clear up
These ancient mysteries.

There is a simpler way than this--
Just writing on the back.
With future generations then,
It's no trick keeping track.

--Mrs. Ruby Price
Concordia, Kansas
From The Genealogical Helper

BALDWIN COUNTY'S HISTORICAL FOREST INDUSTRY
By Juanita W. FRANCIS

Foreword

It is always remarkable what information is found in researching a subject. Everyone concerned has been most helpful to inform me and put me in contact with other persons who was involved in the Naval Stores work of Baldwin County.

Mr. Emanuel DAVIDSON is probably the oldest person living to be involved in the industry. He has supplied me with information and to whom I should contact for any additional information. His advise has been most helpful.

One never ceases to learn new facts when a research is done. This has been a most interesting subject.

Time waits for no man, looking back on the hardships and joys of others in a forestry industry that can be written down as historical was a pleasant task. I would like to thank Mrs. Davida HASTIE for continually reminding me that this must be done.

Contents

History of Naval Stores Corporations	Facts About Some Naval Stores Operators
List of Turpentine Operators in 1926	Diagrams, Sketches and Photographs - (Note: Unable to reproduce. Editor)
The Work in General	Bibliography
State & Federal Regulations	

Baldwin County, Alabama, with its sub-tropical climate and abundance of longleaf (*Pinus palustris*) and slash (*Pinus elliotii*) pine trees which was the chief source of American commercial gum turpentine, has been most fortunate in using these renewable resources for the economy and well being of its inhabitants. One worthwhile industry using these resources in the past was the Naval Stores.

Naval Stores is an old colonial name for the resinous-products of pine used in wooden ships of the British Royal Navy. The term is defined as "chemically reactive oils, resins, tars and pitches derived from oleoresin contained in, exuded, or extracted from trees, chiefly of the pine species (genus *Pinus*) or from the wood of such trees."

The word "turpentine" (old *terbenthyne*) is derived from the Greek word "terebenthina." This word originally meant oleorisin, later the oleoresin of pines and the term "crude turpentine" is used instead of oleoresin.

The first written history of this turpentine industry in Baldwin County was by BARTRAM, in his wanderings in 1777. He had his attention attracted by: - - "Three vast pots or kettles, each with a capacity of many hundred gallons contents - - near the remains of an old fort or settlement, which he was informed were used for the purpose of boiling down the tar to pitch, there being vast forests of pine in the vicinity of this place."

The first statement of the production of Naval Stores in Alabama is that reported in the census of 1850 at a value of \$17,800 to the state. In 1873, the receipts in the market in Mobile valued the production at a total of \$750,000. The entire state production increased from the 1850 which was valued at \$17,800, in 1883 the value was reported at \$1,109,760.

State wide the production of Naval Stores began to decline in 1888 although the business remained to be a major source of income for Baldwin County for many years to come.

The ports of Mobile and Pensacola were major shipping points and the world market was demanding as the turpentine had many uses as well as the rosin. In the order of importance they were used as follows:

Turpentine	Rosin
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	Paper and paper size
Ester Gums and synthetic resins	Chemicals and pharmaceuticals
Paint, varnish and lacquer.	Ester gum and synthetic resins
Railroads and shipyards	Paints, varnish and lacquer
Shoe polish and materials	Soap
Foundries and supplies	Linoleum and floor covering
Rubber	Adhesives and plastics
Printing ink	Oils and greases
Adhesives and plastics	Rubber
Asphaltic production	Railroads and shipyards
Furniture	Printing ink
Insecticides and disinfections	Shoe polish & materials

Corporations

For the large operators who had a distilling operation along with the woods crew, many of them formed corporations in the early 1900's. These corporations would have three or more persons as share holders. Those listed in the Baldwin County records began in November, 1904, with Bay Minette Naval Stores Co.; its president was J. A. MOORE.

Other corporations that were formed were:

January, 1912, the Home Turpentine Company, Bon Secour, Alabama, with Walter B. MILLER as President. The capital stock declared in this corporation amounted to \$6,000.

December 20, 1909, Jennings Naval Stores was formed and recorded as transferring from the State of Florida.

January 11, 1909, Owens Naval Stores was formed, W. D. OWENS, Gatewood, Ala., as President. Other principals were T. A. JENNINGS and J. A. G. CARSON, Jr. Capital stock of shares declared in this corporation amounted to \$100,000.

November 27, 1916, Dyas Naval Stores was formed, Principals in this corporation were J. L. PHILLIPS, J. B. LAWRENCE, and Charles WEEKLY.

February 13, 1918, The Home Turpentine Company again formed a corporation. Principals in this corporation were Walter B. MILLER, President, William W. KRUSE and J. H. A. MILLER.

September 10, 1919, Newport Turpentine and Resin Company was formed with A. A. SCHLESINGER as President.

April 24, 1920, O. K. Naval Stores Company, Inc., the principals were W. D. OWENS, D. T. KIRKSTON and D. GILLIS; the address was Seminole, Alabama.

April 11, 1922, P. & S. Naval Stores, Inc., with J. L. PHILLIPS as President.

Turkey Creek Turpentine Company, with U. E. BRADLEY and J. T. BRADLEY as principals was organized in 1920 and dissolved in February, 1922.

February, 1933, Malbis Plantation, principals were Jason MALBIS, Peter E. FRANKOS, William PAPAGEORGE, and Marie STARKEY.

December 6, 1933, Baldwin Timber and Naval Stores, Inc.; principals were J. L. BRYAN, Alphonse LUCAS and Mary B. PRODOS. This business was located at Foley, Ala.

February, 1928, The Rabon Turpentine Company, Inc., with principals as R. M. RABON, H. A. LURTON and Ernest RABON. Capital Stock of this corporation was declared at \$5,000. This was located at Rabon, Ala. The corporation was dissolved in January 1937.

The corporations were formed for the purpose of distilling spirits of turpentine and making and manufacture of rosin and all by-products of crude pine gum.

It also gave the right to cut, haul, manufacture all kinds of lumber, poles, staves, lathes and shingles.

They also could conduct the business of running a general mercantile store.

In one corporation contract, it allowed to build, construct, maintain and operate a railroad for the transportation of logs, poles, lumber and freight of all kinds.

Not all persons formed corporations. In 1926 there were 134 turpentine operations in the State of Alabama. Baldwin County was the largest producing county having the most operators, as forty were listed. They were as follows:

J. A. SHIVER, Perdido, Ala.
Huxford & Hurley, Daphne
Bay Minette Turpentine, Bay Minette
Dr. M. COUGHLAN, Tensaw
T. L. FERGUSON, Latham
C. C. GANETT, Little River
Jason MALBIS, Daphne
J. A. MOORE, Bay Minette
Perdido Grocery Company, Perdido
R. M. RABON, Rabon

W. H. GRAHAM, Loxley
D. C. BALDWIN, Josephine
J. W. BUCK, Jr., Bay Minette
Dyas Naval Stores Co., Dyas
Everette YOUNG, Magnolia Springs
Y. C. HALL, Bay Minette
Samuel MARTIN, Hurricane
E. G. NELSON, Stockton
P & S Naval Stores Co., Perdido
T. L. TAYLOR, Bromley

S. J. WHITLEY, Bay Minette
Lillian Turpentine Co., Lillian
R. R. HOWELL & Co., Foley
Buford WEEKLEY, Rabon
Fairhope Naval Stores, Fairhope
Brannan Turpentine Co., Foley
T. H. BOWEN, Gateswood
Fish River Turpentine Co.,
Summerdale
T. McGOWAN, Latham
J. M. CAULEY, Gateswood

W. D. STAPLETON , Bay Minette
C. H. BRYARS, Stockton
J. D. CROSBY, Bay Minette
W. C. STEWART, Bay Minette
C. T. PHILLIPS, Little River
P. V. PARDON, Bay Minette
T. H. BOWEN, Gateswood
Geo. JOHNSTON (JOHNSTON?), Summerdale
Louis MILLS, Magnolia Springs
T. W. CROSBY, Foley
J. W. McMILLAN, Bay Minette

The Work in General

The entire process of the turpentine business was done by hand and most of the materials used came from the timber at hand.

Operators would acquire a stand of timber, a crop would consist of 10,500 cuts or faces. One chipper could chip approximately 5 to 7 thousand faces each week and was paid accordingly. The method of taking the resin from the trees was by trial and error. At the turn of the century, a wedge was being cut into the base forming what was known as a chop box, streaks were made in the cambium of the pine tree so the raw resin would flow into the box.

In the early 1930's an easier process was tried using a smaller cut into the tree and using pottery clay cups or cups made of metal. The aluminum cups were tried but a chemical change in the turpentine occurred and they had to be discontinued. The pottery clay cups were not successful because they were easily broken.

The galvanized cups were hung with a nail and timber harvesters complained because the timber was hard to cut until a two-headed nail was found so they could be more easily removed from the tree with a puller on the hack.

In 1942, the use of sulphuric acid was first experimented with in the county by using forty per cent sulphuric acid on slash pines and sixty percent sulphuric acid on longleaf pines. In this manner only the bark would be hacked then sprayed with the acid causing the resin to flow more freely. Records of an experiment that was conducted show that on longleaf the ratio of untreated would yield 100 percent to the treated 197 percent.

At first the black men refused to use the acid for fear of it hurting them; when they saw the effects of the acid on the flow of resin, they were most eager to use it for in 1929 and 1930 was paid approximately 60¢ per barrel for each barrel of crude gum that they dipped.

From the timber to the still required the employment of 19 to 20 chippers, 6 or 7 dippers and 2 woodsmen. Most of the hauling of the raw resin was done by ox drawn carts or wagons drawn by mules. Later trucks were used where they could get into the woods.

There were usually two or three persons employed for the distilling; they were the cooper who made the wooden barrels, the bookkeeper and the ones that did the distilling.

The cooper in the beginning had to cut his barrel staves from the adjoining timber and finish them by hand with a drawer knife. In about 1910 stave mills began to be set up and the cooper only had to assemble the barrels. The cooper's tools were the drawer knife, handsaw, hammer and an iron stand to hold the staves in place. Later years metal barrels were used and the job of the cooper was eliminated.

As of the year 1897 and prior to that time, the legal standard weight of the commercial package of rosin was 280 pounds gross while a cast represented 50 gallon of turpentine. Present day standards a barrel of rosin is considered to weigh 500 pounds and a barrel of turpentine to contain 50 gallons.

The fuel for the distillery was cut from the timber nearby. A vat held 10 to 12 barrels of the raw resin and usually about 2 or 3 charges were made each day with temperatures rising from 205° to 310° F. One hundred pounds of average crude turpentine would yield about 2½ gallons of spirits of turpentine and 70 pounds of rosin.

A crop of 10,500 boxes would yield from 20 to 46 barrels of turpentine and from 163 to 234 barrels of rosin.

The distilled turpentine had to be strained and the method was called drossing.

The selling price of the turpentine was determined by the grade. The grades were as follows:

X - Extra Clear WW - Water white WG - Window glass clear

The lower grades were: N-Nancy, M-Mary, K-Katie, F-Frank.

The B grade was the very darkest or lowest grade.

The owner of the distillery usually had a commissary where he could provide commodities for his employees. He also provided housing nearby to accommodate the families that worked in the woods and at the still.

Since the work was seasonal, mid-March when the resin began to flow until late fall when it became too cool, good employees were financed with credit at the commissary through the winter.

Most workers preferred to work in the shade of the trees in the forest as to working in the hot fields in row crop farming.

For persons that worked in the woods in 1950 that had 1,000 faces, his equipment list looked like the following:

Equipment	Item	Size	Quantity
For Facing	Cups	2 qt.	1,000
	Crimp gutters	2½" wide	490 lbs
	Flat strips	1½" wide	200 lbs
	Nails	20-penny	50 lbs

For tin setting	Maul	8 to 10 lbs	1
	Cupping axe	10 or 12"	1
For cup raising	Tin pullers		1
	Tacks, rustless		
	Coated hide	No. 18	5½ lbs
For chipping low faces:			
A. Untreated faces	Hack	No. 00 or 0	2
	Hack weight	5 to 6 lbs	1
	Hack stock		1
	Hack cutters		3
	Stone whetter		4
	Cup cover		2
B. Treated faces	Stone whetter		4
	Cup cover		2
	Bark hack		2
	Plastic acid spray bottles		2
For pulling high faces	Puller # 0 or 1		2
	Puller handle		2
For collecting gum and Scrape			
	Gum barrel - large		3
	Dip barrel head	Standard	2
	Dip bucket	Standard	2
	Dip paddle	Standard	2
	Scrape irons:		
	shove down	Standard	1
	double edge	Standard	1
	Wing scrape box	Standard	2
For fire control	Hoes	Heavy	2
	Back-type fire pump	5 gal	2
	Fire rakes	Standard	2
	Fire flaps	Standard	2

Source: Forestry Handbook.

State and Federal Government Regulations

In the year 1935, the Alabama Legislature passed a General Acts which allowed the State to collect an annual privilege or license tax on turpentine and resin stills. The contents of this privilege tax was as follows:

On each such still having a capacity of sixteen barrels or less, twenty dollars; on each still having a capacity of over sixteen barrels, and not over twenty barrels, thirty-five dollars; on each still having a capacity of over twenty barrels and not over twenty-five barrels, forty-five dollars; on each still having a capacity of twenty-five barrels or over, sixty-five dollars.

These licenses were due the first of October of each year and collected by the probate judge in the county.

In 1940, the Alabama Legislature imposed a tax on all forest products to be used for the purpose of fire protection as wild fires were destroying much of the timber in the State.

Title 8, Section 231, Article 9 reads: "On turpentine (crude gum), six (6¢) cents per barrel of 400 pounds."

By the enactment of this tax the counties could monitor the barrels of crude turpentine collected. In 1965, Baldwin County had 3,268.1 barrels (400 lbs per barrel) produced. The decline in the production was so rapid until only 858.5 barrels were produced in the County in 1970. In 1974 only 300 barrels of crude turpentine was produced in Baldwin County.

Naval Stores Conservation Program

In February, 1936, Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Under the authority of Sec. 8 in this act the Secretary of Agriculture could protect smaller trees and subsidize gum producers that qualified under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

Trees that qualified were in three classifications: 6" DBH, 7" DBH, and 9" DBH and above. The best practice was 9" DBH and above.

Facts About Some Naval Store Operators

In the early 1900's Mr. R. M. RABON moved North of Bay Minette from Florida and established himself into the turpentine distilling business in the community known today as Rabon. He had other stills in Florida, Louisiana and other parts of Alabama. While at Rabon he had his commissary, housing for his help, a school was built and in about 1917 a post office was opened with Mr. Clayton B. HADLEY as postmaster.

In 1928 Mr. RABON formed a corporation known as the Rabon Turpentine Company, Inc. He was major share holder along with Mr. H. A. LURTON of Pensacola, Fla., and Mr. RABON's son, Ernest.

Mr. LURTON was principal buyer of the turpentine and rosin that was produced at this still.

The corporation formed included the manufacture of turpentine and rosin, run a general merchantile store, build a railroad or canal to carry any type of freight or make connection to or with the principals place of business.

The corporation was dissolved in January, 1937.

Mr. C. H. BRYARS, Sr., had at one time three distilling operations. Mr. K. B. BUSH was manager of the Bryar's Stapleton operation. Mr. BRYARS would go from Stockton to Stapleton on alternate Thursdays to carry the payroll for his employees.

Near Lottie, in the Northeast portion of the County, Mr. BRYARS and Mr. John Dugal CROSBY, Sr. formed a company known as the B & C Turpentine Company. This operation was on the lands owned by the WEEFEL family.

For a smaller operation near Stockton, Mr. BRYARS had Mr. Tom BRYARS as manager.

In 1933, Mr. Emanuel DAVIDSON and Mr. Leslie TAYLOR established themselves on Styx River in a Naval Stores operation; this business was in Section 22, T 5S, R 5E. They were to operate at this location for twenty-six years.

Near the turn of the century, Mr. Walter B. MILLER established himself into what was known as the Home Turpentine Company. The location of this business was on Bon Secour River to the West of Gulf Shores.

Being so near the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. MILLER's business was destroyed by tropical storms in 1906, 1916, and again in 1926. His daughter, Mrs. Roger Lee KIRKLAND, Sr. relates that those storms blew the timber down on the ground and hundreds of barrels of processed rosin, weighing approximately 500 pounds each vanished and were never recovered.

Mr. MILLER filed his first corporation papers in January, 1912. In February of 1918 he again filed a corporation paper with himself as president along with William W. KRUSE and J. H. A. MILLER as share holders.

Mr. John Dugal CROSBY, Sr. besides being a partner in the B & C Turpentine Company, operated a still of his own at Dyas from 1931 to 1939.

Mr. R. L. KIRKLAND came to Baldwin County from Washington County to establish himself into the turpentine business in the year 1926. He had his distillery North of Elberta on the site of the Confederate Camp Withers.

Mr. KIRKLAND hired the employees necessary to help him but they were afraid of the rattlesnakes that inhabited the area. To be able to keep the employees, he offered a bounty of \$1.00 per set of rattlers from the snakes killed. The first year 109 rattlers were brought to him.

In 1929, when the depression hit, Mr. KIRKLAND traded properties he had acquired North of Highway 90 for \$4,000 in credit to be able to furnish his employees food through the winter months.

Mr. KIRKLAND's son, Roger Lee KIRKLAND, Sr. (stet) went into the business of collecting crude turpentine at Bon Secour in the year 1946. Roger Lee worked principally in the Southern portion of the County. He continued his work in the turpentine business until 1973. He is probably one of the last persons in the County to have been in the business.

Another family that collected only crude turpentine was the J. A. MOTHERSHED's at Phillipsville from around 1910 to 1970.

Principal market for the crude turpentine in Mobile was TAYLOR and LOWENSTEIN, also STALLWORTH.

The last of the larger turpentine stills was at Camp Telco. Its location was in the Northeast Corner of Section 16, T 4S, R 3E. It was owned and operated by Mr. M. C. STALLWORTH and they worked the 45,000 acres of timberland owned at that time by U. S. Steel Corporation.

This business had its own community consisting of a company store with Mr. STALLWORTH's office inside the store, a one room, one teacher school-church combination known as New Home School, where the black employees' children attended school. There were also numerous small dwellings for the employees.

There were three other outlying camps that contributed to the operation of this industry. Camp One was located East of Spanish Fort at Shambo Station. Camp Two was located Southeast of Stapleton in Section 12, T 4S, R 2E. Camp Four was located near Styx River in Section 8, T 4S, R 4E. Each camp consisted of approximately 12 company owned dwellings which were occupied chiefly by the black families that worked in the woods.

This business began in 1933 and was to operate for approximately ten years.

A small cemetery at the site of Camp Telco is the only evidence that this community ever existed.

Summary

For two centuries the forest in Baldwin County has provided the renewable resource for industries both large and small. During its period the turpentine of the forest provided a way of life from Little River to the Gulf of Mexico.

Communities exist today that once were thriving turpentine camps; some were not so fortunate to survive and have grown up with brush and new pine trees that will never be tapped.

Trees planted for the purpose of turpentine in the future will be harvested for yet another type of forest industry.

When the depression hit the country in 1928, Baldwin County's turpentine industry did not falter as badly as other industries in the cities. The workers did not have to stand bread lines or ask for handouts. Even though the wages were meager, it gave the workers the self respect of earning what he had.

One former worker who had reared his family in the turpentine business aptly said: "We'll never hear the laughter of little children playing in the forest again."

Modern methods have eliminated this hot, hard work that had to be done by the muscle of man and the sweat of his brow. It is no more and will never be again.